



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - PREMIERS PUBLISHERS

SECONDARY GROWTH

Evaluation Textbook Questions Answers

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

A. (i) is correct but (ii) and (iii) 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: B



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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

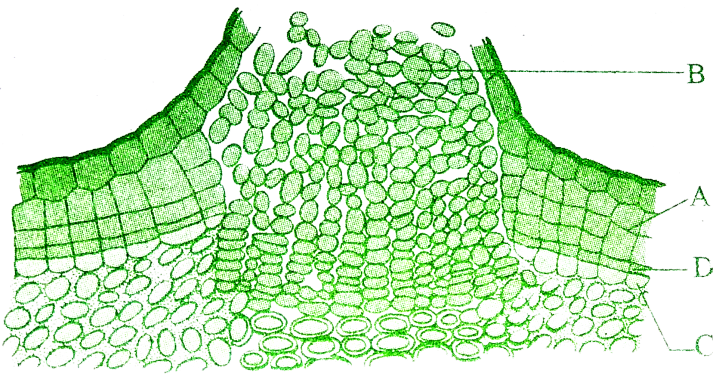
D. All are correct

Answer: B



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3. In the diagram of lenticel identify the parts 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: A



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4. The common bottle cork is a product of

A. Dermatogen

B. Phellogen

C. Xylem

D. Vascular cambium

Answer: B



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5. 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: B



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6. 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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7. In which season the vessels of angiosperms are larger in size, why ?



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



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9. 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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10. 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 ?



Other Important Questions Answers Choose The Correct Answer 1 Marks

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

- A. cambium
- B. secondary growth
- C. apical meristem
- D. vascular parenchyma

Answer: C



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2. The increase in girth is called _____

- A. primary growth
- B. tertiary growth
- C. longitudinal growth
- D. secondary growth

Answer: D



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3. The secondary vascular tissues include:

- A. secondary xylem and secondary phloem
- B. secondary xylem, cambium strip and secondary phloem
- C. secondary phloem and fascicular cambium
- D. secondary xylem and primary phloem

Answer: A



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4. Choose the correct statements: (i) A strip of vascular cambium is present between xylem and phloem of the vascular bundle.

(ii) Vascular cambium is believed originate from fusiform initials.

(iii) The vascular cambium is originated from procambium of vascular bundle

(iv) Vascular cambium is present between fusiform initials and ray initials

A. (i) and (iv)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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5. Match the following:

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. Xylem | (i) Treachery elements |
| B. Secondary xylem | (ii) Water transport |
| C. Phloem | (iii) Sieve elements |
| D. Secondary phloem | (iv) Food transport |



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6. The axial system of the secondary xylem includes:

A. treachery elements, sieve elements,

fibers and axial parenchyma

B. treachery elements, fibers and axial parenchyma

C. treachery elements and fibers

D. sieve elements and axial parenchyma

Answer: B



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

A. histology

B. xyotomy

C. phloemotomy

D. anatomy

Answer: B



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8. Ray cells are present between:

A. primary xylem and phloem

B. primary xylem and secondary xylem

C. secondary xylem and phloem

D. secondary phloem and cambium

Answer: C



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9. The axial system consists of vertical files of

A. tracheary elements and sieve elements

B. treachery elements and apical

parenchyma

C. sieve elements are fibers

D. treachery elements, fibers and wood

parenchyma

Answer: D



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10. Morus rubra has:

A. porous wood

B. soft wood

C. spring wood

D. sap wood

Answer: A



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11. Which of the statement is not correct?

A. In temperate regions, the cambium is very active in winter season.

B. In temperate regions, the cambium is very active in spring season.

C. In temperate regions, cambium is less active in winter season.

D. In temperate regions early wood is formed in spring season.

Answer: A



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12. Usually more distinct annual rings are formed:

- A. in tropical plants
- B. in seashore plants
- C. in temperate plants
- D. in desert plants

Answer: C



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13. False annual rings are formed due to:

A. rain

B. adverse natural calamities

C. severe cold

D. none of the above

Answer: B



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

A. chronology

B. dendrochronology

C. palaeology

D. histology

Answer: C



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15. The age of American, sequoiadendron tree is about

A. 350 years

B. 3,000 years

C. 3400 years

D. 3500 years

Answer: D



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16. The wood of Acer plant has:

A. ring porous

B. diffuse porous

C. central porous

D. none of the above

Answer: B



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17. In fully developed tyloses,

A. only starchy crystals are present

B. resin and gums only are present

C. oil and tannins are present

D. starchy crystals, resins, gums, oils, tannins or colored substances are present

Answer: D



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18. In bombax:

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

B. the resin ducts are blocked by tylose like
out growths

C. the phloem tube is blocked by tylose like
out growths

D. none of the above

Answer: A



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19. Which of the statement is not correct?

- A. A) Sap wood and heart wood can be distinguished in the secondary xylem
- B. B) Sap wood is paler in colour
- C. C) Heart wood is darker in colour

D. D) The sap wood conducts minerals,
while the heart wood conduct water

Answer: D



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20. Timber from heart wood is:

A. more fragile and resistant to the attack
of insects

B. more durable and more resistant to the attack of micro organism and insects

C. more hard and less resistant to the attack of micro organism

D. less durable and more resistant to the attack of micro organism and insects

Answer: B



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21. The dye, haematoxylin is obtained from:

A. the heart wood of haematoxylum
campechianum

B. the sap wood of haematoxylum
campechianum

C. cambium cells of haematoxylum
campechianum

D. the seeds of haematoxylum
campechianum

Answer: A



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22. Canada balsam is obtained from

A. *Pisum sativum*

B. resin of Arjuna plant

C. *Abies balsamea*

D. the root of *Vinca rosea*

Answer: C



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23. Some commercially important phloem or bast fibres are obtained from:

- A. banana
- B. bamboo
- C. vinca rosea
- D. cannabis sativa

Answer: D



24. Phellogen comprises:

- A. homogeneous sclerenchyma cells
- B. homogeneous meristamatic cells
- C. homogeneous collenchyma cells
- D. none of the above cells

Answer: B



25. Phelloderm is otherwise called as

- A. primary cortex
- B. cork wood
- C. secondary cortex
- D. rhytidome

Answer: C



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26. Lenticel is helpful in:

- A. transportation of food
- B. photosynthesis
- C. exchanges of gases and transpiration
- D. transportation of water

Answer: C



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27. The antimalarial compound quinine is extracted from:

A. seeds of cinchona

B. bark of cinchona

C. leaves of cinchona

D. flowers of cinchona

Answer: B



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28. Gum Arabic is obtained from:

A. *Hevea brasiliensis*

B. *Acacia senegal*

C. *Pinus*

D. *Diloxylon regium*

Answer: B



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29. Turpentine used as thinner of paints is obtained from:

- A. *Acacia senegal*
- B. *Vinca rosea*
- C. *Hevea brasiliensis*
- D. *Pinus*

Answer: D



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30. Rubber is obtained from:

- A. Bombax mori
- B. Hevea brasiliensis
- C. Quercus suber
- D. Morus rubra

Answer: B



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**Other Important Questions Answers li Answer
The Following 2 Marks**

1. Define primary growth?



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2. Mention the two lateral meristem responsible for secondary growth.



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3. What is vascular cambium?



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4. Define intrafascicular of fascicular cambium?

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5. Define interfascicular cambium?

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6. What is vascular cambial ring?



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7. What is meant by stratified cambium?

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8. What is non-storied cambium?

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9. Give a brief note on ray initials.



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10. How does secondary xylem or wood form?

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11. What is meant by spring wood?

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12. How does the autumn wood form?



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13. Define growth rings?

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14. Define dendroclimatology.

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15. Explain diffuse porous woods with an example.



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16. What is ring porous wood?



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17. Define tyloses?



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



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19. Define the term Rhytidome .



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20. What is polyderm?



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21. Define 'bark'.



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22. What are the functions of lenticel?



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23. What is Phelloderm ?



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24. What is the function of secondary phloem?



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



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**Other Important Questions Answers Iii Answer
The Following 3 Marks**

1. Distinguish between primary and secondary growth.



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2. Explain fuse.



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3. Explain briefly about false annual rings.



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4. What are the differences between spring wood and Autumn wood ?



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5. Bring out the differences between sap wood and heart wood



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6. What are fossil resins? Explain with an example.



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7. What is phellogen (cork cambium)?



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8. Define lenticel.



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9. Mention the benefits of bark in a tree.



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10. Distinguish between Intrafascicular cambium and Interfascicular cambium.



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[Other Important Questions Answers Iv Answer In Detail](#)

1. Describe the activity of vascular with the help of diagram.



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2. Describe the formation of sap wood and heart wood with suitable diagram.



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3. Draw and label the transverse section of dicot stem showing the secondary growth.



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4. Differentiate Phellem and Phelloderm.



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5. Write down the economic importance of barks.



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6. Draw the different stages of secondary growth in a dicot root and label the parts.



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