



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SANTRA BIOLOGY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION IN PLANTS

Exercise

1. Atactostele is found in

A. dicot stem

B. monocot stem

C. dicot root

D. monocot root

Answer: B



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2. A T.S. of stem is stained first with safranin and the fast green. What would be colour of phloem?

A. Red

B. Green

C. Orange

D. Purple

Answer: B



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3. In floating leaved plants, stomata occur on

A. Lower surface

B. Upper surface

C. Both surfaces

D. Absent

Answer: D



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4. Axillary and terminal buds developed by activity of

A. Lateral meristem

B. Intercalary meristem

C. Apical meristem

D. Parenchyma

Answer: C



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5. Senescence and death are essential in the functioning of

A. Sieve tubes

B. Companion cells

C. Both (a) & (b)

D. Xylem and sclerenchyma cells

Answer: D



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6. Procambium forms

A. vascular cambium

B. Vascular tissue

C. Cork cambium

D. Intercalary

Answer: B



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7. Tunica corpus concept was put forward by

A. Hanstein

B. Eames

C. Esarn

D. Schmidt

Answer: D



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8. Selereids belong to

A. Collenchyma

B. Xylem

C. Sclerenchyma

D. Sclerenchyma fibres

Answer: C



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9. Sieve tubes differ from sieve cells in

A. being shorter

B. being dead

C. lacking nuclei

D. having sieve pores at end walls

Answer: D



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10. Stem of grasses and related plants elongate by the activity of

- A. Lateral meristem
- B. Apical meristem
- C. Both apical and intercalary meristem
- D. Intercalary meristem

Answer: C



11. Separate xylem and phloem bundles are known as

- A. Radial
- B. Amphivasal
- C. Collateral
- D. Bi-collateral

Answer: A



12. Motor cells take part in

A. Guttation

B. Transpiration

C. Inrolling

D. All the above

Answer: C



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13. Vascular bundles are closed when they

- A. Have cambium
- B. Lack cambium
- C. Lack pericycle
- D. Lack endodermis

Answer: B



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14. Jute fibres deteriorate because they have

A. High cellulose

B. Low cellulose

C. High lignin

D. Low lignin

Answer: C



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15. Tyloses are ballon-like ingrowths in vessels developing from

A. Parenchyma through pits of vessel

B. Parenchyma through general surface of
vessel wall

C. Fibres through general surface of vessel
wall

D. Fibres through pits on vessel wall.

Answer: A



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16. Casparian thickenings occur in the cells of

- A. Pericycle of stem
- B. Pericycle of root
- C. Endodermis of stem
- D. Endodermis of root

Answer: D



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17. Vascular cambium forms

- A. Primary xylem and phloem
- B. Secondary xylem and phloem
- C. Secondary xylem only
- D. Secondary phloem only

Answer: B



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18. Lacunate collenchyma occurs in stem of

A. Leucas

B. Cucurbita

C. Sunflower

D. Sambucus

Answer: D



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19. Thin walled passage cells occur in

A. Phloem elements as entry point

B. testa for emergence of embryonal axis

C. Central area of style for passage of
pollen tube

D. Endodermis of root for quick transport
of water from cortex to pericycle

Answer: C



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20. In angiosperms, vascular tissues develop from

A. Phellogen

B. Dermatogen

C. Plerome

D. Periblem

Answer: A



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21. In sugarcane, length of internodes invariable due to

- A. Intercalary meristem
- B. Shoot apical meristem
- C. Size of lamina of lower node
- D. Position of axillary buds

Answer: A



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22. Annular and spirally thickened conducting elements generally develop in protoxylem when root or stem is

- A. Widening
- B. Differentiating
- C. Maturing
- D. Elongating

Answer: A



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23. In Barley stem, vascular bundles are

- A. Open and scattered
- B. Closed and scattered
- C. Closed and radial
- D. Open and in aring

Answer: A



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24. Quiescent centre is found in plant at

A. Root tip

B. Shoot tip

C. Cambium

D. Leaf tip

Answer: B



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25. Closed vascular bundles are the ones which

A. Contain cambium

B. Lack cambium

C. Lack xylem

D. Possess lysigenous cavity

Answer: A



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26. Multilayered epidermis is found in

A. Ficus

B. Datura

C. Pea

D. Fern

Answer: B



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27. Floating leaves possess stomata on the upper surface found in

A. Nerium

B. Nymphaea

C. Cucumis

D. Hydrilla

Answer: A



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28. Which tissue give mechanical strength to plant organs

A. Parenchyma

B. Collenchyma

C. Accessory cells

D. Stomata

Answer: B



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29. Central core of vascular tissue in plants surrounded by pericycle and delimited by endodermis

A. Stele

B. Tissue

C. Tracheid

D. Meristem

Answer: B



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30. Hard and dark coloured central region of secondary wood

A. Endarch

B. Heart wood

C. Procambium

D. Sap wood

Answer: A



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31. Jute is also a type of

A. Surface fibre

B. Secondary bast fibre

C. Wood fibre

D. None of them

Answer: B



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32. Casparian strips are present in the _____ of the root

A. Endodermis

B. Pericycle

C. Cortex

D. Epiblema

Answer: B



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33. Closed vascular bundles lack

A. Pith

B. Cambium

C. Conjunctive tissue

D. Ground tissue

Answer: A



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34. Companion cells closely associated with

A. Guard Cells

B. Vessel elements

C. Trichomes

D. Sieve elements

Answer: D



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35. Age of tree can be estimated by

A. Biomass

B. Number of annual rings

C. Its height and girth

D. Diameter of its heart wood

Answer: D



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36. Lenticels involved in

- A. Transpiration
- B. Gaseous exchange
- C. Food transport
- D. Photosynthesis

Answer: B



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37. Tracheids differ from other tracheary elements in

A. being lignified

B. having casperian strips

C. being imperforate

D. lacking nucleus

Answer: C



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38. You are given a fairly old piece of dicot stem and a dicot root. Which of the following anatomical structures will you use to distinguish between the two?

- A. Cortical cells
- B. Secondary xylem
- C. Secondary phloem
- D. Protoxylem

Answer: D



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39. A major characteristic of the monocot root is the presence of

- A. Open vascular bundles
- B. Scattered vascular bundles
- C. Vasculated without cambium
- D. Cambium sandwiched between phloem and xylem along the radius

Answer: A



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40. Companion cells are associated with

- A. Axile parenchyma
- B. Ray parenchyma
- C. Sieve tube
- D. Sieve cells

Answer: C



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41. The balloon shaped structure called tyloses

A. Are linked to the ascent of sap through

xylem vessel

B. Originate in the lumen of vessels

C. Characteristics the sapwood

D. Are extensions of xylem parenchyma

cells into vessels

Answer: D



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42. The vascular cambium normally gives rise to

- A. Primary phloem
- B. Secondary xylem
- C. Periderm
- D. Phelloderm

Answer: D



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43. Which of the following is made up of dead cells

A. Collenchyma

B. Phellem

C. Phloem

D. Xylem parenchyma

Answer: B



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44. Vascular bundle of Cucurbita is

A. Isobilateral

B. Conjoint

C. Bicollateral

D. Collateral

Answer: B::C



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45. Haplostele found in

A. Psilotum

B. Lycopodium

C. Rhynia

D. Selaginella

Answer: C::D



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46. Polycyclic stele found in

A. Pteridium

B. Matonia

C. Marattia

D. Pteris

Answer: A::B::C



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47. Leptocentric vascular bundle found in

A. Dracaena

B. Polygonum

C. Cassia

D. Yucca

Answer: A::D



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48. Angular type of collenchyma found in case of
of

A. Datura

B. Cucurbita

C. Tagets

D. Raphanus

Answer: A:C



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49. Xylem is composed of

A. Sieve cell

B. Tracheid

C. Trachea

D. Xylem fibre

Answer: B::C::D



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50. The name of meristematic tissue according to position are

A. Protoderm

B. Apical meristem

C. Mars meristem

D. Lateral meristem

Answer: B::D



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51. Accessory cambium found in case of

A. Solanum

B. Cassia

C. Yucca

D. Dracaena

Answer: C::D



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52. Xylem vessel found in case of

A. Yucca

B. Dracaena

C. Degenaria

D. Mostera

Answer: A::B::C



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53. Laticiferous cells found in

A. Oleander

B. Euphorbia

C. Sardelion

D. Urtica

Answer: A::B



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54. The Endarch type of xylem is present in all_____.



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55. The roots possess the vascular bundles which are_____.



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56. All roots which possess xylem which is characterized as _____.



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57. The function of sclerenchyma is _____.



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58. You can tell the age of a tree by counting _____.



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59. Lenticels are provided with loose powdery mass of cells called as _____.



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60. A leaf is described as _____ when the two surfaces cannot be distinguished anatomically.



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61. The apical meristem of the shoot consists of the 2-layers called as _____ and _____.



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62. The phellogen and the tissues produced by it are together known as _____.



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63. The vascular bundle of Cucurbita is _____
and _____.



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64. The vascular bundle of Helianthus is
_____ and _____.



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65. The fundamental type of cell of xylem
_____.



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66. If sclerenchyma fibres occur in the region of phloem, they are called _____.



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67. Monocots lack _____ hence no secondary growth in thickness.



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68. _____ is principal product of metabolism of trees.



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69. Companion cells are present with in _____ phloem.



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70. Vascular bundles originate from _____.





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71. Scientist Hanstein proposed _____.



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72. Heart wood is softer than the sap wood and not durable.



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73. Meristems occur only at the apices of roots and all the shoots.



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74. Bulliform cells are formed in the epidermis of monocot leaf.



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75. Laticiferous tissue is a complex tissue.



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76. Photosynthetic tissue is a complex tissue.



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77. Secondary growth in dicots occurs by the activity of lateral meristem.



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78. Inferior ovary is found in hypogynous flower.



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79. Collenchyma is a dead tissue.



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80. Sclerenchyma is a living tissue.



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81. Laticiferous vessels are found in xylem tissue.



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82. Number of vascular bundles in monocot stem are unlimited.



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83. Mesophyll is differentiated into palisade and spongy layers in isobilateral leaf.



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84. Lenticels possess complimentary cells.



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85. Bark of a tree includes all the dead tissues.



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86. Conjoint vascular bundles are these in which xylem and phloem occur in one strand.



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87. Branches in root arise from endodermis.



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88. In which plant roots are produced from nodes of stem?

A. Betel

B. Sweet potato

C. Amorphophallus

D. Bryophyllum

Answer: A



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89. Conical root is found in

- A. Radish
- B. Carrot
- C. Turnip
- D. Cuscuta

Answer: C



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90. Draw nutrition with the help of haustoria

A. Michelia

B. Mango

C. Bryophllum

D. Cuscuta

Answer: D



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91. Which of the following plant is tendril climber?

A. Betel

B. Basella

C. Passiflora

D. Cane palm

Answer: A



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92. What is the nature of bud in rose?

A. Foliateous

B. Cauline

C. Radical

D. Foliar

Answer: B



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93. Stem of Asparagus is

A. Cladode

B. Phylloclade

C. Phyllode

D. None of these

Answer: A



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94. Flattened and wide petiole is called

A. Cladode

B. Phylloclade

C. Phyllode

D. None of these

Answer: C



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95. In which of the following whorled phyllotaxy is present?

A. Celotropis

B. Nerium

C. Guava

D. Rose

Answer: B



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96. What is the nature of stipule in Gardenia plant

A. Adnate

B. Interpetiolar

C. Intrapetiolar

D. Ochreate

Answer: C



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97. In which plant bipinnate compound leaf is found?

A. Moringa

B. Mimosa

C. Coriandrum

D. Tamarindus

Answer: B



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98. Stipule is modified into spine

A. Acacia

B. Wood apple

C. Rose

D. Date plam

Answer: A



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99. Which of the following flower is found in Clitoria plant?

- A. Asymmetric
- B. Zygomorphic
- C. Actinomorphic
- D. Biradial symmetry

Answer: B



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100. In which flower epipetalous stamen is found?

A. Acalypha

B. Calotropis

C. Datura

D. Sesbania

Answer: C



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101. In which flower the ovary is superior?

A. Datura

B. Gourd

C. Marygold

D. Michelia

Answer: A



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102. What kind of placentation is found in Gourd?

A. Marginal

B. Parietal

C. Axile

D. Superficial

Answer: B



103. In which of the following flower valvate aestivation is found?

A. China rose

B. Lotus

C. Calotropis

D. Ginger

Answer: A



104. In which of the following plants Cyathium inflorescence is found?

A. China rose

B. Tube rose

C. Ficus

D. Poinsettia

Answer: D



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105. Bisexual homogamous flower is

A. Impatiens

B. Sunflower

C. Anona

D. China rose

Answer: B



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106. Caducous stipules found in

A. Cassia

B. Pea.

C. Michelia

D. Rose

Answer: C



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107. An aggregate fruit is

A. Strawberry

B. Jackfruit

C. Mango

D. Pea

Answer: A



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108. An endospermic dicotyledonous seed is

A. Pea

B. Gram

C. Castor

D. Maize

Answer: C



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109. Smallest angiospermic plant is

A. Mango

B. Wolffia

C. Pea

D. Helianthus

Answer: B



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110. Asafoetida is

A. Alkaloid

B. Oil

C. Resin

D. Tannin

Answer: C



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111. Roots originating from parts other than radicle are

A. Stilt roots

B. Adventitious roots

C. Tap roots

D. Fibrous roots

Answer: B



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112. Root cap does not occur in

A. Ipomoea

B. Mangrove plants

C. Pandanus

D. Pistia

Answer: B



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113. What is the arrangement of root zones starting from root tip

A. Root cap, cell division, cell enlargement and cell maturation

B. Root cap, cell division, cell maturation and cell enlargement

C. Cell division, cell maturation, cell enlargement and root cap

D. Cell division, cell enlargement, cell maturation and root cap

Answer: A



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114. Which is correct?

A. Orchid has palmate roots

B. Sweet Potato has root tubers

C. Pandanus has stilt roots

D. All the above

Answer: D



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115. In hydrophytes

A. Root system is well developed

B. Vascular system is well developed

C. Root system is poorly developed

D. Vascular system is poorly developed

Answer: C



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116. Outer covering of epiphytic root is

- A. Osmophore
- B. Rhizophore
- C. Pneumatophore
- D. Velamen

Answer: D



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117. Which of the following has succulent root?

A. Opuntia

B. Agave

C. Aloe

D. Asparagus

Answer: D



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118. Pneumatophores are found

- A. In deserts
- B. Near river mouths
- C. On mountains
- D. In grass lands

Answer: B



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119. Root modification is

A. Permanent internal changes in roots

B. Temporary internal changes in roots

C. Permanent structural changes in roots

D. Temporary structural changes in roots.

Answer: C



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120. Asafoetida is obtained from *Ferula asafoetida* from

A. Stem

B. Root

C. Leaf

D. Flower

Answer: B



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121. Velamen occurs in

A. Epiphytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Xerophytes

Answer: A



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122. Select the correct code

Primary root is

(1) Positively geotropic (2) Positively

hydrotropic

(3) Negatively geotropic (4) Negatively

hydrotropic

A. 1, 2, 3 correct

B. 1, 2 correct

C. 2, 4 correct

D. 1, 3 correct

Answer: B



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123. A fibrous root system is efficient in

A. Food storage

B. Nitrogen fixation

C. Good anchorage

D. Absorption for deep soil layers

Answer: C



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124. Primary root continues to grow and form root system called

A. Tap

B. Stilt

C. Secondary

D. Fibrous

Answer: A



125. Pneumatophores are found in

A. Mesophytes

B. Sciophytes

C. Halophytes

D. Helophytes

Answer: C



126. Rhizophora possesses

A. Pneumatophores

B. Prop roots

C. Stilt roots

D. Modified roots

Answer: B



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127. Tall trees of what range of height have strong buttresses at their base

A. 15 m and above

B. 5-7 m

C. 3-5 m

D. 7-10 m

Answer: A



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128. Root cap is absent in

A. Xerophytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Epiphytes

D. Hydrophytes

Answer: D



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129. A root tip, number of divisions to produce 100 cells is

A. 100

B. 50

C. 99

D. None

Answer: D



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130. Stem modification found in *Gladiolus* is

A. Corm

B. Bulbil

C. Bulb

D. Rhizome

Answer: A



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131. Phylloclades are

A. Leaf modifications

B. One internode long stems

C. Modified petioles

D. Green succulent stems of infinite growth

Answer: D



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132. A rhizome which grows vertically upwards

is

A. Corm

B. Stolon

C. Bulbil

D. Rootstock

Answer: D



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133. Underground stem that has contractile roots is

A. Rhizome

B. Corm

C. Stem tuber

D. Bulb

Answer: B



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134. Bamboo is

A. Culm

B. Bulb

C. Runner

D. Twiner

Answer: A



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135. Turmeric powder is obtained from

A. *Curcuma longa*

B. *Curcuma amada*

C. Cucurbita sativa

D. Cassia tora

Answer: A



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136. Corm is modified

A. Root

B. Stem

C. Leaf

D. Bud

Answer: B



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137. Which one is found only in aquatic plant

A. Runner

B. Stolon

C. Tuber

D. Offset

Answer: D



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138. Uniparous, biparous and multiparous system of branching are found respectively in

A. *Mirabilis*, *Datura* and Vine

B. *Saraca*, *Mirabilis* and *Euphorbia*

C. Vine, *Polyalthia* and *Saraca*

D. *Euphorbia*, *Croton* and *Polyalthia*

Answer: B



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139. Scaly bulb occurs in

A. Liliium

B. Allium

C. Scilla

D. Ginger

Answer: A



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140. Black Pepper is

A. Herb

B. Shrub

C. Tree

D. Climber

Answer: D



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141. Stem may function in

A. Protection

B. Spread of branches

C. Storage, support and vegetative
propagation

D. All the above

Answer: D



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142. Which one is example of subaerial modification of stem

A. Asparagus

B. Polyalthia

C. Tridax

D. Oxalia

Answer: D



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143. Potato is

A. Root

B. Rhizome

C. Leaf

D. Stem

Answer: D



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144. In *Duranta*, vasculated defensive structures represent

A. Axillary bud as in *Bougainvillea*

B. Stipules as in *Acacia*

C. Terminal bud as in *Carissa*

D. Apical bud as in *Artabotrys*

Answer: A



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145. In the following, Succulent stem is found in

A. Musa

B. Dryopteris

C. Saccharum

D. Euphorbia

Answer: D



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146. Which one of following is correctly matched?

A. Ginger-Sucker

B. Yeast-Zoospores

C. Chlamydomonas-Conidia

D. Onion-Bulb

Answer: D



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147. Venation in monocots is

A. Pinnate reticulate

B. Palmate reticulate

C. Pinnate parallel

D. Parallel

Answer: D



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148. Stipules are modified into spines in

A. Citrus and Euphorbia

B. Euphorbia and Zizyphus

C. Zizyphus and Bougainvillea

D. Citrus and Bougainvillea

Answer: B



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149. A compound leaf which appears simple due to suppression of 1-2 lateral leaflets is found in

A. Hardwickia

B. Parkinsonia

C. Citrus

D. Coriandrum

Answer: C



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150. In *Utricularia*, the leaves are modified to form

A. Bladders

B. Tendrils

C. Hooks

D. Pitchers

Answer: A



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151. In *Opuntia*, spines are modification of

A. Epidermal hair

B. Stem

C. Flowers

D. Leaves of axillary bud

Answer: D



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152. In distichous condition

A. First leaf stands over the second

B. Second leaf stands over the first

C. Third leaf stands over first

D. Fourth leaf stands over the first

Answer: C



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153. Leaves of Nelumbo plant are

A. Epistomatic

B. Hypostomatic

C. Amphistomatic

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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154. Phyllotaxy is decussate in

A. *Nerium indicum*

B. *Pisum sativum*

C. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*

D. *Catharanthus roseus*

Answer: D



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155. Which ones show stipular modifications

- (A) Spines of Zizyphus
- (B) Tendrils in Smilax
- (C) Tendrils in Nepenthes
- (D) Spines in Argemone
- (E) Thorn in Bougainvillea

A. A and B

B. A and C

C. B and C

D. C and E

Answer: A



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156. Phyllotaxy in Calotropis is

A. Alternate

B. Opposite

C. Whorled

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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157. Multicostate parallel venation occurs in

A. Banana and Canna

B. Mango and Peepal

C. Grasses and Palms

D. Castor and Tapioca

Answer: C



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158. Leaves are modified into spines in

A. Nepenthes

B. Australian Acacia

C. Opuntia

D. Utricularia

Answer: C



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159. Whorled type of phyllotaxy is found in

A. China rose

B. Calotropis

C. Guava

D. Alstonia

Answer: D



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160. In which of the following, petiolar leaf tendril is found?

A. Citrus

B. Parkinsonia

C. Trapa

D. Clematis

Answer: D



161. In *Nepenthes*, pitcher is the modification

- A. Leaf base
- B. Leaf lamina
- C. Leaf petiole
- D. all of them

Answer: B



162. Phyllode is present in

A. Opuntia

B. Asparagus

C. Eupharbia

D. Acacia

Answer: D



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163. The position of ovary is below sepals, petals and stamens. The flower is

A. Epigynous

B. Perigynous

C. Mesogynous

D. Metagynous

Answer: A



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164. Staminal tube comes out of flower in

A. *Pisum sativum*

B. *Cassia fistula*

C. *Hibiscus*

D. *Iberis*

Answer: C



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165. Colour of Bougainvillea flower is due to colour of its

A. Corolla

B. Bracts

C. Calyx

D. Androecium

Answer: B



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166. When pistillate and bisexual flowers develop on different plants. The condition is

- A. Gynodioecious
- B. Gymnomoecious
- C. Polygamodioecious
- D. Polygamonoecious

Answer: A



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167. Non-essential floral organs without differentiation of calyx and corolla are called

A. Thalamus

B. Pedicel

C. Perianth

D. Lodicules

Answer: C



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168. Epicalyx occurs in

A. Cycas

B. Jowar

C. Nephrolepis

D. China Rose

Answer: D



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169. In Guava and Cucurbits the flowers are

A. Hypogynous

B. Epigynous

C. Perigynous

D. Both a and b

Answer: B



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170. Synandrous condition is found in

A. Sunflower

B. Gourd

C. Pea

D. Lemon

Answer: B



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171. Floral bud is covered by

A. Petals

B. Anthers

C. Sepals

D. Stigmas

Answer: C



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172. Ovarian parts are fused, styles and stigmas free but ovary part is unilocular with free central placentation. The plant is

A. Michelia

B. Nymphaea

C. Abutilon

D. Dianthus

Answer: D



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173. Replum occurs in the ovary of

A. Mustard

B. Pea

C. Sunflower

D. Lemon

Answer: A



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174. In a plant, androecium has monadelphous stamens, monothealous reniform anthers and contorted corolla. It is

A. Nerium

B. Rauvolfia

C. Hibiscus

D. Lathyrus

Answer: C



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175. Pollinia occur in

A. Cruciferae

B. Asteraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Asclepiadaceae

Answer: D



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176. Ochreate stipules occur in

A. Leguminosae

B. Polygonaceae

C. Acanthaceae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: B



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177. Ovules occur along the ventral suture over a ridge in two rows in placentation

A. Marginal

B. Parietal

C. Axile

D. Free central

Answer: A



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178. Placentation found in Caryophyllaceae is

A. Axile

B. Basal

C. Parietal

D. Free central

Answer: D



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179. Other floral organs develop below the base of ovary in a flower called

A. Epigynous

B. Hypogynous

C. Agyinous

D. Perigynous

Answer: B



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180. An example of axile placentation is

A. Marigold

B. Dianthus

C. Lemon

D. Argemone

Answer: C



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181. Which one is monoecious

A. Marchantia

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. Papaya

Answer: D



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182. In unilocular ovary with a single ovule the placentation is

A. axile

B. free central

C. marginal

D. basal

Answer: D



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183. Keel is the characteristic of the flowers of

A. Cassia

B. Bean

C. Calotropis

D. Gulmohur

Answer: B



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184. Ovary is half-inferior in the flowers of

A. Plum

B. Brinjal

C. Cucumber

D. Guava

Answer: A



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185. The technical term used for the androecium in a flower of china rose is

A. Diadelphous

B. Polyandrous

C. Polyadelphous

D. Monadelphous

Answer: D



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186. Which of these is an example for zygomorphic flower with imbricate aestivation?

A. Cassia

B. Cucumber

C. Mustard

D. Calotropis

Answer: A



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187. When stigma shows feathery appearance it is

- A. Cymose
- B. Plumose
- C. Racemose
- D. Globulose

Answer: B



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188. The correct floral formula of chilli is

A. $K_{(5)} C_{(5)} A_5 G_{(2)}$

B. $K_{(5)} C_{(5)} A_{(5)} G_2$

C. $K_5 C_5 A_{(5)} G_2$

D. $K_{(5)} C_5 A_5 G_{(2)}$

Answer: A



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189. Corolla aestivation showing two external, two internal and one partially external and internal sepals. The condition is

A. twisted

B. quincuncial

C. vexillary

D. valvate

Answer: B



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190. Types of aestivation shown by Pisum is

- A. Vexillary
- B. Quincuncial
- C. Imbricate
- D. Twisted

Answer: C



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191. The gynoecium consists of many free pistils in flowers is

A. Aloe

B. Tomato

C. Papaver

D. Michelia

Answer: C



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192. In china rose the flowers are

A. Actinomorphic, hypogynous with twisted aestivation

B. Zygomorphic, hypogynous with imbricate aestivation

C. Actinomorphic, epigynous with valvate aestivation

D. Zygomorphic, epigynous with twisted aestivation

Answer: A



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193. Seedless fruit in Banana is produced by

- A. Parthenogenesis
- B. Asexual reproduction
- C. Triploidy
- D. Cross pollination

Answer: B



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194. Banana is

- A. Cremocarp
- B. Parthenocarpic berry
- C. Drupe
- D. Capsule

Answer: B



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195. A fruit that has fleshy mesocarp and stony endocarp is

A. Pome

B. Berry

C. Pepo

D. Drupe

Answer: B



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196. Lomentum is

- A. Achenial fruit
- B. Schizocarpic fruit
- C. Composite fruit
- D. Syconus fruit

Answer: B



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197. Pericarp and placentae are edible parts of simple fleshy berry fruit

A. Tomato

B. Jack fruit

C. Banana

D. Date Palm

Answer: A



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198. Edible part in the fruit of Hesperidium is

A. Endocarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Juicy hairs

D. Pericarp

Answer: C



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199. Dried fruit used in making a musical instrument is

A. Snake Gourd

B. Bitter Gourd

C. Bottle Gourd

D. All the above

Answer: C



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200. Geocarpic fruits are formed in

A. Watermelon

B. Onion

C. Carrot

D. Groundnut

Answer: D



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201. A single flower with multiple ovaries produces

- A. Simple fruit
- B. Aggregate fruit
- C. Composite fruit
- D. False fruit

Answer: B



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202. The fruit is chambered, developed from inferior ovary and has seeds with succulent testa is

- A. Orange
- B. Cucumber
- C. Pomegranate
- D. Guava

Answer: C



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203. Fleshy receptacle of syconus of Fig encloses a number of

A. Berries

B. Achenes

C. Mericarps

D. Samaras

Answer: B



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204. In which plant the fruit is a drupe, seed coat is thin, embryo is inconspicuous and endosperm is edible?

A. Groundnut

B. Apple

C. Wheat

D. Coconut

Answer: D



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205. In drupe of Coconut, mesocarp is

A. Stony

B. Fleshy

C. Fibrous

D. Watery

Answer: C



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206. Cotyledons and testa are respectively edible in

- A. Walnut and Tamarind
- B. French Bean and Coconut
- C. Cashew Nut and Litchi
- D. Groundnut and Pomegranate

Answer: D



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207. The coconut water and the edible part of coconut are equivalent to

A. Embryo

B. Endocarp

C. Mesocarp

D. Endosperm

Answer: B



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208. Perisperm differs from endosperm in

- A. having no reserve food
- B. being a diploid tissue
- C. being a haploid tissue
- D. its formation by fusion of secondary nucleus with several sperms

Answer: B



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209. In monocotyledonous seeds, endosperm is separated from embryo by a distinct layer of

A. Testa

B. Tegmen

C. Aleurone layer

D. Scutellum

Answer: D



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210. Scutellum of Maize is

A. Cotyledon

B. Endosperm

C. Tegmen

D. Testa

Answer: A



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211. Find out the correct answers : seeds have separate endosperm

(A) Maize (B) Onion

(C) Rice (D) Bean

A. A and B

B. A and C

C. A, B and C

D. B and D

Answer: C



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212. Prechilling treatment to break the seed dormancy is

- A. Stratification
- B. Impaction
- C. Vernalisation
- D. Scarification

Answer: A



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213. Endosperm is consumed by the developing embryo in

A. Pea

B. Castor

C. Maize

D. Coconut

Answer: A



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214. Embryo axis above the cotyledon is known as

A. Funicle

B. Epicotyl

C. Raphe

D. Hypocotyl

Answer: B



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215. Scutellum is seed leaf of

- A. Monocots
- B. Pteridophytes
- C. Dicots
- D. Gymnosperms

Answer: A



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216. An example of a seed with endosperm, perisperm and caruncle is

- A. Coffee
- B. Castor
- C. Cotton
- D. Lily

Answer: B



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217. Placenta and pericarp are both edible portion in

A. Potato

B. Apple

C. Banana

D. Tomato

Answer: D



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218. An aggregate fruit is one which develops from

- A. Multicarpellary superior ovary
- B. Multicarpellary syncarpous gynoecium
- C. Multicarpellary apocarpons gynoecium
- D. Complete inflorescence

Answer: C



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219. Non-albuninous seed is produced in

A. Pea

B. Maize

C. Castor

D. Wheat

Answer: A



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220. When the margins of sepals or petals overlap one another without any particular direction, the condition is termed as

A. Valvate

B. Vexillary

C. Imbricate

D. Twisted

Answer: C



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221. Leaves become modified into spines in

A. Opuntia

B. Pea

C. Onion

D. Silk cotton

Answer: A



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222. Keel is the characteristic feature of flower of

A. Tulip

B. Indigofera

C. Aloe

D. Tomato

Answer: B



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223. Perigynous flowers are found in

A. Guava

B. Cucumber

C. China rose

D. Rose

Answer: D



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224. Banana is an example of

A. Parthenocarpy

B. Apomixis

C. Parthenogenesis

D. Polyembryony

Answer: A



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225. The coconut water from tender coconut represents

- A. Freshy mesocarp
- B. Free nuclear proembryo
- C. Free nuclear endosperm
- D. Endocarp

Answer: C



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226. Coconut fruit is a

- A. Berry

B. Nut

C. Capsule

D. Drupe

Answer: D



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227. In *Bougainvillea* thorns are the modification of

A. Adventitious root

B. Stem

C. Leaf

D. Stipules

Answer: B



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228. Reproductive roots are found in

A. Populus

B. Mirabilis

C. Avicennia

D. Dalbergia

Answer: A::D



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229. Stilt roots are found in case of

A. Pandanus

B. Sugarcane

C. Portulaca

D. Zea mays

Answer: A::B::D



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230. Stem tubers found in case of

A. Helianthus

B. Solanum

C. Colocasia

D. Ruscus

Answer: A::B



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231. Monopodial branching found in case of

- A. Phoenix
- B. Eucalyptus
- C. Polyalthia
- D. Pinus

Answer: B::C::D



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232. Stipules are spring in case of

A. Phaseolus

B. Desmodium

C. Ziziphus

D. Acacia

Answer: C::D



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233. Pinnate unicostate type of venation found in case of

A. Mango

B. Peepal

C. Bamboo

D. Guava

Answer: A::B::D



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234. Spike type of inflorescence found in

A. Amaranthus

B. Colocasia

C. Poppy

D. Polianthes

Answer: A::D



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235. Which are the types of cymose inflorescence?

A. Umbel

B. Helicoid

C. Scorpioid

D. Rhizidium

Answer: A::B::C



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236. Androphore found in

A. Passiflora

B. Silene

C. Hibiscus

D. Cleome

Answer: A::D



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237. Laticiferous cells found in

A. Lemna

B. Polygonum

C. Betel

D. Rumex

Answer: B::D



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238. Etaerio of drupes found in

A. Rubus

B. Blackberry

C. Alamosa

D. Fragaria

Answer: A::B::C



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239. What are the true fruits?

A. Brinjal

B. Apple

C. Tomato

D. Pear

Answer: A::C



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240. Positively photoblastic seeds are

A. Potamogeton

B. Viscum

C. Lepidium

D. Typha

Answer: B::C



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241. Tough seed coat present in

A. Capsella

B. Xanthium

C. Brassica

D. Lepidium

Answer: A::D



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242. Seed dormancy breaking by the use of chilling treatment, found in

A. Cherry

B. Phem

C. Tobacco

D. Peach

Answer: A::B::D



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243. Apple is a kind of _____.



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244. The mode of arrangement of leaves on the stem is _____.



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245. Stipules that sheds at maturity of the leaf
i.e., _____.



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246. Tendrillar stipules found in _____.



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247. The leaf of Rose is _____.



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248. Phylloclade may take part in _____.

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249. Corymb inflorescence found in _____.

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250. Catkin inflorescence found in _____.



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251. Carpels become petaloid in case of _____.



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252. In _____ axile placentation is found.



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253. Conical root is found in Turnip.



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254. Stem of Asparagus is phyllode.



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255. Stipule is modified into spine in case of Acacia.



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256. Flattened and wide petiole is called phylloclade.



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257. Bisexual homogamous flower is china rose.



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258. An aggregate fruit is strawberry.



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259. An endospermic dicotyledonous seed is castor.



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260. The smallest angiosperm is Wolffia.



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261. Deciduous stipule found in *Cassia sophera*.



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262. Spadix inflorescence found in case of *Centella*.



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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Give the characteristics of meristematic cells.



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2. What is calyptrogen?



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3. Name the kinds of meristems based on their position in plant body.



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4. What is quiescent centre.



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5. Give the types of parenchyma.



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6. Give two types of sclerenchyma.



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7. What does fascicular cambium give rise to?



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8. Give the main kinds of vascular bundles found in flowering plants.



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9. What is open vascular bundle?





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10. What is closed vascular bundle?



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11. Write main components of phloem.



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12. Write main components of xylem.





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13. In which stem the scattered vascular bundles are found?



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14. What type of hairs are present on the epidermis of dicot stem?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. Name the type of vascular bundles of Cucurbita stem.



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16. The vascular bundles having cambium are known as.



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17. What are the cells that occur in association of the sieve tubes?



Watch Video Solution

18. Give the name of the cavity that occurs in the vascular bundles of monocot stems.



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19. What is dendrochronology?



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20. What do the annual rings on the wood of a stem indicate?



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21. What is the inner most layer of the cortex in dicot root?



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22. What type of cells are present in root cortex?



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23. Where the passage cells are found?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

24. Where the casparian strips are found?



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25. In which stem the vascular bundles are arranged in a ring?



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26. Name the zone of slowly dividing cells in the middle of highly meristematic cells of the root tip.



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27. Which tissue of the leaves contain chloroplast?



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28. What is the function of pericycle in a dicot root?



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29. What are the component cells of mesophyll tissue?



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30. In what plants isobilateral leaves are found?



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31. What is periderm?



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32. What is other name of cork?



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33. From where do the secondary meristem arise?



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34. Name the components of xylem?



Watch Video Solution

35. What is the function of pith in stem?



Watch Video Solution

36. What kinds of cells are found in the conjunctive tissue of a dicot root?



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37. Name the aerating pores in the bark of stems for the exchange of gas.



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38. What makes the roots apical meristem subterminal.



Watch Video Solution

39. From where does the lateral root originate?



Watch Video Solution

40. Which industry depends on the knowledge of wood anatomy?



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41. Which meristem does produce growth in length?



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42. What is conjunctive tissue.



Watch Video Solution

43. Name the most durable wood.



Watch Video Solution

44. What forms the cambial ring in a dicot stem during the secondary growth?



Watch Video Solution

45. When do you refer to a vascular bundle as a closed bundle?



Watch Video Solution

46. From where does the lateral root originate?



Watch Video Solution

47. What makes the apical meristem of the root sub-terminal?



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48. Which tissues originate for periblem?



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49. Which tissue is not found in roots?



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50. What do you mean by protoxylem?



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51. State the metaxylem?



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52. Give the name of specialized parenchyma cells containing calcium oxalate crystals.



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53. Name the plane of the cells of protoderm divide?



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54. Name the parenchyma tissue which is abundant in aquatic plants?



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55. Why are the margins of paddy leaves sharp?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

56. Why grafting is not possible in monocots?





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57. What are the tissues from which fascicular cambium originate?



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58. In which type of plants annual rings are distinct?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

59. What is the nature of bud in rose?



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60. Which plant is tendril climber?



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61. In which plant whorled phyllotaxy is present?



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62. What is the nature of stipule in Gardenia plant?



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63. Which type of flower is found in Clitoria plant?



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64. In which flower the ovary is superior?



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65. Give examples of rootless plant.



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66. Which plant body is made up of root only?



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67. Name the largest vegetative bud.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

68. What is mixed bud?



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69. Name the longest tree.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

70. Name the smallest angiospermic plant.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

71. Name one plant where false stem is present.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

72. What is prophyll?



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73. Name one leafless angiosperm.



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74. Production of fruit without fertilization is called.



Watch Video Solution

75. Name the largest flower bud.



Watch Video Solution

76. What is Cladode?



Watch Video Solution

77. What is phyllode?



Watch Video Solution

78. State the function of root cap.



Watch Video Solution

79. What is root pocket?



Watch Video Solution

80. What is rootless plant?



Watch Video Solution

81. Give example of smallest parastic angiospermic plant.



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82. Give an example of a mangrove plant without pneumatophore?



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83. Name two plants without root.



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84. Give two examples of plant with assimilatory roots?



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85. Give an example of plant which bears both stilt and prop root.



Watch Video Solution

86. Name two plants with multiple root cap?



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87. Name assimilatory root.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

88. State the origin of branch stem?



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89. State an example of asymmetric flower.



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90. Name the structures which represent as perianth in grasses?



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91. Give the morphological identity of the spine of Trapa?



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92. Define corona?



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93. What type of fruit is pine apple?



Watch Video Solution

94. What represents the polygonal area of the pineapple?



Watch Video Solution

95. State the type of flower, is seen in paddy?



Watch Video Solution

96. State the edible part of coconut?



Watch Video Solution

97. What do you mean by aleurone layer?



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Short Answer Type Questions

1. Define jute?



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2. Name the simple permanent tissue is meant for mechanical strength.



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3. What is tissue?



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4. What is cork cambium?



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5. State the feature of meristematic tissue.



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6. What is apical meristem?



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7. State the characteristics of permanent tissue.



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8. Give the function of parenchyma.



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9. What is the structure of sclerotic cells in brief?



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10. State the difference between Trachea and Sieve tube.



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11. What is glandular hairs?



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12. What is epidermal cells?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Give the function of epidermal tissue system?



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14. What is lenticel?



Watch Video Solution

15. Who proposed Histogen Theory?



Watch Video Solution

16. Where do you find companion cells in Angiosperms?



Watch Video Solution

17. Name two lateral meristems.



Watch Video Solution

18. What kind of vascular bundles are found in Cucurbita stem?



Watch Video Solution

19. Name two tissues that give mechanical strength to plant organs



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20. When is a vascular bundle called as closed?



Watch Video Solution

21. Where do you find active cell division in plants?



Watch Video Solution

22. From where do vascular bundles originate?



Watch Video Solution

23. Name plant cell without nucleus.



Watch Video Solution

24. Where is secondary growth absent in plants?



Watch Video Solution

25. What is conjunctive tissue?



Watch Video Solution

26. Where do you find annual ring?



Watch Video Solution

27. Where from do barks originate?



Watch Video Solution

28. What is heart wood?



Watch Video Solution

29. In which particular plant structure, vascular bundle is present in (a) Thorn (b) Prickle, (c)

Spine.



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30. What are the components of vascular bundle?



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31. State two anatomical differences between dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous stem.



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32. Distinguish between the open and closed vascular bundles with example.



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33. What is concentric vascular bundle?



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34. What do you mean by leptocentric and hadrocentric vascular bundle?



Watch Video Solution

35. What is cambium?



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36. Name a plant organ where endodermis is absent.



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37. In which type of leaf, stomata are present only on the lower surface?



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38. What is siphonostele?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

39. What is rhizodermis?



Watch Video Solution

40. What is casparian strips?



Watch Video Solution

41. What are the functions of bulliform cells?



Watch Video Solution

42. What is procambium?



Watch Video Solution

43. Briefly describe the characteristics of meristematic tissue.



Watch Video Solution

44. What are dermatogen, periblem and plerome?



Watch Video Solution

45. Difference between shoot apex and root apex.



Watch Video Solution

46. State the functions of Permanent tissue.



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47. Differences among Parenchyma, Collenchyma and Sclerenchyma.



Watch Video Solution

48. Differences between Xylem and Phloem.



Watch Video Solution

49. Write about glandular hairs and nectaries.



Watch Video Solution

50. What are hydathode, lenticel?



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51. Differences between Dorsiventral and Isobilateral leaf.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

52. Differences between Primary and Secondary xylem.



Watch Video Solution

53. State differences between fascicular and inter-fascicular cambium



Watch Video Solution

54. Give the functions of medullary rays.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

55. What are the characteristics of internal structure of stem?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

56. What are structural features of phloem parenchyma?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

57. State three differences between sclerenchyma fibre and sclereid.



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58. Give three differences between apical and lateral meristem.



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59. Define mass and primordial meristem.





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60. Write a short notes on lateral meristem.



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61. Define the mass, plate and rib meristem.



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62. Briefly state about the histogen theory.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

63. State three differences between fusiform initial and ray initial.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

64. States the characteristics of permanent tissue.



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65. State four functions of parenchyma.



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66. Briefly state about different kinds of sclerenchyma fibres.



Watch Video Solution

67. State three differences between protosteles and siphonosteles.



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68. What is racemose tap root system?



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69. What is cymose tap root system?



Watch Video Solution

70. Name oldest tree.



Watch Video Solution

71. Mention the economic importance of root.



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72. What are root thorns?



Watch Video Solution

73. What are root buttresses?



Watch Video Solution

74. Define with example of pneumatophores.



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75. What is gynostegium?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

76. What is egg apparatus?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

77. What are a cyclic and acyclic flowers?



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78. What is hemicyclic flower?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

79. What is polycyclic flower?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

80. What type of inflorescence do you get-
arum



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81. What type of inflorescence do you get-
banana



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82. What type of inflorescence do you get-
banyan



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83. What type of inflorescence do you get-
mustard



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84. What type of inflorescence do you get-

Paddy



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85. Give example of two modified stipules.



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86. Give example of leaf spine and leaf tendrils.



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87. What is homophylly and heterophylly?



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88. Name a trimerous, tetramerous and pentamerous flower.



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89. What is fertilization?



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90. What is double fertilization?



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91. What is true fruit?



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92. State the differences between reticulate and parallel venation.



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93. State the functions of stipules.



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94. Differences between simple leaf and leaflet.



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95. Differences between phylloclade and phyllode.



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96. Differences between monocot seed and dicot seed.



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97. What are scutellum, coleoptile and coleorhiza.



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98. What are culm, scape and caudex.



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99. Describe about the special functions of stem.



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100. What are bulbils and bud thorns?



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101. What are runners, suckers and bulb?



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102. State three differences between true root and adventitious root.



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103. Briefly state three physiological functions of root.



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104. Give three differences between fusiform and napiform root.



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105. State four characteristics of stem.



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106. Give three special function of stem.



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Long Answer Type Questions

1. Briefly describe about the internal structural characteristics of dorsiventral leaf.



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2. Describe about the structure of vascular cambium.



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3. What are sap wood and heart wood?

Describe about the functions of epidermal tissue system.



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4. What are the different types of secondary meristem?



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5. Briefly state about the 'Tunica-carpus' theory and its explanation.



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6. Describe about different types of sclerids.



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7. What is xylem?- Briefly describe about the different components of xylem.



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8. What is phloem? Briefly describe about the different components of phloem.



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9. Briefly explain about different types of stomata.



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10. Describe about different types of stele with clear diagrammatic representation.



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11. Describe about the types of intercellular spaces.



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12. Mention about the different types of epidermal outgrowth?



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13. What is protostele? Mention the types of protostele.



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14. What is cork cambium? State about the structure and functions of cork cambium.



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15. What is root? What are the types of root? Describe with diagram, the structure and functions of different parts of tap root.



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16. Describe with examples the modification of tap roots and adventitious roots.



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17. What is stem? Describe the morphology of stem with diagram. What are the types of stem? What are the functions of stem.



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18. What is bud? Describe difference types of buds with examples.



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19. How many types of modified underground stems are present ? Describe them with example.



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20. Describe different kinds of metamorphosed aerial stem with diagram.



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21. What is leaf? Describe the morphological structure of a typical leaf. What are the functions of leaf?



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22. What are simple and compound leaves?

Describe different types of compound leaves with diagram.



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23. What is phyllotaxy? Describe different types of phyllotaxy with diagram.



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24. Describe different types of modified leaves with example.



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25. What is flower? Describe with labelled diagram, different parts of typical flower.



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26. What are the types of flower. "Flower is a modified shoot."-Explain with suitable reason.



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27. What is placentation? Mention different types of placentations with diagram.



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28. What is inflorescence? Distinguish between racemose and cymose inflorescence. What are the different types of special inflorescence?



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29. What is fruit? What are the types of fruits? Describe the structure of a typical fruit with diagram.



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30. What is seed? Describe different types of seeds with diagram and example. Describe the structure of an endospermic dicotyledonous and endospermic monocotyledonous seed with diagram.



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Ncert Questions

1. State the location and function of different types of meristems.



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2. Cork cambium forms tissues that form the cork. Do you agree with this statement? Explain.



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3. Explain the process of secondary growth in the stems of woody angiosperms with the

help of schematic diagrams. What is its significance?



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4. Draw illustrations to bring out the anatomical difference between Monocot root and Dicot root



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5. Draw illustrations to bring out the anatomical difference between Monocot stem and Dicot stem



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6. Cut a transverse section of young stem of a plant from your school garden and observe it under the microscope. How would you ascertain whether it is a monocot stem or a dicot stem? Give reasons.





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7. The transverse section of a plant material shows the following anatomical features- the vascular bundles are conjoint, scattered and surrounded by a sclerenchymatous bundle sheaths.



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8. The transverse section of a plant material shows the following anatomical features-

pholem parenchyma is absent. What will you identify it as?



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9. Why are xylem and pholem called complex tissues?



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10. What is stomatal apparatus? Explain the structure of stomata with a labelled diagram.



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11. Name the three basic tissue systems in the flowering plants. Give the tissue names under each system.



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12. How is the study of plant anatomy useful to us?



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13. What is periderm? How does periderm formation take place in the dicot stems?



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14. Describe the internal structure of a dorsiventral leaf with the help of labelled diagrams.



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15. What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in the:

Banyan tree



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16. What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in the:

Turnip



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17. What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in the:

Mangrove trees.



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18. Justify the following statements on the basis of external features :

Underground parts of a plant are not always roots.



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19. Justify the following statements on the basis of external features :

Flower is a modified shoot.



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20. How is a pinnately compound leaf different from a palmately compound leaf?



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21. Explain with suitable examples the different types of phyllotaxy.



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22. Define the following terms :

aestivation



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23. Define the following terms :

placenta



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24. Define the following terms :

actinomorphic



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25. Define the following terms :

zygomorphic



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26. Define the following terms :

superior ovary



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27. Define the following terms :

perigynous flower



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28. Define the following terms :

epipetalous stamen



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29. Differentiate between

Racemose and cymose inflorescence.



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30. Differentiate between

Fibrous root and adventitious root.



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31. Differentiate between

Apocarpous and syncarpous ovary.



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32. Draw the labelled diagram of the following:

Gram seed



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33. Draw the labelled diagram of the following:
maize seed.



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34. Describe modifications of stem with suitable examples.



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35. Take one flower each of the families Fabaceae and Solanaceae and write its semi-technical description. Also draw their floral diagram after studying them.



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36. Describe the various types of placentations found in flowering plants.



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37. What is a flower? Describe the parts of a typical angiosperm flower.



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38. How do the various leaf modifications help plants?



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39. Define the term inflorescence. Explain the basis for the different types inflorescence in flowering plants.



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40. Write the floral formula of a actinomorphic, bisexual, hypogynous flower with five united sepals, five free petals, five free stamens and two united carpels with superior ovary and axile placentation.





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41. Describe the arrangement of floral members in relation to their insertion on thalamus.



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