

## Anatomy- Ecology

**1. Most of the plant body is filled with**

1. Parenchyma                      2. Ground tissue system      3. Air                      4. Dividing tissue

**2. Assertion (A): All lateral meristems are primary**

**Reason(R): They develop from embryonic stage.**

- 1) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
2) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
3) A is true, R is false  
4) A is false, R is true.

**3. Endodermis is part of**

1. Ground tissue system                      2. Epidermal tissue system  
3. Vascular tissue system                      4. It is not part of any tissue system.

**4. Normal secondary growth is seen**

- A. Dicot stem      B. Monocot stem      C. Dicot root      D. Monocot root      E. Gymnosperms  
1. A & B                      2. A & C                      3. A, C & E                      4. B, D & E

**5. Major function of stomata is**

- I. Respiratory oxygen intake                      II. Respiratory CO<sub>2</sub> release.  
III. Loss of water in the form of vapour.      IV. Absorption of water in the form of vapour.  
1. I & II                      2. II & III                      3. I, II & III                      4. I, II, III & IV

**6. Large vacuoles in the cells are present in**

1. Parenchyma                      2. Aerenchyma  
3. Meristematic cells                      4. Both parenchyma and aerenchyma

**7. Tissues used in transportation in plants**

1. Xylem                      2. Phloem                      3. Sclerenchyma                      4. Vascular tissue

**8. Hypodermis in monocots is made up of**

1. Parenchyma      2. Collenchymas      3. Sclerenchyma      4. Chlorenchyma

**9. Arrangement of the following tissues centrifugally in an aerial stem undergoing secondary growth is**

- A. Medulla      B. Cortex      C. Vascular cambium      D. Phellum      E. Primary phloem  
1. D B E C A                      2. A C E B D                      3. A C B E D                      4. A B C E D

- 10. True statement regarding vascular cambium is**
- I. It is both primary and secondary**  
**II. It cuts off cells towards inside and outside**  
**III. Activity of vascular cambium depends on environment**  
**IV. Vascular cambium in stems develop from pericycle.**
1. I & II                      2. II & III                      3. I, II & III                      4. I & IV
- 11. Bulliform cells in leaf help in**
1. Rolling of the leaf      2. Excretion      3. Mechanical support      4. Water conduction
- 12. Section cutting is hard in case of**
1. Primary dicot stem    2. Primary monocot stem    3. Primary dicot root    4. Monocot root.
- 13. Hairs on the epidermis help in**
1. Increase the rate of transpiration                      2. Protect the leaf from pathogens  
 3. Increase the surface area for respiration                      4. Participation in photosynthesis
- 14. Endarch xylem is present in**
- A. Dicot stem                      B. Monocot stem      C. Monocot leaf                      D. Dicot leaf
1. A & B                      2. B & C                      3. C & D                      4. A, B, C & D
- 15. Increase in the diameter of the stem is due to the activity of**
1. Apical meristems                      2. Intercalary meristems  
 3. Primary lateral meristems                      4. All lateral meristems
- 16. Assertion (A): Periderm is partly living and partly dead.**  
**Reason(R): Lenticels in periderm helps in respiration**
- 1) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 2) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 3) A is true, R is false  
 4) A is false, R is true.
- 17. In bicollateral vascular bundles**
1. Xylem is completely surrounded by phloem  
 2. Phloem is completely surrounded by xylem  
 3. Xylem is sandwiched between phloem  
 4. Phloem is sandwiched between xylem
- 18. In monocot stems stele is**
1. Protostele                      2. Eustele                      3. Atactostele                      4. Stele is absent

**19. Collenchyma is absent**

1. All underground roots    2. All aerial roots    3. Dicot stems    4. Monocot leaves.

**20. Sclereids are present in**

1. Endosperm of coconut    2. Pulp of guava  
3. Leaves of *Hydrilla*    4. Stem of *Helianthus*

**21. *Victoria regia* is**

1. Free floating hydrophyte    2. Hydrophyte with free floating leaves  
3. Amphibious plant    4. Submerged suspended hydrophyte

**22. In *Opuntia* water requirements are met by**

1. Succulent stem    2. Succulent leaf    3. Succulent root    4. Extensive root

**23. In the four levels of biological organizations which organization shows maximum competition among the members?**

1. Organism    2. Population    3. Community    4. Biome

**24. Pioneer species is**

1. The species that appears last in the succession.  
2. The species that invade a bare area.  
3. First replaces species in a succession  
4. The species that is seen through the succession.

**25. Human intervention during the succession may result in**

- A. One seral stage can convert into earlier seral stage.  
B. New conditions may encourage new species.  
C. Succession move very fast and reaches climax.  
D. Conditions for primary succession develop

1. A & B    2. B & C    3. C & D    4. D & A

**26. Botanical Gardens helping in education is a kind of**

1. Supporting services    2. Provisioning services  
3. Regulating services    4. Cultural services

**27. Reducing the use of pesticides in and around the house is a measure**

1. To encourage pollinator    2. To protect pollinator  
3. To regulate pollinator    4. To eliminate pollinator

**28. The amount of polysaccharide produced by the plants with 180 grams of glucose is**

- 1) 1.63 grams    2. 108 grams    3) 162 grams    4) 264 grams

29. **Oxygen content of the water is enriched by**  
1. Submerged plants      2. Free floating plants      3. Wind      4. Temperature
30. **Climax community in Hydrarch and Xerarch respectively is**  
1. Marshes, Forest    2. Forest, Forest      3. Forest , Grass land      4. Grass land, Forest
31. **Wrong statement regarding xerophytes**  
1. Thick cuticle      2. Multiple epidermis      3. Green epidermis    4. Stunted stem
32. **Assertion (A): *Tribulus* is a xerophytes**  
**Reason(R): *Tribulus* Life span is very short**  
1) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
2) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
3) A is true, R is false  
4) A is false, R is true.
33. **Cuticle is totally absent in**  
1. Desert plants      2. All water plants    3. Succulent plants    4. Submerged plants
34. **Example for amphibious plant is**  
1. *Lemna*      2. *Sagittaria*      3. *Utricularia*      4. *Pistia*
35. **Long, slender and flexible stems are a characteristic feature of**  
1. Mesophytes      2. Hydrophytes  
3. Xerophytes      4. Hydrophytes and Xerophytes
36. **Generally roots are poorly developed in Hydrophytes. Well developed roots in a Hydrophyte is seen in**  
1. *Hydrilla*      2. *Utricularia*      3. *Wolffia*      4. *Pistia*
37. **Extensively distributed plants on the land are**  
1. Mesophytes      2. Succulents      3. Ephemerals      4. Phytoplankton
38. **Xylem cavity is present in the stems of**  
1. *Nymphaea*      2. *Hydrilla*      3. Monocot plants      4. *Limnophila*
39. **Different biome formation on the earth is due to**  
1. Temperature      2. Light      3. Rain      4. All the above
40. ***Vallisneria* can be categorized as**  
1. Free floating hydrophyte      2. Amphibious plant  
3. Submerged rooted hydrophyte      4. Rooted hydrophyte with floating leaves.

**Anatomy , Ecology –Key**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	4	1	2	3	1	4	3	2	3	1	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	1	2
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
2	1	2	2	1	4	2	3	1	2	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	2	4	3

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