1	(a)		nslocation is the movement of assimil other.	ates along the phloem from one part of	a plant to		
		(i)	Name the sugar molecule most comm	nonly translocated.			
		(ii)	(ii) A tissue may act as a source or a sink at different times. For each tissue listed below, state whether it is acting as a source, a sink or neither. The first one has been done for you.				
			tissue	source, sink or neither			
			a leaf in summer	source			
			a developing bud				
			xylem				
			an actively growing root tip				
	(b)		ed by mass flow. enable mass flow to occur.	[3]			
					[2]		

(c)	Describe how assimilates are loaded into the phloem.			
	In your answer, you should use appropriate technical terms, spelt correctly.			
	[4]			
	[Total: 10]			

2 (a) Fig. 4.1 is a diagram showing the position of the vascular bundles in a transverse section of the stem of a young dicotyledonous plant.

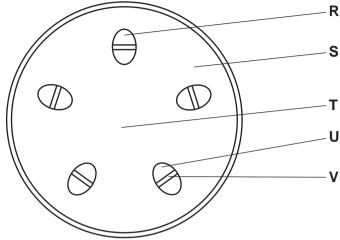
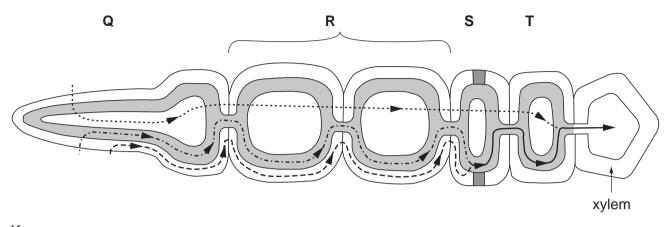


	Fig. 4.1	
	Select the correct letter from Fig. 4.1 to identify each of the following tissues in the stem.	
	xylem	
	phloem	
	cambium	3]
(b)	Fig. 4.2, on the insert , shows the cut end of a stem from a woody plant. The other end of the stem is being heated in a fire. Steam can be seen coming from the vascular tissue at the cend of the stem.	
	Describe the features of the xylem that enable the steam to pass from the heated end of the stem to the cut end.	ıе
		•••
	[2	2]

(c) (i)	Define the term transpiration.
	[2]
(ii)	Describe and explain how transpiration contributes to the mechanism of water transport up the stem.
	In your answer, you should use appropriate technical terms, spelt correctly.
	[5]
(iii)	Suggest why a bunch of flowers may survive longer if the ends of the stems are removed immediately before the flowers are placed in water.
	[2]

[Total: 14]

3 Fig. 5.1 shows the possible pathways taken by water across the root of a plant.



Key:
······► pathway 1
> pathway 3
→ common pathways

Fig. 5.1

(b)	Describe and exp	olain how water is moved up the xyle	em from the roots to the leaves.				
	In your a	answer you should use appropriate	technical terms, spelt correctly.				
				[5]			
(c)	Table 5.1 shows a	a comparison of xylem vessels and	ohloem sieve tube elements.				
()	Complete the table. The first row has been done for you.						
		Table 5.1					
	feature	xvlem vessel	phloem sieve tube element]			

feature	xylem vessel	phloem sieve tube element
cells living or dead	dead	living
bordered pits present or absent		
lignin present or absent		
substances transported		
direction of transport		

[4]

[Total: 13]

4 Fig. 4.1 shows a potometer, a piece of apparatus used for estimating the rate of transpiration.

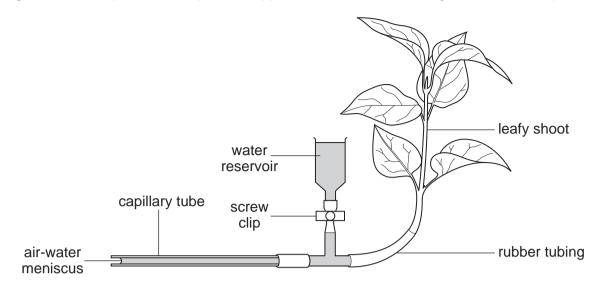


Fig. 4.1

(a)	State one essential component of the apparatus, not shown in Fig. 4.1, that must be added before any results can be recorded.
	[1]
(b)	Describe three steps a student should take when setting up the potometer to ensure that the apparatus works correctly.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]

(c) A student used the apparatus shown in Fig. 4.1 to investigate how transpiration rates vary during the day. The student placed the potometer on a window ledge in the laboratory and estimated the rate of transpiration four times during the day.

The results are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1

time of day	rate of transpiration (arbitrary units)			
time of day	replicate 1	replicate 2	replicate 3	mean
10.00	32	29	31	30.7
12.00	37	35	38	36.7
14.00	23	26	25	24.7
16.00	25	27	24	

(i) Calculate the mean value for the rate of transpiration at 16.00 hours.

Give your answer to one decimal place.

	Answer =[1]
(ii)	Explain why, for each time of the day, the student carried out three replicates to calculate a mean.
	[2]
(iii)	Suggest two possible reasons, other than light and temperature, why the rate of transpiration was lower in the afternoon than in the morning.
	1
	2
	[2]
(iv)	Explain why the potometer only gives an estimate of the rate of transpiration.

(a)	Cor	nplete the following paragraph about the loss of water from plants.					
	The	loss of water from the aerial parts of a plant is known as					
	The	majority of water is lost from the leaves. Water is transported up the stem in the					
		and passes into the mesophyll cells of the leaf by					
	Froi	rom the air spaces in the leaf, the water vapour diffuses out of the leaf through the					
			[4]				
(b)	(i)	Explain why water loss from the leaves of a plant is unavoidable.					
			[2]				
	(ii)	Name the type of plant adapted to reduce water loss from its leaves.					
			[1]				
	(iii)	State and explain two adaptations of leaves that reduce evaporation.					
	Ø	In your answer, you should use appropriate technical terms, spelt correctly.					
			[5]				

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