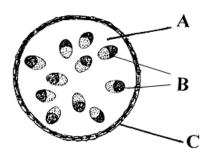
	Name:				
Q.1					
The	liagram shows a transverse section through the stem of a monocotyledonous (monocot) plant.				
	Epidermis				
(a)	What is meant by the term <i>monocotyledonous</i> ?				
(b)	Give an example of a monocotyledonous plant.				
(c)	Name the structures labelled A				
(d)	How do you know from the diagram that the section is taken from:				
	(i) a stem?				
	(ii) a monocot?				
(e)	How are the veins arranged in the leaves of monocots?				
(f)	How does the vein arrangement in the leaves of dicot plants differ from that in monocots?				
	(21)				
Q.2					
	e course of your practical work you prepared a transverse section (T.S.) of a dicot stem				
	nicroscopic examination.				
How	did you prepare the T.S.?				

Q.3

The diagram below represents a transverse section through part of a plant.



oes the diagram represent a root or a stem?

(b)	The letters A, B, C in the diagram, represent three different tissue type	es.
	Match each letter with its correct tissue type in the following list:	

Vascular tissue.	Ground tissue	 	
Vascular tissue.	Dermal tissue	 	
	Vascular tissue.	 	

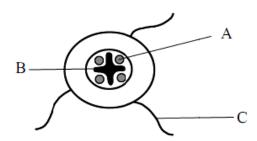
(c)	State a function of vascular tissue.	

(d) Name the **two** types of vascular tissue in plants.

1			
Ι,			

Q.4

The diagram shows a transverse section of a dicotyledonous (dicot) root.



- (i) Name the parts labelled A, B and C.
- (ii) State two functions of a root.
- (iii) From what part of a seed does the root develop?
- (iv) Give **one** example of a root modified for food storage.
- (v) Plants can be monocotyledonous or dicotyledonous.
 Give any one difference between a monocotyledonous plant and a dicotyledonous plant.
- (vi) Give one example of a monocotyledonous plant and one example of a dicotyledonous plant.(30)