Chapter:6 Anatomy of Flowering Plants

True and false

Q.No	Question	Answer True/ False	Typology
Q.1	In **grass** the guard- cells of stomatal apparatus are bean – shaped.	False	Understanding
Q.2	Xylem parenchyma are non-living cells of xylem elements.	False	Analysing
Q.3	Radial arrangment of vascular- bundles are found in roots.	True	Concepts
Q.4	Trichomes are the epidermal hairs of roots.	False	Understanding
Q.5	Mesophyll cells are diffrentiated into pallisade and spongy parenchyma in monocots.	False	Concepts
Q.6	Suberin deposition in casparian strips resists water transport in roots .	True	Analysing
Q.7	Vascular cambium and cork cambium are responsible for secondary growth in dicots.	True	Concepts
Q.8	Sap-wood is more durable and highly resistant to microbial attack.	False	Understanding
Q.9	Lenticels are the structures present on stemthat help in respiration.	True	Analysing
Q.10	Starch storage cells of leaves are called as bulliform cells.	False	Concepts

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Multiple Choice Questions

Q.No	Question	Answer	Typology
Q.1	The proenzyme Chymotrypsinogen is activated by - a. Enterokinase b. HCl c. Bile juice d. Trypsin e.Pepsin	d	Knowledge
Q.2	Fibers associated with **pholem tissue** are called as. A.hard fibers B.wood fibers C.surface fibers D.bast fibers	D	Knowledge
Q.3	**Sclereids** are a type of- A.collenchyma B.schlerenchyma C.parenchyma D.aerenchyma	B	Knowledge
Q.4	The xylem element that is **absen**t in *gymnosperms*is- A.tracheids B.fibres C.vessels C.parenchyma cells	C	Knowledge
Q.5	The radial conduction of water takes place by which of the following tissue- A.ray parenchyma cells B.xylem fibres C.companion cells D.sieve tube cells	A	Understanding
Q.6	Bundle- sheath cells are present in the following layer- A.endodermis B.epidermis C.pericycle D.pith	A	Knowledge
Q.7	The main characterstic of t.s. of dicot stem is A.radial arrangment of vascular bundles B. Scattered vascular bundles C.closed vascular bundles D.open vascular bundles arrangment in rings.	D	Knowledge

Q.8	**PERIDERM** is the combination of which layers- a. phellem, phellogen, phloem b. phellem, phellogen, cambium c. phellem,phellogen, phelloderm d. phellem,phellogen,cortex	C	Understanding
Q.9	If you want to grow a virus- free plant than which of the following tissue should be taken- a. lateral meristem b. apical meristem c. intercalary meristem d. xylem	B	Understanding
Q.10	The tissue mainly constitute **wood** is known as- a. endodermis b. secondary pholem c. secondary xylem d. pith	C	Knowledge

Fill in the Blanks

Q.No	Question	Answer	Typology
Q.1	The **apical meristem** and_____meristem are called as primary meristem.	Intercalary	Understanding
Q.2	Mesophyll cells are differentiated into **pallisade** and _____ parenchyma cells.	Spongy	Knowledge
Q.3	The **inner most layer** of the cortex is distinct and well developed is called as _____.	Endodermis	Knowledge
Q.4	The meristem present at the tips of **root and shoot** are called _____ meristem.	Apical	Knowledge
Q.5	The outer most layer of **root** is called as _____.	Epiblema	Knowledge
Q.6	The walls of enodermal cells have a deposition of_____ in the form of **casparian strips.**	Suberin	Knowledge
Q.7	The cells of the endodermis are rich in **starch grains** and the layer is also referred as _____.	Starch sheath	Knowledge
Q.8	In _____ season the cambium is **less active** and form late wood.	Winter	Understanding
Q.9	Phellem , phellogen and phelloderm are **collectively** known as _____.	Periderm	Knowledge
Q.10	Open vascular bundle contain _____ tissue between Xylem and Phloem	Vascular cambium	Knowledge

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Match the Following

Q.No	Question		Answer		Typology
Q.1	Column A a. apical meristem b. lateral meristem	Column B i) internode elongation ii) secondary growth iii)apical growth iv) increase height	Column A a. b.	Column B iii ii	Understanding
Q.2	Column A a.parenchyma cells b.sclerenchyma cells	Column B i) store food ii)mechanical support iii)flexibility of plant iv)secondary growth	Column A a. b.	Column B i ii	Understanding
Q.3	Column A a. epidermis b. cuticle	column B i) casparian strips ii)waxy layer iii)single layer iv) sclerids	Column A a. b.	Column B iii ii	Understanding
Q.4	Column A a.bulliform cells b.stomata	column B i) storage ii) guard cells iii) mesophyll cells iv) empty colourless cells	Column A a. b.	Column B iv ii	Knowledge
Q.5	Column A a.xylem b.phloem	Column B i)epidermal tissue ii)transport of water iii)transport of food iv)cuticle cells	Column A a. b.	Column B ii iii	Knowledge
Q.6	Column A a.epiblema cells b.casparian strips	Column B i)endodermis ii)root iii)cortex iv)leaf	Column A a. b.	Column B ii i	Knowledge

Q.7	Column A a.heart wood b.sap wood	Column B i)dark in coloured ii)epidermal hairs iii)light in colour iv)pith	Column A a. b.	Column B i iii	Understanding
Q.8	Column A a.tracheids b.companion cells	Column B i)cortex ii)xylem iii)apical meristem iv)phloem	Column A a. b.	Column B ii iv	Knowledge
Q.9	Column A a.monocot root b.dicot stem	Column B i)radial arrangment ii)arranged in a ring iii)bulliform cells iv)scatterd vascular bundle	Column A a. b.	Column B i ii	Knowledge
Q.10	Column A a.vascular cambium b.cork cambium	Column B i)between xylem & phloem ii)between endodermis & pericycle iii)between two vascular bundle iv)in cortical region	Column A a. b.	Column B i iv	Understanding