

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
III SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT I EXAMINATIONS
BOTANY QUESTION BANK
SUB: PLANT ANATOMY & EMBRYOLOGY

I. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who coined the term 'Meristem' (A)
a) C. Nageli b) Hofmeister c) Schmidt d) Newman
2. Apical cell theory was proposed by (A)
a) Hofmeister b) Schmidt c) Newman d) Scheupp
3. Histogen theory was proposed by (A)
a) Hanstein b) C. Nageli c) Buvat d) Schmidt
4. Who proposed korper kappe theory (B)
a)Schmidt b) Schuepp c) Newman d) Buvat
5. A group of cells which have lost their power of division are called as (D)
a) Simple b)Complex c) Special d) permanent tissue
6. A permanent tissue having only one kind of cells is called (B)
a) Complex b) Simple c) Meristematic d)Special
7. Which of the following tissue is called dead tissue (C)
a) Parenchyma b) Collenchyma c) Sclerenchyma d) Aerenchyma
8. Which is the outer protective layer which covers all the parts of the plant body (A)
a) Epidermis b) Cortex c) Stele d)Xylem
9. Numerous pores found on the epidermis of aerial parts are called (A)
a) Stomata b) Cuticle c) Epidermis d)Trichomes
10. The components of phloem are (D)
a) Sieve elements b)Companion cells c) Phloem fibres & Parenchyma d) All of the above
11. Sap wood is also called as (B)
a) Duramen b) Albunum c) Spring wood d) Autumn wood
12. Heart wood is also called as (B)
a) Albunum b) Duramen c) Autumn wood d) Spring wood
13. Macro sclereids are (A)
a) Elongated cells b) Bone shaped c) Star shaped d) Hair like Structures
14. The scientific name of teak is (B)
a) Dalbergia latifolia b) Tectona grandis c)Pterocarpus santalinus d) Terminalia tomentosa
15. The scientific name of Rosewood is (C)
a) Terminalia b) Pterocarpus santalinus c) Dalbergia latifolia d) Tectona grandis

16. The family of teak is (A)
 a) Verbenaceae b) Fabaceae c) Combretaceae d) Asclepiadaceae
17. The wood, which is used for commercial purpose (D)
 a) Early wood b) Latewood c) Sapwood d) Heart wood
18. Which plant is regarded as Herbal Indian doctor (B)
 a) Nalla Maddi b) Neem c) Teak d) Rosewood
19. Plants which grow in optimum conditions are called (B)
 a) Hydrophytes b) Mesophytes c) Xerophytes d) None of the above
20. Digestive Glands are seen in (D)
 a) Nepenthes b) Drosera c) Pinguicula d) All

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

11. Group of cells is called as tissue
12. The tissues which have the capacity of cell division are called as Meristem
13. Protoderm is the outermost layer & forms Epidermis
14. Plerome gives rise to Vascular Bundles
15. In korper kappe theory, korper means body
16. Tunica corpus theory resembles with Mantle core theory
17. In parenchyma, & Collenchyma, the cell wall is made of Cellulose
18. In sclerenchyma, the cell wall is made of Lignin
19. Fibers present in the xylem are called xylary fibers
20. Fibers present outside the xylem are called Extra xylary fibers
21. Xylem & Phloem are complex tissues
22. The first formed xylem is called Protoxylem
23. The second formed phloem is called Metaphloem
24. In India Neem tree is regarded as sacred plant
25. The Scientific name of Beet root is Beta Vulgaris
26. The Scientific name of sweet potato is Ipomea batatus
27. Lenticels are Lens Shaped pores in the cork
28. The age of the plant can be estimated by Annual rings
29. Secondary growth is defined as increase in thickness

30. Astomata means absence of Stomata

III. Short Answers.

1. What is Apical meristem

A. Apical meristem is present at the growing points of stem & roots

2. What are the meristems based on plane of cell Division

A. Plate Meristem

Rib Meristem

Mass Meristem

3. What is Aerenchyma

A. Parenchyma storing air in its intercellular spaces.

4. What is sclerenchyma

A. Sclerenchyma is a mechanical tissue which provides mechanical support to the plant

5. Which is the food conducting tissue

A. Phloem

6. What are the components of xylem

A. Vessels, tracheids, fibers, parenchyma

7. What is Amphi stomata

A. The stomata are present in both the upper & lower epidermis

8. What are the parts of stomata

A. Stomatal pore, Guard cells & subsidiary cells

9. What is cambium

A. Cambium is a type of meristematic tissue which produce new cells for growth of the plant

10. What are the types of vascular rays

A. Fusiform initials

Ray Initials

IV. Assignment.