

Class : XIth
Date :

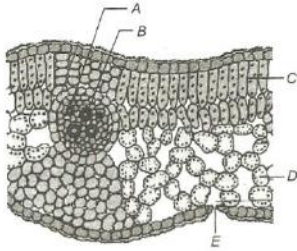
Subject : BIOLOGY
DPP No. :6

Topic :-Anatomy Of Flowering Plants

- Anatomically fairly old dicotyledonous root is distinguished from the dicotyledonous stem by
 - Absence of secondary xylem
 - Absence of secondary phloem
 - Presence of cortex
 - Position of protoxylem
- Dendrochronology is
 - Secondary growth
 - Apical growth
 - Seasonal variation
 - Determination of age of tree
- Vascular tissues in flowering plants develop from
 - Phellogen
 - Plerome
 - Periblem
 - Dermatogen
- In dicot, leaves, protoxylem elements
 - Face toward the abaxial surface
 - Face toward adaxial side
 - Are surrounded by metaxylem
 - Are scattered in the middle
- The wood with lower density is ...A... and that of higher density is ...B...
Choose the correct combination of options for A and B
 - A-autumn wood; B-spring wood
 - A-spring wood; B-autumn wood
 - A-autumn wood; B-blate wood
 - A-spring wood; B-early wood
- The protoxylem and metaxylem in the stem lies towards
 - The pith and root centre, respectively
 - The periphery and root centre, respectively
 - The root centre and periphery of organ, respectively
 - The pith and periphery of organ, respectively
- Central part of root occupied by parenchymatous (thin or thick walled) cells is called
 - Pith
 - Endodermis
 - Pericycle
 - Meristem
- The histogens are classified on the basis of
 - Cells they contain
 - Cells they give rise to future tissue
 - Meristematic activity
 - Cell division

9. Which tissue gives rise to secondary growth?
 a) Apical meristem b) Adventitious roots c) Germinating seed d) Vascular cambium
10. Generally the silica is deposited on the free sides of
 a) Dorsiventral leaves b) Monocotyledonous leaves
 c) Isobilateral leaves d) Both (b) and (c)
11. Monocot root differ from dicot root because of
 a) Radial vascular bundle
 b) Large and well-developed pith
 c) Polyarch xylem bundle
 d) Both (b) and (c)
12. The vascular bundle, where the phloem is surrounded by xylem is known as
 a) Amphivasal b) Bicollateral c) Amphicribal d) Radial
13. In rhizome of *Pteridium*, stele, which is composed of two or more than two concentric rings of vascular bundles is called
 a) Polycyclic b) Siphonostele
 c) Ectophloic siphonostele d) Cladosiphonostele
14. Stomatal apparatus consists of
 a) Stomatal aperture b) Guard cell c) Subsidiary cells d) All of these
15. The apical meristem of the root is present
 a) Only in adventitious root b) In all the roots
 c) Only in radicals d) Only in tap roots
16. Among the following attributes of xylem, which are mainly mechanical in function?
 a) Xylem fibre b) Xylem parenchyma c) Tracheids d) Vessels
17. The quiescent centre in root meristem serves as a
 a) Site for storage of food which is utilized during maturation
 b) Reservoir of growth hormones
 c) Reserve for replenishment of damaged cells of the meristem
 d) Region for absorption of water
18. On the basis of their structure and location, tissue system is of in plants
 a) 2 types b) 3 types c) 4 types d) 5 types

19. In the given TS dicot leaf, identify A to E and choose the correct option



- a) A-Phloem, B-Xylem, C-Palisade mesophyll, D-Spongy mesophyll, E-Stomata
- b) A-Phloem, B-Xylem, C-Palisade mesophyll, D-Spongy mesophyll, E-Stomata
- c) B-Xylem, A-Phloem, C-Palisade mesophyll, D-Spongy mesophyll, E-Stomata
- d) B-Xylem, A-Phloem, C-Palisade mesophyll, D-Spongy mesophyll, E-Hydathodes

20. In the previous question

The diagram I stomata belongs to ...A...

The diagram II stomata belongs to ...B...

- a) A-monocots leaf; B-dicots
- b) A-dicots leaf; B-monocots
- c) A-angiosperm; B-gymnosperm
- d) A-gymnosperm; B-angiosperm

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