

(c) lignin (d) suberin

9. A long tree has several branches. The tissue that helps in the side ways conduction of water in the branches is

- (a) collenchymas (b) xylem parenchyma
(c) parenchyma (d) xylem vessels

10. If the tip of sugarcane plant is removed from the field, even then it keeps on growing in length. It is due to the presence of

- (a) cambium (b) apical meristem
(c) lateral meristem (d) intercalary meristem

11 A nail is inserted in the trunk of a tree at a height of 1 metre from the ground level. After 3 years the nail will

- (a) move downwards (b) move upwards
(c) remain at the same position (d) move sideways

12.. Parenchyma cells are

- (a) relatively unspecified and thin walled (b) thick walled and specialised
(c) lignified (d) none of these

13. Flexibility in plants is due to

- (a) collenchymas (b) sclerenchyma
(c) parenchyma (d) chlorenchyma

14. Cork cells are made impervious to water and gases by the presence of

- (a) cellulose (b) lipids
(c) suberin (d) lignin

15. Survival of plants in terrestrial environment has been made possible by the presence of

- (a) intercalary meristem (b) conducting tissue
(c) apical meristem (d) parenchymatous tissue

16.The water conducting tissue generally present in gymnosperm is

- (a) vessels (b) sieve tube
(c) tracheids (d) xylem fibres

17.Xylem and phloem are examples of

- (a) epidermal cells
- (b) Simple tissue
- (c) Protective tissue
- (d) Complex tissue.

18. Sieve tubes and companion cells are present in

- (a) Xylem
- (b) Phloem
- (c) cork
- (d) Cambium

19. Which of the following does not lose their nucleus at maturity?

- (a) Companion cells
- (b) Red blood cells
- (c) Vessel
- (d) Sieve tube cells

II. Match the column (A) with the column (B)

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Parenchyma | (i) Thin walled, packing cells |
| (b) Photosynthesis | (ii) Carbon fixation |
| (c) Aerenchyma | (iii) Localized thickenings |
| (d) Collenchyma | (iv) Buoyancy |
| (e) Permanent tissue | (v) Sclerenchyma |

III. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Cork cells possess _____ on their walls that makes it impervious to gases and water.
- (b) _____ have tubular cells with perforated walls and are living in nature
- (c) Bone possesses a hard matrix composed of _____ and _____.
- (d) _____ are forms of complex tissue.
- (e) _____ have guard cells.
- (f) Cells of cork contain a chemical called _____
- (g) Husk of coconut is made of _____ tissue.
- (h) _____ gives flexibility in plants.
- (i) _____ and _____ are both conducting tissues.
- (j) Xylem transports _____ and _____ from soil.
- (k) Phloem transport _____ from _____ to other parts of the plant

IV. Identify the type of tissue in the following: bark of tree, vascular bundle.

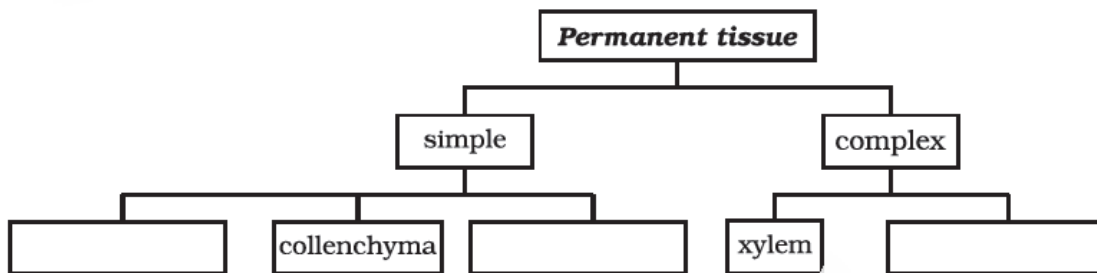
V. Give reasons for

- (a) Meristematic cells have a prominent nucleus and dense cytoplasm but they lack vacuole.
- (b) Intercellular spaces are absent in sclerenchymatous tissues.

- (c) We get a crunchy and granular feeling, when we chew pear fruit.
- (d) Branches of a tree move and bend freely in high wind velocity.
- (e) It is difficult to pull out the husk of a coconut tree.

V.

15. Complete the following chart:



VI Answer the following Questions in brief:

1. If a potted plant is covered with a glass jar, water vapours appear on the wall of glass jar. Explain why?
2. Which structure protects the plant body against the invasion of parasites?
3. Water hyacinth float on water surface. Explain
4. Why is epidermis important for the plants?
5. Differentiate between sclerenchyma and parenchyma tissues.

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