

Chapter – 13 | Plant growth and Development

QUIZ
PART-01

1. Growth is defined as an irreversible increase in —
A. Only colour of an organism
B. Size, weight or volume
C. Only number of flowers
D. Only water content (B)

Explanation : Growth means a permanent and irreversible increase in size, weight, volume or dry weight.

2. Development is the sum of —
A. Germination and flowering
B. Photosynthesis and respiration
C. Growth and differentiation
D. Dormancy and senescence (C)

Explanation : Development includes both growth and differentiation.

3. The first stage of plant growth is —
A. Flowering
B. Seed germination
C. Fruit formation
D. Leaf fall (B)

Explanation : Plant growth starts with germination of seed.

4. Seeds enter dormancy when —
A. Conditions are favourable
B. Water is always excess
C. Favourable conditions are absent
D. Photosynthesis is very high (C)

Explanation : Unfavourable conditions stop germination and seeds enter suspended growth called dormancy.

5. Plant growth is generally indeterminate because of the presence of —
A. Stomata.
B. Meristematic tissues
C. Xylem vessels only
D. Fruits (B)

Explanation : Meristems keep dividing and add new cells throughout plant life.

6. Open form of growth means —
A. Growth stops after flowering
B. New cells are always added by meristems
C. Growth occurs only in fruits
D. Growth occurs without cell division (B)

Explanation : Meristem activity continuously adds new cells to the plant body.

7. Apical meristem is found at —
A. Tip of root and stem
B. Middle of mature fruit
C. Surface of bark only
D. Leaf blade only (A)

Explanation : Apical meristem is located at root and shoot tips.

8. Primary growth mainly increases plant —
A. Length
B. Sugar content
C. Flower colour
D. Seed dormancy (A)

Explanation : Apical and intercalary meristems mainly increase the length of plants.

9. Lateral meristem causes —
A. Increase in thickness
B. Seed germination only
C. Leaf fall only
D. Flower opening only (A)

Explanation : Vascular cambium and cork cambium increase girth or thickness.

10. Vascular cambium and cork cambium are examples of —
A. Apical meristem
B. Intercalary meristem
C. Lateral meristem
D. Permanent tissue only (C)

Explanation : These meristems are responsible for secondary growth.