

CHSPTEr 12 PLANT ANATOMY AND PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

ONE MARKS

STD X.

SUB SCIENCE

Fill in the blanks:

1. Father of plant anatomy
2. Tissues perform -----function .
3. -----the outermost layer of tissue system.
4. Epidermis has many minute pores called -----
5. -----is used to check evaporation of water.
6. -----and-----are epidermal outgrowths..
7. -----helps in transpiration.
8. Xylem and phloem present in the form of-----
9. -----conducts water.
10. -----conducts food and minerals.
11. -----is example for radial bundles.
12. Xylem and phloem lie on the same radius. This is called-----bundle.
13. Collateral bundle without cambium is called----- 14. Collateral bundle with cambium is called-----
15. The phloem is present on both outer and inner side of xylem is-----
16. Amphivasal -----surrounds ----- 17. Amphicribal ----- surrounds -----
18. Cuticle and stomata are absent in ----- root.
19. Unicellular root hairs in dicot root is known as ----- 20. ----- store food and water in dicot root.
21. The cells are barrel - shaped, closely packed, and show band like thickenings on their radial and inner tangential walls called -----
22. Thin walled cells without casparian strips are called -----
23. ----- is the site of origin of lateral roots.
24. In vascular bundle of dicot root, xylem is ----& -----
25. Pith is absent in-----
26. Casparian strips are band Like thickening made of -----
27. . The conjunctive Tissue is made up of ----- 28. ----- gives mechanical Support. To dicot stem.
29. In dicot stem, middle Cortex is made of ----- cells.
30. ---- helps in the storage of food materials in dicot stem.
31. _____ is not differentiated in monocot SStems
32. In dicot stem vascular bundles are arranged in a _____
33. The loss of water vapour is facilitated through _____ chamber in dicot leaf.
34. The some cells of upper epidermis are large and thin walled they are known as _____ 35. The tissue present between the upper and lower epidermis is called _____
36. _____ are present in mid-rib and lateral Veins.
37. _____ take part in photosynthesis in dicot leaf.
38. In dicot leaf, Vascular bundle are present in _____ and _____
39. In monocot leaf, Some cells of Upper epidermis are large and thin walled they are known as _____
40. Chloroplast - _____ coloured plastids
41. Chromoplast - _____ coloured plastids
42. Leucoplast - _____ plastids
43. Chloroplasts are ___ shaped organelles having a diameter of___ micrometer and a thickness of ___ Micrometer.
44. Stroma contains DNA, 70 S ribosomes and other molecules required for _____
45. Thylakoids forms a stack of disc like structures called a _____
46. _____ pigments are present in Thylakoids.

47. Thylakoids arranged in the form of discs stacked one above the other called _____.
48. . During the photosynthesis process _____ is released as a by-product.
49. _____ is called the reaction centre and _____ is harvesting centre.
50. _____ reaction takes place in the presence of Light energy in thylakoid membranes (grana) Of the chloroplasts.
51. Light dependent Reaction this was discovered by _____
52. During the Hill reaction, Photosynthetic pigments absorb the light energy and convert it into Chemical energy _____ and _____.
53. _____ is takes place in stroma.
54. During dark reaction CO₂ is reduced into carbohydrates with the help of light generated _____ and _____.
55. The process of reduction of CO₂ into carbohydrates is called _____
56. In Calvin cycle the inputs are _____ from the atmosphere and the _____ and _____ produced from light reaction.
57. The mitochondria were first discovered by _____
58. _____ is Energy Currency of the cell.
59. Mitochondria contain 60-70% _____, 25-30% _____, 5-7% _____ and small amount contains enzymes, proteins and lipids. It
60. Mitochondrial Membrane has _____ molecules (proteins) which form channels for passage of molecules through it.
61. _____ involve in ATP synthesis.
62. _____ is a complex mixture of proteins and lipid.
63. _____ is the ATP factory of the cell.
64. _____ helps the cells to maintain normal 65. _____ helps the concentration of calcium ions.
66. _____ is a physical Process.
67. In aerobic respiration food is completely oxidised into _____, _____ and _____
68. In glycolysis, one molecule of glucose breakdown into two molecules of _____
69. _____ the first step of both aerobic and
70. _____ is the first step of aerobic respiration and anaerobic respiration.
71. Oxidation of pyruvic acid takes place through _____
72. Kreb's cycle is also called _____
73. Oxidation of NADH₂ and FADH₂ takes place at _____
74. In anaerobic respiration Glucose is converted into _____
75. Ethanol fermentation is done by _____
76. Lactic acid fermentation is done by _____
77. Dark reaction takes place in _____ of chloroplast.
78. _____ involves both external and cellular respiration.
79. _____ Takes place in the Presence of oxygen.
80. Tissue is a group of similar or dissimilar cells, having a common origin and performing similar functions.