Shanghai Ocean University

College of Fisheries and Life Science

PLANT BIOLOGY

Fill-in-the-blank Questions

2. Plant cell consists of Structure A and Structure B. Structure A is _______ and plays a role in maintaining cell shape. It can be further divided into Parts A₁, A₂ and A₃. PartA₁ is _______ and common to adjacent cells; PartA₂ is ______ which is generated in the cell growth process and located inside A₁. PartA₃ is ______ and formed after cell elongation stops. In the forming process of PartA₃, un-thickened part becomes ______. Structure B is ______, the place for various metabolic activities inside cell. It can be further divided into Parts B₁ and B₂. Part B₁ is ______ containing_many cell organelles and usually in the state of motion. Part B₁ is ______ and has selective appearance permeability which can control the interchange of intracellular and extracellular substance. Except for cell organelles and particles, Part B₁ contains ______ which is also a ground substance in colloidal. Part B₂ is _______ and plays an important role in transferring genetic characters and controlling cell metabolism.

3. In the secretory tissues of plant, common external secretory structures include _____,

_____, _____ and _____.

- 4. On same branch, the water potential of upper leaves is ______than of lower leaves.
- 5. Under photosynthesis, ______ NADPH molecules and ______ ATP molecules are required for 1 glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate molecule.

Single Choice Questions

1. In 1839, who firstly proposed the "Cell Theory" ______.

A) The German M. Schleiden B) The German T. Schwann C) The Dutch Antonie van Leeuwenhoek D) The Englishman R. Hooke

2. In comparison with root's primary structure, which one of following descriptions doesn't belong to the features of root's secondary structure?

A) Various plant roots have secondary growth and secondary structure

B) Secondary xylem and secondary phloem are arranged opposite from inside to outside

C) Secondary xylem is dominant, while the proportion of secondary phloem is smaller

D) Xylem ray and phloem ray are collectively called as vascular ray, which are new tissues

3. Which one of following items is the main cell composition of angiospermous xylem?

A) Sieve tube and companion cellB) Cork and cork cortexC) Vessel and xylem parenchymaD) Pericycle and endodermis

4. At the time of fruit ripening, pulp becomes soft without "crispness" because ______ of pulp cells is dissolved, thus resulting in cell separation.

A) Cellulose B) Primary wall C) Secondary wall D) Intercellular layer

5. Which one of following structures can promote epigaeous seedling as a result of the accelerated elongation? ()

A) Plumule B) Radicle C) Epicotyl D) Hypocotyl

6. Under strong transpiration and on one same leaf, the part is more distant from vein; its water potential is _____.

A) Higher B) Lower C) Basically unchanged D) Unrelated to distance

7. If the epidermal cell solution with high concentration of K^+ of broad bean is transferred to solution with low centration of K^+ , what will happen to stoma?

A) Open B) Closed C) Un-changed D) Move randomly

8. Phospholipid is an important component of cell membrane; it is related to the lipid molecules' head hydrophilic and tail lyophobic nature. Some study team found that plant seed cells store oils in the pattern of small oil globules, and each oil globule is enveloped with phospholipid membrane. Which one of following structures is the most possible structure of such membrane?

A) Constituted by single-layer phospholipid molecules, the tail of phospholipid is toward oil globule

B) Constituted by single-layer phospholipid molecules, the head of phospholipid is toward oil globule

C) Constituted by double-layer of phospholipid molecules, its structure is basically same with cell membrane

D) Constituted by double-layer of phospholipid molecules, the heads of double-layer of phospholipid molecules are opposite each other

9. In a fine morning, pick up a leaf A, dry it at the temperature of 100°C and weigh it; in the evening of the same day, pick up a leaf B (its insertion position, shape, size and weight are basically identical to leaf A) from same plant, process leaf B with same methods, weigh it and compare it with leaf A. What is the comparison result?

A) A is heavier than B B) A and B have equal weight C) B is heavier than A D) Incomparable

10. One photosynthetic unit includes _____.

A) Antenna pigment system and reaction center pigment

B) ATP enzyme compound and electron transport complex

C) Electron transport complex and NADPH

D) TP enzyme compound and P700

Short Answer Questions

1. What are pith ray and vascular ray? What are their differences?

2. It is assumed that for one mature plant cell, its ψ s is equal to -8×10^5 Pa. If the mature plant cell is placed into solution with the ψ s concentration of -5×10^5 Pa, please respectively calculate the cell ψ p value under the following circumstances:

(1) Cell water loss; (2) Cell water absorption; (3) Cell will not absorb or lose water

3. Briefly describe the features of meristematic cells.