

- Q1. Name the tissues involved in linear and lateral growth in plants.
- Q2. What makes the pulp of pear gritty?
- Q3. The cross section of a plant material shows the following features under the microscope vascular bundles are radially arranged and there are four strands of xylem, showing exarch condition, which part of plant shows the above anatomy?
- Q4. What use are phloem fibers put to?
- Q5. Name the type of plant tissue that has thin walled cells with 12 –14 sides and retain the ability of division at maturity.
- Q6. What are bast fibres?
- Q7. In the absence of a nucleus, how are the functions of sieve tube maintained?
- Q8. What are subsidiary cells?
- Q9. Give the term for the type of tissue found in (i) store starch in potato (ii) form the shell in nuts
- Q10. What is the difference between fibers and sclereids in plants histology?
- Q11. Why are annual rings comparatively well marked in plants growth in hilly areas than those in coastal areas?
- Q12. What are medullary rays? What is their function?
- Q13. Answer the following with reference to the anatomy of dicot stem:-
- (i) Where exactly are the cambial cells located in the vascular bundle?
 - (ii) What is the name given to such a bundle?
 - (iii) How are xylem vessels arranged?
 - (iv) What type of cells constitutes the pith?
- Q14. Answer the following with reference to the anatomy of dicot root:-
- (i) Where is pericycle located?
 - (ii) How are xylem vessels arranged?
 - (iii) What do you call such an arrangement?
 - (iv) Which type of cells constitutes the cortex?
- Q15. Answer the following with reference to the anatomy of monocot stem:-
- (i) How are the vascular bundles arranged?
 - (ii) How are the xylem vessel arranged in each bundle?
 - (iii) What do you call such an arrangement?
 - (iv) Vascular bundles are closed ones. What type of tissues is lacking in them?