



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT 1960 BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

Morphology Of Flowering Plants

1. If a primary root continues to grow, the type of root system will be known as

- A. Secondary
- B. Fibrous
- C. Tap
- D. Stilt

Answer: C



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2. Pneumatophores occur in plates of

- A. Sandy soil
- B. Saline marshy soil
- C. Marshy soil
- D. Water

Answer: B



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3. Roots developing from plants other than radical are

- A. Epiphyllous

B. Epicaulous

C. Adventitious

D. Fibrous

Answer: C



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4. In which the pneumatophores are found

A. Tinospora

B. Pinus

C. Rhizophora

D. None of these

Answer: C



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5. Outer covering of epiphytic root is

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

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following is correct match

- A. Monstera - Fibrous root
- B. Dahlia - Fasciculated root
- C. Azadirachta - Adventitious root
- D. Basil - Prop roots

Answer: B



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7. Conical fleshy roots occur in

A. Sweet potato

B. Dahlia

C. Asparagus

D. Carrot

Answer: D



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8. Napiform roots are recorded from

A. Radish

B. Carrot

C. Beet

D. Sweet potato

Answer: C



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9. Fusiform roots are found in

A. Solanum tuberosum

B. Calocasia

C. Daucus carota

D. Raphanus sativus

Answer: D



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10. A fibrous root system is better adapted than tap root system for

- A. Storage of food
- B. Anchorage of plant to soil
- C. Absorption of water and minerals
- D. Transport of water and organic food

Answer: B



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11. Stilt roots are reported from

- A. Pandanus (Screw pine)
- B. Radish
- C. Mango-ginger
- D. Bryophyllum

Answer: A



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12. Assimilatory (Photosynthetic) roots a characterisc of

- A. Trapa and Tinospara
- B. Taeniophyllum and Podostermon
- C. Both correct
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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13. Root cap is largest in

- A. Banyan

B. Pandanus

C. Jussiaea

D. Maize

Answer: B



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14. Find the incorrect match

A. Tap root : Carrot

B. Adventitious root : Sweet potato

C. Prop root : Banyan tree

D. Stilt root : Turnip

Answer: D



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15. A root is adventitious when it is

- A. Swollen
- B. Growing in marshy places
- C. Formed from plumule
- D. Modified for stotage

Answer: C



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16. Monocot plants are characterized by the presence of

- A. Tap roots
- B. Fibrous roots
- C. Annulated roots
- D. Stilt roots

Answer: B



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17. Nodulated roots bearing family is

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

Answer: C



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18. Clinging and epiphytic roots are found in

- A. Orchid

B. Tinospora/Trapa

C. Rhizophora/Pandanus

D. Pothos/Podostemon

Answer: A



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19. Roots are absent in

A. Myriophyllum

B. Ceratophyllum

C. Utricularia and Wolffia

D. All of these

Answer: D



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20. Stilt roots which grow obliquely from basal nodes of culum stem and acting as brace are found in

- A. Sorghum
- B. Maize
- C. Sugarcane
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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21. In Ipomoea batatas/Sweet potato the food is stored in

- A. Root tuber
- B. Stem tuber
- C. Bud
- D. Leaves

Answer: A



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22. In maize, the fibrous roots develop from

- A. Lower nodes
- B. Upper nodes
- C. Upper internodes
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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23. Select the correct statements

(A) From the region of elongation, some of the epidermal cell for root hairs

(B) Pneumatophores are seen in Rhizophora

(C) Adventitious roots are seen in the Banyan tree

(D) Maize and sugarcane have prop roots

A. (A) and (D)

B. (A),(C) and (D)

C. (C) and (D)

D. (B) and (C)

Answer: D



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24. Regions of root from base to root tip are

A. Maturation zone-Cell division zone-Elongation zone

B. Maturation zone-Elongation zone-Cell division zone

C. Cell division zone - Elongation zone - Maturation zone

D. Elongation - Cell division zone-Maturation zone

Answer: B



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25. Leguminous plants possess

A. Napiform roots

B. Nodulated roots

C. Tuberous roots

D. Fusiform roots

Answer: B



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26. Match the items in Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct alternative

Column-I	Column-II
A. Tubercular storage roots	1. Tinospora
B. Pneumatophores	2. Heritiera
C. Haustoria	3. Asparagus
D. Prop-roots	4. Viscum
E. Assimilatory roots	5. Screwpine

A. A-2,B-3,C-4,D-5,E-1

B. A-3,B-4,C-5,D-1,E-2

C. A-3,B-1,C-2,D-5,E-4

D. A-3,B-2,C-4,D-5,E-1

Answer: D



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27. Which of the following plants parts can respire even in the absence of oxygen

A. Seeds

B. Roots

C. Stems

D. Leaves

Answer: B



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28. Roots play insignificant role in absorption of water in

A. Pistia

B. Pea

C. Wheat

D. Sunflower

Answer: A



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29. Velamen takes part in

- A. Absorption of moisture from air
- B. Absorption of water from soil
- C. Exchange of gases
- D. Transpiration

Answer: A



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30. Sweet potato is modification of

- A. Leaf
- B. Root
- C. Stem

D. Flowering axis

Answer: B



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31. Which is not a product of root

A. Sugarbeet

B. Carrot

C. Radish

D. Potato

Answer: D



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32. Aerial absorptive roots occur in

- A. Epiphytes
- B. Mesophytes
- C. Hydrophytes
- D. Xerophytes

Answer: A

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33. Epiphytes like Vanda develop special layer of absorptive tissue velamen consisting of 4 or 5 layers of long polygonal cells. Velamen is formed by

- A. Absorbing roots
- B. Stem
- C. Clinging roots
- D. Hanging roots

Answer: D



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34. Climbing roots occur in

- A. Vanilla
- B. Piper betle
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Taeniophyllum

Answer: C



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35. A rooless angiosperm is

- A. Cuscuta

B. Balanosphora

C. Utricularia

D. All of these

Answer: D



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36. Reproductive roots taking part in reproduction are found in

A. Dalbergia (Shisham)

B. Dahlia

C. Sweet potato (Ipomoea)

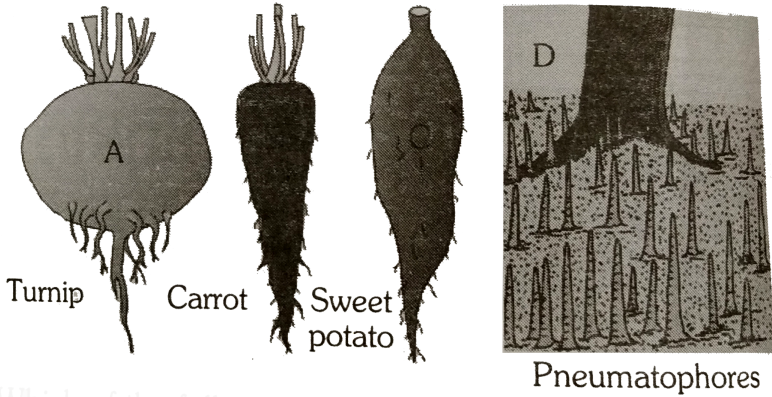
D. All of these

Answer: D



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37. See the following diagrams



Which of the following is not correct about A,B,C and D

- A. A, B and C are underground roots but D grows vertically upwards
- B. Pneumatophore is found in the plants that grow in sandy soil
- C. Pneumatophores help to get oxygen for respiration
- D. Tap roots of carrot, turnip and adventitious root of sweet potato, get swollen and store food

Answer: B



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38. Buttress roots are

- A. Aerial
- B. Underground
- C. Aquatic
- D. Horizontal

Answer: D



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39. Root which grow from branches of Banyan tree are

- A. Breathing roots
- B. Climbing roots
- C. Hanging roots
- D. Prop roots

Answer: D



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40. Pneumatophores are useful in

- A. Respiration
- B. Transpiration
- C. Guttation
- D. Protein synthesis

Answer: A



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41. Pneumatophores are characteristics of family

- A. Loranthaceae
- B. Hydrocharitaceae
- C. Rhizophoraceae

D. Orchidaceae

Answer: C



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42. There is maximum growth in root

- A. In the dark
- B. In the light
- C. All the root apex
- D. Just behind the root apex

Answer: D



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43. Prop roots of Banyan tree are meant for

- A. Respiration
- B. Absorption of water from soil
- C. Retention of water in soil
- D. Providing support to big tree

Answer: D

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44. Roots have thorny branches in

- A. Vanilla
- B. Asparagus
- C. Acanthorhiza
- D. Pothos

Answer: C

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45. Haustoria or sucking roots occur in

- A. Betal
- B. Orchids
- C. Cuscuta
- D. Tinospora

Answer: C



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46. Pneumatophores or breathing roots occurs in/ Respiratory roots and vivipary reproduction are the characteristic of

- A. Hydrophytes
- B. Epiphytes
- C. Xerophytes

D. Mangrove plants

Answer: D



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47. Which is not a stem modification

A. Ginger

B. Mango-ginger

C. Potato

D. Garlic

Answer: B



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48. Food is stored in one of the following

A. Respiratory root

B. Fibrous roots

C. Fasciculated root

D. Nodulated root

Answer: C



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49. White spongy floating roots occurs in

A. Trapa

B. Nymphaea

C. Eichhormia

D. Colocasia

Answer: D



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50. Sweet potato is homologous to

- A. Ginger
- B. Turnip
- C. Potato
- D. Colocasia

Answer: B



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51. Which of the following groups of plants are propagated through underground root

- A. Bryophyllum and kalanchoe
- B. Ginger, potato, onion and zamikand
- C. Pistia, chrysanthemum and pineapple

D. Sweet potato, asparagus, topioca and dahila

Answer: D



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52. Root pocket occurs in

A. Maize

B. Pandanus

C. Banyan

D. Water Hyacinth

Answer: D



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53. Sweet potato is a modified

A. Stem

B. Adventitious root

C. Tap root

D. Rhizome

Answer: B



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54. In *Amorphophallus* and *Colocasia* (Arroids) an extremely enlarged underground vertical stem meant for vegetative reproduction and storage is

Modified stem present in *Gladiolus* is

A. Tuber

B. Corm

C. Bulb

D. Rhizome

Answer: B



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55. Vegetative reproduction occurs by bulbil in

- A. Agave
- B. Colocasia
- C. Zingiber
- D. Vallisneria

Answer: A



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56. Stem is modified into cladode in

or

One of single intermodal branches are found in

A. Casuarina

B. Asparagus

C. Opintia

D. Euphorbia

Answer: B



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57. Find out correct order of vegetative propagules of plants like potato, ginger Agave, Bryophyllum and water hyacinth.

A. Offset, bulbil, leaf bud, rhizome and eyes

B. Leaf bud, bulbil, Offset, rhizome and eyes

C. Eyes, rhizome, bulbil, leaf bud and offset

D. Rhizome, bulbil, leaf bud, eyes and offset

Answer: C

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58. Accessory buds occur at

- A. Stem tip
- B. Branch tip
- C. Leaf axil
- D. Side of axillary bud

Answer: D

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59. Floral bud tendril is found in

- A. Antigonon
- B. Smilax
- C. Rose

D. Bryophyllum

Answer: A



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60. Thorn is a stem structure because it

- A. Develops from trunk
- B. Develops from axillary bud
- C. Grows from external surface
- D. Is pointed

Answer: B



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61. Which of the following statements is/are true

- (A) If the stem is jointed with solid nodes and hollow internodes, it is called caudex
- (B) In Triax the stem is decumbent
- (C) Corn is a condensed form of rhizome growing more or less in vertical direction
- (D) Sucker is an underground modification of stem
- (E) Biparous type of cymose branching is seen in *Saraca*.

A. (A),(D) and (E) only

B. (B) and (C) only

C. (B), (C) and (E) only

D. (C) and (D) only

Answer: B



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62. An example of edible underground stem is

A. Sweet potato

B. Potato

C. Carrot

D. Groundnut

Answer: B



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63. In hook climber Artabotrys, the hooks are modified

A. Petioles

B. Axillary shoots

C. Leaves

D. Inflorescence axis

Answer: D



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64. In *Opuntia*, the function of photosynthesis is carried out by

- A. Cladode
- B. Phylloclade
- C. Phyllode
- D. Bulb

Answer: B



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65. An underground specialised shoot with reduced disc like stem covered by flashy leaves is

A. Bulb

B. Bulbil

C. Rhizome

D. Rhizophore

Answer: A



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66. A horizontal underground stem is a

Or

Ginger plant has an underground stem which is

A. Corn

B. Phylloclade

C. Rhizome

D. Rhizoid

Answer: C



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67. The structure which contain vascular bundle and is modification of stem is

- A. Bristles
- B. Thorn
- C. Prickle
- D. Spine

Answer: B



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68. Potato is (underground) stem because it

A. Possesses axillary buds (Eyes)

B. Lacks not bear roots

C. Does not bear roots

D. Contain reserve food

Answer: A



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69. New Banana plants develop from

A. Rhizome

B. sucker

C. Stolon

D. Seed

Answer: A



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70. Stem may function for

- A. Storage, support and vegetative propagation
- B. Protection
- C. Spread branches
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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71. Which one of the following is a xerophytic plant in which the stem is modified into the flat green and succulent structure

Or

Phylloclade is found in

- A. Opuntia

B. Casurina

C. Hydrilla

D. Acacia

Answer: A



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72. Largest bud is of

A. Cabbage

B. Cauliflower

C. Agave

D. Onion

Answer: A



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73. Which one of the following is correctly matched

- A. Onion-Bulb
- B. Ginger-Sucker
- C. Chlamydomonas -Conidia
- D. Yeast-Zoospores

Answer: A



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74. Bulb is modified

- A. Leaf
- B. Shoot
- C. Root
- D. Flower

Answer: B



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75. Succulent stem is found in

- A. Pisum
- B. Casuarina
- C. Oxalis
- D. Euphorbia

Answer: D



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76. Eye of potato is

- A. Apical bud

B. Axillary bud

C. Accessory

D. Adventitious bud

Answer: B



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77. Which of the following is not related to corm

A. Tunic

B. Lateral buds

C. Nodes

D. Scale leaves

Answer: A



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78. Thorns differ from prickles in having

- A. Vascular supply
- B. Endogenous origin
- C. Bark
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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79. Mentha (Mint) has one of the following

- A. Sucker
- B. Offset
- C. Stolon
- D. Rhizome

Answer: A



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80. Sten tendrils occur in

- A. Smilax
- B. Gloriosa
- C. Vitis
- D. Lathyrus

Answer: C



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81. Green leaf-like one internode long stem branches are called

- A. Phylloclades

B. Phyllodes

C. Bulbils

D. Cladodes

Answer: D



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82. Which of the following is the subaerial stem modification with long internode

A. Rhizome

B. Offset

C. Runner

D. Sucker

Answer: C



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83. Rhizome which grows vertically upwards are

- A. Corms
- B. Stolon
- C. Bulbils
- D. Root stock

Answer: D



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84. Thorn of Bougainvillea is modified

- A. Stem
- B. Leaf
- C. Floral bud
- D. Root

Answer: A



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85. Ginger is a stem which can be differentiated from root because it

- A. Grows parallel to ground
- B. Stores food
- C. Lacks chlorophyll
- D. Has nodes and internodes

Answer: D



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86. Which is not a rhizome

- A. Colocasia

B. Lotus

C. Ginger

D. Turmeric

Answer: A



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87. In *Passiflora*, the tendrils are modified

A. Axillary buds

B. Upper leaflets

C. Whole leaves

D. Stipules

Answer: A



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88. Thorns with leaves and flowers are found in

A. Bouganvillea

B. Carisaa

C. Duranta

D. Artabotrys

Answer: C



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89. Stem takes part in storage and perennation in

A. Wheat

B. Groundnut

C. Radish

D. Ginger

Answer: D



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90. Prickles of Rose are

- A. Modified leaves
- B. Modified stipules
- C. Exogenous in origin
- D. Endogenous in origin

Answer: C



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91. Match the following and select the correct combination from the option given below

Column I
(Stem Modifications)

Column II
(Found in)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| A. Underground stem | 1. Euphorbia |
| B. Stem tendrils | 2. Opuntia |
| C. Stem thorns | 3. Potato |
| D. Flattened stem | 4. Citrus |
| E. Fleshy cylindrical stem | 5. Cucumber |

A. A-1,B-2,C-3,D-5,E-4

B. A-2,B-3,C-4,D-5,E-1

C. A-3,B-4,C-5,D-1,E-2

D. A-3,B-5,C-4,D-2,E-1

Answer: D



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92. Bulbil is a modified of

- A. Underground stem
- B. Bases of leaves
- C. Buds

D. Radicle

Answer: C



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93. 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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94. In humid climate, presence of spines in shrubs is

- A. To reduce transpiration
- B. To defend against mammal herbivory
- C. To defend against wood cutters
- D. To check seed predation by birds

Answer: B

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95. In onion leaves food is stored in the form of

- A. Sugar
- B. Starch
- C. Protein
- D. Malic acid

Answer: A

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96. The cloves which are used in food preparation are

- A. Seeds
- B. Leaves
- C. Flower buds
- D. Stem tip

Answer: C



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97. Rhizomes are mostly

- A. Sympodial
- B. Diageotropic
- C. Horizontal

D. All of these

Answer: D



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98. Tip of twiner is sensitive and coils around support itself. This coiling is called

A. Nutation

B. Vernation

C. Epinasty

D. Circination

Answer: A



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99. Multicellular hairs are found on

- A. Root
- B. Stem
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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100. Potato and sweet potato

- A. Have edible parts which are homologous organs
- B. Have edible parts which are analogous organs
- C. Have been introduced in India from the same place
- D. Are two species of the same genus

Answer: B



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101. Which of the following plants have long slender and coiled stem tendrils developed from axillary buds

- A. Grapevine and pumpkins
- B. Australian Acacia and watermelon
- C. Bougainvillea and cucumber
- D. Alstonia and pumpkins

Answer: A



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102. Aroids store food in

A. Inflorescence

B. Enlarged root

C. Leaf bases

D. Swollen stem

Answer: D



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103. Which one the following pairs is wrongly matched while the remaining three are correct

A. Bryophyllum-Leaf buds

B. Agave-Bulbils

C. Penicillium-Conidia

D. Water hyacinth - Runner

Answer: D

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104. Stem modified for photosynthetic function by appearing like leaves are known as

Or

Leaves are changed into spines in xerophytic structures Called

- A. Phyllode
- B. Phylloclade
- C. Cladode
- D. Tendril

Answer: B

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105. Which one of the following statements is not correct

- A. Water hyacinth, growing in the standing water, drains oxygen from water that leads to the death of fishes
- B. Offspring produced by the asexual reproduction are called clone
- C. Microscopic, motile asexual reproductive structures are called zoospores
- D. In potato, banana and ginger, the plantlets arise from the internodes present in the modified stem.

Answer: A



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106. Petiole part of the leaf is known as

- A. Epipodium
- B. Mesopodium
- C. Hypopodium

D. None of these

Answer: B



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107. A leaf is identified from

- A. Flat green lamina
- B. Presence of leaf blade and petiole
- C. Presence of axillary bud
- D. Occurrence of chlorophyll

Answer: C



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108. Find the correct match

A. Mustard plant : leaves are opposite

B. Mustard plant : leaves are alternate

C. Guave plant : Leaves are alternate

D. Guava plant : Leaves are whorled

Answer: B



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109. Finely dissected leaves occur in

A. Free floating plants

B. Rooted floating leaved plants

C. Submerged plants

D. Emerged plants

Answer: C



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110. In Tamaring (Imli) the pinnate leaf is

- A. Tripinnate
- B. Bipinnate
- C. Parioinnate
- D. Imparioinnate

Answer: C



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111. Presence of sheathing leaf base and ligule are characteristic of

- A. Cycas leaf
- B. Fern leaf
- C. Banana leaf

D. Grass leaf

Answer: D



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112. Approximate diameter of Victoria leaf is

A. 1 m

B. 1.3 m

C. 2 m

D. 3 m

Answer: B



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113. A dicotyledenous plant showing parallel venation is

A. Dioscorea

B. Smilax

C. Calophyllum

D. Hibiscus

Answer: C



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114. Bipinnate leaves are characteristic of

A. Cruciferae

B. Solanaceae

C. Papilionatae

D. Mimosoideae

Answer: D



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115. In *Lathyrus aphaca*, the leaves are modified into

- A. Spine
- B. Tendril
- C. Scale
- D. Stem-like structure

Answer: B



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116. Foliaceous stipules are found in

- A. Rose
- B. Wild pea
- C. Castor

D. Kadam

Answer: B



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117. In sweet pea, the tendrils are modified

A. Stem branches

B. Leaflets

C. Leaves

D. Stipules

Answer: B



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118. Bud scales of Ficus are modified

- A. Leaves
- B. Stipules
- C. Stem
- D. Prickles

Answer: B

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119. Imparipinnate leaf is the one where

- A. Leaflets are borne in pairs
- B. Leaflets are small
- C. Leaflets are large
- D. Rachis is terminated by an odd leaflet

Answer: D

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120. Identify the correct types of phyllotaxy which shown in the following figures



A



B



C

(a) A – Whorled, B – Alternate, C – Opposite

A. A-Whorled,B-Alternate,C-Opposite

B. A-Alternate,B-Whorled,C-Opposite

C. A-Whorled,B-Opposite,C-Alternate

D. A-Alternate,B-Opposite,C-Whorled

Answer: D



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121. A simple leaf of present in

- A. Peepal
- B. Mimosa
- C. Neem
- D. All of these

Answer: A



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122. Phyllotaxis is

- A. Mode of leaf arrangement on stem
- B. Types of roots
- C. Arrangement of sepals and petals in a flower
- D. Type of ovary

Answer: A



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123. Tendrillar stipules occur in

- A. Dolichos lablab
- B. Acacia
- C. Smilax
- D. Mango

Answer: C



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124. The leaves are modified into tendrils, hooks, pitcher and bladder in the following plants respectively

A. Sweet potato,Cat's nail,Nepenthes,Utricularia

B. Sweet pea,Cat's nail, Utricularia, Nepenthes

C. Nepenthes,Cat's nail,Sweet pea,Utricularia

D. Nepenthesm Sweet pea,Cat's nail,Utricularia

Answer: A



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125. Onion stores food in

A. Underground stem

B. Fleshy scales

C. Root

D. Shoot

Answer: B



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126. Study the following statements and select the correct option

- (A) Buds are present in the axil of leaflets of the compound leaf
- (B) Pulvinus leaf-base is present in some leguminous plants
- (C) In Alstonia, the petioles expand, become green and synthesize food
- (D) Opposite phyllotaxy is seen in guava.

A. (B) and (D) are correct but (A) and (C) are wrong

B. (A) and (C) are correct but (B) and (D) are wrong

C. (A) and (D) are correct but (B) and (C) are wrong

D. (B),(C) and (D) are correct but (A) is wrong

Answer: A



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127. Whorled, simple leaves with reticulate venation are present in

A. China Rose

B. Alstonia

C. Calotropis

D. Neem

Answer: B



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128. Petiole is modified into tendril in

A. Passiflora

B. Gloriosa

C. Pisum

D. Clematis

Answer: D



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129. A unipinnate compound leaf can be differentiated from a branch having simple leaves by

- A. Presence of terminal bud in compound leaf
- B. Absence of veins in the leaflets
- C. Presence of buds in the axils of leaflets
- D. Presence of buds in the axils of leaves

Answer: D



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130. Cactaceae Stores water in leaves. It implies

- A. Ephemerals
- B. Drought resistant
- C. Annuals

D. Non succulents

Answer: B



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131. Ochreate stipules are found in

A. {olygonaceae

B. Acanthaceae

C. Leguminosae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: A



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132. Study the following lists

List-I

- (A) Entire leaf modified into a spine
- (B) Leaf except stipules modified into a tendril
- (C) Stipules modified into a tendril
- (D) First leaf of axillary bud modified into a spine

List-II

- (i) Clematis
- (ii) Citrus
- (iii) Euphorbia
- (iv) Lathyrus
- (v) Smilax

The correct match is

- A. A B C D
 (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
- B. A B C D
 (iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
- C. A B C D
 (ii) (iii) (i) (v)
- D. A B C D
 (v) (ii) (i) (iii)

Answer: A



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133. 1/3 spiral phyllotaxy (called Tristichous) means

- A. 3 rows of alternate rows

B. In one circle, there are 3 leaves

C. The angular divergence between 2 leaves is 120°

D. All of these

Answer: D



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134. Multicostate parallel type of venation is found in the leaves

A. Grasses and palms

B. Banana and canna

C. Castor and china rose

D. Mango and peepal

Answer: A



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135. In 1/2 distichous phyllotaxy

- A. 2nd leaf lies on 1st leaf at 180° angle
- B. 3rd leaf on 1st leaf at 180° angle
- C. 1st leaf lies exactly below 2nd leaf and 120° angle
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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136. Leaves are situated on

- A. Nodes
- B. Internodes
- C. Tip
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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137. The leaves of Utricularia plant are modified into

- A. Hooks
- B. Tendrils
- C. Bladders
- D. Pitchers

Answer: C



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138. The reticulate venation is commonly found in the leaves of

- A. Monocot plants

B. Dicot plants

C. Bryophytes

D. Thallophytes

Answer: B



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139. Identify in order, the plants showing alternate, opposite and whorled phyllotaxy

A. China rose, Calotropis, Nerium

B. China rose, Nerium, Calotropis

C. Nerium, China rose, Calotropis

D. Nerium, Calotropis, China rose

Answer: A



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140. The leafless stem of onion which is produced to bear flowers is called

A. Thalamus

B. Scape

C. Torus

D. Pedicel

Answer: B



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141. Leaf of which of the following plants shows circinate venation at young stage

A. Fern

B. Mango

C. Hydrilla

D. Funaria

Answer: A



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142. Petiole is winged in

A. Citrus

B. Pea leaf

C. Dionaea leaf

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D



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143. In opuntia the spines are modification of

A. Leaf

B. Branch

C. Epidermis

D. Flower

Answer: A



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144. Match list *I* with list *II* and select the correct option

List I

List II

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A. Germmules | 1. Agave |
| B. Leaf-buds | 2. Penicillium |
| C. Bulbil | 3. Water hyacinth |
| D. Offset | 4. Sponges |
| E. Conidia | 5. Bryophyllum |

A. A-4,B-5,C-1,D-3,E-2

B. A-4,B-3,C-2,D-1,E-5

C. A-3,B-5,C-4,D-2,E-1

D. A-4,B-1,C-5,D-3,E-2

Answer: A



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145. In *Nepenthes* the pitcher is modified

- A. Whole leaf
- B. Leaf apex
- C. Lamina
- D. Petiole

Answer: C



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146. In $3/8$ alternate phyllotaxy (Called ostastichous)

- A. There are 8 leaves in 3 circles
- B. 3 leaves in 8 circles
- C. There are 3 rows of leaves
- D. There are 8 rows of leaves on three sided stem

Answer: A

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147. Name the plant having reticulate venation

- A. Musa
- B. Mangifera
- C. Oryza
- D. Canna

Answer: B

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148. Rachis is present in

- A. Pinnate compound leaf
- B. Palmate compound leaf
- C. Both correct
- D. Both wrong

Answer: A



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149. Bombax leaf is

- A. Tripinnate
- B. Unipinnate
- C. Multifoliate

D. Quadrifoliate

Answer: C



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150. Parallel venation occurs in

A. Monocots

B. Dicots

C. All angiosperms

D. Ferns

Answer: A



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151. Arrangement of floral leaves in a floral bud is called

- A. Vernation
- B. Perfoliation
- C. Aestivation
- D. Ptyxis

Answer: A

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152. Phyllode is found in

- A. Clematis
- B. Gloriosa
- C. Australian Acacia
- D. Dischidia

Answer: C

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153. Match the columns

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| (i) Acicular | (1) Grass |
| (ii) Linear | (2) Nerium |
| (iii) Lanceolate | (3) Banana |
| (iv) Oblong | (4) Pine |

Options

A. (i) 4 (ii) 1 (iii) 2 (iv) 3

B. (i) 4 (ii) 1 (iii) 3 (iv) 2

C. (i) 4 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 1

D. (i) 4 (ii) 3 (iii) 2 (iv) 1

Answer: A



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154. Spiral phyllotaxy in which sixth leaf lies above the first one after completing two circles is

A. Distinchous

B. Tristichous

C. Pentastichous

D. Octastichous

Answer: C



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155. Ochreate stipules occur in leafy vegetable

A. Amaranthus

B. Mentha

C. Platanus

D. Rumex

Answer: D



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156. The arrangement and folding of each lamina without any relationship with other leaves in bud, is called

- A. Ptyxis
- B. Vernation
- C. Aestivation
- D. Phyllotaxy

Answer: A



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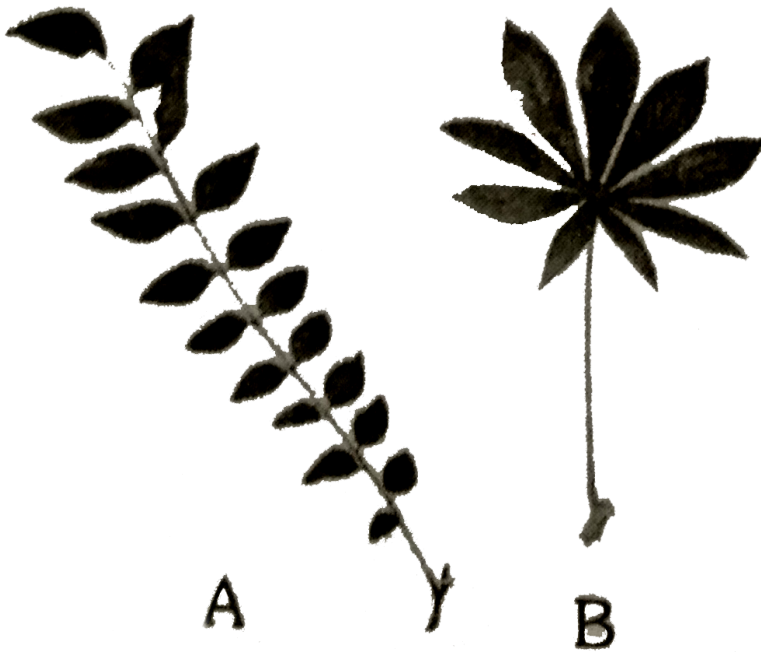
157. In spiral phyllotaxy, the number of leaves at each node is

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Many

D. Three

Answer: A

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158.

See the following figures and leaves A and B

A. A-Palmately compound leaf, B-Palmately compound leaf

B. A-Pinnately compound leaf,B-Pinnately compound leaf

C. A-Palmately compound leaf, B-Pinnately compound leaf

D. A-Pinnately compound leaf,B-Palmately compound leaf

Answer: D



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159. In Banana, true stem is underground. The stem like structure outside soil is formed by

A. Peduncle

B. Petiole of leaves

C. Leaf bases

D. Overlapping of leaves

Answer: C



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160. In Calotropis the phyllotaxy is

- A. Alternate
- B. Verticillate
- C. Opposite and superposed
- D. Opposite and decussate

Answer: D



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161. Leaf blade is spinous in case of

- A. Nerium
- B. Zizipus
- C. Argemone
- D. Cannabis

Answer: C



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162. 120° phyllotaxy is found in

- A. Tristichous
- B. Distichous
- C. Pentastichous
- D. Octastichous

Answer: A



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163. How many plants among China rose, Ocimum, sunflower, mustard, Alstonia, guava, Calotropis and Nerium (Olender) have opposite phyllotaxy

A. Three

B. Four

C. Five

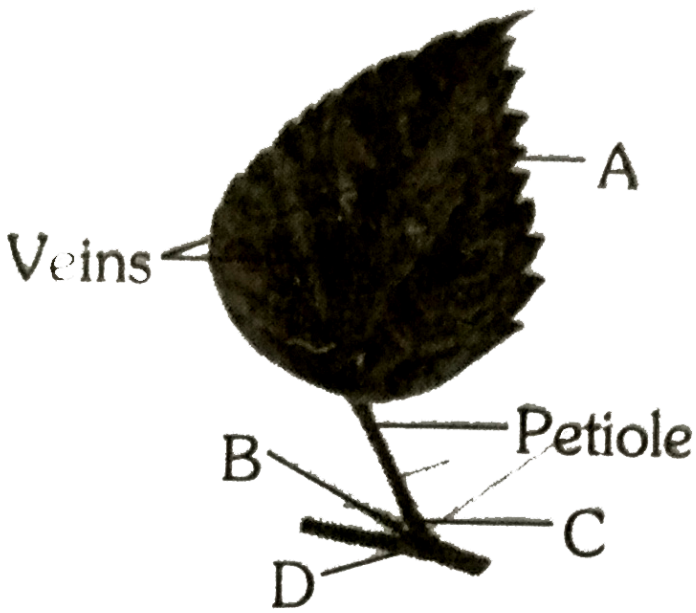
D. Two

Answer: A



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164. See diagram of a typical leaf. In which of the following option all the four parts marked as A, B, C, and D are correctly identified



- | | | | | |
|----|---------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| A. | Leaflet | Axillary bud | Stipule | Leaf base |
| | A | B | C | D |
| B. | Lamina | Axillary bud | Stipule | Pedicle |
| | A | B | C | D |
| C. | Lamina | Stipule | Axillary bud | Leaf base |
| | A | B | C | D |
| D. | Lamina | Axillary bud | Stipule | Leaf base |

Answer: D

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165. Match List *I* with List *II* and select the correct option

List I

List II

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A. Spike | 1. Bougainvillea |
| B. Capitulum | 2. Coleus |
| C. Dichasial cyme | 3. Adhatoda |
| D. Multiparous cyme | 4. Zinnia |
| E. Verticillaster | 5. Asclepias |

A. A-3,B-4,C-1,D-5,E-2

B. A-3,B-1,C-4,D-5,E-2

C. A-2,B-4,C-1,D-5,E-3

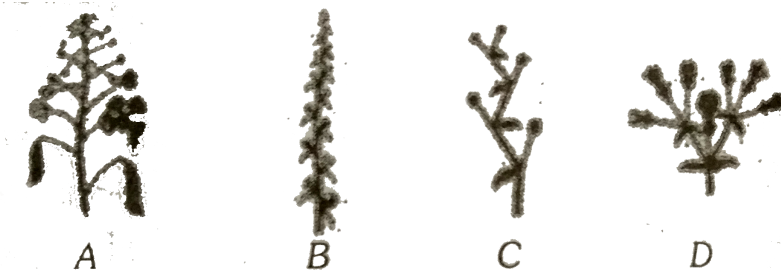
D. A-4,B-2,C-5,D-1,E-3

Answer: A



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166. Find out the correct sequence of labelling of diagram given below



A. A - spike, B - raceme, C - dichasial cyme, D - monochasial cyme

B. A - raceme, B - spike, C - monochasial cyme, D - dichasial cyme

C. A - dichasial cyme, B - monochasial cyme, C - raceme, D - spike

D. A - spike, B - dichasial cyme, C - monochasial cyme, D - raceme

Answer: B

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167. Select the correct pair of answers in which the former represents the set of characters present in Poinsettia and the latter in the pair represent the set of characters present in casuarina

Study the following table.

(i)	Modified aerial setm	Unisexual flowers develop acropetally	Chalazal entry of pollen tube
(ii)	Flowers achlamydeous	Pedicels of the all flowers are of same length	Presence of false whorl
(iii)	Cohesion of bracts forming a cup	Centrifugal opening flower	Males flowers many
(iv)	Flower formation on one side in a sprial manner	Presence rachilla	Terminal part of the Penduncle is flowerless

A. (ii),(iii)

B. (i),(ii)

C. (iv),(iii)

D. (iii),(i)

Answer: D



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168. In cyathium inflorescence

A. Single male flower is surrounded by female flowers

B. Male and female flowers are borne in different plants

C. There is one male and one female flower

D. Single female flower surrounded by many peripheral male flowers

Answer: D



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169. The most advanced type of inflorescence is

A. Corymb

B. Catkin

C. Spadix

D. Capitulum

Answer: D



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170. A student observed 34 inflorescences in Bougainvillea and 42 inflorescences in Poinsettia. Find out the number of flowers in Bougainvillea and the number of female flower in Poinsettia, respectively

A. 34, 126

B. 68, ∞

C. 204, 164

D. 102, 42

Answer: D



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171. The flowers in the raceme/racemose are arranged

A. Acropetally

B. Basipetally

C. Centripetally

D. Centrifugally

Answer: A



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172. 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. (i) and (iv) are correct
- B. (i) and (iii) are correct
- C. (i) and (ii) are correct
- D. (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

Answer: B



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173. Amentum (Catkin) inflorescence is found

- A. Mulberry (Morus)
- B. Populus (Poplar)
- C. Acalypha (Cats tail)
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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174. Characteristic inflorescence of family composite sunflower is

- A. Capitulum
- B. Cymose head
- C. Catkin

D. Spadix

Answer: A



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175. Given inflorescence is a



A. Cyathium

B. Dichasial cyme

C. Umbel

D. Panicle

Answer: A



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176. The whorl of bracts present below the inflorescence of *Helianthus* (sunflower) is

A. Involucre

B. Involucel

C. Stipule

D. Bract

Answer: A



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177. Cymose inflorescence is present in

- A. Solanum
- B. Sesbania
- C. Trifolium
- D. Brassica

Answer: A



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178. Hypanthodium is a specialized type of

- A. Thalamus
- B. Ovary
- C. Fruit
- D. Inflorescence

Answer: D



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179. Inflorescence in *Musa paradisiaca* (banana) is a

A. Raceme

B. Catkin

C. Spadix

D. Verticillaster

Answer: C



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180. The unit of inflorescence in grasses/gramineae (poaceae) is

A. Thyrsis

B. Spike

C. Spikelet

D. Raceme

Answer: C



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181. The capitulum type of inflorescence is found in

A. Marigold

B. Salvia

C. Euphorbia

D. Jasmine

Answer: A



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182. In China rose, the inflorescence is

- A. Cymose
- B. Capitulum
- C. Racemose
- D. Solitary cyme

Answer: D



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183. 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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184. The edible part of cauliflower is

A. Mesocarp

B. Cotyledons

C. Edosperms

D. Inflorescence

Answer: D



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185. In 'Tulsi' (*Ocimum*) of labiatae the inflorescence is

- A. Cyathium
- B. Vertillaster
- C. Hypanthodium
- D. Raceme of Racemes

Answer: B



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186. The inflorescence in cauliflower is

- A. Compound corymb
- B. Corymb
- C. Umbel
- D. Catkin

Answer: A



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187. Cyathium is found in genus

A. Croton

B. Ficus

C. Euphorbia

D. Ricinus

Answer: C



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188. The special type of inflorescence found in ficus where the female flower are at bottom and male flower near ostiole and enclosed within a cup shaped fleshy thalamus (receptacle) with ostiole is called

A. Cyathium

B. Verticillaster

C. Spadix

D. Hypanthodium

Answer: D



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189. An edible inflorescence is

A. Corymb

B. Catkin

C. Hypanthodium

D. All of these

Answer: D



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190. In florescence with unisexual sessile flower is

- A. Spike
- B. Spikelet
- C. Catkin
- D. Spadix

Answer: C



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191. Most accurate function in the following statements about inflorescence is

- A. Dispersal of seeds
- B. Formation of more fruit
- C. Formation of pollen grains

D. Dispersal of pollens

Answer: B



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192. Inflorescence is edible in *Brassica oleracea*

A. Var. botrytis

B. Var. capitata

C. Var. gongyloides

D. Var. germifera

Answer: A



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193. A beautiful whorl which encloses whole of the inflorescence is

- A. Bract
- B. Spadix
- C. Spathe
- D. Involucre

Answer: D

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194. Inflorescence is racemose in

- A. Brinjal
- B. Tulip
- C. Aloe
- D. Soyabean

Answer: D

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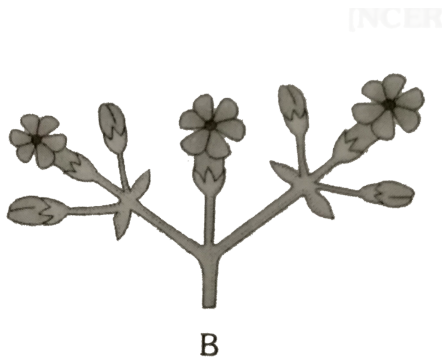
195. In a cymose inflorescence the main axis

- A. Has unlimited growth
- B. Bears a solitary flower
- C. Has unlimited growth but lateral braches end in flowers
- D. Terminates in a flower

Answer: D

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196. See the folling diagrams and identify inflorescence A and B



A. A -Cymose, B-Cymose

B. A-Racemose, B-Racemose

C. A - Racemose, B-Cymose

D. A - Cymose, B - Racemose

Answer: C



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197. Many plants among Indigofera, Sesbania, Salvia, Allium, Aloe, mustard, groundnut, radish, gram and turnip have stamens with different in their flowers

A. Six

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

Answer: C



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198. Flower is intersexual in

A. Date palm

B. Curcubita

C. Papaya

D. Hibiscus

Answer: D



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199. Thalamus is

A. Base of flower

B. Base of ovary

C. Modification of pollen

D. Modification of petal

Answer: A



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200. Synandrous condition is fusion of

A. Filaments only

B. Both filaments and anthers

C. Anther only

D. Petals

Answer: B



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201. A characteristic is angiosperms is

- A. Flower
- B. Root
- C. Seed
- D. All of these

Answer: A



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

- A. Calotropis
- B. Mustard
- C. Canna
- D. Cassia

Answer: D



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203. Ligulate/strap-shaped corolla occurs in sunflower in

- A. Disc florets
- B. Immature florets
- C. Ray floretss
- D. Both ray and disc flower

Answer: C



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204. Beauty of Bougainvillea flower is due to

- A. Corolla

B. Calyx

C. Bracts

D. Androecium

Answer: C



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205. Flower is complete when it has

A. Calyx, corolla, androecium and gynoecium

B. Calyx and corolla

C. Androecium and gynoecium

D. Corolla, androecium and gynoecium

Answer: A



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206. Keel is the characteristic feature of flower of

- A. Indigofera
- B. Aloe
- C. Tomato
- D. Tulip

Answer: A



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207. In monoadelphous condition, stamens have

- A. Filaments of all united in one group but anthers are free
- B. Filaments united in groups but all anthers are free
- C. Anthers are fused but filaments are free
- D. Both anthers and filaments are fused

Answer: A



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208. Stamens attached to petals are

- A. Antipetalous
- B. Epipetalous
- C. Epiphyllous
- D. Episepalous

Answer: B



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209. Flower in which only one set of essential organ is present are said to be

- A. Bisexual
- B. Monoecious
- C. Dioecious
- D. Unisexual

Answer: D

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210. Axis developing between androecium and gynoecium is

- A. Anthophore
- B. Androphore
- C. Gynophore
- D. Gynandrophore

Answer: C

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211. A plant with both male and female flowers borne over it is

- A. Monoecious
- B. Dioecious
- C. Unisexual
- D. Bisexual

Answer: A



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212. The expression "gynoecium is apocarpous" implies that the

- A. Gynoecium comprises only one pistil which is fused with the stamen
- B. Gynoecium comprises more than one carpel, all of which are free
- C. Gynoecium comprises only one carpel which is free

D. Gynoecium comprises more than one carpel which are fused

Answer: B



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213. When placenta forms a ridge along the ventral suture of the ovary and the ovules are borne on this ridge forming two rows, the placentation is termed as

- A. Axile
- B. Parietal
- C. Marginal
- D. Basal

Answer: C



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214. The flower of *Calotropis* has which of the following aestivations

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

Answer: C



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215. Perigynous flowers are found in

- A. Cucumber
- B. China rose
- C. Rose
- D. Guava

Answer: C



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216. Butterfly shaped flower with one stranded, two wing-like and two keeled petal belong to

- A. Compositae
- B. Rubiaceae
- C. Malvaceae
- D. Papionaceae

Answer: D



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217. On the basis of position of the ovary, mustard plants are

A. Hypogynous

B. Perigynous

C. Epigynous

D. Zygomorphic

Answer: A



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

A. Petal

B. Sepal

C. Anther

D. Stigma

Answer: B



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219. The most suitable flower for study of floral parts is

- A. Rose
- B. Sunflower
- C. Mustard
- D. Cucumber

Answer: C



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220. In Maize, the flowers are

- A. Absent
- B. Unisexual but on different plants
- C. Bisexual

D. Unisexual but on the same plant

Answer: D



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221. Odd sepal is enlarged and leaf-like in

A. Rose

B. Smilax

C. Mussaenda

D. Bougainvillea

Answer: C



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222. Sometimes sepals are modified into hairy structures which are useful in dispersal of seeds. These are called

- A. Tepals
- B. Epik
- C. Pappus
- D. Trichome

Answer: C



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223. Glumes are modified

- A. Petals
- B. Bracks (Dry and scaly bracks)
- C. Gynoecium
- D. Androecium

Answer: B



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224. Pappus in modification of

- A. Bracts
- B. Bracteoles
- C. Corolla
- D. Calyx

Answer: D



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225. Cruciform corolla is found in

- A. Pea

B. China Rose

C. Radish

D. Sunflower

Answer: C



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226. In which type aestivation the petal arrangement is 2 external 2 internal and 1 partly external and partly internal seen

A. Twisted

B. Imbricate

C. Quincuncial

D. Valvate

Answer: C



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227. Two minute scales or lodicules occur in

- A. Citrus medica
- B. Triticum aestivum
- C. Helianthus annuus
- D. Gossypium herbaceum

Answer: B



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

- A. Six
- B. Three
- C. Four

D. Five

Answer: A



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229. 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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230. In china rose the flowers are

- A. Zygomorphic, epigynous with twisted aestivation
- B. Actinomorphic, hypogynous with twisted aestivation
- C. Actinomorphic, epigynous with valvate aestivation
- D. Zygomorphic, hypogynous with imbricate aestivation

Answer: B



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231. Versatile anther is attached to filament

- A. At top firmly
- B. At base firmly
- C. Throughout length
- D. About middle of connective allowing free movement

Answer: D



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232. Choose the product that is derived from style and stigma

- A. Saffron
- B. Fenugreek
- C. Asafoetida
- D. Psyllium

Answer: A



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233. Ray florets of sunflower (Compositae) are

- A. Bisexual

B. Unisexual

C. Asexual

D. None of these

Answer: B



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234. Part of pistil which receives pollen is

A. Ovary

B. Style

C. Stigma

D. Ovule

Answer: C



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235. An example of axile placentation is

- A. Argemone
- B. Dianthus
- C. Lemon
- D. Marigold

Answer: C



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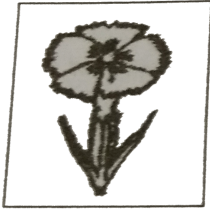
236. The perianth is the term used when

- A. Androecium and gynoecium are similar
- B. Androecium and calyx are similar
- C. Corolla and gynoecium are similar
- D. Calyx and corolla are similar

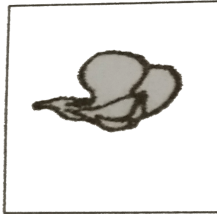
Answer: D

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237. The correct sequence of types of corolla in the following figures is



(A)



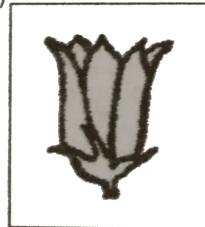
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

A. A - Caryophyllaceae, B - papilionaceae, C - bilabiate, D - tubular, E-

bell-shaped

B. A- papilionaceae, B-bilabiate, C-tubular, D-bell-shaped, E-

caryophyllaceae

C. A-bilabiate, B- papilionaceous,C-caryophyllaceous,D-bell-shaped, E-
tubular

D. A - caryophyllaceous, B - bilabiate, C - papilionaceous, D-tubular, E-
bell-shaped

Answer: A

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238. A flower is zygomorphic when

- A. Any transverse section divides it into two equal halves
- B. Only one transverse section divides it into two equal halves
- C. Every vertical section passing through its centre divides it into two
equal halves
- D. Only one vertical section passing through its centre divides it into
two equal halves

Answer: D



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239. Flower is a modified shoot as

- A. Thalamus may elongate to show internodes
- B. There is aggregation into inflorescence
- C. It bears essential organs
- D. It may have epicalyx

Answer: A



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240. Usually, the whorl in a flower that attracts insects and protects the essential parts is

A. Calyx

B. Androecium

C. Gynoecium

D. Corolla

Answer: D



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241. When margin of thalamus grows upward enclosing ovary completely and getting fused with it and the other parts of flower arise above the ovary, the flower is said to be

A. Hypogynous

B. Perigynous

C. Epigynous

D. Inferior

Answer: C



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242. Smallest flower belongs to

- A. *Rosa indica*
- B. *Wolffia microscopica*
- C. *Ranunculus sclertus*
- D. *Colocaisa antiquorm*

Answer: B



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243. Largest flower is that of

- A. Sunflower

B. Rafflesia

C. Nelumbo

D. Drosera

Answer: B



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244. Polyadelphous anthers are present in

A. Sunflower

B. Lemon

C. Lady's finger

D. Peanut

Answer: B



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245. Flower of Liliaceae, Malvaceae and Solanaceae are

- A. Hypogynous
- B. Perigynous
- C. Epigynous
- D. Amphigynous

Answer: A



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246. Flower and stamens of composiae are

- A. Hypogynous and inferior
- B. Epigynous and superior
- C. Hypogynous and superior
- D. Epigynous and inferior

Answer: B



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247. Compound apocarpous gynoecium is found in

- A. Lily
- B. Hollyhock
- C. Lotus/Ranunculus
- D. Pumpkin

Answer: C



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248. The primitive type of stamens are found in the flowers family

- A. Liliaceae

B. Malvaceae

C. Gramineae/Poaceae

D. Degeneriaceae/Magnoliaceae

Answer: D



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249. Find out the pairs which are correctly, matched with respect to aestivation of petals

I. Valvate-Calotropis

II. Twisted-Bean

III. Imbricate-Cassia

IV. Vexillary-China rose

A. II and IV

B. I and II

C. I and III

D. III and IV

Answer: C



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250. Oblique septum and swollen placenta is characteristic feature of

- A. *Gloriosa superba*
- B. *Capsium frutescence*
- C. *Althea rosea*
- D. *Dalbergia sissoo*

Answer: A



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251. Ascending imbricate corolla is found in

A. Pisum/Papilionatae

B. Tamarindus/Caesalpinoidae

C. Mimosa/Mimosoidae

D. Datura/Solanaceae

Answer: B

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252. A perennial shrub has compound leaves and solitary zygomorphic and epigynous flowers. Each flower reveals dichlamydeous condition with many stamens and multiple fruits with exalbumius seeds. What is the ratio of advanced and primitive characters in it.

A. 1:2

B. 2:3

C. 1:1

D. 3:2

Answer: C



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253. Parachute like pappus is found in

- A. Liliaceae/Cotton
- B. Gramineae/Paddy
- C. Compositae/Marigold
- D. Solanaceae/Calotropis

Answer: C



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254. In *Gossypium* the type of cohesion is

- A. Monoadelphous

B. Diadelphous

C. Polyadelphous

D. Monothealous

Answer: A



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255. A plant with actinomorphic and hypogynous flowers, heterochlamydeous transversely perianth, dorsifixed and exserted anthers dehiscing transversely belong to

A. Coronariae

B. Bicarpellatae

C. Thalamiflorae

D. Calyciflorae

Answer: C



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

A. Rauwolfia

B. Vinca

C. Nerium

D. Hibiscus

Answer: D



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257. In guava, cucurbit flowers are

A. Hypogynous flower

- B. Epigynous flower
- C. Perigynous flower
- D. Both hypogynous & perigynous

Answer: B



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258. Gynandrous condition means

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

Answer: A



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259. In floral formula (K) denotes

- A. Polysepalous
- B. Gamosepalous
- C. Polypetalous
- D. Gamopetalous

Answer: A



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

- A. Sunflower (*Helianthus* sp)
- B. Gourd (*Cucurbita* sp)
- C. Pea (*Pisum sativum*)
- D. Lemon (*Citrus* sp)

Answer: B



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261. A monocarpic plant is one which

- A. Has only one carpel
- B. Flowers once in a life-time
- C. Produces only one seed
- D. Produces only one fruit

Answer: B



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262. The term Anthesis is used for

- A. Cluster of anthers

B. Opening of flowers

C. Dehiscence of anthers

D. Falling of flowers

Answer: B



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263. Plants having flowers with free petals are placed under

A. Polypetalae

B. Monocotyledons

C. Gamopetalae

D. Monochlamydae

Answer: A



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264. When the other floral parts are arranged at the base of the gynoecium, the flower is called

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

Answer: A



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265. Zygomorphic condition can be represented as

- A. \oplus
- B. $\%$
- C. P
- D. G

Answer: B



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266. Gynoecium with fused carpels

- A. Syncarpous
- B. Apocarpous
- C. Syngenecium
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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267. Which of the following is regarded as equivalent to perianth

- A. Glume

B. Lodicule

C. Superior palea

D. Inferior palea

Answer: B



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268. When the anthers mature earlier than the stigma of ones own flower, the condition is known as

A. Herkogamy

B. Protandry

C. Heterostyly

D. Heterogamy

Answer: B



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269. $A_{1+(9)}$ stands for

- A. Adelpous
- B. Synantherous
- C. Diadelphous
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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270. Obdiplostemonous condition is that in which the stamens are in two whorls and

- A. Outer whorl is fused to inner whorl
- B. Outer whorl is opposite to petals
- C. Inner whorl is opposite to petals

D. Both inner as well as outer whorls are opposite to petals

Answer: B



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271. Choose the specific characters of the flowers of Canna

A. Antinomorphic and radial symmetry

B. Irregular and bilateral symmetry

C. Irregular and zygomorphic

D. Irregular and asymmetric

Answer: D



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272. Plants with single whorl of perianth are placed under

A. Class : Monocot Sub class : Monochlamydeae

B. Class : Dicot Series : Monochalmydeae

C. Class : Dicot Sub class : Monochlamydeae

D. Class : Monocot Sub class : Gamopetalae

Answer: C

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273. In some plants the style is shorter. But in some others, it is longer than the stamens. This condition is called

A. Homogamy

B. Homostyly

C. Heterostyly

D. None of these

Answer: C

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274. Which of the following flowers show heterostyle

- A. Mirabills
- B. Hibiscus
- C. Primrose
- D. Pisum

Answer: C

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275. The example for trimerous, unisexual flower is

- A. Cocos nucifera
- B. Hibiscus
- C. Tamarind

D. Pea

Answer: A



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276. In many cultivated ornamental flowers, number of petal whorls is higher than the one in wild type. Extra petals are generally modified

- A. Sepals
- B. Petals
- C. Stamens
- D. Pistils

Answer: C



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277. The corolla of Hibiscus is

- A. Gamopetalous, valvate
- B. Gamopetalous, twisted
- C. Polypetalous, valvate
- D. Polypetalous, twisted

Answer: D



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278. Arrangement of sepals and petal in the bud condition is called

- A. Ptyxis
- B. Placentation
- C. Aestivation
- D. Phyllolaxy

Answer: C



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279. Corolla in China rose are

- A. 5, gamopetalous, twisted
- B. 5, gamopetalous valvate
- C. 5, polypetalous valvate
- D. 5, polypetalous contorted

Answer: D



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280. Keel is characteristic of the flower of

- A. Bean

B. Gulmohur

C. Cassia

D. Calotropis

Answer: A



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

A. Axile

B. Marginal

C. Basal

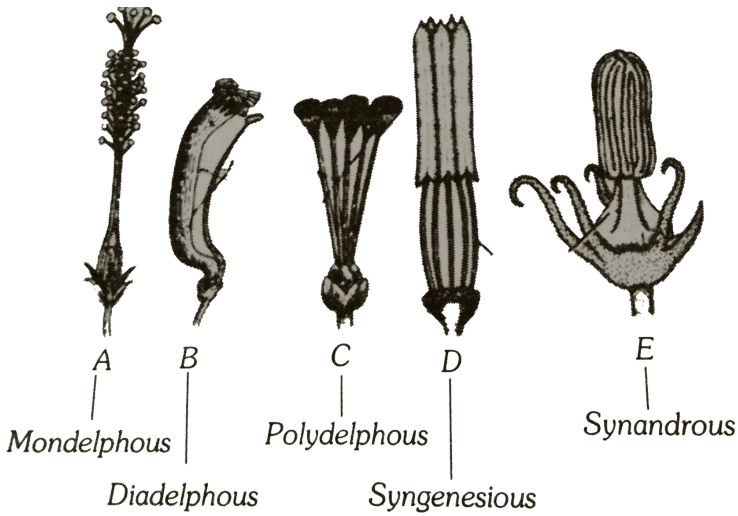
D. Free Central

Answer: C



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282. The following diagrams A, B, C, D and E show the different types of arrangement of stamens based on the cohesion of their part in different plants. Assign the stamens to their respective plants. Choose the correct answer



A.

A
Hibiscus
rosa-sinensis

B
Helianthus
annus

C
Cucurbita
pepo

D
Crotolaria
juncea

E
Bomb

B.

A
Hibiscus
rosa-sinensis

B
Bombax ceiba

C
Cucurbita
pepo

D
Crotolaria
juncea

He

C.

A
Hibiscus
rosa-sinensis

B
Bombax ceiba

C
Helianthus
annus

D
Cucurbita
pepo

E
Crot
ju

D.

A
Hibiscus
rosa-sinensis

B
Crotolaria
juncea

C
Bombax ceiba

D
Helianthus
annus

E
C

Answer: D



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283. Which one of the following diagrams represents the placentation in

Dianthus

(a)



A.

(b)



B.

(c)



C.

(d)



D.

Answer: D



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284. Flowers are Zygomorphic in

A. Datura

B. Mustard

C. Gulmohur

D. Tomato

Answer: C



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285. Which one of the following statements is correct

- A. Flower of tulip is a modified shoot
- B. In tomato, fruit is a capsule
- C. Seeds of orchids have oil-rich endosperms
- D. Placentation in primose is basal

Answer: A



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286. Which of the following plants has the floral characters like zygomorphic flower, vexillary aestivation, diadelphous androecium and marginal placentation.

- A. Pisum
- B. Belladonna
- C. Brinjal
- D. Asparagus

Answer: A



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287. Flowers are unisexual in

- A. Cucumber
- B. China rose
- C. Onion

D. Pea

Answer: A



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288. Thalamus of hypogynous ovary is

A. Convex

B. Concave

C. Flat with partly cup shaped

D. None of these

Answer: A



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289. The type of placentation in which ovary is syncarpous unilocular and ovules on sutures is called

- A. Marginal placentation
- B. Apical placentation
- C. Parietal placentation
- D. Superficial placentation

Answer: C



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290. The ovary is half inferior in flowers of

- A. Guava
- B. Peach/Plum
- C. Cucumber
- D. Cotton

Answer: B



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291. The gynoecium consists of many free pistils in flowers of

- A. Aloe
- B. Totato
- C. Papaver
- D. Michelia

Answer: D



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292. The condition in which stamens are fused by anthers only, whereas the filaments remain free, is termed as

- A. Adelphous
- B. Syngenesious
- C. Synandrous
- D. Polyandrous

Answer: B

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293. Among bitter gourd, Mustard, brinjal, pumpkin, chinarose, lupin, cucumber, sunnehemp, gram, guava, bean, chilli, plum,petunia, tomato, rose,withania, potato, onion, aloe and tulip how many plants havehypogynous flower

- A. Eighteen
- B. Six
- C. Ten
- D. Fifteen

Answer: D



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294. Among flowers of Calotropis, tulip, Sesbania, Asparagus, Colchicine, Sweet pea, petunia, Indigofera, Mustard, Soyabean, Tobacco and groundnut how many plants have corolla with valvate aestivation.

A. Six

B. Seven

C. Eight

D. Five

Answer: B



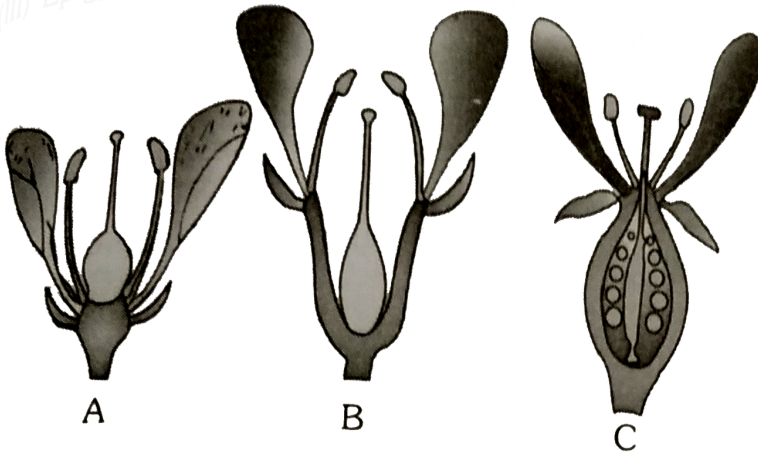
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295. Match the following figures *I*, and *II* and *III*

(I) Hypogynous

(II) Perigynous flower

(III) Epigynous flower



A. *A – III, B – I, C – II*

B. *A – III, B – II, C – I*

C. *A – I, B – III, C – II*






D. *A – I, B – II, C – III*

Answer: D



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296. Match the column I with Column II and Column III

Column I	Column II	Column III
A. Marginal	I. 	1. Sunflower, Marigold
B. Axile	II. 	2. Dianthus, Primrose
C. Parietal	III. 	3. Mustard, Argemone
D. Free Central	IV. 	4. China rose, Tomato, Lemon
E. Basal	V. 	5. Pea

A. A - V, 1, B - II, 2, C - II, 4, D - I, 5, E - IV, 3

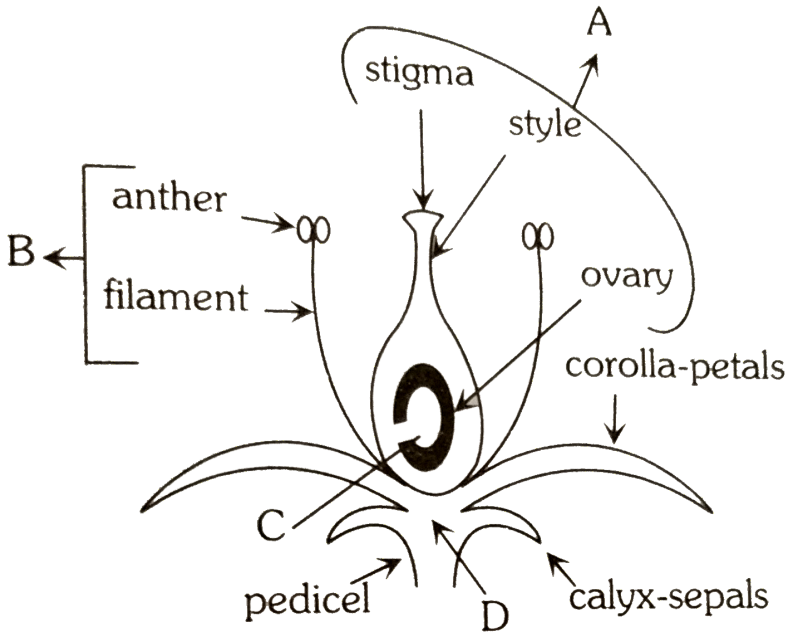
B. A - V, 1, B - II, 4, C - I, 2, D - III, 3, E - IV, 5

C. A - I, 5, B - II, 4, C - III, 3, D - IV, 2, E - V, 1

D. A - V, 5, B - II, 4, C - I, 3, D - III, 2, E - IV, 1

Answer: D

297. See figure of a typical flower, In which one of the options all the four parts A,B,C and D are correctly identified.



- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|----------------|-------|----------|
| | A | B | C | D |
| A. | Gynoecium | Stamen | Ovule | Thalamus |
| | A | B | C | D |
| B. | Microsporophyll | Stamen | Ovule | Thalamus |
| | A | B | C | D |
| C. | Gynoecium | Stamen | Seed | Thalamus |
| | A | B | C | D |
| D. | Gynoecium | Megasporophyll | Ovule | Thalamus |

Answer: A



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

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

Answer: D



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299. The standard petal of a papilionaceous corolla is also called

- A. carina
- B. Pappus
- C. Vexillum
- D. Corona

Answer: C

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300. 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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301. The term 'polyadelphous' is related to

- A. Calyx
- B. Gynoecium
- C. Androecium
- D. Corolla

Answer: C



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302. Radial symmetry is found in the flowers of

- A. Cassia
- B. Brassica
- C. Trifolium

D. Pisum

Answer: B



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303. Which of the following flowers only once in its life-time

A. Bamboo species

B. Jackfruit

C. Mango

D. Papaya

Answer: A



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304. Seeds of the orchids are

- A. Large and heavy
- B. Light and dry
- C. Minute and sticky
- D. None of these

Answer: D

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305. Single flower with multiple ovaries is called

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

Answer: C

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306. The megasporangium of the angiosperms on maturation gives rise to

- A. A fruit
- B. Seed
- C. An embryo
- D. Cotyledons

Answer: B



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307. After fertilization, the seed coats of seed develop from

- A. Integuments
- B. Embryo sac
- C. Chalaza

D. Ovule

Answer: A



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308. Cereals during germination derive their food from

A. Starch

B. Soil

C. Aleurone grains

D. Embryo

Answer: C



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309. Karyopsis is

- A. One seeded fruit
- B. Two seeded fruit
- C. Three seeded fruit
- D. Four seeded fruit

Answer: A

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310. Cotyledons and testa respectively are edible parts in

- A. Groundnut and pomegranate
- B. Walnut and tamarind
- C. French bean and cocount
- D. Cashew nut and litchi

Answer: A

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311. Plants with inferior ovary usually bear

- A. Pseudocarps
- B. Berries
- C. Aggregate fruit
- D. Seedless fruits

Answer: A



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312. The plant whose seeds are known to have longest viability period is

- A. *Nelumbo nucifera* (lotus)
- B. *Triticum vulgare* (wheat)
- C. *Zizyphus jujuba* (ber)

D. Carica papaya(papaya)

Answer: A



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313. Which one of the following is non-endospermic seed

A. Sunflower

B. Coconut

C. Ground nut

D. Wheat

Answer: C



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314. "Embryo are not differentiated into different tissues at the time of fruit ripening". Select option related to this statement

- A. Exogenous dormancy, physiological dormancy
- B. Endogenous dormancy, morphological dormancy
- C. Exogenous dormancy, morphological dormancy
- D. Endogenous dormancy, mechanical dormancy

Answer: B



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315. Seed develop from

- A. Ovules
- B. Ovaries
- C. Anthers
- D. Pistils

Answer: A



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316. In non-endospermic seeds, food is stored in

- A. Seed coat
- B. Endoperm
- C. Cotyledons
- D. Ovule

Answer: C



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317. Vivipary means

- A. fruits are not formed

- B. Germination of seed on mother plant
- C. Formation of fruits directly by embryo
- D. Production of fruitless plant

Answer: B



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318. In which of the following the seed germinates and still attached with the main plant

- A. Mango
- B. Rhizophora
- C. Neem
- D. Coconut

Answer: B



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319. Edible part of mango is

- A. Epicarp
- B. Mesocarp
- C. Endocarp
- D. Receptacle

Answer: B



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320. Placenta and pericarp are both edible portions in

- A. Tomato
- B. Potato
- C. Apple
- D. Banana

Answer: A



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321. In caryopsis type of fruit

- A. Seed is absent
- B. Three layers of pericarp are distinct
- C. Seed coat and pericarp are fused
- D. Autochory occurs

Answer: C



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322. Aggregate fruit develops from

- A. Multicarpellary, apocarpous ovary

B. Multicarpellary ovary

C. Multicarpellary, syncarpous ovary

D. Monocarpellary ovary

Answer: A



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323. Which of the following is a wheat fruit

A. Achene

B. Cypsella

C. Caryopsis

D. Endosperm

Answer: C



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324. A fleshy-fruit with leathery exocarp is called

- A. Drupe
- B. Berry
- C. Pome
- D. Hesperidium

Answer: D



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325.type of fruit is present in rice

- A. Cypsela
- B. Capsule
- C. Caryopsis
- D. Cremocarp

Answer: C



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326. One of the following is a dry indehcent fruit

A. Caryopsis

B. Pod

C. Follicle

D. Lomentum

Answer: A



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327. The ground nut seeds are

A. Geocarpic

B. Photocarpic

C. Amphicarpic

D. Hydrocarpic

Answer: A



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328. Lomentum is a kind of

A. Inflorescence

B. Plant

C. Fruit

D. Insect

Answer: C



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329. A fruit developed from hypanthodium inflorescence is called

- A. Hesperidium
- B. Sorosis
- C. Synconus
- D. Caryopsis

Answer: C



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330. Maize grain is

- A. Seed
- B. Embryo
- C. Ovule
- D. Fruit

Answer: A



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331. The fruit in *Datura* is

- A. Loculicidal capsule
- B. Septifragal capsule
- C. Septicidal capsule
- D. Porous capsule

Answer: C



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332. All structures within the seed coat are called

- A. Endosperm

B. Cotyledons

C. Embryo

D. Kernel

Answer: D



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333. To remove seed dormancy by mechanically removing the seed coat, is called

A. Stratification

B. Scarification

C. Vernalization

D. Photoperiodism

Answer: B



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334. 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. Cotton

B. Coffee

C. Lily

D. Castor

Answer: D



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335. Pepo fruit is found in

A. Cruciferae

B. Cucurbitaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Solanaceae

Answer: B



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

A. Guava

B. Cucumber

C. Pomegranate

D. Orange

Answer: C

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337. Essential requirement for seed germination

- A. H_2O and O_2
- B. O_2 and light
- C. H_2O and high temperature
- D. Scarification and vernalisation

Answer: A

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338. In orange which part is edible

- A. Mesocarp
- B. Endocarp
- C. Aril

D. Placental hairs

Answer: D



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

A. Composite type

B. Simple type

C. Aggregate type

D. None of these

Answer: B



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340. The fleshy fruits with hard and stony endocarp are called

A. Drupe

B. Berry

C. Pepo

D. Pome

Answer: A



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341. The edible dry fruit 'chilgoza' is

A. Fruit of Cycas

B. Fruit of Pinus gerardiana

C. Seed of Cycas

D. Seed of Pinus gerardiana

Answer: D



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

- A. Cotyledons
- B. Endosperm
- C. Perianth and peduncle
- D. Fleshy thalamus

Answer: C



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343. Fruit of grape vine is

- A. Siliqua
- B. Lomentum
- C. Berry

D. Drupe

Answer: C



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344. The given figure represents anacardium (cashewnut). Which is the correct statement



A. The upper part is a false fruit

B. The upper part is a true fruit

C. The lower part is a seed

D. There is no fruit at all

Answer: A



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345. Edible part of Apple is

A. Mesocarp

B. Calyx

C. Thalamus

D. Pericarp

Answer: C



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346. The hardest part of drupe is

- A. Mesocarp
- B. Endocarp
- C. Pericarp
- D. Epicarp

Answer: B



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347. Which of the following correctly represents the type of fruits given



1



2



3



4



5

A. 1. Berry , 2. Caryopsis , 3. Drupe , 4. Sorosis , 5. Aggregate

B. 2. Berry , 3. Caryopsis , 4. Drupe , 1. Sorosis , 5. Aggregate

C. 2. Berry , 3. Caryopsis , 4. Drupe , 5. Legume , 1. Aggregate

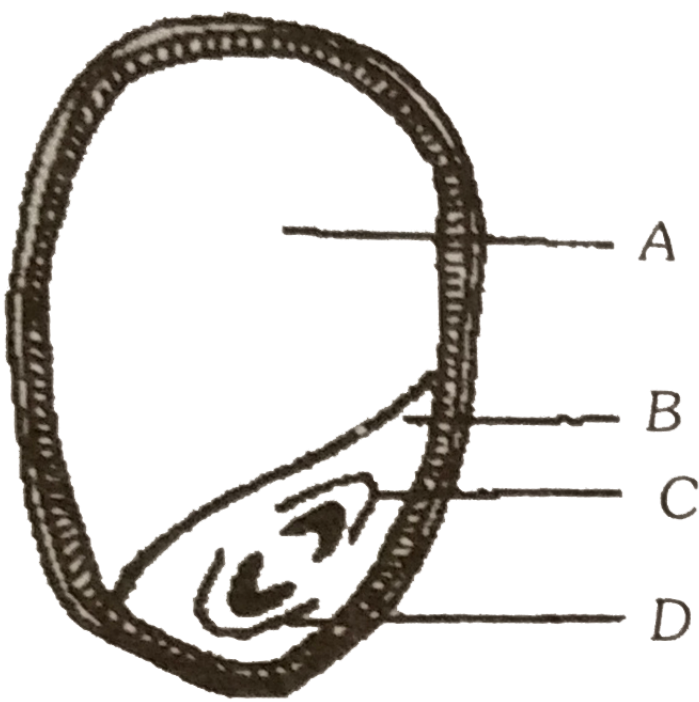
D. 2. Berry , 3. Caryopsis , 4. Drupe , 1. Sorosis , 5. Legume

Answer: D



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348. The diagram represent the LS of monocot seed. Choose the correct combinaion of labelling



A. (A) Alerone layer (B) Scutellum (C) Coleoptile (D) Coleorhiza

B. (A) Seed coat (B) Scutellum (C) Coleoptile (D) Coleorhiza

C. (A) Epithelium (B) Scutellum (C) Coleoptile (D) Coleorhiza

D. (A) Endosperm (B) Scutellum (C) Coleoptile (D) Coleorhiza

Answer: D

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349. Match the items in column *I* with column *II* and choose the correct answer

Column I	Column II
A. Apple	1. Outer portion of receptacle
B. Coconut	2. Fleshly thalamus
C. Jack fruit	3. Thalamus & perocarp
D. Guava	4. Endosperm
E. Pineapple	5. Bract, perianth & seeds

A. A-2,B-3,C-4,D-5,E-1

B. A-5,B-3,C-1,D-4,E-2

C. A-2,B-3,C-1,D-5,E-4

D. A-2,B-4,C-5,D-3,E-1

Answer: D



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350. 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. Four

B. Five

C. Two

D. Three

Answer: D



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351. A fruit develop from a consensed inflorescence is

A. Simple fruit

B. Aggregate fruit

C. Composite fruit

D. Etaerio

Answer: C



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352. Pineapple (anasas) fruit develops from

- A. A cluster of compactly borne flowers on a common axis
- B. A multicular monocarpellary flower
- C. A unilocular polycarpellary flower
- D. A multipistillate syncarpous flower

Answer: A



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353. In which of the following fruits is the edible part the aril

- A. Orange
- B. Litchi
- C. Custard apple

D. Pomegranate

Answer: B



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354. An enzyme that can stimulate germination of barley seeds is

A. Protease

B. Invertase

C. α – amylase

D. Lipase

Answer: C



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355. Hesperidium of orange is a modification of

A. Berry

B. Drupe

C. Pome

D. Aggregate fruit

Answer: A



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

A. Prophyll

B. Coleoptile

C. Coleohiza

D. Scutellum

Answer: D



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357. Match Column – *I* with Column – *II* and choose the correct answers

Column-I

Column-II

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| A. Coleorhiza | 1. Grapes |
| B. Food storing tissue | 2. Mango |
| C. Parthenocarpic fruit | 3. Maize |
| D. Single seeded fruit
developing from
monocarpellary superior ovary | 4. Radicle |
| E. Membranous seed coat | 5. Endosperm |

A. A-3,B-1,C-4,D-2,E-5

B. A-4,B-2,C-5,D-1,E-3

C. A-5,B-1,C-3,D-4,E-2

D. A-4,B-5,C-1,D-2,E-3

Answer: D



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358. Dry indehiscent single-seeded fruit formed from biscarpellary syncarpous inferior ovary is

- A. Berry
- B. Cremocarp
- C. Caryopsis
- D. Cypsela

Answer: D

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359. The fleshy receptacle of syconus of fig encloses a number of

- A. Berries
- B. Mericarps
- C. Achenes
- D. Samaras

Answer: C

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

A. Groundnut

B. Wheat

C. Apple

D. Coconut

Answer: D



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361. Which one the following is a true nut

A. Walnut

B. Groundnut

C. Cashewnut

D. Coconut

Answer: C



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362. In drupe of coconut the mesocarp is

A. Fleshy

B. Fibrous

C. Stony

D. Watery

Answer: B



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363. An example of false fruit is

A. Apple

B. Banana

C. Grapes

D. Mango

Answer: A



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364. Bracts, perianth and seeds are edible parts of

A. *Cocos nucifera*

B. *Artocarpus heterophyllus*

C. *Magnifera indica*

D. *Argemone mexicana*

Answer: B



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365. Which one of the following statements is correct

- A. A proteinaceous aleurone layer is present in maize grain
- B. A sterile pistil is called a staminode
- C. The seed in grasses is not endospermic
- D. Mango is a parthenocarpic fruit

Answer: A



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366. Non endospermic seeds are found in

- A. Wheat
- B. Castor
- C. Barley

D. Bean

Answer: D



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367. The scutellum observed in a grain of wheat or maize is comparable to which part of the seed in other monocotyledons

- A. Plumule
- B. Cotyledons
- C. Endosperm
- D. Aleurone layer

Answer: B



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368. A drupe develops in

- A. Tomato
- B. Mango
- C. Wheat
- D. Pea

Answer: B



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369. Read the following statements A and B

(A) Many organs of aquatic plants float in water

(B) Large air gaps are present in the collenchyma tissues of lotus leaf

Select the correct answer.

- A. Statement A is correct and B is wrong
- B. Statement B is correct and A is wrong

C. Statement A and B both are correct

D. Statement A and B both are wrong

Answer: A



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370. Match the types of fruits listed in Column *I* with the examples listed in Column *II*. Choose the answer which gives the correct combination of the two columns

Column I	Column II
A. Capsule	1. Paddy
B. Berry	2. Mango
C. Drupe	3. Sunflower
D. Cypsela	4. Tomato
	5. Lady's finger

A. A-5,B-4,C-2,D-3

B. A-5,B-3,C-1,D-2

C. A-4,B-5,C-2,D-3

D. A-1,B-2,C-3,D-5

Answer: A



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

- A. Capsular
- B. Loculicidal
- C. Septicidal
- D. Septifragal

Answer: B



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372. Seed coat is not thin, membranous in

- A. Gram
- B. Maize
- C. Coconut
- D. Groundnut

Answer: C

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373. Albuminous seeds store their reserve food mainly in

- A. Endosperm
- B. Cotyledons
- C. Hypocotyl
- D. Perisperm

Answer: A

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374. Figure-I-Mango, Figure-II-Coconut are shown in the following digram.

Identify the parts of the fruit A,B,C and D are respectively

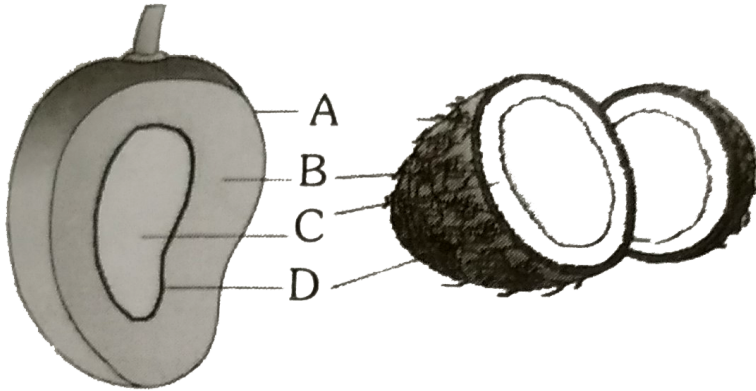


Figure – I

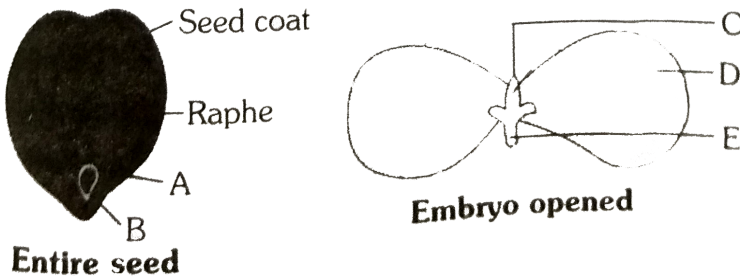
Figure – II

- A. Epicarp, Mesocarp, Embryo, Endocarp
- B. Epicarp, Mesocarp, Ovary, Endocarp
- C. Epicarp, Mesocarp, ovule, Endocarp
- D. Epicarp, Mesocarp, Seed, Endocarp

Answer: D

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375. The following diagram is the typical structure of dicotyledonous seeds. In which one of the option all the five parts A to E are correctly identified.

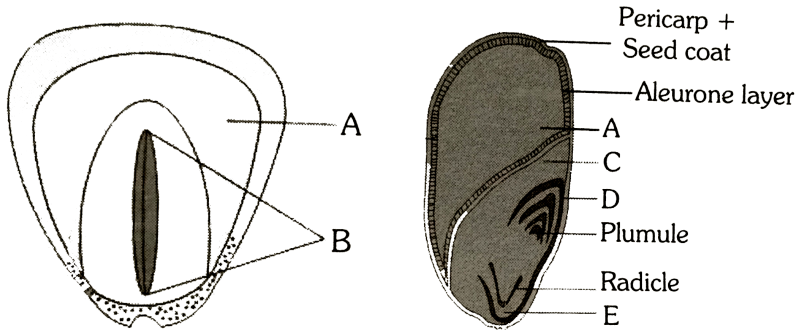


- A. A - Hilum, B - Micropyle, C - Plumule, D - Radicle, E - Cotyledon
- B. A - Micropyle, B - Hilum, C - Plumule, D - Cotyledon, E - Radicle
- C. A - Hilum, B - Micropyle, C - Plumule, D - Cotyledon, E - Radicle
- D. A - Hilum, B - Micropyle, C - Radicle, D - Cotyledon, E - Plumule

Answer: C

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376. The following diagram is the typical structure of monocotyledonous seeds. Identify all the five parts, A, B,C,D and E



A. A - Embryo, B - Endosperm, C - Scutellum, D- Coleorrhiza, E-
Coleoptile

B. A - Endosperm, B - Embryo, C - Scutellum, D- Coleoptile, E-
Coleorrhiza

C. A - Embryo, B - Endosperm, C - Scutellum, D - Coleoptile, E -
Colerrhiza

D. A - Endosperm, B - Embryo, C- Scutellum, D - Coleorrhiza, E -
Coleoptile

Answer: B



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377. Non-albuminous seed is produced in

- A. Wheat
- B. Pea
- C. Maize
- D. Castor

Answer: B



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378. The most common method for dispersal of fruits and seeds in legumes is

- A. Autochory
- B. Anemichory
- C. Zoochory
- D. Hydrochory

Answer: A



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379. Bright coloured fleshy fruits are dispersed by

Or

Seeds of Mulberry are dispersed by

- A. Insect
- B. Air
- C. Water
- D. Bird

Answer: D



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380. Parachute mechanism of seed dispersal occurs in

Or

Seeds or dispersed by wind in

A. Xanthium

B. Calotropis

C. Mango

D. Apple

Answer: B



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381. Hairy styles are present in

A. Ranunculus

B. Clematis

C. Mucuna

D. Polygonum

Answer: B

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382. Dispersal by explosive fruits is shown by

A. Barleria

B. Impatiens and Rueillia

C. Acanthus and Pholax

D. All of these

Answer: D

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383. In *Ruellia* and *Justicia* dispersal of seeds takes place by

- A. Jaculator mechanism
- B. Censer mechanism
- C. Winged seeds
- D. Parachute mechanism

Answer: A



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384. Seed dispersal by parachute type mechanism is found in

- A. Pea of Fabaceae
- B. Mustard of Brassicaceae
- C. Cotton of Malvaceae

D. Taraxacum of Asteraceae/compositeae

Answer: D



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385. The fruits and seeds which are either sticky, have different types of outgrowth are capable of undergoing

- A. Forced zoochory
- B. Compensated zoochory
- C. Hydrochory
- D. Anemochory

Answer: A



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386. The dispersal of cotton and madar seeds takes place by wind because of

- A. Wings
- B. Hairs
- C. Pappus
- D. Bracts

Answer: B



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387. In which of the following plants dispersal of fruits takes place by parachute mechanism

- A. Terminalia
- B. Tagetes
- C. Moringa

D. Acer

Answer: B



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388. The fruits of Xanthium are dispersed by animals because

- A. These are having sticky substance
- B. These are edible
- C. These are provided with hooks
- D. These are light in weight

Answer: C



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389. An example of fruit which is dispersed by bird is

A. Calotropis

B. Mirabilis

C. Argemone

D. Bignonia

Answer: D



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390. In Rafflesia, seeds are dispersed by

A. Wind

B. Elephant

C. Mites

D. Flies

Answer: B



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391. An example of compensated Zoochory is

- A. Mango
- B. Apricot
- C. Tomato
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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392. In drumstick the seeds are dispersed by

- A. Water
- B. Animals
- C. Wind

D. Explosive mechanism

Answer: C



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393. Aril helps in

- A. Buoyancy to seeds of *Nymphaea* to float in water
- B. Dispersal in litchi by animals
- C. None as it is an edible part
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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394. Winged seeds occur in

A. Chorea

B. Moringa

C. Cotton

D. Calotropis

Answer: B



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395. Dispersal of fruits in Opium (poppy) occurs through shaking by wind
by

A. Explosive mechanism

B. Parachute mechanism

C. Censer mechanism

D. Jacular mechanism

Answer: C

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396. Some plants have a habit of harbouring ants to save the plants from damage by other animals which is known as

- A. Entomophily
- B. Myrmecophily
- C. Anemophily
- D. Hydrophily

Answer: B

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397. The correct floral formula of Liliaceae is

- A. 
- B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: B

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398. The two families dominate in having maximum useful plants

- A. Fabaceae and Poaceae
- B. Liliaceae and Solanaceae
- C. Malvaceae and Brassicaceae
- D. Liliaceae and Poaceae

Answer: A

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399. The systematic position of Cucurbitaceae according to Bentham and Hooker's system

- A. Thalamiflorae, Parietales
- B. Inferae, Asterales
- C. Calyciflorae, Rosales
- D. Calyciflorae, Passiflorales

Answer: D



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400. Touch me not belongs to

- A. Liliaceae
- B. Solanaceae
- C. Mimonsoideae
- D. Malvaceae

Answer: C



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401. Which of the following families is characterised by the presence of perianth

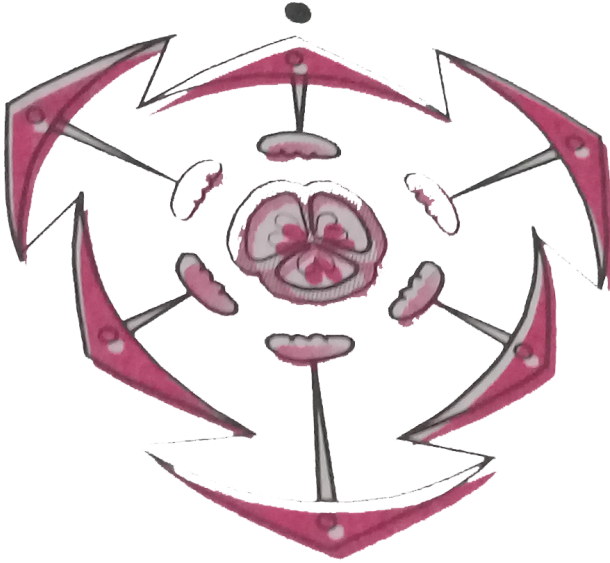
- A. Malvaceae
- B. Liliaceae
- C. Cruciferae
- D. Solanaceae

Answer: B



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402. Plants with this floral diagram are



- A. Leguminous
- B. Docots
- C. Medicinal and perennial
- D. Having pinnately compound leaves

Answer: C



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403. The host for *Cercospora personata* belongs to this family of angiosperms

- A. Gramineae
- B. Leguminosae
- C. Malvaceae
- D. Asclepiadaceae

Answer: B



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404. Which of the following is phylogenetically most advanced of the dicotyledonous families

- A. Acanthaceae
- B. Scrophulariceae
- C. Compositae

D. Umbelliferae

Answer: C



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405. The androecium of Malvaceae is

A. Didynamous

B. Tetradynamous

C. Diadelphous

D. Monadelphous

Answer: D



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406. Rutaceae differs from Malvaceae in having

- A. Simple leaves
- B. Polypetalous corolla
- C. Syncarpous, superior ovary
- D. Obdiploemonous stamens

Answer: D

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407. Which statement is wrong for compositae

- A. 5-lobed stamens
- B. Syngenesious stamens
- C. Basal ovule
- D. Ligulate ray florets

Answer: A

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408. Red Gram is

- A. *Phaseolus aureus*
- B. *Cicer arietinum*
- C. *Cajanus cajan*
- D. *Phaseolus mungo*

Answer: C



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409. Match the following and choose the correct combination from the options given

Column I (Family)		Column II (Androecium formula)
(A) Brassicaceae/ cruciferae	—	1. A_{3+3}
(B) Fabaceae	—	2. $A_{(5)}$
(C) Solanaceae	—	3. $A_{(9)+1}$
(D) Liliaceae	—	4. A_{2+4}

A. A-4,B-3,C-2,D-1

B. A-1,B-2,C-3,D-4

C. A-2,B-3 , C-4,D-1

D. A-3,B-4, C-1,D-2

Answer: A



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410. Millets belong to

A. Fabaceae

B. Poaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Asteraceae

Answer: B



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411. Commissural stigma (Along carpellary cohesion plane) occurs in family

A. Solanaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Cruciferae

D. Fabaceae

Answer: C



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412. *Carthamus tinctorium* belongs to family

A. Asteraceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Fabaceae

Answer: A



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413. Botanical name of Cauliflower is

- A. *Brassica oleraceae* var. *capitata*
- B. *Brassica compesteris*
- C. *Brassicica oleracea* var. *botrytis*
- D. *Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*

Answer: C



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414. Plants are always herbs in

A. Fabaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. None of these

Answer: C

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415. See the following figures and identify the given below species belong to which of the following families respectively.



Pisum Sativum (pea)



Solanum nigrum (mokoi)



Allium cepa (Onion)

A. Solanaceae, Fabaceae, Liliaceae

B. Compositae, Malvaceae, Liliaceae

C. Fabaceae, Solanaceae, Liliaceae

D. Liliaceae, Compositae, Malvaceae

Answer: C



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416. A family delimited by type of inflorescence is

Or

A family belongs to inferace and gamopetalae

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: B



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417. Axile placentation occurs in

- A. Asteraceae and Fabaceae
- B. Brassicaceae and Solanaceae
- C. Solanaceae and Liliaceae
- D. All of these

Answer: C



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418. A diagnostic trait for identification of fabaceous flower is

- A. Tetradynamous androecium

- B. Inferior ovary
- C. Cruciform corolla
- D. Vexillary aestivation

Answer: D



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419. Which of the following is not correctly paired

- A. Fabaceae : Legume family
- B. Solanaceae : Potato family
- C. Liliaceae : Sunflower family
- D. Brassicaceae : Mustard family

Answer: C



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420. Botanical name of Finger Millet is

- A. *Sorghum vulgare*
- B. *Eleusine coracana*
- C. *Amaranthus viridis*
- D. *Pennisetum typhoides*

Answer: B



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421. Flower of Fabaceae is

- A. Complete, zygomorphi, pentamerous
- B. Complete, actinomorphic, trimerous
- C. Incomplete, zygomorphic, trimerous
- D. Incomplete, actinomorphic, pentamerous

Answer: A



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422. Most important character of *Brassica campesteris* is

- A. False septum
- B. Parietal placentation
- C. Ebracteate
- D. Imbricate aestivation

Answer: B



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423. In fabaceae, one of the following immediately encloses the essential organs

A. Anterior petals

B. Posterior petal

C. Lateral petals

D. Sepals

Answer: A



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424. Given diagram shows the cohesion of stamens. It is the characteristic of pulse family. Identify the type of cohesion



A. Synandrous

B. Polyadelphous

C. Diadelphous

D. Monoadelphous

Answer: C



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425. Four sepals arranged in two whorls is characteristic of family.

A. Solanaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: C



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426. Andromonoecious guggal (*Commiphora wightii*) plants population are those that

- A. Produce more male flower bearing plants and a few female flower bearing plants in a population
- B. Produce more female flower bearing plants and a few male flower bearing plants in a population
- C. Produce male flowers bearing plants and female flowers bearing plants in equal number in a population
- D. Produce both male and bisexual flower bearing individual in a population

Answer: D



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427. Largest family of flowering plants is

Or

Compositae is also known as

- A. Fabaceae
- B. Thalamiflora
- C. Poaceae
- D. Asteraceae

Answer: D



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428. Family Fabaceae belongs to series

- A. Infracae
- B. Thalamiflorae
- C. Calyciflorae

D. Disciflorae

Answer: C



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429. Familiar examples of family Liliaceae are

- A. *Allium cepa*, *Aloe vera* and *Tamarindus indica*
- B. *Saraca indica*, *Allium cepa* and *Aloe vera*
- C. *Allium sativum*, *Allium cepa* and *Aloe vera*
- D. *Tamarindus indica*, *Allium cepa* and *Allium sativum*

Answer: C



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430. Which one is odd

A. *Allium cepa*

B. *Helianthus annuus*

C. *Brassica juncea*

D. *Arachis hypogea*

Answer: A



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431. Scientific name of Sunflower is

A. *Brassica compesteris*

B. *Pisum sativum*

C. *Helianthus annus*

D. *Gossypium herbaceum*

Answer: C



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432. Colchicine is obtained from *Colchicum autumnale*. It belongs to family.

A. Brassicaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Poaceae

D. Fabaceae

Answer: B



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433. A weed belonging to family Asteraceae which has spread in all parts of India is

A. Nicotiana

B. Oryza

C. Parthenium

D. Hordeum

Answer: C



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434. Epitalous and syngenesious stamens occur in

A. Solanaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Asteraceae

Answer: D



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435. Carbohydrate rich food is got from

A. Brassicaceae

B. Poaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Asteraceae

Answer: B



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436. Raphanus belong to

A. Asteraceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: B



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437. A crop plant which can grow well even in nitrogen deficient soil is

- A. *Helianthus annuus*
- B. *Gossypium herbaceum*
- C. *Brassica campestris*
- D. *Cajanus cajan*

Answer: D



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438. Bicarpellary, syncarpous, unilocular ovary with basal placentation occurs in

A. Liliaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Fabaceae

Answer: C

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439. Pulses are obtained from

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Solanaceae

Answer: A

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440. Find out the correctly match pair

A. Marginal - Tomato

B. Axile - Pea

C. Parietal - Primrose

D. Basal - Marigold

Answer: D



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441. Masses of pollen grains i.e., pollinia is found in

A. Orchidaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Manvaceae

D. Gramineae

Answer: A



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442. Which of the following is correct with reference to flowers of family solanaceae

- A. Pentamerous, actinomorphic, unisexual, hypogynous
- B. Pentamerous, zygomorphic, bisexual, epigynous
- C. Pentamerous, bisexual, actinomorphic, hypogynous
- D. Trimerous, actinomorphic, bisexual, hypogynous

Answer: C



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443. Mark the correct statement for Gramineae

- A. The carpel has two styles
- B. Spikeletes are always in pairs
- C. Palea is the bracteole
- D. Awn is an appendage of the palea

Answer: C



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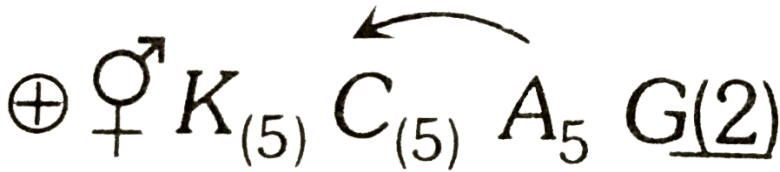
444. Bicarpellary, syncarpous, ovary with axile placentation is seen in

- A. Solanaceae
- B. Caesalpinaceae
- C. Asteraceae
- D. Malvaceae

Answer: A

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445. The floral formula



is that of

- A. Tulip
- B. Soybean
- C. Sunnhemp
- D. Tobacco/Petunia

Answer: D

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446. Replum is present in the ovary of flower of

- A. Sun flower
- B. Pea
- C. Lemon
- D. Brassicaceae Mustard

Answer: D



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447. Capitulum is found in the members of the family

- A. Ranunculaceae
- B. Solanaceae
- C. Asteraceae
- D. Labiatae

Answer: C



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448. An example of liliaceae family is

- A. Lupin
- B. Soyabean
- C. Petunia
- D. Tulip

Answer: D



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449. Which of the following represents the floral characters of Liliaceae

- A. Six tepals, zygomorphic, six stamens, biolocular ovary, axile placentation
- B. Tetramerous, actinomorphic, polyphyllous, unilocular ovary, axile placentation
- C. Trimerous, actinomorphic, polyandrous, Superior ovary, axile placentation
- D. Bisexual, zygomorphic, gamophyllous, inferior ovary, marginal placentation

Answer: C



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450. *Datura* belongs to

- A. Compositae
- B. Labiatae

C. Malvaceae

D. Solanaceae

Answer: D



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451. Vexillary aestivation is characteristic of the family

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Brassicaceae

Answer: A



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452. Petals possess claw in

- A. Solanaceae
- B. Liliaceae
- C. Malvaceae
- D. Cruciferae

Answer: D



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453. Family Gramineae is closely related to

- A. Cannaceae
- B. Cyperaceae
- C. Arecaceae
- D. Apicacecae

Answer: B



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454. Which of the family possess perianth of six coloured tepals

A. Mimosoideae

B. Solanaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: C



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455. Marginal placentation is found in

A. Solanaceae

B. Cruciferae

C. Fabaceae/ Leguminosae

D. Asteraceae/Compositae

Answer: C



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456. Selection the incorrect match from the following

A. Mimosaceae - kiker

B. Malvaceae - hollyhock

C. Fabaceae - alfalfa

D. Caesalpiniaceae - catechu

Answer: D



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457. Consider the following four statements A, B, C and D select the right option for two correct statements

(A) In vexillary aestivation, the large posterior petal is called - standard, two lateral ones are wings and two small anterior petals are termed keel

(B) $\oplus \text{ } \overset{\text{♂}}{\text{♀}} P_{3+3} A_{3+3} + \underline{G}_3$

(C) In pea flower the stamens are monadelphous

(D) $\oplus \text{ } \overset{\text{♂}}{\text{♀}} K_{(3)} C_{(3)} A_{(4)} + \underline{G}_{(2)}$

The correct statement are

A. (A) and (C)

B. (A) and (B)

C. (B) and (C)

D. (C) and (D)

Answer: B



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458. Staminodes occur in family

- A. Papilionatae/Arachis
- B. Malvaceae/Hibiscus
- C. Caesalpinoideae/Cassia
- D. Cruciferae/Iberis

Answer: C



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459. Cruciferae differ from Malvaceae in the presence of

- A. Bicarpellary unilocular ovary and siliqua fruit
- B. Multicarpellary multilocular ovary and capsule fruit
- C. Monocarpellary, multilocular ovary with capsule fruit

D. Multicarpellary unilocular ovary and cypsella fruit

Answer: D



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460. Which of the family does not possess axile placentation

A. Solanaceae

B. Malvaceae

C. Leguminosae/Cruciferae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: C



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461. Perigynous condition is common among

A. Liliaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Leguminosae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: C



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462. Which of the following is/are not characteristic features of Asteraceae

(A) Cypsela type of fruit

(B) Syngenesious stamens

(C) Ovary bicarpellary and superior

(D) Placentation marginal

(E) Head type of inflorescence

A. (B), (C) and (D) only

B. (C)and (E) only

C. (C) and (E) only

D. (C) and (D) only

Answer: D



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463. Gynostegium (Fusion of anthers with stigma) and pollinia are present in family

A. Apocynaceae

B. Asclepiadaceae

C. Convolvulaceae

D. Solanaceae/Cucurbitaceae

Answer: B



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464. Placentation in tomato and lemon is

- A. Parietal
- B. Free central
- C. Marginal
- D. Axile

Answer: D



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465. The typical floral formula of Papilionaceae (Soybean) is

A. (a) $\oplus \overset{\sigma}{\text{K}}_{(5)} \text{C}_{(5)} \text{A}_5 \underline{\text{G}_2}$

B. (b) $\oplus \overset{\sigma}{\text{K}}_{(5-4)} \text{C}_{(5-4)} \text{A} \underline{\text{G}_5}$

C. (c) $\% \overset{\sigma}{\text{K}}_{(5)} \text{C}_{1+2+(2)} \text{A}_{1+(9)} \underline{\text{G}_1}$

D. $\frac{\sigma}{\%} \oplus \overset{\sigma}{\text{K}}_{(5)} \text{C}_5 \text{A}_{10} \underline{\text{G}}_1$

Answer: C

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466. Floral formula of mustard (or) Cruciferae is

Floral formula of *Brassica campestris* is

A. (a) $\oplus \overset{\sigma}{\text{K}}_{(5)} \text{C}_{(5)} \text{A}_5 \underline{\text{G}}_{(2)}$

B. $\text{Ebr} \oplus \overset{\sigma}{\text{K}}_{2+2} \text{C}_4 \text{A}_{2+4} \underline{\text{G}}_{(2)}$

C. (c) $\oplus \overset{\sigma}{\text{K}}_5 \text{C}_5 \text{A}_{(5)} \underline{\text{G}}_{(2)}$

D. (d) $\oplus \overset{\sigma}{\text{K}}_5 \text{C}_5 \text{A}_5 \underline{\text{G}}_{(2)}$

Answer: B

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467. Family Podostemaceae is placed under the series

- A. Multiovulatae aquaticae
- B. Microembryeae
- C. Daphnales
- D. Unisexuales

Answer: A



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468. The family containing mustard, and its main characters are

- A. Brassicaceae-Tetramerous flowers, six stamens, bicarpellary gynoecium, siliqua type fruit
- B. Brassicaceae-Pentamerous flower, many stamens, pentacarpelly gynoecium, capsule type fruit

C. Solanaceae- Pentamerous flower, five stamens, bicarpellary gynoecium, berry type fruit

D. Poaceae-Trimerous flowers, three stamens, monocarpellary gynoecium, caryopsis type of fruit

Answer: A

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469. The presence of corollary corona, sagittate anthers and dumb-bell shaped stigma are the characteristic features of

A. *Musa paradisiaca*

B. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*

C. *Catheranthus roseus*

D. *Ravenala mafagascariensis*

Answer: C

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470. Inflorescence of family compositae is

- A. Perianth
- B. Iodicule
- C. Capitulum
- D. Hypanthodium

Answer: C

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471. Beet root (*Beta vulgaris*) belongs to family

- A. Apocynaceae
- B. Cruciferae
- C. Chenopodiaceae

D. Asclepiadaceae

Answer: C



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472. Sunflower belongs to the family

A. Liliaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Cruciferae

D. Fabaceae

Answer: B



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473. Monoadelphous condition of stamens is found in

A. Malvaceae

B. Cyperaceae

C. Cruciferae

D. Solanaceae

Answer: A



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474. Tetradynamous condition is found in

A. *Hibiscus rosa-sinesis*

B. *Petunia hybrida*

C. *Helianthus annuus*

D. *Brassica campestris*

Answer: D



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475. Diadelphous stamens are the characteristic feature of

- A. Ranunculaceae
- B. Fabaceae
- C. Poaceae
- D. Malvaceae

Answer: B



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476. The distinct feature of fabaceae are

- A. Zygomorphic, diadelphous and monocarpellary
- B. Actinomorphic, monadelphous and monocarpellary
- C. Zygomorphic, monadelphous and pentacarpellary

D. Zygomorphic, polyadelphous and tricarpeillary

Answer: A



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477. Underground food is stored in

A. Solanaceae and Leguminosae

B. Liliaceae and Cruciferae

C. Cruciferae and Solanaceae

D. Solanaceae and Malvaceae

Answer: C



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478. The botanical name of Satawar is

A. Smilax

B. Asparagus

C. Yucca

D. Lilium

Answer: B

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479. $\oplus \overset{\text{♂}}{+} K_{2+2} C \times 4 A_{2+4} \underline{G}_{(2)}$ is floral
formula of

A. Allium cepa

B. Solanum nigrum

C. Helianthus annuus

D. Brassica nigra

Answer: D



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480. Tetradynamous condition is characteristics of

- A. Liliaceae/Allium/Asphodelus
- B. Cruciferae/Mustard/Iberis
- C. Malvaceae/Althea/Hibiscus
- D. Solanaceae/Nicotiana/Petunia

Answer: B



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481. Floral formula of Caesalpinoideae is

A. $(a) + \overset{\sigma}{\text{K}}_5 C_{(5)} A_{1+(9)} \underline{G}_1$

B. (b) $+ \overset{\sigma}{\text{K}}_{(5)} \text{C}_{(5)} \text{A}_5 \text{G}_1$

C. (c) $\% \overset{\sigma}{\text{K}}_{(5)} \text{C}_{(5)} \text{A}_{10} \text{G}_1$

D. (d) $\text{Br} \% \overset{\sigma}{\text{K}}_{(5)} \text{C}_5 \text{A}_{5+5} \text{G}_1$

Answer: D



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482. Bilocular oblique ovary with numerous shining ovule on swollen axile placenta is the characteristics of

A. Cruciferae

B. Solanaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: B



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483. The division of Leguminosae into its sub families is based upon (or) the Leguminosae is distinguished on the basic of

- A. K and C
- B. K and A
- C. C and A
- D. A and G

Answer: C

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484. Legume plants are important for atmosphere because they

- A. Help in NO_2 fixation
- B. Do not help in NO_2 fixation
- C. Increase soil fertility

D. All of these

Answer: C



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485. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of Fabaceae

A. Tap root system, compound leaves and raceme inflorescence

B. Flower actinomorphic, twisted aestivation and gamopetalous

C. Stamens 10, introrse, basifixed, dithecal

D. Fruit is legume

Answer: B



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486. Which of the following member of family Solanaceae is rich in source of vitamin C

- A. Guava
- B. Tomato
- C. Goosberry
- D. Strawberry

Answer: B



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487. Lady finger belongs to family

- A. Malvaceae
- B. Cucurbitaceae
- C. Liliaceae
- D. Brassicaeae

Answer: A



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488. Botanical name of 'chana' is

- A. *Cicer arietinum*
- B. *Phaseolus aureus*
- C. *Lablab purpureus*
- D. *Dolichos*

Answer: A



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489. The characteristic type of placentation found in the members of caryophyllaceae is

- A. Parietal
- B. Marginal
- C. Basal
- D. Free central

Answer: D

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490. Which of the following represents the condition seen in the family compositae

- A. Superior ovary, syngenesious, single basal ovule
- B. Inferior ovary, Monoadelphous, basal placentation
- C. Inferior ovary, syngenesious, axile placentation
- D. Syngenesious, basal placentation and epigynous

Answer: D

491. From the options given below, find out the correct floral formula for a flower having the following characters namely actinomorphic, bisexual, five united sepals, five united petals, stamens five and epipetalous, bicarpellary syncarpous with superior ovary

A. (a) $\oplus \frac{\text{♂}}{\text{♀}} K_{(5)} C_{(5)} A_5 \underline{G}_{(2)}$

B. (b) $\oplus \frac{\text{♂}}{\text{♀}} K_{(5)} \overline{C_{(5)} A_{(5)}} \underline{G}_{(2)}$

C. (c) $\oplus \frac{\text{♂}}{\text{♀}} K_{(5)} C_{(5)} A_{(5)} \underline{G}_{(2)}$

D. (d) $\oplus \frac{\text{♂}}{\text{♀}} K_{(5)} \overline{C_{(5)} A_{(5)}} \overline{G}_{(2)}$

Answer: B

492. Fruit in members of solanaceae is

A. Drupe

B. Capsule or berry

C. Siliqua

D. Pod or achene

Answer: B



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493. Observe the given floral diagram and choose the suitable floral formula from the followings



A. (a) $\% \overset{\text{♂}}{K}_5 \underset{\text{♀}}{C}_5 A_{10} \underline{G}_1$

B. (b) $\% \overset{\text{♂}}{K}_{(5)} \underset{\text{♀}}{C}_5 A_{10} \underline{G}_1$

C. (c) $\% \overset{\text{♂}}{K}_{(5)} C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} \underline{G}_{(1)}$

D. (d) $\% \overset{\text{♂}}{K}_5 C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} \underline{G}_{(1)}$

Answer: C



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494. Match the item in column I with column II and choose the correct answer

Column I	Column II
<i>A</i> Microspermae	1 Alismaceae
<i>B</i> Epigynae	2 Liliaceae
<i>C</i> Calycinae	3 Iridaceae
<i>D</i> Apocarpae	4 Orchidaceae
<i>E</i> Coronarieae	5 Palmae

A. A-2, B-3, C-4, D-5, E-1

B. A-3, B-4, C-5, D-1, E-2

C. A-4, B-3, C-5, D-1, E-2

D. A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4, E-5

Answer: C



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495. The floral formula of solanaceae (Chilli) is

A. $E_{br\oplus} \overset{\sigma}{K}_{(5)} \overset{\leftarrow}{C}_{(5)} A_5 \underline{G}_{(2)}$

B. $E_{br\oplus} \overset{\sigma}{K}_{(4)} C_{2+2} A_{2+4} \underline{G}_{(2)}$

C. $E_{br\oplus} \overset{\sigma}{K}_{(5)} \overset{\leftarrow}{C}_5 A_{\infty} \underline{G}_{(5)}$

D. $Br\% K_{(5)} C_{(5)} A_{(10)} G_1$

Answer: A

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496. In the members of family malvaceae, anthers are described as

- A. Diadelphous and dithecous
- B. Diadelphous and monothealous
- C. Monadelphous and dithecous
- D. Monadelphous and monothealous

Answer: D

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497. Pentamerous actinomorphic flowers, bicarpellary ovary with oblique septa, and fruit a capsule or berry, are characteristic features of

- A. Solanaceae
- B. Liliaceae
- C. Asteraceae
- D. Brassicaceae

Answer: A

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498. What type of placentation of seen in sweet pea

- A. Free central
- B. Marginal

C. Basal

D. Axile

Answer: B



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499. Aloe used in Medicine belongs to family

A. Liliaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Asteraceae

Answer: A



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500. Which one of the following series include the orders ranales, parietales and malvales

- A. Bicarpellatae
- B. Thalamiflorae
- C. Calyciflorea
- D. Disciflorae

Answer: B



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501. Which one of the following represent the floral characters of poaceae

- A. Pedicellate, bracteate, bisexual, tetramerous, actinomorphic, complete and superior ovary

B. Pedicellate, bracteate, bisexual, pentamerous, zygomorphic
complete and superior ovary

C. Sessile, bractetate, bracteolate, incomplete, uni or bisexual,
perianth modified into lodicules, stamens three, syncarpous,
superior ovary and feathery stigma

D. Bracteate, unisexual actinomorphic, stamens five and inferior ovary

Answer: C



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502. Select the characters which are not applicable to the family
solanaceae

- (i) Empipetalous and syngenesious anthers
- (ii) Bicarpellary and syncarpous ovary
- (iii) Oblique ovary with axile placentation
- (iv) Stamens six, arranged in two whorls
- (V) Bicarpellary, syncarpous and inferior ovary

A. (ii) and (iii) only

B. (i), (iv) and (v) only

C. (ii), (iv) and (v) only

D. (i) and (iii) only

Answer: B



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503. Tricarpellary syncarpous gynoecium is found in flowers of

A. Liliaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Poaceae

Answer: A



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504. Rearrange the following zones as seen in the root in vertical section and choose the correct option.

A. Root hair zone , B. Zone of meristems

C. Root cap zone , D. Zone of maturation

E. Zone of elongation

A. C, B, E, A, D

B. A, B, C, D, E

C. D, E, A, C, B

D. E, D, C, B, A

Answer: A



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505. In an inflorescence where flowers are borne laterally in an acropetal succession, the position of the youngest floral bud shall be

- A. Proximal
- B. Distal
- C. Intercalary
- D. Any where

Answer: B

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506. The mature seeds of plants such as gram and peas, possess no endosperm, because

- A. These plants are not angiosperms
- B. There is no double fertilization in them
- C. Endosperm is not formed in them
- D. Endosperm gets used up by the developing embryo during seed development

Answer: D



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507. Match the followings and choose correct option.

Group A

A. Aleurone layer

B. Parthenocarpic fruit

C. Ovule

D. Endosperm

Group B

(i) Without fertilisation

(ii) Nutrition

(iii) Double fertilisation

(iv) Seed

A. A-I, B-ii, C-iii, D-iv

B. A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii

C. A-iv, B-ii, C-i, D-iii

D. A-ii, B-iv, C-i, D-iii

Answer: B



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508. Venation is a term used to describe the pattern of arrangement of

- A. Floral organs
- B. Flower in inflorescence
- C. Veins and veinlets in a lamina
- D. All of them

Answer: C



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509. Endosperm, a product of double fertilisation in angiosperm is absent in the seeds of

- A. Gram
- B. Orchids
- C. Maize
- D. Castor

Answer: B



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510. Which of the following plants is used to extract the blue dye ?

- A. Trifolium
- B. Indigofera
- C. Lupin
- D. Cassia

Answer: B



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511. The placenta is attached to the developing seed near the

- A. Testa

B. Hilum

C. Micropyle

D. Chalaza

Answer: D



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512. A plant called plantless root is

A. Arceuthobium

B. Podostemon

C. Rafflesia and Sapria

D. All of these

Answer: D



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513. Study the following lists

List - I

- (A) Spongy aril
(B) Multiple epidermis
(C) Respiratory roots
(D) Root pockets

List - II

- (I) Jussiaea
(II) Pistia
(III) Nerium
(IV) Sagittaria
(V) Nymphaea

The correct match is

- A.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
(a)	<i>I</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>V</i>
- B.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
(b)	<i>II</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>III</i>
- C.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
(c)	<i>II</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>I</i>
- D.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
(d)	<i>V</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>

Answer: D



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514. The floral formula of the given floral diagram is



A. (a) $Br K_{Pappus} C_{(5)} A_0 \overline{G_{(2)}}$

B. (b) $Br \overline{Q}_{\uparrow} K_{Pappus} C_{(5)} A_{(5)} G(1)$

C. (c) $Br \overline{Q}_{\uparrow} K_{5(Pappus)} \overline{C_{(5)} A_{(5)}} \overline{G_{(2)}}$

D. (d) $Br \overline{Q}_{\uparrow} K_{Pappus} \overline{C_{(5)} A_{(5)}} G_{(2)}$

Answer: C



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515. Study the following lists

List-I		List-II	
(A)	Coleorhiza	(I)	Development of sporophyte directly from gametophyte without intervention of gametes
(B)	Apogamy	(II)	Development of gametophyte directly from sporophyte without the involvement of reduction division
(C)	Indusium	(III)	An unbranched columnar stem with a crown of leaves
(D)	Caudex	(IV)	Protective covering of radicle
		(V)	Protective structure of a sorus

- A. A B C D
V II IV I
- B. A B C D
IV I V III
- C. A B C D
III V II IV
- D. A B C D
II III I V

Answer: B



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516. Fruit of custard apple is

- A. Etaerio of berries
- B. Etaerio of follicles
- C. Etaerious of achenes
- D. Ethaerio of drups

Answer: A



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517. Which one of the following organisms is correctly matched with its three characteristics

- A. Pea : C_3 pathway, Endospermic seed, Vexillary aestivation
- B. Tomato : Twised aestivation, Axile placentation, Berry
- C. Onion : Bulb, Imbricate aestivation, Axile placentation

D. Maize : C_3 pathway, Closed vascular bundles, Scutellum

Answer: C



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518. Cladodes are common among

- A. Liliaceae/Asparagus and Ruscus
- B. Opuntia and Casurina
- C. Cactus
- D. Euphorbia

Answer: A



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519. Identify the incorrect statements from the following

P. Cymose inflorescence is found in Hibicus sp

Q. Hypanthodium is found in Ficus benghalensis

R. Synandrous stamen is found in Calotropis

S. Hesperidium type of fruit in Mango.

A. R,S

B. P,Q

C. Q,R

D. P,S

Answer: D



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520. 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 (a) and (b)

Answer: B



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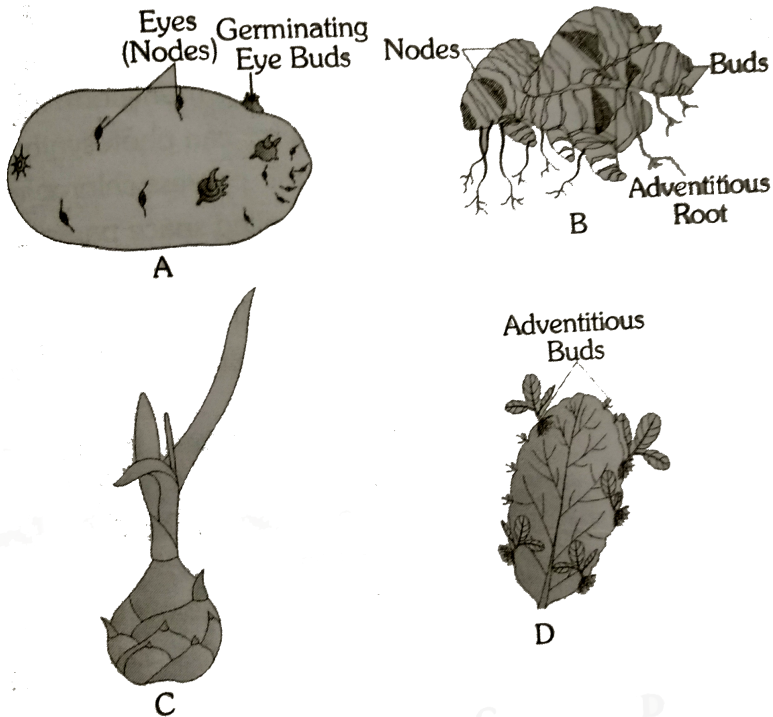
521. Bisexual flowers which never open, demonstrate

- A. Cleistogamy
- B. Allogamy
- C. Autogamy
- D. None of these

Answer: A

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522. Study the diagram given below and select the right options out of (a-d), in which all the 4 items A, B, C and D are correctly identified



- | | A | B | C | D |
|----|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| A. | Offset | Sucker | Stolon | Leaf buds |
| B. | Offset | Sucker | Stolon | Leaf buds |

- C. A B C D
Tuber Rhizome Bulb Leaf buds
- D. A B C D
Tuber Rhizome Bulbil Leaf buds

Answer: D

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523. Which is true about bulbils in Agave

- A. It has floral buds modified into bulbils
- B. Bulbils germinate while still on inflorescence
- C. Bulbils show vivipary
- D. All the above

Answer: D

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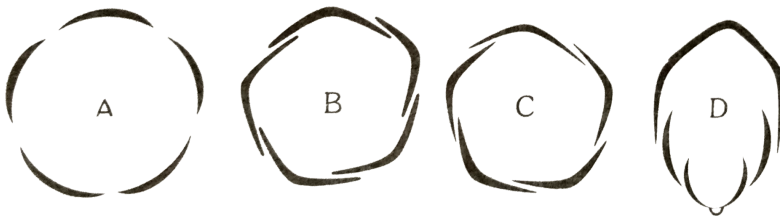
524. Transmission tissue is characteristic feature of

- A. Solid style
- B. Dry stigma
- C. Wet stigma
- D. Hollow style

Answer: A

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525. Examine the type of aestivation shown in the following diagram and select the correct answer



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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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526. Papilionaceous flower with large vexillum covering two wings and the wings covering the keel has corolla aestivation of

A. Descending imbricate

B. Ascending imbricate

C. Twisted

D. Valvate

Answer: A



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527. An apocarpous flower is found in

- A. Caesalpinnia
- B. Ranunculus
- C. Brassica
- D. Datura

Answer: B



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528. The side of a flower facing the mother axis is called

- A. Anterior side
- B. Posterior side
- C. Dorsal side
- D. Ventral side

Answer: B

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529. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of Fabaceae

- A. Descendingly imbricate, ten stamens, diadelphous ovary superior
- B. Sepal five, gamosepalous, imbricate aestivation, placentation marginal
- C. Monocarpellary, ovary superior, style long, slightly bent at the apex
- D. Corolla five petals, polypetalous, anterior one large and outermost

Answer: D

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530. Stylopodium is present in

A. Mustard

B. Pentunia

C. Coriander

D. Pea

Answer: C



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531. Basifixed monothealous anthers (OR) anthers with two microsporangia is characteristics of

A. Leguminosae/Pea

B. Malvaceae/Cotton

C. Solanaceae/Tomato

D. Liliaceae/Onion

Answer: B

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532. Feathery (hairy) style is persistent in

- A. Solanum
- B. Clematis
- C. Helianthus
- D. Hibiscus

Answer: B

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533. In Acacia species, the first few leaves are pinnately compound. Then there are leaves with flattened petiole and fewer pinnae. The leaf of adult plant has parallel veined flattened petiole and no pinnae. It shows that

- A. Leaves of adult plant are reduced to phyllodes while those of the seedling are unreduced
- B. The parallel-veined green structures of the adult plant are phylloclades
- C. The plant shows developmental heterophylly, compound in seedling and simple in adult plant
- D. The leaves of adult plant are unreduced while they are reduced in the seedling stage

Answer: A



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534. Hair present on the cob of corn are

Or

Long filamentous threads protruding at the end of young cob of maize are

- A. Seeds hairs
- B. Modified hairs of bracts
- C. Styles
- D. Stigmas and styles

Answer: D

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535. Diadelphous stamens occur in

- A. Gramineae
- B. Cucurbitaceae
- C. Papilionatae
- D. Malvaceae

Answer: C

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536. Inflorescence is

- A. Composite (multiple) fruit developed from condensed inflorescence
- B. Aggregate fruit developed from free carpels
- C. Fruit develop from inferior ovary
- D. Fruit develops from thalamus

Answer: A



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537. Tetradynamous condition is related to

- A. Androecium
- B. Inflorescence
- C. Perianth

D. Gynoecium

Answer: A



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538. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct option using the codes given below

Column-I

- (A) Pistils fused together
- (B) Formation of gametes
- (C) Hyphae of higher Ascomycetes
- (D) Unisexual female flower

Column-II

- (i) Gametogenesis
- (ii) Pistillate
- (iii) Syncarpous
- (iv) Dikaryotic

- A. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(iii) (i) (iv) (ii)
- B. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
- C. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
- D. (A) (B) (C) (D)
(i) (ii) (iv) (iii)

Answer: A



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539. Assertion : Roots contain nodes but no leaves or buds

Reason : Root branches arise endogenously.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: D



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540. Assertion : In floating aquatic plants, roots caps are absent

Reason : Root pockets are present in aquatic plants.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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541. Assertion : Root pockets are similar in all terms to root caps

Reason : Root caps and root pocket have the ability to regenerate.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: D

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542. Assertion : Root hairs are present on whole root surface

Reason : Root hairs absorb water

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D



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543. Assertion : In synconous type of fruit, the achenses 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 the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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544. Assertion : An ascending taxonomic sequence of *Gossypium* herbaceum indicates its placement in progressively higher groups.

Reason : Ascending taxonomic hierarchy indicates that a taxon is treated as belonging to a number of taxa.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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545. Assertion : Deep feeder tap root system is called cymose tap root system

Reason : Deep feeder root system is found in tress

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D



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546. Assertion : Coconut tree is distributed in coastal areas over a large part of the world

Reason : Coconut fruit can float and get dispersed over thousands of kilometers before losing viability.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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547. Assertion : Orchis root resembles human hand

Reason : Orchis is an example of fasciculated fleshy roots.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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548. Assertion : Momordica roots look like necklace

Reason : Momordica possess moniliform roots.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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549. Assertion : Assimilatory roots can photosynthesize

Reason : Assimilatory roots possess chlorophyll.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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550. Assertion : Epiphytic are called space parasites

Reason : Epiphytic roots possess velamen.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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551. Assertion : Maize is an albuminous seed

Reason : Endosperm is completely absorbed by its growing embryo.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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552. Assertion : In syngenesious stamen, the filaments are fused and the
anthers are free

Reason : In syndrous stamen, both filaments and anthers are fused.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D



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553. Assertion : Stem develops from hypocotyl of embryo

Reason : Internodes bear axillary buds.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: D



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554. Assertion : Bud may form leaves and flowers

Reason : Bud is a condensed shoot.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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555. Assertion : In cymose branching, growth of terminal bud stops after some time.

Reason : The growth of the main stem is definite.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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556. Assertion : Ginger has a prostrate-growing rhizome

Reason : Shoot growth is not effected by gravity.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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557. Assertion : Some fruits are furnished with hooks, spines, barbs or other devices for sticking to the body of animals unwillingly

Reason : Such fruits are dispersed by animals unwillingly.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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558. Assertion : Human travellers also disperse seeds and fruits

Reason : Generally seeds of economically important crops are introduced

to new areas.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: B



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559. Assertion : The mesocarp of drupe is edible in all cases

Reason : Coconut is a fibrous drupe.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: D

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560. Assertion : Thorns of Artabotrys are modified floral stalks

Reason : In Antigonon, the upper floral buds develop thorns.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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561. Assertion : Prickles lack vascular cylinder

Reason : Prickles show deposition of silica or calcium carbonate.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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562. Assertion : Wheat is a caryopsis

Reason : Its pericarp is well differentiated.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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563. Assertion : Phyllotaxy deals with morphology of leaves

Reason : Foliage denotes all leaves of a plant.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D



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564. Assertion : Achenial fruits are single seeds fruits

Reason : Capsular fruits are multiseeded fruits.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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565. Assertion : In spiral phyllotaxy, many leaves are present on a node

Reason : In opposite phyllotaxy, two leaves are borne on a node.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D



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566. Assertion : A simple leaf has undivided lamina

Reason : Leaves showing pinnate and palmate venation have various type of incisions.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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567. Assertion : Citrus is a palmate compound leaf

Reason : Citrus has single functional leaflet.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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568. Assertion : Whole compound leaf of Clematis converts into tendrils

Reason : *Gloriosa superba* shows whole leaf tendrils.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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569. Assertion : Prickles of plant have a single role of protection of plant

Reason : They are superficial in origin.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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570. Assertion : Samara is a winged achenial fruit

Reason : Wings may or may not develop from its pericarp.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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571. Assertion : Small leadlets are present on the phyllode of *Parkinsonia aculeata*

Reason : phyllode does not bear leaves and flowers.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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572. Assertion : Persistent sepals of physalis are called accrescent

Reason : In Guava, the sepals are marcescent.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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573. Assertion : An incomplete flower can be perfect

Reason : Perfect fowers (incomplete) are called neuter.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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574. Assertion : The flowers of Hypanthodium are never exposed

Reason : Hypanthodium flowers are bisexual.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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575. Assertion : Heterophylly is seen in many aquatic plants

reason : Aquatic plants survive in two different conditions of the environment.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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576. Assertion : In caducous plants, leaves are never formed

Reason : In deciduous plants, all leaves fall together.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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577. Assertion : Onion leaves are centric and green

Reason : Aerial leaves of onion store food.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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578. Assertion : China rose and rose both bear stipules

Reason : They are of adnate types.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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579. Assertion : Verticillaster is a cymose inflorescence

Reason : The main axis and lateral branches of inflorescence end in flowers.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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580. Assertion : Leaves of Bryophyllum, Begonia help in vegetative multiplication

Reason : Leaves of these plants possess adventitious buds.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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581. Assertion : *Adiantum caudatum* is a walking fern

Reason : *Adiantum* grows vegetatively by their leaf tips.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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582. Assertion : In corymb, all the flowers lie at the same level

Reason : Pedicels of all the flowers are of same length.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C



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583. Assertion : Spathe, a brack of spadix attracts pollinators

Reason : Spathe is often brightly coloured.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A



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584. Assertion : Flower of racemose inflorescence are pollinated by insects

Reason : In Racemose head inflorescence, the florets are arranged in a centripetal fashion.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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585. Assertion : In cymose inflorescence, the main axis ends in a flower, but the lateral axis show continuous growth

Reason : The arrangement of flower in this inflorescence is centrifugal.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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586. Assertion : Compound umbel is branched

Reason : In compound umbel, both involucre and involuclcs are present.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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587. Assertion : In cynthium, several male flowers surround a single female flower

Reason : The involucre is nectariferous.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B



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588. A plant which lives for a few days is called

A. Annual

B. Perennial

C. Biennial

D. Ephemeral

Answer: D



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589. Perianth in the spikelet of jawar is represented by

A. Lodicules

B. Sepals and petals

C. Glumes

D. Lemma and palea

Answer: A



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590. Heterostyly is shown by

- A. Primula
- B. Mirabilis
- C. Helianthus
- D. China rose

Answer: A



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591. Which is the odd one

- A. China rose
- B. Maize
- C. Mango

D. Sunflower

Answer: B



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592. Bicarpellary syncarpous gynoecium, parietal placentation, tetradynamous stamens and sliqua fruit are characteristic features of family

A. Cucurbitaceae

B. Cruciferae

C. Compositae

D. Solanaceae

Answer: B



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593. What name has been assigned to the genus produced by a cross between cabbage and radish

- A. Secale
- B. Bursa pastoris
- C. Lysogenicophyll
- D. Raphano brassica

Answer: D

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594. The condition where filaments and anthers are fused throughout the entire length is

- A. Synandrous
- B. Gynadrous
- C. Protandrous

D. Syngenesius

Answer: A



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595. In a seed of maize, scutellum is considered as cotyledon because it

- A. Protects the embryo
- B. Contains food for the embryo
- C. Absorbs food materials and supplies them to the embryo
- D. Converts itself into a monocot leaf

Answer: C



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596. Ephemerals are drought

- A. Loving
- B. Enduring
- C. Escaping
- D. Resistant

Answer: C

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597. In a monoecious plant

- A. Male and female sex organs are on different individuals
- B. Male and female gametes are of two morphologically distinct types
- C. Male and female sex organs are on the same individual
- D. All the stamens are fused to form one unit.

Answer: C

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598. Viral infection is usually absent in

- A. Phloem cells
- B. Xylem cells
- C. Pith cells
- D. Apical meristem

Answer: D



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599. Transparent hairs on catkins and caterpillars function to

- A. Trap heat
- B. Trap moisture
- C. Reflect light

D. Drink water

Answer: B



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600. 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: C



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601. Ginger multiplies vegetatively by

A. Tuber

B. Corn

C. Sucker

D. Rhizome

Answer: D



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602. Cladodes are common among

A. $\oplus_{+} \sigma^{\circ} \text{Epi}_{(3-7)} K_{(5)} \widehat{C}_{(5)} A_{(\infty)} \underline{G}_{(5)}$

B. $\oplus_{+} \sigma^{\circ} \text{Epi}_{(3-7)} K_{(5)} \widehat{C}_5 A_5 \underline{G}_{(5)}$

C. $\oplus_{+} \sigma^{\circ} \text{Epi}_{(3-7)} K_{(5)} \widehat{C}_5 A_{(\infty)} \underline{G}_{(5)}$

D. $\oplus_{+} \sigma^{\circ} \text{Epi}_{(3-7)} K_{(5)} \widehat{C}_{(5)} A_{(\infty)} \underline{G}_{(3-\infty)}$

Answer: C



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603. A monocot showing reticulate venation is

- A. Bombusa
- B. Smilax
- C. Callophyllum
- D. Ginkgo

Answer: B



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604. Chief feature of family Brassicaceae/Cruciferae is presence of

- A. Latex
- B. Pectin
- C. Alkaloids

D. Myrosin enzyme

Answer: D



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605. In *Gloriosa* (Glory lily) the tendril is formed from

A. Stipule

B. Leaf apex

C. Axillary bud

D. Leaf

Answer: B



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606. Select the wrong statement

A. Persistent calyx is seen in Solanaceae

B. Flower are hypogynous in Asteraceae

C. Santonin is obtained from Arteraceae

D. In poaceae, perianth is represented by membranous scales called lodicules

Answer: B



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607. Largest inflorescence is found in

A. Acalypha

B. Populus

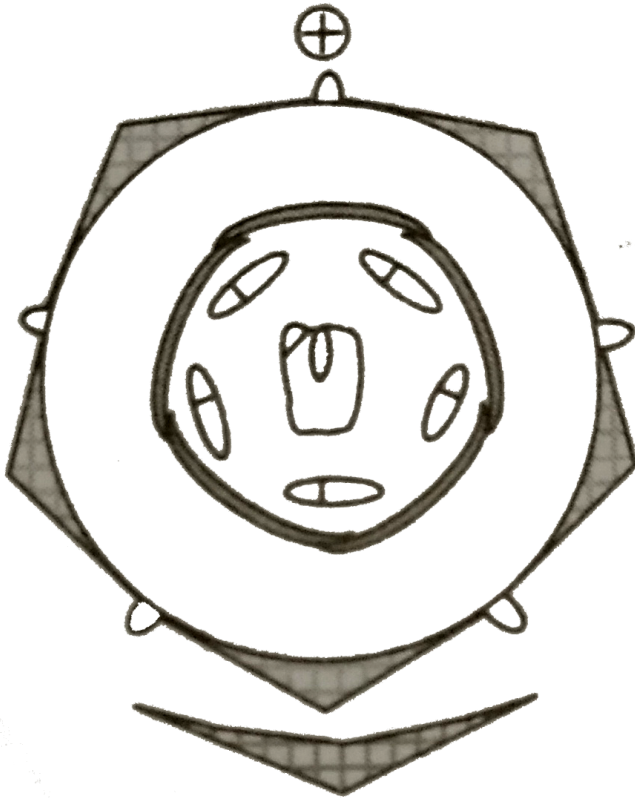
C. Amorphophallus

D. Cabbage

Answer: C



608. Choose the correct description depicted by floral diagram



- A. United valvate sepals, free twisted petals, free stamens, unilocular ovary with marginal placenta

- B. United valvate sepale, free imbricate petals, free stamens, unilocular ovary with axile placenta
- C. United valvate sepals, free imbricate petals, epiptalous stamens, unilocular ovary with marginal placenta
- D. United valvate sepals, free imbricate petals, free stamens, unilocular ovary with marginal placentation.

Answer: D



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609. Which of the following is not a flower

- A. Rose
- B. Lotus
- C. Sunflower
- D. Passion flower

Answer: C



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610. Adaptive heterophylly is found in

- A. *Limnophila heterophylla*
- B. *Alysicarpus heterophyllus*
- C. *Eucalyptus*
- D. Jack fruit tree

Answer: A



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611. Inferior ovary occurs in

- A. Cruciferae

B. Compositae

C. Malvaceae

D. Ranunculaceae

Answer: B



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612. Which of the following are floral characters of Malvaceae

- A. Pedicellate, bracteate, bisexual, tetramerous, actinomorphic, complete and superior ovary
- B. Compound spike, flowers bracteate, bracteolate, incomplete, bi or unisexual and hypogynous
- C. Pedicellate, hermaphrodite, zygomorphic, complete and superior ovary

D. Head inflorescence, bracteate, hermaphrodite or unisexual, actinomorphic, or zygomorphic and inferior ovary

Answer: D



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613. Coleoptile represents

- A. Covering of radical
- B. Covering of cotyledon
- C. Covering of plumule
- D. Synonym of plumule

Answer: C



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