



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

SECONDARY GROWTH

Exercise

1. Consider the following statements. In spring season vascular cambium i. is less active ii.

Produces a large number of xylary elements iii.

Forms vessels with wide cavities of these.

A. (i) is correct but (ii) and (ii) are not correct

B. (i) is not correct but (ii) and (iii) are correct

C. (i) and (ii) are correct but (iii) is not correct.

D. (i) and (ii) are not correct but (iii) is correct.

Answer:



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2. Usually, the monocotyledons do not increase their girth, because

- A. They possess actively dividing cambium
- B. They do not possess actively dividing cambium.
- C. Ceases activity of cambium

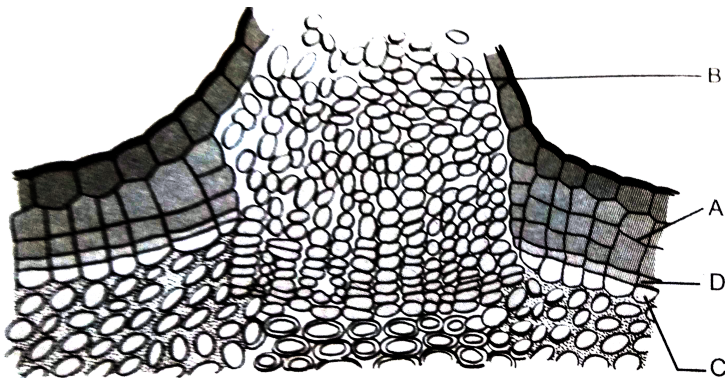
D. All are correct.

Answer:



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3. In the diagram of Identical the aprts marked as A,B,C,D.



A. A. phellem, B. Complementary tissue, C. Phelloderm, D. Phellogen.

B. A. Complementary tissue, B. Phellem, C. Phellogen, D. Phelloderm.

C. A. Phellogen, B. Phellem, C. Phelloderm, D. Complementary tissue

D. A. Phelloderm, B. Phellem, C. Complementary tissue, D. Phellogen.

Answer:



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4. The common bottle cork is a product of

A. dermatogen

B. Xylem

C. Phellogen

D. Vascular cambium

Answer:



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5. The increase in girth is called _____

- A. Primary growth
- B. Secondary growth
- C. Longitudinal growth
- D. Tertiary growth

Answer:



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6. In monocots, usually there is no secondary growth there is no secondary growth and so they are

A. Soft

B. Hard

C. Thick

D. Thin

Answer:



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7. The vascular cambium produces the secondary vascular tissues _____ and _____

- A. Primary xylem and secondary phloem
- B. Secondary phloem and primary xylem
- C. Secondary xylem and secondary phloem
- D. Secondary xylem and primary phloem.

Answer:



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8. Interfascicular cambium joins with the intrafascicular cambium on both sides to form a continuous ring. It is called a

- A. Vascular cambial ring
- B. Intrafascicular cambial ring
- C. Cork cambial ring
- D. Stratified cambial ring

Answer:



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9. Consider the following statements.

Organization of vascular cambium

(i) The cells of vascular cambium do not fit into the usual description (ii) vascular cambium possesses Cells with large central vacuole surrounded by a thin, layers of dense cytoplasm (iii) The vascular cambium is the presence of three kinds of initials.

A. (i) is correct but (ii) and (iii) are not correct

B. (i) and (ii) are correct but (iii) is not correct.

C. (i) and (ii) are correct but (iii) is not correct.

D. (i) and (ii) are not correct but (iii) is correct.

Answer:



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10. The cells which are produced out ward form in vascular cambial ring is

- A. Secondary xylem
- B. Secondary phloem and primary xylem
- C. Primary phloem
- D. Primary xylem

Answer:



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11. The secondary xylem is also called _____

A. Leaf

B. Root

C. Wood

D. Bark

Answer:



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12. The study of wood by preparing sections for microscopic observation is termed as:

A. Histology

B. Phloemtomy

C. Anatomy

D. Xylotomy

Answer:



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13. The axial system consists of vertical files of

A. Tracheary elements, fibers and wood parenchyma

B. Tracheary elements and fibers

C.

D.

Answer:



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14. Pinus has

- A. Porous wood
- B. Non-porous wood
- C. Spring wood
- D. Hard wood

Answer:



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15. Apical meristems produce

- A. The primary plant body
- B. The secondary plant body
- C. The tertiary plant body
- D. All of these.

Answer:



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16. The activity of vascular cambium is under the control.

A. Many physiological factors

B. Environmental factors

C. a and b

D. None of these

Answer:



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17. The determination of the age of a tree by counting the annual rings is called

A. Dendroclimatology

B. Dendrochronology

C. Chronology

D. Climatology

Answer:



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18. The age of American, sequoiadendron tree is about

A. 530 years

B. 3,500 years

C. 3,700 years

D. 3,505 years.

Answer:



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19. Which one of the following is an example for diffuse porous wood?

A. *Quercus*

B. *Pinus*

C. *Morus rubra*

D. *Acer*

Answer:



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20. The wood of Quercus plant is

- A. Diffuse porous
- B. Central porous
- C. Ring porous
- D. None of these

Answer:



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21. In _____ the resin ducts are blocked by tylose like ingrowths.

A. Angiosperms

B. Gymnosperms

C. a and b

D. None of these

Answer:



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22. In Bombax

A. the resin ducts are blocked by like out growths.

B. the sieve tubes are blocked byu tylose like ingrowths.

C. the sieve tubes are blocked by tylose like out growths.

D. the resin ducts are blocked by tylose like in growths.

Answer:



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23. In any tree the outer part of the wood, which is paler in colour, is called_____

- A. sap wood
- B. heart wood
- C. Porous wood
- D. ring porous wood

Answer:



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24. When_____ is destroyed, the plant will die because conduction of water will be blocked.

A. heart wood

B. hard wood

C. sap wood

D. soft wood

Answer:



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25. The vascular cambium ring produces _____ or bast on the outer side of the vascular bundle.

- A. Primary xylem and secondary phloem
- B. secondary xylem
- C. secondary phloem
- D. Primary phloem

Answer:



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26. Whenever stems and roots increase in thickness by secondary growth, which part replaces the epidermis?

A. periderm

B. phellem

C. phellogen

D. phelloderm

Answer:



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27. Consider the following statements. Phellem is (i) the protective tissue. (ii) replace the epidermis in older stems and roots of many seed plants. (iii) characterized by irregularly arranged tiers and rows of cells.

A. (i) is correct but (ii) and (ii) are not correct

B. (i) is not correct but (ii) and (iii) are correct

C. (i) and (ii) are correct but (iii) is not correct.

D. (i) and (ii) are not correct but (iii) is correct.

Answer:



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28. Which tree has scale bark?

A. Quercus

B. Pinus

C. Morus rubra

D. Guava.

Answer:



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29. _____ is helpful in exchange of gases and transpiration.

A. Bark

B. Lenticel

C. Periderm

D. Phellem

Answer:



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30. The phellem layer of bark tissue is harvested for commercial use primarily from

A. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*

B. *Quercus suber*

C. *hevea brasiliensis*

D. *Acacia senegal*

Answer:



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31. Turpentine obtained from bark of

- A. *Hevea brasiliensis*
- B. *Quercus suber*
- C. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*
- D. Conifers

Answer:



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32. Gum arabic obtained from

A. *Acacia senegal*

B. *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*

C. *Quercus suber*

D. *Pinus*

Answer:



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33. _____ growth in dicot roots is essential to provide strength to growing aerial parts of the plants.

A. Secondary

B. Primary

C. Teritary

D. None of these

Answer:



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34. Phelloderm is otherwise called as

A. Secondary cortex

B. Cork cambium

C. Primary cortex

D. Cork

Answer:



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35. The roots and stems grow in length with the help of _____

A. Lateral meristems

B. Apical meristems

C. Inercalary meristems

D. Primary meristems

Answer:



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36. The secondary growth in dicots and gymnosperms is brought about by _____ and cork cambium.

A. Vascular cambial ring

B. Phloem

C. Xylem

D. Phellogen

Answer:



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37. _____ cambium is present inside the vascular bundles.

A. Vascular

B. Interfascicular

C. Intrafascicular

D. Stratified

Answer:



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38. Non-stratified cambium is otherwise known as _____

A. Fascicular cambium

B. Interfascicular cambium

C. Non-storied

D. Stratified cambium

Answer:



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39. The vascular cambial ring, when active, cuts off _____ both towards the inner and outer side.

A. New cells

B. Lateral meristem

C. Longitudinal cells

D. Ray cells

Answer:



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40. _____ and _____ get gradually crushed due to the continued formation of secondary xylem and phloem.

A. Primary xylem and secondary phloem

B. Primary phloem

C. Secondary xylem

D. Secondary phloem

Answer:



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41. _____ is an example of porous wood.

A. Red wood

B. Pinus

C. Quercus suber

D. Morus rubra

Answer:



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42. Annual rings are less distinct in _____ plants.

A. Dicot leaf

B. Species

C. Temperate

D. Desert

Answer:



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43. Annual rings are called _____

A. Growth rings

B. Ring bark

C. Scale bark

D. Phelloids

Answer:



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44. _____ word is used by the wood anatomists to refer the vessels as pores in transverse section.

A. Tyloses

B. Porous

C. Vessels

D. Fibers

Answer:



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45. Diffuse porous wood and _____ wood are the two main types of angiosperm woods.

A. Porous wood

B. Ring bark

C. Ring porous

D. Sap wood

Answer:



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46. _____ are tylose like ingrowths found in gymnosperms and angiosperms.

A. Phellogen

B. Tylosoids

C. Complementary tissue

D. Sap wood

Answer:



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47. _____ wood is more durable.

A. Sap

B. Hard

C. Heart

D. Spring

Answer:



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48. Heart wood is also known as _____

A. sap wood

B. Duramen

C. Alburmum

D. Soft wood

Answer:



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49. *Abies balsamea* produces _____ from its resin ducts.

A. Amber

B. Canada balsam

C. Gum

D. Resin

Answer:



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50. Growth rings are produced by the activity of _____

A. Meristem

B. Xylem

C. Phloem

D. Cambium

Answer:



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51. Vasular cambium is the _____ meristem.

A. Primary

B. Lateral

C. Intercalary

D. Apical

Answer:



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52. _____ consists of phellem, phellgoen and phelloderm.

A. Cambium

B. Lenticel

C. Periderm

D. Cork

Answer:



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53. Quercus is an example for _____

- A. Rhtidome
- B. Duramen
- C. Tylosoids
- D. Diffuse porous wood

Answer:



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54. If the phellogen forms a complete cylinder around the stem, it gives rise to

- A. Ring porous
- B. Pseudo rings
- C. Ring barks
- D. Growth rings

Answer:



55. _____ is an example for ring bark plant.

A. Quercus

B. Pinus

C. Morus

D. Guava.

Answer:



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56. Lenticel is formed during_____ in stems.

- A. Primary growth
- B. Secondary growth
- C. Tertiary growth
- D. None of these

Answer:



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57. _____ is an alkaloid found in Cinchona bark.

A. Nicotine

B. Morphine

C. Strychnine

D. Quinine

Answer:



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58. What is secondary growth?



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59. What are the two types of lateral meristem?



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60. What is vascular cambium?



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61. What is vascular cambial ring?



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62. What are the two types of vascular cambium recognized based on the arrangement of the fusiform initials?



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63. What are fusiform initials?



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64. Write notes on storied cambium.



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65. What is non-storied cambium?



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66. What is xylotomy ?



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67. Spring wood - comment



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68. Define dendrochronology.



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69. Define dendroclimatology.



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70. What is diffuse porous wood?



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71. What is ring porous wood?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

72. What is Tyloses ?



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73. Mention some plants from which bast fibres are obtained.



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74. What is periderm? How does periderm formation take place in dicot stem?



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75. What are Phelloids ?



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76. What is rhytidome?



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77. What is polyderm?



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78. What is Phelloderm ?



Watch Video Solution

79. What is scale bark?



Watch Video Solution

80. Define lenticel.



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81. What is complementary tissue?



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82. Mention the functions of lenticels.



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83. A secondary tissue A is formed of three components namely outer B, middle C and inner D. C is a lateral meristem producing an

outer protective tissue B containing lenticels and inner tissue D which has loosely arranged cells containing chloroplast. Identify A,B,C and D



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84. What are pseudo annual rings?



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85. The table given below describes the intrafascicular cambium and interfascicular cambium. Identify the missing words.



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86. What are tylosoids ?



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87. Write short notes on secondary phloem.



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88. Write short notes on phellem.



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89. Write short notes on phellogem.



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90. Explain bark. Write its uses.



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91. Which life process is responsible for the annual rings in tree trunks? Explain this process.



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92. Describe the origin and formation of vascular cambium.



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93. Describe the organization of vascular cambium.



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94. Write notes on the activity of vascular cambium.



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95. Describe secondary xylem.



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96. Label A,B,C,D,E in the dicot root. A-metaxylem , B-protoxylem, C-phloem, D-pericycle, E-endodermis.



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97. Write down the economic importance of wood.



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98. Write down the economic importance of barks.



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99. Explain the process of secondary growth in stems of woody angiosperm with help of schematic diagrams. What is the significance?



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100. Usually , the monocotyledons do not increase their girth, because

A. They possess actively dividing cambium

B. They do not possess actively dividing cambium

C. Ceases activity of cambium

D. All are correct

Answer:



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101. The common bottle cork is a product of

A. Dermatogen

B. Phellogen

C. Xylem

D. Vascular cambium

Answer:



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102. What is the fate of primary xylem in a dicot root showing extensive secondary growth?

- A. It is retained in the center of the axis
- B. It gets crushed
- C. May or may not get crushed
- D. It gets surrounded by primary phloem

Answer:



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103. Phelloderm is otherwise called as

- A. Secondary cortex

B. Cork cambium

C. Primary cortex

D. Cork

Answer:



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104. Heart wood is also known as _____

A. Sap wood

B. Duramen

C. Alburnum

D. Soft wood

Answer:



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105. In which season the vessles of angiosperms are larger in size, Why?



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106. What is periderm ? Mention its components .



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107. Define lenticel.



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108. What is xylotomy ?



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109. What is non-storied cambium?



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110. Define dendroclimatology.



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111. In a forest, if the bark of a tree is damaged by the horn of a deer, How will be plant

overcome the damage?



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112. A timber merchant bought 2 logs of wood from a forest & named A & B , The log A was 50 year old & B was 20 years old. Which log of wood will last longer for the merchant ? Why ?



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113. What are tylosoids ?



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114. Describe the origin and formation of vascular cambium.



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115. Write down the economic importance of barks.



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116. A transverse section of the trunk of a tree shows concentric rings which are known as growth rings . How are these rings formed ?
What are the significance of these rings ?



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117. A transverse section of the trunk of a tree shows concentric rings which are known as growth rings . How are these rings formed ?
What are the significance of these rings ?



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118. Mention some plants from which bast fibres are obtained.



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119. Name the tissue that bring about secondary growth in dicots.



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Example

1. What is the fate of primary xylem in a dicot root showing extensive secondary growth?

- A. It is retained in the center of the axis
- B. it gets crushed
- C. May or may not get crushed
- D. It gets surrounded by primary phloem.

Answer:



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2. In which season the vessels of angiosperms are larger in size, Why?



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3. In a forest, if the bark of a tree is damaged by the horn of a deer, How will the plant overcome the damage?



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4. Continuous state of dividing tissues called meristem. In connection to this, what is the role of lateral meristem?



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5. A timber merchant bought 2 logs of wood from a forest & named A & B , The log A was 50 year old & B was 20 years old. Which log of wood will last longer for the merchant ? Why ?



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6. A transverse section of the trunk of a tree shows concentric rings which are known as growth rings . How are these rings formed ?
What are the significance of these rings ?



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7. What is secondary growth?



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8. What is vascular cambium?



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9. What is vascular cambial ring?



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10. What are fusiform initials?



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11. What is non-storied cambium?



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12. What is xylotomy ?



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13. Spring wood - comment



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14. Define dendrochronology.



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15. Define dendroclimatology.



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16. What is diffuse porous wood?



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17. What is ring porous wood?



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18. What is Tyloses ?



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19. What is periderm ? Mention its components .



Watch Video Solution

20. What are Phelloids ?



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21. What is rhytidome?



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22. What is polyderms?



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23. What is Phelloderm ?



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24. What is scale bark?



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25. Define lenticel.



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26. What is complementary tissue?



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27. What are pseudo annual rings?



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28. What are tylosoids ?



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29. Define 'bark'.



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