

141. The epidermis in a dorsiventral leaf
- (a) Covers both adaxial and abaxial surfaces (b) Is not covered by cuticle
(c) Bears more stomata on the upper side (d) May even lack stomata on the upper side
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (1) (a) & (c) (2) (b) & (d) (3) (a) & (d) (4) (b) & (c)
142. During water stress, the bulliform cells
- (a) Become turgid (b) Become flaccid
(c) Make the leaves curl inwards (d) Make the leaf surface exposed
- The correct options are
- (1) (a) & (c) (2) (b) & (d) (3) (a) & (d) (4) (b) & (c)
143. Which type of arrangement of vascular bundles occurs in the roots of monocots?
- (1) Conjoint open (2) Radial (3) Conjoint closed (4) Bicollateral
144. The presence of cambium in the vascular bundles provides them the ability to
- (1) Radially transport the food (2) Form secondary tissues
(3) Prevent water loss due to transpiration (4) Conduct photosynthesis
145. The cork cambium, cork and secondary cortex are collectively called
- (1) Phellem (2) Phelloderm (3) Phellogen (4) Periderm
146. The chief water conducting elements of xylem in gymnosperms are
- (1) Tracheids (2) Vessels (3) Fibers (4) Transfusion tissue
147. Heartwood differs from sapwood in
- (1) Being susceptible to pests and pathogens
(2) Presence of rays and fibres
(3) Absence of vessels and parenchyma
(4) Having dead and non-conducting elements
148. An annual ring is formed by
- (1) Two consecutive rings of spring wood
(2) Two alternate rings of spring wood and autumn wood
(3) Two consecutive rings of autumn wood
(4) Two alternate rings of sapwood and heartwood
149. The vascular bundles in the stems of most of dicots are conjoint, collateral and open. In each of these bundles
- (1) Xylem and phloem are on the same radius with phloem towards the pith and xylem towards the pericycle without a strip of cambium between them
(2) Xylem and phloem are on the same radius with xylem situated towards the pith and phloem situated towards the pericycle and a strip of cambium separates the two
(3) Xylem completely surrounds the phloem on all sides but the two are separated by the cambium
(4) Phloem completely surrounds the xylem and a strip of cambium separates the two
150. When secondary growth is initiated in dicot stem, what will happen first?
- (1) The cells of cambium divide periclinally to form xylem mother cells
(2) Interfascicular cambium join with intrafascicular cambium
(3) Parenchymatous cells present between vascular bundles become meristematic
(4) Pith get obliterated