

Biology - 12th Class Biology Chapter 19 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. What are apical meristems?

Ans 1: These are the cells which are capable of cell division and are involved in the primary growth of plants.

Q2. What is growth? Mentions its types.

Ans 1: Increase in size of an organism is called growth. It has two types

Ans 2: 1) open growth 2) Closed growth.

Q3. Differentiate between primary organizer and primary induction.

Ans 1: Primary organizer: The area of the dorsal lip which induces the development of secondary embryo in the host is called primary organizer.

Ans 2: Primary induction: The ability of the primary organizer to induce the growth of secondary embryo in host is called primary induction

Q4. What are the internal factors which affect the process of growth?

Ans 1: internal factors which are involved in plant growth are hormones, water, nutrition, vitamins.

Q5. How neural plate is formed?

Ans 1: on the dorasal surface of the gastrula, over the notochord, presumptive neural ectoderm is present in the form of band. As gastrula elongates, the band thickens to form a neural plate.

Q6. Write practical application of apical dominance.

Ans 1: It can be used to produce smooth woody stem.
It is also used to increase the storage life of potato from 1 to 3 years.

Q7. Name the phase of plants growth.

Ans 1: Phases of plants growth are:
i) Phase of cell division ii) Phase of elongation iii) Phase of maturation iv) Phase of differentiation.

Q8. What is open growth? Discuss.

Ans 1: Plants have growth pattern called open growth which means throughout life plants add new organs such as branches, leaves and roots, enlarging from the tip of roots and shoots.

Q9. Explain embryonic induction.

Ans 1: Capacity of some cells to induce a specific developmental response in other cells is wide spread phenomena, this is called embryonic induction.

Q10. What is grey crescent? Give its importance.

Ans 1: Grey crescent is the pigment free area that appears at the time of fertilization.
