Pragati Tissue Practice sheet -1

VERY SHORT ANSWER Question (1 Mark)

1. Name the tissue which is present at the growing tips of stem and roots.
Ans: apical meristem

2. What do you mean by parenchyma?

Ans: parenchyma is a kind of Simple permanent tissues provides turgidity to cells and store food and excretory substances.

3. Name the tissue which allows easy bending in various parts of a plant.

Ans: Collenchyma is a kind of Simple permanent tissues Provides flexibility to plant parts which allows easy bending in various parts of a plant.

4. Which structure protects the plant body against the invasion of parasites?

Ans: The dermal tissue of plants and hard cuticle covering protect the plant body from invasion of parasites and other harmful agents.

5. Where is intercalary meristem found?

Ans: These are present at the base of leaf & internode region

6. Name the enucleate thin walled plant cells with perforated end walls.

Ans: sieve r tubes [The end walls of sieve tube cells of phloem tissue are perforated by numerous pores are called as sieve plates or tubes]

7. Based on ability to divide, how many types of plant tissues are found?

Ans: Apical meristem, Intercalary meristem, Lateral meristem:

8. Name the tissue present at the growing tips of root and stem.

Ans: Apical meristem

9. What is the function of xylem?

Ans: Xylem is a kind of conductive tissue that moving water from the roots through the stems to the leaves.

10. Name the tissues which make up the husk of coconut

Ans: Sclerenchyma

11. What is lignin.

Ans: Lignin is a complex polymer that is present in Schlerenchymatic tissues. Lignin is water proof material.

12. What do you mean by differentiation?

Ans: The cells of permanent tissue loose the capacity to divide and attain a permanent shape, size and function.

13. Who coins term tissue? What is histology?

Ans: Term tissue was coined by Bichat. Branch of biology deals with the study of tissue is called Histology .

14. How are simple tissues different from complex tissues in plant?

Ans .The simple tissues are made of one type of cells and complex tissues are made of one or more types of cells.

15. Which type of plant tissue is an active site of cell division?

Ans .Meristematic Tissue.

16. Meristematic tissue is responsible for the growth of the plant. Which type of meristematic tissue is responsible for the increase in girth of the plant?

Ans .Lateral meristem is found on the outer walls of the stem and root of the plant.

17. Which type of permanent tissue does carrot contain?

Ans . Parenchyma. Parenchyma is the type of plant tissue that stores food. So, carrot and all other fruits and vegetables contain parenchyma tissue.

18. Which type of permanent tissue help the aquatic plants to float?

Ans .Aerenchyma is that type of parenchyma tissue that contains air cavities which help the aquatic plants to float.

19.Which type of parenchyma contains chlorophyll?

Ans . Chlorenchyma.

20. Which substance is responsible for thickening of sclerenchyma walls?

Ans . Lignin. Lignin gives mechanical strength to the cell wall of sclerenchymatous cells.

Suberin is present in the bark of a tree and makes the cells impervious to water and gases. Pectin is a polysaccharide. Cutin is a waxy polymer.

21. Epidermis in desert plants has a thin waxy coating of a chemical substance. Name the chemical.

Ans .Cutin. Cutin is a waxy polymer. Its waterproof quality limits the water loss in desert plants.

22. Which are the tubular structures present in xylem?

Ans .Tracheids and vessels help in conduction of water and minerals in the plants..

23. Name the part of phloem with perforated walls.

Sieve tubes. of Phloem tissues are responsible for conduction of nutrients. Sieve tubes have perforated walls but lack a nucleus. Companion cells, phloem parenchyma and phloem fibers are other parts of phloem.

24. Name the dead part of phloem.

Ans . Fibers. Fibers give strength to the plant body and are generally non-living.

25. what are companion cells and are associated with what?

Ans: Companion cells are the specialized parenchyma cells associated with the sieve tube elements of phloem. They help in the development and function of a sieve-tube element. ompanion cells move sugars and amino acids into and out of the sieve elements.