BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLISHERS BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

ANATOMY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

Practice Problems Tissues

1. Write the functions of parenchyma.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. Function of collenchyma is -

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Describe the functions of sclerenchyma.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Give any four examples of secondary meristem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

5. Describe briefly the tunica-corpus theory.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. What is intercalary meristem ? How it can be differentiated from other meristems ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. What is wood ? What are the components of wood ?

Name two types of wood.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

8. What briefly about laticiferous tissues.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

9. What you know about glandular tissues ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

10. Differentiated between vessel and sieve tube.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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Practice Problems Anatomy Of Root Stem And Leaf

1. What is the structure of stomata ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

2. Differentiate between protoxylem and metaxylem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. What are annual rings ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. What is meant by secondary growth? Which meristems are responsible for the secondary growth ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

5. Differentiate between stem hair and root hair.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. Describe the vascular bundle of a monocot root.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. Compare T.S. of monocot and dicot stem with the help of well labelled diagrams only.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

8. Compare T.S. of monocot and dicot root with the help of well labelled diagrams only.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

9. Compare V.S. of dicot and monocot leaf with the help of well labelled diagrams only.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

Ncert File Solved Ncert Exercise Questions

1. State the location and function of different types of meristem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. Cork cambium forms tissues that form the cork. Do you agree with this statement? Explain.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Draw illustrations to bring out anatomical difference between

(a) Monocot root and dicot root

(b) Monocot stem and dicot stem

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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5. Cut a transverse section of young stem of a plant from your school garden and observe it under the microscope. How would you ascertain whether it is a monocot stem or dicot stem? Give reasons.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. The transverse section of a plant material shows the following anatomical features, (a) the vascular bundles are conjoint, scattered and surrounded by clerenchymatous undle sheaths (b) phloem parenchyma is absent. What will you identify it as?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. Why are xylem and phloem called complex tissues?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

8. What is stomatal apparatus? Explain the structure of stomata with a labelled diagram.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

9. Name the three basic tissue systems in the flowering plants. Give the tissue names under each system.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

10. How is the study of plant anatomy useful to us?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

12. Describe the internal structure of a dorsiventral leaf with the help of labelled diagrams.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Ncert File Solved Ncert Exemplar Problems A Multiple Choice Questions

1. A transverse section of stem is stained first with safranin and then with fast green following the usual schedule of double staining for the preparation of a

permanent slide. What would be the colour of the stained xylem and phloem

A. Red and green

B. Green and red

C. Orange and yellow

D. Purple and orange

Answer: A

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2. Match the following and choose the correct option from below

$A.$	Meristem	$i.$	Photosynthesis storage
$B.$	Parenchyma	$ii.$	Mechanical support
$C.$	Collenchyma	$iii.$	Actively dividing cells
$D.$	Sclerenchyma	$iv.$	Stomate
$E.$	Epidermal tissue	$v.$	Sclereids

A. A-i, B-iii, C-v, D-ii, E-iv

B. A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-v, E-iv

C. A-ii, B-iv, C-v, D-i, E-iii

D. A-v, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii, E-i

Answer: B

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3. Match the following and choose the correct option from below

$A.$	Cuticle	$i.$	Guard cells
$B.$	Bullie form cells	$ii.$	single layer
$C.$	Stomate	$iii.$	Waxy layer
$D.$	Epidermis	$iv.$	Empty colourless cell

A. A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)

B. A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

C. A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(i)

D. A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(i), D-(iv)

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. Identify the tissue system from among the following

A. Parenchyma

B. Xylem

C. Epidermis

D. Phloem

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

5. Cells of this tissue are living and show angular wall thickenings. They also provide mechanical support. The tissue is

A. Xylem

B. Sclerenchyma

C. Collenchyma

D. Epidermis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

6. Epiblema of roots is equivalent to

A. Pericycle

B. Endodermis

C. Epidermis

D. Stele

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

7. A conjoint and open vascular bundle will be observed in the transverse section of

A. Monocot root

B. Monocot stem

C. Dicot root

D. Dicot stem

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

8. Interfascicular cambium and cork cambium are formed due to

A. Cell division

B. Cell differentiation

C. Cell dedifferentiation

D. Redifferentiation

Answer: A

9. Phellogen and phellem respectively denote

A. Cork and cork cambium

B. Cork cambium and cork

C. Secondary cortex and cork

D. Cork and secondary cortex

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

10. In which of the following pairs of parts of a flowering plants is epidermis absent?

A. Root tip and shoot tip

B. Shoot bud and floral bud

C. Petiole and pedicel

D.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

11. How many shoot apical meristems are likely to be present in a twig of a plant possessing, 4 branches and 26 leaves

A. 26

B. 1

C. 5

D. 30

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

12. A piece of wood having no vessels (trachea) must be belong to

A. Teak

B. Mango

C. Pine

D. Palm

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

13. A plant tissue, when stained , showed the presence of hemicellulose and pectin in cell wall of its cells. The tissue represents

A. Collenchyma

B. Sclerenchyma

C. Xylem

D. Meristem

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

14. Fibres are likely to be absent in

A. Secondary phloem

B. Secondary xylem

C. Primary phloem

D. Leaves

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

15. When wepeel the skin of a potato tuber, we remove

A. Periderm

B. Epidermis

C. Cuticle

D. Sapwood

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

16. A vesselless piceof stem possessing prominent sieve tubes would belong to

A. Pinus

B. Eucalyptus

C. Grass

D. Trochodendron

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

17. Which one of the following cells types always divides by anticlinal cell division?

A. fusiform initial cells

B. root cap

C. protoderm

D. phellogen

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. It is retained in the centre of the axis

B. It gets crushed

C. May or many not get crushed

D. It gets surrounded by primary phloem

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

Ncert File Solved Ncert Exemplar Problems B Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Product of photosyntheis is transported from the leaves to various parts of the plants and stored in some cell before being utilised. What are the cells/tissues that store them ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. Protoxylem is the first formed xylem. If the protoxyem lies next to phloem what kind of arrangement of xylem would you call it ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. What is the function of phloem parenchyma ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. What is present at the surface of leaves which helps the plant prevent loss of water but is absent in roots?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Cuticle

Watch Video Solution

5. What is the epidermal cell modification in plants which prevents water loss ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. What part of the plant would show the following ?

(a) Radial vascular bundle

(b) Polyarch xylem

(c) Well develop pith

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. What are the cells that make the leaves curl in plants during water stress ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

8. What constitutes the cambial ring ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

9. Give on basic functional difference between phellogen and phelloderm.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

10. Arrange the following in the sequence you would find them in a plant starting from the periphery- phellem, phellogen, phelloderm.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

11. If one debarks a tree, what parts of the plant is being removed ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

12. The cross-section of a plant material showed the following features when viewed under the microscope

(a) The vascular bundles were radially arranged

(b) Four xylem strands with extrach condition of protoxylem. To which organ should it be assigned ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Young dicot root.

Watch Video Solution

13. What do hard wood and soft wood stand for?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Ncert File Solved Ncert Exemplar Problems C Short Answer Type Questions

1. While eating peach or pear it is usually seen that some stone like structures get entangled in the teeth, what are these stone like structures called ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. What is the commerical source of cork ? How is it formed in the plant ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Below is a list of plant. From which part of the plant these are obtained.

(a) Coir

(b) hemp

(c) cotton

(d) jute.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. What are the characteristic differences found in the vascular tissue of gymnosperms and angiosperms ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

5. Epidermal cells are often modified to perform specialised functions in plants. Name some of them and function they perform.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. The lawn grass (Cyandon dactylon) needs to be moved frequently to prevent its overgrowth. Which tissue is responsible for its rapid growth ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Maristematic tissue

Watch Video Solution

7. Plants require water for their survival. But when watered excessively, plants die. Discuss.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

9. Trunks of some of the aged tree species appear to be composed of several fused trunks. It it a physiological or anatomical abnormality ? Explain in detail.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

10. What is the difference between lenticels and stomata ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

11. Write the precise function of

(a) sieve tube

(b) interfascicular cambium

(c) collenchyma

(d) aerenchyma.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

12. The stomatal pore is guarded by two kidney shaped guard cells. Name the epidermal cells surrounding the guard cells. How does a guard cell differ from an epidermal cell ? Use a diagram to illustrate your answer.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

13. Point out the differences in the anatom of leaf of peepal (Ficus religiosa) and maize (Zea mays). Draw the diagrams and label the differences.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

14. Palm is a monocotyledonous plant, yet it increases in girth. Why and how ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Ncert File Solved Ncert Exemplar Problems D Long Answer Type Questions

1. The arrangement of ovules within the ovary is known as placentation. What does the term placenta refer to ? Draw various types of placentations in the flower as seen TS and VS

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. Deciduous plants shed their leaves during hot summer of in autumn. This process of shedding of leaves is called abscission. Apart from physiological changes what anatomical mechanism is involved in the abscission of leaves.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Is Pinus an evergreen tree ? Comment.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

4. Each of the following terms has some anatomical signicance. What do these terms mean ? Explain with

the help of line diagrams

(a) Plasmadesmoses/Plasmodesmata

(b) Middle lamella

(c) Secondary wall

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

5. Distinguish between the following

(a) Exarch and endarch condition of protoxylem

(b) Stele and vascular bundle

(c) Protoxylem and metaxylem

(d) Interfascicular cambium and intrafascicular cambium

(e) Open and closed vascular bundles

(f) Stem hair and root hair.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Hots Very Short Answer Questions One Mark Each

1. Name any two lateral meristems in plants.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. Why xylem vessels are called syncytes ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Write about the chemical composition of collenchyma cells.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. What are fibres ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

5. What are sclereids ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. From which part of the plant coir and hemp are obtained ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. Why the colour of heart wood is dark ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

8. Mention the constituents of periderm.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Hots Short Answer Questions Two Marks Each

1. Write the functions of phellogen and phelloderm.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. Why the root apical meristem is sub-terminal ? What is its location ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Classify vascular bundles on the basis of postion of protoxylum.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Write characteristics of shoot apex.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

5. Define open vascular bundle

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. Write and two characteristics of collenchyma.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. Define aerenchyma.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

8. What is pro-meristem ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Hots Short Answer Questions Three Marks Each

1. What are the characteristics of Krenz anatomy ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. How an annual ring is formed ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Define the terms : (i) alburnum (ii) duramen.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. What are sieve elements ? Why is the septum between two sieve tube elements called sieve plate ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

5. Distinguish between monocot root and dicot root.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. Distinguish between monocot stem and dicot stem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. Classify meristem on the basis of origin.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Hots Long Answer Questions Five Marks Each

1. Describe the internal structure of a dorsiventral leaf with the help of labelled diagrams.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. चित्रों की सहायता से काष्ठीय एंजियोस्पर्म के तने में द्वितीयक वृद्धि के प्रक्रम का वर्णन करो। इसकी क्या सार्थकता है?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Differentiate between sapwood and heartwood.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Quick Memory Test A Say True Or False Write True Or False

1. Aerenchyma is a specialised parenchyma occuring in aquatic plants.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

2. Sieve cells are most commonly found in the lower vascular plants.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

Watch Video Solution

3. A vascular bundle which lacks cambium is called

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

Watch Video Solution

4. In Aristolochia anomalous secondary growth is present

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

Watch Video Solution

5. If a sign was nailed in the trunk of the tree six feet above the ground eight years back, the height of this sign will remain at same point, although the tree grows every year by 40 cms.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

View Text Solution

6. In quiescent centre cells are active.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: False

Watch Video Solution

7. Root cap is formed from calyptrogen in monocots.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

Watch Video Solution

8. Intercalary meristem is present at tip of branches.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: False

View Text Solution

9. In stem branches arise endogenously.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: False

View Text Solution

10. Shoot apex changes its activity in reproductive phase.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

Watch Video Solution

11. Parenchyma is complex permanent tissue.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: False

View Text Solution

12. Sclerenchyma is a simple supportive tissue of highly thick walled cells.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

View Text Solution

13. In conjoint vascular bundles, xylem and pholem are present separetely.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: False

View Text Solution

14. Root hair are multicellular.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: False

View Text Solution

15. Mesophyll is differentiated into palisade and spongy parenchyma in adaptation to

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

Watch Video Solution

16. In bicollateral vascular bundles, phloem and cambium are present on one side.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: False

View Text Solution

View Text Solution

17. In closed vascular bundle, cambium is present.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: False

View Text Solution

18. Sap wood is meant for conduction of sap.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

View Text Solution

19. Casparian strips are present in the pericycle.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: False

View Text Solution

20. Pith is present in monocot root.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

View Text Solution

21. Stoma is surrounded by kidney shaped guard cells in monocots.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: False

View Text Solution

View Text Solution

22. Lysigenous cavity is present in monocot stem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

Watch Video Solution

23. Age of a tree can be known by counting its annual rings.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

Watch Video Solution

24. Phellogen is primary cambium.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: False

View Text Solution

25. The vascular starnd which goes to leaf is called leaf trace.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: True

Watch Video Solution

Quick Memory Test B Complete The Missing Links Fill In The Following Sentences With Suitable Words

1. Protoderm gives rise to ..... .

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: epidermis

Watch Video Solution

2. Examples of secondary meristem are cork cambium and ..... cambium.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: interfascicular cambium

View Text Solution

3. In radial vascular bundles, xylem and phloem patches occur in ..... patches.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: alternate

 Watch Video Solution

4. Pith is large and well developed in ..... root .....

.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: monocot

Watch Video Solution

5. Exarch type of ..... is found in roots.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: xylem

Watch Video Solution

6. Intercellular spaces are present in the cells of the ..... of dicot root.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: cortex

View Text Solution

7. Pith is small or absent in ..... roots.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: monocot

Watch Video Solution

8. Vessels are present in ..... .

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: angiosperms

Watch Video Solution

9. In ..... tracheids, thickening material is deposited in the form of rings.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: annular

Watch Video Solution

10. Radical vascular bundles are found in :-

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: roots

Watch Video Solution

11. In ..... type of bundle, in between xylem and phloem intrafascicular cambium is present .

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: open

Watch Video Solution

12. Xylem in roots is ..... .

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: exarch

Watch Video Solution

13. In dicot stem vessels are ..... .

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: polygonal

Watch Video Solution

14. Vascular bundle in monocot stem is surrounded by ..... sheath.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: sclerenchymatous

Watch Video Solution

15. Heart wood is dark ..... in colour.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: brown

Watch Video Solution

Quick Memory Test C Choose The Correct Alternative

1. Sap wood/Heart wood is dark brown in colour.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Heart wood

Watch Video Solution

2. Pith in dicot root/monocot root is often absent.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Dicot root

Watch Video Solution

3. Interfascicular cambium is primary/secondary meristem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Secondary

View Text Solution

4. Secondary growth does not occur in monocot/dicot stem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Monocot

Watch Video Solution

5. A tracheid/vessel consists of row of cells placed one above the another.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Vessel

View Text Solution

6. Xylem and phloem lie together on same radius in collateral/radical type of vascular tissue system.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Collateral

Watch Video Solution

7. Fibres/sclereids are short, broad and occur individually or in small groups.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Sclereids.

Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises Very Short Answer Questions

1. Name the cavity found in the vascular bundles of monocot stems.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Lysigenous cavity

Watch Video Solution

2. Name the substance of which cuticle of leaf is made up of ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Cutin

Watch Video Solution

3. From where do the secondary meristems appear ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: From permanent tissues

Watch Video Solution

4. Name the tissue which acts like a sponge in hydroscopic roots.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Velamen

Watch Video Solution

5. In which stem the vascular bundles are arranged in a ring?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Dicot stem

Watch Video Solution

6. Which types of meristems can be classified on the basis of position in the plant body ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Apical, intercalary and lateral

7. In which type of vascular bundle, xylem is covered on both side by phloem?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Mesarch.

Watch Video Solution

8. Name two specialised kinds of parenchyma.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Aerenchyma and chlorenchyma

Watch Video Solution

9. Name the tissue represented by the jute fibres used in making ropes.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Phloem fibres

Watch Video Solution

10. Which one out of root or stem shows endarch arrangmcnt of xylem ? What is meant by endarch ararrangement

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

11. Name the two types of sieve elements found in phloem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Sieve tubes and sieve cells

Watch Video Solution

12. Name the tissue which provides mechanical strength to the plant organs.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Sclerenchyma and xylem

Watch Video Solution

13. What makes the roots apical meristem subterminal.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

14. Where are companion cells located in flowering plants ? What is their function ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

15. Write two functions of casparian strips in plant roots

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

16. What is the advantage of lignocellulose in wall of xylem ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

17. What is hard wood ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Angiospermic wood.

View Text Solution

18. A cross section of a plant material shows the following features under the microscope. There are many vascular bundles scattered in the

parenchymatous tissue. Xylem is endarch. What kind of plant part shows the above anatomy.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Monocot stem

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19. Name two examples of fruits having sclereids.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Mango and tomato

Watch Video Solution

20. What use are phloem fibres put to ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

21. A cross section of a plant material shows the following features under the microscope : vascular bundles are radially arranged . These are four xylem strands showing exarch condition. What is this plant part?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Dicot root

 Watch Video Solution

22. What category of a permanent plant cell is companion cell

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

23. The cross-section of a plant material showed the following features when viewed under the microscope

(a) The vascular bundles were radially arranged

(b) Four xylem strands with extrach condition of protoxylem. To which organ should it be assigned ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Dicot root.

Watch Video Solution

24. The tissues involved in secondary growth of dicot plants are vascular cambium and ..... .

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Cork cambium.

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Revision Exercises Short Answer Questions

1. Based on position, classify various types of meristems.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

2. Sieve tubes in angiosperms are associated with specialised parenchyma cells. Name those cells. How do they help sieve tube members.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Name the various component cells of xylem. Which of them does not have a nucleus ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

4. How are exarch and endarch conditions different anatomically in stem and root ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

View Text Solution

5. How is it advantageous for an organism to be made of different kinds of cells instead of one kind?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

6. Give any four examples of secondary meristem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

7. What are sclereids ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

8. If one debarks a tree, what parts of the plant is being removed ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

9. Form which part of the plant fibers are obtained :

(a) Hemp (b) Cotton (c) Jute

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

10. Palm is a monocotyledonous plant, yet it increases in girth. Why and how ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

11. Compare the formation of vascular cambia in dicot stem and dicot root.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

View Text Solution

12. (a) Differentiate between meristematic and permanent tissues in plants.

(b) Define the process of differentiation

(c) Name any two simple and two complex permanent tissues in plants.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

13. Give two functions of collenchyma.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

14. Name the tissue which provides mechanical strength to the plant organs.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

15. What is an annual ring ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

16. The cross-section of a plant material showed the following features when viewed under the microscope

(a) The vascular bundles were radially arranged

(b) Four xylem strands with extrach condition of protoxylem. To which organ should it be assigned ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

17. Name the tissue represented by the jute fibres used in making ropes.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

18. Indicate the location of cambium in a dicot stem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

19. Why are a large number of stomata are present at the lower surface of the dicotyledonous leaves in the terrestrial plants ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

20. Draw a neatly labelled diagram of L.S. of phloem and explain briefly.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

21. Draw well labelled diagram showing T.S. of dicot root.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

22. Describe the vascular bundle of a monocot root.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises Long Answer Questions

1. Mention two differences in the vascular bundles of sunflower and maize stems.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. What is collenchyma ? Explain its structure and function in plant body of a herbaceious

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Describe the anatomical features of a monocotyledonous stem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Describe the process of secondary growth in a dicot stem

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Competition File Ojective Type Questions A Multiple Choice Questions Mcqs

1. Aerenchyma is present in which of the following plants?

I. Neptunia

II. Potamogeton

III. Bryophyllum

IV. Vallisneria

A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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2. Tyloses thickenings are seen in

A. Collenchyma

B. Phloem cells

C. Ray parenchyma only

D. Ray parenchyma and xylem cells

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

3. In a woody dicotyledonous tree, which of the following parts wall mainly consist of primary tissues

A. Stem and root

B. All parts

C. Shoot tips and root tips

D. Flowers, fruits and leaves

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

4. A meristematic region present between xylem and phloem of open vascular bundle is called :

A. Medullary ray

B. Pericycle

C. Pith

D. Intrafascicular cambium

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

5. Opening in the cork tissue which permit ex-change of gas between atmosphere and internal tissue is called

A. Complementary tissue

B. Periderm

C. Lenticel

D. Bark

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

6. Alburnum is also called as :

A. Autumn wood

B. Heart wood

C. Sap wood

D. Spring wood

Answer: C

View Text Solution

7. Which of the following statements is /are true

Uneven thickening of cell wall is characteristic of

sclerenchyma

(B) Periblem forms the cortex of the stem and the root

(C) Tracheids are the chief wate transporting elements in gymnosperms

(D)Companion cell is devoid of nucleous at maturity

(E) The Commercial cork is obtained from Quercus suber

A. A and D only

B. B and E only

C. C and D only

D. B, C and E only

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

8. The waxy material deposited in the casparian strip of the endodermis is

A. Pectin

B. Suberin

C. Cellulose

D. Lignin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

9. The vascular cambial ring of a dicot stem is

A. Primary in origin

B. Secondary in origin

C. Embryonic in origin

D. Partly primary and partly secondary in origin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

10. Consider the following statement

(A) In a dicot root, the vascular bundles are collateral and endarch

(B) The inner most layer of cortex in a dicot root is endodermis

(C) In a dicot root, the phloem masses are separated from the xylem by parenchymatous cells that are known as the conjunctive tissue

Of these statement given above

A. A is true, but B and C are false

B. B is true, but A and C are false

C. A is false, but B and C are true

D. C is false, but A and C are true

Answer: C

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11. Which of the following is true ?

A. Vessels are unicellular and with narrow lumen

B. Vessels are multicellular and with wide lumen

C. Tracheids are unicellular and with wide lumen

D. Tracheids are multicellular and with narrow lumen

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

12. In an annual ring, the light coloured part is known as

A. Early wood

B. Late wood

C. Heart wood

D. Sap wood

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

13. Jute fibres are obtained from the :

A. Secondary phloem

B. Pith

C. Xylem

D. Endoderms

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

14. The annular and spirally thickened conducting elements generally develop in the protoxylem when the root or stem is

A. Maturing

B. Elongating

C. Widening

D. Differentiating

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

15. In barley stem vascular bundles are

A. Open and scattered

B. Closed and scattered

C. Open and in a ring

D. Closed and redial

Answer: B

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16. Anatomically fairly old dicotyledonous root is distinguished from the dicotyledonous stem by

A. Absence of secondary xylem

B. Absence of secondary phloem

C. Presence of cortex

D. Position of protoxylem

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

17. Palisade parenchyma is absent in leaves of

A. Sorghum

B. Mustard

C. Soybeam

D. Gram

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

18. Reduction in vascular tissue mechanical tissue and cuticle is characteristic of

A. Xerophytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Epiphytes

D. Hydrophytes

Answer: D

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19. In dicotyledonous roots, the initiation of lateral roots takes place in :

A. Endodermal cells

B. Cortical cells

C. Epidermal cells

D. Pericycle cells

Answer: D

View Text Solution

20. In grasses, certain adaxial epidermal cells along the veins modify themselves into large empty, colourless cells called

A. Bulliform cells

B. Companion cells

C. Guard cells

D. Subsidiary cell

Answer: A

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21. Function of companion cells is

A. Loading of sucrose into sieve elements by passive transport

B. Loading of sucrose into sieve elements

C. Providing energy to sieve elements for active transport

D. Providing water to phloem

Answer: B

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22. Some vascular bundles are described as open because these

A. Possess conjunctive tissue between xylem and phloem

B. Are not surrounded by pericycle

C. Are surrounded by pericycle but not endodermis

D. Are capable of producing secondary xylem and phloem

Answer: D

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23. as compared to a dicot root, a monocot root has

A. More abundant secondary xylem

B. Many xylem bundles

C. Inconspicuous annual rings

D. Relatively thicker periderm

Answer: B

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24. A dicot plant in which scattered vascular bundles are present in stem is

A. Yucca

B. Peperomia

C. Dolichos

D. Helianthus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

25. The long plants are capabel of standing arect due to presence of

A. Sclerenchyma

B. Collenchyma

C. Parenchyma

D. Prosenchyma

Answer: A

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26. Which of the following contributes the most to water conduction in plants ?

A. Sieve tubes

B. Xylem vessels

C. Trachea

D. Sieve cells

Answer: B

View Text Solution

27. Radial conduction of water takes place by

A. Vessels

B. Vessels and trachieds

C. Phloem

D. Ray parenchyma cells

Answer: C

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28. The plant tissues commonly found in fruit walls of nuts and pulp of some fruits like guava are termed as

Or

pear fruits are gritty due to the presence of

Or

Tissue composed of nin-parenchymatous cells and have isodiametric or irrengular shape is called

A. Tracheids

B. Vessels

C. Fibres

D. Sciereids

Answer: D

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29. Tracheids differ from other tracheary elements in

A. Having casparian strips

B. Being imperforate

C. Lacking nucleus

D. Being lignified.

Answer: B

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30. Centrifugal development of xylem occurs in :

A. Stem

B. Root

C. Leaf

D. Flower

Answer: A

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31. The term bark refers to :

A. Primary and secondary Xylem only

B. Periderm only

C. Cork, cork cambium, cortex, secondary phloem

D. Secondary xylem and cambium only

Answer: C

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32. Epidermis is derived from

A. Ground meristem

B. Phellogen

C. Procambium

D. Protoderm

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

33. A simple living permanent tissue absent in roots is

:

A. Collenchyma

B. Chlorenchyma

C. Parenchyma

D. Aerenchyma

Answer: A

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34. What anatomical structure will you use to distinguish between old dicot stem and old dicot root?

A. Secondary phloem

B. Protoxylem

C. Cortical cells

D. Secondary xylem

Answer: B

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35. Closed vascular bundles lack

A. Cambium

B. Pith

C. Ground tissue

D. Conjunctive tissue

Answer: A

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36. Read the different components from (A) to (D) in the list given below and tell he correct order of the

components with reference to their arrangement from outer side to inner side in a woody dicot stem

(A) Secondary cortex , (B) Wood

(C)Secondary phloem , (D) Phellem

A. (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)

B. (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

C. (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

D. (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)

Answer: A

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37. Cortex is the region found between

A. Epidermis and stele

B. Pericycle and endodermis

C. Endodermis and pith

D. Endodermis and vascular bundle

Answer: A

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38. Conifers are adapted to tolerate extreme environmental conditions because of

A. Broad haedy leaves

B. Superficial stomata

C. Thick cuticle

D. Hemicellulose

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

39. One of the major components of cell wall of most fungi is

A. Chitin

B. Peptidoglycan

C. Cellulose

D. Presence of vessels

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

40. Specialised epidermal cells surrounding the guard cells are called

A. Complimentary cells

B. Subsidiary cells

C. Bulliform cells

D. Lanticels

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

41. Which of the following is made up of dead cells

A. Collenchyma

B. Phellem

C. Phloem

D. Xylem parenchyma

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

42. Secondary xylem and phloem in dicot stem are produced by

A. Vascular cambium

B. Phellogen

C. Apical meristems

D. Axillary meristems

Answer: A

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Watch Video Solution

43. Plants having little or no secondary growth are

A. Deciduous angiosperms

B. Conifers

C. Grasses

D. Cycads

Answer: C

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Competition File B Cbse Pmt Main Examination Questions 1 Fill In The Blanks With The Suitable Words Out Of The Followings Primary Apical Intercalary Lateral Pond Tree Xylem Secondary Phloem Pericycle Endodermal Forest Deser

1. In prisere, in aquatic medium like ..... the pioneer plants are ..... .

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: Pond, phytoplanktons

View Text Solution

2. ..... growth is increase in girth. It is caused by ..... cells.

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3. Transport of water from cortex to ..... is controlled by ..... cells.

Watch Video Solution

4. Maize and ..... are monoecious plants ..... is not possible but ..... is possible.

View Text Solution

5. Micro-organism like ..... acts as a pesticide, while ..... acts as a biofertilizer.

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Competition File D Assertion Type Questions

1. Assertion. Vessels are made up of row of cells placed one above the another with their intervening walls (septa) absent due to dissolution.

Reason. Sieve tubes are tubular channels. In tracheids walls are thick.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

2. Assertion. There is large deposition of lignin in the lumen of tracheids.

Reason. The lumen of tracheids is narrow.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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3. Assertion. Collateral bundles are found in stem dicotyledons and gymnosperms.

Reason. Protoxylem and protophloem are located on separate radii.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

4. Assertion. In dicot stem, vascular bundles are of open type.

Reason. Dicot stem bears cambium in the vascular bundles.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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5. Assertion. In monocot stem, vascular bundle are arrangement in a ring.

Reason. Stele is of dictyostele type.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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6. Assertion. Secondary xylem formed during spring is called spring wood and secondary xylem formed in autumn is called autumn wood.

Reason . Spring wood and autumn wood is easily demarcated and leads to the formation of annual rings.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the

Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

7. Assertion. Quiescent centre is located in root-apex.

Reason. Cells are highly lignified and are dead.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

8. Assertion. In bark all the cells are dead.

Reason. Bark constitutes secondary cortex, epidermis, cork etc.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

9. Assertion. Vascular cambium is considered as lateral meristem.

Reason. It gives rise to lateral shoots.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

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10. Assertion: The quiescent centre acts as a reservoir of relatively resistant cells, which constitute a permanent source of active initials.

Reason: The cells of the inactive region of quiescent centre become active, when the previous active initials get damaged.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the

Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

11. Assertion : In collateral vascular bundles phloem is situated toward inner side.

Reason : In monocot stem, cambium is present .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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Competition File E Reasoning Type Questions Give Reason For The Following

1. In pteridophytes, one cell constitute the meristem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

2. Primary meristems persist throughout the life.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

3. Chlorenchyma is a type of parenchyma.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

4. Sclerenchyma fibres and sclereids are both types of sclerenchyma.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

5. In monocot roots and dicot roots, protoxylem lies towards inside of metaxylem.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

View Text Solution

View Text Solution

Competition File E Additional Multiple Choice Questions Choose The Correct Answer

1. Intercalary meristem results in

A. Secondary growth

B. Primary growth

C. Apical growth

D. Secondary thickening

Answer: B

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2. Vascular bundles are closed when they

A. Cambium present

B. Cambium absent

C. Pericycle absent

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

3. In dicot stem, vascular bundles are

A. Numerous scattered

B. Arranged in a ring

C. Without cambium

D. Surrounded by bundle sheath

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

4. Apical stem of shoot apex is :

A. Intercalary meristem

B. Lateral meristem

C. Primary meristem

D. Secondary meristem

Answer: C

View Text Solution

5. Which of the following is not a character of meristematic tissue ?

A. Presence of prominent nucleus

B. Presence of intercellular spaces

C. Absence of vacuole

D. Proplastid present

Answer: B

6. Which is living mechanical tissue ?

A. Phloem

B. Parenchyma

C. Collenchyma

D. Sclerenchyma

Answer: C

View Text Solution

7. Periderm is formed from -

A. Phellem

B. Phelloderm

C. Phellogen

D. All of these

Answer: C

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8. In a woody dicotyledonous tree, which of the following parts wall mainly consist of primary tissues

A. All parts

B. Stem and root

C. Flowers, fruits and leaves

D. Shoot tip and root tip

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

9. fascicular , interfascicular and extra-fascicular cambium together constitute

A. Ground meristem

B. Apical meristem

C. Intercalary meristem

D. Lateral meristem

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

10. Intercalary meristem is located in :

A. Petiole and internode

B. Stem tip

C. Root

D. Bud

Answer: A

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11. The cells which help in rolling and unrolling of leaf lamina in grasses are :

A. Complementary cells

B. Motor cells

C. Passage cells

D. Companion cells

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

12. Vascular bundles having phlowm on the periphery of both outer and inner cambium are

A. Bicollateral open vascular bundles

B. Bicollateral, conjoint closed vascular bundles

C. Amphivasal, conjoint closed vascular bundles

D. Collateral, radial , open vascular bundles

Answer: A

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13. Epiblema is characteristic of

A. Monocot roots

B. Dicot stems

C. Dicot roots

D. Monocot stems

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

14. Which one of the following statements pertaining to plant structure is correct

A. Cork lacks stomata, but lenticels carry out transpiration

B. Passage cells help in transfer of food form cortex to phloem

C. Sieve tube elements posses cytoplasm but no nuclei

D. The shoot apical meristem has a quiescent centre

Answer: C

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15. Cork tissue arises from

A. Periderm

B. Phellogen

C. Phelloderm

D. Phellem

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

16. inner darker, harden portion of secondary xylem that cannot connot conduct water in older dicot stem is called

A. Alburnum

B. Bast

C. Wood

D. Duramen

Answer: D

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17. what differentiates a dicot leaf from monocot leaf

A. Parallel venation

B. Differentiation of palisade and spongy parenchyma

C. Stomata only on upper side

D. Stomata on both sides

Answer: B

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18. Which of the following statement is true ?

A. Vessels are multicellular and with wide lumen

B. Tracheids are multicellular and with narrow lumen

C. Vessels are unicellular and with narrow lumen

D. Tracheids are unicellular and with wide lumen

Answer: A

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19. Rod shaped elongated thick walled lignified dead cells found in seed coat of pulse legumes are

A. Macrosclereids

B. Astrosclereids

C. Branchysclereids

D. Osteosclereids

Answer: A

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20. dicot root having more than six vascular bundles is

A. Pea

B. Sunflower

C. Ficus

D. Ranunculus

Answer: C

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Chapter Practice Test

1. Why cambium is considered as lateral meristem?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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2. What is the function of a companion cell ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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3. Define calyptrogens.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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4. What are the cells that make the leaves curl in plants during water stress ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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5. Why the endodermis in dicot stem is called starch sheath ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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6. How does cambial ring is formed in dicot stem ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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7. List out the functions of ground tissue system.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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8. Differentiate between periderm and bark.

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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9. How annual rings are formed ?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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10. How is the study of plant anatomy useful to us?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:

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