

8.4 Translocation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 6 marks

Objective

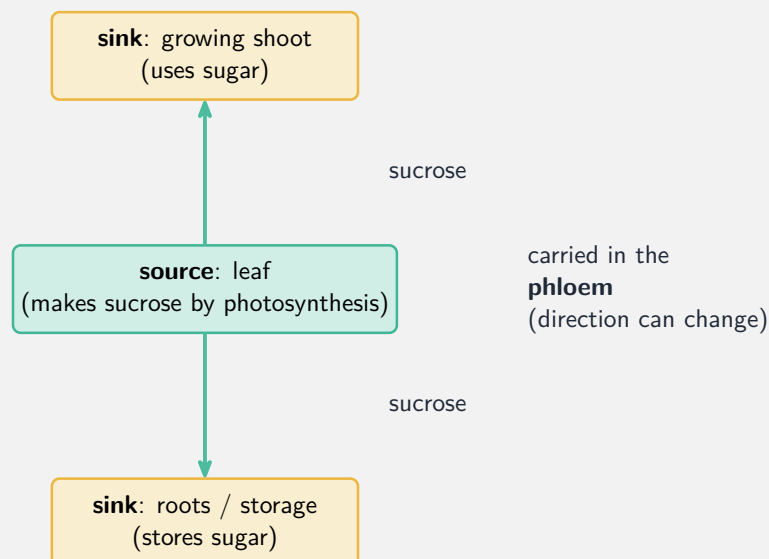
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **translocation** 转运—the movement of sucrose and amino acids in the phloem from **sources** 源 to **sinks** 库.

You must be able to:

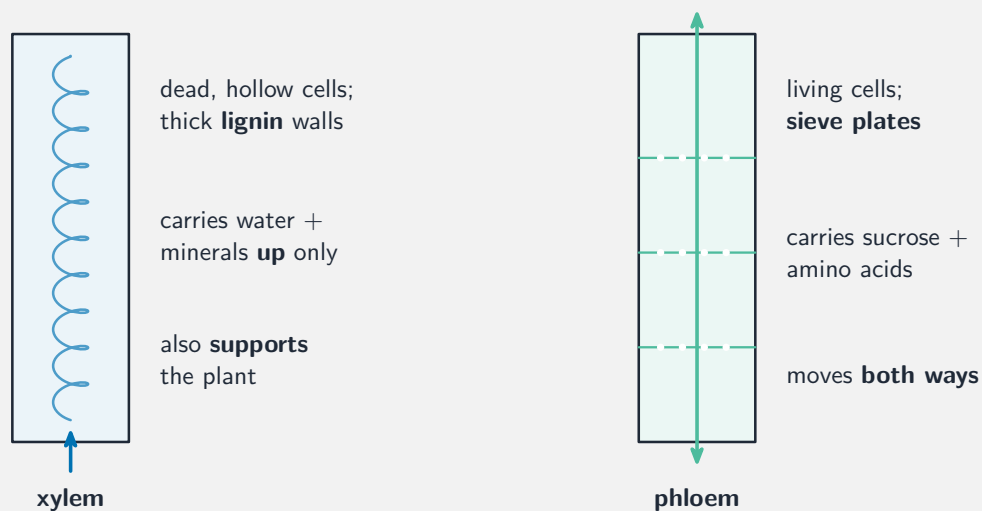
- define translocation
- identify sources and sinks
- explain why the direction can change

1 Worked examples

■ Sources and sinks



Translocation moves sucrose/amino acids from a source to a sink; the direction can change



Translocation moves sugars in the phloem

- **source:** releases sucrose (e.g. a photosynthesising leaf, or a store being used).
- **sink:** uses or stores it (e.g. growing roots, a storage organ).

2 Practice

2.1 Define translocation.

[1]

2.2 Give one example of a source.

[1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Translocation moves substances in the:

[1]

- **A** xylem, upward only
- **B** phloem, from source to sink
- **C** xylem, from leaves to roots
- **D** air spaces

3.2 A leaf making sugar in summer acts as a source.

(a) Name a sink that the sugar might be transported to.

[1]

(b) Explain why a potato tuber can be a sink in summer but a source in spring. [2]

4 Go further

You are now ready for the real exam questions on this subtopic. Open the **8.4 Translocation** past-paper sheet in the Library, or try these in **Practice mode**:

- 0610/21 N25 —Q13 (translocation)
- 0610/22 N25 —Q13 (phloem / sources and sinks)

Solutions

2.1 the movement of sucrose and amino acids in the phloem (from source to sink).

2.2 a photosynthesising leaf (or a storage organ releasing sugar).

3.1 B. Translocation moves substances in the phloem from source to sink.

3.2 (a) growing roots / a storage organ.

(b) in summer it stores sugar, so it is a sink; in spring it releases stored sugar to grow new shoots, so it becomes a source.