

# Anatomy Of Flowering Plants QUESTION BANK

ANATOMY OF FLOWERING PLANTS QUESTION BANK FOR NEET AND AIIMS. PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION(AIPMT, NEET), LAST 18 YEARS, QUESTION BOOK FOR MCQ PRACTICE

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***MCQ:-***

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***Q1) Root hairs develop from the region of (NEET 2017)***

Maturation  
Elongation  
Root cap  
Meristematic activity

Answer- Meristematic activity

***Q2) Identify the wrong statement in context of heartwood. (NEET 2017)***

Organic compounds are deposited in it  
It is highly durable  
It conducts water & minerals efficiently  
It comprises dead elements with highly lignified walls

Answer-It conducts water & minerals efficiently

**Q3) Which of the following is made up of dead cells? (NEET 2017)**

Xylem parenchyma  
Collenchyma  
Phellem  
Phloem

Answer- Phellem

**Q4) The vascular cambium normal gives rise to (NEET 2017)**

Phelloderm  
Primary phloem  
Secondary xylem  
Periderm

Answer- Secondary xylem

**Q5) Specialised epidermal cells surrounding the guard cells are called (NEET 2016, PHASE I)**

Subsidiary cells  
Bulliform cells  
Lenticels  
Complementary cells

Answer- Subsidiary cells

**Q6) The balloon-shaped structures called tyloses (NEET 2016, PHASE II)**

Originate in the lumen of vessels  
Characterise the sapwood  
Are extensions of xylem parenchyma cells into vessels  
Are linked to the ascent of sap through xylem vessels

Answer- Are extensions of xylem parenchyma cells into vessels

**Q7) Cortex is the region found between (NEET 2016, PHASE II)**

Epidermis & stele  
Pericycle & endodermis  
Endodermis & pith  
Endodermis & vascular bundle

Answer- Epidermis & stele

**Q8) Read the different components from I-IV in the list given below & tell the correct order of the components with reference to their arrangement from outer side to inner side in a woody dicot stem.**

**I) Secondary cortex II) Wood**

**III) Secondary phloem IV) Phellem**

**The correct order is (CBSE AIPMT 2015)**

III,IV,II, I  
I,II,IV,III  
IV,I,III,II  
IV,III,I,II

Answer- IV,I,III,II

**Q9) You are given a fairly old piece of dicot stem & a dicot root. Which of the following anatomical structures will you use to distinguish between the two? (CBSE AIPMT 2014)**

Secondary xylem  
Secondary phloem  
Protoxylem  
Cortical cells

Answer- Protoxylem

**Q10) Tracheids differ from other trachery elements in (CBSE AIPMT 2014)**

Having casparian strips  
Being imperforate  
Lacking nucleus  
Being lignified

Answer- Being imperforate

***Q11) Interfascicular cambium develops from the cells of (NEET 2013)***

Medullary rays  
Xylem parenchyma  
Endodermis  
Pericycle

Answer- Medullary rays

***Q12) Age of a tree can be estimated by (NEET 2013)***

Its height & girth  
Biomass  
Number of annual rings  
A diameter of its heartwood

Answer- Number of annual rings

***Q13) The common bottle cork is a product of (CBSE AIPMT 2012)***

Dermatogen  
Phellogen  
Xylem  
Vascular cambium

Answer- Phellogen

***Q14) Companion cells are closely associated with (CBSE AIPMT 2012)***

Sieve elements  
Vessel elements  
Trichomes  
Guard cells

Answer- Sieve elements

***Q15) Water containing cavities in vascular bundles are found in (CBSE AIPMT 2012)***

Sunflower  
Maize  
Cycas  
Pinus

Answer- Maize

***Q16) Closed vascular bundles lack (CBSE AIPMT 2012)***

Ground tissue  
Conjunctive tissue  
Cambium  
Pith

Answer- Cambium

***Q17) The cork cambium, cork & secondary cortex are collectively called (CBSE AIPMT 2011)***

Phellogen  
Periderm  
Phellem  
Phelloderm

Answer- Periderm

***Q18) Ground tissue includes (CBSE AIPMT 2011)***

All tissues except epidermis & vascular bundles  
Epidermis & cortex  
All tissues internal to endodermis  
All tissues external to endodermis

Answer- All tissues except epidermis & vascular bundles

***Q19) The chief water conducting elements of xylem in gymnosperms are (CBSE AIPMT 2010)***

Vessels  
Fibres  
Transfusion tissue  
Tracheids

Answer- Tracheids

***Q20) Which one of the following is not a lateral meristem? (CBSE AIPMT 2010)***

Intrafascicular cambium  
Interfascicular cambium  
Phellogen  
Intercalary meristem

Answer- Intercalary meristem

***Q21) Heartwood differs from sapwood in (CBSE AIPMT 2010)***

Presence of rays & fibres  
Absence of vessels & parenchyma  
Having dead & non-conducting elements  
Being susceptible to pests & pathogens

Answer- Having dead & non-conducting elements

***Q22) Palisade parenchyma is absent in leaves of (CBSE AIPMT 2009)***

Sorghum  
Mustard  
Soyabean  
Gram

Answer- Sorghum

***Q23) Anatomically fairly old dicotyledonous root is distinguished from the dicotyledonous stem by (CBSE AIPMT 2009)***

Absence of secondary xylem  
Absence of secondary phloem  
Presence of cortex  
Position of protoxylem

Answer- position of protoxylem

***Q24) The annular & spirally thickened conducting elements generally develop in the protoxylem when the root or stem is (CBSE AIPMT 2009)***

Maturing  
Elongating

Widening  
Differentiating

Answer- Widening

***Q25) In barley stem, vascular bundles are (CBSE AIPMT 2009)***

Open & scattered  
Closed & scattered  
Open & in a ring  
Closed & radial

Answer- Closed & scattered

***Q26) The length of different internodes in a culm of sugarcane is variable because of (CBSE AIPMT 2008)***

Shoot apical meristem  
Position of axillary buds  
Size of leaf lamina at the node below each internode  
Intercalary meristem

Answer- Intercalary meristem

***Q27) Vascular tissues in flowering plants develop from (CBSE AIPMT 2008)***

Phellogen  
Plerome  
Periblem  
Dermatogens

Answer- Plerome

***Q28) Passage cells are thin-walled cells found in (CBSE AIPMT 2007)***

Endodermis of roots facilitating rapid transport of water from cortex to pericycle  
Phloem elements that serve as entry points for substances for transport to other plant parts  
Testa of seeds to enable emergence of growing embryonic axis during seed germination  
Central region of style through which the pollen tube grows towards the ovary

Answer- Endodermis of roots facilitating rapid transport of water from cortex to pericycle

**Q29) For a critical study of secondary growth in plants which one of the following pairs is suitable? (CBSE AIPMT 2007)**

Sugarcane & sunflower  
Teak & pine  
Deodar & fern  
Wheat & maize hair fern

Answer- Teak & pine

**Q30) A common structural feature of vessel elements & sieve tube elements are (CBSE AIPMT 2006)**

Pores on lateral walls  
Presence of p-protein  
Enucleate condition  
Thick secondary walls

Answer- Pores on lateral walls

**Q31) In a woody dicotyledonous tree which of the following parts will mainly consist of primary tissues? (CBSE AIPMT 2005)**

All parts  
Stem & root  
Flowers, fruits & leaves  
Shoot tips & root tips

Answer- Shoot tips & root tips

**Q32) In a longitudinal section of root, starting from the tip upward, the four zones occur in the following order (CBSE AIPMT 2004)**

Root cap, cell division, cell enlargement, cell maturation  
Root cap, cell division, cell maturation, cell enlargement  
Cell division, cell enlargement, cell maturation, root cap  
Cell division, cell maturation, cell enlargement, root cap

Answer- root cap, cell division, cell enlargement, cell maturation

***Q33) Chlorenchyma is known to develop in the (CBSE AIPMT 2003)***

Pollen tube of Pinus  
Cytoplasm of Chlorella  
Mycelium of a green mould such as Aspergillus  
Spore capsule of a moss

Answer- Spore capsule of a moss

***Q34) The apical meristem of the root is present (CBSE AIPMT 2003)***

In all the roots  
Only in radicals  
Only in tap roots  
Only in adventitious roots

Answer- In all the roots

***Q35) The cells of the quiescent centre are characterised by (CBSE AIPMT 2003)***

Dividing regularly to add to tunica  
Having dense cytoplasm & prominent nuclei  
Having light cytoplasm & small nuclei  
Dividing regularly to add to the corpus

Answer- Having light cytoplasm & small nuclei

***Q36) Main function of lenticel is (CBSE AIPMT 2002)***

Transpiration  
Guttation  
Gaseous exchange  
Bleeding

Answer- Gaseous exchange

***Q37) Vessels are found in (CBSE AIPMT 2002)***

All angiosperms & some gymnosperms  
Most of the angiosperms & few gymnosperms  
All angiosperms & few gymnosperms & some pteridophytes  
All pteridophytes

Answer- Most of the angiosperms & few gymnosperms

**Q38) Four radial vascular bundles are found in (CBSE AIPMT 2002)**

Dicot root  
Monocot root  
Dicot stem  
Monocot stem

Answer- Dicot root

**Q39) Axillary bud & terminal bud are derived from the activity of (CBSE AIPMT 2002)**

Lateral meristem  
Intercalary meristem  
Apical meristem  
Parenchyma

Answer- Apical meristem

**Q40) Which of the following statements is true? (CBSE AIPMT 2002)**

Vessels are multicellular with narrow lumen  
Tracheids are multicellular with narrow lumen  
Vessels are unicellular with wide lumen  
Tracheids are unicellular with wide lumen

Answer-Vessels are multicellular with narrow lumen

**Q41) Loading of phloem is related to (CBSE AIPMT 2001)**

Increases of sugar in phloem  
Elongation of phloem cell  
Separation of phloem parenchyma  
Strengthening of phloem fibre

Answer- Increases of sugar in phloem

**Q42) What happens during vascularisation in plants? (CBSE AIPMT 2000)**

Differentiation of procambium is immediately followed by the development of secondary xylem & phloem

Differentiation of procambium followed by the development of xylem & phloem

Differentiation of procambium, xylem & phloem is simultaneous

Differentiation of procambium followed by the development of primary phloem & then by primary xylem

Answer- Differentiation of procambium, xylem & phloem is simultaneous