BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CBSE COMPLEMENTARY MATERIAL BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

ANATOMY OF FLOWERING

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Name the tissue represented by the jute fibres used for making the ropes.

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2. Which kind of roots have polyarch vascular bundles?

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3. Write the significance and locationi of heart wood.

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4. State the role of pith in stem.

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5. Where are bulliform cells found in leaves?

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6. Why are xylem and phloem called complex tissues?

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7. Which meristem is responsible for longitudinal growth in plants?

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8. What forms the cambial ring in a dicot stem during the secondary growth?

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9. Name the anatomical layer in the root from which the lateral branches of root originate.

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10. Which tissue of the leaf contains chloroplast?

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11. A plant tissue when stained, showed the presence of hemicellulose and pectin in cell of its cels. Name the tissue.

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12. Write the function of phloem parenchyma.

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13. Name the cells which make the leaves curl in plants during water stress.

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14. Give the function of lenticels.

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15. The vascular bundles are surrounded by a thick layer of cells in leaves. What is the name

of cells?

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16. Mention the significance of casparian strips. Where do you find them?

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17. Give the function of companion cells.

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Short Answer Questions

1. Why is cambium considered to be lateral meristem?

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2. Give any four differences between tracheids and vessels.

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3. How are open Vascular bundles differ from closed vascular bundles?

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4. What are trichomes? State their functions.

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5. Give below are the various types of tissue and their functions. Which out of these is not

a matcing pair arid why:

(a) Collenchyma :	provides mechanical support to the growing parts of plant.
(b) Sclerenchyma :	photosynthesis, storage and secretion.
(c) Chlorenchyma :	perform the function of photosynthesis
(d) Xylem :	conduction of water and minerals.

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6. In which part of the plant you would see the following: Well developed pith

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7. Give the points of difference between lenticels and stomata.

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8. Even being a monocotyledonous plant the Palm increases in girth. Why and how does it take place?

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9. Differentiate between endarch and exarch conditions.

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10. If you are provided with microscopic preparation of transverse section of a meristemic tissue and permanent tissue, how would you distinguish them?

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11. Differentiate between aerenchyma and collenchyma on the basic of their structure and function.

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12. Are there any tissue elements to pholoem which are comparable to those of xylem? Explain.

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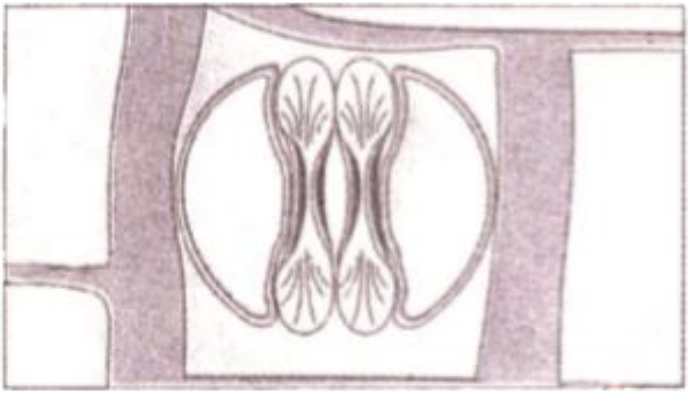
13. Observe the figure and answer the following questions:

(i) Name parts a and b.

(ii) Are these types of stomata observed in monocot or in dicot plants?

(iii) Which parts shown in figure constitute the stomatal apparatus?



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