

Plant Anatomy and development Biology

MCQ

- 1) Collenchymatous hypodermis is characteristics of
 - (a) Hydrophytes
 - (b) Monocot and dicot stem
 - (c) Monocot stem
 - (d) Dicot stem

- 2) The lacunae in the vascular bundles of monocot stem is
 - (a) Metaxylem
 - (b) A mucilage canal
 - (c) Lysigenous water cavity
 - (d) A large sized protoxylem

- 3) _____ is a protective outermost single layer of parenchymatous cells without intercellular spaces
 - (a) Epidermis
 - (b) Hypodermis
 - (c) Collenchyma
 - (d) Cortex

- 4) Dicot root vascular bundle is
 - a) Conjoint, collateral, open and endarch
 - b) Conjoint, collateral, closed and endarch
 - c) Conjoint, collateral, exarch
 - d) All the above

- 5) The endodermal cells have thickened radial walls, which are called
 - a) Capillary action
 - b) Casparian strips
 - C) Cytoplasm
 - d) None of the above

- 6) Secondary growth occurs in dicot stem due to
 - a) Phloem
 - b) Medullary rays
 - c) Cambium

d) Xylem

7) Secondary growth occurs through

- a) Formation and division of meristematic cells
- b) Vascular region
- c) Cortical region
- d) Both b and c

8) In between the vascular bundles, radially placed parenchymatous cells constitute

- a) Medullary rays
- b) Cortex
- c) Medulla
- d) Cortical rays

9) Tissue which provides mechanical strength and flexibility to young dicot stem is present in

- a) Pith
- b) Endodermis
- c) Hypodermis
- d) Cortex

10) Interfascicular cambium in a dicot stem is formed from

- a) Pericycle cells
- b) Cortex cells
- c) Medullary ray cells
- d) Conjunctive parenchyma