BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CHETANA BIOLOGY (MARATHI ENGLISH)

Plant Tissue and Anatomy

Example

1. Concentric vascular bundles are always closed. Describe.

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2. How is arrangement of Vascular Bundle in dicot and monocot stem?

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3. How is structure of vascular bundles of the root?

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4. Why vascular bundles of dicot stem are described as conjoint, collateral and open?

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5. Which component brings about important processes in the living organisms?

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6. What is the tissue?

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7. Define Meristem.

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8. What are the different criteria for the classification of meristem?

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9. What are the functions of meristems?

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10. What is a meristematic tissue? What are its characteristics?

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11. Explain the classification of meristems on the basis of origin and development.

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12. What are the different types of meristems based on functions?

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13. Classify meristems on the basis of their position in plant body and describe the different types.

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14. What is Permanent Tissue? What are its types?

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15. What are simple permanent tissues?

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16. Describe sclerenchyma fibre.

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17. Write short note on pecularity of a sclerenchymatous cell wall.

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18. What are Plant Tissues? Mention types.

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19. Write a note on complex permanent tissue.

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20. Describe parenchyma.

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21. Write a note on parenchyma.

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22. Write functions of parenchyma cells.

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23. Describe Collenchyma.

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24. Describe the living tissue that gives flexible mechanical strength.

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25. Describe Collenchyma.

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26. Sketch and label collenchyma.

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27. Write a note on Sclerenchyma and describe its types and functions.

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28. Describe the structure of Xylem.

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29. Give a brief account of water conducting tissues of higher plants.

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30. Sketch and label xylem

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31. Describe different types of thickening in xylem tracheids.

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32. Describe the structure of Phloem.

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33. Explain phloem and its types in detail.

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34. What is tissue system?

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35. Mention types of tissue system.

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36. Give chief functions of guard cells.

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37. State the criteria for classifying plant tissue.

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38. Define Meristem.

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39. What is Permanent Tissue? What are its types?

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40. Explain the term 'Trichome'.

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41. What is the shape of guard cells generally in Dicot and Monocot?

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42. Which type of vascular bundles shows presence of cambium on both sides of xylem? Mention example.

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43. Which component brings about important processes in the living organisms?

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44. Describe the structure of stomata.

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45. Describe various types of vascular bundles.

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46. Define Intrafascicular cambium.

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47. Define Interfascicular cambium.

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48. Describe secondary growth in dicot root.

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49. Write short note on secondary growth

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50. Explain the terms 'Tyloses'.

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51. What is extractives?

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52. Explain the term: Periderm

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53. Explain the terms: Sap wood

Watch Video Solution

54. Explain the terms: Heart wood

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55. Write a note on secondary xylem.

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56. What is annual ring? How is it formed?

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57. What is anomalous secondary growth?

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58. Give characteristics of cork.

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59. What is phellogen?

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60. What is periderm?

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61. What are lenticels?

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62. Explain the term: Cambium

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63. Explain the term: Open type of vascular bundle

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64. Explain the term: Closed type of vascular bundle

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65. Explain the term: Exarch

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66. Explain the term: Endarch

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67. Answer in one sentence. What is polyarch condition?

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68. Why vascular bundles of dicot stem are described as conjoint, collateral and open?

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69. How is arrangement of Vascular Bundle in dicot and monocot stem?

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70. Concentric vascular bundles are always closed. Describe.

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71. How is structure of vascular bundles of the root?

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72. Answer in one sentence. What is hard bast?

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73. Answer in one sentence. What is dorsiventral leaf?

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74. With the help of a neat labelled diagram, describe the T.S. of a monocot root.

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75. With the help of a neat labelled diagram, describe the anatomy of a dicot root.

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76. Describe the T.S. of dicot stem.

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77. With the help of a neat labelled diagram, describe the T.S. of a monocot root.

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78. With the help of a neat labelled diagram, describe T.S. of dicot stem (sunflower).

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79. With the help of a neat labelled diagram, describe T.S. of dicot stem (sunflower).

80. With the help of a neat labelled diagram, describe the structure of monocot stem.

81. With the help of a neat labelled diagram, describe the internal structure of dorsiventral leaf. Draw neat labelled diagram: T.S. of Dicot leaf.

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82. With the help of a neat labelled diagram, describe the anatomy of isobilateral or monocot leaf.

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83. Sketch and Label OR Draw neat labelled diagrams. Meristematic tissue.

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84. Sketch and Label OR Draw neat labelled diagrams. Parenchyma tissue.

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85. Sketch and Label OR Draw neat labelled diagrams. Types of thickening in xylem vessels.

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86. Sketch and label xylem

Watch Video Solution

87. Sketch and Label OR Draw neat labelled diagrams. T.S. of Pholem (Leptome).

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88. Sketch and Label OR Draw neat labelled diagrams. Dicot Stomata.

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89. Distinguish between Fibres and Sclerids.

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90. Distinguish between Meristematic Tissue and Parenchymatous Tissue.

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91. Distinguish between Xylem and Phloem.

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92. Distinguish between anatomy of Dicot and Monocot roots.

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93. Write the difference between Tracheids and Vessels.

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94. Write the difference between Intrafascicular and Interfascicular cambium.

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95. Write the difference between Heartwood and Sapwood.

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96. Write the difference between Spring wood/early wood and Autumn wood/late wood.

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97. Write down differences between anatomy of stem and root.

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98. With the help of a well-labelled diagram explain the different between a dicot and a monocot leaf.

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99. Distinguish between Dicot and Monocot leaf on the basis of following characters, Mesophyll cells

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100. Differentiate between Vascular Bundle of Monocot and Vascular Bundle of Dicot.

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101. Differentiate between Xylem functioning and Phloem functioning.

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102. Differentiate between monocots and dicots.

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103. How is arrangement of Vascular Bundle in dicot and monocot stem?

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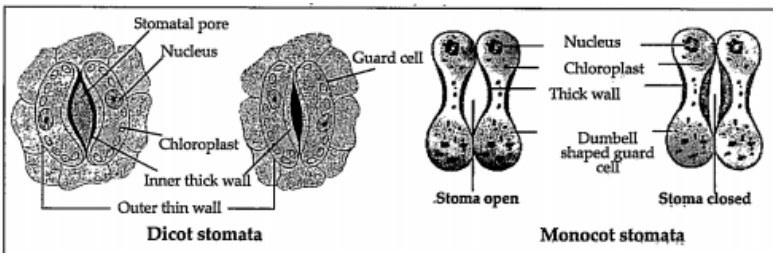
104. Write the information related to diagrams given below.



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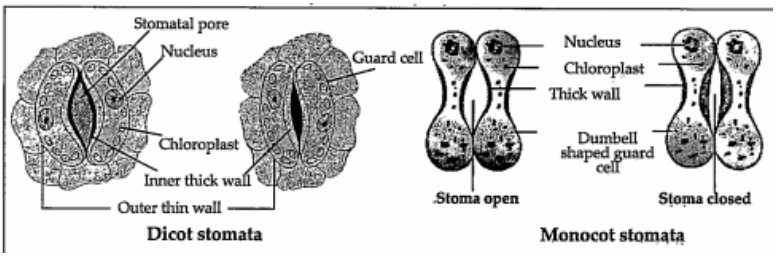
105. Write the information related to diagrams given below.



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106. A fresh section was taken by a student but he was very disappointed because there were only few green and most colourless cells. Teacher provided a pink colour solution. The

section was immersed in this solution and when observed it was much clearer. What is the magic?

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107. While observing a section many scattered vascular bundles could be seen. Teacher said but in spite of this large number the stem cannot grow in girth. Why?

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108. A section of the stem had vascular bundles, where tissue was wrapped around the other. How will you technically describe it?

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109. There were two cut logs of wood lying in the campus. One had growth rings and other didn't. Teacher said it is due to differences in their pattern of growth which is dependent on season. How?

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110. While on the trip to Kashmir, Pintoo observed that cut portions of large trees shows distinct rings, which he never found in Maharahtra. Why is so?

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111. A student was observing a slide with no label under microscope. The section had some vascular bundles scattered in the ground

tissue. It is section of a monocot stem! He exclaimed. No! It is section of fern rachis, said the teacher. Teacher told to observe vascular bundle again. Student agreed. Why?

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112. Student found a wooden stopper in lab. He was told by an old lab attendant that it is there for many years. He kept thinking how it did not rot?

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113. Student while observing a slide of leaf section observed many stomata on the upper surface. He thought he has placed slide upside down. Teacher confirmed it is rightly placed. Explain.

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Exercise

1. Location or position of meristematic regions is divided into.....types.

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. none of the above

Answer:

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2. Cambium is also called..... .

A. apical meristem

B. intercalary meristem

C. lateral meristem

D. none of the above

Answer:

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3. Collenchyma is a type of.....tissue.

A. living

B. dead

C. living and dead

D. none of the above

Answer:

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4. .....is a complex permanent tissue.

A. Parenchyma

B. Sclerenchyma

C. Chlorenchyma

D. Xylem

Answer:

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5. Mesophyll tissue is present in..... .

A. root

B. stem

C. leaf

D. flower

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. Which of the following tissues in with dead, thick walled cells without intercellular spaces?

A. Parenchyma

B. Collenchyma

C. Sclerenchyma

D. Phloem

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. Xylem and Phloem are described as..... .

A. meristematic tissues

B. storage tissues

C. simple permanent tissues

D. complex permanent tissues

Answer:

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8. Fibres associated with phloem are called as..... .

A. intraxillary

B. sclerenchyma fibre

C. bast fibres

D. cortical fibres

Answer:

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9. Meristematic cells contain..... .

A. thin cell wall

B. dense cytoplasm

C. large nuclei

D. all of these

Answer:

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10. The function of cell division is restricted to..... .

A. meristematic tissue

B. permanent tissue

C. secretory tissue

D. all of these

Answer:

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11. Collenchyma differs from sclerenchyma in..... .

A. retaining proptoplasm

B. having thick walls

C. having inside lumen

D. being dead

Answer:

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12. The characteristic feature of water storage tissue is..... .

A. large sized cells

B. thin cell walls

C. presence of nucleus

D. presence of vacuoles

Answer:

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13. Parenchyma has..... .

A. intercellular spaces and uniform thickening

B. deposition on comers

C. deposition at angles

D. deposition in forms of bands

Answer:

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14. Which tissue is composed of dead cells impervious to gases and water?

A. Collenchyma

B. Parenchyma

C. Periderm

D. Lateral meristem

Answer:

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15. Which plants lack phloem parenchyma cells?

A. All dicots

B. Monocots with secondary growth

C. most of monocot

D. Both a and b

Answer:

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16. Hypodermis is sclerenchymatous in..... .

A. monocot stem

B. dicot stem

C. Both A and B

D. monocot root

Answer:

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17. Meristematic cells contain..... .

A. distinct nucleus

B. thin cell wall

C. dense protoplasm

D. all three

Answer:

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18. Dumbbell shaped stomata seen in.....leaf.

A. Sunflower

B. Maize

C. Gnetum

D. Selaginella

Answer:

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19. .....is outermost protective layer of plant tissue system made up of compactly arranged cells.

A. Hypodermis

B. Epidermis

C. Endodermis

D. Cortex

Answer:

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20. Define Intrafascicular cambium.

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21. Write short note on pecularity of a sclerenchymatous cell wall.

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22. In which section of plant you will get radial type of vascular bundle.

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23. Write note on characteristics of meristematic tissue.

Watch Video Solution

24. Write the difference between Spring wood/early wood and Autumn wood/late wood.

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25. Distinguish between anatomy of Dicot and Monocot roots.

Watch Video Solution

26. write components of phloem and add a note on its function.

Watch Video Solution

27. Describe various types of vascular bundles.

Watch Video Solution

28. Distinguish between Dicot and Monocot leaf on the basis of following characters, Mesophyll cells

Watch Video Solution

29. Describe the structure of stomata.

Watch Video Solution

30. Describe the T.S. of dicot stem.

Watch Video Solution

31. Give a brief account of water conducting tissues of higher plants.

Watch Video Solution