BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT Biology(Telugu)

PLANT TISSUES

Medicine Orientated Material

1. Structure and function of a tissue is mainly dependent on

A. Its cytoplasm contents

B. Its distribution in plant kingdom

C. Its origin

D. Its location in plant body

Answer:

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2. Find the mismatch of the following

A. Guard cell – bean shaped din grasses

B. Guard cell – chlorenchymatous

C. Cuticle – protection

D. Epidermis – cells are elongated and compactly arranged

Answer:

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3. Vascular cambium produces

A. Primary and secondary xylem

B. Primary and secondary phloem

C. Primary xylem and phloem

D. Secondary xylem and phloem

Answer:

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4. In leaves, the ground tissue comprises of

A. Only Mesophyll

B. Parenchymatous tissue

C. Mesophyll, vascular bundles

D. Mesophyll, xylem parenchyma, phloem parenchyma

Answer:

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5. Lateral roots originate from

A. Endodermis

B. Cortex

C. Pericycle

D. Phloem

Answer:

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6. Choose the incorrect one

A. Ground tissue may consist of simple tissues that lie in between epidermis and vascular bundles

B. In leaves ground tissue consists of thin walled chloroplast containing cells called Mesophyll

C. The vascular system consists of xylem and phloem

D. Secondary tissues are formed in monocots due to presence of cambium

Answer:

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7. Guard cells differ from other epidermal cells in having

A. Chloroplasts

B. Nucleus

C. Mitochondria

D. Lysosomes

Answer:

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8. Water storage parenchyma is found in

A. Hydrophytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Xerophytes

D. Succulents

Answer:

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9. All types of tissue systems have

A. Collenchymas

B. Sclerenchyma

C. Meristems

D. Parenchyma

Answer:

10. Companion cells are usually associated with

A. Sieve tube elements

B. Vessel elements

C. Tracheids

D. Sieve cells

Answer:

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11. Excessive aerenchyma is a characteristic of

–

A. Heliophytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Xerophytes

D. Hydrophytes

Answer:

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12. In a woody dicotyledonous tree which of the following parts will mainly consist of primary tissue?

A. All parts

B. Stem and roots

C. Shoot and root tips

D. Flower, fruit and leaves

Answer:

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13. Bark refers to –

A. Phellem, phellogen, phelloderm

B. Periderm, cortex

C. Phellem, phelloderm, secondary phloem

D. Periderm, cortex, Pericycle, secondary phloem

Answer:

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14. The part of the leaf present between upper and lower epidermis is called as –

A. Midrib

B. Hypodermis

C. Mesophyll

D. Palisade

Answer:

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15. Which is living mechanical tissue?

A. Phloem

B. Parenchyma

C. Collenchyma

D. Sclerenchyma

Answer:

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16. Branch of science dealing with estimating the age of woody plants is –

A. Dendrochronology

B. Dendrology

C. Chronology

D. Arborichronology

Answer:

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17. Endodermis is a part of –

A. Epidermis

B. Pericycle

C. Cortex

D. Medulla

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

18. Which of the following is a anucleated living plant cell?

A. Vessel

B. Sieve tube

C. Tracheid

D. All of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

19. The function of vessel is –

A. To provide mechanical strength

B. Conduction of water and minerals

C. Conduction of food only

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

20. Sieve tube is a part of –

A. Xylem

B. Phloem

C. Xylem and phloem

D. None of these

Answer:

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Exercise

1. Define the terms: tissue

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2. Define the terms: meristematic tissue

Watch Video Solution

3. Define the terms: dermal tissue.

Watch Video Solution

4. Differentiate the following: Meristematic tissue and Ground tissue.

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5. Differentiate the following: Apical Meristem and Lateral Meristem.

Watch Video Solution

6. Differentiate the following: Parenchyma and Collenchyma.

Watch Video Solution

7. Differentiate the following: Sclerenchyma and Parenchyma.

Watch Video Solution

8. Differentiate the following: Xylem and Phloem.

Watch Video Solution

9. Differentiate the following: Epidermis and Bark.

Watch Video Solution

10. Name the following: Growing tissue, which causes growth in the length of the plant

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11. Name the following: Growing tissue, which causes growth in the length of the plant

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12. Name the following: Large air cavities in the aquatic plants.

Watch Video Solution

13. Name the following: Food material in parenchyma.

Watch Video Solution

14. Name the following: Pores essential for gaseous exchange and transpiration.

Watch Video Solution

15. Compare the following: Xylem and Phloem.

Watch Video Solution

16. Compare the following: Meristematic tissue and Dermal tissue.

Watch Video Solution

17. Justify the following: Xylem is a conductive tissue.

Watch Video Solution

18. Justify the following: Epidermis gives protection.

Watch Video Solution

19. Though Chlorenchyma, Aerenchyma and storage tissue are parenchymatous in nature, why do they have different (specific) names?

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20. Describe the functions of - Meristem.

Watch Video Solution

21. Describe the functions of - Xylem.

Watch Video Solution

22. Describe the functions of - phloem.

Watch Video Solution

23. "Bark cells are impervious to gases and water." What experiment will you perform to prove this?

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24. Draw a labelled diagram of the T.S. of the spinal cord of man.

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25. How can the plants perform all the life processes?

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26. Is there any specific arrangement of the cells in plants that help in carrying out the life processes?

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27. Define the terms: dermal tissue.

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28. Describe the types of ground tissue with well labeled diagrams.

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29. Draw a well labeled diagram of T.S. of stem.

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30. Draw the diagram showing different cells of xylem and phloem.

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31. How are the cells in meristematic tissue?

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32. What is the function of dermal tissue?

Watch Video Solution

33. What are the functions of ground tissue?

Watch Video Solution

34. What is the function of xylem and phloem?

Watch Video Solution

35. What are dermal tissues?

Watch Video Solution

36. What are ground tissues?

Watch Video Solution

37. What are vascular tissues?

Watch Video Solution

38. What are meristematic tissues?

Watch Video Solution

39. What are the 4 types of tissues in plants?

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40. Where are meristematic tissues present in plant?

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41. Where do cells of vascular, dermal and ground tissue arise?

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42. Where do you find dermal tissue in a plant?

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43. Where is gum secreted from gum trees?

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44. What is the parenchyma tissue which stores food?

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45. Name the scientist who coined the term 'Parenchyma'.

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46. What is the book written by Grew?

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47. What is the function of vascular tissue?

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48. What are the components of xylem?

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49. What are the components of phloem?

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50. Cells in groups which are similar in structure and perform similar function are

A. a. Tissue

B. b. Organ

C. c. Organ system

D. d. Root cells

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

51. Tissues that form outer coverings are called as

A. Ground Tissue

B. Dermal tissue

C. Vascular tissue

D. Meristematic tissue

Answer:

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52. Tissues that form the bulk of the plant body are called as

A. Ground Tissue

B. Dermal tissue

C. Vascular tissue

D. Meristematic tissue

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

53. Tissues that help in transport of materials

A. A. Ground Tissue

B. B. Dermal tissue

C. C. Vascular tissue

D. D. Meristematic tissue

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

54. Tissues that bring about overall growth and repair are called

A. A. Ground Tissue

B. B. Dermal tissue

C. C. Vascular tissue

D. D. Meristematic tissue

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

55. Meristematic tissues at the growing tip that bring about growth in length are called

A. A. Lateral meristematic tissue

B. B. apical meristematic tissue

C. C. Intercalary meristem

D. D. Simple meristematic tissue

Answer:

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56. Tissues which give rise to growth in girth of the stem

A. A. Lateral meristematic tissue

B. B. apical meristematic tissue

C. C. Intercalary meristem

D. D. Simple meristematic tissue

Answer:

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57. These types of tissues are found in areas where branching takes place

A. Lateral meristematic tissue

B. apical meristematic tissue

C. Intercalary meristem

D. Simple meristematic tissue

Answer:

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58. Intercalary meristematic tissue is also called

A. A. Lateral meristematic tissue

B. B. apical meristematic tissue

C. C. Intercalary meristem

D. D. Cambium

Answer:

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59. Meristematic tissues have

A. A.. Thin cell wall

B. B. No intercellular spaces

C. C. Continuously dividing cells

D. D. All of the above

Answer:

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60. Which of the following is a type of dermal tissue

A. A. Epidermis

B. B. Mesodermis

C. C. Endodermis

D. D. All of the above

Answer:

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61. Small pores that are seen in the epidermis of the leaf are called

A. A. Root hairs

B. B. Stomata

C. C. Air spaces

D. D. Vacuoles

Answer:

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62. Kidney shaped cells that enclose the stomata are called

A. A. Guard cells

B. B. Stomata

C. C. Air spaces

D. D. Vacuoles

Answer:

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63. Inner most layer of a cell is

A. A. Epidermis

B. B. Mesodermis

C. C. Endodermis

D. D. All of the above

Answer:

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64. In desert plants dermal tissue is

A. A. Thin waxy

B. B. Thick and waxy

C. C. Thick and long

D. D. Thin and long

Answer:

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65. Gum is secreted from the---layer of gum tree

A. Meristematic

B. Intercalary

C. Dermal

D. Vascular

Answer:

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66. In big tress the dermal tissue forms several layers above the epidermis. It is called

A. A. Invasion

B. B. Bark

C. C. Mesodermis

D. D. Trunk

Answer:

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67. Stomata and root hairs help in

A. A. Exchange of gases

B. B. Transpiration

C. C. Absorption of water

D. D. All of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

68. The tissue which forms the bulk of the plant body

A. A. Meristematic tissue

B. B. Ground tissue

C. C. Vascular tissue

D. D. Dermal tissue

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

69. Parenchyma which contains chloroplasts are called

A. A. Chlorenchyma

B. B. Collenchyma

C. C. Sclerenchyma

D. D. Aerenchyma

Answer:

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70. The parenchyma which contains large air spaces are called

A. A. Chlorenchyma

B. B. Collenchyma

C. C. Sclerenchyma

D. D. Aerenchyma

Answer:

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71. Parenchyma which stores food or waste products are

A. A. Chlorenchyma

B. B. Storage tissue

C. C. Sclerenchyma

D. D. Aerenchyma

Answer:

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72. Name the scientist who coined the term 'Parenchyma'.

A. A. Nehemiah Grew

B. B. Robert Brown

C. C. Robert Hooke

D. D. Rudolf Virchow

Answer:

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73. The tissue responsible for transport of materials away from roots is

A. A. Phloem

B. B. Xylem

C. C. Aerenchyma

D. D. Dermal

Answer:

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74. The tissue responsible for transport of materials away from photosynthetic part is

A. A. Phloem

B. B. Xylem

C. C. Aerenchyma

D. D. Dermal

Answer:

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75. Xylem and Phloem are together known as

A. A. Dermal tissue

B. B. Vascular tissue

C. C.Apical tissue

D. D. Ground tissue

Answer:

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76. Tracheid cells are part of

A. A. Xylem

B. B.Phloem

C. C. Bark

D. D. Chlorenchyma

Answer:

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77. Phloem cells contain

A. A. Sieve cells

B. B. Sieve tubes

C. C. Companion cells

D. D. All of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

78. Xylem cells contain

A. A. Tracheid cells

B. B. Tubular vessels

C. C. Fibres

D. D. All of the above

Answer:

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79. Vascular tissues carry water to a height of--ft in Eucalyptus

A. A. 200

B. B. 230

C. C. 330

D. D. 300

Answer:

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80. Vascular tissues carry water to a height of--ft in Red wood trees

A. A. 200

B. B. 230

C. C. 330

D. D. 300

Answer:

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81. The flexibility in plants in due to a tissue called.

A. Parenchyma

B. Sclerenchyma

C. Collenchyma

D. Aerenchyma

Answer:

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82. The cells of Bark are dead and have a chemical in their walls that makes them impervious to gases and water.

A. Suberin

B. Lignin

C. Wax

D. Cutin

Answer:

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83. The girth of the stem or root increases due to

A. Apical meristem

B. Lateral meristem

C. Inter calary meristem

D. All

Answer:

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84. Xylem and phloem are examples of

A. Dermal Tissue

B. Simple Tissue

C. Complex Tissue

D. Permanent Tissue

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

85. Sieve tubes and companion cells are present in

A. Xylem

B. Phloem

C. Bark

D. Cambium

Answer:

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86. Fill in the blanks:

The cells of collenchyma are.....and.....

Watch Video Solution

87. Fill in the blanks:

The process of taking up a permanent shape, size and a function is called.....

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88. Fill in the blanks:

Husk of coconut contains.....tissue.

Watch Video Solution

89. Fill in the blanks:

Root tips contain.....tissue.

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Example

1. How many types of elements together make up the xylem tissue? Name them.

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2. What are the constituents of Phloem?

Watch Video Solution

3. What are guard cells? What is their function?

Watch Video Solution

4. What is the role of epidermis in plants?

Watch Video Solution

5. How does the cork act as protective tissue?

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6. Name different types of meristematic tissue and draw diagram to show their location.

Watch Video Solution

7. Give the flow chart of Plant tissues.

Watch Video Solution

8. How many types of elements together make up the xylem tissue? Name them.

Watch Video Solution

9. What are the constituents of Phloem?

Watch Video Solution

10. Differentiate the following: Meristematic tissue and Ground tissue.

Watch Video Solution

11. Differentiate the following: Parenchyma and Collenchyma.

Watch Video Solution

12. Differentiate the following: Sclerenchyma and Parenchyma.

Watch Video Solution

13. Compare the following: Xylem and Phloem.

Watch Video Solution

14. Differentiate the following: Epidermis and Bark.

Watch Video Solution

15. While observing internal parts of plants, how do you feel about its structure and functions?

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16. What is the tissue present in the husk of coconut?

Watch Video Solution

17. What is the role of xylem?

Watch Video Solution

18. How do you observe the cell arrangement in a growing root tip. And how can you say that cutting of root tip, blocks the root growth. Explain it with a flow chart. F

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19. Describe the functions of Meristem, Xylem and Phloem.

Watch Video Solution

20. Justify the following: Xylem is a conductive tissue.

Watch Video Solution

21. Justify the following: Epidermis gives protection.

Watch Video Solution

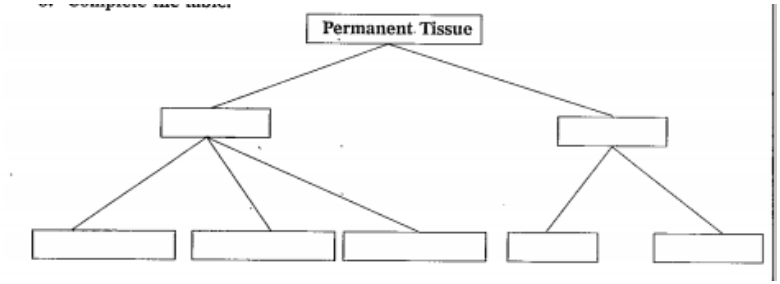
22. Draw a well labeled diagram of T.S. of stem.

Watch Video Solution

23. Draw the picture of different kinds of meristematic tissue.

Watch Video Solution

24. Complete the table:



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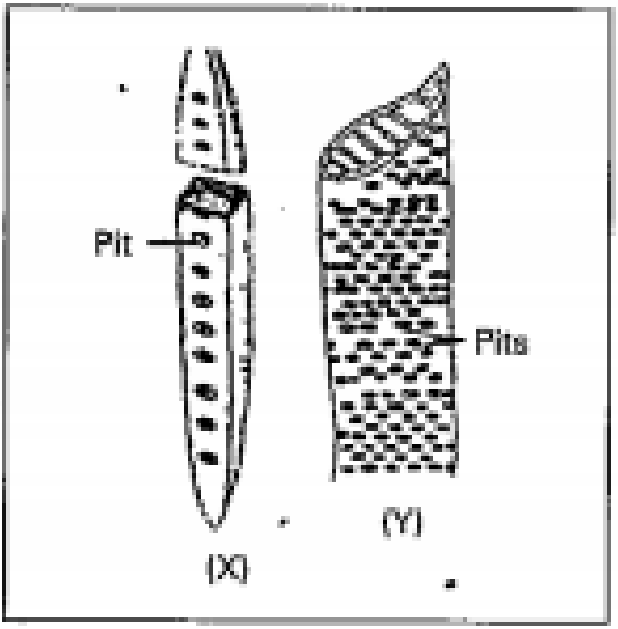
25. Identify the given figures:



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26. Write one precaution while observing nucleus in cheek cells

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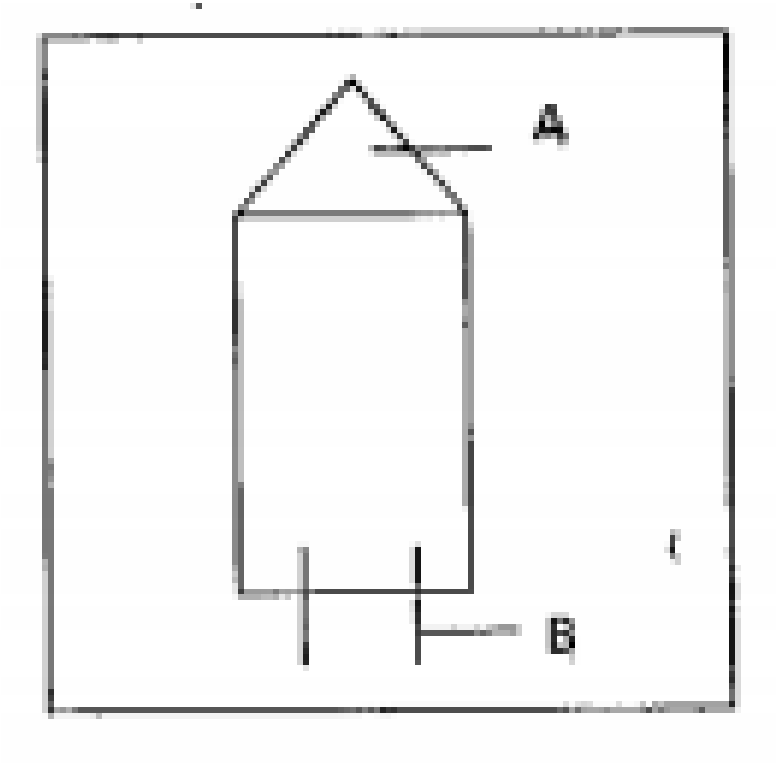
27. Describe the role performed by the cell wall in plant cells

Watch Video Solution

28. In the diagram of location of meristematic tissue in plant body given below, identify the type of meristematic tissue found in the regions marked 'A' and 'B' of a stem.



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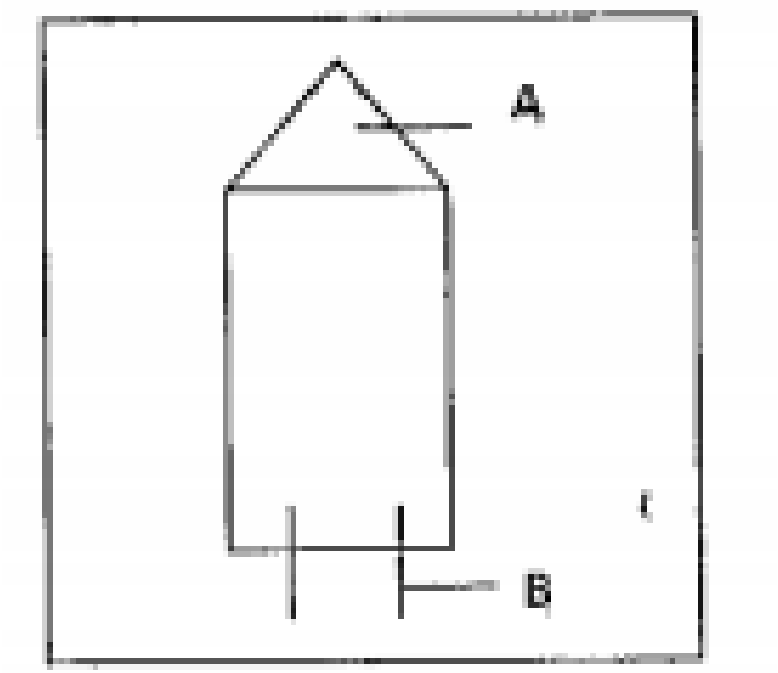
29. State one function of each.



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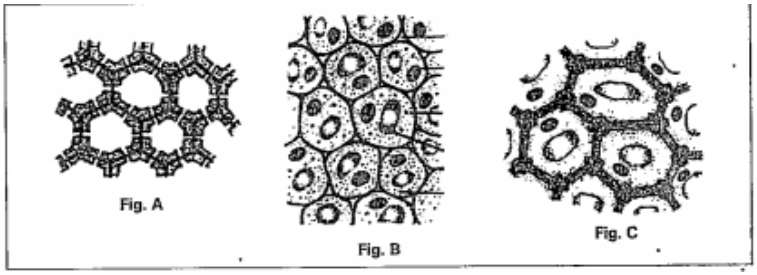
30. Identify figures: A, B and C.



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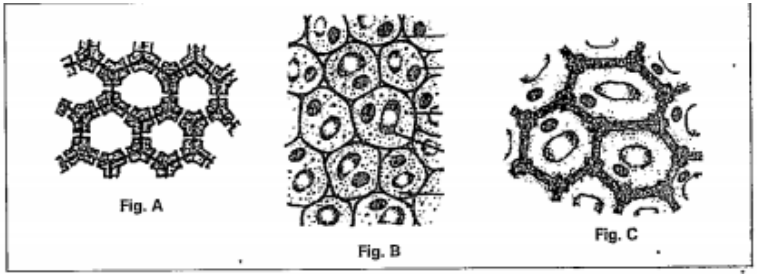
31. Which one of them provides both mechanical strength as well as flexibility?



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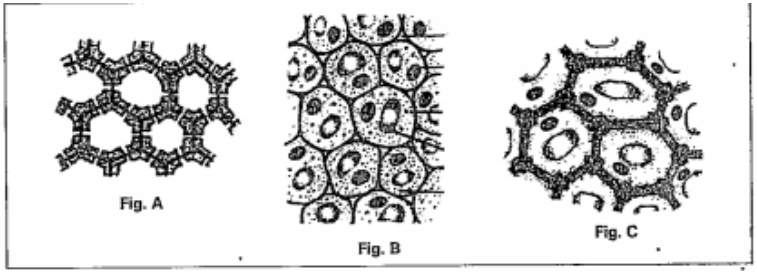
32. Which one of them is commercially exploited to obtain Hemp and Jute?



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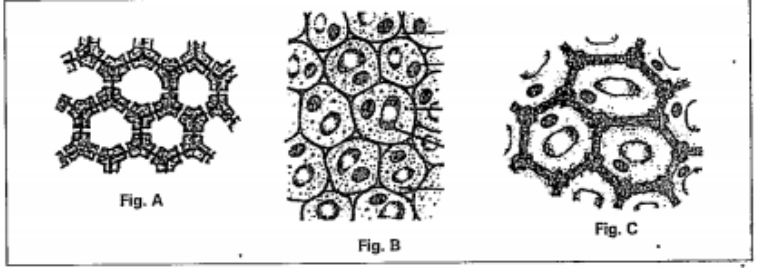
33. Which one of them can be modified to form air cavities in aquatic plants?



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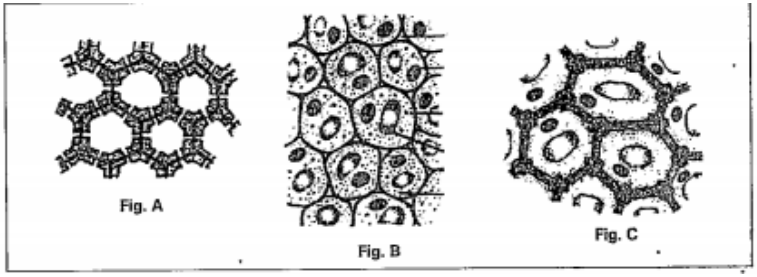
34. Which one of them has heavy deposition of lignin?



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35. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of stomata.

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36. write different kinds of Ground tissue.

Watch Video Solution

37. write various components of xylem.

Watch Video Solution

38. write components of pholem.

Watch Video Solution

39. Name the following: Growing tissue, which causes growth in the length of the plant

Watch Video Solution

40. Name the following: Growing tissue, which causes growth in the length of the plant

Watch Video Solution

41. Name the following: Large air cavities in the aquatic plants.

Watch Video Solution

42. Name the following: Food material in parenchyma.

Watch Video Solution

43. Name the following: Pores essential for gaseous exchange and transpiration.

Watch Video Solution

44. Though Chlorenchyma, Aerenchyma and storage tissue are parenchymatous in nature, why do they have different (specific) names?

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45. Compare the following: Xylem and Phloem.

Watch Video Solution

46. Compare the following: Meristematic tissue and Dermal tissue.

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47. "Bark cells are impervious to gases and water." What experiment will you perform to prove this?

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48. If you want to know more about tissues in plants, what questions are you going to ask?

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49. Collect the information about dermal tissues of plants, in what may they help to them.

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50. Define the terms:

Tissue.

Watch Video Solution

51. Define the terms:

apical Meristematic tissue.

Watch Video Solution

52. Define the terms:

bark .

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53. which type of tissue makes up the husk of coconut

Watch Video Solution

54. differentiation

Watch Video Solution

55. the study of tissues?

Watch Video Solution

56. which region of plants are meristamatic tissue ?

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Improve Your Learning

1. Define the terms

-Tissue

-Meristematic tissue

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2. Differentiate the following: Meristematic tissue and Ground tissue.

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3. Name the following

-Growing tissue, which causes growth in the length of the plant.

-Growing tissue, which causes growth in the girth of the plant.

-Large air cavities in the aquatic plants.

-Food material in pharenchyma.

-Pores essential for gaseous exchange and transpiration.

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4. what are vessels ?

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5. Justify the following

-Xylem is a conductive tissue

-Epidermis gives protection

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6. write the arrangement of cells

Watch Video Solution

7. - Meristem, Xylem and phloem functions

Watch Video Solution

8. simple tissue and complex tissue

Watch Video Solution

9. "where do you find meristem in root tip

Watch Video Solution

10. Collect the information about dermal tissues of plants, in what may they help to them.

Watch Video Solution

11. Draw a well labeled diagram of T.S. of stem.

Watch Video Solution

12. While observing internal parts of plants, how do you feel about its structure and functions?

Watch Video Solution

13. Define the terms A) Tissue B) Meristematic tissue C) Dermal tissue.

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22. While observing internal parts of plants, how do you feel about its structure and functions?

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23. If you want to know more about tissues in plants, what questions are you going to ask?

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24. where do find intercalary meristems in the shoot tip ?

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