

131. All given tissues are formed as a result of redifferentiation process, except
(1) Phellem (2) Phelloderm
(3) Secondary xylem (4) Interfascicular cambium
132. Select wrong statement regarding secondary phloem
(1) Arise due to activity of procambium (2) Occurs during secondary growth
(3) No distinction between protophloem and metaphloem
(4) Secondary permanent tissue
133. Vascular bundles in dicot leaves are
(1) Scattered, conjoint, collateral, open (2) Scattered, conjoint, collateral, closed
(3) Scattered, conjoint, collateral, open (4) Ringed, conjoint, collateral, closed
134. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of
(1) Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius
(2) Open vascular bundles
(3) Scattered vascular bundles
(4) Vasculature without cambium
135. The common bottle cork is a product of
(1) Xylem (2) Vascular cambium (3) Dermatogen (4) Phellogen

SECTION-B

136. Collenchyma differs from parenchyma in
(1) Possessing thick cell wall (2) Lacking protoplasm
(3) Containing chloroplasts usually (4) Being meristematic
137. Stomata are the component of
(1) Epidermal tissue system (2) Ground tissue system
(3) Conducting tissue system (4) Vascular tissue system
138. In which of the following characters, a monocot root differs from a dicot root?
(1) Radial vascular bundles
(2) Large pith
(3) Conjunctive tissue in between xylem and phloem
(4) Single layered endodermis
139. Vascular cambium of dicot root is purely secondary in origin and arise from
(1) Cells of conjuctive parenchyma just below phloem
(2) Cells of pericycle just outside protoxylem
(3) Cells of parenchyma between xylem and phloem
(4) More than one option is correct
140. Function of companion cells is
(1) Loading of sucrose into sieve elements by passive transport
(2) Loading of sucrose into sieve elements
(3) Providing energy to sieve elements for active transport
(4) Providing water to phloem