

131. (4) It is formed due to dedifferentiation of parenchyma of medullary rays.
132. (1) Secondary phloem arises due to activity of vascular cambium.
133. (2) Vascular bundles in dicot leaves are scattered, conjoint collateral, closed as they do not require secondary growth.
134. (4)
135. (4) Also called cork cambium, which cuts off or produces cork cells towards outer side which later on become suberised.
136. (1) Collenchyma differs from parenchyma in possessing thick cell wall having deposition of pectin at the corners. While → Sclerenchymatous cell lack protoplasm → Both parenchyma and collenchyma when contain chloroplast then known as Chlorenchyma → Collenchyma and Parenchyma both are simple permanent tissue which lose their capacity to divide hence, not meristematic.
137. (1) Epidermal tissue system includes → Epidermis, stomata, lenticels, trichomes While ground tissue system includes all tissues excluding vascular tissue system and epidermal tissue system. Vascular tissue system includes xylem and phloem.
138. (2) Pith is absent or poorly developed in dicot root.
139. (4) Cells of conjunctive tissue, just below phloem and cells of pericycle, just outside protoxylem in dicot root forms vascular cambium.
140. (2)