

Plant Organization Practice Quiz

1. Xylem and phloem are examples of _____ tissues.
2. Corn is an example of a dicot.
A. True B. False C. Maybe D. Not sure
3. _____ tissues are found in trichomes and stomata.
4. _____ is composed of fatty material that is covered by epicuticular wax which makes up the outer covering of leaves.
5. Give one example of trichome.
6. Phloem is considered as bidirectional because it transfers assimilates from the root up to the leaves and vice versa.
A. True B. False C. Maybe D. Not sure
7. A ground tissue that are usually dead at maturity and are composed of rigid cells.
8. A type of derivative of a meristem that forms the dermal tissue.
9. Procambium forms the vascular tissues.
A. True B. False C. Maybe D. Not sure
10. It is the most abundant and most common plant tissue.
A. Parenchyma B. Collenchyma C. Sclerenchyma D. None of the above
11. The main function of xylem is _____.
12. It is commonly called as wood.
A. Conducting cells in xylem B. Secondary xylem C. Primary xylem D. None of the above
13. The conducting cells in phloem are commonly called _____.
14. This type of sclerenchyma is relatively short and can occur individually or in small groups.
15. Fibers are type of aerenchyma that are long, slender and with sufficient tensile strength.
A. True B. False C. Maybe D. Not sure
16. In general, plants are _____.
A. Unicellular B. Multicellular C. Both a and b D. None of the above
17. Plants acquire food through the process of _____.
18. What type of vascular plant tissue has actively dividing cells?
19. This term refers to a seed having two cotyledons.
20. One of the fates of epidermis is being replaced by a secondary dermal tissue called _____.