

BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(HINGLISH)

MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

Exercise

1. What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in

- the
- (a) Banyan tree
- (b) Turnip
- (c) Mangrove trees



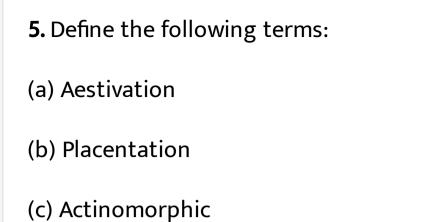
- 2. Justify the following statements on the basis of external features
- (i) Underground parts of a plant are not always roots
- (ii) Flower is a modified shoot

3. How is pinnately compound leaf different from palmately compound leaf?



4. Explain with suitable examples the different types of phyllotaxy?





- ,
- (d) Zygomorphic
- (e) Superior ovary
- (f) Perigynous flower
- (g) Epipetalous Stamen



- 6. Differentiate between
- (a) Racemose and cymose inflorescence
- (b) Fibrous roots and adventitious roots
- (c) Apocarpous and syncarpous ovary



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- 7. Draw the labelled diagram of the following:
- (i) Gram seed
- (ii) V.S. of maize seed



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8. MODIFICATIONS OF STEM



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9. Take one flower each of families Fabaceae and Solanaceae and write its semitechnical description. Also draw their floral diagrams after studying them.



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



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11. A typical angiosperm flower consists of four floral parts. Give the names of the floral parts and their arrangements sequentially.



12. How do the various leaf modifications help plants?



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



14. Write the floral formula of an actinomorphic bisexual, hypogynous flower with five united sepals, five free petals. Five free stamens and two united carpals with superior ovary and axile placentation.



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

