



BIOLOGY

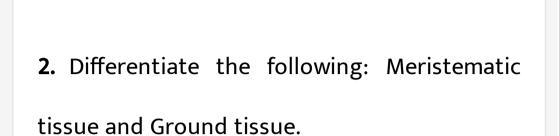
BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT

PLANT TISSUES



1. Define the terms A) Tissue B) Meristematic

tissue C) Dermal tissue.





3. Differentiate the following: Apical Meristem

and Lateral Meristem.

4. Differentiate the following: Parenchyma and

Collenchyma.

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5. Differentiate the following: Sclerenchyma

and Parenchyma.

6. Differentiate the following: Xylem and Phloem.
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7. Differentiate the following: Epidermis and

Bark.



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.

10. Name the following: Large air cavities in

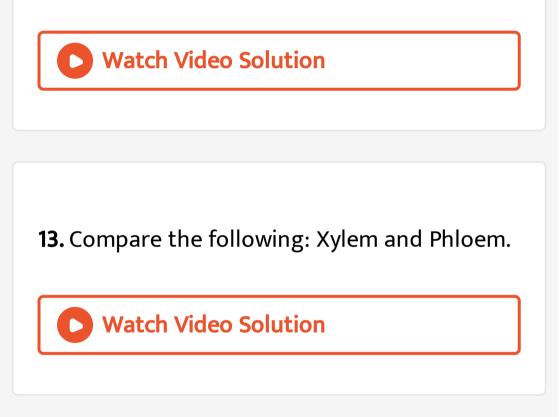
the aquatic plants.

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11. Name the following: Food material in parenchyma.

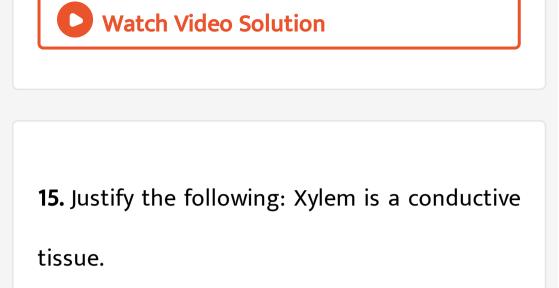
12. Name the following: Pores essential for

gaseous exchange and transpiration.



14. Compare the following: Meristematic tissue

and Dermal tissue.





16. Justify the following: Epidermis gives protection.



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

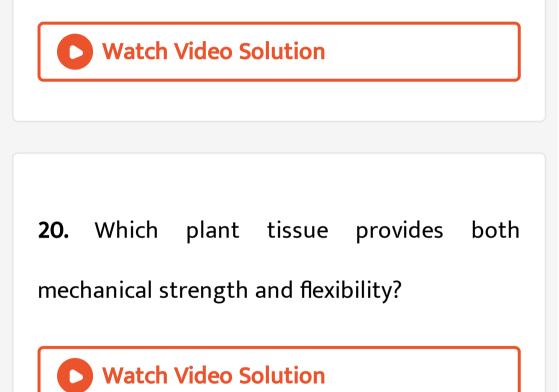
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18. Describe the functions of Meristem, Xylem

and Phloem.

19. If you want to know more about tissues in

plants, what questions are you going to ask?



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



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

23. What is the tissue present in the husk of

coconut?

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24. Why do plants need different types of tissues?



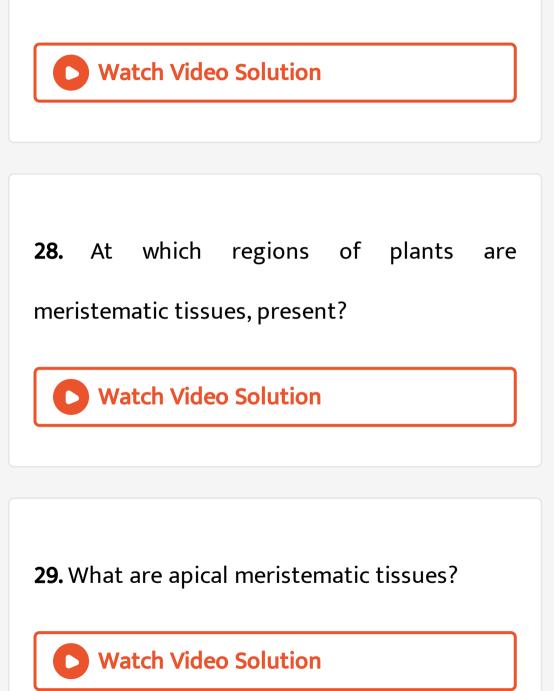
25. "Bark cells are impervious to gases and water." What experiment will you perform to prove this?



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



27. What are tissues?



30. Lateral meristem is



31. Which tissue is called inter calary

meristematic tissue?

32. What are the characteristic features of

cells present in meristematic tissues?

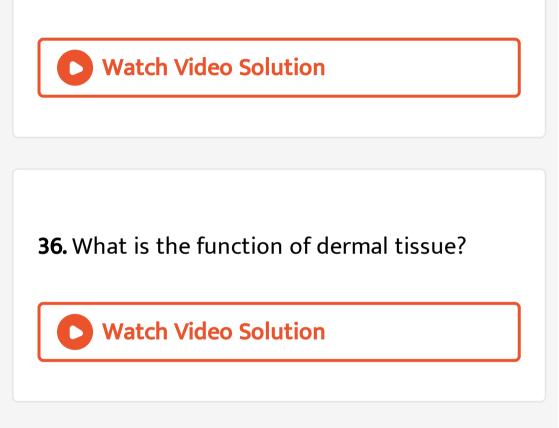


33. Ground tissue system mainly consists of

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34. Dermal tissue is of how many types?

35. How is gum secreted from trees?



37. What is bark?

38. What are stomata and root hairs essential

for?



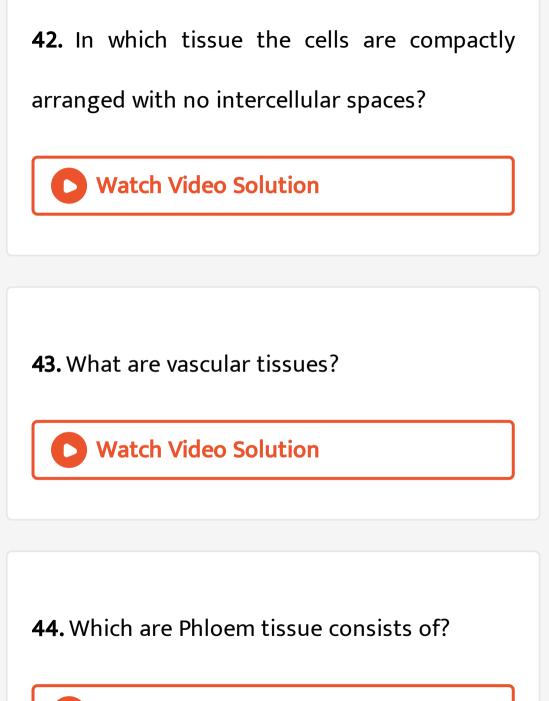
39. What is the use of Ground tissue?



40. What are the main types of ground tissues?

41. Who published the book "Anatomy of

Plants" in the year 1682?



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



46. How would you appreciate the role of

Aerenchyma tissue in plants?

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?

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



50. Which tissue is responsible in preventing

loss of water and entry of micro organisms

into plants?



meristems?



52. Why are diverse tissues present in plants?



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

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?

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



57. What is the other name for stomata?



58. Name the cells which divide continuously.



59. What is the tissue present in the husk of

coconut?

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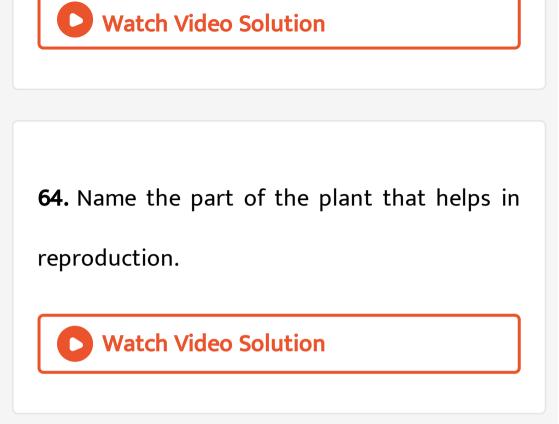
60. What is the role of epidermis in plants?

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.



63. What are the constituents of Phloem?



65. Name the branch of science that deals with

the study of tissues.

66. Name the scientist who coined the term

'Parenchyma'.



67. Name the plants that are possessed with

Arenchyma.

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?



70. What are companion cells and state their

function?



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

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72. What is meant by differentiation?

73. What happens to the plant if the vascular

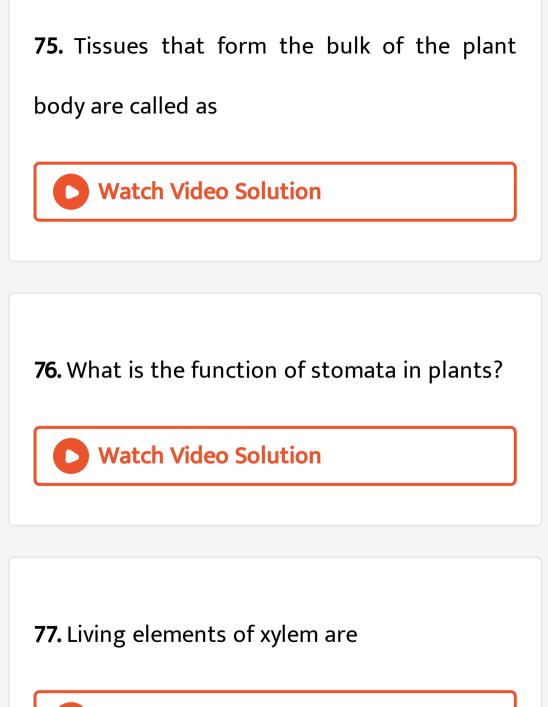
bundles are destroyed?



74. Name the tissue, that brings about overall

growth and repair in plants.





78. What are the differences between simple

tissue and complex tissue?



79. What are the characteristic features of cells

present in meristematic tissues?

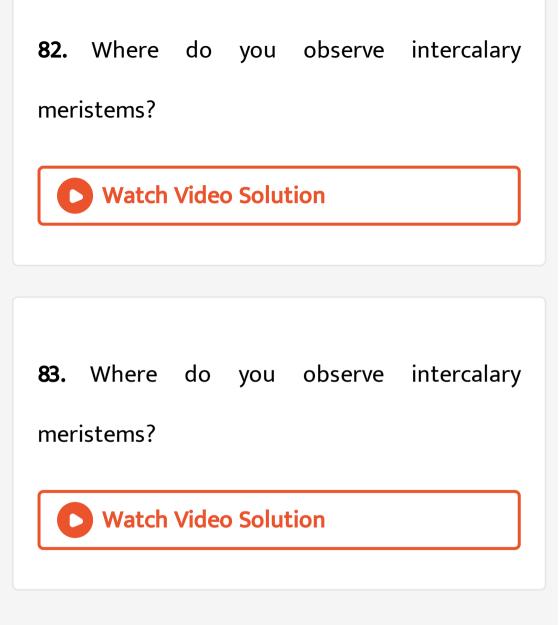


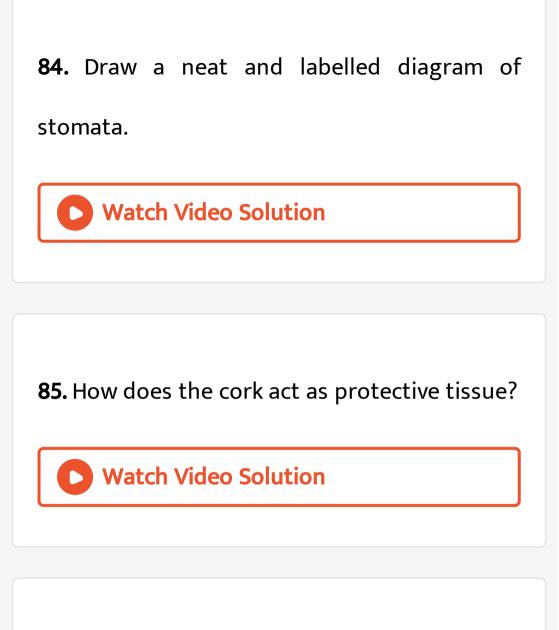
80. Differentiate the following: Parenchyma and Collenchyma.

81. Name the tissue, that brings about overall

growth and repair in plants.



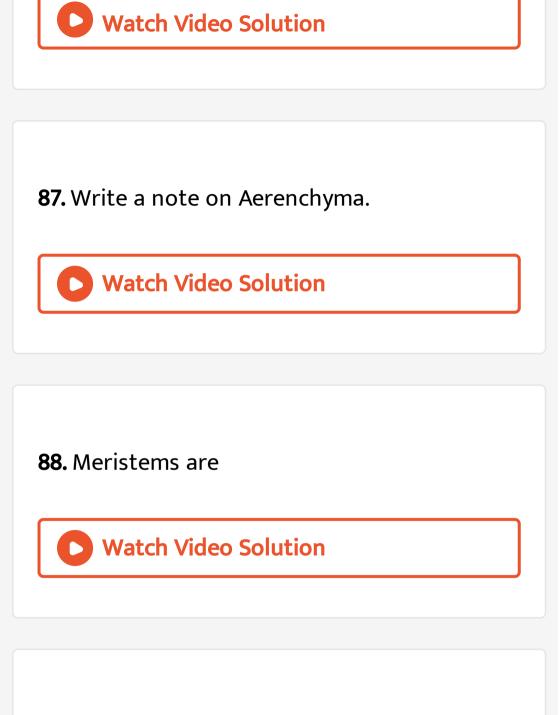




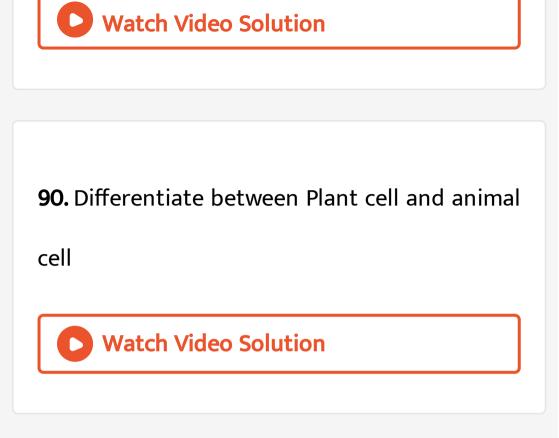
86. How do you appreciate the functions of

vascular tissue in plants?

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89. Draw a flow chart for plant tissues.



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

92. Draw the diagram showing different types

of ground tissue in plants.



93. Draw the diagram showing different cells

of xylem and phloem.



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:

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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:



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

A. Apical meristem

B. Lateral meristem

C. Intercalary meristem

D. Cambium





100. Dermal tissue is of how many types?

A. epidermis

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





101. Stomata are present in this layer.

A. epidermis

B. mesodermis

C. endodermis

D. all the above

Answer:

102. Guard cells of stomata are very closely associated with

A. secretqry cells

B. guard cells

C. gland cells

D. parenchymatous cells

Answer:

103. How is gum secreted from trees?

A. Dermal layer

- B. Meristematic cells
- C. Xylem
- D. Phloem

Answer:



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:

105. Name the scientist who coined the term

'Parenchyma'.

A. Bichat

B. Nehemiah Grew

C. Robert Brown

D. Aristotle

Answer:

106. Vascular tissues from

A. Xylem

B. Phloem

C. Both xylem and phloem

D. Sclerenchyma

Answer:

107. Xylem with vessels is found in which gymnosperms?

A. Trachieds, Vessels

B. Xylem fibres

C. Xylem parenchyma

D. All the above

Answer:

108. Differentiation in phloem is

A. Sieve cells, Sieve tubes

B. Phloem parenchyma

C. Companion cells, Phloem parenchyma

D. All

Answer:

109. In Rosewood xylem carries water upto a

height of

A. 220 ft

B. 230 ft

C. 330 ft

D. 430 ft

Answer:

110. Parenchyma that contains chloroplasts are

called

A. Chlorenchyma

B. Arenchyma

C. Storage tissue

D. Sclerenchyma

Answer:

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:

112. Centripetal development of xylem is

present in

A. Trachieds

B. Sieve cells

C. Sieve tubes

D. Companion cells

Answer:

113. One of the following is absent in the

phloem of monocots

A. Trachieds

B. Vessels

C. Sieve cells

D. Xylem fibres

Answer:

114. Meristematic tissue present at the tips of

root and shoot is called?

A. Leaf

B. Stem

C. Root

D. B and C

Answer:

115. A group of cells alike in form, function and

origin are called

A. Organs

B. Organ system

C. Cells

D. Tissues

Answer:

116. Cell walls of xylem cells are thick because

A. Suberin

B. Peetin

C. Cellulose

D. Lignin

Answer:



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. Arenchyma

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. Arenchyma
- 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:



123. The girth of the stem or root increases

due to

A. Apical meristems

B. Lateral meristems

C. Intercalary meristems

D. All

Answer:



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. Arenchyma

D. Chlorenchyma

Answer:

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128. Cambium is also known as

A. Intercalary meristems

B. Apical meristems

C. Lateral meristems

D. None





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

A. Sclerenchyma

B. Chlorenchyma

C. Arenchyma

D. Collenchyma



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

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



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



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

A. Robert Brown

B. Robert Hooke

C. Aristotle

D. Nehamiah Grew



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



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



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

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 \rightarrow (2) Organ systems \rightarrow (3) Cells \rightarrow (4) Tissues \rightarrow (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:

