

Class: 11
Subject: biology
Topic: Anatomy of Flowering Plant
No. of Questions: 20
Duration: 60 Min
Maximum Marks: 60

1. In the sieve elements which one of the following is the most likely function of p-proteins
- A. Deposition of callose on sieve plates
 - B. Providing energy for active translocation
 - C. Autocatalytic enzymes
 - D. Sealing mechanism on wounding

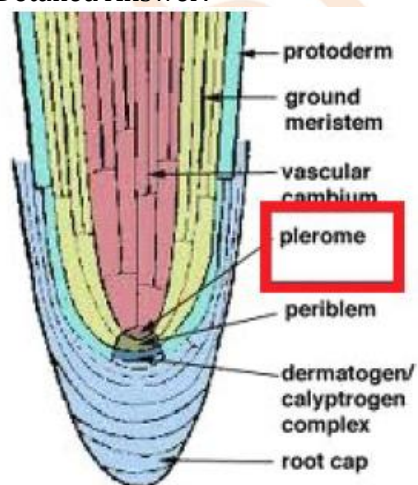
Answer: D

2. Leaves grow due to presence of
- A. Apical meristem
 - B. Diffused meristem
 - C. Intercalary meristem
 - D. Mass meristem

Answer: C

3. The central region of root apex containing less active cells is known as
- A. Periblem
 - B. Quiescent region
 - C. Plerome
 - D. Dermatogen

Detailed Answer:



Answer: B

4. Alternate name of heart wood is
- A. Duramen
 - B. Alburnum
 - C. Primary xylem
 - D. Spring wood

Answer: A

5. Secondary growth does not occur in monocots as their vascular bundles are
- A. Radial
 - B. Scattered
 - C. Enclosed by sclerenchyma
 - D. Closed

Answer: D

6. Functional xylem of a dicot tree is
- A. Sap wood
 - B. Spring wood
 - C. Autumn wood
 - D. Heart wood

Answer: A

7. Common between sclerenchyma and collenchyma is
- A. Material transport
 - B. Conduction of water and minerals
 - C. Providing buoyancy
 - D. Providing support

Answer: D

8. Motor cells take part in
- A. Guttation
 - B. Transpiration
 - C. Inrolling
 - D. All the above

Answer: C

9. Which one of the following statements pertaining to plant structure is correct?
- A. Cork lacks stomata, but lenticels carry out transpiration
 - B. Passage cells help in transfer of food from cortex to phloem
 - C. Sieve tube elements possess
 - D. The shoot apical meristem has a quiescent centre

Answer: C

10. Youngest layer of secondary xylem in wood of dicot stem is located just
- A. Outside the cambium
 - B. Inside the cambium
 - C. Outside the pith
 - D. Inside the cortex

Answer: B

11. Intercalary meristem is a derivative of
- A. Promeristem
 - B. Lateral meristem
 - C. Secondary meristem
 - D. Primary meristem

Answer: D

12. Cork tissue arises from
- A. Periderm
 - B. Phellogen
 - C. Phelloderm
 - D. Phellem

Answer: B

13. The inner, darker and harder portion of secondary xylem that cannot conduct water in an older dicot stem, is called
- A. Alburnum
 - B. Bast
 - C. Wood
 - D. Duramen

Answer: D

14. Meristematic tissues are found in
- A. Only stems of plants
 - B. Only roots of plants
 - C. Both roots and stems
 - D. In all growing tips of plant body

Answer: D

15. Monocot stem has
- A. Bicollateral closed vascular bundles
 - B. Bicollateral open vascular bundles
 - C. Collateral open vascular bundles

D. Collateral closed vascular bundles

Answer: D

16. Simple tissues are
- A. Parenchyma, xylem and collenchyma
 - B. Parenchyma, collenchyma and sclerenchyma
 - C. Parenchyma, xylem and phloem
 - D. Parenchyma, xylem and sclerenchyma

Answer: B

17. Passage cells occur in
- A. Epidermis
 - B. Cortex
 - C. Endodermis
 - D. Pericycle

Answer: C

18. In monocot stem the pericycle is
- A. Indistinguishable
 - B. One layered
 - C. Two layered
 - D. Multilayered

Answer: A

19. Monocot/grass leaves grow by
- A. Lateral meristem
 - B. Intercalary meristem
 - C. Apical meristem
 - D. Secondary meristem

Answer: B

20. Meristematic tissues are characterised by
- A. Lignified wall
 - B. Large
 - C. Capacity to divide
 - D. Absence of cell wall

Answer: C