

It microscopic structure of the root, in the absorption zone, we distinguish: ... {
= primary cortex, central cylinder
~ secondary cortex, phloem
~wood, core
~primary cortex, periderm
~secondary cortex, mesophyll
}

In the root, completion of meristem cell differentiation and formation of primary anatomical {
=absorption
~cell division
~conduct
~growth
~ root cap
}

While considering the root structure we draw attention on the region which is covered by the tissue with root hairs. This is a region of ... {
=absorption
~cell division
~growth and elongation
~anchoring and conducting
~root cap
}

On cross-section of a root we identify: epiblema, exoderm, mesoderm, endoderm and central axial cylinder. So, section is made through the... {
=region of absorption
~region of growth
~region of anchoring and conducting
~region of cell division
~root cap
}

In the root structure a region is covered by the tissue with root hairs. This is a region of ... {
=absorption
~cell division
~growth and elongation
~anchoring and conducting
~root cap
}

The root of a dicot plant acquires the secondary anatomic structure in the region ...

{
=anchoring and conducting
~root hairs
~growth and elongation
~cell division
~root cap
}

On the root section of *Helianthus annuus* a secondary fascicular structure was found. This means that the section was made in the zone of: {

=fixation and conduction
~growth and elongation
~cell division
~absorption
~root cap (pileorhiza)
}

By microscopical study of the root cross-section we observe cover tissue, which consists of thin-walled, tightly closed cells with root hairs. This is ... {

=epiblema
~root cap
~periderm
~endoderm
~epiderm
}

While microscopical study of the primary cortex of the root we determine under epiblema 3-4 lines of big, multangular, and tightly closed cells with partly suberized cell walls. This tissue is ... {

=exoderm
~endoderm
~mesoderm
~epiblema
~phellogen
}

In the root of the primary structure storage substances are reserved in ... {

=mesoderm
~pericycle
~endoderm
~central cylinder
~exoderm
}

While microscopical study of the primary cortex of the root, it is ascertained that its main mass is represented by multi-layer, alive, friable parenchyma with starch grains. This is ... {

- =mesoderm
- ~endodermis
- ~exoderm
- ~collenchyma
- ~phloem

}

Microscopic examination of a root cortex in the absorbing zone revealed that it consists mainly of multilayer living loose parenchyma with starch granules. This is: {

- =mesoderm
- ~collenchyme
- ~endoderm
- ~exoderm
- ~phellogen

}

Rhizomes' underground location determines that the most developed tissue is ... {

- =storage parenchyma
- ~chlorenchyma
- ~aerenchyma
- ~xylem
- ~collenchymas

}

Rhizomes of dicot plants are covered with ... {

- =periderm
- ~epiblema
- ~exoderm
- ~endoderm
- ~epidermis

}

In the microscopical analysis of the root cross section of a dicot plant made in the absorption region we found a line of cells with lenticular suberizing thickenings – Casparian strips. These are cells of the... {

- =endoderm
- ~exoderm
- ~mesoderm
- ~pericycle
- ~central cylinder

}

While microscopical study of the rhizome cross-section of the monocot plant we determine that cells of the inner layer of primary cortex have U-shaped thickenings of the cell walls. This tissue is ... {

- =endoderm
 - ~phellogen
 - ~exoderm
 - ~pericycle
 - ~epiblema
- }

What type of conductive bundle is typical for primary anatomic structure of the root? {

- =radial
 - ~concentric
 - ~collateral closed
 - ~bicollateral
 - ~collateral open
- }

In the microscopical analysis of the root the following fact has been found: its structure is primary, cells of the endodermis are with the U-shaped thickenings of the cell walls; conductive bundle is radial type with 7 rays of the xylem. Such structure of the root is typical for ... {

- =angiosperm monocot
 - ~angiosperm dicot
 - ~gymnospermous
 - ~mossy
 - ~ferny
- }

On the cross section of the beet edible root we see some rings of the cambium. They form additional conductive bundles and storage parenchyma. So, structure of this edible root is ... {

- =secondary, polycambial
 - ~secondary, monocambial
 - ~primary, polycambial
 - ~primary, monocambial
 - ~transitional, monocambial
- }

When studying the carrot edible structure it is observed that nutritious substances are stored in more developed, fleshy part of the organ - ... {

- =bast
- ~primary xylem

- ~secondary xylem
- ~primary cork
- ~cambium

}

The senescent root of the garden radish is not so sappy; the storage xylem is becoming harder and porous. This is a result of considerable overgrowth and lignifications of ... {

- =vessels
- ~parenchyma
- ~bast fibers
- ~sieve tubes
- ~companion cells

}

While microscopical analyses of the root cross section it is determined the following: the root has a periderm and annual rings formed by spring and autumn tracheids. Therefore, this is a root of... {

- =woody gymnosperm
- ~herbaceous dicot
- ~woody dicot
- ~herbaceous monocot
- ~woody monocot

}

On the slides of the bark stem of *Tillia cordata* (small-leaved lime) there were determined dense strands of fiber which are the part of ... {

- =hard bast
- ~soft bast
- ~spring xylema
- ~lamellar collenchyme
- ~pith rays

}

~The stem studied has gum ducts, in bast there are no companion cells and in woods there are no vessels. Spring tracheids perform the conductive function and autumn tracheids – the mechanical function. These anatomic features are typical for ... {

- =Pinus (pine-tree)
- ~Betula (birch)
- ~Tillia (small-leaved lime)
- ~Helianthus (sunflower)
- ~Cucurbita (pumpkin)

}

On the slice of the rhizome in the central cylinder we can distinguish closed collateral and centrophloem conductive bundles. Thus, plant belongs to the class of... {

- =monocot
- ~dicot
- ~ferny
- ~horse-tail
- ~moss

}

On the slice of the rhizome in central cylinder we can distinguish open collateral conductive bundles are location in a circle. It helps to suppose that plant belongs to the class of... {

- =dicot
- ~monocot
- ~ferny
- ~horse-tail
- ~moss

}

Columnar parenchyma is adjacent to the upper epidermis of the leaf without stomata. Spongy parenchyma is adjacent to the lower one with stomata. The upper epidermis is more illuminated than the lower one. A leaf with such characteristics is... {

- =dorsiventral (versatile)
- ~izolateral (versatile)
- ~izolateral (equilateral)
- ~radial

}

For lessening of evaporation the leaves of the feather grass and other steppes xerophytes convolve due to the presence of special cells in the epidermis. They are called ... {

- =motor cells
- ~guard cells
- ~subsidiary cells
- ~secretory cells
- ~supporting cells

}

While microscopical study of the pine leaf we find that layer thick-walled cells, which carry out protective and mechanical function, is situated under epidermis.

This is ... {

- =hypodermis
- ~endodermis

~crystalliferous facing
~collenchyme
~sclerenchyma
}