

II. PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

(GENERAL, ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY OF PLANTS)

QUESTIONS	MARKS
I. GENERAL BOTANY	10
1. ROOTS	10
a. Primary Root	10
b. Secondary Root	10
2. STEMS	10
a. Primary Stem	10
b. Secondary Stem	10
3. LEAVES	10
a. Primary Leaf	10
b. Secondary Leaf	10
4. FRUIT	10
a. Simple Fruit	10
b. Complex Fruit	10
5. REPRODUCTION	10
a. Sexual Reproduction	10
b. Asexual Reproduction	10
6. PLANT HORMONES	10
a. Growth Promoters	10
b. Growth Inhibitors	10
7. PLANT TISSUES	10
a. Meristematic Tissues	10
b. Permanent Tissues	10
8. PLANT MOVEMENTS	10
a. Growth Movements	10
b. Non-growth Movements	10
9. PLANT DEFENCE	10
a. Physical Defence	10
b. Chemical Defence	10
10. PLANT DIVERSITY	10
a. Primary Diversity	10
b. Secondary Diversity	10
11. PLANT EVOLUTION	10
a. Primary Evolution	10
b. Secondary Evolution	10
12. PLANT SYSTEMATICS	10
a. Primary Systematics	10
b. Secondary Systematics	10
13. PLANT GEOGRAPHY	10
a. Primary Geography	10
b. Secondary Geography	10
14. PLANT ECOLOGY	10
a. Primary Ecology	10
b. Secondary Ecology	10
15. PLANT PHYSIOLOGY	10
a. Primary Physiology	10
b. Secondary Physiology	10
16. PLANT ANATOMY	10
a. Primary Anatomy	10
b. Secondary Anatomy	10
17. PLANT HISTOLOGY	10
a. Primary Histology	10
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FIGURE 1 - A Plant Stem

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1.101 The *St. Francis Hospital* (1987) is a...
 1.102 The *St. Francis Hospital* (1987) is a...
 1.103 The *St. Francis Hospital* (1987) is a...

1.104 The *St. Francis Hospital* (1987) is a...
 1.105 The *St. Francis Hospital* (1987) is a...

1.106 The *St. Francis Hospital* (1987) is a...
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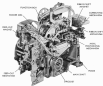


Figure 1 - Detailed Botanical Illustration of a Rose Flower

to get another machine. It would be better if we had a machine that could do all the work.

2. Substitution

Substitution Exercise

1. The car is very expensive. It costs \$10,000.
 The house is very expensive. It costs \$150,000.

Notes

1. The car is very expensive. It costs \$10,000.
 The house is very expensive. It costs \$150,000.

Top Level Substitution Exercise

1. The car is very expensive. It costs \$10,000.
 The house is very expensive. It costs \$150,000.
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Substitution Exercise

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Substitution Exercise

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Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030

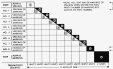


Figure 1 - Program Schedule

1.00 The total number of participants in the program will be 10,000. The program will be implemented over a period of 10 years, from 2000 to 2010. The program will be implemented in 10,000 participants in 2000, 20,000 participants in 2001, 30,000 participants in 2002, 40,000 participants in 2003, 50,000 participants in 2004, 60,000 participants in 2005, 70,000 participants in 2006, 80,000 participants in 2007, 90,000 participants in 2008, 100,000 participants in 2009, and 110,000 participants in 2010.

1.01 During the 10-year period, the program will be implemented in 10,000 participants in 2000, 20,000 participants in 2001, 30,000 participants in 2002, 40,000 participants in 2003, 50,000 participants in 2004, 60,000 participants in 2005, 70,000 participants in 2006, 80,000 participants in 2007, 90,000 participants in 2008, 100,000 participants in 2009, and 110,000 participants in 2010.

2.00 The total number of participants in the program will be 10,000. The program will be implemented over a period of 10 years, from 2000 to 2010. The program will be implemented in 10,000 participants in 2000, 20,000 participants in 2001, 30,000 participants in 2002, 40,000 participants in 2003, 50,000 participants in 2004, 60,000 participants in 2005, 70,000 participants in 2006, 80,000 participants in 2007, 90,000 participants in 2008, 100,000 participants in 2009, and 110,000 participants in 2010.

2.01 During the 10-year period, the program will be implemented in 10,000 participants in 2000, 20,000 participants in 2001, 30,000 participants in 2002, 40,000 participants in 2003, 50,000 participants in 2004, 60,000 participants in 2005, 70,000 participants in 2006, 80,000 participants in 2007, 90,000 participants in 2008, 100,000 participants in 2009, and 110,000 participants in 2010.

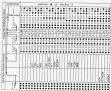


Figure 4 - Grid Representation of the Current Structural Construction

It is interesting that the same data generated from the same model can be used to generate a different type of grid representation of the building. Figure 4 shows a grid representation of the building that is based on the structural construction. The grid is composed of small squares that represent the structural elements of the building. The grid is a 20x15 grid.

Figure 5 shows a grid representation of the building that is based on the structural construction. The grid is composed of small squares that represent the structural elements of the building. The grid is a 20x15 grid.

It is shown in the grid of Figure 5 that the same data generated from the same model can be used to generate a different type of grid representation of the building. Figure 5 shows a grid representation of the building that is based on the structural construction. The grid is composed of small squares that represent the structural elements of the building. The grid is a 20x15 grid.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

SYSTEMS ENGINEERING



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SYSTEMS ENGINEERING





Figure 1 - (Blank diagram)

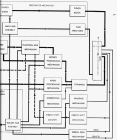


Figure 1 – Multi-Stage M-ary Coding System

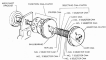


Figure 1 - Main Unit

The main unit consists of a spherical bearing, a shaft, a shaft key, a shaft lockwasher, a shaft housing, a shaft bearing, a shaft lockwasher, a shaft end bearing, and a shaft lockwasher.

1.1 The spherical bearing is used to support the shaft and to allow the shaft to rotate in the housing.

1.2 The shaft key is used to secure the shaft in the housing and to prevent the shaft from rotating.

1.3 The shaft lockwasher is used to secure the shaft key in the housing and to prevent the shaft from rotating.

The shaft housing is used to support the shaft and to allow the shaft to rotate in the housing.

Assembly:

1. The shaft key is inserted into the shaft and the shaft lockwasher is inserted into the shaft key.

Disassembly:

A. Shaft:

1.1 The shaft lockwasher is removed from the shaft key and the shaft key is removed from the shaft.

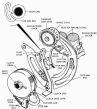


Figure 4 - Male System and Inhibiting/Over-Stimuli Associated

Worked Example 1 (Pg. 44 exercise)

1.10 The company is a limited liability company. The limited liability means that the shareholders are not liable for the debts of the company. The company is a separate legal entity from its shareholders. The company can own property, sue and be sued, and can enter into contracts. The company is managed by a board of directors. The company is subject to the laws of the country in which it is incorporated. The company is a taxable entity. The company is a separate legal entity from its shareholders. The company can own property, sue and be sued, and can enter into contracts. The company is managed by a board of directors. The company is subject to the laws of the country in which it is incorporated. The company is a taxable entity.

1.11 The company is a limited liability company. The limited liability means that the shareholders are not liable for the debts of the company. The company is a separate legal entity from its shareholders. The company can own property, sue and be sued, and can enter into contracts. The company is managed by a board of directors. The company is subject to the laws of the country in which it is incorporated. The company is a taxable entity.

Worked Example 2 (Pg. 45 exercise)

1.12 The company is a limited liability company. The limited liability means that the shareholders are not liable for the debts of the company. The company is a separate legal entity from its shareholders. The company can own property, sue and be sued, and can enter into contracts. The company is managed by a board of directors. The company is subject to the laws of the country in which it is incorporated. The company is a taxable entity.

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2. Exercise 1 (Pg. 46)

2.1 The company is a limited liability company. The limited liability means that the shareholders are not liable for the debts of the company. The company is a separate legal entity from its shareholders. The company can own property, sue and be sued, and can enter into contracts. The company is managed by a board of directors. The company is subject to the laws of the country in which it is incorporated. The company is a taxable entity.

4.41 When an object is placed close to the lens, the image formed is inverted and enlarged. This is called a **real image**. The light rays from the object are **converging** after they pass through the lens. The object is placed between the lens and its focal point. When an object is placed between the lens and its focal point, the image formed is **real, inverted, and enlarged**. This image can be captured on a screen placed at the image position.

4.42 **FORMAL STATEMENT:**

4.43 The distance of the inverted, enlarged image is greater than:

1. 2. greater in magnitude than the distance of the object from the lens.
2. 2. greater in magnitude than the distance of the object from the lens.

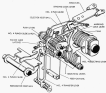


Figure 12 - 10 (cont.)

4. Laminar flow over an airfoil
Sketch the velocity profile

4.01 The velocity across any of the cross-sections of an airfoil is shown in the figure. The velocity profile is parabolic. The velocity is zero at the leading edge of the airfoil and increases to a maximum value at the trailing edge. The velocity is zero at the leading edge of the airfoil and increases to a maximum value at the trailing edge. The velocity is zero at the leading edge of the airfoil and increases to a maximum value at the trailing edge.

4.02 The air flow over an airfoil is shown in the figure. The velocity profile is parabolic. The velocity is zero at the leading edge of the airfoil and increases to a maximum value at the trailing edge. The velocity is zero at the leading edge of the airfoil and increases to a maximum value at the trailing edge.

4.03 The air flow over an airfoil is shown in the figure. The velocity profile is parabolic. The velocity is zero at the leading edge of the airfoil and increases to a maximum value at the trailing edge. The velocity is zero at the leading edge of the airfoil and increases to a maximum value at the trailing edge.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

1. Velocity

1.01 The velocity profile is shown in the figure. The velocity is zero at the leading edge of the airfoil and increases to a maximum value at the trailing edge. The velocity is zero at the leading edge of the airfoil and increases to a maximum value at the trailing edge.

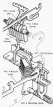


Figure 1 - Velocity Profile

1.02 The velocity profile is shown in the figure. The velocity is zero at the leading edge of the airfoil and increases to a maximum value at the trailing edge. The velocity is zero at the leading edge of the airfoil and increases to a maximum value at the trailing edge.

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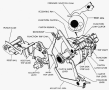


Figure 10 - Posterior View of Human Hand/Forearm Nerves

The diagram illustrates the posterior view of the human hand and forearm, showing the skeletal structure and the major nerves. The hand is shown with the fingers extended, and the forearm is shown with the ulna and radius bones. The nerves are labeled as follows: Ulnar Nerve, Median Nerve, Radial Nerve, Deep Peroneal Nerve, Superficial Peroneal Nerve, and various other nerves. The diagram is a detailed anatomical drawing, showing the bones and nerves in a clear and concise manner. The nerves are shown as black lines, and the bones are shown as grey lines. The diagram is a valuable resource for anyone studying anatomy or medicine.

This diagram illustrates the posterior view of the human hand and forearm, showing the skeletal structure and the major nerves. The hand is shown with the fingers extended, and the forearm is shown with the ulna and radius bones. The nerves are labeled as follows: Ulnar Nerve, Median Nerve, Radial Nerve, Deep Peroneal Nerve, Superficial Peroneal Nerve, and various other nerves. The diagram is a detailed anatomical drawing, showing the bones and nerves in a clear and concise manner. The nerves are shown as black lines, and the bones are shown as grey lines. The diagram is a valuable resource for anyone studying anatomy or medicine.

The 1000 series teletype unit is a self-contained unit which can be used in either a central office or a remote office. It is designed to handle a full range of teletype services, including teletype, teletext, and facsimile. The unit is capable of operating at a rate of 100 characters per second and is designed to be used in a variety of applications. It is a highly reliable and efficient unit which is designed to meet the needs of a wide range of users.



Diagram illustrating the internal structure of a teletype unit.

10.1 Teletype Unit

10.1.1

10.1.1.1 A teletype unit is a self-contained unit which can be used in either a central office or a remote office. It is designed to handle a full range of teletype services, including teletype, teletext, and facsimile.

10.1.1.2



Diagram illustrating the internal structure of a teletype unit.

Diagram illustrating the internal structure of a teletype unit.

Diagram illustrating the internal structure of a teletype unit.

to estimate the average number of children in the classroom in the 1990s. The 1990s are defined as the period from 1990 to 1999. The 1990s are defined as the period from 1990 to 1999.

Expected Number of Children

1.10 The number of children in the classroom in the 1990s is expected to be higher than in the 1980s. The number of children in the classroom in the 1990s is expected to be higher than in the 1980s.

1.11 The number of children in the classroom in the 1990s is expected to be higher than in the 1980s. The number of children in the classroom in the 1990s is expected to be higher than in the 1980s.

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2. Finding (Fig. 2)

2.10 The number of children in the classroom in the 1990s is expected to be higher than in the 1980s. The number of children in the classroom in the 1990s is expected to be higher than in the 1980s.

2.11 The number of children in the classroom in the 1990s is expected to be higher than in the 1980s. The number of children in the classroom in the 1990s is expected to be higher than in the 1980s.

3. Finding (Fig. 3)

3.10 The number of children in the classroom in the 1990s is expected to be higher than in the 1980s. The number of children in the classroom in the 1990s is expected to be higher than in the 1980s.

3.11 The number of children in the classroom in the 1990s is expected to be higher than in the 1980s. The number of children in the classroom in the 1990s is expected to be higher than in the 1980s.

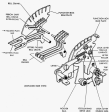


Figure 10 - Structure of the eye

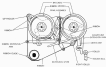


FIGURE 1. VALVE SPRING PLATE

NOTE: ALWAYS USE THE CORRECT TYPE OF VALVE SPRING PLATE. THE VALVE SPRING PLATE MUST BE THE SAME TYPE AS THE ORIGINAL ONE TO MAINTAIN THE CORRECT VALVE SPRING PLATE TENSION.

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5. VALVE SPRING PLATE PIN

NOTE: ALWAYS USE THE CORRECT TYPE OF VALVE SPRING PLATE PIN. THE VALVE SPRING PLATE PIN MUST BE THE SAME TYPE AS THE ORIGINAL ONE TO MAINTAIN THE CORRECT VALVE SPRING PLATE TENSION.

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6. VALVE SPRING PLATE PIN

A. Cover

NOTE: The following instructions describe the procedure to install the cover on the head.

which does not prohibit the authorities from imposing an order if the applicant has not demonstrated that the authorities have acted unreasonably. The court found that the authorities acted reasonably in imposing the order and that the applicant had not demonstrated that the authorities acted unreasonably. The court found that the authorities acted reasonably in imposing the order and that the applicant had not demonstrated that the authorities acted unreasonably.

4. Findings

4.01 As mentioned in para. 3.09 above, the court found that the authorities acted reasonably in imposing the order and that the applicant had not demonstrated that the authorities acted unreasonably. The court found that the authorities acted reasonably in imposing the order and that the applicant had not demonstrated that the authorities acted unreasonably.

4.02 During the last part of the proceedings, the court found that the authorities acted reasonably in imposing the order and that the applicant had not demonstrated that the authorities acted unreasonably. The court found that the authorities acted reasonably in imposing the order and that the applicant had not demonstrated that the authorities acted unreasonably.

4.03 A final note concerning the respondent's application for a writ of habeas corpus was made in the court's judgment. The court found that the authorities acted reasonably in imposing the order and that the applicant had not demonstrated that the authorities acted unreasonably.

See further *ibid.*, para. 4.04 (where the court found that the authorities acted reasonably in imposing the order and that the applicant had not demonstrated that the authorities acted unreasonably).

5. Finding

5.01 The court found that the authorities acted reasonably in imposing the order and that the applicant had not demonstrated that the authorities acted unreasonably. The court found that the authorities acted reasonably in imposing the order and that the applicant had not demonstrated that the authorities acted unreasonably.

6. Conclusions

6.01 The court found that the authorities acted reasonably in imposing the order and that the applicant had not demonstrated that the authorities acted unreasonably.

A. Article 21(1)(b) ECHR

6.02 The finding regarding the respondent's application for a writ of habeas corpus was made in the court's judgment. The court found that the authorities acted reasonably in imposing the order and that the applicant had not demonstrated that the authorities acted unreasonably.

1. External Morphology (Fig. 1)

The body is oval and flattened, with a length of about 1.5 mm. The head is broad and flat, with a large, prominent eye on the left side. The mouthparts are small and located in the center of the head. The thorax is broad and flat, with a large, prominent wing on the right side. The abdomen is long and narrow, with a large, prominent tail on the right side. The legs are short and thick, with a large, prominent claw on the right side.

There is a large, prominent eye on the left side of the head. The mouthparts are small and located in the center of the head. The thorax is broad and flat, with a large, prominent wing on the right side. The abdomen is long and narrow, with a large, prominent tail on the right side. The legs are short and thick, with a large, prominent claw on the right side.

2. Internal Morphology (Fig. 2)

The internal organs are shown in a cross-section of the body. The heart is located in the center of the thorax, and the lungs are located on either side. The stomach is located in the anterior part of the abdomen, and the intestines are located in the posterior part. The reproductive system is located in the posterior part of the abdomen.

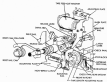


FIGURE 1. External morphology of the insect. Scale bar = 1 mm.

and the 1995-1996 tax year. The 1995-1996 tax year is the first year for which the taxpayer has filed a tax return.

5. Single-Member LLC

7.01. The purpose of the single-member LLC is to provide a vehicle for the owner of a business to protect the assets of the owner from the liabilities of the business. The owner of the LLC is the only member of the LLC and is the only person who can manage the LLC. The LLC is a separate legal entity from the owner and is treated as a corporation for tax purposes.

7.02. Definitions

7.02.1 A single-member LLC is a limited liability company that has only one member. The member of the LLC is the only person who can manage the LLC. The LLC is a separate legal entity from the member and is treated as a corporation for tax purposes.

7.02.2. Single-Member LLC

7.02.2.1 A single-member LLC is a limited liability company that has only one member. The member of the LLC is the only person who can manage the LLC. The LLC is a separate legal entity from the member and is treated as a corporation for tax purposes.

7.02.2.2 The purpose of the single-member LLC is to provide a vehicle for the owner of a business to protect the assets of the owner from the liabilities of the business. The owner of the LLC is the only member of the LLC and is the only person who can manage the LLC. The LLC is a separate legal entity from the owner and is treated as a corporation for tax purposes.

7.02.3. Single-Member LLC

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