BIOLOGY

BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

ANATOMY OF PLANT PARTS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. when secondary occurs, girth of stem increases. Cambial ring increases in diameter due to

A. periclinal deivision and radial elongation of cambial cells

B. anticlinal divison and radial eleongations of cambial cells

C. both periclinal and anticlinal divisons and radial elongation of cambial cells

D. radial elongation of cambium cells along.

Answer: b

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2. interfasicular cambium is situated

A. between xylem and phloem

B. betweenvascular bundles.

C. outside the vascular bundles

D. inner side of the vascular bundles.

Answer: b

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3. Interfascicular cambium develops from the cells of

A. cortex

B. pith

C. pericyle

D. medullary rays.

Answer: d

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4. bulliform or motor cells are present on

A. root

B. stem

C. isobilateral leaf

D. dorsiventral leaf.

Answer: c

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5. bulliform cell differ from other cells in being

A. large, thin-walled, contain containing water

B. large, thick-walled, contain abundant chloroiplasts

C. small thick - walled, contain starch

D. small,thin -walled, contain calcium oxalate

Answer: a

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6. the formation of annual rings in dicot stem mainly depends upon difference in

A. formation of unequal quantities of xylem and phloem

B. acitvity of vascular cambian due to seasonal varations

C. activity of cork cambium due to seasonal variations

D. formation of unequal quantities of sapwood and heart wood.

Answer: b

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7. each annual ring or growth ring consists of two strips of

A. autumn wood and spring wood

B. heart wood sap wood

C. xylem and phloem

D. cork and cortex

Answer: a

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8. in the veins of leaves. The pholem is situated towards

A. upper epidermis

B. lower eqidermis

C. all round the xylem

D. lateral to xylem

Answer: b

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9. in spring (rainy summer) the activity of vascular cambium is

A. more

B. less

C. normal

D. none of the above.

Answer: a

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10. Alternate name of heart wood is

A. duramen

B. alburnum

C. primary xylem

D. spring wood

Answer: a

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11. Heart wood or duramen is

A. outer part of secondary xylem

B. inner part of secondary xylem

C. outer part of secondary pholem

D. inner part of secondary phloem

Answer: b

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12. the wood of commerce is

A. sap-wood (alburnum)

B. heart wood(duramen)

C. spring wood

D. autumn wood

Answer: b

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13. the endarh condition is characteristic of

A. root

B. stem

C. leaves

D. petiole

Answer: b

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14. dicot root differs from monocot root in

A. fewer number of radial vascular bundles with small pith

B. large number of radial vascular bundles with large pith

C. fewer number of radial vascular bundles with large pith

D. large number of radial vascular bundles with small pith.

Answer: a

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15. multiseriate vascular rays eare present opposte the protoxylem in old

A. dicot stems

B. dicot roots

C. monocot stems

D. monocot roots

Answer: b

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16. Passage cells are present in

A. cortex

B. pericyle

C. pith

D. endodermis

Answer: d

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17. which one of the following has dead cells

A. collenchyma

B. chlorenchyma

C. periderm

D. endodermis

Answer: c

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18. the outer cellular complex present on the outside of those stems and roots which have undergone secondary growth is

A. periderm

B. epiblema

C. phelloderm

D. phellogen

Answer: a

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19. pericycle that gives rise to lateral roots is made of

A. meristematic

B. epiblema

C. phelloderm

D. phellogan

Answer: b

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20. pith and cortex of the stem are parts of

A. dermal tissue system

B. vascular tissue sytem

C. ground tissue sytem

D. epidermal tissue system

Answer: c

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21. Age cannot be determined by counting rings in the trees of

A. temperate deciduous forests

B. temperate evergreen forests

C. tropical deciduous forests

D. tropical evergreen forests.

Answer: d

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22. central resion -clogged secondary xylem is

A. central wood

B. heartwood

C. alburnum

D. hardwood

Answer: b

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23. a vascular bundle having both xyolem and pholem is

A. concentric

B. collateral

C. radial

D. conjoint

Answer: d

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24. perimary stem is

A. main stem

B. stem having distinct nodes s

C. stem having only primary tissues

D. stem having branches.

Answer: c

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25. oldest part of phloem in a dicot stem jis situated just

A. outside vascular cambium

B. inner to primary cortex

C. inner to vascular cambium

D. between periderm and primary cortex.

Answer: b

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26. inner-most layer of cotex is

A. pericycle

B. endodermis

C. hypodermis

D. none of the above

Answer: b

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27. ground tissue having differentiated concentric layers is found in

A. dicot leaf

B. monocot leaf

C. dicot stem

D. monocot stem

Answer: c

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28. cortex lies between

A. epiedermis and endodermis

B. endodermis and pith

C. hypodermis and endodermis

D. epidermis and stele.

Answer: d

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29. endodermis is not differentiated in

A. monocot root

B. dicot roots

C. monocot stems

D. dicot stem.

Answer: c

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30. fibrovascular bundles or vascular bundles covered bt sclerenchymatous sheath are found in

A. monocot leaf

B. monocot stem

C. monocot root

D. dicot stem.

Answer: b

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31. A.T.S. of dicot stem shows

A. vascular bundles arranged in a ring

B. scattered vascular bundles.

C. closed vascular bundles

D. radial vascular bundles.

Answer: a

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32. number of cambial strips in a vascular bundle of cucurbita stem is

A. 1

B. 3

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: c

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33. secondary growth is the production of

A. new tissues from intercalary meristem

B. new conducting cells

C. new tissues from lateral meristem

D. new ground cells.

Answer: c

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34. xylem and phloem occurring on the same radius constitute a vascular bundle called

A. radial

B. conjoint

C. collateral

D. bicollateral.

Answer: c

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35. in stem cork cambium orginates from some

A. outer cells of cortex

B. fascicular and interfascicular cambium

C. inner cell of cortex

D. endodermis

Answer: a

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36. complementary cells of lenticels are

A. phellem

B. phelloderm

C. endodermis

D. phellogen

Answer: d

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37. complementary cells of lenticels are

A. compact and suberised

B. loose and non-suberised

C. compact and lignified

D. loose and lignified

Answer: b

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38. many grass leaves are capable of folding and unfolding due to

A. parallel veins

B. isobilateral nature

C. thin lamina

D. bulliform cells.

Answer: d

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39. cucurbita stem is an exceptional dicot stem because it has

A. bicollateral bundles

B. bicollateral bundles and several layered thick pericyle

C. bicollateral bundles and hollow centre

D. bicollateral bundles arranged in two alternate rings

Answer: d

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40. major funcation of cortex is

A. conduction of water

B. storage of water

C. storage of food

D. strength

Answer: c

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41. A dorsiventral leaf has

A. palisade tissue on both sides

B. spongy tissue on both sides

C. palisade tissue on upper side and spongy tissue on lower side

D. spongy tissue on upper side and palisade tissue on lower side

Answer: c

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42. in autumn,cambium is

A. inactive

B. less active

C. more active

D. killed

Answer: b

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43. annual rings can be useful for indicating age of the tree

A. dicot of equatorial region

B. monocot of equatorial region

C. dicot of temperate region

D. monocot of temperate area.

Answer: c

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44. autumn wood is distinguishable from spring wood in having

A. narrow tracheary elements

B. broader tracheary elements

C. lighter colour

D. cambium

Answer: a

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45. vascular strand having numberous scattered fibrovascular bundles is

A. eustele

B. atactostale

C. polycyclie stele

D. dictyostele

Answer: b

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46. A cavity present in vascular bundles of maize is formed by

A. degeneration of xylem parenchyma

B. replacement of phloem parenchyma

C. disruption of protoxylem

D. dissolution of cells between metaxylem vessels.

Answer: c

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47. spongy parenchyma is arranged in

A. one layer

B. loosely arranged

C. compactly arranged

D. regularly arranged around large cavities.

Answer: b

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48. the other term for annual ring is

A. annual xylem

B. annual wood

C. growth strip

D. growth ring

Answer: d

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49. Complementary cells are found in

A. lenticles

B. pholem

C. endodermis of monocot stems

D. exodermis

Answer: a

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50. exodermis occurs in

A. monocot occurs in

B. monocot root

C. dicot root

D. leaf

Answer: a

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51. casparian strip is

A. lens -like thickenings of endodermal cells

B. strip of thickening found on the outer side of endodermis

C. lingo-suberin band running in endodermal cell walls.

D. layer of cells between endodermis and cortex.

Answer: c

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52. endodermis acts as biological check post and prevents wall flow of materials becouse it has

A. casparian strips

B. barrel-shaped cells

C. passage cells

D. specialised thickenings

Answer: a

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53. endodermis occurs in

A. stems only

B. roots only

C. dicots stems and all types of roots

D. both monocot and dicot stems as well as roots.

Answer: c

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54. tissue found between xylem and phloem bundles of a root is

A. vascular parenchyma

B. parenchyma

C. conjuncative meristem

D. conjuctive parenchyma

Answer: d

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55. in isobilateral leaves

A. lower surface is brighter green

B. upper surface is lighter green

C. both the surface are equally green

D. upper surface is dark green while the lower surface is lighter green

Answer: c

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56. in dosiventral leaves

A. upper surface is dark green as compared to lower surface

B. both the surface are equally green

C. lower surface is dark green

D. both the surfaces are dark green.

Answer: a

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57. medullary rays are extra prominent in

A. monocot stem

B. dicot stem

C. young dicot root

D. old dicot root

Answer: d

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58. vascular bundles of typical leaves are

A. collateral and closed

B. collateral and open

C. conjoint and concentric

D. radial

Answer: a

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59. in an old stem, the oldest seconedary xylem is found just

A. inner to vascular cambium

B. outside primary xylem

C. outside vascular cambium

D. inner to phellogen.

Answer: a

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60. for bottle cork, the latter is cut in such a way that lenticels appear.

A. vertically

B. obliquely

C. transversely

D. blocked

Answer: a

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61. scaly bark occurs in

A. eucalyptus

B. betula

C. psidium

D. tectona

Answer: c

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62. in submerged hydrophytes,the stems are extremely weak due to

A. absence of phloem

B. absence of xylem

C. presence of aerenchyma

D. poor development of xylem and mechanical tissue.

Answer: d

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63. outer layer of brack is

A. epidermis

B. rhytidome

C. phelloderm

D. lenticel

Answer: b

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64. in monocots, the guard cells are

A. dumb-bell -shaped

B. reniform

C. spherical

D. isodiamatric

Answer: a

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65. rolling grass is

A. agropyron

B. ammophila

C. poa

D. all the above.

Answer: d

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66. epistomatic leaf is

A. nymphaea

B. nelumbo

C. victoria

D. all the above.

Answer: d

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67. in dicot stem, the pericyel ois

A. single layered

B. multilayered

C. two layered

D. Absent

Answer: b

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68. in root, the pericycle is

A. single layered

B. two layered

C. three layered

D. multilayered

Answer: a

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69. in monocot stem, the pericycle is q

A. indistinguishable

B. one layered

C. three layered

D. multilayered

Answer: a

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70. dicot root having more than six vascular bundles is

A. pea

B. sunflower

C. ficus

D. ranunculus

Answer: c

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71. both a dicot root and monocot root possess six vascular bundles.the two can be distinguished by

A. presence of lysigenous cavity in monocot root

B. occurrence of more metaxylem vessels in dicot root

C. presence of exarch condition in monocot root

D. outline of vessels.

Answer: d

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72. rinh bark occurs in

A. psidium

B. eucalyptus

C. acacia

D. all the above.

Answer: b

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73. in betula the bark is

A. ring bark used writing

B. scaly bark used for writing

C. ring bark used as a masticatory

D. ring bark used as a spice

Answer: a

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74. porous wood is characterised by

A. absence of tracheids

B. presence of vessels

C. absence of vessels

D. presence of sieve tube

Answer: b

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75. gymnosperm wood is non-porous becouse it

A. lacks vessels

B. contains tracheae

C. has abundant fibres

D. contains no fibres.

Answer: a

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76. isobilateral leaves have stomata on

A. both upper and lower surfaces

B. upper surface only

C. lower surface only

D. none of the surfaces.

Answer: a

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77. stomatal crypts are found in the leaf of

A. sunflower

B. oleander

C. maize

D. nymphaea

Answer: b

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78. thin-walled large cells present in the leaf epdiermis, and capable of contraction and expansion are

A. guard cells

B. subsidiary cells

C. gland cells

D. bulliform cells.

Answer: d

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79. an undifferentiated mesophyll is found in

A. isobilateral leaves

B. dorsiventral mesophytic leaves

C. dorsiventral xerophytic leaves

D. vertical leaves.

Answer: a

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80. radial vascular bundles are those in which

A. xylem is surrounded by phloem

B. phloem is surrounded by xylem

C. xylem and phloem occur on the same radius

D. xylem and phloem are found pm different radii.

Answer: d

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81. sap-wood is

A. outer funcational part of secondary xylem

B. inner nonfuncational part of secondary xylem

C. outer as well inner part of secondary xylem

D. none of the above.

Answer: a

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82. periderm includes

A. cork cambium (phellogen) cork (phellem) and secondary cortex (phelloderm)

B. cork cambium and cork

C. cork

D. cork and secondary phloem

Answer: a

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83. As secondary growth proceeds, in a dicot stem, the thickness of

A. heart wood increases

B. sap-wood increases

C. both increase

D. both decrease

Answer: c

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84. The bark of tree comprises

A. all the tissues outside the vascular cambium

B. all the tissues outside the cork cambium

C. only the cork

D. the cork and secondary cortex.

Answer: a

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85. The best method to determine the age of tree is

A. measure its diameter

B. count the number of leaves

C. count the number of annual rings at the base of main stem

D. find out the number of branches.

Answer: c

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86. radial vascular bundles occur in

A. stem

B. monocot stem

C. dicot stem

D. root

Answer: d

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87. Xylem fibre is

A. heart wood

B. wood fibre

C. libriform fibre

D. bast fibre

Answer: b

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88. Youngest layer of secondary xylem in wood of dicot stem is located just

A. outside the cambium

B. inside the cambium

C. outside the pith

D. inside the cortex.

Answer: b

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89. xylem in dorsiventral leaves is directed towards

A. upper epidermis

B. lower eqidermis

C. surrounds phloem

D. surrounded by phloem

Answer: a

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90. Wood is a common name of

A. cambium

B. vascular bundles

C. phloem

D. secondary xylem

Answer: d

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91. Well developed pith is found in

A. monocot root and monocot stem

B. monocot stem and dicot root

C. monocot root and dicot stem

D. dicot root and dicot stem

Answer: c

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92. vascular bundles in dicot stem are

A. open, collateral, endarch

B. closed, collateral,endarch

C. open , collateral,exarch

D. closed, collateral, exarch.

Answer: a

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93. The waxy substance associated with cell walls of cork cells is or cork cells are imprevious to water becauce of the presence or what is deposited on cork cells

A. cutin

B. suberin

C. lignin

D. hemicellulose

Answer: b

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94. vascular bundles in dicot root are

A. radial exarch

B. conjoint

C. radial endarch

D. conjoint exarch

Answer: a

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95. cork/bottle cork is formed from

A. cork cambium (phellogon)

B. vascular cambium

C. phloem

D. xylem

Answer: a

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96. The function of cork cambium (phellogen) is to produce

A. secondary xylem and sencondary phloem

B. cork and secondary cortex

C. secondary cortex and phloem

D. cork

Answer: b

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97. monocot root differs from dicot root in having

A. open vascular bundles

B. scattered vascular bundles.

C. well developed pith

D. radially arranged vascular bundles.

Answer: c

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98. where do the casparian bands occur

A. epidermis

B. endodermis

C. pericyle

D. phloem

Answer: b

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99. secondary growth occurs due to activity of

A. cork cambium

B. vascular cambium

C. intercalary meristem

D. both A and B

Answer: d

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100. growth/annual rings are formed by the activity of

A. cambium

B. xylem

C. phloem

D. both xylem and phloem

Answer: a

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101. three radial vascular bundles are present in

A. monocot stem

B. monocot root

C. dicot stem

D. dicot root

Answer: d

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102. Tyloses are found in

A. secondary xylem

B. secondary phloem

C. callus tissue

D. cork cells.

Answer: a

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103. largest number of chloroplasts in the leaf is in

A. spongy tissue

B. palisade tissue

C. guard cells

D. bundle sheath

Answer: b

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104. tyloses are

A. tracheal plugs which plug the lumen of the vessels and tracheids

B. compound sieve plates

C. specialised secretory cells

D.

Answer: a

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105. phloem parenchyma is absent in

A. dicot root

B. dicot leaf

C. monocot stem

D. dicot stem.

Answer: c

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106. in case of dicot roots the cork cambium derived from

A. hypodermis

B. epidermis

C. pericycle

D. cortex

Answer: c

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107. hypodermis in monocotyledonous stem is

A. parenchymatous

B. chlorenchymatous

C. collenchymatous

D. sclerenchymatous.

Answer: d

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108. The baloon like outgrowth of parenchyma in the lumen of a vessel is known as

A. histogen

B. tyloses

C. phellogen

D. tunica

Answer: b

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109. exchange of gases between air and the internal tissues of older corky stems takes place through

A. sieve plates

B. pits

C. stomata

D. lenticels.

Answer: d

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110. dendrochronology is the study of

A. height of a tree

B. diameter of a tree

C. age of the tree by counting the number of annual rings in the main stem

D. none of these

Answer: c

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111. in leaves, protoxylem (xylem) elements

A. face towards the adaxial side

B. face towards the abaxial surface

C. are surrounded by metaxylem

D. are scattered in the middle.

Answer: a

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112. Grafting is not possible in monocots because they

A. lack cambium

B. have scattered vascular bundles

C. have parallel venation

D. are herbaceous

Answer: a

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113. conjoint,collateral, open and endarch vascular bundles are found in

A. monocot stem

B. monocot root

C. dicot root

D. dicot stem.

Answer: d

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114. Vascular bundles in dicot stem are

A. concentric and open

B. concentric and closed

C. conjoint,collateral and closed

D. conjoint, collateral and open

Answer: d

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115. Knots in stems are formed due to

A. insect injury

B. growth of secondary tissue over wounds of fallen branches.

C. bacterial tumours

D. none of these

Answer: b

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116. Lenticels are

A. scars on old stems

B. special stomata

C. arerating pores in bark

D. special stomata on hydrophytic plants.

Answer: c

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117. velamen found in epiphyic roots is meant for

A. absorption of water from host

B. absorption of water from air

C. perennation

D. protection

Answer: b

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118. Lateral roots originate from

A. epiblema

B. pericycle

C. cortex

D. endodermis

Answer: b

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119. Centripetal xylem is the characteristic of

A. leaf

B. root

C. dicot stem

D. monocot stem

Answer: b

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120. origin of vegatative branch is

A. schizogenous

B. endogenous

C. exogenous

D. internal form intercalary meristem

Answer: c

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121. sunken stomata occur in

A. mesophytes

B. xerophytes

C. hygrophytes

D. hydrophytes.

Answer: b

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122. Mesophyll is differentiated in to palisade and spongy tissues in

A. extremely xerophytic leaves

B. hydrophytic leaves

C. monocot leaves

D. dicot leaves.

Answer: d

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123. Bulliform or motor cells are present in

A. upper epidermis of dicot leaves

B. upper epidermis of monocot leaves

C. lower epidermis of monocot leaves

D. lower epidermis of dicot leaves.

Answer: b

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124. adventitious roots develop from

A. epidermis

B. pericycle or interfascicular parenchyma

C. cortex

D. endodermis

Answer: b

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125. innermost layer of cortex is

A. endodermis

B. epidermis

C. exodermis

D. hypodermis

Answer: a

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126. pericycle of roots produces

A. mechanical support

B. lateral roots

C. vascular bundles

D. adventitious buds

Answer: d

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127. vascular cambium forms one of the following on its inner side

A. bast fibres

B. sieve tubes

C. wood fibres

D. companion cells

Answer: c

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128. For union between stock and scion in grafting which one is the first to occur ?

A. formation of callus

B. production of plasmodesmata

C. differentiation of new vascular tissues

D. regeneration of cortex and edidermis

Answer: a

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129. vascular cambium produces

A. primary xylem and primary phloem

B. secondary xylem and secondary phloem

C. primary xylem and secondary phloem

D. seconedary xylem and primary primary phloem

Answer: b

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130. polyarch and exach condition is found in

A. monocot stem

B. monocot root

C. dicot stem

D. dicot root

Answer: c

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131. radial vascular bundles occur in

A. stem

B. monocot root

C. dicot root

D. both monocot and dicot roots

Answer: d

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132. Exarch xylem is found in

A. leaf

B. petiole

C. stem

D. root

Answer: d

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133. meristem present in a vascular bundle is

A. fascicular/intrafascicular cambium

B. interfasciciular cambium

C. phellogen

D. procambium

Answer: a

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134. Fusiform initials form

A. vascular rays

B. primary phloem

C. tracheary elements

D. ray parenchyma.

Answer: c

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135. outer lighter coloured/alburnum region of wood is

A. autumn wood

B. spring wood

C. heart wood

D. sapwood

Answer: d

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136. Cork is impervious to water due to the presence of _____in its cell wall.

A. cuticle

B. lignin

C. suberin

D. chitin

Answer: c

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137. A T.S shown conjoint, collateral, endarch and closed bundles scattered in a ground tissue. It is

A. dicot stem

B. monocot stem

C. dicot root

D. monocot root

Answer: b

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138. fibrovascular bundles or vascular bundles covered bt sclerenchymatous sheath are found in

A. monocot stem

B. dicot stem and leaf

C. monocot root

D. dicot root

Answer: a

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139. what is true about a monocot leaf

A. reticulate venation

B. absence of bulliform cells from epidermis

C. mesophyll not differentiated into palisade and spongy tissues

D. well differentiated mesophyll

Answer: c

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140. which is not true of dicot root

A. vascular bundles 15-20

B. radial vascular bundles

C. secondary growth

D. pith little or absent

Answer: a

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141. which is not characteristic of xerophytic leaf

A. thick cuticle

B. well developed conducting tissue

C. well developed mechanical tissue

D. spongy parenchyma.

Answer: d

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142. Fascicular cambium found in dicot stem is a

A. apical meristem

B. primary meristem

C. secondary meristem

D. intercalary meristem

Answer: b

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143. Commericial cork is obtained from

A. berberis/barberry

B. salix/willow

C. Quercus/Oak

D. betula/birch

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

144. in monocots

A. leaves have reticulate venation

B. stems have annual rings

C. seeds have two storage organs

D. stems have scattered conducting strands.

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

145. Velamen takes part in

A. respiration

B. absorption of moisture

C. transpiration

D. protection

Answer: b

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146. Trees at sea do not have annual rings because

A. there is little climatic variations

B. they belong to monocots

C. there is enough moisture

D. soil is sandy.

Answer: a

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147. lenticles do not occur on

A. fruit

B. Root

C. stem

D. leaf

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

148. in dicot stem, xylem is

A. polyarch

B. monoarch

C. endarch

D. exarch

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

149. two exarch vascular bundles occur in

A. monocot root

B. dicot root

C. monocot stem

D. dicot stem.

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

150. Kranz anatomy occurs in

A. flower

B. root

C. leaf

D. stem

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

151. abnormal/anomalus secondary growth occurs in

A. dracaena

B. ginger

C. wheat

D. sunflower

Answer: a

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152. cork cambium is also called

A. phelloderm

B. phellem

C. periderm

D. phellogen

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

153. Which will decay faster if exposed freely

A. sapwood

B. softwood

C. wood with lot of fibress

D. heartwood

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

154. A narrow layer of thin-walled cells found between phloem/bark and wood of a dicot is

A. cork cambium

B. vascular cambium

C. endodermis

D. pericycle.

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

155. periderm is produced by

A. vascular cambium

B. fascicular cambium

C. phellogen

D. intrafascicular cambium

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

156. which one is not correct about heartwood

A. it is formed of living cells

B. it contains resin, tannins and other organic contents

C. it is of dark color

D. it lies in the centre of trunk

Answer: a

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157. Lenticels and hydathodes are small pores with following common attributes

A. allow exchange of gases

B. always remain closed

C. there is no regulation of their opeing and closing

D. they occur on the same organ of the plant.

Answer: c

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158. which part of cinchona plant, a drug is obtained

A. bark

B. pericarp

C. leaf

D. endosperm

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

159. endodermis of dicot stem is also called

A. bundle sheath

B. starch sheath

C. mesophyll

D. water channel

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

160. which one yields drug for malaria

A. penicillium

B. algae

C. barteria

D. cinchona bark

Answer: d

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161. Endodermis is a part of

A. medulla

B. stele

C. cortex

D. exodermis

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

162. vessels of heart wood are blocked by

A. hydathodes

B. tyloses

C. stomata

D. latex

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

163. annual rings are found in

A. monocot stems

B. dicot stems

C. monocot roots

D. dicot roots

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

164. secondary xylem is

A. endarch

B. exarch

C. mesarch

D. none of the above.

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

165. Which of the following do not have stomata

A. submerged hydrophytes

B. hygrophytes

C. mesophytes

D. xerophytes.

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

166. phloem and cambium occur on either side of xylem. This froms a vascular bundle called

A. collateral

B. radial

C. bicollateral

D. concentric

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

167. Vascular bundles in the stem of Cucurbita or Lagenaria are

A. collateral

B. bicollateral

C. radial

D. concentric

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

168. multiple edidermis occurs in

A. cotton

B. cucurbita

C. palm

D. nerium

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

169. if all the lenticels of stem are blocked , the first to die will be

A. leaves

B. shoot tips

C. roots

D. none of the above.

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

170. protoxylem lacunae occur in

A. grass stem vascular bundles

B. caldodes

C. underground stems

D. climbers.

Answer: a

View Text Solution

171. vascular cambium from xylem on inner side and phloem on outer side due to

A. effect of gravity

B. shearing force of wind

C. intrafascicular nature

D. differential action of hormones.

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

172. hard woods have

A. more of parenchyma

B. vessels in abundance

C. tracheids mainly

D. non - porous nature.

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

173. which one of the following is the most durable wood ?

A. shorea robusta

B. cedrus deodara

C. dalbergia sisso

D. tectona grandis

Answer: d

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174. which one is responsible for radial conduction of water and food in woody stems ?

A. vessels

B. vascular rays

C. endodermis

D. xylem fibres.

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

175. bhojpatra is got from bark of

A. dalbergia

B. cinchona

C. piper

D. betula

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

176. undifferentiated ground tissue is present in stem of

A. sunflower

B. pisum

C. maize

D. cucurbita

Answer: c

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177. secondary growth does not occur in monocots as their vascular bundles are

A. radial

B. scattered

C. enclosed by sclerenchyma

D. closed

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

178. funcational xylem of dicot tree is

A. sap wood

B. autumn wood

C. heart wood

D. non of the above

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

179. vascular bundle with protoxylem towards the periphery is

A. radial

B. endarch

C. exarch

D. closed

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

180. A meristem respondible for extra-stelar secondary growth in dicot stem is

A. interfascicular cambium

B. phellogen

C. intrafascicular cambium

D. intercalary meristem

Answer: b

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181. secondary growth in thickness with distinct annual rings occurs in plants growing in

A. arctic regions

B. tropical regions

C. Regions with seasonal changes

D. any region

Answer: c

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182. Tyloses thickenings are seen in

A. ray parenchyma

B. collenchyma

C. phloem cells

D. ray parenchyma and xylem cells.

Answer: d

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183. Secondary growth is absent in

A. hydrophytes

B. mesophytes

C. halophytes

D. xerophytes.

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

184. The cell wall is impermeable to water and deposition of suberin is also found in

A. bark

B. cork

C. bast

D. xylem

Answer: b

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185. monocot stem has

A. bicollateral closed vascular bundles

B. bicollateral open vascular bundles.

C. collateral open vascular bundles.

D. collateral closed vascular bundles.

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

186. capparian strips contain

A. cutin

B. pectin

C. suberin

D. wax

Answer: c

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187. in dorsiventral leaves stomata occur

A. more on upper palisade containing suface and less on spongy parenchyma containing lower surface

B. fewer on upper surface and more on lower surface

C. equally on both

D. none of the two surfaces.

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

188. A monocot showing secondary growth is

A. cononut

B. sugarcane

C. maize

D. yucca

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

189. In dicot root showing secondary growth, cork is found

A. ex ternal to primary cortex

B. inner to endodermis and outer to pericycle

C. outer to endoermis and inner to primary cortex

D. inner to endodermis and external to primary phloem

Answer: b

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190. bundle sheath is absent around vascular bundles of

A. dicot stem

B. monocot stem

C. dicot leaf

D. monocot leaf

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

191. A component of xylem is

A. sieve tube

B. medullary ray

C. Sclereids

D. Tracheid

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

192. sencondary growth occurs in dicot stem due to

A. phloem

B. medullary ray

C. cambium

D. xylem

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

193. mesophyll is differentiated into palisade and spongy tissue in

A. some monocot leaves

B. all dorsiventral leaves

C. all monocot leaves

D. all isobilateral leaves.

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

194. In free floating plant , the stomata are

A. lower surface

B. upper surface

C. both surface

D. absent

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

195. casparian strip occur in

A. longitudinal and radial walls of epidermal cells

B. longitudinal wall of xylem

C. all walls of endodermis

D. radial walls of endodermis.

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

196. A.T.S. of stem is stained frist with safranin and then fast green. What would be the color of phloem ?

A. Red

B. green

C. orange

D. purple.

Answer: b

View Text Solution

197. passage cells occur in

A. epidermis

B. cortex

C. endodermis

D. pericycle.

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

198. vascular bundles occur in a ring in

A. monocot stem

B. leaf

C. roots

D. dicot stem.

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

199. predominant material presnet in cork cell walls is

A. lignin

B. chitin

C. suberin

D. pectin

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

200. vascular bundles in dicot root are

A. radial

B. concentric

C. collateral

D. bicollateral

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

201. Determination of age by counting growth rings falls under

A. dendrochronology

B. dendrology

C. countrochronology

D. demeology

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

202. Waxy coating on epidermis of young stem is

A. suberin

B. periderm

C. pellem

D. cuticle

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

203. Porous wood contains mainly

A. fibres

B. sieve tubes

C. tracheids

D. vessels.

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

204. duramen is

A. sapwood

B. heartwood

C. bark

D. periderm

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

205. monocot root has

A. conjoint, collateral,open, polyarch vascular bundles.

B. suberised , exoddermis,casparian,casparian strip, passage cells,cambium

C. suberised exodermis,polyarch xylem,pith

D. exoderims. Endarch, tetrarch closed vascular bundles.

Answer: c

View Text Solution

206. Which of the following have sunken stomata

A. mango

B. guava

C. hydrilla

D. nerium

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

207. tyloses occur in

A. autumn wood

B. spring wood

C. heart wood

D. sap wood

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

208. in cucurbits, hydoermis is formed of

A. sclerenchyma

B. collenchyma

C. parenchyma

D. aerenchyma

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

209. in dicot root, the outermost layer of tubular living cells is

A. rhizoedermis

B. epidermis

C. hypodermis

D. exodermis

Answer: a

View Text Solution

210. in monocot stem, each vascular bundle possesses a lacuna which is formed by disintegration of

A. protophoem

B. protoxylem

C. metaphloem

D. metaxylem

Answer: b

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211. stomata in water lily and podostenon occur respectively of

A. lower leaf surface and absent

B. upper leaf surface and absent

C. both leaf surface and upper part

D. absent in both.

Answer: b

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212. what is true

A. hygrophytes have isobilateral astomatic leaves

B. hygrophyes have hydathodes

C. most of hygrohytes have hydayhodes

D. xerophytes have more lenticels but thin cuticle.

Answer: c

View Text Solution

213. secondary xylem is

A. bast

B. bark

C. cork

D. wood

Answer: d

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214. what is correct about monocot stem

A. hypodermis is sclerenchymatous, vascular bundles are closed, phloem parenchyma is absent

B. hypdermis is sclerenchymatous, vascular bundles are open,phloem parenchyma is absent

C. hypdermis is collenchymatous vascular bundles are closed, phloem parenchyma is present

D. hypodermis is sclerenchymatous, vascular bundles are closed, pholem parenchyma is present.

Answer: a

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215. what is true of heatwood

A. it does not help in water transport

B. it is resistant to bacterial infections

C. it is made up of degenerated cells

D. allthe above.

Answer: d

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216. root hairs are

A. always unicellular

B. sometimes unicellular

C. sometimes multicellular

D. always multicellular.

Answer: a

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217. in a dorsiventral leaf, protoxylem and metaxlem are located respectively

A. abaxial and adaxial sides

B. adaxial and abaxial sides

C. adaxial and adaxial sides

D. abaxial and abaxial sides.

Answer: b

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218. Vascular bundles are scattered in

A. pteridophytes

B. gymnosperms

C. monocots

D. dicots

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

219. in dorisventral leaf, stomata

A. occur on both the layers of epidermis

B. occur on lower epidermis

C. occur in pits on the upper epidermis

D. do not occur on the epidermis.

Answer: b

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220. each annual ring or growth ring consists of two strips of

A. springwood and early wood

B. only spring wood

C. only autumn wood

D. spring wood and autumn wood.

Answer: d

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221. passage cells occur in

A. monocot root

B. dicot root

C. monocot stem

D. aerial root

Answer: a

View Text Solution

222. The lightest wood is

A. cereus giganteus

B. ochroma lagupus

C. hardwickia binata

D. cycas

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

223. If four radial vascular bundles are present, then the structure will be

A. monocot root

B. dicot root

C. monocot stem

D. dicot stem.

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

224. main funcation of lenticel is

A. transpiration

B. guttation

C. Bleeding

D. gasous exchange

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

225. cambium is most active in

A. summer

B. winter

C. all seasons

D. snow areas.

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

226. Diffuse porous woods are characteristic of plants growing in

A. alpine regions

B. cold winter regions

C. temperate regions

D. tropical regions.

Answer: d

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227. In a dicotyledonous stem, the sequence of tissues from the outside to the inside is

A. phellem-pericycle-endodermis-phloem

B. phellem-phloem-endodermis-pericycle

C. phellem-endodermis- pericycle-phloem

D. pericycle-phellem-endodermis-phloem

Answer: c

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228. Velamen is tissue found in

A. epiphytes

B. xerophytes

C. heliophytes

D. sciophytes

Answer: a

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229. what is correct sequence

A. xylem-cambium-medulla

B. cortex-endodermis-pericycle-xylem

C. cambium-xylem-cortex

D.

Answer: b

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230. atactostele consists of vasular bundles

A. arranged in a ring

B. three in number

C. scattered in ground tissue

D. broken vascular bundles.

Answer: c

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231. piliferous layer of root is actually

A. pericycle

B. endodermis

C. conjuncative parenchyma

D. epidermis

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

232. ltsigenous cavity occurs in

A. stem of helianthus

B. root of Helianthus

C. root of zea mays

D. stem of zea mays

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

233. cambium products

A. secodary permanent tissue

B. secondary meristematic tissue

C. secondary apical meristem

D. all the above.

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

234. motor cells take part in

A. guttation

B. transpiration

C. inrolling

D. all the above.

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

235. vascular bundles occur in a leaf

A. entire lamina

B. palisade parenchyma

C. spongy parenchyma

D. veins and veinlets.

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

236. Gymnosperm are soft wooded as they lack

A. lacks cambium

B. lacks vessels

C. does not yield timber

D. none of the above.

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

237. match the species with type of wood

(a) tectona grandis € softwood

(b) cedrus deodara (f) hardwood ltbgt shorea robusta

(d) Dallbergia sisso

A. a-e,b-f,c-f,d-e

B. a-e,b-e,c-f,d-f

C. a-f,b-e,c-f,d-f

D. a-f,b-e,c-e,d-f

Answer: c

View Text Solution

238. vascular bundles of monocot stem are

A. conjoint, collateral and open

B. conjoint, collateral and closed

C. conjoint,bicollateral and open

D. conjoint ,cocentric and closed.

Answer: b

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239. Vascular bundles are scattered in

A. monocot stem

B. monocot root

C. dicot stem

D. dicot root

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

240. vascular bundles are closed when they

A. have combium

B. lack cambium

C. lack pericycle

D. lack endodermis

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

241. The sugarcane plant has

A. reticulate venation

B. capsular friuts

C. pentamerous flowers

D. dumb -bell-shaped guard cells.

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

242. in a plant organ covered by periderm , the stomata are absent. Gaseous exchange occurs thorugh

A. aerenchyma

B. lenticels

C. trichomes

D. pneumatophores.

Answer: b

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243. A bicollateral vascular bundle has the following arrangement of tissues

A. outer phloem-outer cambium-middle xylem-inner cambium-inner phloem

B. outer xylem-outer cambium-middle phloem-inner cambium-inner xylem

C. outer phloem-outer xylem - middle cambium

D. outer cambium-outer phloem-middle xylem-inner phloem-inner cambium

Answer: a

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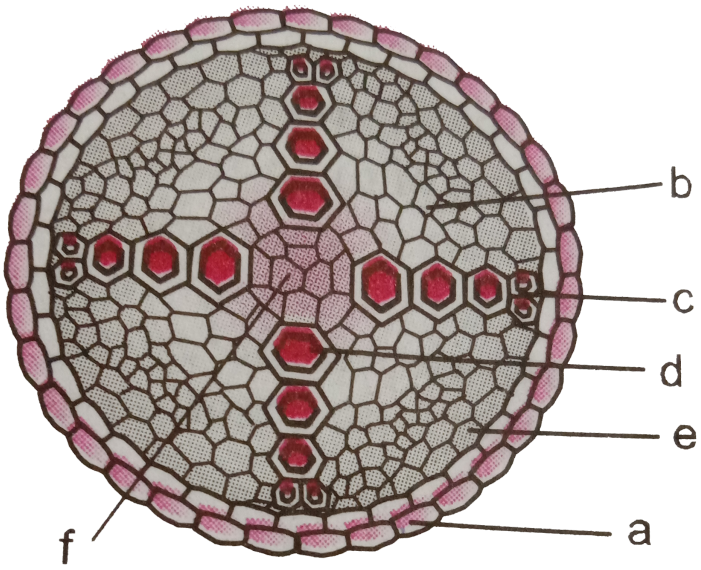
244. in the diagram of T.S stele of dicot root, the different parts have been indicated by alphabets.choose the correct combination.



A. a-pericycle,b-conjuntive tissue, c-metaxylem, d-protoxylem, e-phloem,f-pith

B. a-endodermis,b-conjunctive tissue, c-protoxylem, d- metaxylem, e-phloem, f-pith

C. a-endodermis, b-conjuncitve tissue, c- metaxylem , d-protoxylem, e-phloem , f-pith

D. a-endodermis,b-pith,c-protoxylem,d-metaxylem , e-phloem, f-conjunctive tissue.

Answer: b

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245. A tree grows at a rate of 0-5 m/yr . What will be the height of a board fixed at 1-5 m above the base, five years ago

A. 4 m

B. 3-5 m

C. 1-5 m

D. 4-5 m

Answer: c

View Text Solution

246. vascular cambium of stem is

A. primary meristem

B. partly primary and partly secondary

C. secondary meristem

D. intercalary meristem

Answer: b

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247. Annual growth rings are formed due to activity

A. extrastelar cambium

B. intrastelar cambium

C. interstelar cambium

D. both B and C

Answer: b

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248. branch of botany dealing with internal organisation of plants is

A. physiology

B. anatomy

C. ecology

D. cytology

Answer: d

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249. laticiferous glands occur in plants part

A. cortex

B. vascular bundle

C. epidermis

D. endodermis

Answer: a

View Text Solution

250. inner darker, harden portion of secondary xylem that cannot connot conduct water in older dicot stem is called

A. alburnum

B. bast

C. duramen

D. wood

Answer: c

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251. Epiblema of roots is equivalent to

A. epidermis of leaf

B. epidermis of stem

C. epidermis of dicot root

D. epidermis of both dicot and monocot roots.

Answer: d

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252. fascicular , interfascicular and extra-fascicular cambium together constitute

A. ground meristem

B. lateral meristem

C. intercalary meristem

D. primary meristem

Answer: b

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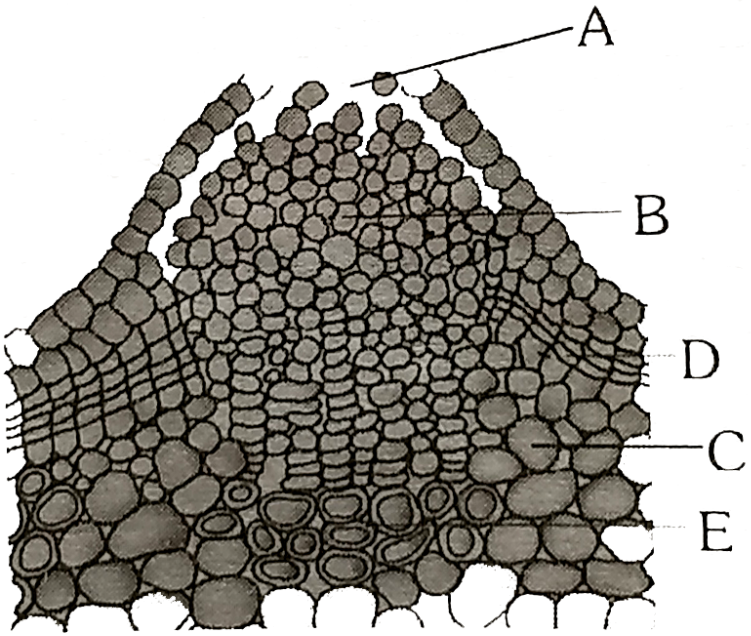
253. Identify the correct combination of labelling a lenticel



A. a-pore,b-complementary cells, c-cork, d-cork camplementary cells.

B. a-pora,b-secondary cortex, c-cork, d-cork cambium, e-complementary

C. a-pore,b-cork ,c-comlementary cells, d-cork cambium , e- secondary cortex

D. a- pore , b- cork, c-cork cambium, d-secondary cortex, e-complem entary cells.

Answer: a

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254. Which of the following is correct sequence of layers in typical monocot root (from outer surface to inside)

A. ebiblema, endodermis, cortex, pericycle

B. pericycle, cortex, endodermis , epiblema

C. epiblema, cortex, endodermis , pericycle

D. epiblema , pericycle , cortex, endodermis

Answer: c

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255. assertion (A). All the endodermal cells of the root do not contain casparian thickenings on their radial walls and transverse walls.

Reason ®.passage cells are found in endodermis.

A. both A and R are true. R os correct explanation of A

B. both A and R are ture. R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: a

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256. Read the different components from (A) to (D) in the list given below and tell he correct order of the components with reference to their arrangement from outer side to inner side in a woody dicot stem

(A) Secondary cortex , (B) Wood

(C)Secondary phloem , (D) Phellem

A. 2,3,1,4

B. 4,1,3,2

C. 1,2,4,3

D. 3,4,2,1

Answer: b

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257. palisade parechyma is present on both sides in

A. nerium

B. eucalyptus

C. wheat

D. both A and B

Answer: d

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258. Tyloses are ballon-like ingrowth in vessels developing from adjoining

A. parenchyma through pits in vessel wall

B. endodermis of stem

C. pericycle of root.

D. endodermis of root.

Answer: a

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259. Casparian thickenings are found in the cells of

Or

In dicot roots, cells of which region show casparian strips

A. pericycle of stem

B. endodermis of stem

C. pericycle of root.

D. endodermis of root.

Answer: d

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260. The large , empty and colourless cells present at intervals on the upper surface of grass leaf are called

A. accessory cells

B. bulliform cells

C. palisade parenchyma

D. spongy parenchyma.

Answer: b

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261. Which of the following statement is / are not true

A. Cork cambium is otherwise called phellogen

B. Cork is otherwises called phellem

C. Secondary cortex is otherwise called peirderm

D. Cork cambium, cork and secondary cortex are collectively called phelloderm

A. b and d only

B. b and c only

C. c and d only

D. a and d only

Answer: c

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262. collateral open vascular bundles and eustele are found in

A. dicot root

B. dicot stem

C. monocot stem

D. monocot root.

Answer: b

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263. radial vascular bundles occur in

A. dicot root

B. monocot root

C. all root

D. dicot stem.

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

264. vascular cambium produces

A. secondary xylem and sencondary phloem

B. secondary xylem only

C. secondary phloem only

D. primary xylem and primary phloem

Answer: a

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265. phellogen is also known as

A. vascular cambium

B. periderm

C. cork cambium

D. apical meristem

Answer: c

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266. given below are assertion and reson. Point out if

Assertion . In woody stems, the amount of heartwood continues year after year.

Reason. the cambial activity continues uninterrupted.

A. both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both true but reason is not correct explanation.

C. assertion true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: a

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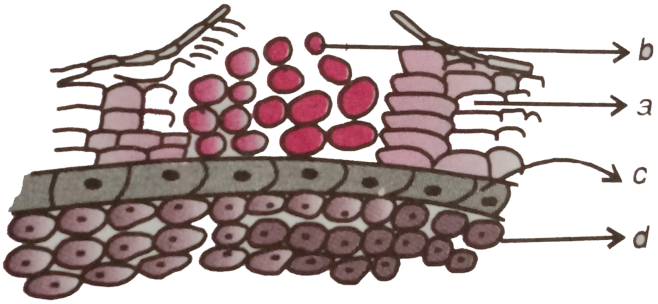
267. in the diagram of lentical , identify the parts a , b,c,d ltbr



A. a - complementary cells, b-phellogen, c- phelloderm , d-periderm

B. a- complementary cells , b- phellem, c-periderm , d- phelloderm

C. a-phellem , b-periderm, c-phellogen, d-phelloderm

D. a-phellem, b-complementary cells, c-phellogen , d-phelloderm

Answer: d

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268. cambium ring consists of

A. interfascicular cambium

B. intrafascicular cambium

C. both A and B

D. phelloderm

Answer: c

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269. endodermis takes part in

A. providing protection

B. preventing water loss from stele

C. maintaining rigidity

D. all the above.

Answer: b

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270. in autumn and winter, cambium produces

A. sap wood

B. heart wood

C. Early wood

D. late wood.

Answer: d

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271. cells of Grass leaves which help in minimising cuticular transpiration are

A. bullifrom cells

B. guard cells

C. subsidiary cells

D. endodermal cells.

Answer: a

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272. Cork cambium is a

A. primary meristem

B. apical meristem

C. secondary meristem

D. intercalary meristem

Answer: c

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273. secondary growth is best observed in

A. teak and pine

B. deodar and fern

C. wheat and maiden hair fern

D. sugarcane and sunflower.

Answer: a

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274. passage cells are thin- walled cells found in

A. phloem elements to serve as entry points.

B. testa of seeds for emergence of embryonal axis.

C. central area of style for passage of pollen tube

D. endodermis of roots to facilitate rapid transport of water from cortex to pericycle.

Answer: d

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275. Consider the following statement

(A) In a dicot root, the vascular bundles are collateral and endarch

(B) The inner most layer of cortex in a dicot root is endodermis

(C) In a dicot root, the phloem masses are separated from the xylem by parenchymatous cells that are known as the conjunctive tissue

Of these statement given above

A. a true,b,c fasle

B. b true,a ,c false

C. a false, b and c true

D. b false , a,c true

Answer: c

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276. closing layer of lenticels show deposition of

A. cuticle

B. lignin

C. pectin

D. suberin

Answer: d

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277. what differentiates a dicot leaf from monocot leaf

A. stomata only on upper side

B. differentiation of palisade and spongy parenchyma

C. parallel venation

D. stomata on upper and lower sides.

Answer: b

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278. cellular layers form outside to inside in old dicot stem are

A. epidermis, phellem,phellogem,phelloderm

B. epidermis , hypodermis, cortex, endodermis

C. epiermis, phellogen,phellem, endodermis

D. epidermis, hypodermis, phellogen, phelloderm,phellem

Answer: a

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279. older resin-clogged central seconedary xylem and younger outer secondary xylem are respectively known as

A. alburnum and duramen

B. duramen and alburumn

C. autumn wood and springwood

D. springwood and autumn wood.

Answer: b

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280. which character is not associated with plant where shull studied inbreeding depression while miller and lethan extracted a hormone from its seeds

A. atactostele in stem

B. bundle sheath in leaf

C. chromosome number 30 in endosperm

D. medulla absent in root.

Answer: d

View Text Solution

281. condition found in roots of a plant having assimilatory submerged roots and spongy petioles

A. tetrarch

B. triarch

C. monarch

D. diarch

Answer: c

View Text Solution

282. Cuticle is absent in

A. mesophytes

B. young roots

C. monarch

D. diarch

Answer: d

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283. in an annual ring , the light coloured part is

A. heart wood

B. sapwood

C. Early wood

D. late wood.

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

284. Which of the following statements are correct about heartwood?

(i). It does not help in water conduction

(ii). It is also called alburnum

(iii). It is light in colour and is very soft

(iv). It has tracheray elements which are filled with tannins, resins etc.

A. b,c,d

B. a,b,c

C. b,d

D. a,d

Answer: d

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285. pith parenchyma generally lacks

A. vacuole

B. chloroplasts

C. mitochondria

D. nucleus.

Answer: b

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286. Tetrarch bundles occcur in

A. laef of cicer arietinum

B. leaf of pisum sativum

C. root of cicer arietinum

D. root of zea mays.

Answer: c

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287. which is not part of periderm

A. phellogen

B. cork

C. secondary cortex

D. wood

Answer: d

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288. lenticles are patches of

A. loose cells in leaves

B. loose cellls on bark for aeration

C. subsidiary cells of stomata

D. cells for respiration of epiphytes.

Answer: b

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289. conjoint and closed vascular bundles with no phloem parenchyma are observed in

A. monocot stem

B. dicot stem

C. monocot root

D. dicot root

Answer: a

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290. Match the following and choose the correct combination

$A.$	Endodermis	(1)	Companion cells
$B.$	Stomata	(2)	Lenticels
$C.$	Sieve tube	(3)	Palisade cells
$D.$	Periderm	(4)	Passage cells
E	Mesophyll	(5)	Accessory cells

A. a-4,b-5,c-2,d-1,e-3

B. a-5,b-3,c-1,d-2,e-4

C. a-4,b-5,c-1,d-2,e-3

D. a-4,b-2,c-5,d-3,e-1

Answer: d

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291. In barley stem vascular bundles are

A. open and scattered

B. closed and scattered

C. closed and radial

D. open and in a ring.

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

292. Palisade parenchyma is absent in leaves of

A. gram

B. soyabean

C. sorghum

D. mustard

Answer: c

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293. anotmically fairly old dicotyledonous root is distinguished from dicotyledonous stem by

A. position of protoxylem

B. absence of secondary xylem

C. absence of secondary phloem

D. presence of cortex

Answer: a

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294. Arrange the following in the order of their location from periphery to centre in the entire dicotyledonous plant body

(i) Fusiform cells

(ii) Trichoblasts

(iii) colloytes tyloses

(iii) collocytes

(iv) Tyloses

The correct sequence is

A. b,c,a,d

B. a,d,c,d

C. d,a,b,c

D. c,b ,a,d

Answer: a

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295. vascular bundle of monocot is

A. scattered

B. closed

C. conjoint

D. All of the above

Answer: d

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296. A structure absent in monocots is

A. sieve tube

B. closed

C. endarch

D. all the above.

Answer: c

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297. which of the following is not correct

A. early wood is characterised by a large number of xylary elements

B. late wood is characterised by a large number of xylary elements

C. early wood is characterised by vessels with broader cavities

D. late wood is characterised by vessels with narrower cavities.

Answer: b

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298. Medullary rays are made up of

A. fibres

B. tracheids

C. sclerenchyma cells

D. parenchymatous cells.

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

299. heart wood differs from sapwood in

A. absence of vessels and parenchyma

B. heaving dead and non-conducting elements

C. being susceptible to pests and pathogens

D. presence of rays and fibres.

Answer: b

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300. the term " bark " means

A. phellem,phelloderm and vascular cambium

B. phellem, phellogen,phelloderm primary and secondary phloem

C. phellem,phellogen, phelloderm primary and secondary xylem

D. cork cambium and cork.

Answer: b

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301. vasclar bundels are arranged in a ring in the stem of

A. wheat

B. mazie

C. rice

D. gram

Answer: d

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302. an old trunk of shisham (Dalbergia sisso) tree would have the maximum amount of

A. primary phloem

B. primary xylem

C. secondary xylem

D. secodary cortex.

Answer: c

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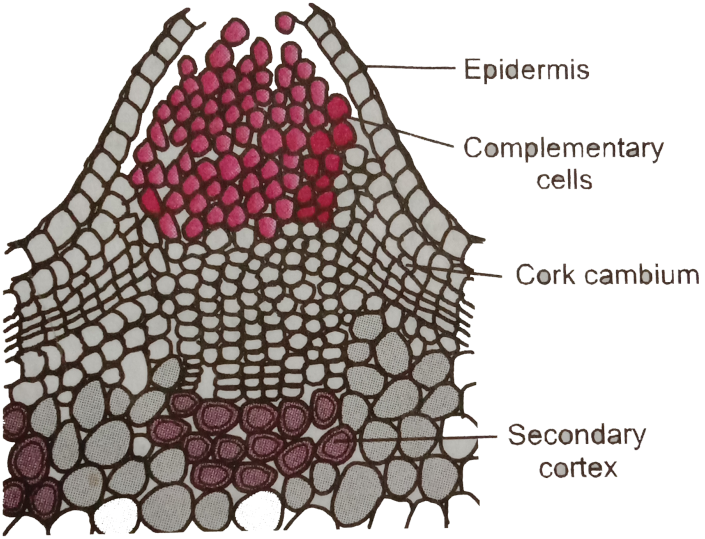
303. the given figure shown. ltbr



A. structure of lenticel

B. hydathode showing gaseous exchange

C. an alga forming spores

D. A fungus producing spores.

Answer: a

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304. Water containing cavities in vascular bundles are found in

A. sunflower

B. mazie

C. cycos

D. pinus.

Answer: b

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305. gymnosperms are soft-wooded as they lack

A. cambium

B. phloem fibres

C. thick - walled tracheids.

D. xylem fibres.

Answer: d

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306. complementry cells occur in

A. pericycle

B. pith

C. lenticels

D. endodermis

Answer: c

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307. collateral open vascular bundles and eustele are found in

A. monocot stem

B. dicot stem

C. monocot root

D. dicot root

Answer: b

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308. as compared to a dicot root, a monocot root has

A. more abundant secondary xylem

B. many xylem bunles

C. Inconspicuous annual rings

D. Relatively thicker periderm

Answer: b

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309. Radial conduction of water takes place by

A. Pholem

B. Vessels and tracheids

C. Vessels

D. Ray paraenchyma cells.

Answer: d

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310. The elements of xylen tissue that store tannins are

A. tracheids

B. vessels

C. xylem parenchyma

D. xylem fibres.

Answer: c

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311. jute fibres are

A. sieve fibres

B. xylem fibres

C. pholem fibres

D. mesocarp fibres of coconut.

Answer: c

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312. A common character of monocot and dicot roots is

A. Exarch protoxylem

B. Endarch xylem

C. number of xylem strands

D. occrrence of secondary growth.

Answer: a

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313. A cut trunk shows 26 concentric rings of spring wood and autum wood in alternate rows. The age of trunk would be

A. 13 years

B. 26 years

C. 52 years

D. 104 years

Answer: a

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314. Find out the wrong statement about angiosperm roots

A. apex is protected by root cap

B. vascular bundles are collateral

C. xylem is centripetal in young state

D. cuticle is absent in young state.

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

315. Secondary cortex is also known as

A. phellogen

B. phellem

C. phelloderm

D. bark.

Answer: c

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316. A dicot plant in which scattered vascular bundles are present in stem is

A. Helianthus

B. Peperomia

C. Yucca

D. Dolichos.

Answer: b

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317. Identify the correct pair of statement

(i) pericyle parenchymatous in dicot root but sclerenchymatous in mature monocot root

(ii) pericycle of both dicot and monocot root produces lateral roots during secondary growth

(iii) All cells of dicot root endodermis are passage cells

(iv) Xylem is produced in centripetal manner in roots of fruit bearing plants

A. ii and iii

B. iii and iv

C. I and ii

D. I and iv

Answer: d

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318. match the lists

	I		II
(a)	Tyloses	(i)	Conenocytic
(b)	periderm	(ii)	Adaxial epidermis
(c)	motor cells	(iii)	Complementary cells
(d)	Laticifers	(iv)	Heartwood
		(v)	conjunctive tissue

A.

	a	b	c	d
(A)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(v)

B.

	a	b	c	d
(B)	(ii)	(v)	(i)	(iii)

C.

	a	b	c	d
(C)	(iv)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)

D.

	a	b	c	d
(D)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)	(v)

Answer: c

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319. select the correct pair

A. spring wood - light colour, high density

B. Spring wood - dark colour, low density

C. autumn wood -light colour, high density

D. autumn wood - dark light colour, high density.

Answer: d

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320. companion cells are absent in the phloem of

A. dicots

B. gymnosperms

C. monocots

D. all the above.

Answer: b

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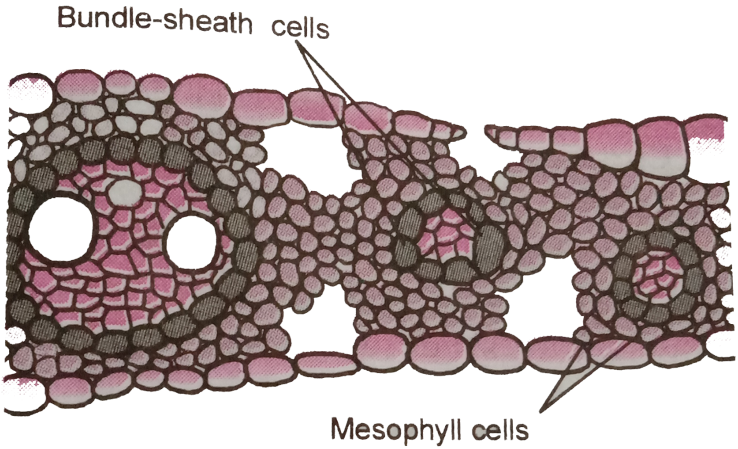
321. the diagram is anatomy of ltbr



A. T.S leaf of CAM plant

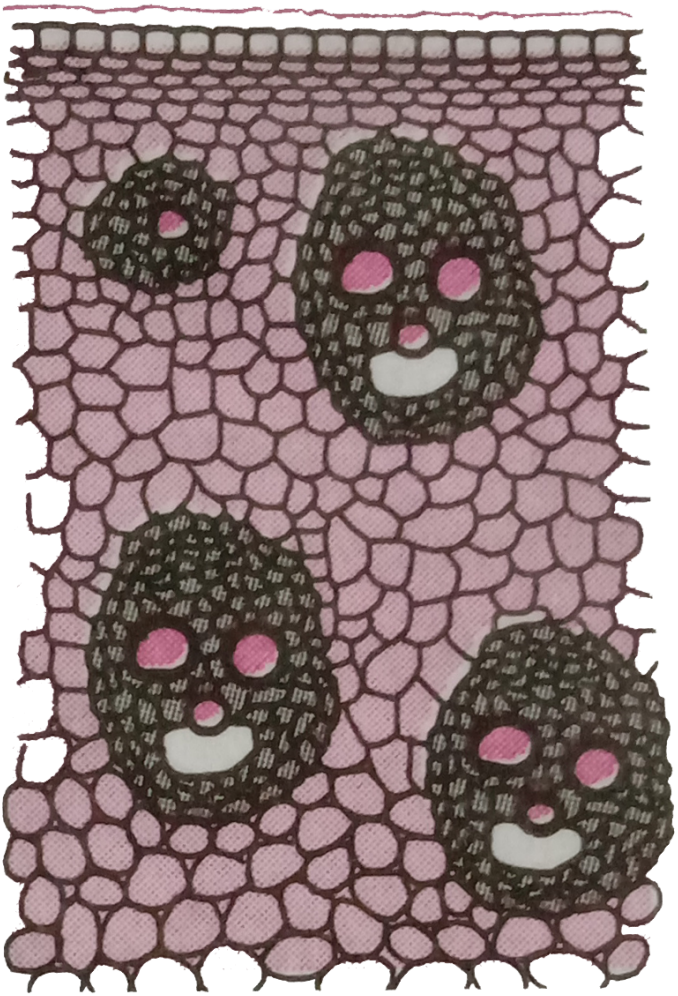
B. T.S. dicot leaf

C. T.S. maize leaf

D. none of the above.

Answer: c

322. the given diagram is anatomy of ltbr



A. dicot root

B. dicot stem

C. monocot stem

D. monocot root.

Answer: c

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323. Interfascicular cambium develops from the cells of

A. pericycle

B. medullary ray

C. xylem parenchyma

D. endodermis

Answer: b

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324. Lenticels are involved in

A. photosynthesis

B. transpiration

C. gaseous exchange

D. food transport.

Answer: c

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325. amont of secondart xylem on the outer secondary phloem beacous

A. cambium is more acitve on the outer side

B. cambium is more active on inner side

C. cambium has no role

D. cambium is active equally on both sides but xylem is required

Answer: b

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326. cork cambium of dicot stem originates from

A. dedifferentiated parenchyma cells of cortex

B. dediffernetiated collenchyma cells of cortex

C. parenchyma cells of medullary rays

D. paraenchyma cells of pericycle.

Answer: b

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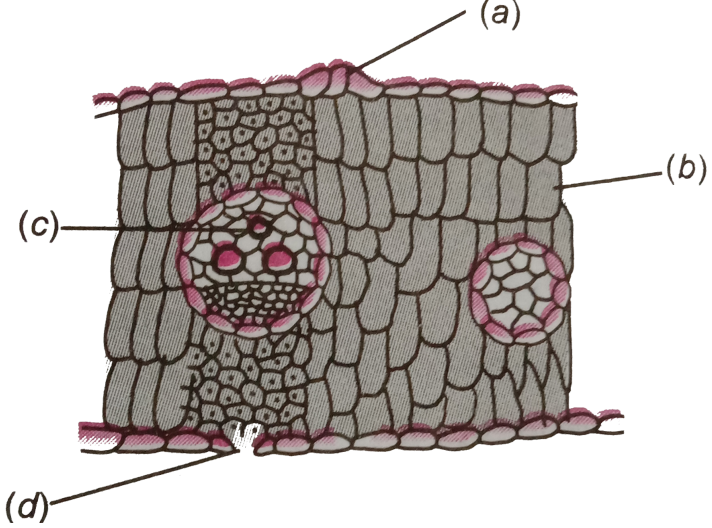
327. In the diagream of T.S monocot leaf, identify labellings a,b,c,d with their funcation



A. a-motor action, b-photosynthesis, c-conduction , d- transpiration.

B. a-motor action,b-conduction,c-photosynthesis, d- transpiration

C. a- transpiration,b-photosynthesis, c - conduction, d-transpiration

D. a-transpiration,b-conduction, c-photosynthesis, d- motor aciton.

Answer: a

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328. match the columns and choose the correct option

	I		II
(a)	Bulliform cells	(1)	intitaion
(b)	peicycle	(2)	Root
(c)	Endarch xylem	(3)	Grasses
(d)	Exarch Xylem	(4)	Dicot leaf
	(e)Bundle sheath cells	(5)	stem

A. a-3,b-5,c-4,d-1,c-2

B. a-2,b-5,c-1,d-3,e-4

C. a-3,b-1,c-5,d-2,e-4

D. a-5,b-4,c-2, d-1, c-3

Answer: d

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329. the term brak refers to

A. primary and secondary phloem only

B. periderm , secondary phloem and vascular cambium only

C. secondary xylem and cambium only

D. periderm only.

Answer: d

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330. which of the following ch aracters is not found in the transverse section of monocot stem

A. sclerenchyma bundle sheath

B. lysigenous cavity

C. sclerenchymatous hypodermis

D. starch sheath.

Answer: d

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331. identify the correct pair of statement

I.funcations of sieve tubes is controlled by nucles of companion cells.

II. Albuminous cells are present in angiosperms

III. In dicot root, the vascular cambium is competely of perimary plant body.

A. I and III

B. II and IV

C. I and II

D. II and III

Answer: a

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332. Identify the tissue not formed during secondary growth in plants.

A. phellogen

B. wood

C. phellem

D. pericycle.

Answer: d

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333. which of the following characters are not appplicable to the anantomy of dicot stem.

(a) colenchymatous htpodermis

(b) polyarch xylem ltcgt presence of casparian strips on endodermis ltdgt poen vascular bundle

€ presence of medullary rays

A. a d and e only

B. b and c only

C. b and e only

D. a, b and c only

Answer: b

View Text Solution

334. which of these characters does/do not apply to vascular bundle of moncot stem.

I. conjoint II. Endarch protoxylem III. Open IV. Phloem parenchyma is absent.

A. I and II only

B. II and III

C. I and IV only

D. III

Answer: d

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335. when one wood is lighter in colour with lower density, the other wood is darker with higher density. They are

A. springwood and autumn- wood

B. heartwood and late wood

C. springwood and early wood

D. autumn wood and springwood.

Answer: a

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336. which of the following part of dicot root is made up of cells with suberin depostion in tangential as well as radial walls.

A. epidermis

B. endodermis

C. cortex

D. pericycle.

Answer: b

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337. you are given a fairly old piece of dicot stem and a dicot root. Which of the following anatomical structures will you use to distinguish between the two.

A. secondary phloem

B. protoxylem

C. cortical cells

D. sencodary xylem

Answer: b

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338. select the characters which are not applicable to the anatomy of dicot roots. (a) conjunctive tissue present (b) presnce of protein compounds in casparian strips © polyarch xylem bundles (d) presence of pericycle.

A. a and b

B. b and d

C. c and d

D. b and c

Answer: e

View Text Solution

339. No vessels are found in the wood of

A. pine

B. eucalyptus

C. teak

D. sheesham

Answer: a

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340. medullary rays are tissues made up of

A. phloem parenchyma

B. xylem paraenchyma

C. sieve tubes

D. sclerenchyma

Answer: b

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341. Read the different components from (A) to (D) in the list given below and tell he correct order of the components with reference to their arrangement from outer side to inner side in a woody dicot stem

(A) Secondary cortex , (B) Wood

(C)Secondary phloem , (D) Phellem

A. c,d,b,a

B. a,b,d,c

C. d,a,c,b,

D. d,c,a,b

Answer: c

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342. In dicot stem secondary growth is due to the activity of

A. apical meristems

B. intercalary meristems

C. lateral meristems

D. parenchyma cells.

Answer: c

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343. transport proteins of endodermal cells are control point where a plant adjusts the quantity and types of solutes that reach the xylem. Root endodermis is able to actively transport ions in one direaction only becaouse of the layer of .

A. actin

B. lignin

C. suberin

D. cellulose.

Answer: c

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344. Assertion . No sencondary groth takes place in monocots. Reason. Secondary growth is not related to cambium.

A. both are ture with reason being correct explantion.

B. both true but reason in not correct explanation.

C. assertion true but reason is wrong.

D. both are wrong

Answer: c

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345. in plants lateal roots arise from

A. epidermis

B. hypodermis

C. endodermis

D. pericycle.

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

346. which tissue gives rise to secnodary growth

A. apical meristem

B. adventitious root

C. axillary bud

D. vascular cambium.

Answer: d

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347. other names of cork,cork cambium and sencondary cortex ar5e

A. phellem,phellogen and phelloderm

B. phellogen, phellem and phelloderm

C. pelloderm, phellem and phellogen

D. phelloderm, phellogen and phellem.

Answer: a

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348. pick up the correct statement

A. spring wood is otherwise called late wood

B. autumn wood is otherwise called early wood

C. in old trees, the heart wood is involved in conduction of water

D. cambial cells present between primary xylem and primary pholem constitute the intrafascicular cambium.

Answer: e

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349. pick up the wrong differneces between dicot and monocot root

Character	Dicot Root	Monocot Root
Activity of pericycle	–Lateral root prodcution	–secondary growth and
Vascular bundle	–Diarch to tetrarch	–Polyarch
Cambium	–Lateral, development	–absent
Pith	–Well developed	–Poorly developed

A. b,d

B. a,c

C. a,d

D. a,b

Answer: c

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350. In grasses, the type of cells which help in transpiration and rolling of leaves repectibely are

A. dumb-bell shaped cells and empty colourless cells.

B. lenticels and mesophyll cells

C. normal epidermal cell and guard cells

D. bulliform cellsand bean- shaped cells.

Answer: a

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351. secondary growth in dicot plants is mediated by

A. cork cambium

B. vascular cambium

C. wound cambium

D. both A and B

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

352. Cortex is the region found between

A. endodermis and vascular bundles.

B. epidermis and stele.

C. preicycle and endodermis

D. endodermis and pith.

Answer: b

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353. the baloon- shaped structuces called tyloses

A. are linked to ascent of sap through xylem vessels.

B. originate in the lumen of vessels.

C. chararcteise the sapwood

D. are extensions of xylem parenchyma cells into vessels.

Answer: d

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354. As secondary growth proceeds, in a dicot stem, the thickness of

A. sapwood increses

B. heartwood increses

C. both sapwood and heartwood increase

D. both sapwood and heartwood remain the same.

Answer: b

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355. Indentify the wrong statement in context of heartwood

A. Orgainc compounds are deposited in it

B. it is highly durable

C. It conducts water and minerals efficently

D. it comprises dead elements with highly lignified walls.

Answer: c

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356. Which of the following is made up of dead cells

A. xylem parenchyma

B. collenchyma

C. phellem

D. phloem

Answer: c

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357. The vascular cambium normally gives rise to

A. phelloderm

B. primary phloem

C. secondary xylem

D. periderm.

Answer: c

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Check Your Grasp

1. Closing cells are found in

A. stomata

B. sieve

C. lenticels

D. wounded areas.

Answer: c

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2. Amount of secondary xylem as compared to secondary phloem formed every year is

A. Equal

B. 8-10 times

C. half

D. 4-5 times.

Answer: b

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3. heartwood is absent even in very old trunk of

A. Quercus and pinus

B. salix and morus

C. mangifera and Dalbergia

D. populus and salix.

Answer: d

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4. wood of Dalbergia consists of

A. 90-95% vessels

B. 90-95% tracheids

C. 50-60% vessels and 4- 50% tracheids

D. vessels, tracheids and parenchyma in equal pro portions.

Answer: a

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5. heteroxylous wood occurs in

A. angisoperms

B. gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. winteraceae, Tetracentraceae Trohondendraceae.

Answer: a

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6. Protective layer found at the site of abscission is

A. parenchymatous

B. collenchymatous

C. sclerenchymatous

D. suberised

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

7. hockey handle is prepared from the wood of

A. salix

B. morus

C. picea

D. phytelephs.

Answer: a

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8. Unsunken stomata found in crypts belong to

A. Banyan

B. mango

C. nerium

D. sunflower

Answer: c

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9. An epistomaic leaf is

A. sunflower

B. maize

C. nymphaea

D. calotropis

Answer: c

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10. isobilateral leaf is characterised by

A. similarly green two surfaces

B. anphistomatic nature

C. undifferentiated mesophyll

D. all the above.

Answer: d

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Brain Teasera Ii

1. plant cells involved in secretion and absorption of solutes are

A. Glandular cells

B. Transfer cells

C. Active cells

D. Juncation cells.

Answer: b

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2. Thick irregular but permeable walls occur in

A. sulereides

B. fibres

C. transfer cells

D. tracheides

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

3. Transfer cells occur in

A. xylem parenchyma

B. phloem parenchyma

C. epithelium

D. all the above

Answer: d

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4. Structure sumilar to transfer cells occurs in

A. antipodal cells

B. central cell of embryo sac

C. filiform apparatus of oosphere and synergids.

D. all the above.

Answer: c

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5. A flowering plant without companion cells in its phloem is

A. Austrobaileya

B. magnolia

C. Eucalyptus

D. Ricinus.

Answer: a

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6. Stereome is

A. vascular tissue

B. phloem

C. collenchyma

D. mechanical tissue.

Answer: d

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7. stereome comprises

A. sclerenchyma

B. collenchyma

C. non- living cells of vascular tissue

D. all the above.

Answer: d

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8. which is true.

A. all sclereides are living

B. fibre are generally dead but living protoplasts occurs in a few.

C. fibres are always dead cells.

D. sclereides are generally living but dead sclereides occur in some.

Answer: b

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9. A plant in which fibres remain living for upto 20 years is

A. tramarix aphylla

B. casarina equisetifalia

C. capparis decidua

D. mangifera indica.

Answer: a

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10. which is possible

A. septate fibres

B. septate sclereides

C. compound sieve plates

D. all the above

Answer: a

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11. grape vine (vitis) possesses

A. septate fibres

B. very short tracheids

C. Elongated sclereides

D. all the above.

Answer: c

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12. Septate sclereides occur in pereskia in

A. pith and cortex

B. xylem

C. phloem

D. pericycle.

Answer: b

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13. An angiosperm having monarch xylem is

A. casuarina

B. Trapa

C. strychnos

D. Urtica

Answer: b

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14. In Trapa, monarch xylem occurs in

A. stem

B. Root

C. petiole

D. lamina

Answer: d

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15. phellogen arises from

A. an outer layer of cortex

B. Epidermis

C. phloem

D. all the above.

Answer: a

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16. the plant in which phellogen develops from phloem is

A. punica

B. vitis

C. berberis

D. all the above.

Answer: d

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17. in Quercus, phellogen develops from

A. Epidermis

B. Hypodermis

C. outer cortex

D. pericycle

Answer: a

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18. the cells forming phellogen are.

A. collenchymatous

B. paraenchymatous

C. parencymatous or collenchymatus

D. Recently divided cortical cells.

Answer: c

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19. what is presnet just outside the vascular cambium

A. oldest secondary xylem

B. youngest secondary phloem

C. primary phloem

D. youngest secondary xylem

Answer: d

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20. Youngest heartwood is found

A. in the centre

B. just outside the sapwood

C. just inner to sapwood

D. just outside the primary xylem

Answer: c

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21. oldest phloem occurs

A. nearest the vascular cambium

B. nearest the oldest secondary xylem

C. on the inner side of phloem

D. on the outer side of phloem

Answer: d

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22. oldest phloem is

A. primary phloem

B. secondary phloem

C. crushed phloem

D. intermediate phloem.

Answer: a

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23. oldest xylem is

A. on the outside of xylem

B. in the centre

C. in the heartwood

D. in the sapwood.

Answer: b

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24. thylosis is intrusion of a

A. sieve tube

B. Resin duct

C. vessels

D. all the above.

Answer: c

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25. tylasoid is intrusion of a

A. structure into parenchyma

B. parenchyma into strutre other than tracheary element.

C. parenchyma into tracheary element

D. annular ingrowth into a cell.

Answer: b

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26. the scientist who developed the science of dendrochronology is

A. Eames

B. Esau

C. fahn

D. douglas.

Answer: d

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27. included cork is cork generally formed oin

A. cortex

B. pericycle or interfascicular parenchyma

C. Xylem

D. pith

Answer: c

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28. included or intraxylary cork develops from

A. vascular cambium

B. wood parenchyma

C. medullary rays

D. parenchymatous pericycle.

Answer: b

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29. islands of phloem are found in the wood of strychnos. This is due to

A. development from wood parenchyma

B. differentiation form vascular ray

C. intrusion of phloem through vascular ray

D. formation form separated cambial strip.

Answer: d

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30. islands of parenchyma are embedded in wood of

A. urtica

B. Entada

C. chenopodium

D. Artemesia

Answer: a

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31. vascular cambium cuts off both xylem and phloem on the inner side in

A. ficus

B. Entada

C. Orobanche

D. Quercus.

Answer: b

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32. wood with specific gravity of less than 0.2 is

A. bombax

B. populus

C. ochroma

D. Olea.

Answer: c

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33. wood with specific gravity of less than 0.05 occurs in

A. ochroma

B. olea laurifalia

C. xylia dolabriformis

D. Aeschynomene hispida.

Answer: d

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34. stomata without subsidiary cells are

A. anonmocytic

B. anisocytic

C. actinocytic

D. cyclocytic

Answer: a

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35. diacytic stomata possess subsibiary cells.

A. parallel to guard cells.

B. in rings around guard cells

C. At right angles to guards cells

D. unequal

Answer: c

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