7.2 Transport Mechanisms

Question Paper

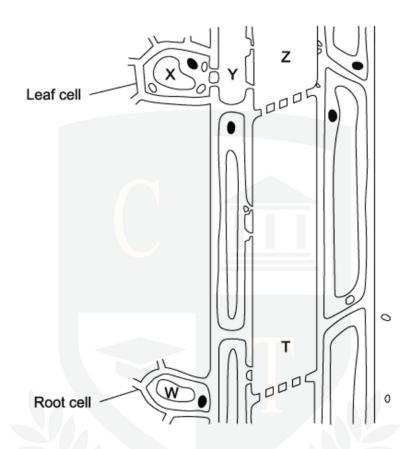
Course	CIE A Level Biology (9700) exams from 2022		
Section	7. Transport in Plants		
Topic	7.2 Transport Mechanisms		
Difficulty	Hard		

Time allowed: 10

Score: /10

Percentage: /100

This diagram represents part of the phloem pathway, from leaf to root in a plant.



Which process is occurring at each stage?

	between X and Y	water potential at Z	hydrostatic pressure at T	
A	active transport of sucrose	lowers	decreases	
В	active transport of sucrose	raises	increases	
С	passive transport of sucrose	lowers	increases	
D	passive transport of sucrose	raises	decreases	

Which processes are involved in transport in the phloem and xylem?

	xylem			phloem		
	diffusion	mass flow	osmosis	diffusion	mass flow	osmosis
Α	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓
В	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
С	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
D	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓

[1 mark]

Question 3

A leafy shoot was attached to a potometer and the time taken for the meniscus to move along the capillary tubing was recorded. The capillary tubing has a 0.5 mm diameter.

In one session, the student measured the bubble to be moving at a rate of 3 mm min⁻¹

How much water would the plant absorb in 30 minutes at this rate in mm³ to two significant figures?



B 90

C 45

D 17.67

Which of these statements provides the best evidence that translocation occurs due to pressure-driven mass flow?

- A flow of sugars in phloem is 10,000x faster than diffusion alone
- **B** translocation stops in the presence of a metabolic poison that inhibits mitochondrial enzymes
- **C** positive pressure from inside the phloem forces sap out through aphid stylets (mouth parts) and this pressure lowers closer to the source
- **D** sieve tube plates allow for uninterrupted flow of solutes from source to sink

[1 mark]

Question 5

Which feature of xylem vessel elements allows them to stay open as transpiration increases?

- A the narrow lumen of the xylem vessel tubes
- **B** the absence of cross walls between xylem vessel elements
- **C** the lignification of the walls of the xylem vessel elements
- **D** the cohesion of water in the xylem vessel elements

Which of these statements indicates that the mass flow of sap through sieve elements is an active process?

- A sap in the phloem can move against the pull of gravity
- B sucrose is loaded into the phloem against the concentration gradient
- C movement of sucrose in the phloem occurs many times faster than the speed of diffusion
- D water enters the phloem via osmosis down a concentration gradient

[1 mark]

Question 7

All of these scenarios involve the movement of water by either the symplast pathway or the apoplast pathway.

Which pathway is being used in each instance?

				1
	water moves between cells via plasmodesmata	water crosses the endodermis in the root	water passes through cell membrane into cytoplasm	water enters a plants cell wall
A	apoplast	symplast	apoplast	symplast
В	apoplast	apoplast	symplast	symplast
С	symplast	symplast	symplast	apoplast
D	symplast	apoplast	apoplast	apoplast

What determines the speed of water movement in the xylem?

- Α the amount of water absorbed by the roots
- В diffusion of water through the stomata
- C evaporation of water from the mesophyll cells
- D the maintaining of a diffusion gradient in the leaves

[1 mark]

Question 9

Which statement best explains why the glucose produced by photosynthesis is converted into sucrose before is transported by phloem?

- Α sucrose is a larger molecule and is more easily converted to starch
- В sucrose is a non-reducing sugar, so is less reactive than glucose
- C sucrose can pass through plant cell surface membranes more easily
- D sucrose is insoluble and therefore doesn't affect water potential

How will the root pressure in a plant be affected by waterlogged soil?

- A no change
- **B** increase due to a low water potential in the soil
- **C** increase due to an increased transpiration pull
- D decrease due to a lack of oxygen in the soil

