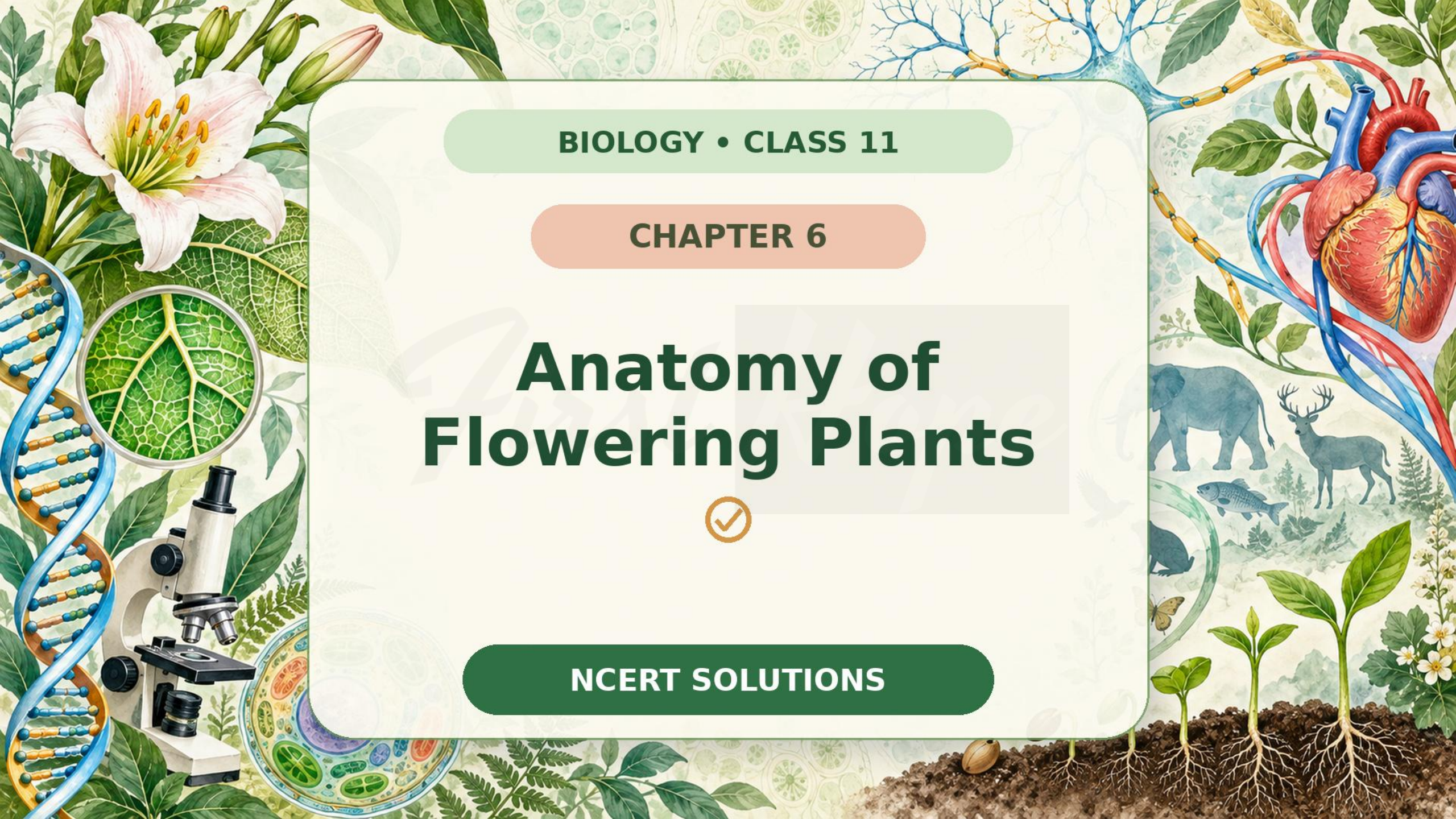


A vibrant collage of biological illustrations. On the left, a pink lily flower is in bloom, with green buds and leaves. Below it, a blue and orange DNA double helix is visible. A magnifying glass focuses on a green leaf's vein structure. A microscope is positioned in the lower-left corner. The background is filled with various green leaves and plant patterns. On the right side, a detailed illustration of a human heart with red and blue blood vessels is shown. Below the heart, there are silhouettes of an elephant, a deer, and a fish. At the bottom, a small green seedling with roots is growing out of dark brown soil.

BIOLOGY • CLASS 11

CHAPTER 6

Anatomy of Flowering Plants



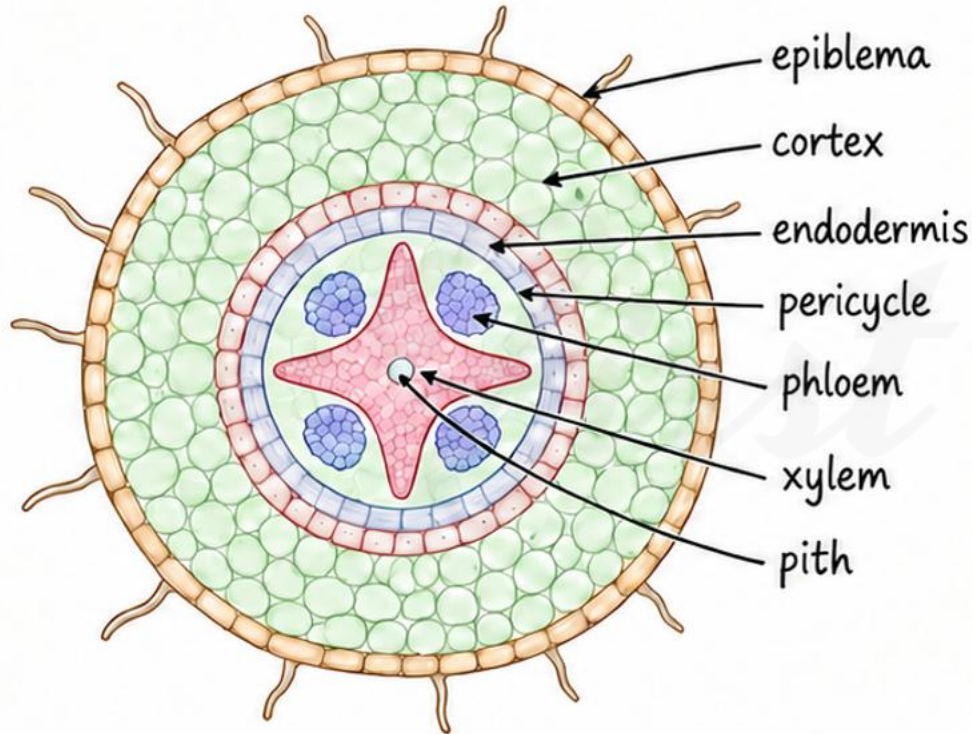
NCERT SOLUTIONS

EXERCISE SOLUTION: QUESTION 1(a)

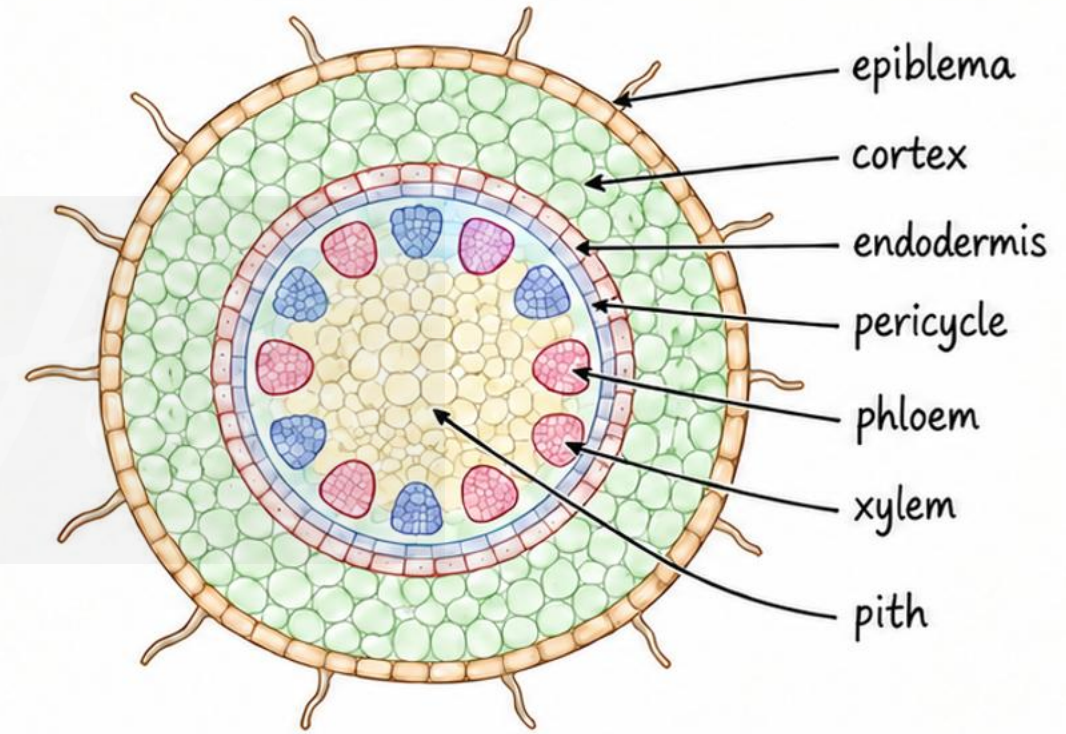
1(a). Draw illustrations to bring out the anatomical difference between monocot root and dicot root.

Answer:

DICOT ROOT



MONOCOT ROOT



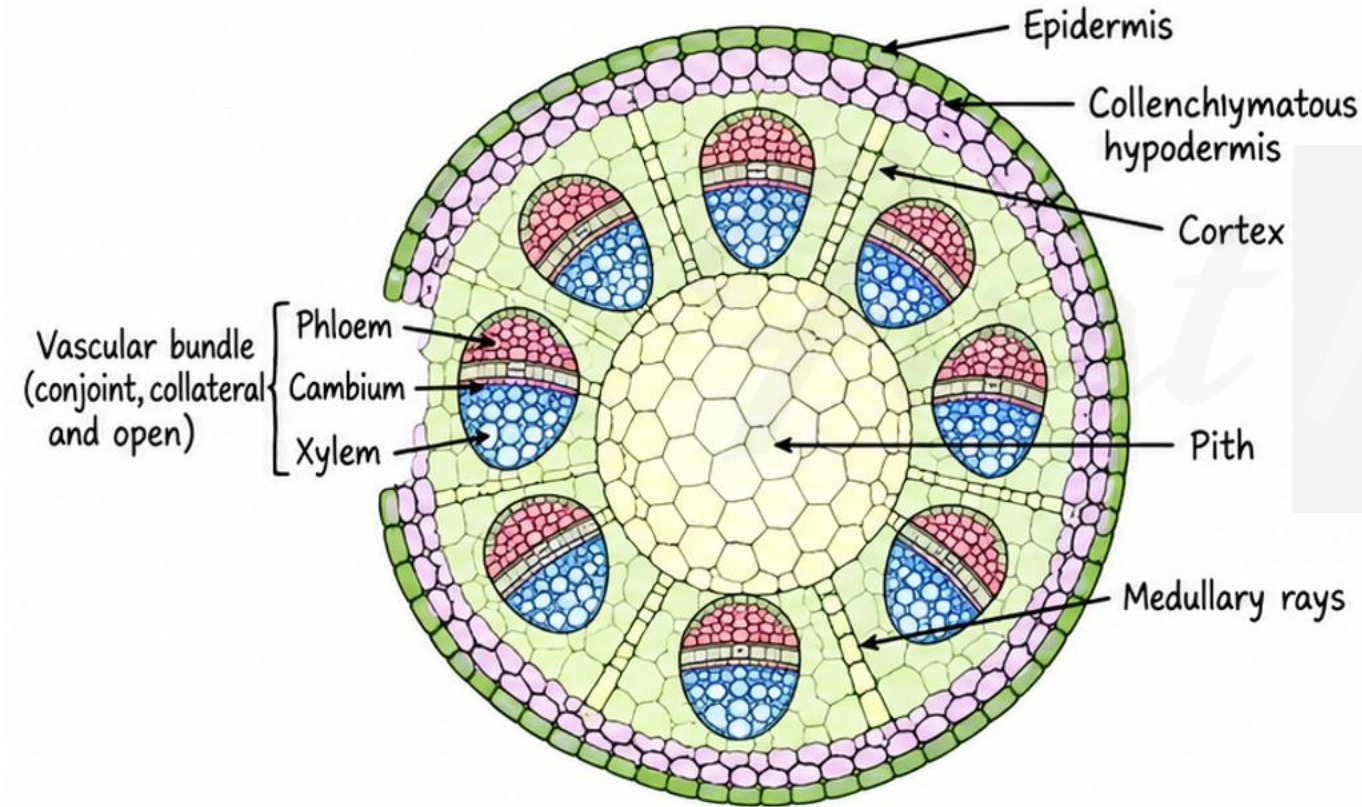
Feature	Dicot root	Monocot root
Xylem	usually 2 - 6	many (polyarch)
Pith	small or inconspicuous	large and well developed
Secondary growth	usually occurs	absent

EXERCISE SOLUTION: QUESTION 1(b)

1(b). Draw illustrations to bring out the anatomical difference between monocot stem and dicot stem.

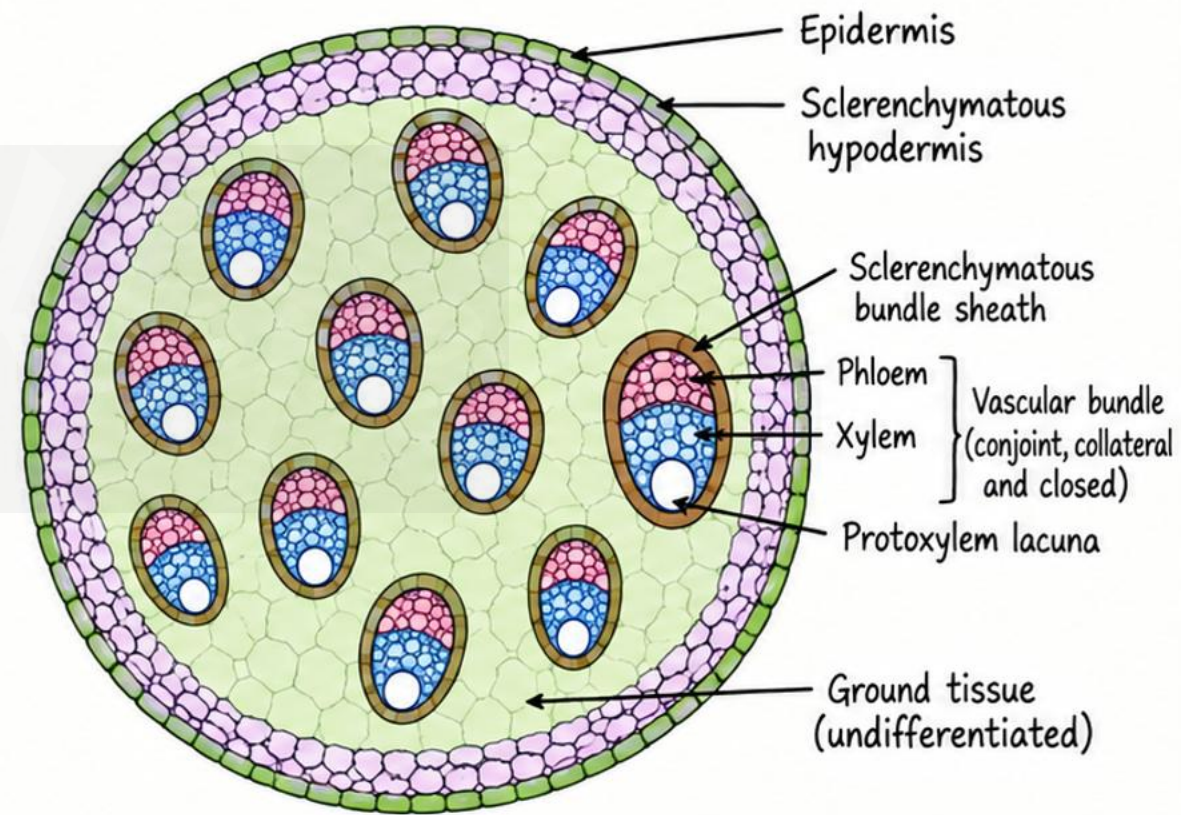
Answer:

DICOT STEM



Ring + open bundles + secondary growth possible

MONOCOT STEM



Scattered + closed bundles + secondary growth absent

EXERCISE SOLUTIONS: QUESTIONS 2-3

2. How would you ascertain whether a transverse section of a young stem is monocot or dicot? Give reasons.

Answer:

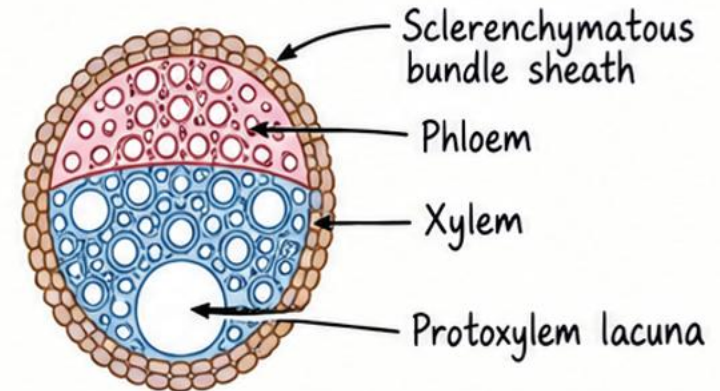
Dicot stem	Monocot stem
• Vascular bundles form a ring. • Bundles are open and contain cambium. • Cortex, pith and medullary rays are distinct. • Hypodermis is collenchymatous.	• Vascular bundles are scattered. • Bundles are closed and lack cambium. • Ground tissue is not divided into cortex and pith. • Each bundle has a sclerenchymatous sheath and usually a protoxylem lacuna.

3. A transverse section has conjoint, scattered vascular bundles with sclerenchymatous bundle sheaths, and phloem parenchyma is absent. Identify it.

Answer:

MONOCOT STEM

These are diagnostic features of a monocotyledonous stem.



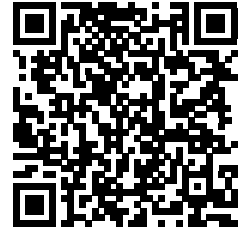


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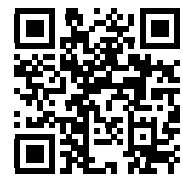


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