MONOCOTS AND DICOTS

1 Fig 3.1 shows one complete leaf from two different species of plant, **P** and **Q**.

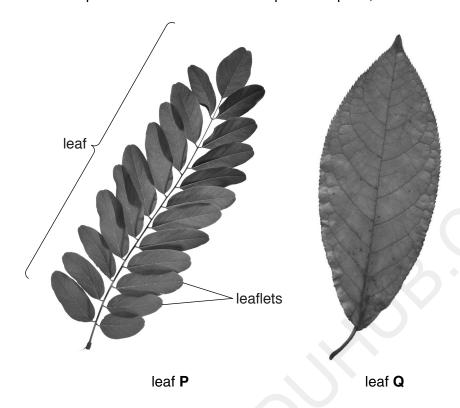
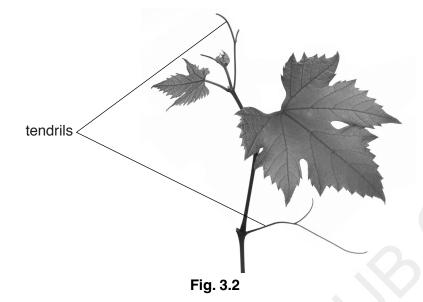


Fig. 3.1

(a)	(i)	State two features which are visible in both leaf P and leaf Q .		
		1		
		2		
			[2]	
	(ii)	State two ways, other than size, in which leaf P differs from leaf Q .		
		1		
		2		
			[2]	

(b) Fig. 3.2 shows part of a climbing plant.



(i) In the space below make a large drawing of the part of the climbing plant shown in Fig. 3.2.

(ii)	Suggest one advantage and one disadvantage to the plant of having tendrils, as shown in Fig. 3.2.				
	advantage				
	disadvantage				

(c) Fig. 3.3 shows a leaf of a monocotyledonous plant.



Fig. 3.3

The leaves shown in Fig 3.1 and Fig. 3.2 are all from eudicotyledonous (dicotyledonous) plants.

Complete Table 3.1 by stating **two** ways in which the leaves shown in Fig. 3.1 and Fig. 3.2 differ from the leaf of a monocotyledonous plant, shown in Fig. 3.3.

Table 3.1.

feature	eudicotyledonous	monocotyledonous		

[3]

[2]

MARKING SCHEME

1,1111		11000112111			i	1
(a) ((i)	lamina/blade; midrib; veins; petiole/stalk;			max [2]	
(i	ii)	any 2 from: (P) is divided into leaflets; (P) has smooth edge;				A ora if explicitly stated in terms of Q. A edge of Q is toothed/irregular
	(P) does not have pointed tip;				[2]	ignore surface area
(b) ((i)	drawing of outline uses single clear unbroken lines with no shading anywhere;				
	drawing occupies at least half of the space provided;			pace provided;		
		detail of large leaf with clear midrib and four veins radiating from same point and some branching veins;				
	detail of both forked tendrils ;				[4]	
((ii)	advantage: grip/attach/climb/support/AW; disadvantage: less leaf area/less photosynthesis/AW;				
					[2]	
(c)						
(0)		features	eudicotyledonous	monocotyledonous		
		veins/(named) vascular (tissue)	network/ branching/AW	parallel/AW;		
		shape/size;	broad/wide/AW	long/thin/ elongated/AW;		
					[3]	
					[Total: 13]	
					•	