

Q1/ True or False:

1- Parenchyma tissue is composed of cells with thick, tough walls.

False. Parenchyma tissue is composed of cells with thin, pliable walls.

2- Meristematic tissues are found in regions of plant growth called meristems.

True.

3- Collenchyma cells provide rigid support and have evenly thickened walls.

False. Collenchyma cells provide flexible support and have unevenly thickened walls.

4- Sclerenchyma tissue consists of cells that are living at maturity.

False. Sclerenchyma cells are dead at maturity.

5- Apical meristems are found between mature tissues.

False. Apical meristems are found at the tips of shoots and roots.

6- : The primary function of parenchyma tissue is support.

False. The primary function of parenchyma tissue includes storage, photosynthesis, and secretion.

7- Meristematic tissues are responsible for cell division and growth in plants.

True.

8- Fibers in sclerenchyma tissue are usually very elastic and can be stretched without losing their original length.

False. Fibers in sclerenchyma tissue are typically not elastic and do not stretch easily.

9- Secondary meristematic tissues are initiated during embryogenesis.

False. Secondary meristematic tissues develop from differentiated tissues and regain meristematic activity.

10- Collenchyma cells are typically longer than wide and are found in the vascular tissue of stems.

True.

11- Meristematic tissues are found only in the roots of plants.

False. Meristematic tissues are found in specific regions of both roots and shoots.

12- Sclerenchyma cells are primarily responsible for photosynthesis in plants.

False. Sclerenchyma cells are primarily responsible for providing structural support.

13- Parenchyma cells are usually tightly packed with minimal intercellular spaces.

False. Parenchyma cells typically have large intercellular spaces.

14- The primary function of collenchyma tissue is to provide mechanical support to plant parts.

True.

15- Secondary meristematic tissues regain meristematic activity after differentiation.

True.

16- Vascular cambium and phellogen are examples of lateral meristems.

True.

17- Sclereids are elongated cells that provide flexibility to plant tissues.

False. Sclereids are typically shorter and provide rigidity.

18- Intercalary meristems are found at the tips of roots and shoots.

False. Intercalary meristems are found between mature tissues.

19- Collenchyma cells have evenly thickened walls.

False. Collenchyma cells have unevenly thickened walls, typically thicker at the corners.

20- Fibers in sclerenchyma tissue may or may not have lignified walls.

True.

Q2/ Multiple choice

1- Which type of tissue is composed of cells with thin, pliable walls and functions in storage, photosynthesis, and secretion?

- a) Collenchyma tissue
- b) Sclerenchyma tissue
- c) Parenchyma tissue**
- d) Meristematic tissue

2- Where are apical meristems typically found in plants?

- a) Between mature tissues
- b) At the tips of roots and shoots**
- c) Within the vascular tissue
- d) Along the circumference of organs

3- Which of the following is NOT a function of meristematic tissue in plants?

- a) Photosynthesis**
- b) Cell division
- c) Growth
- d) Differentiation

4- Which type of meristem is responsible for lateral growth in plants?

- a) Apical meristem
- b) Intercalary meristem
- c) Secondary meristem
- d) Lateral meristem**

5- What is the primary function of collenchyma tissue in plants?

- a) Storage
- b) Support**
- c) Photosynthesis
- d) Transport

6- Which type of tissue consists of cells with thick, tough walls impregnated with lignin and are typically dead at maturity?

- a) Parenchyma tissue
- b) Collenchyma tissue
- c) Sclerenchyma tissue**
- d) Meristematic tissue

7- Where are intercalary meristems typically found in plants?

- a) At the tips of roots and shoots
- b) Between mature tissues**
- c) Within the vascular tissue
- d) In the epidermis

8- Which type of parenchyma tissue contains chloroplasts and is involved in photosynthesis?

- a) Ordinary parenchyma

- b) Storage parenchyma
- c) Chlorenchyma**
- d) Collenchyma

9- What is the main function of secondary meristematic tissues in plants?

- a) Cell division
- b) Mechanical support**
- c) Photosynthesis
- d) Nutrient transport

10- Which type of tissue system in plants consists of xylem and phloem tissues?

- a) Dermal tissue system
- b) Vascular tissue system**
- c) Ground tissue system
- d) Epidermal tissue system

Q3/ Enumerate the types of meristematic tissues based on their position in the plant body.

- 1- Apical meristems
- 2- Intercalary meristems
- 3- Lateral meristems

Q4/ Enumerate the types of meristematic tissues based on their origin, structure, and function.

- 1- Primary meristematic tissues
- 2- Secondary meristematic tissues

Q5/ Enumerate the types of simple permanent tissues found in plants.

- 1- Parenchyma tissues
- 2- Collenchyma tissues
- 3- Sclerenchyma tissues

Q6/ Enumerate the types of parenchyma tissues based on their function.

- 1- Ordinary parenchyma
- 2- Storage parenchyma
- 3- Chlorenchyma

Q7/ Enumerate the types of collenchyma based on their morphology.

- 1- Lamellar collenchyma
- 2- Lacunar collenchyma
- 3- Angular collenchyma

Q8/ Enumerate the components of the vascular tissue system in plants.

- 1- Xylem tissues
- 2- Phloem tissues

Q9/ Enumerate the types of fibers found in sclerenchyma tissue.

- 1- Sclereids
- 2- Fibers

Q10/ Enumerate the tissue systems in plants based on their topographic continuity.

- 1- Dermal tissue system
- 2- Vascular tissue system
- 3- Ground tissue system

Q11/ Enumerate the types of collenchyma based on their location in the plant.

- 1- Under the epidermis
- 2- Comprised of primary tissues