1. Heartwood is characterised by all, **except**
   a. Presence of tyloses
   b. Presence of tannins, resins, oils, gums etc.
   c. Its commercial importance for timber
   d. Active in water conduction
2. Sapwood is
   a. Secondary xylem
   b. Secondary Phloem
   c. Phellem
   d. Secondary cortex
3. Peripheral region of secondary xylem is
   a. Light and functional
   b. Dark and non-functional
   c. Hard and durable
   d. Resistant and light
4. Bark includes
   a. Periderm + Secondary phloem
   b. Periderm + Secondary xylem
   c. Secondary phloem + xylem
   d. Secondary xylem + cork cambium
5. Which of the following tissue makes phellogen during the secondary growth in dicot roots?
   a. Endodermis
   b. Hypodermis
   c. Epidermis
   d. Pericycle
6. Which of the following structure is not formed by activity of cork cambium?
   a. Phellem
   b. Phelloderm
   c. Secondary xylem
   d. Corky layer
7. Choose odd one out w.r.t. lenticels
   a. Lens shaped
   b. Permit gaseous exchange
   c. Occur in most woody trees
   d. More than one option is correct
8. Choose **correct** option w.r.t. origin of cork cambium in dicot stem and root
   a. Completely primary in both
   b. Completely secondary in both
   c. Partly primary and partly secondary in both
   d. Primary in stem and secondary in root
9. Tissue are
   a. Groups of cells which are similar in origin and function
   b. Group of organs which are similar in origin and function
   c. Cells which are similar in function but not in origin
   d. Groups of cells which are not similar in origin and function
10. Plant tissues are divided into meristematic and permanent tissues on which of the following basis?
    a. Whether the plant is a dicot or a monocot
    b. Whether the cells being formed are capable of dividing or not
    c. Position
    d. Origin