

Anatomy Of Flowering Plants

CHAPTER-6

EXERCISES

1. State the location and function of different types of meristems.
2. Cork cambium forms tissues that form the cork. Do you agree with this statement? Explain.
- * 3. Explain the process of secondary growth in the stems of woody angiosperms with the help of schematic diagrams. What is its significance?
- * 4. Draw illustrations to bring out the anatomical difference between
 - (a) Monocot root and Dicot root
 - (b) Monocot stem and Dicot stem
5. Cut a transverse section of young stem of a plant from your school garden and observe it under the microscope. How would you ascertain whether it is a monocot stem or a dicot stem? Give reasons.
6. The transverse section of a plant material shows the following anatomical features - (a) the vascular bundles are conjoint, scattered and surrounded by a sclerenchymatous bundle sheaths. (b) phloem parenchyma is absent. What will you identify it as?
- * 7. Why are xylem and phloem called complex tissues?
- * 8. What is stomatal apparatus? Explain the structure of stomata with a labelled diagram.
- * 9. Name the three basic tissue systems in the flowering plants. Give the tissue names under each system.
10. How is the study of plant anatomy useful to us?
- * 11. What is periderm? How does periderm formation take place in the dicot stems?
- * 12. Describe the internal structure of a dorsiventral leaf with the help of labelled diagrams.