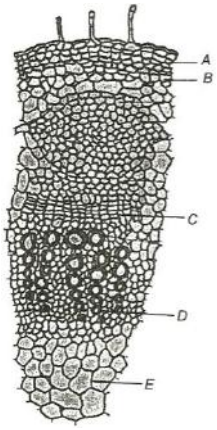
DPP
DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIth **Subject : BIOLOGY**
Date : **DPP No. : 7**

Topic :-Anatomy Of Flowering Plants

1. Identify *A* to *E* in the given diagram and choose the correct option



a) A-Collenchyma, B-Sclerenchyma, C-Cambium, D-Protoxylem, E-Pith
b) A-Sclerenchyma, B-Collenchyma, C-Cambium, D-Protoxylem, E-Pith
c) A-Parenchyma, B-Collenchyma, C-Cambium, D-Protoxylem, E-Pith
d) A-Collenchyma, B-Parenchyma, C-Cambium, D-Protoxylem, E-Pith

2. Lateral roots develop from primordia originated by the division of
a) Pericycle cells lying opposite to protoxylem points
b) Pericycle cells lying between two protoxylem points
c) Endodermal cells lying between two protoxylem points
d) Endodermal cells lying opposite to protoxylem points

3. Companion cells in plants are associated with
a) Vessels b) Sperms c) Sieve elements d) Guard cells

4. Science, which deals with the study of ageing is known as
a) Teratology b) Gerontology c) Limnology d) Palaeontology

5. The term leptome is used for
a) Xylem b) Phloem c) Endodermis d) Pericycle

6. Grass elongates after cutting (moving) due to
a) Primary meristem b) Secondary meristem
c) Apical meristem d) Intercalary meristem

7. Which of the following would be in significant amount in xylem sap?
   a) Sugar b) Nitrates c) Phosphates d) Water

8. The secondary meristem initiates
   a) Basal growth b) Transverse growth c) Radial growth d) Vertical growth

9. Xylem fibres are made up of
   a) Sclerenchyma cells with thin walls
   b) Sclerenchyma cells with thick wall
   c) Parenchyma cells with thin wall
   d) Sclerenchyma cells with no obliteration in central lumen

10. Removal of ringwood of tissue outside the vascular cambium from the tree trunk kills it because
    a) Water cannot move up
    b) Food does not travel down and root become starved
    c) Shoot become starved
    d) Annual rings are not produced

11. Prickles
    I. don't have vascular supply
    II. are epidermal in origin
    III. help in climbing
    Select the right combination of statements from the given options
    a) I and II b) II and III c) I and III d) I, II and III

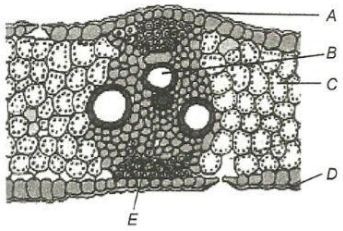
12. Which one of the following is well-developed present in hydrophytes?
    a) Aerenchyma b) Collenchyma c) Stomata d) Root system

13. In dicot stem, secondary growth is due to the activity of
    a) Apical meristem b) Lateral meristem c) Cork d) Bark

14. The meristem responsible for extra stelar secondary growth in dicot stem is
    a) Interfascicular cambium b) Intrafascicular cambium
    c) Intercalary meristem d) Phellogen

15. Casparian thickenings are found in the cells of
    a) Pericycle of the root b) Endodermis of the root
    c) Pericycle of the stem d) Endodermis of the stem

16. In the given TS of monocot leaf, identify *A* to *E*. Choose the correct option



a) A-Abaxial epidermis, B-Xylem, C-Mesophyll, D-Adaxial epidermis, E-Phloem
b) A-Abaxial epidermis, B-Phloem, C-Mesophyll, D-Adaxial epidermis, E-Xylem
c) A-Adaxial epidermis, B-Phloem, C-Mesophyll, D-Abaxial epidermis, E-Xylem
d) A-Adaxial epidermis, B-Xylem, C-Mesophyll, D-Abaxial epidermis, E-Phloem

17. Length of petiole increases due to division of
a) Apical meristem b) Lateral meristem c) Intercalary meristem d) All of these

18. Phytotron is
a) A controlled condition chamber for tissue
b) Leaf culture process
c) Special culture of plants
d) Root culture process

19. The tissue which perpetuates itself by active cell division is
a) Permanent tissue b) Ground tissue c) Meristematic tissue d) Vascular tissue

20. Amphivasal vascular bundle possess
a) Xylem around phloem
b) Phloem around xylem
c) Phloem on both sides of xylem
d) Phloem towards centre and xylem towards periphery