

Chapter – 6 | Anatomy of Flowering Plants**QUIZ
PART-01**

1. Plant anatomy mainly deals with the study of —

- A. External shape of flowers
- B. Internal structure of plants
- C. Classification of animals
- D. Chemical nature of soil (B)

Explanation : Anatomy is the study of the internal structure of plants.

2. Which tissue system forms the outermost covering of the plant body?

- A. Vascular tissue system
- B. Ground tissue system
- C. Epidermal tissue system
- D. Meristematic tissue system (C)

Explanation : The epidermal tissue system forms the outer protective covering and includes epidermal cells, stomata, trichomes, and root hairs.

3. The main function of the cuticle on the epidermis is to —

- A. Absorb minerals
- B. Prevent water loss
- C. Transport food
- D. Form vascular bundles (B)

Explanation : The cuticle is a waxy layer on the epidermis that reduces water loss.

4. Cuticle is absent in —

- A. Leaves
- B. Stems
- C. Roots
- D. Flowers (C)

Explanation : According to the PPT, cuticle is absent in roots.

5. Stomata help in —

- A. Only absorption of water
- B. Only storage of food
- C. Transpiration and gas exchange
- D. Formation of root hairs (C)

Explanation : Stomata regulate transpiration and exchange of gases.

6. Guard cells in grasses are generally —

- A. Dumbbell-shaped
- B. Circular
- C. Star-shaped
- D. Spiral-shaped (A)

Explanation : In grass, guard cells are dumbbell-shaped, while in many other plants they are bean-shaped.

7. Stomatal apparatus is formed by —

- A. Xylem, phloem and cambium
- B. Stomatal pore, guard cells and subsidiary cells
- C. Cortex, pith and pericycle
- D. Root hairs, trichomes and cuticle (B)

Explanation : These three together form the stomatal apparatus.

8. Root hairs mainly help in the absorption of —

- A. Oxygen and carbon dioxide
- B. Water and minerals
- C. Starch and glucose
- D. Xylem and phloem (B)

Explanation : Root hairs increase surface area and help absorb water and minerals from soil.

9. Which vascular bundle has cambium and can form secondary tissues?

- A. Closed vascular bundle
- B. Radial vascular bundle
- C. Open vascular bundle
- D. Scattered vascular bundle (C)

Explanation : Open vascular bundles have cambium and can form secondary xylem and phloem.

10. In radial vascular bundles, xylem and phloem are arranged —

- A. On the same radius
- B. In alternate manner along different radii
- C. Only in the centre
- D. Randomly in ground tissue (B)

Explanation : Radial bundles have xylem and phloem arranged alternately, commonly seen in roots.