

QUESTIONSHEET 1

Effect	Auxins	Gibberellins
Promote cell enlargement	✓	✓
Break bud dormancy	✗	✓
Promote ripening of fruit	✗	✗
Inhibit lateral growth	✓	✓
Promote root formation in cuttings	✓	✗
Promote fruit growth	✓	✓
Stimulate stomatal opening	✗	✗

TOTAL 7**QUESTIONSHEET 2**

- (a) (i) coleoptile bending to left;
taller than in B; 2
- (ii) tip is secreting auxin;
diffuses down into the agar gel; 2
- (iii) right hand side of coleoptile receives auxin/more auxin than left hand side;
thus cells on right hand side exhibit greater elongation causing bending to left; 2
- (b) (auxin) loosens the rigid cellulose framework/cellulose microfibrils of the cell wall;
osmotic uptake of water then enables swelling/elongation; 2

TOTAL 8**QUESTIONSHEET 3**

Name of growth substance	Site of production	One main effect
abscisic acid;	leaves/stems/ fruits/seeds;	
	ripening fruits;	promotes fruit ripening;
auxin;	stem/root tips;	
gibberellin;	embryo/in seeds/buds/ young leaves/root tips;	
cytokinins;	fruits/seeds;	

TOTAL 10

QUESTIONSHEET 4

- (a) (i) all caused greater elongation than the control;
 GA only had a small increase in (cell) elongation compared with the control group;
 IAA only had a much larger effect on stimulating (cell) elongation, especially over the first 30 hours;
 IAA + GA had the greatest effect, especially over the first 24 hours/increase over three times greater than in control;
max 3
- (ii) when one substance enhances the effects of another substance;
 gibberellic acid enhances the effect of auxin on (cell) elongation/vica versa;
2
- (iii) seedlings may not be identical/seedlings may receive slightly different quantities of growth substance/
 cutting (the internodes) may interfere with their growth;
1
- (b) auxins stimulate cell elongation;
 cytokinins stimulate cell division/mitosis;
2
- (c) to encourage fruit setting;
 to cause the development of seedless fruits/induce parthenocarpy;
 to stimulate amylase production to promote 'malting' in the brewing industry;
max 2

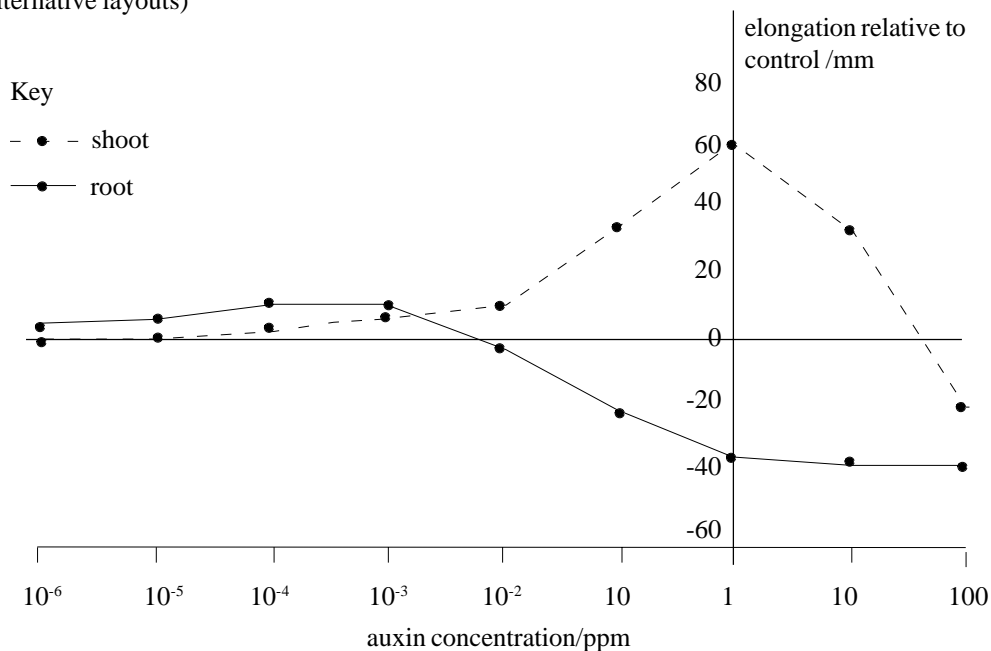
TOTAL 10**QUESTIONSHEET 5**

1. ethene;
2. cytokinin;
3. auxin;
4. abscisic acid;
5. abscisic acid;
6. auxin/gibberellin;
7. cytokinin;
8. auxin;
9. gibberellin;
10. gibberellin;

TOTAL 10

QUESTIONSHEET 6

- (a) axes (auxin on X axis, elongation on Y axis);
 suitable scale (at least half of graph paper and easy to use);
 accurate plotting;
 points joined with ruler (IOB recommendations);
 curves labelled/key;
 (accept alternative layouts)

5

- (b) root elongation stimulated most at low auxin concentration/around 10^{-4} ppm;
 root elongation inhibited above 10^{-2} ppm/at higher auxin concentrations;
 shoot elongation stimulated best at high auxin concentration/1 ppm;
 not stimulated at low auxin concentrations/below 10^{-5} ppm;
 inhibited at concentrations of 100 ppm;

max 4

- (c) (plantains are broad leaved whereas) grasses are narrow leaved;
 thus plantains tend to absorb more auxin than grasses and so plantains affected more;
 inhibit root growth whilst causing 'bolting'/overgrowth of shoots which die;

3**TOTAL 12**

QUESTIONSHEET 7

- (a) cause increased root growth in low concentrations;
stimulate shoot growth in higher concentrations;
inhibit root growth in high concentrations;
low concentrations have no effect on shoot growth/very high concentrations inhibit shoot growth; **max 3**
- (b) (i) could cause inhibition of root growth;
since would accumulate inside the cells;
causes rapid cell elongation so that stems grow too quickly;
but no extra lignified tissue in plant stem;
thus stem collapses/loss of too much water through extra leaves; **max 3**
- (ii) auxins are absorbed through the plant surface;
broad leaved plants absorb relatively more auxin than narrow leaved plants;
thus broad leaved plants are subjected to a concentration which inhibits root growth/causes shoots to bolt (or equivalent);
narrow leaved plants are only subjected to a concentration which does not adversely affect root or shoot growth; **max 3**
- (c) different types of protein have different amino acid sequences;
and thus have different secondary and tertiary structures/3D structures;
and so produce different shaped channels; **max 2**

TOTAL 11**QUESTIONSHEET 8**

- (a) (i) auxin secreted by tip of stem;
diffuses down to elongation zone;
causes elongation of cells by modifying their cellulose walls, allowing osmotic expansion;
cytokinin may stimulate apical cell division; **max 3**
- (ii) gibberellic acid is produced in presence of Le allele;
acts synergistically with auxin/enhances the effect of auxin thus causing taller growth; **2**
- (b) environmental factors also influence growth;
such as light intensity/light duration/light wavelength/temperature/water availability/nitrate availability/
any other valid example; **2**
- (c) (i) auxin promotes apical dominance/inhibits lateral growth;
this affect is enhanced in the presence of gibberellin/synergism; **2**
- (ii) cut off the apical buds so that lateral buds grow;
add cytokinin which stimulates lateral growth/inhibits apical dominance by auxin; **max 1**

TOTAL 10

QUESTIONSHEET 9

- (a) (i) slow transportation in plants + rapid transportation in animals;
transported by diffusion/in phloem + transported in blood;
synthesised in many cell sites + synthesised in specific endocrine glands;
slow acting/sustained effect + usually fast acting/short term effect; **max 3**
- (ii) ripe bananas produce (large quantities of gaseous) ethene;
ethene stimulates ripening; **2**
- (b) (i) when the presence of one substance enhances the effects of another substance;
gibberellins enhance the effect of auxins in causing shoot growth; **2**
- (ii) when the presence of one substance inhibits the effects of another substance;
cytokinins/ethene break bud dormancy whereas abscisic acid promotes bud dormancy/any other valid example; **2**
- (c) (i) the presence/growth of the apical bud suppresses the growth of axillary buds; **1**
- (ii) auxin promotes apical dominance and inhibits lateral growth;
gibberellin acts synergistically with auxin to increase apical dominance/suppress lateral growth;
cytokinins inhibit apical dominance/enhance lateral growth; **max 2**
- TOTAL 12**
-

QUESTIONSHEET 10

- (a) positive phototropism is when shoots grow towards unilateral light;
plants/seedlings in a room tend to grow towards the windows/any correct example;
phototaxis is when a complete organism moves towards the light;
Chlamydomonas/Euglena swimming towards the light/any correct example; **4**
- (b) etiolation is when a plant grows very tall/spindly and lacks chlorophyll;
caused by being in continuous darkness/too much auxin activity;
abscission is leaf fall (in deciduous trees);
stimulated by abscisic acid; **4**
- (c) long day plants are stimulated to flower by dark periods shorter than a critical length;
Potato/Henbane (need darkness shorter than a 13 hour length)/any correct example;
short day plants are stimulated to flower by dark periods longer than a critical length;
Cocklebur/Tobacco (need dark periods longer than about 9 hours)/any correct example; **4**
- (d) (pale blue) plant pigment involved in photoperiodism/flowering/onset of germination;
reference to two forms/ P_R and P_{FR}/P_{660} and P_{730} ;
parthenocarpy is the production of seedless fruits/fruit formation in absence of pollination;
parthenocarpy is promoted by auxin and gibberellin; **4**
- TOTAL 16**
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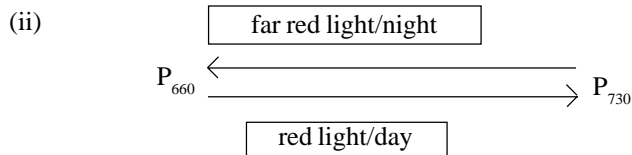
QUESTIONSHEET 11

IAA/indole acetic acid; apical; elongation; tropic/growth responses; light; gravity/water; adventitious;
lateral; fruit; parthenocarpy; tips; diffuses;

TOTAL 12

QUESTIONSHEET 12

(a) (i) phytochrome; 1



arrows; 2
labels;

(b) short day plants; 2
require a dark period longer than a critical length;

(c) Any two of: temperature change/humidity/soil water availability/light intensity;; 2

TOTAL 7

QUESTIONSHEET 13

(a) (i) tips intact and so auxin is present;
auxin stimulates apical dominance and suppresses axillary growth;
thus no change seen in axillary growth/slight growth only; 3

(ii) tips removed and so no auxin produced;
thus no inhibitory action on axillary growth;
thus axillary shoot lengths increase considerably/by approx 115mm more than C/by approx. 130 mm; 3

(iii) no auxin present so no inhibition of axillary growth;
cytokinins stimulate axillary growth by increasing mitotic rate;
thus shoots increase in length by the largest amount/by approx 160mm more than C/by approx. 168 mm; 3

(b) (i) no lateral growth/less lateral growth than in A; 1

(ii) apical bud exerts apical dominance/suppresses lateral growth;
produces auxins which inhibit axillary growth; 2

(c) Any two of: use similar/same batch of plants/similar ages/apply same quantity of hormone to each plant/
constant temperature/constant all round light intensity/equal watering/any other valid precaution;; 2

(d) (i) cut off lateral shoots leaving apical buds intact; 1

(ii) cut off apical shoots to stimulate axillary buds to grow; 1

TOTAL 16

QUESTIONSHEET 14

promotes seed dormancy; thus seeds will not germinate until conditions become suitable;	2
promotes leaf fall/abscission; thus no water loss by transpiration when soil water may be unavailable/frozen;	2
promotes bud dormancy; so that growth does not occur during unfavourable conditions;	2
inhibits stem growth; particularly during drought/waterlogging, thus increasing survival chances;	2
promotes closing of stomata; particularly during water shortage/wilting, thus increasing survival chances;	2
TOTAL	10

QUESTIONSHEET 15

(a) abscisic acid inhibits germination until washed out of the seed/overridden by gibberellin; gibberellins break dormancy by stimulating enzyme synthesis (in the aleurone layer); enzymes enable mobilisation of starch/oil reserves/proteins (in the endosperm); cytokinins stimulate cell division in the embryo (allowing growth); auxins and gibberellins act together to produce cell elongation in the plumules/shoots and radicles/roots;	5
(b) auxins help fruit setting and fruit growth; effect enhanced in the presence of gibberellin/ref. synergism of auxin and gibberellin; auxins and gibberellins can also induce parthenocarp/fruit setting without pollination; this results in the production of seedless fruit/grapes/oranges; cytokinins also promote fruit growth/ethene induces ripening;	5
(c) auxin inhibits abscission/leaf fall; unless the process has already started when it promotes it; abscisic acid promotes leaf fall; particularly when the plant is stressed by drought; when its effects override those of auxin/ref. antagonism of auxin and abscisic acid;	5
TOTAL	15

QUESTIONSHEET 16

(i) synthetic auxin/IAA; delays ageing/senescence/abscission/fall (of fruit);	2
(ii) following imbibition/uptake of water, gibberellins are released; gibberellins stimulate enzyme/amylase synthesis/transcription; amylase converts starch to sugars; sugars provide energy for seedling; gibberellins normally produced by embryo;	max 3
(iii) apical dominance; shoot tip inhibits growth of laterals below it; by releasing auxin which suppresses lateral buds; encourages height growth rather than width/encourages growth towards light; tip removal removes inhibiting effect of auxin;	max 3

TOTAL 8

QUESTIONSHEET 17

- (a) (i) any tissue/part of plant used to start a culture;
should be healthy/must be living tissue/not dead xylem/sclerenchyma; 2
- (ii) callus is made up of undifferentiated plant cells;
all cells could undergo mitosis/differentiate into any tissue; 2
- (iii) to prevent fungal/microbial growth/contamination;
nutrients in growth medium would provide an ideal substrate for fungal/microbial growth; 2
- (iv) carbon source/suitable sugar/sucrose;
major mineral salts/nitrates/phosphates;
trace elements;
vitamins/thiamine/nicotinamide;
hormones/auxin/kinin;
water; max 4
- (v) light;
suitable temperature/room temperature/26°C; 2
- (b) (i) A: auxin concentration must be adjusted to 3 mg dm⁻³;
kinin concentration must be adjusted to 0.2 mg dm⁻³;
- B: auxin concentration must be reduced to 0.03 mg dm⁻³;
kinin concentration must be raised to 1 mg dm⁻³;
- C: auxin concentration must be raised to 3 mg dm⁻³;
kinin concentration must be reduced to 0.02 mg dm⁻³; 6
- (ii) kinins stimulate rate/frequency of mitosis in the presence of auxins;
synergistic effect; 2
- TOTAL 20**

QUESTIONSHEET 18

- (a) test group of stems had tips covered with foil;
control group of stems without foil/with tips uncovered;
exposed to unilateral light for several hours;
control group grew towards light, test group grew straight up;
test group then covered with foil around elongation zone with tips uncovered;
when exposed to unilateral light, grew towards light; max 4
- (b) ref to use of mica/plastic/metal strips;
inserted into stem from side just beneath tip;
to penetrate about half way into stem;
one set of stems with mica inserted on dark side of stem and one set with mica inserted on light side of stem;
control group of stems with no mica;
when exposed to unilateral light stems with mica on the light side and the controls bent towards the light, those with mica on the dark side grew straight up; max 4
- (c) select flowers of same age/from newly opened buds;
place freshly cut flowers in solutions of different salicylate concentrations;
over a range from a trace of salicylate up to a dilute solution;
have a control group in water with no salicylate;
keep solutions topped up with water not with more solution;
measure time until floral parts start to fall/wither; max 4

TOTAL 12

QUESTIONSHEET 19

- (a) (i) 410 - 640 nm; (allow ± 5 either way) 1
- (ii) 390 - 410 nm; 640 - 700 nm; (allow ± 5 either way) 2
- (b) the last wavelength provided determines the effect/the wavelengths negate each other/
pigment exists in two inter-convertible forms; 1
- (c) plant will not flower;
until it has passed through cold season/winter;
protects flowers/prevents flowering in autumn/wrong season; max 2
- TOTAL 6**
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QUESTIONSHEET 20

- (a) usually shown graphically;
measures the effectiveness of different wavelengths in stimulating a process/named process; 2
- (b) red light/650-670 nm most effective (in inducing flowering);
photoperiod pigment differs from chlorophyll;
since it only has one high activity peak but chlorophyll has two; max 2
- (c) same pigment in both types of plant;
must operate differently in the two types of plant; 2
- TOTAL 6**