

Chapter – 6 | Anatomy of Flowering Plants

QUIZ
PART-03

1. The epidermis of dicot stem is usually covered by —

- A. Thick bark only
- B. Thin cuticle
- C. Casparian strip
- D. Bundle sheath (B)

Explanation : Dicot stem epidermis is covered by a thin cuticle layer.

2. Hypodermis in dicot stem is made up of —

- A. Collenchyma cells
- B. Sclerenchyma cells only
- C. Guard cells
- D. Phloem parenchyma (A)

Explanation : In dicot stem, hypodermis contains collenchyma and gives mechanical support.

3. The innermost layer of cortex in dicot stem is called —

- A. Pith
- B. Pericycle
- C. Endodermis
- D. Protoxylem (C)

Explanation : Endodermis is the innermost layer of cortex.

4. Endodermis of dicot stem is also called starch sheath because —

- A. It stores water
- B. It contains starch grains
- C. It forms root hairs
- D. It transports minerals (B)

Explanation : Endodermal cells are rich in starch grains, so it is called starch sheath.

5. Vascular bundles in dicot stem are arranged —

- A. Randomly
- B. In a ring
- C. Only in the pith
- D. In parallel rows (B)

Explanation : A key feature of dicot stem is ring-like arrangement of vascular bundles.

6. Each vascular bundle in dicot stem is —

- A. Closed and radial
- B. Open, conjoint and endarch
- C. Scattered and closed
- D. Polyarch and exarch (B)

Explanation : Dicot stem vascular bundles are conjoint, open, and have endarch protoxylem.

7. Hypodermis of monocot stem is composed of —

- A. Collenchyma
- B. Parenchyma
- C. Sclerenchyma
- D. Epidermal hairs (C)

Explanation : In monocot stem, hypodermis is sclerenchymatous.

8. Vascular bundles in monocot stem are —

- A. Arranged in a ring
- B. Scattered in ground tissue
- C. Present only near epidermis
- D. Absent completely (B)

Explanation : Monocot stem has many scattered vascular bundles.

9. Which feature is absent in monocot stem?

- A. Sclerenchymatous hypodermis
- B. Scattered vascular bundles
- C. Epidermal hairs
- D. Bundle sheath (C)

Explanation : Monocot stems do not have epidermal hairs.

10. In monocot stem, vascular bundles are closed because —

- A. Cambium is absent
- B. Xylem is absent
- C. Phloem is outside cortex
- D. Pith is very large (A)

Explanation : Closed vascular bundles do not have cambium, so they cannot form secondary tissues.