

CLASS XI BIO CH:6

Set 1 – Anatomy of Flowering Plants

1. The study of internal structure of plants is called —
 - A) Morphology
 - B) Anatomy
 - C) Histology
 - D) Cytology
2. The term “Anatomy” was coined by —
 - A) Grew
 - B) Malpighi
 - C) Linnaeus
 - D) Hooke
3. The branch of botany dealing with tissues is called —
 - A) Histology
 - B) Cytology
 - C) Morphology
 - D) Embryology
4. The study of different kinds of plant tissues was first done by —
 - A) Nehemiah Grew
 - B) Marcello Malpighi
 - C) Both A and B
 - D) Robert Brown
5. Tissue is defined as —
 - A) Group of similar cells performing a specific function
 - B) Group of different cells performing different functions
 - C) Group of organs performing same function
 - D) A single cell
6. Simple permanent tissues are made up of —
 - A) One type of cell
 - B) Two types of cells
 - C) Three types of cells
 - D) Different types of cells
7. Parenchyma, collenchyma and sclerenchyma are —
 - A) Simple permanent tissues
 - B) Complex permanent tissues
 - C) Meristematic tissues
 - D) Secretory tissues
8. The meristematic tissue responsible for increase in length is —
 - A) Apical meristem
 - B) Lateral meristem

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- C) Intercalary meristem
- D) Secondary meristem

9. The meristematic tissue responsible for increase in girth is —

- A) Lateral meristem
- B) Apical meristem
- C) Intercalary meristem
- D) Primary meristem

10. Intercalary meristem occurs —

- A) At the base of leaves or internodes
- B) At the apex of stem
- C) At the tip of root
- D) On surface of stem

11. The cells of meristematic tissue are —

- A) Thin-walled, living, actively dividing
- B) Thick-walled and dead
- C) Elongated with intercellular spaces
- D) Dead and lignified

12. Permanent tissues develop from —

- A) Meristematic tissues
- B) Ground tissues
- C) Protective tissues
- D) Secondary tissues

13. Parenchyma cells are —

- A) Living and thin-walled
- B) Dead and lignified
- C) Thick-walled and dead
- D) Dead with pits

14. Function of parenchyma is —

- A) Storage, photosynthesis, secretion
- B) Transport
- C) Mechanical support only
- D) Protection

15. Chlorenchyma is —

- A) Parenchyma containing chloroplasts
- B) Collenchyma with chloroplasts
- C) Sclerenchyma with chloroplasts
- D) None

16. Collenchyma provides —

- A) Mechanical support and elasticity
- B) Conduction
- C) Storage
- D) Photosynthesis

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17. Collenchyma is found in —

- A) Young stems and petioles
- B) Xylem
- C) Phloem
- D) Roots

18. Sclerenchyma cells are —

- A) Dead and lignified
- B) Living and thick-walled
- C) Living with chloroplasts
- D) Thin-walled and elastic

19. Sclerenchyma fibres are —

- A) Elongated, tapering and dead
- B) Round and living
- C) Irregular and parenchymatous
- D) None

20. Stone cells or sclereids are found in —

- A) Pulp of pear
- B) Mango seed
- C) Coconut
- D) All of these

21. Complex permanent tissues are —

- A) Xylem and Phloem
- B) Parenchyma and Collenchyma
- C) Cambium and Cork
- D) Cortex and Pith

22. Xylem is responsible for transport of —

- A) Water and minerals
- B) Food
- C) Hormones
- D) Gases

23. Phloem is responsible for transport of —

- A) Food
- B) Water
- C) Minerals
- D) Hormones

24. Xylem consists of —

- A) Tracheids, vessels, xylem parenchyma and xylem fibres
- B) Sieve tubes and companion cells
- C) Vessels only
- D) Parenchyma and collenchyma

25. Phloem consists of —

- A) Sieve tubes, companion cells, phloem parenchyma, phloem fibres

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- B) Tracheids and vessels
- C) Xylem fibres
- D) Collenchyma

26. Xylem elements with thick lignified walls are —

- A) Tracheids and vessels
- B) Parenchyma and fibres
- C) Phloem cells
- D) Collenchyma

27. The only living component of xylem is —

- A) Xylem parenchyma
- B) Vessels
- C) Tracheids
- D) Xylem fibres

28. The only dead element in phloem is —

- A) Phloem fibres
- B) Sieve tube
- C) Companion cells
- D) Parenchyma

29. Companion cells are found only in —

- A) Angiosperms
- B) Gymnosperms
- C) Pteridophytes
- D) Bryophytes

30. The vascular bundle having xylem and phloem on same radius is called —

- A) Conjoint
- B) Radial
- C) Collateral
- D) Bicollateral

31. Vascular bundles in roots are —

- A) Radial
- B) Conjoint
- C) Collateral
- D) Bicollateral

32. Vascular bundles in stems are —

- A) Conjoint and collateral
- B) Radial
- C) Concentric
- D) Scattered

33. The vascular bundles in dicot stems are —

- A) Open and collateral
- B) Closed and collateral

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- C) Radial
- D) Concentric

34. The vascular bundles in monocot stems are —

- A) Closed and scattered
- B) Open and arranged in a ring
- C) Radial
- D) Concentric

35. The outermost layer of stem or root is —

- A) Epidermis
- B) Cortex
- C) Endodermis
- D) Pericycle

36. Cuticle is secreted by —

- A) Epidermal cells
- B) Cortex
- C) Phloem
- D) Xylem

37. Guard cells are found in —

- A) Stomata
- B) Trichomes
- C) Root hairs
- D) Cork

38. Root hairs are extension of —

- A) Epidermal cells
- B) Cortex
- C) Pericycle
- D) Endodermis

39. Endodermis is also called —

- A) Starch sheath
- B) Pith
- C) Cortex
- D) Epiblema

40. Casparian strips are made up of —

- A) Suberin and lignin
- B) Cutin and cellulose
- C) Pectin
- D) Chitin

41. Pericycle gives rise to —

- A) Lateral roots
- B) Endodermis
- C) Cortex
- D) Xylem

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42. Pith is made up of —

- A) Parenchyma cells
- B) Collenchyma cells
- C) Sclerenchyma cells
- D) Xylem cells

43. Xylem and phloem together form —

- A) Vascular bundle
- B) Ground tissue
- C) Epidermis
- D) Cortex

44. Cambium helps in —

- A) Secondary growth
- B) Primary growth
- C) Photosynthesis
- D) Protection

45. Cork cells are dead because —

- A) They are filled with suberin
- B) They contain lignin
- C) They have chloroplast
- D) They have thin walls

46. Lenticels help in —

- A) Gaseous exchange
- B) Water absorption
- C) Transpiration
- D) Photosynthesis

47. Secondary growth occurs in —

- A) Dicot stem and root
- B) Monocot stem
- C) Monocot root
- D) Leaves

48. Vascular cambium in dicot stem is —

- A) Partly primary and partly secondary
- B) Entirely primary
- C) Entirely secondary
- D) Apical

49. Wood is formed by —

- A) Secondary xylem
- B) Secondary phloem
- C) Cork
- D) Pith

50. Annual rings are formed due to —

- A) Activity of vascular cambium

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- B) Cork cambium
 - C) Apical meristem
 - D) Pericycle
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Answer Key – Set 1

1-B, 2-B, 3-A, 4-C, 5-A, 6-A, 7-A, 8-A, 9-A, 10-A,
11-A, 12-A, 13-A, 14-A, 15-A, 16-A, 17-A, 18-A, 19-A, 20-D,
21-A, 22-A, 23-A, 24-A, 25-A, 26-A, 27-A, 28-A, 29-A, 30-A,
31-A, 32-A, 33-A, 34-A, 35-A, 36-A, 37-A, 38-A, 39-A, 40-A,
41-A, 42-A, 43-A, 44-A, 45-A, 46-A, 47-A, 48-A, 49-A, 50-A.

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