**GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

1. IAA /auxins produced by terminal bud; inhibits growth of lateral buds, when cut the

suppression cease thus auxiliary buds sprouts.

2. Food stored is used in (mobilized) up for respiration and growth.

3. - They promote cell division

- Promote fruit formation without fertilization/ parthenocarpy.

4. a) Oxygen is necessary for germination

b) Germination in B, no germination in A.

5. The adult and larvae exploit different food riches; do not compete for food.

6. Endosperm material was converted into new cytoplasm/ the stored food endosperm is used up to the germination seed while the embryo is growing and adding on more protoplasm.

7. a) Condition necessary for the germination of seed /to show that water, oxygen and

warmth are needed for germination.

b) To absorb all oxygen from the jar

c) C- to show water is needed for germination of seeds.

d) Jar A – seeds would not germinate

Jar B – seeds would has germinated

e) i) Scarification i.e. scratching to make impermeable seed coat permeable

ii) Varnilasation – Cold treatment e.g. species of wheat.

8. a) Apical bud produce auxins which inhibits the development of lateral buds.

Removal of terminal buds cause the growth and development and sprouting of lateral buds.

b) The pruning of coffee/tea.

c) More yield /production

9. a) Low oxygen and increase in CO2

b) Germinating seeds respire using O2 and release CO2 only.

c) Absence of light, impermeability of seed coat to water, immature embryo, lack of growth hormones presence of inhibitors.

10.

- Epigeal germination – Epicotyle grows very fast pushing out of soil surface with the cotyleons.

Hypogeal germination – Epicotyle grows very fast and plumule grows out forming first foliage leaves cotyledons remain underground.

11. a) Graph

b) i) 68  1

ii) 130mm

c) Shoot A- Removal of apical bud promotes growth of lateral buds, due to

removal of auxins hormones which inhibit lateral bud development.

Shoot B- Gibberellic acid promotes growth of lateral branches

Shoot C- Presence of apical bud inhibit lateral bud development due to

reserve of auxins. This is called apical dominance.

d) As a control experiment to show the effect of hormones (auxins) on lateral bud development.

e) - Promotes flowering.

- Promote lateral bud development hence increase yields.

- Break seed dormancy (promote germination)

f) - Germination

- Flowering

- Activate hydrolytic enzymes

12. a) - Absence of water (moisture)

- Unsuitable temperature.

- Lack of oxygen

- Lack of light

b) Hypocotyls

13. a) - Increase in dry mass

- Increase in cell number

- Irreversible increase in volume of cytoplast

- Increase in differentiation.

b) i) Light intensity influence rate of photosynthesis.

ii) Temperature – influence metabolic rate via enzyme action.

c)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of hormone | Site of hormone production | Effect |
| Thyroxin | Thyroid gland | Control basal metabolic rate |
| Follicle stimulating hormone | Anterior pituitary gland | Maturation of Graafin follicle |
| Auxins | Stem of apex  Root apex | Cell elongation |
| Gibberellins | All young plant tissues | Stimulates cell growth |

14. a) It indicated the amount of organic material present which is a measure of

change in mass cytoplasm.

b) Weigh, reheat at 1100C for several hours, and cool constant Mass.

c) Most of mass is starch which is converted to sugars and used up in respiration

and other metabolic activities.

d) Cellulose is synthesized during growth of new cell walls.

e) Starch → Glucose → Cellulose