



Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO. 2

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

CLASS-XI

MAY,2025

Chapter 6: Anatomy of flowering plants

Q1.Mcqs

i. The Pith and the cortex do not at any term differentiate in

- a) a)Monocot stem of the plant
- b) b)Dicot stem of the plant
- c) c)Monocot root of the plant
- d) d)Dicot root.of the plant

ii. What are Cork cambium and Vascular cambium?

- a) They are parts of secondary xylem and phloem
- b) Parts of pericycle
- c) Lateral meristem
- d) Apical meristem

Q2. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

- a) Assertion :Monocot stem has collateral open vascular bundle.
- b) Reason: Open vascular bundle is without vascular cambium.

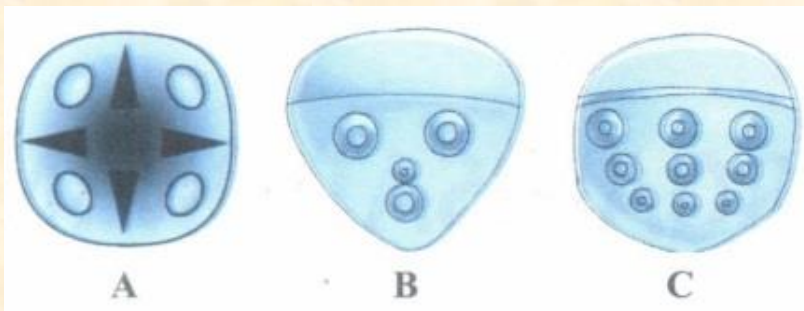
Q3. CASE STUDY QUESTION

Read the passage carefully and answer the Questions that follows

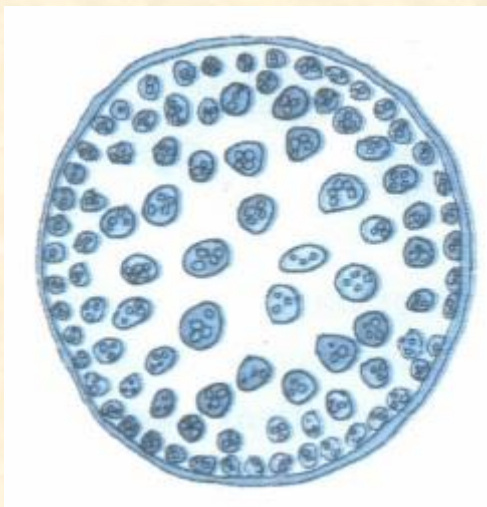
The growth of roots and stems of plants in length accomplished by the apical meristems, is called primary growth. The dicotyledonous plants show secondary growth, i.e. an increase in the girth of stem and root with the help of lateral meristems

- (a) Name the lateral meristems involved in secondary growth of dicot stems.
- (b) Why is more secondary xylem than secondary phloem formed during secondary growth?
- (c) What are secondary medullary rays?

Q4. Answer the following questions



i. Identify the three types of vascular bundles, A, B and C shown above. Give one example for each type.



ii. The ground plan of a transverse section of a monocot stem is shown above.

- Name the cell type, the hypodermis of monocot stem is made of.
- Write any four characteristics of the vascular bundles in a monocot stem.

Chapter 7: Structural organisation in animals

Q1.Mcqs

i. The forebrain of a frog includes

- diencephalon
- olfactory lobes
- cerebrum
- all of these

ii. The number of cranial nerves in a frog is

- 7 pairs
- 8 pairs
- 10 pairs
- 12 pairs

iii. The ureters in a female frog open into

- e) urinary bladder
- f) cloaca
- g) Bidder's canal
- h) Both a and c

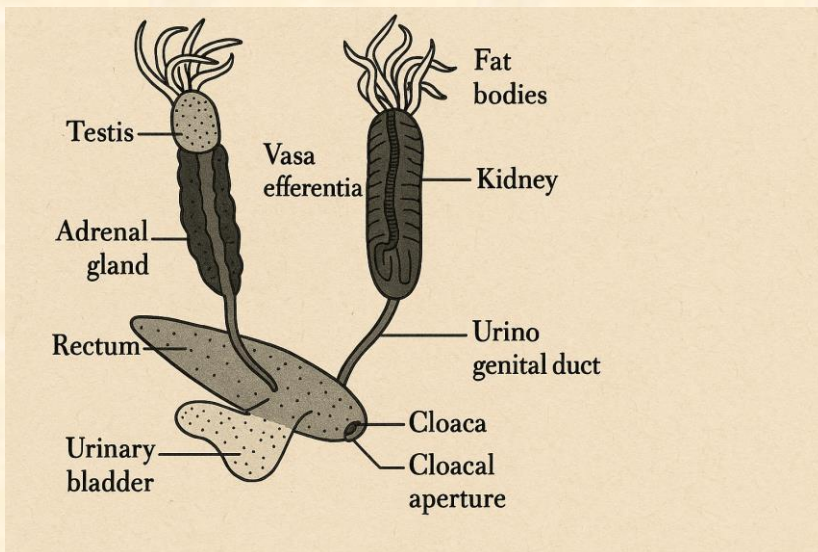
Q2. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

i. Assertion: Frog has osmoreceptors in its mouth.

Reason: Osmoreceptors help frog in locating a mate.

Q3. CASE STUDY QUESTION

The diagram of the reproductive system of a male frog is shown below. Observe the diagram and answer the questions that follow:



- e) How are the testis adhered to the upper part of kidney?
- f) Why are the ureters in a male frog called urinogenital ducts?
- g) Where do the vasa efferentia arise from? How many of them are there? Where do they enter further and open into?
- h) Where do the urinogenital ducts open into?

Q4. Answer the following questions :

- i) a) Frogs are dioecious and sexually dimorphic.
- b) Write two features in which the male frogs can be distinguished from the female frogs, externally?
- ii) What is cutaneous respiration? When does a frog carry out cutaneous respiration?
- iii) How is digestion aided in the stomach and intestine in frogs?