



# **BIOLOGY**

## **BOOKS - CENGAGE BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)**

### **MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS**

**Exercises Choose The Correct Option**

1. The most dominant plants of present day vegetation are

A. Thallophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Flowering plants

D. Pteridophytes

**Answer: C**



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2. The origin of root hairs and lateral roots is ,  
respectively ,

A. Exogenous and endogenous

B. Endogenous and exogenous

C. Both endogenously

D. Both exogenously

**Answer: A**



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3. The primary growth in root is due to

A. Zone of maturation

B. Zone of cell division

C. Zone of cell elongation

D. Meristematic region

**Answer: C**



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4. Root shows negative geotropic in

A. Pothos

B. Ficus

C. Acanthorhiza

D. Sonneratia

**Answer: D**



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5. When adventitious root shows swelling at regular intervals for food storage , it is called

- A. Tubercular root
- B. Nodulose root
- C. Moniliform root
- D. Annulated root

**Answer: C**



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6. Pneumatophores are generally present in

A. Mangrove plants

B. Xerophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Epiphytes

**Answer: A**



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7. Root which grow from branches of Banyan tree are

- A. They are branches of the shoot system
- B. They are prop roots
- C. They are tendrils
- D. They are special organs

**Answer: B**



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8. The underground modification of stem occurs for which one of the following function ?

- A. Perennation
- B. Storage of food
- C. Vegetative propagation
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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## 9. Find the correct match .

### Column I

- (a) Tunicated bulb
- (b) Stragglng rhizome
- (c) Stolon
- (d) Bulbil

### Column II

- (i) *Dioscorea*
- (ii) *Colocasia*
- (iii) *Saccharum*
- (iv) *Allium*

A. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , b  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) ,(d)

$\rightarrow$  (iv)

B. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (i)

C. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (ii)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (i)

**Answer: B**



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**10.** Modified stem into green , flattened branches of unlimited growth for assimilatory function is called

A. Phyllode

B. Phyllocblade

C. Cladode

D. Chylocauly

**Answer: B**



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**11.** Leafless stem of onion which produces cluster of terminal flowers is called

A. Peduncle

B. Floral axis

C. Scape

D. Rachis

**Answer: C**



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**12. Analogous structure of phylloclade is called**

A. Pitcher

B. Phyllode

C. Cladode

D. Bulbil

**Answer: B**



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**13. Non-endospermic seed is absent in**

A. Soyabean

B. Tulip

C. Lupin

D. Sunhemp

**Answer: B**



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**14. Which is not a modification of stem ?**

A. Tuber of potato

B. Pitcher of Nepenthes

C. Corm of Colocasia

D. Rhizome of ginger

**Answer: B**



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**15.** A lateral branch with short internodes and each node bearing a rosette of leaves and tuft of roots is known as

A. Sucker

B. Offset

C. Stolon

D. Decumbent



**Answer: B**



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**16. Acaulescent habit is related to**

A. Allium sp.

B. Iberis sp.

C. Polyalthia sp.

D. Palms

**Answer: A**



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17. Tripinnate compound leaf is the feature of

A. Moringa

B. Psidium

C. Rosa

D. Mimosa

**Answer: A**



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**18.** Reticulate venation is the feature of dicots but some monocots also exhibit this venation. The one following this type of venation is

A. Calophyllum

B. Smilax

C. Eryngium

D. Coraymbium

**Answer: B**



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**19.** When leaves stand at right angle to next upper and lower pair , then this phyllotaxy is called

- A. Alternate
- B. Opposite decussate
- C. Opposite superposed
- D. Whorled

**Answer: B**



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20. The terminal leaflets modify into curved hood for climbing in

A. Wild pea

B. Cocklebur

C. Cat's nail

D. Tiger's nail

**Answer: C**



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21. The duration between the development of two consecutive leaves is called

- A. Plastochron
- B. Phytochrome
- C. Phytron
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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22. In *Nepenthes* (Pitcher plant) the pitcher is formed due to modification of

A. Leaf leaves

B. Lamina

C. Aestivation

D. Leaf apex

**Answer: B**



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**23.** Occurrence of more than one type of leaves on the same plant is

A. Vernation

B. Venation

C. Aestivation

D. Heterophylly

**Answer: D**



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24. The swollen petiole of Eichhornia is made up of

A. Aerenchyma

B. Parenchyma

C. Chlorenchyma

D. Collenchyma

**Answer: A**



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25. Inflorescence with thick , fleshy axis and large-colored bract is

A. Spathe

B. Spadix

C. Spikelet

D. Hypanthodium

**Answer: B**



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26. Find the correct match .

**Column I**

- (a) Evolved inflorescence
- (b) Gall flower
- (c) Dichasial scorpioid
- (d) Cup-shaped involuare

**Column II**

- (i) *Verticillaster*
- (ii) *Hypanthodium*
- (iii) *Scorpioid*
- (iv) *Capitulum*
- (v) *Cyathium*

A. (a) → (iv) , (b) → (ii) , ( c) → (i) , (d)

→ (v)

B. (a) → (iv) , (b) → (ii) , ( c) → (i) , (d)

→ (iii)

C. (a) → (iv) , (b) → (i) , ( c) → (ii) , (d)

→ (iii)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

**Answer: A**



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**27. Bisexual sessile and bracteates flowers developing acropetally in**

A. Raceme

B. Panicle

C. Spike

D. Corymb

**Answer: C**



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**28.** The inflorescence of coriander is

A. Umbel

B. Corymb

C. Typical raceme

D. Umbel of umbels

**Answer: D**



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**29.** Axis of the spikelet is known as

A. Rachilla

B. Pedicel

C. Appendage

D. Rachis

**Answer: A**



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**30.** Three types of flowers occur in the inflorescence of

A. Capitulum

B. Hypanthodium

C. Cyathium

D. Umbel

**Answer: B**



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**31.** The most advanced type of inflorescence is

- A. Corymb
- B. Capitulum
- C. Spadix
- D. Polychasial cyme

**Answer: B**





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32. The elongated part of thalamus between corolla and androecium is called

A. Anthophore

B. Androphore

C. Gynophore

D. Carpophore

**Answer: B**



**33.** If stamens are arranged in two whorls with antipetalous outer whorl , then the condition is

- A. Obdiplostamenous
- B. Diplostamenous
- C. Didynamous
- D. Epiphyllous

**Answer: A**



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34. The cohesion of stamens is shown by which one of the following conditions ?

- A. Gynandrous
- B. Gynostegium
- C. Synogenesious
- D. Epipetalous

**Answer: C**



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35. The most primitive and advanced type of placentations are , respectively ,

- A. Marginal and axile
- B. Superficial and axile
- C. Superficial and basal
- D. Parietal and basal

**Answer: C**



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**36.** Development of flowers on old stems is an example of

A. Anthesis

B. Polycarpy

C. Anthotaxy

D. Cauliflory

**Answer: D**



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37. Find incorrect match .

A. Campanulate - Bell-shaped corolla

B. Personate - Bilabiate corolla

C. Caryophyllaceous - Butterfly shaped  
corolla

D. Crusiform - Funnel shape

**Answer: C**



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38. Flower with inferior ovary is

- A. Hypogynous flower
- B. Perigynous flower
- C. Dichogamous flower
- D. Epigynous flower

**Answer: D**



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**39.** Perianth modifies into lodicules in the members which also contain

A. Spikelet inflorescence

B. Monocarpellary ovary

C. Tetramerous flower

D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: D**



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**40. Vexillum is**

A. Posterior largest petal

B. Anterior largest petal

C. Found in pea family

D. both 1 & 3

**Answer: D**



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**41.** When calyx is shed with the opening of floral bud , it is known as

A. Caducous

B. Deciduous

C. Temporary

D. Permanent

**Answer: A**



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42. Fruits developing from apocarpous ovary are

- A. Simple fruits
- B. Aggregate fruits
- C. Composite fruits
- D. Pseudocarpic fruits

**Answer: B**



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**43.** Match the following .

**Column I**

- (a) Amphisarca
- (b) Pepo
- (c) Drupe
- (d) Sorosis

**Column II**

- (i) Aegle
- (ii) Cucumis
- (iii) Ananas
- (iv) Juglans

A. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

B. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iv)

C. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iv)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

**Answer: A**



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**44.** The presence of pappus is the characteristic of which fruit ?

A. Caryopsia

B. Coleoptile

C. Scutellium

D. Achene

**Answer: d**



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**45.** Single shield of which of the following is an exalbuminous seed ?

A. Coleorhiza

B. Coleoptile

C. Castor seed

D. Pea seed

**Answer: C**



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**46.** A dicot exalbuminous seed is

A. Wheat seed

B. Maize seed

C. Castor seed

D. Pea seed

**Answer: D**



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**47. Seeds having longest viability belong to**

A. Chenopodium

B. Quercus

C. Nelumbo

D. Eucalyptus



**Answer: C**



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**48. Find incorrect matching .**

A. Anemochory - Taraxacium

B. Hydrochory - Coccus

C. Zoochory - Antirrhinum

D. Autochory - Phlox

**Answer: C**



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**49.** Thorns, spines and prickles are

- A. Respiratory organs
- B. Excretory organs
- C. Organs of offense
- D. Defensive organs

**Answer: D**



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50. The presence of tetradynamous condition and false septum ,i.e., replum are the feature of family

A. Solanaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Fabaceae

**Answer: B**



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51. The scientist name of black mustard is

A. *Brassica campestris*

B. *B. rapa*

C. *B. Juncea*

D. *B. nigra*

**Answer: D**



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52. Family Leguminosae is classified into three sub-families on the basis of

- A. Calyx and corolla
- B. Symmetry of flower
- C. Corolla and androecium
- D. Corolla and carpels

**Answer: C**



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53. Perigynous flowers and diadelphous condition are found in the family ?

- A. Papilionaceae
- B. Caesalpinoideae
- C. Mimosoideae
- D. Solanaceae

**Answer: A**



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54. The symbol represents which one of the following family ?

A. Solanaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Labiatae

**Answer: A**



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55. Drug Santonin (anthelmintic) comes from

A. Artemisia

B. Taraxacum

C. Emilia sonchifolia

D. Cantipeda orbicularis

**Answer: A**



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56. Heterogamous head is with

- A. Ray florets only
- B. Disc florets only
- C. Neuter flowers only
- D. Both ray and disc florets

**Answer: D**



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57. Zygomorphic flower occurs in the family which is

A. Papilionaceae

B. Poaceae

C. Ray florets of Asteraceae

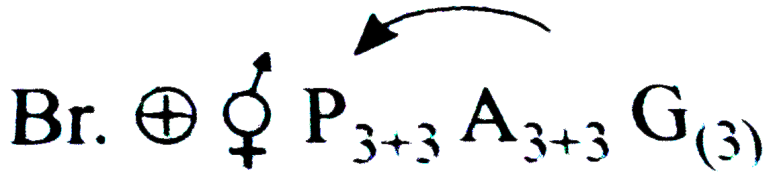
D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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## 58. Floral formula



represents which one of the following groups of family ?

- A. Crotonia and Astragalus
- B. Lepidium and Ibaeris
- C. Allium and Asparagus
- D. Vetiverai and Cymbopogon

**Answer: C**





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59. Feathery stigma and versatile stamens are the feature of family

A. Poaceae

B. Umbelliferae

C. Liliaceae

D. Malvaceae

**Answer: A**



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60. In *Pisum sativum*, the aestivation of corolla is

- A. Ascending imbricate
- B. Descending imbricate
- C. Quincuncial
- D. Valvate

**Answer: B**



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## 61. Match the following .

### **Column I**

- (a) Sinigrin
- (b) Carthamin
- (c) Atropine
- (d) Aloin

### **Column II**

- (i) Liliaceae
- (ii) Brassicaceae
- (iii) Solanaceae
- (iv) Asteraceae

A. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , ( c )  $\rightarrow$  (iii) ,

(d)  $\rightarrow$  (i)

B. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , ( c )  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

C. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c )  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iv)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c )  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

**Answer: A**



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**62.** Monoadelphous condition and pentacarpellary ovary are present in

A. China rose family

B. Pea family

C. Potato family

D. Yucca family

**Answer: A**



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**63.** Largest angiospermic family with advanced type of placentation is

A. Poaceae

B. Asteraceae



C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: B**



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**64.** Palm oil is extracted from

A. Glycin

B. Gossypium

C. Elaeis

D. Olea

**Answer: C**



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**65.** Plants yielding colebiaine belong to the family

A. Liliceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Lamiaceae

D. Arecaceae

**Answer: A**



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**66.** Identify the wrong statement .

A. A plant that bears male , female and

bisexual flowers is polygamous

B. Actinomorphic flowers can be dissected

into two equal halves from any plane .

C. Superior ovary is found in hypogynous flowers .

D. Side of the flower towards the bract is called posterior side .

**Answer: D**



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**67.** Compare the columns and find out the correct combination.

**Column I**

- (a) *Tridax*
- (b) *Dolichos*
- (c) *Cesba*
- (d) *Cucurbita*

**Column II**

- (i) Synandrous
- (ii) Monadelphous
- (iii) Syngenesious
- (iv) Polyadelphous
- (v) Diadelphous

A. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (i)

B. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (i)

C. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iv)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (ii)

**Answer: B**



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**68.** A flower with five unequal petals has largest posterior petal , two lateral slightly small petals and two anterior petals partially fused to form a boat-shaped structure .

Which is not correct for such a flower ?

A. Descending imbricate aestivation

B. Odd sepal anterior

C. Piston mechanism of pollination

D. Many carpels

**Answer: D**



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**69.** Staminal tube comes out of flower in

A. *Pisum sativum*

B. *Cassia fistula*

C. *Hibiscus*

D. Iberis

**Answer: C**



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**70.** Beauty of Bougainvillea flower is due to

A. Corolla

B. Bracts

C. Calyx

D. Androecium



**Answer: B**



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71. When pistillate and besexual flowers develop on defferent plants. The condition is

- A. Gynodioecious
- B. Gymnomonoecius
- C. Polygamodiecius
- D. Polygamonoecius

**Answer: A**



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**72.** 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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**73.** Epicalyx occurs in

A. Cycas

B. Jower

C. Nephrolepis

D. China Rose

**Answer: D**



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74. In guava, curcubits flowers are

A. Hypogynous

B. Epigynous

C. Perigynous

D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: B**



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75. To which of the following flower's synandrous' condition is found

A. Sunflower

B. Gourd

C. Pea

D. Lemon

**Answer: B**



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76. In angiospermic bud condition floral but is covered by whorls of

A. Petals

B. Anthers

C. Sepals

D. Stigmas

**Answer: C**



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

- A. Michelia
- B. Nymphaea
- C. Abutilon
- D. Dianthus

**Answer: B**



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78. Replum is present in the ovary of flower of

A. Mustard

B. Pea

C. Sunflower

D. Lemon

**Answer: A**



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79. A plant has an androecium with manadelphous stamens, monothecous and reniform anthers. The corolla exhibits contorted aestivation. The plant could be

A. Nerium

B. Rauwolfia

C. Hibiscus

D. Lathyrus

**Answer: C**



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80. Pollinia occur in

- A. Cruciferae
- B. Asteraceae
- C. Poaceae
- D. Asclepiadaceae

**Answer: D**



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81. Ochreate stipules are found in

A. Leguminosae

B. Polygonaceae

C. Acanthaceae

D. Malvaceae

**Answer: B**



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**82.** 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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**83.** The characteristic type of placentation found in the members of Caryophyllaceae is

A. Axile

B. Basal

C. Parietal

D. Free central

**Answer: D**



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**84.** Floral parts develop below the base of ovary in a flower called

A. Epigynous

B. Hypogynous

C. Agynous

D. Perigynous

**Answer: B**



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**85.** An example of axile placentation is

A. Marigold

B. Dianthus

C. Lemon

D. Argemone

**Answer: C**



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**86.** Which one of the following plants is monoecious

A. Marchantia

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. Papaya

**Answer: B**



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**87.** Consider the following statements

(A) In raceme inflorescence the flowers are borne in a basipetal order

(B) Epigynous flowers are seen in rose plant

(C) In brinjal the ovary is superior of these statements

A. (a) and (b) are true , but ( c) is false .

B. (a) and ( c) are true , but (b) is false

C. (a) and (b) are false , but ( c) is true

D. (a) and ( c) are false , but (b) is true.

**Answer: C**



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**88.** The ovary in hypogynous flowers is said to be

- A. Half inferior
- B. Inferior
- C. Superior
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**89.** Aestivation found in pea flowers is

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

**Answer: D**



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90. In which of the following kinds of ovules, the embryo sac is horse-shoe shaped

- A. Orthotropous ovule
- B. Hemitropous ovule
- C. Amphitropous ovule
- D. Circinotropous ovule

**Answer: C**



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

A. Canna

B. Cassia

C. Cucumber

D. Calotropis

**Answer: B**



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92. Gynandrous condition means

- A. Adhesion of stamens and carpels
- B. Cohesion of stamens
- C. Stamens united by filaments
- D. Free stamens

**Answer: A**



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**93.** Feathery stigma is called

A. Plumose

B. Spur

C. Stylopodium

D. Calyculus

**Answer: A**



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**94.** The expression "gynoecium is apocarpous" implies that the

A. Gynoecium comprises only one pistil which is found with the stamens .

B. Gynoecium comprises more than one carpel which are free

C. Gynoecium comprises more than one carpel which are fused .



D. Gynocium comprises only one carpel which is free .

**Answer: B**



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**95.** In unilocular ovary with a single ovule the placentation is

A. Basal

B. Free central

C. Axile

D. Marginal

**Answer: A**



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**96.** The technical term used for the androecium in a flower of China rose (*Hibicus rosa-sinensis*) is

A. Diadelphous

B. Polyandrous

C. Polyadelphous

D. Monadelphous

**Answer: D**



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**97. Maize grain is**

A. Fruit

B. Seed

C. Embryo

D. Dried bud

**Answer: A**



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**98.** Edible part in litchy is

A. Mesocarp

B. Aril

C. Fleshy thalamus

D. Cotyledons

**Answer: B**



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**99.** Wheat/rice grain is a fruit of the type

A. Cypsela

B. Samara

C. Achene

D. Caryopsis

**Answer: D**



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**100.** Which one the following is a true nut

- A. Walnut
- B. Cashewnut
- C. Groundnut /Areca
- D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: D**



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**101.** A simple one-seeded , dry , indehiscent fruit in which pericarp and testa are fused is

A. Nut

B. Achene

C. Cypsela

D. Caryopsis

**Answer: D**



**102.** Coir of commerce is obtained from

- A. Endocarp of coconut
- B. Mesocarp of coconut
- C. Stem of jute
- D. Leaves of coconut

**Answer: b**





**103.** Caryopsis is the fruit of

A. Coconut

B. Brinjal

C. Tomato

D. Maize/sorghum

**Answer: D**



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**104.** Fruit of custard apple is

- A. Etaerio of berries
- B. Etaerio of drupes
- C. Hypanthodium
- D. Etaerio of achenes

**Answer: A**



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**105.** Edible part of apple and pear is

A. Cotyledons

B. Thalamus/receptacle

C. Mesocarp

D. Endocarp

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**106.** The fleshy fruits with hard and stony endocarp are called

A. Berry

B. Pome

C. Drupe

D. Pepo

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

107. Edible part of mango is

A. Pericarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Pome

D. Epicarp

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

108. Edible part of coconut is

A. Endocarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Aril

D. Seed/endosperm

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**109.** Dry indehiscent single-seeded fruit formed from bicarpellary syncarpous inferior ovary is

A. Cremocarp

B. Caryopsis

C. Cypsela

D. Berry

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**110.** Pepo fruit is found in

A. Cruciferae

B. Leguminosae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Liliaceae

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**111.** Edible part of guava is

A. Thalamus and pericarp

B. Entire fruit



C. Endocarp

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**112.** In which of the following fruits is the edible part the aril

A. Litchi

B. Apple

C. Mango

D. Banana

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**113.** Science and practice of fruit culture is

A. Spermology

B. Pomology

C. Anthology

## D. Dendrology

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**114.** Syconus fruit develops from

A. Catkin

B. Varticillaster

C. Hypanthodium

D. Cyanthium

**Answer: C**



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**115.** Syconus is the name of

A. Inflorescence

B. Fruit

C. Thalamus

D. Ovary

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**116.** Geocarpic fruits are produced by

A. Mango

B. Orange

C. water melon

D. Peanut

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**117.** Jack fruit is

A. Sorosis

B. Syconus

C. Siliqua

D. Lomentum

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**118.** Fruit of Candytuft is

A. Capsule

B. Follicle

C. Silicula

D. Pome

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**119.** Schizocarpic fruit has

A. Fleshy pericarp

B. Origin from inflorescence

C. Origin from apocarpous pistil

D. Triat of breaking up into single-seeded  
parts

**Answer: D**



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**120.** Select the correct combination of edible part

A. Coconut - Mesocarp

B. Apple - Mesocarp

C. Mango - Endocarp

D. Banana- Mesocarp- Endocarp

**Answer: D**



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**121.** Which one of the following is a true match

A. Composite fruit - Pine apple

B. Aggregate fruit - Pineapple

C. True fruit - Apple

D. False fruit - Mango

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

122. A composite/sorosis fruit is

A. Banana

B. Pineapple

C. Pear

D. Coconut

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**123.** Which is correct pair for edible part ?

A. Tomato - Thalamus

B. Maize - Cotyledons

C. Guava- Mesocarp

D. Date - Mesocarp

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**124.** Edible part of banana is

A. Epicarp

B. Epicarp and mesocarp

C. Mesocarp and less developed endocarp

D. Endocarp and less developed mesocarp

**Answer: C**



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**125.** Coir is obtained from

- A. Fruit of *Cocos nucifera*
- B. Seed of *Cocos nucifera*
- C. Stem of *Cocos nucifera*
- D. Leaves of *Cocos nucifera*

**Answer: A**



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**126.** Edible part of muberry is

A. Thalamus

B. Perianth

C. Rachis

D. Ripened ovary

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

127. Spines on the rind of jackfruit represent

A. Styles

B. Carpels

C. Stigma

D. Bracts

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



**128.** Which one is a composite fruit ?

A. Pea

B. Strawberry

C. Calotropis

D. Jackfruit

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**129.** Fruit developed from bicarpellary syncarpous ovary having a false septum is

A. Achene

B. Siliqua

C. Capsule

D. Berry

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**130.** Berries , drupes and pomes are

A. Aggregate fruits

B. Composite fruits

C. Simple dry fruits

D. Simple succulent fruits

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**131.** Aril is

A. Outgrowth of integument

B. Persistent nucellus

C. Outgrowth of funicle which grows  
around the ovule

D. Outgrowth from micropyle

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**132.** Nature of fruit developing from a flower depends upon the type of

A. Gynoecium

B. Androecium

C. Pollination

D. Fertilization

**Answer: A**



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**133.** juicy hair-like structures observed in the lemon fruit develop from

A. Exocarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Endocarp

D. Mesocarp and endocarp

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**134.** Fruit formed from an inflorescence is

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**135.** Most important edible plant food is

A. Roots

B. Stems

C. Leaves

D. Fruits

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**



**136.** Fruits have fructose for

- A. Attracting animals for seed dispersal
- B. Fruit ripening
- C. Maturation of seeds
- D. Nourishment of embryo

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**137.** Fruit of elephant apple (*Dillenia indica*)

A. Balausta

B. Pepo

C. Amphisarca

D. Berry

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**138.** A simple one-seeded , dry , indehiscent fruit in which pericarp and testa are fused is

A. Caryopsis

B. Follicle

C. Capsule

D. Pod

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**139.** Edible part in 'sorosis' a composite fruit is

A. Cotyledons

B. Fleshy thalamus

C. Perianth and peduncle

D. Endosperm

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**140.** The fruit developed from the single ovary is said to be

- A. Composite
- B. Simple fruit
- C. Aggregate fruit
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**141.** The fleshy fruits with hard and stony endocarp are called

A. Hard endocarp

B. Hard mesocarp

C. Hard epicarp

D. Hard epicarp and hard mesocarp

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**142.** Dorsiventral dehiscence occurs in fruits

(a) Legume

(b) Follicle

(c) Siliqua

(d) Capsule

A. (a) and (b)

B. (b) and (c)

C. (b) and (d)

D. (a) and (c)

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**143.** Edible part of fleshy fruit is

A. Parenchymatous pERICARP

B. Soft seeds

C. Collenchymatous MESOCARP

D. Sclerenchymatous endocarp

**Answer: A**



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**144.** Which is correct for *Anacardium occidentale* ?

- A. Upper part is edible
- B. Upper part is false fruit
- C. Seed is edible part of fruit
- D. Upper part is true fruit

**Answer: C**



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**145.** Which of the following is a true fruit ?

A. Walnut

B. Areca nut

C. Cashew nut

D. Ground nut

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**146.** Edible part in 'sorosis' a composite fruit is

A. Perianth

B. Parianth + Sepals

C. Placenta

D. Perianth + Placenta

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**147.** Pineapple (anas) fruit develops from

- A. Cluster of flowers borne compactly on a common axis
- B. Multilocular monocarpellary flower
- C. Unilocular polycarpelley flower
- D. Multipistillate syncarpous flower

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**148.** Banana is seedless because

A. Parthenogenesis

B. Asexual reproduction

C. Triploidy

D. Cross pollination

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**149.** Banana is

A. Cremocarp

B. Parthenocarpic berry

C. Drupe

D. Capsule

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**150.** The fleshy fruits with hard and stony endocarp are called

A. Pome

B. Berry

C. Pepo

D. Drupe

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**151.** The most dominant plants of present day vegetation are

A. Thallophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Flowering plants

D. Pterdophytes

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**152.** The origin of root hairs and lateral roots is , respectively ,

A. Exogenous and endogenous



B. Endogenous and exogenous

C. Both endogenously

D. Both exogenously

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**153.** The primary growth in root is due to

A. Zone of maturation

B. Zone of cell division

C. Zone of cell elongation

D. Meristematic region

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**154.** Root shows negative geotropic in

A. Pothos

B. Ficus

C. Acanthorhiza

D. Sonneratia

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**155.** When adventitious root shows swelling at regular intervals for food storage , it is called

A. Tubercular root

B. Nodulose root

C. Moniliform root

D. Annulated root

**Answer: C**



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**156.** Pneumatophores are generally present in

A. Mangrove plants

B. Xerophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Epiphytes

**Answer: A**



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**157.** Root which grow from branches of Banyan tree are

- A. They are branches of the shoot system
- B. They are prop roots
- C. They are tendrils
- D. They are special organs

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**158.** The underground modification of stem occurs for which one of the following function ?

- A. Perennation
- B. Storage of food
- C. Vegetative propagation
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**159.** Find the correct match .

**Column I**

- (a) Tunicated bulb
- (b) Stragglng rhizome
- (c) Stolon
- (d) Bulbil

**Column II**

- (i) *Dioscorea*
- (ii) *Colocasia*
- (iii) *Saccharum*
- (iv) *Allium*

A. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , b  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) ,(d)

$\rightarrow$  (iv)

B. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (i)

C. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (ii)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (i)

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**160.** Modified stem into green , flattened branches of unlimited growth for assimilatory function is called



A. Phyllode

B. Phyllocblade

C. Cladode

D. Chylocauly

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**161.** Leafless stem of onion which produces cluster of terminal flowers is called

A. Peduncle

B. Floral axis

C. Scape

D. Rachis

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**162.** Analogous structure of phylloclade is called

A. Pitcher

B. Phyllode

C. Cladode

D. Bulbil

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**163.** Non-endospermic seed is absent in

A. Soyabean

B. Tulip

C. Lupin

D. Sunhemp

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**164.** Which is not a modification of stem ?

A. Tuber of potato

B. Pitcher of Nepenthes

C. Corm of Colocasia

D. Rhizome of ginger

**Answer: B**



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**165.** A lateral branch with short internodes and each node bearing a rosette of leaves and tuft of roots is known as

A. Sucker

B. Offset

C. Stolon

D. Decumbent

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**166.** Acaulescent habit is related to

A. *Allium* sp.

B. *Iberis* sp.

C. Polyalthis sp.

D. Palms

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**167.** Tripinnate compound leaf is the feature of

A. Morina

B. Psidium

C. Rosa

D. Mimosa

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**168.** Reticulate venation is the feature of dicots but some monocots also exhibit this venation. The one following this type of venation is

A. Calophyllum

B. Smilax



C. Eryngium

D. Coraymbium

**Answer: B**



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**169.** When leaves stand at right angle to next upper and lower pair , then this phyllotaxy is called

A. Alternate

B. Opposite decussate

C. Opposite superposed

D. Whorled

**Answer: B**



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**170.** The terminal leaflets modify into curved hood for climbing in

A. Wild pea

B. Cocklebur

C. Cat's nail

D. Tiger's nail

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**171.** The duration between the development of two consecutive leaves is called

A. Plastochron

B. Phytochrome

C. Phytron

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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**172.** In *Nepenthes* (Pitcher plant) the pitcher is formed due to modification of

A. Leaf leaves

B. Lamina

C. Aestivation

D. Leaf apex

**Answer: B**



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**173.** Occurrence of more than one type of leaves on the same plant is

A. Vernation

B. Venation

C. Aestivation

D. Heterophylly

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**174.** The swollen petiole of Eichhornia is made up of

A. Aerenchyma

B. Parenchyma

C. Chlorenchyma

D. Collenchyma

**Answer: A**



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**175.** Inflorescence with thick , fleshy axis and large-colored bract is

A. Spathe

B. Spadix

C. Spikelet

D. Hypanthodium

**Answer: B**



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**176.** Find the correct match .

**Column I**

- (a) Evolved inflorescence
- (b) Gall flower
- (c) Dichasial scorpioid
- (d) Cup-shaped involuare

**Column II**

- (i) *Verticillaster*
- (ii) *Hypanthodium*
- (iii) *Scorpioid*
- (iv) *Capitulum*
- (v) *Cyathium*



A. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (v)

B. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

C. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

**Answer: A**



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177. Bisexual sessile and bracteates flowers developing acropetally in

A. Raceme

B. Panicle

C. Spike

D. Corymb

**Answer: C**



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**178.** The inflorescence of coriander is

A. Umbel

B. Corymb

C. Typical raceme

D. Umbel of umbels

**Answer: D**



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**179.** Axis of the spikelet is known as

A. Rachilla

B. Pedicel

C. Appendage

D. Rachis

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**180.** Three types of flowers occur in the inflorescence of

A. Capitulum

B. Hypanthodium

C. Cyanthium

D. Umbel

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**181.** The most advanced type of inflorescence is

A. Corymb

B. Capitulum

C. Spadix

D. Polychasial cyme

**Answer: B**



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**182.** The elongated part of thalamus between corolla and androecium is called

A. Anthophore

B. Androphore

C. Gynophore

D. Carpophore

**Answer: B**



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**183.** If stamens are arranged in two whorls with antipetalous outer whorl , then the condition is

A. Obdiplostamenous

B. Diplostamenous

C. Didynamous

D. Epiphyllous

**Answer: A**



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**184.** The cohesion of stamens is shown by which one of the following conditions ?

- A. Gynandrous
- B. Gynostegium
- C. Synogenesious
- D. Epipetalous

**Answer: C**



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**185.** The most primitive and advanced type of placentations are , respectively ,

- A. Marginal and axile
- B. Superficial and axile
- C. Superficial and basal
- D. Parietal and basal

**Answer: C**



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**186.** Development of flowers on old stems is an example of

A. Anthesis

B. Polycarpy

C. Anthotaxy

D. Cauliflory

**Answer: D**



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**187.** Find incorrect match .

A. Campanulate - Bell-shaped corolla

B. Personate - Bilabiate corolla

C. Caryophyllaceous - Butterfly shaped  
corolla

D. Crusiform - Funnel shape

**Answer: C**



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**188.** Flower with inferior ovary is

- A. Hypogynous flower
- B. Perigynous flower
- C. Dichogamous flower
- D. Epigynous flower

**Answer: D**



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**189.** Perianth modifies into lodicules in the members which also contain

A. Spikelet inflorescence

B. Monocarpellary ovary

C. Tetramerous flower

D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: D**



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**190.** Vexillum is

- A. Posterior largest petal
- B. Anterior largest petal
- C. Found in pea family
- D. Permanent

**Answer: D**



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**191.** When calyx is shed with the opening of floral bud , it is known as

A. Caducous

B. Deciduous

C. Temporary

D. Permanent

**Answer: A**



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**192.** Fruits developing from apocarpous ovary are

- A. Simple fruits
- B. Aggregate fruits
- C. Composite fruits
- D. Pseudocarpic fruits

**Answer: B**



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**193.** Match the following .

**Column I**

- (a) Amphisarca
- (b) Pepo
- (c) Drupe
- (d) Sorosis

**Column II**

- (i) Aegle
- (ii) Cucumis
- (iii) Ananas
- (iv) Juglans

A. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

B. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iv)

C. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iv)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

**Answer: A**



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**194.** The presence of pappus is the characteristic of which fruit ?

A. Caryopsia

B. Coleoptile

C. Scutelium

D. Epiblast

**Answer: B**



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**195.** Single shield of which of the following is an exalbuminous seed ?

A. Coleorhiza

B. Coleoptile

C. Castor seed

D. Pea seed

**Answer: C**



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**196.** A dicot exalbuminous seed is

A. Wheat seed

B. Maize seed

C. Castor seed

D. Pea seed

**Answer: D**



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**197.** Seeds having longest viability belong to

A. Chenopodium

B. Quercus

C. Nelumbo

D. Eucalyptus

**Answer: C**



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**198.** Find incorrect matching .

A. Anemochory - Taraxacium

B. Hydrochory - Coccus

C. Zoochory - Antirrhinum

D. Autochory - Phlox

**Answer: C**



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**199.** Thorns and spines are -

- A. Respiratory organs
- B. Excretory organs
- C. Organs of offense
- D. Defensive organs

**Answer: D**



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**200.** The presence of tetradynamous condition and false septum ,i.e., replum are the feature of family

A. Solanaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Fabaceae

**Answer: B**



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**201.** The scientific name of black mustard is

A. *Brassica campestris*

B. *B. rapa*

C. *B. Juncea*

D. *B. nigra*

**Answer: D**



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202. Family Leguminosae is classified into three sub-families on the basis of

- A. Calyx and corolla
- B. Symmetry of flower
- C. Corolla and androecium
- D. Corolla and carpels

**Answer: C**



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203. Perigynous flowers and diadelphous condition are found in the family ?

- A. Papilionaceae
- B. Caesalpinoideae
- C. Mimosoideae
- D. Solanaceae

**Answer: A**



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204. The symbol represents which one of the following family ?

A. Solanaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Labiatae

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

205. Drug Santonin (anthelmintic) comes from

A. Artemisia

B. Taraxacum

C. Emilia sonchifolia

D. Cantipeda orbicularis

**Answer: A**



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**206.** Heterogamous head is with

- A. Ray florets only
- B. Disc florets only
- C. Neuter flowers only
- D. Both ray and disc florets

**Answer: D**



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207. Zygomorphic flower occurs in the family which is

A. Papilionaceae

B. Poaceae

C. Ray florets of Asteraceae

D. All of these

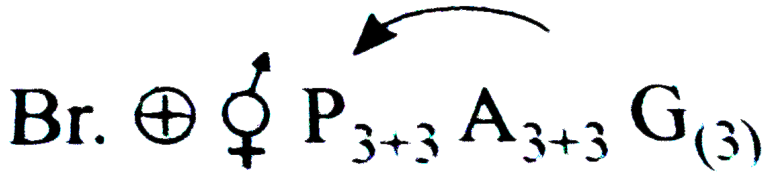
**Answer: D**



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208. Floral formula



represents which one of the following groups of family ?

- A. Crotonia and Astragalus
- B. Lepidium and Ibaeris
- C. Allium and Asparagus
- D. Vetiverai and Cymbopogon

**Answer: C**





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**209.** Feathery stigma and versatile stamens are the feature of family

A. Poaceae

B. Umbelliferae

C. Liliaceae

D. Malvaceae

**Answer: A**



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210. In *Pisum sativum*, the aestivation of corolla is

- A. Ascending imbricate
- B. Descending imbricate
- C. Quincuncial
- D. Valvate

**Answer: B**



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211. Match the following .

**Column I**

- (a) Sinigrin
- (b) Carthamin
- (c) Atropine
- (d) Aloin

**Column II**

- (i) Liliaceae
- (ii) Brassicaceae
- (iii) Solanaceae
- (iv) Asteraceae

A. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , ( c )  $\rightarrow$  (iii) ,

(d)  $\rightarrow$  (i)

B. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , ( c )  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

C. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c )  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iv)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c )  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

**Answer: A**



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**212.** Monoadelphous condition and pentacarpellary ovary are present in

A. China rose family

B. Pea family

C. Potato family

D. Yucca family

**Answer: A**



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**213.** Largest angiospermic family with advanced type of placentation is

A. Poaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: B**



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**214.** Palm oil is extracted from

A. Glycin

B. Gossypium

C. Elaeis

D. Olea

**Answer: C**



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**215.** Plants yielding colebiaine belong to the family

A. Liliceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Lamiaceae



D. Arecaceae

**Answer: A**



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**216.** Identify the wrong statement .

A. A plant that bears male , female and

bisexual flowers is polygamous

B. Actinomorphic flowers can be dissected

into two equal halves from any plane .

C. Superior ovary is found in hypogynous flowers .

D. Side of the flower towards the bract is called posterior side .

**Answer: D**



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**217.** Compare the columns and find out the correct combination.

**Column I**

- (a) *Tridax*
- (b) *Dolichos*
- (c) *Cesba*
- (d) *Cucurbita*

**Column II**

- (i) Synandrous
- (ii) Monadelphous
- (iii) Syngenesious
- (iv) Polyadelphous
- (v) Diadelphous

A. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (i)

B. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (i)

C. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iv)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (ii)

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**218.** A flower with five unequal petals has largest posterior petal , two lateral slightly small petals and two anterior petals partially fused to form a boat-shaped structure .

Which is not correct for such a flower ?

A. Descending imbricate aestivation

B. Odd sepal anterior

C. Piston mechanism of pollination

D. Many carpels

**Answer: D**



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**219.** Staminal tube comes out of flower in

A. *Pisum sativum*

B. *Cassia fistula*

C. *Hibiscus*

D. Iberis

**Answer: C**



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**220.** Beauty of Bougainvillea flower is due to

A. Corolla

B. Bracts

C. Calyx

D. Androecium

**Answer: B**



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**221.** When pistillate and besexual flowers develop on defferent plants. The condition is

- A. Gynodioecious
- B. Gymnomoecius
- C. Polygamodiecius
- D. Polygamonoecius

**Answer: A**



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**222.** 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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**223. Epicalyx occurs in**

A. Cycas

B. Jower

C. Nephrolepis

D. China Rose

**Answer: D**



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**224.** In guava, curcubits flowers are

A. Hypogynous

B. Epigynous

C. Perigynous

D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: B**



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225. To which of the following flower's synandrous' condition is found

A. Sunflower

B. Gourd

C. Pea

D. Lemon

**Answer: B**



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**226.** In angiospermic bud condition floral but is covered by whorls of

A. Petals

B. Anthers

C. Sepals

D. Stigmas

**Answer: C**



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227. 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: B**



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**228.** Replum is present in the ovary of flower of

A. Mustard

B. Pea

C. Sunflower

D. Lemon

**Answer: A**



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229. A plant has an androecium with manadelphous stamens, monothecous and reniform anthers. The corolla exhibits contorted aestivation. The plant could be

A. Nerium

B. Rauwolfia

C. Hibiscus

D. Lathyrus

**Answer: C**



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**230.** Pollinia occur in

- A. Cruciferae
- B. Asteraceae
- C. Poaceae
- D. Asclepiadaceae

**Answer: D**



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**231.** Ochreate stipules occur in

A. Leguminosae

B. Polygonaceae

C. Acanthaceae

D. Malvaceae

**Answer: B**



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**232.** 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**



**Watch Video Solution**

**233.** The characteristic type of placentation found in the members of Caryophyllaceae is

A. Axile

B. Basal

C. Parietal

D. Free central

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**234.** Floran parts develop below the base of ovary in a flower called

A. Epigynous

B. Hypogynous

C. Agynous

D. Perigynous

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**235.** An example of axile placentation is

A. Marigold

B. Dianthus

C. Lemon

D. Argemone

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**236.** Which one of the following plants is monoecious

A. Marchantia

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. Papaya

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**237.** Consider the following statements

(A) In raceme inflorescence the flowers are borne in a basipetal order

(B) Epigynous flowers are seen in rose plant

(C) In brinjal the ovary is superior of these statements

A. (a) and (b) are true , but ( c) is false .

B. (a) and ( c) are true , but (b) is false

C. (a) and (b) are false , but ( c) is true

D. (a) and ( c) are false , but (b) is true.

**Answer: C**



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**238.** The ovary in hypogynous flowers is said to be

- A. Half inferior
- B. Inferior
- C. Superior
- D. None of these



**Answer: C**



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**239.** Aestivation found in pea flowers is

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

**Answer: D**



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240. In which of the following kinds of ovules, the embryo sac is horse-shoe shaped

- A. Orthotropous ovule
- B. Hemitropous ovule
- C. Amphitropous ovule
- D. Circinotropous ovule

**Answer: C**



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

A. Canna

B. Cassia

C. Cucumber

D. Calotropis

**Answer: B**



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**242.** Gynandrous condition means

- A. Adhesion of stamens and carpels
- B. Cohesion of stamens
- C. Stamens united by filaments
- D. Free stamens

**Answer: A**



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**243.** Feathery stigma is called

A. Plumose

B. Spur

C. Stylopodium

D. Calyculus

**Answer: A**



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**244.** The expression "gynoecium is apocarpous" implies that the

A. Gynoecium comprises only one pistil which is found with the stamens .

B. Gynoecium comprises more than one carpel which are free

C. Gynoecium comprises more than one carpel which are fused .

D. Gynocium comprises only one carpel which is free .

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**245.** In unilocular ovary with a single ovule the placentation is

A. Basal

B. Free central

C. Axile

D. Marginal

**Answer: A**



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**246.** The technical term used for the androecium in a flower of China rose (*Hibicus rosa-sinensis*) is

A. Diadelphous



B. Polyandrous

C. Polyadelphous

D. Monadelphous

**Answer: D**



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**247. Grain of Maize is :-**

A. Fruit

B. Seed

C. Embryo

D. Dried bud

**Answer: A**



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**248.** Which of the following represents the edible part of the fruit of Litchi -

A. Mesocarp

B. Aril

C. Fleshy thalamus

D. Cotyledons

**Answer: B**



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**249.** Wheat/rice grain is a fruit of the type

A. Cypsela

B. Samara

C. Achene

D. Caryopsis

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**250.** Which one the following is a true nut

A. Walnut

B. Cashewnut

C. Groundnut /Areca

D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: D**



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**251.** A simple one-seeded , dry , indehiscent fruit in which pericarp and testa are fused is

A. Nut

B. Achene

C. Cypsela

D. Caryopsis

**Answer: D**



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**252.** Coir of commerce is obtained from

A. Endocarp of coconut

B. Mesocarp of coconut

C. Stem of jute

D. Leaves of coconut

**Answer: A**



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**253.** Caryopsis is the fruit of

A. Coconut

B. Brinjal

C. Tomato

D. Maize/sorghum

**Answer: D**



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**254.** Fruit of custard apple is

- A. Etaerio of berries
- B. Etaerio of drupes
- C. Hypanthodium
- D. Etaerio of achenes

**Answer: A**



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255. Edible part of apple and pear is

A. Cotyledons

B. Thalamus/receptacle

C. Mesocarp

D. Endocarp

**Answer: B**



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**256.** The fleshy fruits with hard and stony endocarp are called

A. Berry

B. Pome

C. Drupe

D. Pepo

**Answer: C**



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257. Edible part of mango is

A. Pericarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Pome

D. Epicarp

**Answer: B**



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258. Edible part of coconut is

A. Endocarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Aril

D. Seed/endosperm

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**259.** Dry indehiscent single-seeded fruit formed from bicarpellary syncarpous inferior ovary is

A. Cremocarp

B. Caryopsis

C. Cypsela

D. Berry

**Answer: C**



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**260.** Pepo fruit is found in

A. Cruciferae

B. Leguminosae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Liliaceae

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**261.** Edible part of guava is

A. Thalamus and pericarp

B. Entire fruit

C. Endocarp

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**262.** Aril represents edible part in

A. Litchi

B. Apple

C. Mango

D. Banana

**Answer: A**



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**263.** Science and practice of fruit culture is

A. Spermology

B. Pomology

C. Anthology

D. Dendrology



**Answer: B**



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**264.** Syconus fruit develops from

- A. Catkin
- B. Varticillaster
- C. Hypanthodium
- D. Cyanthium

**Answer: C**



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**265.** Syconus is the name of

A. Inflorescence

B. Fruit

C. Thalamus

D. Ovary

**Answer: B**



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**266.** Geocarpic fruit is

A. Mango

B. Orange

C. water melon

D. Peanut

**Answer: D**



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**267.** Jack fruit is

A. Sorosis

B. Syconus

C. Siliqua

D. Lomentum

**Answer: A**



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**268.** Fruit of Candytuft is

A. Capsule

B. Follicle

C. Silicula

D. Pome

**Answer: C**



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**269.** Schizocarpic fruit has

A. Fleshy pericarp

B. Origin from inflorescence

C. Origin from apocarpous pistil

D. Triat of breaking up into single-seeded  
parts

**Answer: D**



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**270.** Select the correct combination of edible part

A. Coconut - Mesocarp

B. Apple - Mesocarp

C. Mango - Endocarp

D. Banana- Mesocarp- Endocarp

**Answer: D**



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271. Which one of the following is a true match

A. Composite fruit - Pine apple

B. Aggregate fruit - Pineapple

C. True fruit - Apple

D. False fruit - Mango

**Answer: A**



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272. A composite/sorosis fruit is

A. Banana

B. Pineapple

C. Pear

D. Coconut

**Answer: B**



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273. Which is correct pair for edible part ?

A. Tomato - Thalamus

B. Maize - Cotyledons

C. Guava- Mesocarp

D. Date - Mesocarp

**Answer: D**



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274. Edible part of banana is

A. Epicarp

B. Epicarp and mesocarp

C. Mesocarp and less developed endocarp

D. Endocarp and less developed mesocarp

**Answer: C**



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**275.** Coir is obtained from

- A. Fruit of *Cocos nucifera*
- B. Seed of *Cocos nucifera*
- C. Stem of *Cocos nucifera*
- D. Leaves of *Cocos nucifera*

**Answer: A**



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**276.** Edible part of muberry is

A. Thalamus

B. Perianth

C. Rachis

D. Ripened ovary

**Answer: B**



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277. Spines on the rind of jackfruit represent

A. Styles

B. Carpels

C. Stigma

D. Bracts

**Answer: C**



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**278.** Which one is a composite fruit ?

A. Pea

B. Strawberry

C. Calotropis

D. Jackfruit

**Answer: D**



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279. Fruit developed from bicarpellary syncarpous ovary having a false septum is

A. Achene

B. Siliqua

C. Capsule

D. Berry

**Answer: B**



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**280.** Berries , drupes and pomes are

A. Aggregate fruits

B. Composite fruits

C. Simple dry fruits

D. Simple succulent fruits

**Answer: D**



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**281.** Aril is

A. Outgrowth of integument

B. Persistent nucellus

C. Outgrowth of funicle which grows  
around the ovule

D. Outgrowth from micropyle

**Answer: C**



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**282.** Nature of fruit developing from a flower depends upon the type of

A. Gynoecium

B. Androecium

C. Pollination

D. Fertilization

**Answer: A**



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**283.** juicy hair-like structures observed in the lemon fruit develop from

A. Exocarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Endocarp

D. Mesocarp and endocarp

**Answer: C**



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**284.** Fruit formed from an inflorescence is

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

**Answer: B**



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**285.** Most important edible plant food is

A. Roots

B. Stems

C. Leaves

D. Fruits

**Answer: D**



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**286.** Fruits have fructose for

- A. Attracting animals for seed dispersal
- B. Fruit ripening
- C. Maturation of seeds
- D. Nourishment of embryo

**Answer: A**



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**287.** Fruit of elephant apple (*Dillenia indica*)

A. Balausta

B. Pepo

C. Amphisarca

D. Berry

**Answer: C**



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**288.** One of the following is a dry indehicient fruit

A. Caryopsis

B. Follicle

C. Capsule

D. Pod

**Answer: A**



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289. Edible part in 'sorosis' a composite fruit is

A. Cotyledons

B. Fleshy thalamus

C. Perianth and peduncle

D. Endosperm

**Answer: C**



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**290.** The fruit developed from the single ovary is said to be

- A. Composite
- B. Simple fruit
- C. Aggregate fruit
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**291.** The fleshy fruits with hard and stony endocarp are called

A. Hard endocarp

B. Hard mesocarp

C. Hard epicarp

D. Hard epicarp and hard mesocarp

**Answer: A**



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**292.** Dorsiventral dehiscence occurs in fruits

(a) Legume

(b) Follicle

( c) Siliqua

(d) Capsule

A. (a) and (b)

B. (b) and ( c)

C. (b) and (d)

D. (a) and ( c)

**Answer: D**



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**293.** Edible part of fleshy fruit is

A. Parenchymatous pulp

B. Soft seeds

C. Collenchymatous rind

D. Sclerenchymatous endocarp

**Answer: A**



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**294.** Which is correct for *Anacardium occidentale* ?

- A. Upper part is edible
- B. Upper part is false fruit
- C. Seed is edible part of fruit
- D. Upper part is true fruit

**Answer: C**



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**295.** Which one is a true fruit ?

A. Walnut

B. Areca nut

C. Cashew nut

D. Ground nut

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**296.** Edible part in 'sorosis' a composite fruit is



A. Perianth

B. Parianth + Sepals

C. Placenta

D. Perianth + Placenta

**Answer: D**



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**297.** Pineapple (anas) fruit develops from

- A. Cluster of flowers borne compactly on a common axis
- B. Multilocular monocarpellary flower
- C. Unilocular polycarpelley flower
- D. Multipistillate syncarpous flower

**Answer: A**



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**298.** Banana is seedless because

A. Parthenogenesis

B. Asexual reproduction

C. Triploidy

D. Cross pollination

**Answer: B**



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**299. Banana is**

A. Cremocarp

B. Parthenocarpic berry

C. Drupe

D. Capsule

**Answer: B**



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**300.** A fruit having differentiation of epicarp, mesocarp and stony endocarp is

A. Pome

B. Berry

C. Pepo

D. Drupe

**Answer: D**



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### 301. Match the column

**Column I**

- (a) Apple
- (b) Coconut
- (c) Jackfruit

**Column II**

- (i) Outer portion of receptacle
- (ii) Fleshy thalamus
- (iii) Thalamus and pericarp

- (d) Guava
- (e) Pineapple

- (iv) Endosperm
- (v) Bract, perianth and seeds

A. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)  
 $\rightarrow$  (iv) , ( e)  $\rightarrow$  (ii)

B. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)  
 $\rightarrow$  (v) , ( e)  $\rightarrow$  (iv)

C. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , (d)  
 $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( e)  $\rightarrow$  (i)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)  
 $\rightarrow$  (v) , ( e)  $\rightarrow$  (i)

**Answer: C**



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**302. Lomentum is**

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**303.** Placenta and pericarp are both edible portions in

A. Tomato

B. Jack fruit

C. Banana

D. Date palm

**Answer: A**



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**304.** Edible part in the fruit of hesperidium is

A. Endocarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Juicy hairs

D. Pericarp

**Answer: C**



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**305.** 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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**306.** Geocarpic fruits are produced by

A. Watermelon

B. Onion

C. Carrot

D. Ground nut

**Answer: D**



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**307.** Single flower with multiple ovaries is called

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

**Answer: B**



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**308.** Arrange the fruits in descending order of the chambers of the ovary they develop .

- (a) Carcerulus                      (b) Schizocarp  
( c) Cremocarp                      (d) Regma

A. b ,a , d , c

B. a , d , c, b

C. b , d , c , a

D. b , c , a , d

**Answer: A**



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

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

**Answer: C**



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**310.** The fleshy receptacle of syconus of fig encloses a number of

A. Berries

B. Achenes

C. Mericarps

D. Samras

**Answer: B**



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**311.** Find out the correct statements .

(a) Seeds of pea are exalbuminous .

(b) Fruit of peach is drupe .

( c ) Seeds of tomata are albuminous .

(d) Fruit of coconut is berry .

A. a , b, c

B. a, b

C. b, d

D. a , c

**Answer: B**





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**312.** 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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**313.** In drupe of coconut the mesocarp is

A. Stony

B. Fleshy

C. Fibrous

D. Watery

**Answer: C**



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**314.** Which of the following statements are correct

(i) When a fruit develop from the inflorescence, it si composite

(ii) Mesocarp is the edible part in apple

(iii) Gynobasic style is seen in Ocimum

(iv) Hypanthodium is a special type of inflorescence found in Euphorbia species

A. a ,d correct

B. a ,c correct

C. a , b correct

D. b , d correct

**Answer: B**



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**315.** Cotyledons and testa respectively are edible parts in

A. Walnut and tamarind

B. French bean and coconut

C. Cashew nut and litchi

D. Ground nut and pomegranate

**Answer: D**



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**316.** Which one of the following fruits is parthenocarpic

A. Mango

B. Lemon

C. Banana

D. Apple

**Answer: C**



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**317.** In which of the following types the fruits is multilocular and split open longitudinally along dorsal sutures.

A. Septicidal

B. Capsular

C. Loculicidal

D. Septifragal

**Answer: C**



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**318.** Bracts, perianth and seeds are edible parts of

A. *Cocos nucifera*

B. *Mangifera indica*

C. *Argemone maxicana*

D. *Artocarpus heterophyllus*

**Answer: D**



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**319.** In coconut fruit, the hard shell is

A. Endocarp



B. Fused structure of mesocarp and endocarp

C. Fused structure of epicarp and mesocarp

D. Epicarp

**Answer: A**



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**320.** Which one of the following is false fruit?

A. Apple

B. Mango

C. Strawberry

D. Cashewnut

**Answer: B**



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**321.** The scientific name of banana is

A. *Musa paradisiaca*

B. *Musa superba*

C. *Musa textilis*

D. *Hibiscus mutabilis*

**Answer: A**



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**322.** Mechanical injuring of seed coat to break dormancy is called

A. Scarification

B. Stratification

C. Impaction

D. Compaction

**Answer: A**



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**323.** A seed which does not require oxygen for germination is

A. Pea

B. Rice

C. Typha

D. Both (2) and (3)

**Answer: D**



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**324.** In the monocotyledonous seeds the endosperm is separated from the embryo by a distinct layer known as or The outermost

proteinaceous layer of endosperm of maize grain is called

A. Epidermis

B. Pericarp

C. Tunica

D. Aleurone

**Answer: D**



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**325.** Oil is stored in the endosperm of

A. Groundnut

B. Soybean

C. Coconut

D. Cashewnut

**Answer: C**



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**326.** Micropyle occurs is

A. Ovary

B. Seeds

C. Ovule

D. Both (2) and (3)

**Answer: D**



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**327.** Shield-shaped cotyledon/scutellum occurs  
in

A. Maize/sorghum

B. Gram

C. Pea

D. Cucumber

**Answer: A**



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**328.** A method of breaking dormancy and allowing ample absorption of water is

A. Stratification

B. Scarification

C. Vernalization

D. Devernalization

**Answer: B**



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**329.** During seed germination, seed coat ruptures due to

A. Differentiation of cotyledons

B. Massive glycolysis in endosperm and cotyledons

C. Massive imbibition of water

D. Sudden increase in cell division

**Answer: C**



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**330.** Hormone group responsible for breaking  
see dormancy 1. ABA 2. Cytokinin 3. Auxin 4.  
Gibberellin

A. a , c

B. a , b , c

C. b, c, d

D. a , b , d

**Answer: C**



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**331.** In some halophytes, seeds germinate within fruits while attached to parent plant.

The phenomenon is

A. Vivipary

B. Halophytosis

C. Monocarpic

D. Vernalisation

**Answer: A**



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**332.** Mitochondria produce more energy during

- A. Formation of seed
- B. Seed maturation
- C. Dormant seed
- D. Seed germination

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**333.** Which one is endospermous

A. *Cajanus cajan*

B. *Helianthus annuus*

C. *Ricinus communis*

D. *Ravenala madagascariensis*

**Answer: C**



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**334.** The embryo in sunflower has

- A. One cotyledon
- B. Two cotyledons
- C. Many cotyledons
- D. No cotyledon

**Answer: B**



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**335.** Non albuminous seeds are present in :-

A. Maize

B. Wheat

C. Rice

D. Vallisneria

**Answer: D**



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**336.** Protein is stored in part of pulses

A. Cotyledons

B. Endosperm

C. Pericarp

D. Seed coat

**Answer: A**



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**337.** Aleurone layer is rich in:

A. Proteins

B. Starch

C. Lipid

D. Auxins

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**338.** Which one of the following is oil seed

A. Sunflower

B. Hibiscus

C. Marigold

D. Rose

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**339.** Which one is monocot albuminous seed

A. Maize

B. Wheat

C. Rice

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**340.** Oil found in Groundnut accumulates in

- A. Embryo axis
- B. Endosperm
- C. Cotyledons
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**341.** Assign the seed to their respective categories

(a) Maize

(b) Mustard

(c) Pea

(d) Endospermic

(e) Nonendospermic

A.  $a \rightarrow d, b \rightarrow d, c \rightarrow e$

B.  $a \rightarrow d, b \rightarrow e, c \rightarrow e$

C.  $a \rightarrow e, b \rightarrow e, c \rightarrow d$

D.  $a \rightarrow e, b \rightarrow d, c \rightarrow e$

**Answer: B**



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**342.** In Pea, Castor and Maize, the number of cotyledons are respectively

A. One , two and two

B. Two , two and one

C. Two , one and two



D. One , two , and one

**Answer: B**



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**343.** Which one yields castor oil ?

A. *Sesamum indicum*

B. *Cocos nucifera*

C. *Ricinus communis*

D. *Brassica campesteris*

**Answer: C**



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**344. Dry fruit Chilgoza is**

- A. Fruit of Cycas
- B. Seed of Cycas
- C. Fruit of Pinus gerardiana
- D. Seed of Pinus gerardiana

**Answer: D**



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**345.** why is vivipary an undesirable character for annual crop plants?

- A. It reduces vigor of the plant .
- B. It adversely affects the fertility of plant .
- C. The seeds exhibit long dormancy .
- D. The seeds cannot be stored under normal conditions for next season .

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**346.** A dicot plant lacking cotyledons is

A. *Cuscuta*

B. *Santalum*

C. *Lodoicea*

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**347.** Seed of Castor is

- A. Non-endospermic exalbuminous
- B. Endospermic albuminous
- C. Endospermic exalbuminous
- D. Non-endospermic albuminous

**Answer: B**



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**348.** In a cereal grain the single cotyledon of embryo is represented by

A. Coleoptile

B. Coleorhiza

C. Scutellum

D. Prophyll

**Answer: C**



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**349.** Edible part of Paddy is

A. Endosperm

B. Cotylendons

C. Fruit

D. Endosperm and embryo

**Answer: D**



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**350.** The point of attachment of the stalk with the seed is

A. Hilum

B. Micropyle

C. Tegmen

D. Plumule

**Answer: A**



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**351.** In Maize grain, plumule is covered by protective sheath called

- A. Scutellum
- B. Coleorrhiza
- C. Coleoptile
- D. Tegmen

**Answer: C**



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## 352. Match the column

### Column I

- (a) Coleorrhiza
- (b) Food storing
- (c) Parthenocarpic
- (d) Single seeded
  
- (e) Membranous

### Column II

- (i) Grapes
- (ii) Mango tissue
- (iii) Maize fruit
- (iv) Radicle fruit from monocarpellary superior ovary
- (v) Endosperm coat seed

A. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (c)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (d)  
 $\rightarrow$  (v) , (e)  $\rightarrow$  (iv)

B. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , (c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)  
 $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (e)  $\rightarrow$  (iii)

C. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (c)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)  
 $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (e)  $\rightarrow$  (v)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , (d)  
 $\rightarrow$  (i) , ( e)  $\rightarrow$  (iii)

**Answer: B**



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**353.** In the monocotyledonous seeds the endosperm is separated from the embryo by a distinct layer known as or The outermost proteinaceous layer of endosperm of maize grain is called

A. Testa

B. Tegmen

C. Aleurone layer

D. Scutellum

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**354.** Scutellum of Maize/Caryopsis is

A. Cotyledon

B. Endosperm

C. Tegmen

D. Testa

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**355.** Identify the characters of plant where 8-nucleate embryo sac was first studied by strasburger

(a) Micropyle, chalaza and funiculus in same

vertical line

(b) Both unisexual and bisexual flowers on same plant

(c) Filiform apparatus conducts food from endosperm to egg apparatus

(d) Long funiculus coils like watch spring around the ovule.

A. a , b and c

B. a and b

C. b and d

D. a and c

**Answer: B**



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**356.** Find the correct answers : Seeds have separate endosperm

(a) Maize (b) Onion (c) Rice (d) Bean

A. a , b and c

B. a and b

C. b and d

D. a and c

**Answer: A**



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**357.** Find the correct answers : For germination of angiospermic seeds

1 On hydration the seed germinates showing increased enzyme activity

2 Respiration rate of germinating seeds increases alongwith increased enzymatic acitivity

3 Increase in respiratory rate continues till



senescence

4 Rate of enzymatic activity increases

A. a , b and c

B. a and b

C. b and d

D. a and c

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**358.** Prechilling treatment to break seed dormancy is

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**359.** Endosperm is completely consumed by the developing embryo in

A. Coconut

B. Pea

C. Maize

D. Castor

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**360.** Embryo axis above the cotyledon is called as

A. Hypocotyl

B. Funicle

C. Epicotyl

D. Raphe

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**361.** Scutellum is seed leaf of

A. Gymnosperms

B. Dicots

C. Pteridophytes

D. Monocots

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**362.** An example of a seed with endosperm perisperm and caruncle is

Or

Which one of the following is an endosperm seed

Or

In which of the following plants, cotyledons form the first pair of leaves.

A. Castor

B. Coffee

C. Lily

## D. Cotton

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

### 363. Match the following

#### Column I

#### Column II

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| (a) <i>Coleorhiza</i> | (i) Development of sporophyte directly from gametophyte without the intervention of gametes  |
| (b) <i>Apogamy</i>    | (ii) Development of gametophyte directly from sporophyte without the intervention of gametes |
| (c) <i>Indusium</i>   | (iii) An unbranched columnar stem with a crown of leaves                                     |
| (d) <i>Caudex</i>     | (iv) Protective covering of radicle  |
|                       | (v) Protective structure of a sorus  |

A. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (i)

B. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iv)

C. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (iv) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (v) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (iii)

D. (a)  $\rightarrow$  (ii) , (b)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) , ( c)  $\rightarrow$  (i) , (d)

$\rightarrow$  (v)

**Answer: C**



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**364.** The residual, persistent nucellus is called:

A. Perisperm

B. Integument

C. Pericarp

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**365.** Non endospermic seeds are found in

A. Barley

B. Castor

C. Bean

D. Wheat

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**366.** In hypogeal germination due to elongation of ...plumule comes out of the ground

Or

The portion of embryonal axis above cotyledon is called as

A. Hypocotyl

B. Epicotyl

C. Cotyledons

D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: B**



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**367.** The monocotyledonous seed (wheat grain) consists of one large and shield shaped cotyledon known as

A. Aleurone layer

B. Coleorhiza

C. Scutellum

D. Hilum

**Answer: C**



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**368.** Seed develops from

A. Embryo axis

B. Ovule

C. Embryo sac

D. Ovary

**Answer: B**



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**369.** Keel is characteristic of the flower of

A. Cassia

B. Calotropis

C. Bean

D. Gulmohur

**Answer: C**



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**370.** Seeds of *Ruellia tuberosa* are disseminated by

- A. Censer mechanism
- B. Parachute mechanism
- C. Jaculator mechanism
- D. Explosive mechanism

**Answer: C**



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**371.** Clematis and Naravelia are dispersed by air with the help of

- A. Persistent inflated calyx
- B. Persistent hairy styles
- C. Hair
- D. Wings

**Answer: B**



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**372.** In which plant only two curved hooks are formed on seeds

A. Xanthium

B. Martynia

C. Tribulus

D. Ricinus

**Answer: B**



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**373.** Birds disseminate seeds by

A. Eating fruit and passing the seeds unharmed through excreta at places

B. Their feathers

C. Carrying seeds in their beaks

D. Eating fruits and digestive fruit contents in their alimentary canal .

**Answer: A**



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**374.** Bright coloured fleshy fruits are dispersed  
by

A. Air

B. Insects

C. Water

D. Birds

**Answer: D**



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**375.** Sherpherd's purse plant belongs to family

:-

A. Cruciferae

B. Malvaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Leguminosae

**Answer: A**



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**376.** "Tulip" a medicinal plant belongs to family

A. Cruciferae

B. Solanaceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Liliaceae

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**377.** Edible part of khol-khol is

A. Inflorescence

B. Leaves

C. Roots

D. Stem

**Answer: D**



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**378.** The scientific name of black mustard is

A. *Brassica nigra*

B. Brassica juncea

C. Brassica napus

D. Brassica campestris

**Answer: A**



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**379.** A floral formula represents :-

A. Floral symmetry

B. Floral position

C. Floral characters

D. Floral functions

**Answer: C**



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**380.** Shepherd's purse is a common name of

A. *Iberis amara*

B. *Crinum ajaticum*

C. *Capsella bursapestoris*



D. *Abutilon indica*

**Answer: C**



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**381.** Inflorescence in Malvaceae is

A. Racemose

B. Solitary

C. Cyathium

D. Hypanthodium

**Answer: B**



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**382.** Number of stamens present in malvaceae  
is

A. Infinite ( $\infty$ )

B. Five (5)

C. Ten (10)

D. Nine , + one

**Answer: A**



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**383.** Fibres are usually obtained from the members of :-

A. Solanaceae

B. Malvaceae

C. Leguminosae

D. Cruciferae

**Answer: B**



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**384.** *Urena repanda* is used for hydrophobia  
belongs to the family :

A. Cruciferae

B. Malvaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Leguminosae

**Answer: B**



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**385.** Which of the following is not a seed surface fiber

A. Kapok

B. Silk cotton

C. Cotton

D. Dhaincha

**Answer: B**



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**386.** Red shoe polish is obtained from

- A. China jute
- B. China Rose
- C. Indian Rose
- D. Kulekhara

**Answer: B**



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**387.** In Malvaceae the placentation is :-

A. Marginal

B. Axile

C. Basal

D. Parietal

**Answer: B**



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**388.** Aestivation of petals in family Malvaceae is :-

A. Valvate

B. Imbricate

C. Twisted

D. Vexillary

**Answer: A**



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**389.** Androecium occurs in Papilionatae family is

A. Monoadelphous

B. Diadelphous

C. Polyadelphous

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**390.** Fruit of Calotropis is

A. Nut

B. Follicle

C. Berry

D. Siliqua

**Answer: B**



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**391.** An example of false fruit is

A. Mango

B. Cashewnut

C. Apple

D. Brinjal

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**392.** Which one of the following does not have a polycarpellary ovary ?

A. Guava

B. Coconut

C. Apple

D. Fig

**Answer: D**



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**393.** Pome is a false fruit as

A. Endocarp is cartilaginous

B. Pericarp is inconspicuous

C. Fruit is surrounded by fleshy thalamus

D. All the above

**Answer: C**



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**394.** In Asteraceae / sunflower , the fruit is

A. Drupe

B. Cypsela

C. Berry

D. Carcerules

**Answer: B**



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**395.** A fruit developed from hypanthodium inflorescence is called

A. Sorosis

B. Siliqua

C. Syconus

D. Samara

**Answer: C**



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**396.** Single -seeded fruit develops from

A. Tricarpellary ovary

B. Bicarpellary syncarpous ovary

C. Multicarpellary syncarpous ovary

D. Pistil having single ovule

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**397.** Seeds without fertilization is obtained from

A. Apogamy

B. Apospory

C. Syngenesious



## D. Parthenocarpy

**Answer: D**



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**398.** Which one does not exhibit seed dormancy ?

A. Phaseolus

B. Rhizophora

C. Cassia

D. Xanthium

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**399.** Pappus occurs in compositae for

A. Air pollution

B. Air dispersal

C. Insect pollination

D. Animal dispersal

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**400.** Coconut fruit is a

A. Berry

B. Cypsela

C. Drupe

D. Cremocarp

**Answer: C**



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401. The floral formula of solanaceae (Chilli) is

A.  $(1) \oplus \overset{\uparrow}{\underset{\downarrow}{\text{♀}}} K_{(5)} C_5 A_5 G_{(2)}$

B.  $(2) \oplus \overset{\uparrow}{\underset{\downarrow}{\text{♀}}} K_{(5)} C_{(5)} \overset{\curvearrowright}{A_{(5)}} G_2$

C.  $(3) \oplus \overset{\uparrow}{\underset{\downarrow}{\text{♀}}} K_{(5)} C_{(5)} A_5 G_{(2)}$

D.  $(4) \oplus \overset{\uparrow}{\underset{\downarrow}{\text{♀}}} K_{(5)} C_5 A_{(5)} G_2$

Answer: B



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**402.** Flowers are zygomorphic in :-

A. Mustard

B. Gulmohur

C. Tomato

D. Darura

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**403.** The ovary is half inferior in flowers of

A. Peach

B. Cucumber

C. Cotton

D. Guava

**Answer: A**



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**404.** A drupe develops in

A. Mango

B. Wheat

C. Pea

D. Tomato

**Answer: A**



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1. Assertion : In head inflorescence , florets are arranged centrifugally .

Reason : There are always two types of florets in head.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct



explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is wrong and Reason is right

**Answer: D**



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2. Assertion : Staminal tube is present in Malvaceae.

Reason : It is due to monadelphous condition.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**3. Assertion :** The nest of Dischidia is a modified structure of root .

**Reason :** Nest roots absorb water and food from humusrich soil collected in nest.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is false and Reason is right

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**4. Assertion :** Lower feathery end of tigellum is known as radicle .

**Reason :** Tigellum bears two nodes on which one or two cotyledons develop .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Assertion : There are two alae in *Pisum sativum* flower.

Reason : Both alae are covered by largest petal

.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6. Assertion :** All floral whorls are supposed to be modified leaves .

**Reason :** Flower is considered as a modified shoot bearing floral parts on its nodes .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

**Answer: A**



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7. Assertion : Young leaves in Poinsettia are brightly coloured to attract pollinator and achieve pollination .

Reason : It is only color which can attract the pollinator on all plants .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

**Answer: C**



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**8. Assertion :** Schizocarpic fruits are intermediate between dehiscent and indehiscent fruits .

**Reason :** These fruits split into single seeded parts .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

**Answer: A**



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**9. Assertion :** Leaf in Opuntia functions for the storage of sugars .

**Reason :** Sugar is transported from leaves in Opuntia and gets stored in stem .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is false and Reason is true

**Answer: A**



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**10. Assertion :** Prop roots develop mostly from horizontal branches of main stem .

**Reason :** Adventitious roots may perform mechanical supporting function , working as ropes of a tent .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

**Answer: B**



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**11. Assertion :** In syncarpous type of fruit, the achenes formed are fewer than the total number of flowers in the inflorescence from which it is formed.

**Reason :** Upper and middle flowers cannot develop into fruits.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.



B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

**Answer: A**



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**Archives**

1. Which of the following is a flowering plant with nodules containing filamentous nitrogen-fixing microorganism

A. *Cicer arietinum*

B. *Casuarina equisetifolia*

C. *Crotalaria juncea*

D. *Cycas revolute*

**Answer: B**



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2. Replum is present in the ovary of flower of

A. Sunflower

B. pea

C. lemon

D. mustard

**Answer: D**



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3. An example of axile placentation is

A. Marigold

B. Argemone

C. Dianthus

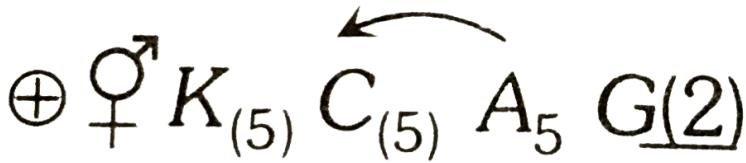
D. Lemon

**Answer: D**



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4. The floral formula



is that

of

A. Tobacco

B. Tulip

C. Soybean

D. Sunnhemp

**Answer: A**



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5. The technical term used for the androecium in a flower of China rose (*Hibicus rosa-sinensis*) is

A. Monadelphous

B. Diadelphous

C. Polyandrous

D. Polyadelphous

**Answer: A**





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6. The ovary is half inferior in flowers of

A. Guava

B. Plum

C. Brinjal

D. Cucumber

**Answer: B**



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7. Keel is characteristic of the flower of

A. Gulmohur

B. Cassia

C. Calotropis

D. Bean

**Answer: D**



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

A. Marginal

B. Basal

C. Free central

D. Axile

**Answer: B**



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9. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A. In tomato , fruit is a capsule.

B. Seeds of orchids have oil-rich endosperm.

C. Placentation in primose is basal

D. Flower of tulip is a modified shoot .

**Answer: D**



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**10.** How many plants in the list given below have composite fruits that develop from an inflorescence. Walnut, poppy, radish, fig, pineapple, apple, totato, mulberry.

A. Five

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

11. Vexillart aestivation is characteristic of th family

A. Solanaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Asteraceae

**Answer: C**



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12. The coconut water and the edible part of coconut are equivalent to or the morphological nature of the edible part of coconut is

A. Mesocarp

B. Embryo

C. Endosperm

D. Endocarp

**Answer: C**



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**13.** The gynoecium consists of many free pistils in flowers of

A. Papaver

B. Michelia

C. Aloe

D. Tomato

**Answer: B**



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14. Phyllode is present in :-

A. Australian Acacia

B. Opuntia

C. Asparagus

D. Euphorbia

**Answer: A**



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15. Cymose inflorescence is present in

A. Trifolium

B. Brassica

C. Solanum

D. Sesbania

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

16. Placentation in tomato and lemon is



A. Marginal

B. Axile

C. Parietal

D. Free central

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**17.** How many plants in the list given below have composite fruits that develop from an

inflorescence. Walnut, poppy, radish, fig, pineapple, apple, totato, mulberry.

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

**Answer: C**



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**18.** How many plants in the list given below have marginal placentation : Mustard, Gram, Tulip, Asparagus, Arhar, Sun hemp, Chilli, Chochicine, onion, Moong, Pea, Tobacco, Lupin

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Three

**Answer: C**



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19. Cuscuta is an example of

- A. Ectoparasitism
- B. Brood parasitism
- C. Predation
- D. Endoparasitism

**Answer: A**



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20. Among bitter gourd, Mustard, brinjal, pumpkin, chinrose, lupin, cucumber, sunn hemp, gram, guava, bean, chilli, plum, petunia, tomato, rose, withania, potato, onion, aloe and tulip how many plants have hypogynous flower

A. Six

B. Ten

C. Fifteen

D. Eighteen

**Answer: C**



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**21. In china rose the flowers are**

A. Actinomorphic , hypogynous with  
twisted aestivation

B. Actinomorphic , epigynous with valvate  
aestivation

C. Zygomorphic , hypogynous with  
imbricate aestivation

D. Zygomorphic , epigynous with twisted  
aestivation

**Answer: A**



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**22.** Placenta and pericarp are both edible  
portions in

A. Apple

B. Banana

C. Tomato

D. Potato

**Answer: C**



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



A. Vexillary

B. Imbricate

C. Twisted

D. Valvate

**Answer: B**



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**24.** Which one of the following statements is correct

A. The seed in grasses is not endospermic .

B. Mango is a parthenocarpic fruit

C. A proteinaceous aleurone layer is present in maize grain.

D. A sterile pistil is called a staminode .

**Answer: C**



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**25.** An example of edible underground stem is

A. Carrot

B. Groundnut

C. Sweet potato

D. Potato

**Answer: D**



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**26. Aggregate fruit develops from**

A. Multicarpellary syncarpous gynoecium

B. Multicarpellary apocarpous gynoecium

C. Complete inflorescence

D. Multicarpellary superior ovary

**Answer: B**



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**27.** Leaves become modified into spines in :-

A. Silk Cotton

B. Opuntia

C. Pea

D. Onion

**Answer: B**



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28.

is

the floral formula of

A. Brassica

B. Allium

C. Sesbania

D. Petunia

**Answer: D**



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**29.** Keel is the characteristic feature of flower of  
of

A. Tomato

B. Tulip

C. Indigofera

D. Aloe

**Answer: C**



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**30.** Perigynous flowers are found in

A. Rose

B. Guava

C. Cucumber

D. China Rose

**Answer: A**



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**31.** In ginger , vegetative propagation occurs through :

A. Runners

B. Rhizome



C. Offsets

D. Bulbils

**Answer: B**



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**32. Axile placentation is present in**

A. Argemone

B. Dianthus

C. Lemon

D. Pea

**Answer: C**



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**33.** Among china rose, mustard, Brinjal, potato, guava, cucumber onion and tulip, how many plants have superior ovary

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Three

**Answer: C**



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**34. Flowers are unisexual in**

A. Onion

B. Pea

C. Cucumber

D. China Rose

**Answer: C**



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**35.** The standard petal of a papilionaceous corola is also called

A. Carina

B. Pappus

C. Vexillum

D. Corona

**Answer: C**



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**36.** Tricarpellary syncarpous gynoecium is found in flowers of

A. Liliaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Poaceae

**Answer: A**



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**37.** Proximal end of the filament of stamen is attached to the

A. Anther

B. Connective

C. Placenta

D. Thalamus or petal

**Answer: D**



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**38.** Which of the following is not a stem modification

A. Pitcher of *Nepenthes*

B. Thorns of citrus

C. Tendrils of cucumber

## D. Flattened structures of Opuntia

**Answer: A**



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**39. (A) :** Accessory organs of the flowers are sterile parts.

**(R) :** They develop as modified leaves for protecting the essential organs.

**A. Cladodes**



B. Phyllodes

C. Phylloclades

D. Scales

**Answer: C**



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**40.** The term 'polyadelphous' is related to

A. Corolla

B. Calyx

C. Gynoecium

D. Androecium

**Answer: D**



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**41.** Free-central placentation is found in

A. Brassica

B. Citrus

C. Dianthus

D. Argemone

**Answer: C**



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