



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT

### PLANT TISSUES

#### Exercise

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



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



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



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4. Differentiate the following: Parenchyma and Collenchyma.



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5. Differentiate the following: Sclerenchyma and Parenchyma.



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6. Differentiate the following: Xylem and Phloem.



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7. Differentiate the following: Epidermis and Bark.



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



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**9.** Name the following: Growing tissue, which causes growth in the girth (diameter) of the plant.



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**10.** Name the following: Large air cavities in the aquatic plants.



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**11.** Name the following: Food material in parenchyma.



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



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**13.** Compare the following: Xylem and Phloem.



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**14.** Compare the following: Meristematic tissue and Dermal tissue.



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**15.** Justify the following: Xylem is a conductive tissue.



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**16.** Justify the following: Epidermis gives protection.



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



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**18.** Describe the functions of Meristem, Xylem and Phloem.



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



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**20.** Which plant tissue provides both mechanical strength and flexibility?



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21. Which structure protects the plant body against the invasion of disease causing organisms?



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22. What will happen if apical meristem is destroyed or cut?



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**23.** What is the tissue present in the husk of coconut?



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**24.** Why do plants need different types of tissues?



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



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



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27. What are tissues?



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28. At which regions of plants are meristematic tissues, present?



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29. What are apical meristematic tissues?



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**30.** Lateral meristem is



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**31.** Which tissue is called inter calary meristematic tissue?



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**32.** What are the characteristic features of cells present in meristematic tissues?



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**33.** Ground tissue system mainly consists of



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**34.** Dermal tissue is of how many types?



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**35.** How is gum secreted from trees?



**Watch Video Solution**

**36.** What is the function of dermal tissue?



**Watch Video Solution**

**37.** What is bark?



**Watch Video Solution**

**38.** What are stomata and root hairs essential for?



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**39.** What is the use of Ground tissue?



**Watch Video Solution**

**40.** What are the main types of ground tissues?



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**41.** Who published the book "Anatomy of Plants" in the year 1682?



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**42.** In which tissue the cells are compactly arranged with no intercellular spaces?



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**43.** What are vascular tissues?



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**44.** Which are Phloem tissue consists of?



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**45.** How would you appreciate the role of chloroplasts in plants?



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**46.** How would you appreciate the role of Aerenchyma tissue in plants?



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**47.** The parenchyma that stores food material in plants?



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**48.** Which vascular tissue would you appreciate in carrying water to great heights in red wood and eucalyptus?



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**49.** Which tissue would you appreciate in transporting food material prepared in leaves to other parts of plants?



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**50.** Which tissue is responsible in preventing loss of water and entry of micro organisms into plants?



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51. Where do you observe intercalary meristems?



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52. Why are diverse tissues present in plants?



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53. How is the bark of trees utilised by us?



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**54.** How can the plants perform all the life processes?



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**55.** Meristematic tissue present at the tips of root and shoot is called?



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**56.** Which portion of the plant is responsible for transport of water, minerals and food materials?



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**57.** What is the other name for stomata?



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**58.** Name the cells which divide continuously.



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**59.** What is the tissue present in the husk of coconut?



**Watch Video Solution**

**60.** What is the role of epidermis in plants?



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**61.** What are guard cells? What is their function?



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



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**63.** What are the constituents of Phloem?



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**64.** Name the part of the plant that helps in reproduction.



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**65.** Name the branch of science that deals with the study of tissues.



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**66.** Name the scientist who coined the term 'Parenchyma'.



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**67.** Name the plants that are possessed with Aerenchyma.



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**68.** Name the tissue that protects the trees from strong winds.



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**69.** Where do you find sieve cells? What is their function?



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**70.** What are companion cells and state their function?



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**71.** Name the tissue that is present in root tips.



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**72.** What is meant by differentiation?



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**73.** What happens to the plant if the vascular bundles are destroyed?



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**74.** Name the tissue, that brings about overall growth and repair in plants.



**Watch Video Solution**

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



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**76.** What is the function of stomata in plants?



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**77.** Living elements of xylem are



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**78.** What are the differences between simple tissue and complex tissue?



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**79.** What are the characteristic features of cells present in meristematic tissues?



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**80.** Differentiate the following: Parenchyma and Collenchyma.



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**81.** Name the tissue, that brings about overall growth and repair in plants.



**Watch Video Solution**

**82.** Where do you observe intercalary meristems?



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**83.** Where do you observe intercalary meristems?



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**84.** Draw a neat and labelled diagram of stomata.



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**85.** How does the cork act as protective tissue?



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**86.** How do you appreciate the functions of vascular tissue in plants?



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**87.** Write a note on Aerenchyma.



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**88.** Meristems are



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**89.** Draw a flow chart for plant tissues.



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90. Differentiate between Plant cell and animal cell



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91. Describe the structure of parenchyma, collenchyma and sclerenchyma with the help of a diagram.



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**92.** Draw the diagram showing different types of ground tissue in plants.



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**93.** Draw the diagram showing different cells of xylem and phloem.



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**94.** If you want to know more about xylem and phloem, what questions will you ask?



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**95.** Name the tissue, that brings about overall growth and repair in plants.

A. Meristematic tissue

B. Dermal tissue

C. Ground tissue

## D. Vascular tissue

**Answer:**



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**96.** Tissues that form outer coverings are called as

A. Meristematic tissue

B. Dermal tissue

C. Ground tissue

## D. Vascular tissue

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Meristematic tissue

B. Dermal tissue

C. Ground tissue

D. Vascular tissue

**Answer:**



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**98.** Xylem help in the transport of

A. Meristematic tissue

B. Dermal tissue

C. Ground- tissue

D. Vascular tissue

**Answer:**



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**99.** Meristematic tissue present at the tips of root and shoot is called?

- A. Apical meristem
- B. Lateral meristem
- C. Intercalary meristem
- D. Cambium

**Answer:**



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**100.** Dermal tissue is of how many types?

- A. epidermis
- B. mesodermis
- C. endodermis
- D. all the above

**Answer:**



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**101.** Stomata are present in this layer.

- A. epidermis
- B. mesodermis
- C. endodermis
- D. all the above

**Answer:**



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**102.** Guard cells of stomata are very closely associated with

- A. secretory cells
- B. guard cells
- C. gland cells
- D. parenchymatous cells

**Answer:**



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**103.** How is gum secreted from trees?

- A. Dermal layer
- B. Meristematic cells
- C. Xylem
- D. Phloem

**Answer:**



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**104.** What are stomata and root hairs essential for?

A. Exchange of gases

B. Transpiration

C. Absorption of water and mineral salts

D. All

**Answer:**



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**105.** Name the scientist who coined the term 'Parenchyma'.

A. Bichat

B. Nehemiah Grew

C. Robert Brown

D. Aristotle

**Answer:**



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**106.** Vascular tissues from

A. Xylem

B. Phloem

C. Both xylem and phloem

D. Sclerenchyma

**Answer:**



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107. Xylem with vessels is found in which gymnosperms?

- A. Trachieds, Vessels
- B. Xylem fibres
- C. Xylem parenchyma
- D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**108.** Differentiation in phloem is

A. Sieve cells, Sieve tubes

B. Phloem parenchyma

C. Companion cells, Phloem parenchyma

D. All

**Answer:**



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**109.** In Rosewood xylem carries water upto a height of

A. 220 ft

B. 230 ft

C. 330 ft

D. 430 ft

**Answer:**



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**110.** Parenchyma that contains chloroplasts are called

- A. Chlorenchyma
- B. Arenchyma
- C. Storage tissue
- D. Sclerenchyma

**Answer:**



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**111.** Meristematic tissue present at the tips of root and shoot is called?

A. Root

B. Shoot

C. Both Root & Shoot

D. Lateral parts of stem

**Answer:**



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**112.** Centripetal development of xylem is present in

- A. Trachieds
- B. Sieve cells
- C. Sieve tubes
- D. Companion cells

**Answer:**



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**113.** One of the following is absent in the phloem of monocots

A. Trachieds

B. Vessels

C. Sieve cells

D. Xylem fibres

**Answer:**



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**114.** Meristematic tissue present at the tips of root and shoot is called?

A. Leaf

B. Stem

C. Root

D. B and C

**Answer:**



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**115.** A group of cells alike in form, function and origin are called ....

A. Organs

B. Organ system

C. Cells

D. Tissues

**Answer:**



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**116.** Cell walls of xylem cells are thick because

A. Suberin

B. Pectin

C. Cellulose

D. Lignin

**Answer:**



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**117.** Xylem is helpful in .....

A. conduction of water

B. mechanical strength

C. identifying the plant species

D. all the above

**Answer:**



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**118.** Bast fibres are obtained from

A. Making toys



B. Making tyres

C. Making ropes

D. Making cloth

**Answer:**



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**119.** The parenchyma that is present in tubers and rhizomes .....

A. Aerenchyma

B. Chlorenchyma

C. Storage tissue

D. Water storage

**Answer:**



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**120.** The Parenchyma that is seen in Xerophytes (desert plants) .....

A. Chlorenchyma

B. Water storage tissue

C. Aerenchyma

D. Storage tissue

**Answer:**



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**121.** Lignin is the major component in cell walls of the following tissue -

A. Collenchyma

B. Parenchyma

C. Sclerenchyma

D. Xylem

**Answer:**



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**122.** This is also called 'Leptome'.

A. Xylem

B. Phloem

C. Collehchyma

D. Stomata

**Answer:**



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**123.** The girth of the stem or root increases due to

A. Apical meristems

B. Lateral meristems

C. Intercalary meristems

D. All

**Answer:**



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**124.** Why are xylem and phloem called complex tissues?

A. Simple tissue

B. Dermal tissue

C. Complex tissue

D. Permanent tissue

**Answer:**



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**125.** Sieve tubes have

A. Cambium

B. Cork

C. Phloem

D. Xylem

**Answer:**



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**126.** Gum is secreted from this layer in Neem tree.

A. Meristematic tissue

B. Dermal tissue

C. Vascular tissue



D. Protective tissue

**Answer:**



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**127.** Which plant tissue provides both mechanical strength and flexibility?

A. Sclerehchyma

B. Collenchyma

C. Aerenchyma

D. Chlorenchyma

**Answer:**



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**128.** Cambium is also known as .....

A. Intercalary meristems

B. Apical meristems

C. Lateral meristems

D. None

**Answer:**



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**129.** The tissue that is present in herbs and shrubs is

A. Sclerenchyma

B. Chlorenchyma

C. Aerenchyma

D. Collenchyma

**Answer:**



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**130.** The tissue that protects the parenchyma from damage due to stretching, bending and pressure

- A. Collenchyma
- B. Aerenchyma
- C. Sclerenchyma
- D. Leptome

**Answer:**



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

A. Lignin

B. Suberin

C. Cutin

D. Wax

**Answer:**



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**132.** Who published the book "Anatomy of Plants" in the year 1682?

A. Robert Brown

B. Robert Hooke

C. Aristotle

D. Nehemiah Grew

**Answer:**



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**133.** Read the statements. a) Root tips contain meristematic tissue b) Husk of coconut contain sclerenchyma tissue

- A. a, b incorrect
- B. a correct, b incorrect
- C. b correct, a incorrect
- D. both a, b correct

**Answer:**



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**134.** Which of the following is a wrong statement?

- A. All the cells are similar in shape
- B. Cells are arranged in circular
- C. Intercellular spaces are present
- D. Each cell has cell wall



**Answer:**



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**135.** Which one of the following statements is correct about the onion peel cells and cheek cells that we observed under microscope?

A. Onion cells has cell wall and cell membrane

B. Cheek cell has cell wall and cell membrane

C. Onion cell has only cell membrane

D. Cheek cell has only cell wall

**Answer:**



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**136.** Stomata are present in this layer.

A. dermal tissues of plants

B. epidermis of gum trees

C. epidermis of the leaf

D. epidermis of the stem cells

**Answer:**



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**137.** Arrange the flow chart in the correct order. (1) Organs → (2) Organ systems → (3) Cells → (4) Tissues → (5) Organism

A. 3, 4, 2, 1, 5

B. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

C. 3, 4, 5, 2, 1

D. 3, 4, 1, 2, 5

**Answer:**



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