DPP
DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIth **Subject : BIOLOGY**
Date : **DPP No. : 1**

Topic :-ANATOMY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

1. Cambium activity is
   a) More active towards the periphery of stem
   b) More active towards the lateral sides of stem
   c) More active towards the inner side of stem
   d) Same on the both sides

2. Cambium is a type of
   a) Apical meristem
   b) Intercalary meristem
   c) Lateral meristem
   d) Permanent of mature meristem

3. Pith is a central part of the ground tissues generally made up of
   a) Parenchyma b) Collenchyma c) Chlorenchyma d) Sclerenchyma

4. Interfascicular cambium is found
   a) Between pith and vascular bundle b) Between two vascular bundles
   c) In the vascular bundle d) Outside the bundle

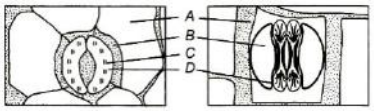
5. Meristematic tissue are
   a) Premature having ability of division
   b) Mature does not have ability of division
   c) Premature not having ability of division
   d) Complex differentiating in xylem, phloem and cambium

6. I. The 1° and 2° phloem get gradually crushed due to the continued formation and accumulation of 2° xylem
   II. 1° xylem remains more or less intact in or near the centre
   III. Secondary growth results in an increase in the length of the axis
   Select the correct statements
   a) I and II b) II and III c) I and III d) I, II and III

7. Cork is used as the stopper for bottles, for shock absorption and insulation because of
   a) It is light and compressible
   b) Non-reactive
   c) Sufficiently resistant to fire
   d) All of the above

8. Medullary rays are formed by the
   a) Radially placed parenchymatous cells between vascular bundles
   b) Longitudinally placed parenchymatous cells between vascular bundles
   c) Laterally placed parenchymatous cells between vascular bundles
   d) Obliquely placed parenchymatous cells between vascular bundles

9. Identify *A* to *D* in the given diagram and choose the correct option



   a) A-Epidermal cell, B-Guard cell, C-Subsidiary cell, D-Chloroplast
   b) A-Epidermal cell, B-Subsidiary cell, C-Chloroplast, D-Guard cell
   c) A-Epidermal cell, B-Chloroplast, C-Subsidiary cell, D-Guard cell
   d) A-Guard cell, B-Chloroplast, C-Subsidiary cell, D-Epidermal cell

10. The jute fibres anatomically are
    a) Bast fibres
    b) Cortical fibres
    c) Xylem fibres
    d) Pith fibres

11. The merismatic tissue responsible for the cutting of vascular tissue (xylem and phloem) is called
    a) Cork cambium
    b) Vascular cambium
    c) Lateral meristem
    d) Endodermis

12. Secondary phloem of a dicot root is made up of
    I. sieve tube
    II. companion cell
    III. phloem parenchyma
    Select the correct option for given statement
    a) I and II
    b) II and III
    c) I and III
    d) All of these

13. The internal structure of a plant stem is observed. There is a discontinuous ring of angular collenchyma below the epidermis. Type of vascular bundles are of the same type as in the stems of solanaceous plants. Sieve tube elements possess simple sieve plates, identify the plant.
    a) *Helianthus*
    b) *Cucurbi ta*
    c) *Zea mays*
    d) *Hydrilla*

14. The innermost layer of cortex is called
    a) Epidermis
    b) Casparian strips
    c) Endodermis
    d) Pericycle

15. Amphistomatic leaf is
    a) Dicotyledonous leaf
    b) Monocotyledonous leaf
    c) Both (a) and (b)
    d) None of these

16. Which is not a characteristic of plant cell walls?
    a) Found only in the sporophyte phase of life cycle
    b) Among other compounds contains compounds built of simple sugars
    c) May contain enzymes that are biologically active
    d) Often contain strengthening polymers

17. The ring arrangement of vascular bundle is the characteristic feature of
    a) Dicot root b) Monocot root c) Monocot stem d) Dicot stem

18. Primary meristem is
    a) Apical meristem
    b) Intercalary meristem
    c) Root apical meristem and shoot apical meristem
    d) Both (a) and (b)

19. I. These tissue are found as layers or patches
    II. It consists of cells which are thickened at the corners
    III. It often contains chloroplast
    IV. Intercellular spaces are absent
    V. They provide mechanical support to growing parts of plants
    The above characters are attributed to
    a) Vascular tissue
    b) Collenchyma
    c) Parenchyma
    d) Simple sclerenchyma

20. Examples for lateral meristems are
    a) Phellogen and procambium
    b) Fascicular cambium and procambium
    c) Procambium and dermatogen
    d) Fascicular cambium and cork cambium