



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

Check Point 11 1

1. The branch of botany dealing with study of external forms and features of plant is

A. cytology

B. morphology

C. taxonomy

D. anatomy

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 2

1. On the basis of life span angiosperms are divided in to

- A. monocarpic and polycarpic plants
- B. climbers trailers and creepers
- C. annuals beinnials and perennial s
- D. herbs shrubs and trees

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 3

1. Which of the following features correctly depicts root?

- A. presence of nodes
- B. positively hydrotropic
- C. positively phototropic
- D. negatively geotropic

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 4

1. Name two plants with multiple root cap?

A. *mirabilis daucus*

B. *avicennia cerips*

C. *phasennia cerips*

D. panadanus and lemna

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 5

1. Which of the following plants have roots modified to store food ?

A. mirabilis jalapa (4,0 clock)

B. cicer aritinum

C. ficus

D. portulaca

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 6

1. Most roots are positively geotropic. The negatively geotropic are

A. prop roots

B. floating roots

C. climbing roots

D. respiratory roots

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 7

1. The group representing two plants one having assimilatory and other with apiphytic roots respectively is

- A. trapa and vanda
- B. vanda and duranta
- C. jussiaea and cuscuta
- D. tinospora and ficus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 8

1. Which of the following plants possesses assimilatory roots

A. acacia

B. jussiaea

C. tinospora

D. cerips

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 9

1. The plant that has cauline adventitious buds is

A. bryophyllum

B. begonia

C. artocarpus

D. ipomoea

Answer: C



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 10

1. The plant that does not have foliar buds is

A. dablberigia

B. ipomoea

C. artocarpus

D. ipomoea

Answer: D



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 11

1. Which of the following is an incorrect statement ?

A. rhizome is a underground modified stem

B. runner have long weak and thin internodes

C. each eye in a tuber represent internode

D. crocus have stem modified in the form of corm

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 12

1. The plant with suckers is

A. crocus

B. alocisa

C. chrysanthemum

D. cucrucuma

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 13

1. From given plants how many have modified stems as ston?

A. 3

B. 5

C. 4

D. 2

Answer: A



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 14

1. Stolons and runners are quite similar to each other. The only difference between them is

A. stolons grow below the surface of soil while runner grow above the surface of soil

B. stolons possess nodes while runner lack them

C. stolons show tendril modification also
while runner lack them

D. stolons grow above the ground and
runners grow below ground

Answer: A



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 15

1. Passiflora plants depicts a

A. modified apical bud

B. modified axillary bud

C. modified node

D. modified leaf

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

1. The plant in which lower portion of tendril is modified stem while its upper portion is modified leaf is

A. fragaris

B. cucurbita

C. duranta

D. euphorbia

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 17

1. The flattened thick succulent stem of opuntia is a

A. phylloclade

B. cladode

C. stolon

D. bulb

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 18

1. The plant with aerially modified stem as cladode is

A. asparagus

B. casuarina

C. calamus

D. epiphyllum

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 19

1. The modified aerial swollen stem developed either form a vegetative bud or a flower bud is

A. cladode

B. stem tendrils

C. phylloclade

D. bulbil

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 20

1. Choose the incorrect match pair

A. bougainvillea - phylloclade

B. liliium bulbifera - bulb

C. amorphophallus - corm

D. dioscorea - bulbil

Answer: A



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 21

1. The lowermost part of a leaf born on to the node of stem is

A. mesopodium

B. epipodium

C. hypopodium

D. stylopodium

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 22

1. EX stipitae leaves are found in

A. solanaceae

B. brassicaceae

C. fabaceae

D. none of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

1. In..... The adjacent stipules of two opposite leaves are fused

A. ixora

B. hibiscus

C. lathyrus

D. pisum

Answer: A



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 24

1. In which of the following plants lamina consists of a number of midribs arising from the top of the petiole ?

A. carica papaya

B. syzygium

C. mangifera

D. ficus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 25

1. Midribs run parallel and diverge towards the margins of almina in

A. grasses

B. lemna

C. bambusa

D. Borassus flabellifer

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 26

1. Venatio in which veins divide dichotomously and branches never meet to form a network is

- A. parallel venation
- B. reticulate venation
- C. furcate venation

D. palamate venation

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 27

1. Number of leaves in periplinnate can be

A. even

B. odd

C. may be even or odd

D. always add

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 28

1. The plant in which rachis or midrib divides twice and give rise to secondary leaflets is

A. acacia nilotica

B. citrus

C. coriander

D. daucus carota

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 29

1. In citrus oly on eleaflet separted form the petiole by constriction theis types of leaf is known as

A. unifoliate

B. bifoliate

C. trifoliate

D. multifoliate

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 30

1. Find the group of plant having spathe and floiaceous bracts

A. colocasia adathoda

B. corrinader tridex

C. oryza adathoda

D. cocos musa

Answer: A



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 31

1. The kind of phyllotaxy in which opposite leaves of two successive nodes lie in the same plane is

- A. opposite superimposed
- B. opposite palmate
- C. opposite decusate
- D. pinnate palmate

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 32

1. The kind of phyllotaxy in *quisqualis indica* is

A. opposite superimposed

B. oposite decrussate

C. alternate or spiral

D. both a nad b

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 33

1. The plant in which stipules modify into leaf tendrils is

A. smilax

B. lathyrus

C. clemateis

D. tropaeolum

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 34

1. The plant in which petioulutes modify into tendrills is

A. gloriosa

B. pisum

C. clematis

D. smilax

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 35

1. Leaf lamina modifies into leaf pitchern in

A. sarracenia

B. nepenthes

C. dischidia

D. utriculari

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

1. Which of the inflorescence is weak and whole inflorescence drops down

A. spike

B. catkin

C. corymb

D. spadix

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 37

1. In spadix inflorescence peduncle is

A. absent

B. fleshy

C. thin

D. sessile

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 38

1. In candytuft the older flowers have longer pedicels while newer ones have shorter pedicels this type of inflorescence is known as

A. corymbose raceme

B. umbel

C. corymb

D. spadix

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 39

1. Which of the following inflorescence is seen in sunflower ?

A. capitulum

B. spadix

C. spike

D. raceme

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 40

1. The flower of carrot fennel cumin and coriander appears to be arising from the same point this inflorescence is

A. corymb

B. umbel

C. compound umbel

D. capitulum

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 41

1. In *Solanum nigrum* all lateral branches develop on the same side of peduncle this type of inflorescence is known as

A. helicoid cyme

B. dichaisal cyme

C. polychasial cyme

D. scorpoid chyme

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 42

1. Dichasial cyme found in

A. dianthus

B. solanum

C. begonia

D. nerium

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

1. In which of following plants many sessile and centrifugally arranged flowers are formed around a disc like peduncle?

A. *Acacia nilotica*

B. *Calotropis*

C. *Euphorbia milii*

D. *Nerium*

Answer: A



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 44

1. Select the incorrect match pair

A. multiparous cyme - mirabilis

B. helicoid cyme - begonia

C. scorpioid cyme - ranunculus

D. cymose head - acacia

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 45

1. The small flower of *Euphorbia milli* is actually is actually a whole inflorescence know as

- A. hypanthodium
- B. verticillaster
- C. cymose corymb
- D. cyathium

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 46

1. Male flower in cyathium is

- A. Numerous
- B. achlamycdeous
- C. pedicellate

D. all of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 47

1. The plant showing verticillaster inflorescence is

A. onion

B. banana

C. ficus

D. salvia

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 48

1. In hypanthodiu the strerile female flowers with short style are known as

A. gall flowers

B. neutral flowers

C. short flower

D. sterile flowers

Answer: A::D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 49

1. Coenthium and hypathodium are different because

A. receptacle is saucer shaped in cyanthium

B. cyanthium is larger in size

C. cyanthium is larger is size

D. cyanthium bears four types of flowers

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 50

1. The inflorescence in cauliflower is

- A. hypanthodium
- B. compound corymb
- C. mixed panicle
- D. spadix

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 51

1. A flower is a modified

A. node

B. flower meristem

C. root apical meristem

D. shoot meristem

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 52

1. All the whorls of flower are borne on

A. thalamus

B. peduncle

C. pedicel

D. axis

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 53

1. Sepals that fall down at the time of flower maturation are

A. guaba

B. piper

C. apple

D. mustard

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 54

1. Accrescent sepals remain associated with the fruits, these are seen in

A. guava

B. mustard

C. piper

D. tomato

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 55

1. Caryophyllaceous corolla is seen in

A. mustard

B. dianthus

C. physalis

D. phaseolus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 56

1. The plant in which star shaped corolla are found

A. mustard

B. dianthus

C. gram

D. ixora

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 57

1. A plant with twisted aestivation and monothealous anther is

A. mustard

B. cucurbita

C. china rose

D. polygonum

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 58

1. The plant family showing quincunical aestivation is

A. cucurbitaceae

B. solanaceae

C. fabaceae

D. lamiaceae

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 59

1. A band of sterile parenchymatous cells present in between the two lobes of anther is called

A. neuter flower

B. theca

C. connective

D. adhesive

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 60

1. The condition of stamens in which stamens are fused with carpel throughout their whole length is called

- A. epipetalous
- B. polyadelphous
- C. epitepalous

D. gynanadrous

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 61

1. Four stamens, two short and two long.

Constitute the condition called

A. diplostemounous

B. diadelphous

C. didynaous

D. dicilinous

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 62

1. The plant with apocarpous ovary is

A. ranunculus

B. hibiscus

C. mustard

D. melia

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 63

1. The condition of anthers open towards centre to dehisce is

A. introrse

B. extrorse

C. porous

D. transverse

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 64

1. The feather like stigma of grasses is known as

A. capitate

B. plumose

C. discoid

D. bifid

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 65

1. A gynobasic style is found in

A. ocimum and salvia

B. china rose

C. mangifera indica

D. litchi and indica

Answer: A





Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 66

1. Multicarpellary ovary is found in

A. papaver

B. mustard

C. pea

D. china rose

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 67

1. Which one of the following matches is incorrect with respect to placentation ?

A. five

B. six

C. four

D. two

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 68

1. Which one of the following matches is incorrect with respect to placentation ?

A. iberis - axile

B. dianthus - free central

C. papaver - parietal

D. pea - marginal

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 69

1. A flower having polypetalous cruciforms corolla valvate aestivation basiflex polyandrous stamens and superior ovary with partial placentation is

A. mustard

B. guava

C. stellaris

D. wheat

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 70

1. Superficial placentation is seen in

A. nymphaea

B. helianthus

C. nerium

D. wheat

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

1. A true fruit develops from

A. ripened ovary

B. ovary and thalamus

C. perinanth and ovary

D. all floral parts along with ovary

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 72

1. Which of the following is false fruit ?

A. cashewnut

B. banana

C. apple

D. tomato

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 73

1. A plant with single seeded unilocular dry fruit developed from inferior ovary of bicarpellary syncarpous ovary

A. achene

B. caryopsis

C. nut

D. cypsela

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 74

1. Which one of the following is type of nut ?

A. tagetus

B. cashewnut

C. groundnut

D. arecanut

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 75

1. The fruit of regma breaks up into single seeded dehiscnt parts called coccl these cocci remain attached onto

A. winged appendages

B. appapus

C. stylopodium

D. carpophore

Answer: D



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 76

1. An example of a double samara fruit is

A. ocimum and salvia

B. hiptage

C. discorea

D. holoptelia

Answer: B



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 77

1. Fleshy indehiscent fruit formed from tricarpeal, syncarpous, inferior ovary with

parietal placentation is

A. pepo

B. pome

C. amphiscra

D. hesperidum

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 78

1. Fruit of citrus is

A. berry

B. pome

C. pepo

D. hesperidium

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

1. A specila type of pseudocarpic berry having papery endocarp is called as

A. amphisarca

B. pome

C. balusta

D. achene

Answer: C



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 80

1. The fruit of wood apple develop from multicarpellary syncarpous multioculr ovary

This is called as

A. etaerio of a achene

B. amphisarca

C. balausta

D. hesperidium

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

Check Point 11 81

1. Fruits developed from polycarpellary apocarpous ovary of a flower are categorised as

- A. simple fruits
- B. aggregate fruits
- C. multiple fruits

D. achenial fruits

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 82

1. Which of the fruit is an etaerio of berries ?

A. michelia

B. ailanthus

C. *annona squamosa*

D. *calotropis*

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 83

1. A fruit that develops from a spike or spadix inflorescence is called

A. caryopsis

B. etaerio of spikesor spadics

C. lycornus

D. sorosis

Answer: D



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 84

1. The fruit that develops from the characteristic inflorescence is called

A. syconus

B. silicula

C. samara

D. None of the above

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 85

1. In *Ananas sativus* the fruit develops from an intercalary spike of sterile flowers. The edible parts of this fruit are

- A. bracts and perianth
- B. epicarp
- C. fleshy aril
- D. cotyledon

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 86

1. The edible part of litchi fruit is

A. aril

B. mesocarp

C. cotyledon

D. innermost layer of epicarp

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 87

1. The fruit of morus (mulberry) is

A. sorosis

B. pepo

C. syconus

D. dry fruit

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 88

1. The edible part of the jak fruit is derived from

A. bracteloe

B. bract

C. peduncle

D. endosperm

Answer: A



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 89

1. Usually the fruits contains seeds but there are some fruits that are devoid of seeds and

are called

- A. pseudocarp
- B. accessory fruits
- C. false fruits
- D. parthenocarps

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 90

1. Parthenocarpy can be induced by which hormones

A. auxin

B. gibberellins

C. ethylene

D. both a and b

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 91

1. Which of the following part of seed is embryonic root ?

A. radicle

B. plumule

C. hypocotyl

D. cotyledon

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 92

1. Which fo the followng part of seed is embryonic stem ?

A. tigellum

B. plumule

C. tegmen

D. radicle

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 93

1. A scar present on the seed coat that represents the point of attachment of seed with stalk of seed is known as

A. raphe

B. tegmen

C. strophiole

D. hilum

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 94

1. An outgrowth occurring along hilum is called as

A. chalaza

B. tegment

C. straphiole

D. funiclus

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 95

1. Among the given seeds how many are dicot seeds ? Pisum cicer , brassica , tomato , orchid , oryza , tirticum , zea mays

A. six

B. four

C. three

D. five

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 96

1. A dicot endospermic seed is

A. orchid

B. zea mays

C. castor

D. oryza sativa

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 97

1. Curling mechanism of autochaory is found in

A. Impatient possifloria

B. barleria

C. ruellis

D. shorea

Answer: A



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 98

1. Which among the following match pairs is correct

A. jaulator mechanism - papver

B. parahute mechanism -mustard

C. cencser mechanisam - sonchus

D. piston mechanism - ecballium elaterium

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

Check Point 11 99

1. Pods of *entada gigas* differ from other leguminous pod at the time of autochorous seed dispersal as they

- A. open by two valves
- B. twist spirally
- C. open with a loud noise
- D. throw out their seeds

Answer: C



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 100

1. Dispersal of seed in Opium Poppy/Argemone occurs by

- A. explosive mechanism
- B. parachute mechanism
- C. censer mechanism

D. jaculator mechanism

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 101

1. Coconut fruit dispersed by hydrochory because its

A. mesocarp is hard

B. epicarp is water proof

C. mesocarp is fibrous

D. both b and c

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 102

1. Triphenyl tetrazolium chloris is used for checking the

A. viability of seed

B. seed dormancy

C. both of these

D. none of these

Answer: A



View Text Solution

Check Point 11 103

1. The internal inhibition of germination of normal seed is called as

A. parthenocarp

B. dormancy

C. viability

D. quiscence

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 104

1. The plant showing epigeal germination is

A. allium

B. cocounut

C. pea

D. mango

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 105

1. Germination of seeds inside the fruit that is still attached to the parent tree is known as

- A. vivipary germination
- B. epigeal germination
- C. hypogeal germination
- D. absorption

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 106

1. Plants of which one of the following sets are actinomorphic

- A. pisum and ocimum
- B. brassicacease and pisum
- C. brassical and solanum
- D. mustard and onion

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 107

1. A flower is said to be zygomorphic if

A. any vertical section passing through its centre divides it into two equal vertical halves

B. only one vertical section divides it into equal vertical halves

C. cannot be divided into two equal vertical halves by any vertical section

D. only one vertical section passing through its centre divides it into two equal vertical halves

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 108

1. Which of the following plants have asymmetric flower?

A. onion

B. pea

C. orchid

D. all the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 109

1. When both essential floral organs (stamens and carpels) are present in a flower the flower is called

- A. bisexual
- B. neuter
- C. andromonoecious
- D. heteromerous

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 110

1. When all floral whorls are found in a particular number or its multiple the flower is known as

A. isomerous flower

B. dichlamydeous flower

C. perigynous flower

D. achlymadeous flower

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 111

1. In *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* there is an additional floral whorl known as

A. involucre

B. spathe

C. epiclayx

D. calyx

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 112

1. Give the symbol of bicarpellary syncarpous superior ovary

A. G_{12}

B. G_0

C. G_2

D. G_2

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 113

1. Give symbol actinomorphic flower with 6 tepals

A. $\oplus P_{3+3}$

B. $\% p_6$

C. $\oplus P_{3+3}$

D. $\% P_6$

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 114

1. Which of the following is correct with reference to androecium of family fabaceae ?

- A. 5 polyandrous introrse
- B. 6 polyandrous extrorse
- C. 10 diadelphous dithecous introrse
- D. numerous monadelphous introrse

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 115

1. Androecium of gossypium is monadelphous
epitpetalous and monothecous it belongs to
family

A. cruciferae

B. liliaceae

C. malvaceae

D. fabaceae

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 116

1. In which of the family the stamens are in two whorls and epiphyllous?

A. malvaceae

B. solanceae

C. liliaceae

D. cruciferae

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 117

1. Which of the following are characteristic features of family Lillaceae ?

A. adventitious modified roots,

underground modified stems, bisexual

actinomorphic flowers, capsule or fruit

B. tap roots aerial modified stem unisexual

actinomorphic flower, berry as fruit

C. fusiform tap roots stem having star

shaped trichomes bisexual

actinomorphic flowers schizocarp as

fruit

D. tap root having root nodules climber

stem bisexual zygomorphic flower

legume as fruit

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 118

1. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of Fabaceae?

A. descending imbricate ten stamens

diadelphous ovary inferior

B. sepals five gamosepalous imbricate

aestivation axile placentation

C. monocarpellary inferior ovary style long

and slightly bent at the apex

D. zygomorphic flower vexillary aestivation

monocarpellary superior ovary ten

diadelphous stamens many ovules

marginal palcentation

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 119

1. Which fo the following set of families depict
the give floral formulas

$$\oplus \varphi \quad K_{(5)} \quad C_{(5)} \quad A_5 \quad \underline{G}_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \oplus \varphi \quad K_{2+2} \quad C_4 \quad A_{2+4} \quad \underline{G}_{(2)}$$

A. fabceae and solanceae

B. malvaceae and cruciferae

C. solanceseseae and malvaceeae

D. solanceae and cruciferae

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Check Point 11 120

1. Which among the following alternatives represent the floral formula of family malvaceae?

A. $(a) \text{ Br. } \% \varphi^* K_{(5)} C_{(1+2+2)} A_{9+1} \underline{G}_1$

B. $(b) \text{ Br. } \% \varphi^* K_{(5)} C_{(4)} A_{(1)} \underline{G}_{(2)}$

C. $(c) \text{ Br. } \oplus \varphi^* P_{(3+3)} A_{(3+3)} \underline{G}_3$

D. $(d) \text{ Br. } \oplus \varphi^* \text{Epl}_{3-9} K_{5 \text{ or } (5)} \overbrace{C_{(5)}}^{(5)} A_{(10)} \underline{G}_{(2-5)}$

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

Chapter Exercises A Taking It Together Assorted Questions Of The Chapter For Advanced Level Practice

1. Which one of the following is not an annual ?

A. sunflower

B. pea

C. paddy

D. apple

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Zingiber officinal is an example of

A. perennial plant

B. herb

C. shrub

D. bennial

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Which of the following constitutes the descending part of the plant axis ?

A. branches

B. leaves

C. stem

D. root

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

4. In maize, the fibrous roots develop from

A. lower nodes

B. upper nodes

C. internodes

D. leaves

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

5. Fibrous root system is found in

A. mustard plant

B. wheat plant

C. monstera

D. banyan tree

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

6. An example of tuberous root is

A. colocasia antiquorum

B. ipomoesa batata

C. solanum tubersum

D. raphanus sativus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

7. Tuberous roots are thick fleshy and found in

A. radish

B. turnip

C. carrot

D. 4,0 clock plant

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

8. Carrot (*Daucus carotas*) has coe like tapering root

A. napiform

B. conical

C. tuberous

D. adventitious

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

9. Pneumathodes are morphologically equivalent to

A. epiphytic roots

B. climbing roots

C. sucking roots

D. spongy floating

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

10. *Jussiaea* is characterised by the possession of

A. epiphytic roots

B. climbing roots

C. sucking roots

D. spongy floating

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

11. Roots of dahlia are

A. fasciculated

B. napiform

C. fibrous

D. photosynthetic

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

12. Storage roots formed in clusters from the base of the stem are called

A. moniliform

B. annulated

C. nodulose

D. fasciculated

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

13. Root thorns characterically occur in

A. asparagus

B. ziziphus

C. acanthorhiza

D. moringa

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

14. Fasciulated roots are found in

A. asparagus

B. sweet potato

C. mango and ginger

D. turnip

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

15. Which of the following plants bears moniliform roots ?

A. mango and ginger

B. momordica charantia

C. ipomeoea botata

D. ipomoea palmata

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

16. Nodulus type of adventitious roots are characteristic of

A. curcuma amada

B. momordica charantia

C. asparagus

D. trapa

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

17. Adventitious tuberous roots form the edible part of

A. zinziber

B. asparagus

C. sweet potato

D. turmeric

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

18. Tinospora troapa have photosynthetic root scalled as

A. clinging roots

B. velamine tissue

C. assimilatory roots

D. cladode

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

19. In piper roots arise from

A. basal part of main stem

B. nodes and internodes

C. apex of stem

D. mid part of stem

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

20. Aquatic plants have

A. floating roots

B. photosynthetic roots

C. reproducitve roots

D. sucking roots

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

21. Climbing roots are found in

A. maize

B. phothos

C. orchid

D. jussiaea

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

22. Identify the plant in which the roots hang in air and have spongy tissue

A. orchid

B. trapa

C. tinospora

D. piper

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

23. Butterress roots are found in

A. pothos

B. piper

C. bombax

D. pandanus

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

24. Sucking roots are found in

A. cuscuta

B. tinospora

C. pipeer betel

D. orchids

Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

25. Prop roots of ficus benghalensis are

- A. negaitvely geotropic
- B. negatively hydrotropic
- C. positively helotropic
- D. positviely geotropic

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

26. Root pockets present in root apex are seen in

A. eichhorinia

B. maize

C. wheat

D. bean

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

27. Prop roots are modified form of adventitious roots in

A. ficus

B. hibiscus

C. vine

D. passiflora

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

28. Identify the epiphyte

A. orchid

B. fig

C. ficus

D. rafflesia

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

29. Bud is the modification of

A. root

B. shoot

C. flower

D. leaf

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

30. Which of the following is not a modified stem ?

A. ginger

B. turnip

C. colocasia

D. potato

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

31. Which of the following is not a rhizome?

A. nelubioum (lotus)

B. curcuma

C. corcus

D. zingiber

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

32. Identify the plant stem which contains scale leaves

A. bignonia

B. casuarina

C. parkinsonia

D. ruscus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

33. Adventitious roots are modified in to prop roots in

A. ficus

B. hibiscus

C. vine

D. pasiflora

Answer: A::C



Watch Video Solution

34. Modification of stem for food storage is not found in

A. ficus

B. hibiscus

C. vine

D. passiflora

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

35. Wild strawberry is an example of

A. offset

B. stolon

C. sucker

D. runner

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

36. Stem tendrils formed by apical bud
characteristically

A. balloon vine

B. grape vine

C. passiflora

D. antigonon

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

37. Mentha (mint) is an example of

A. runner

B. underground runner

C. stolon

D. offset

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

38. Shorter and thicker runner like plants possessing a cluster of leaves in rosette manner are called

A. traller

B. suckers

C. stolons

D. offsets

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

39. Stem of hydrophytic plants are called

A. stolon

B. rhizome

C. sucker

D. offset

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

40. Identify the plant in which the apical bud is modified in to tendrils

A. passion flower

B. citrus

C. wood apple

D. vitis

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

41. Flower stalk is modified into hooks in a climber called

A. trapa and vanda

B. ziziphus

C. artabotrys

D. eichhornia

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

42. In which plant stem is modified in to flattened structrues that contain chlorophyll and carry out photosythisis

A. opuntia

B. euphorbia

C. potato

D. turmeric

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

43. Axillary bud is modified in to a tendril in

A. duranta

B. smilax

C. polygonum

D. pasiflora

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

44. Stipules remain perisistent throughout the whole life of the leaf in

A. michelia

B. cassia

C. hibiscus

D. both b and c

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

45. Ochreate stipules are found in the member of the family

A. polygonaceae

B. asteraceae

C. brassicaceae

D. solanaceae

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

46. Identify the plant in which stipules occur in pairs at the base of leaflets

A. gardenia

B. phaseolus

C. rose

D. hibisucs

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

47. A leaf that possesses more than one prominent vein

A. unicostate

B. multicostate

C. pinnate

D. palmate

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

48. The compound leaves found in mimosa is

A. bipinnate

B. tripinnate

C. trifoliate

D. decomposed

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

49. Whorled arrangement of leaves is found in

A. calotropis

B. ocimum

C. tobacco

D. oleander

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

50. Sharp pointed and curved hooks of bignonia (cat's nail) are the modifications of

A. leaf segments

B. leaf blade

C. three terminal leaflets of the compound

leaf blade

D. leaf axis

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

51. In lemon the petiole is

A. absent

B. modified in to spiines and prickles

C. modified to store proteines and
carbohydrates

D. winged

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

52. Floral stalk modified in to hook climbers occur in

A. artabotrys

B. gloriosa

C. piper

D. lathyrus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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

A. axillary bud

B. leaf blade

C. leaf apex

D. stipule

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

54. Which of the following plant does not contains thorn?

A. brassica

B. wood apple

C. duranta

D. bougainvillea

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

55. Transpiration is reduced in opuntia by the formation of

- A. nodes
- B. internodes
- C. flat fleshy strutures
- D. spine / scales

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

56. Identify the plant in which leaf is prickly

A. argemone

B. clematis

C. smilax

D. lathyrus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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

A. leaf margin

B. leafblade

C. leaf lamina

D. petiole

Answer: C



58. Which of the following is a phyllode ?

A. acacia

B. nepenthes

C. utricular

D. venus fly trap

Answer: A



59. Which one of the following is a hook climber?

A. cusucta

B. grape

C. bignonia

D. pasiflora

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

60. Spines of opuntia are modification of

- A. petiole
- B. leaf apex
- C. leaf margin
- D. whole leaf

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

61. Bougainvillea possesses

A. prickles

B. leaf spines

C. curved thorns

D. leaf sheath spines

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

62. *Raphia vinifera* the largest leaf(10-15) possessing amongst the angiosperms belongs to the family

A. asteraceae

B. palmae

C. apocynaceae

D. malvaceae

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

63. The characteristic inflorescence of family cruciferae is

A. umbel

B. raemose

C. cymose corymb

D. catkin

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

64. in muberry ,the inflorescence is

A. catkin

B. capitulum

C. spadix

D. cyathium

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

65. a number of sessile flowers grow on a suppressed penduncle forming a globose inflorescence called

A. catkin

B. corymb

C. capitate

D. umbel

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

66. Elongated peduncle bearing pedicellate flowers continuously acropetal order is

A. spike

B. corymb

C. raceme

D. catkin

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

67. In a compound umbel each umbelluel is subtended by

A. involucre

B. involucl

C. bract

D. bracteole

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

68. Inflorescence consisting unisexual sessile flowers is

A. spike

B. spikelet

C. catkin

D. umbel

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

69. A giant spadix is formed in a species fo

A. colacsia

B. caladium

C. amorphosphallus

D. pothos

Answer: D



View Text Solution

70. Sessile and hermaphrodite flowers arranged in acropetal succession are found in

A. spadix

B. corymb

C. spike

D. raceme

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

71. Spathy bract is characteristic of

inflorescence

A. umbel

B. spadix

C. raceme

D. amentum

Answer: B



View Text Solution

72. In lupinus and radish the inflorescence is

A. spike

B. raceme

C. corymb

D. catkin

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

73. spike has

A. pedicellate flowers

B. complete flowers

C. sessile flowers

D. catkin

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

74. Axis of the spikelet is known as

A. rachilla

B. pedicel

C. apendage

D. rachis

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

75. simple umbel has flower arrangement called

A. acropetal

B. centripetal

C. irregular basipetal

D.

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

76. Spadix inflorescence with fleshy axis enclosed by one or more large bracts are found in

- A. mulberry
- B. colcosia
- C. achyranthes
- D. none of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

77. which one of the following has compound umbel

A. cariandrum

B. androace

C. centrella

D. morus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

78. In a compound umbel the involucre subtends

- A. entire inflorescence
- B. an umbellet
- C. a single flower
- D. all of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

79. Inflorescence with unbranched axis is called

A. compound

B. racemose

C. spike

D. verticillaster

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

80. Opening of flowers in a cymose inflorescence is

A. centrifugal

B. acropetal

C. centripetal

D. basipetal

Answer: A



81. Name the inflorescence in which the peduncle is disc like and bears sessile flowers

length

A. corymb

B. capitate

C. catkin

D. umbel

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

82. Dichasial cyme is found in

A. begonia

B. dianthus

C. colortops

D. dorestenia

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

83. Helicoid monochasial cyme can be traced I

A. heliostropium

B. begnonia

C. roanunculus

D. both a and b

Answer: B



View Text Solution

84. in helicoid cyme , the lateral flowers arise

- A. on the same side
- B. on alternate sides
- C. in all the direction s
- D. form a common point

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

85. In sunflower (capitulum inflorescence) ray florets are

A. bisexual

B. unisexual

C. asexual

D. none of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

86. In tagetes flowers are

- A. acropetally arranged
- B. basipetally arranged
- C. centripetally arranged
- D. mixed arranged

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

87. inflorescence typical of family
gramineae/poaceae is

A. capitulum

B. spikelet

C. corymbose raceme

D. umbel

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

88. A flask-shaped fleshy receptacle enclosing both the types of flowers is present in

A. cyathium

B. hypanthodium

C. coenthium

D. spadix

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

89. cyathium is a type of

A. phyllotaxis

B. placentation

C. inflorescence

D. fruit

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

90. The inflorescence of Ricinus is

A. cyathium

B. verticillaster

C. hypanthodium

D. raceme

Answer: B



View Text Solution

91. Three types of flowers occur in the inflorescence of

A. hypanthodium

B. verticillaster

C. head

D. cyathium

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

92. Hypanthodium inflorescence is a characteristic of

A. ficus

B. safflower

C. horse shoe flower

D. sunflower

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

93. The character common between head umbel and cyathium is

A. sessile flowers

B. involucre

C. unisexuality

D. all the these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

94. A spikelet head is also termed as

A. strobilus

B. locusta

C. capitate

D. fascicle

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

95. The largest stigma and style occurs in

A. achyranthes

B. zea mays

C. cleome viscosa

D. cycas

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

96. flower arrangement in biparous cyme is

A. cenrtipetal

B. basipetal

C. acropetal

D. irregular

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

97. Which one of the following is not a flower ?

A. shoe flower

B. passion flower

C. sunflower

D. wall flower

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

98. One sepal becomes hood like in

A. china rose

B. silence

C. sunflower

D. aconitum

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

99. A persistent calyx when grows along with the fruit it is called

A. marcescent

B. accrescent

C. persistent

D. caducous

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

100. Calyx appears dotted due to the presence of glands in

A. tagetes

B. aconitum

C. aytrapa

D. salvia

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

101. The hair like modified sepals particularly for the dispersal of fruits occur in

A. tagetes

B. aconitum

C. atropa

D. salvia

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

102. Funnel shaped corolla occurs in

A. larkspur

B. cucurbita

C. datura

D. ixora

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

103. Spur characteristicly occurs in

- A. coltropis
- B. ranunculus
- C. helianthus
- D. delhinium

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

104. Infundibuliform corolla is

A. funnel shaped

B. star shaped

C. beak shaped

D. urn shaped

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

105. Polyhyllous petaloid perianth occurs in

A. Gloriosa

B. festuca

C. polyanthes

D. cirmum

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

106. Vexillary aestivation is characteristic of the family

A. mimosoidea

B. caesalpinoideae

C. papilionaceae

D. none of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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

A. quincuncial

B. contorted

C. ascending imbricate

D. descending imbricate

Answer: d



Watch Video Solution

108. Quincunical type of imbricate aestivation is found in

A. calyx of pea

B. cassia

C. corolla of cucubita

D. bauhinia

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

109. Freely swinging anthers usually occur in

A. citrus

B. cassia

C. euclyplus

D. mustard

Answer: C



View Text Solution

110. The condition in which stamens are united throughout their whole length is

A. syndandrous

B. syngenesious

C. polyandrous

D. adelphous

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

111. Anthophore is an internodal axis occurring

- A. sepals and petals
- B. perianthe and stamens
- C. petals and stamesn
- D. stamens and carpels

Answer: A



View Text Solution

112. Epipetalous is the condition of

A. adhesion of stamens

B. cohesion fo stamens

C. aestivation of petals

D. stamens are fused with petals

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

113. A style arises form one lateral side of an ovary is called

A. lateral

B. linear

C. bifid

D. plumose

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

114. Gynobasic style arises directly from the centre of ovary or from thalamus it is found in

A. ocimum and salvia

B. salvia

C. china rose

D. both a and b

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

115. If the gynoecium is present in the topmost position of the thalamus, then the flower is referred to as

A. hypogynous

B. eperigynous

C. epigynous

D. none of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

116. Syncarpous condition confined fusion fo
carpel it is found in

A. larkspur

B. shoe flower

C. peacock eye pink

D. poppy

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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

A. testa

B. hilum

C. micropyle

D. chalaza

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

118. When the ovules develop from all along the inner parition wall in multilocular ovary the placentation is called

A. axial

B. superficial

C. parietal

D. basal

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

119. Marginal palcentation is found in

A. pisum and lathyrus

B. citrus and solanum

C. triticum and ranuncululus

D. zea mays and nymphaea

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

120. The characteristic fruit of family

Brassicaceae is

A. achene

B. siliqua

C. follicle

D. silicula

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

121. Ripened ovary form the inedible core in the fruit of

A. mangifera indica

B. psidium guava

C. cocos nucifera

D. pyrus malus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

122. Which of the following represents the edible part of the fruit of Litchi -

A. aril

B. cotyledons

C. mesoacrp

D. endocarp

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

123. The fruit that develops from the characteristic inflorescence is called

A. chizoarpic

B. composite

C. aggregate

D. etaerio

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

124. The fruit of lotus (Nelumbium) is

A. etaerio of smaras

B. etaerio of achnes

C. cocomposite fruit

D. development of berries

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

125. The fruit that develops in the lithosphere is that of

A. *Allium cepa*

B. *Daucus carota*

C. arachis hypogea

D. solanum tuberosum

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

126. An example of pseudocarp is that of

A. pyrus communis

B. ananas sativus

C. musa paradisiaca

D. mangifera indica

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

127. The achenes of fragaris species (strawberry) at maturity becomein colour

A. yellow

B. black

C. red

D. brown

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

128. The number of follicles mostly occurring in each etario of follicles of calotropis (madar) is

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four to many

Answer: B



View Text Solution

129. A fruit developed from a single ovary of a multicarpellary apocarpous gynoecium is called

A. siliqua

B. etaerio of fruitlets

C. silicula

D. pome

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

130. True berries are

A. derived form bicarpellary ovary

B. derived form multicarpellary ovary

C. derived from thalamus

D. derived from disc shaped thalamus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

131. The small projections present on the surface of pineapple fruit represent

A. perisistent styles

B. perisistent staments

C. perisistent calyx

D. perisistent bracts

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

132. The roght and spiny ringd of artocarpus integrifolia (jack fruit) fruit is formed as a result of

A. adhesion of stigmas

B. cohension of stigmas

C. adhesion of stamens

D. cohesion of stamens

Answer: D



View Text Solution

133. The composite fruit of morus (mulberry)

develops from the inflorescence called

A. spadix

B. spike

C. female catkin

D. hypanthodium

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

134. Parianth and bractsa are pointed in the fruits of

A. boerhaavia

B. achyranthes

C. andropogaon

D. plumbago

Answer: B



View Text Solution

135. The fruit commonly occurring in the members of family asteraceae is

A. lomentum

B. achene

C. cysela

D. drupe

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

136. The outermost layer of scutellum is called

A. hypothecium

B. perithecium

C. epithecium

D. epithelum

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

137. Seed of Black Pepper is

A. endospermic

B. exospemic

C. perispermic

D. polyspermic

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

138. The largest and heaviest seed is that of

- A. rafflesia sp
- B. borassues flagellifer
- C. cocos mucifera
- D. lodica moldivica

Answer: C::D



Watch Video Solution

139. In albuminous seeds the seeds the food is stored in

A. cotyledons

B. endosperm

C. plumule

D. testa

Answer: A



140. Non endospemic monocot seeds are that of

- A. *oryza sativa*
- B. orchids
- C. *cicer arietinum*
- D. *zea mays*

Answer: B



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

A. coconut

B. orchids

C. maize

D. castor

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

142. Which of the following is a self dispersal mechanism in plants ?

- A. autochory
- B. exozoochory
- C. endozoochory
- D. anemochory

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

143. In *Xanthium* the fruits are dispersed by

- A. bird and bats
- B. birds and squirrels
- C. cow and goats
- D. man and domestic horse

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

144. Piston mechanism of dispersal is the alternate name of

- A. censer mechanism
- B. propeller mechanism
- C. jaculator mechanism
- D. parachute mechanism

Answer: B



View Text Solution

145. Strong sharp spines that get attached to animals feet are found in the fruits of

A. argemone

B. medicago

C. martynia

D. ecballium

Answer: C



View Text Solution

146. Anemochorously disperse seed are

- A. heavy and round
- B. minute and light
- C. light and round
- D. heavy and irregular

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

147. Tigellum is an embryonic

A. shoot

B. root

C. leaf

D. axis

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

148. Which of the following throws its seeds as long as about 2.5 m away from it by explosive mechanism

A. ruellia

B. impatient passiflora

C. lagerströmia

D. arctostaphylos

Answer: B



View Text Solution

149. Censor emchanism of anemochaory is not found in

A. pinus

B. poppy

C. antirrhinum

D. argeone

Answer: A



View Text Solution

150. Sticky glands of boerhavia and plumbago support

A. anemochory

B. zoochory

C. autochory

D. hydrochory

Answer: B



View Text Solution

151. Juicy placental hairs constitute the edible part of

- A. *citrus reticulata*
- B. *mangifera indica*
- C. *ananas sativus*
- D. *fragaria species*

Answer: A::C



Watch Video Solution

152. Many pulses of daily use belong to one of the families below (tick the correct answer)

A. solanceae

B. fabceae

C. liliaceae

D. poaceae

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

153. The function of root cap is

A. food storage

B. formation of new cells

C. protection of root tip meristem

D. water and mineral absorption

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

154. The root swollen in the middle and tapering gradually towards both the ends is called

A. napiform

B. fusiform

C. moniliform

D. tuberous

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

155. Almost spherical and fleshy primary root tapering abruptly downward si

A. fasciculated

B. annulated

C. beaded

D. napiform

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

156. Which of the following is an example of tunicated bulb?

A. amorphophallus

B. allium sativum

C. lily

D. crocus sativus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

157. Which one of the following corms is used as a vegetable ?

A. gladiolus

B. amorphophallus

C. colchicum

D. crocus sativus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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

A. bulb

B. stolon

C. rhizome

D. bulbil

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

159. The two spiny stipules of *Ziziphus* are

- A. equal with one straight and other curved
- B. equal and curved
- C. unequal and straight
- D. unequal with one straight other curved

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

160. 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 the above

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

161. Identify the plant given below in which the leaves of adult plant are phyllodes while the seedling leaves are not reduced

A. pountia

B. cleome

C. clematis

D. australina acacia

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

162. Tendrils modified form leaflets are not found in

A. lathyrus aphaca

B. lathyrus odoaratus

C. pisum sativum

D. both b and c

Answer: d



Watch Video Solution

163. 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



Watch Video Solution

164. The inflorescence of poplar and willow are

A. catkin and spikes respectively

B. spadix and catkin respectively

C. spike and catkin respectively

D. none of the above

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

165. Name the inflorescence in which flowers reach the same level though they arise from different points

A. umbel

B. catkin

C. corymb

D. capitulum

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

166. If in an inflorescence two lateral branches develop on either side of the terminal flower which again branch is known as

A. monochasial cyme

B. scorpioid cyme

C. helicoid cyme

D. dichasial cyme

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

167. In cyathium inflorescence the ratio between male and female flowers is

A. one : many

B. many: one

C. one:one

D. many : many

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

168. The composite fruit develops from the hypogynous inflorescence occurs in

- A. *Ficus acris*
- B. *Ficus religiosa*
- C. *Ficus benghalensis*
- D. all of the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

169. Which of the following develop form an intercalary spike of sterile flowers posissing pesistent bracts that appears as small protection on the fruits ?

A. mulberry

B. pineapple

C. banna

D. anjir

Answer: A



View Text Solution

170. Glumes are

- A. calyx like green leafy bracteoles present in whorls below the calyx occurring in most members
- B. small dry scaly bracts found in spikelet of the member of family poaceae
- C. green coloured and inner or more whorls around and below the entire

inflorescence

D. brightly coloured appearing like the petals of flowers

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

171. The special inflorescence in which involucre or bracts fuse to form a cup shaped structure having axillary flowers is characteristic to the family

A. euphorbiaceae

B. labiatae

C. ramunculaceae

D. solanceae and cruciferae

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

172. A membraous small bract different for involucral bracts occurs at the base of each fret of memembers of the family

A. asterceae

B. caryophyllaceae

C. braccsicaea

D. papilionaceae

Answer: D



View Text Solution

173. Vexillium wing and keel occuring in the flower of pisum sativum are the representative of

A. sepals and petals

B. petals

C. stamens

D. carpels gynoecium

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

174. Cruciform corolla usually occurs in family brassicaceare (Cruciferae) In it

- A. five or more free petals are arranged like a cross
- B. only five free petals are arranged like a cross
- C. four free petals are arranged like a cross
- D. four fused petals are arranged like a cross

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

175. When the whole gamospetalous corolla is divided into two lips that are open it is called bilabiate and

- A. personate
- B. ringent
- C. infundibulum
- D. Hypocrateriform

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

176. In *Ipomoea* an aestivation is found in which the margins of the petals are folded inwards on themselves this aestivation is called

- A. induplicate valvate
- B. duplicate valvate
- C. induplicate imbricate
- D. valvate only

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

177. Statement fused by both the filaments as well as the anther throughout their whole length are present inand the cohesion is called

- A. cucurbita diadelphous
- B. helianthus syngenesious
- C. cucurbita synanadrous
- D. ricionus synanadrous

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

178. When a connective is prolonged into a feathery appendix beyond the anthers it is calledand is found inn.....

A. distractile nerium

B. appendicualte salvia

C. divaricate salvia

D. appendiculate nerium

Answer: D



View Text Solution

179. Antiphyllous stamens means the stamens develop

- A. alternating with petals
- B. opposite to petals
- C. opposite the foliar leaves
- D. opposite the tepals

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

180. Laterouse introrse and extrorse are the terms used to represent the

- A. length of filaments of stamens
- B. cohesin of stamens
- C. adhesion of stamens
- D. dehiscence of stamens

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

181. In didynamous condition total number of stamens are four out of which two stamens are with shorter filaments while other with long filaments this is commonly found in

A. ocimum and salvia

B. citrus

C. mustard

D. dianthus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

182. Sometimes the thalamus project in to the ovary nad the carpels remain attached on it this structure is called

A. carpophore

B. anthophore

C. thanlamophore

D. ynophore

Answer: A



View Text Solution

183. When the thalamus is prolonged into the gynoecium forming a central axis it is calledwhich can be found in

A. gynophore, cleome

B. gynophore , slence

C. carpophore , passiflora

D. carpopore , cariandrum

Answer: D



View Text Solution

184. Pistillode term is used to represen

A. underdevelop fertile pistil

B. undeveloped sterile pistil

C. pistil expanded leaf life

D. pistil possessing hairy outgrowth

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

185. These fruits are bistural constricted in between the seeds considered to be the modification of legumes and are independent or break up into single seeded parts

A. cremocarp

B. lomentum

C. gegma

D. carcerulus

Answer: B



View Text Solution

186. Few seeded shorted broadened and
lfattened siliqua fruits found in

A. brassica rapa

B. brassica comperitris

C. regma

D. carcerulus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

187. An achenial fruit in which the seed is attached to pericarp only at one point and

rest of the pericarp remains free from the seed occurs in

- A. tarxacum
- B. litchi chinensis
- C. mirabilis jalapa
- D. helianthus

Answer: C



View Text Solution

188. Husky exocarop of walnut (jugland =s regia) develops from the

- A. bracts and perianth
- B. perianth and thalamus
- C. bract and thanamus
- D. bract prianth and thalamus

Answer: D



View Text Solution

189. The fruits of *annona squamosa* (custard apple) develop from

A. multicarpellary syncarpous superior
gynoecium

B. monocarpellary syncarpous superior
gynoecium

C. multicarpellary apocarpous

D. multicarpellary syncarpous inferior
gynoecium

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

190. Both cremocarp and regma fruits break up into single seeded parts that are attached onto the carpophore these parts are called

A. mericarps

B. cocci

C. cocci in cremacoarp while mericap in
regma

D. mericarps in cremocarp while cocci in
regma

Answer: D



View Text Solution

191. Which one of the following character is related to mericarps ?

A. multi seeded parts which further do not
desce

B. multiseeded parts which further dehisce

C. single seeded parts which further

dehiscence

D.

Answer: C



View Text Solution

192. Fruits of which of the following sets develop from unicellular single ovuled superior ovary of polycarpellary gynoecium?

- A. achene and cypsela
- B. achene and caryopsis
- C. caryopsis and cypsela
- D. cypsela and nut

Answer: B



View Text Solution

193. Lomentum fruits are considered to be modified legumes but few lomentum fruits

internally resemble siliqua such a fruit is that
of

A. *rahanus sativus*

B. *mimosa pudica*

C. *arachis hypogea*

D. *tamarindus indica*

Answer: A



View Text Solution

194. Inflorescence of which one of the following
plants completely develop into composite fruits ?

A. spike , corymb , polyanthodium

B. umbel catkin spadix

C. spike female catkin polyanthodium

D. female catkin corymb spike

Answer: C



View Text Solution

195. Seed is a

- A. ripened ovary fertilised and ripened ovary
- B. fertilised and ripened ovary
- C. ferttilised and ripened ovule
- D. ripened ovule

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

196. 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 fertilisation in them
- C. endosperm is not formed in them
- D. endosperm gets used up by the developing embryo during seed development

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

197. The part of the fruit of nelumbo (lotus) that helps it float is its

- A. air filled cortical tissue
- B. spongy thalamus with air chamber
- C. fibrous and buoyant mesocarp
- D. impermeable coating and air cavities

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

198. Which one of the following is not the structure associated with parachute mechanism of dispersal

A. sticky seed

B. persistent hairy styles

C. pappus

D. balloon like appendages

Answer: A



199. Five carpels fused all along their length and at the base are instrumental in the autochorous dispersal of the seeds of

- A. squirting cucumber
- B. balsam
- C. maple
- D. indian elm

Answer: B





200. Squirting cucumber dehisces by the mechanism in which

A. cells surrounding the seed convert in to mucilaginous fluid

B. cells of middle layer of fruit wall radially elongate and become highly turgid

C. cells of viscid layer generate high hydrostatic pressure

D. ejaculators straighten out suddenly

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

201. Plant like ficus religiosa (peepal) and ficus benghalensis (banyan) often grow in cracks of wall / drain pipes because their seeds are brought there by

A. wind

B. birds

C. bats

D. ants

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

202. Out of three which layer of the fruit wall of balsam consist of radially elongated and highly turgid cells

A. middle layer

B. inner layer

C. outer layer

D. all of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

203. In majority of the dicotyledonous plant the direct elongation of the radicle leads to the formation of

- A. primary root which grows inside the soil
- B. lateral roots that are referred to as secondary roots
- C. root cap that covers the apex of root
- D. root hair that absorb water and minerals from the soil

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

204. Which of the following pair is not correct ?

A. carrot and turnip - modified tap root

B. sweet potato - prop root

C. maize and sugarcane - stilt root

D. rhizophora - pneumatophores

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

205. Which of the following statement is correct?

A. in vanda the velamen in roots helps in exchange of gases

B. radish is an example of napiform root

C. tuberous roots are found in ficus

D. fibrous roots are found in maize

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

206. Which of the following pair does not match?

A. ficus - prop root

B. stilt root - zea mays

C. buttress root - bombax

D. piper - storage root

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

207. Which of the following matches correctly

?

A. curcuma - maniform root

B. vitis - nodulose root

C. asparagus - fasciculated roots

D. ipomoea - annulated root

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

208. Identify the correctly matched pair

A. fasciculated root - dahlia

B. root vegetable - lornathus

C. sucking root - turnip

D. climbing root - misteltoe

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

209. Which of the following pair does not match?

A. epiphytic roots - vanda

B. velamen in roots - absorption of moisture from air

C. climbing roots - ficus

D. sucking roots - carrot

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

210. Find out the incorrect match pair

A. thuberous tap root - miratbilis jalapa

B. respiratory root - heriteria

C. roots for blancing - utricularia

D. clinging roots - pothos

Answer: C



View Text Solution

211. Which is the falsely matched pair

A. potato tuber - modified stem

B. ginger - vegetative propagation by bud

C. potato - vegetative propagation by tuber

D. corm - onion

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

212. Identify the correctly matched pair

A. offset - mint

B. stolon- pistia

C. runner - jasmine

D. sucker - chrysanthemum

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

213. Identify the correctly matched pair

A. turmeric - tuber

B. potato - rhizome

C. onion - tunicated bulb

D. helianthus tuberosus - imbricate bulb

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

214. Which one of the following does not match?

A. allium cepa - bulb

B. phylloclade - opuntia

C. cladode - asparagus

D. bulbils - euphorbia

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

215. Identify the correctly matched pair

A. modification of stem - corm of colocasia

B. cladode - opunita

C. thick and woody twiners - creepers

D. lianas - arctic region

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

216. Choose the incorrect matched pair from the following match pairs

A. discorea - bulbil

B. ruscus - phylloclade

C. centella asiatica -runner

D. narcissus - stem thorns

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

217. Which of the stipule type does not match with the example of plant

A. foliaceous - sweet pea

B. free lateral hibiscus

C. interpetilar - morinda

D. andate - zizyphus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

218. Which of the following matched pair correctly depicts a stipule type and its example

A. spinous - similax

B. tendrillar - acacia

C. ochraceate - polygonum

D. adnate - pisum

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

219. Choose incorrect match pair from given pairs

A. anthocephalus - inter petiolar stipules

B. lathyrus - foliaceous stipluses

C. polygonum - ochraceate stiplues

D. acacia - tendrillar stipules

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

220. Identify the correctly matched pair of leaf

A. paripinnate - cassia

B. decompound - rose

C. tripinnate - acacia

D. imparipinnate - oriander

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

221. Match the correctly matched pair of palmate

A. multifoliate - cleome

B. bifoliate - oxalis

C. quadrifoliate - bombax

D. unifoliate - marsilea

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

222. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of palmate compound leaf type

A. trifoliate - wood apple

B. multifoliate - silk cotton tree

C. bifoliate - cleome

D. quadrifoliate - marsilea

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

223. Match the correctly matched pair of palmate compound leaf type

A. whorled - tobacco

B. opposite decussate - syzgium

C. spiral - sunflower

D. opposoite superposed - oleander

Answer: C



View Text Solution

224. Match the parts of leaf modified into tendrils with the examples of plant

A. stipule - smilax

B. petiole - clematis

C. leaf tip = trapaeum

D. upper leaflet - gloriosa

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

225. Identify the incorrectly matched pair relating to the part of leaf modified into spine with the example of the plant

A. margin of lamina - argemone

B. apex of lamina - acacia

C. stipules modified into tendril - lathyrus

D. margin and apex of lamina - aloe

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

226. Which of the following matches correctly ?

A. largest leaves - *Musa paradisiaca*

B. free lateral stipules - rose

C. stipules modified into tendrils - clematis

D. parallel venation - peepal

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

227. Identify the correctly matched pair ?

- A. unifoliate compound leaf - citrus
- B. opposite phyllotaxy - hibiscus
- C. palmate convergent venation - musa
- D. palmate leaf - mustard

Answer: A



View Text Solution

228. Find out the incorrect match pair

A. synandrous stamen - cucurbita maxima

B. tetradynamous stamens - mustard

C. irregular dehiscence - citrus

D. gynanadrous stamens - calotropis

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

229. Find out the correct match pair

A. cypsela - sonchus

B. samara - tapa

C. achene - triticum

D. caryopsis - cosmos

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

230. Which one is the correct match for edible parts ?

A. *cocos nucifera* - mesocarp

B. *pyrus malus* - mesocarp

C. litchi - aril

D. mango - mesocarp

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

231. Edible part of apple and pear is

A. epicarp

B. meesocarp

C. endocarp

D. thalamus

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

232. Which one is the incorrect match for edible parts ?

- A. guava - mesocarp
- B. banana - pericarp
- C. lemon - placental hairs
- D. pomegranate - juicy testa

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

233. Consider the following statement regarding seed germination and identify correct statement

A. ricinus helianthus and brassica show epigeal germination

B. allium and rice exhibit vivipary germination

C. in hypogeal germination hypocotyl elongates where in epigeal germination epicotyl elongates rapidly

D. cotyledon in epigeal germination are non green whereas in hypogeal germination they are green and photosynthetic

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

234. Identify the correct statement

A. pear is a polycarpic plant

B. monocarpic plants are always perennials

C. biennials flower only once during their
life time

D. roots differ form stem in having nodes
and internodes and apical meristem

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

235. Identify the incorrect statement

- A. in maize fibrous roots develop from lower nodes
- B. stilt roots do not store food material
- C. pneumatophores are characteristic of rhizophora
- D. hydrophytes contain pneumatophores

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

236. Which one of the following sets represents the example of sucking roots ?

A. bryophyllum begonia laranthus

B. dahilia

C. aspargus pandanus

D. cuscuta loranthus bryophyllum

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

237. The feature that distinguishes a stem from a root is

A. ascending part of axis bearing branches

leaves flower and fruit s

B. develops from plumule of the embryo of

a germination seed

C. bears nodes and internodes

D. all of the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

238. Identify the false statement

A. stem bear leaves

B. water and mineral conduction occurs
through stem

C. asparagus contains 1 or 2 internodal
branches

D. axillary buds exogenously grow from
axillary leaves

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

239. Parts of two plant were observed structure A develops from underground part of the stem grows obliquely becomes aerial and produce roots on its lower surface structure B develop aerially and produces roots when comes in contact with soil

A. runner and sucker

B. offset and runner

C. bulb and stolon

D. stolon and sucker

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

240. Which of the following statement is true ?

A. in onion the underground swollen

portion is rhizome

B. in colocasia vegetative reproduction

takes place via corm

C. mint is a sucker

D. in antigonon offset are the structures

for vegetative propagation

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

241. Identify the incorrect statement

A. lateral buds of stem give rise to flower

B. parwal has reproductive roots

C. the spongy tissue of epiphytic root is called velamen

D. floating roots of cuscuta contain chlorophyll

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

242. A stem is an ascending aerial negatively geotropic part of a plant. Identify which of following statement is correct regarding stem and its modification

A. stolon grow above the surface of soil

B. offsets are several internode long and bear a tap root

C. bulbils are organs of vegetative reproduction

D. phylloclade of opuntia is cylindrical
while that of casuarina is flattened

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

243. Which of the following is not correct?

A. when veinlets form a network the
venation is termed as reticulate

B. when the veins run parallel to each other within a lamina the venation is termed as parallel

C. parallel venation is characteristic of dicots

D. reticulate venation is a characteristic of dicots

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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

A. the presence of terminal buds in compound leaf

B. the absence of veins in the leaflets

C. the presence of buds in the axils of leaflets

D. the presence of buds in the axil of leaves

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

245. Among the following plants how many show bipinnately compound leaves ?

A. 5

B. 3

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: B



View Text Solution

246. Identify the false statement

A. phyloclades are photosynthetic in

function

B. pitcher of nepenthes is a modification of

stem

C. bulb of garlic and onion have greatly reduced stem

D. cladode is found in asparagus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

247. Identify the correct statement

A. largest leaves are found in Victoria amazonica

B. free lateral stipules are found in rice

C. in *Pisum sativum* the stipules are modified into tendrils

D. rose leaves have ochreate type of stipules

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

248. Which of the following is a wrong statement ?

A. rose has adnate stipule

B. in ficus stipules are modified into scale buds

C. solanum has ochraceate stipules

D. in lily the axillary bud is modified into tendril

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

249. Which of the following statement is correct ?

A. ocimum shows inflorescence which is initially a dichasial cyme but soon change into monochsial helicoid type

B. ligustrum shows a mixed panicle in which flowers rare boren acropetally

C. in a hypathodium male flower ar ebonre at the basal side while female flower at

the ositule side

D. coenanthuim is a sacuer shaperd

hyapatnthodium

Answer: D



View Text Solution

250. The character of a nut fruit of anacardium occidentale is

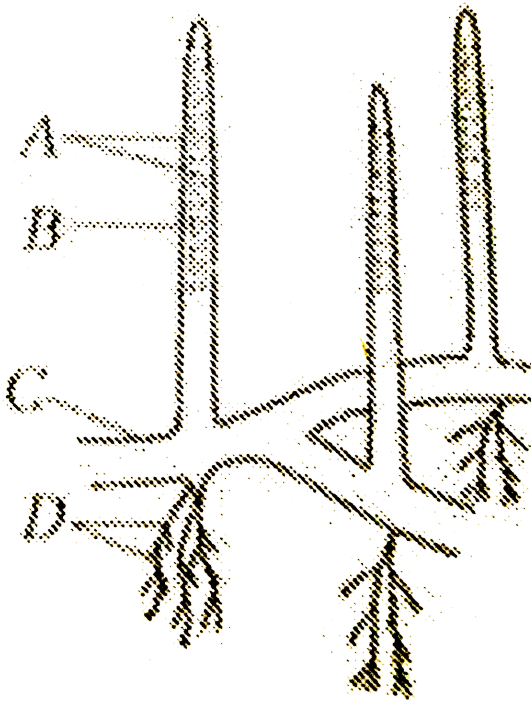
- A. husky exocarp woody pericarp and single seed possessing edible cotyledons
- B. husky exocarp woody pericarp and two seeds each possessing single large edible cotyledon
- C. hard brittle and somewhat spiny pericarp enclosing a non edible seed
- D. hard pericarp enclosing edible seed with two large cotyledons

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

251. The given figure represents a specific kind of roots modification found in mangroves



A. A. pneumatophores B. lenticels

C. absorbing pneumatophore D. pores

B. A. Pores B. Vertical roots C.

Photosynthetic root D. Clinging root

C. A. Stomata B. Stem C. Assimilatory root

D. Tap root

D. A. Pneumatophores B. Pneumatophores

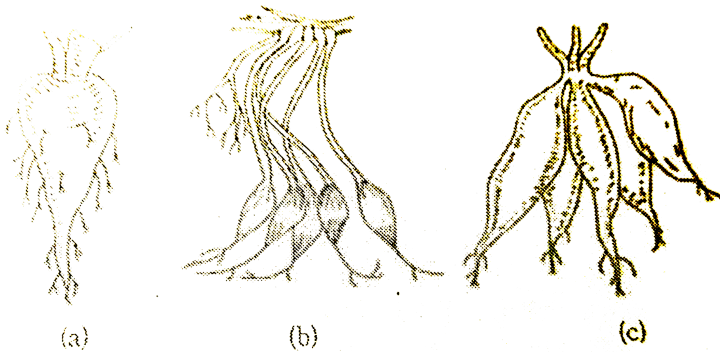
C. Horizontal root D. Absorbent root

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

252. Identify the type of root given in figure from the given option



A. A- fusform radish ,B- napiform turnmerc,

C- tuberous sweet patato

B. A- conical turnips B nodulated sweet

potato C- tuberous curcuma amada

C. A- conical carrot B - nodulose turmeric C

- fasciulated Dahlia

D. A- napiform carrot B nodulate tamarind

C- tuberous turmeric

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

253. Study the given figure that depicts a stem modification and identify the misstatement

links A,B C and D by selecting the correct option

A. internode sucker tap root green leaf

B. node runner fibrous adventitious scale
leaf

C. spiners runner tap root green leaf

D. node stolen adventitious roots
internode

Answer: B



View Text Solution

254. Identify the modification of stem given below

A. Phylloclade of *Muehlenbeckia*

B. phyllocalade of *Opuntia*

C. cladode of *Asparagus racemosus*

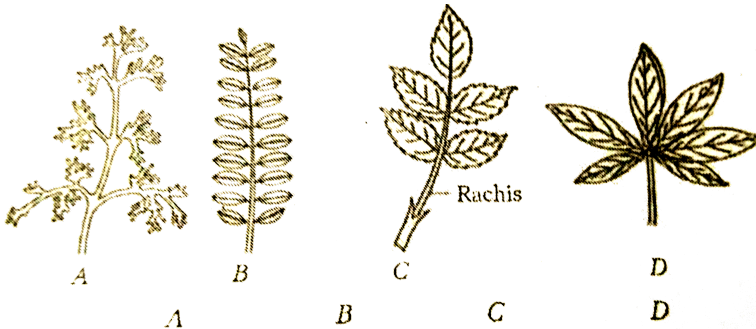
D. phylloclade of *Fucus*

Answer: A



View Text Solution

255. Study the figure given below and choose the option that represents correct example of each phyllotaxy



A. daucus carota tamarindus rosa indica

bombax

B. acacia carianthrum sativum citrus

moringa

C. albizia rosa indica murraya mimosa

pudica

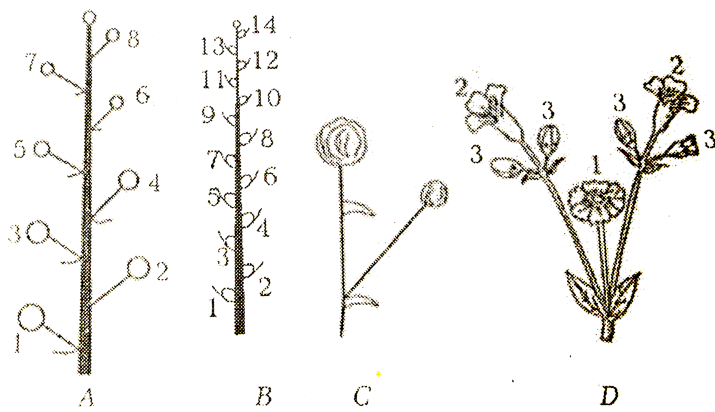
D. prinsepia balanites cassia kikar

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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



A. A spike B raceme C dichasial cyme D
monochoasial cyme

B. A raceme B spike C monochoasial cyme D
dichasial cyme

C. A dichasial cyme B monochoasial cyme C
raceme D spike

D. A spike B dichasial cyme C monochasial

cyme D-raceme

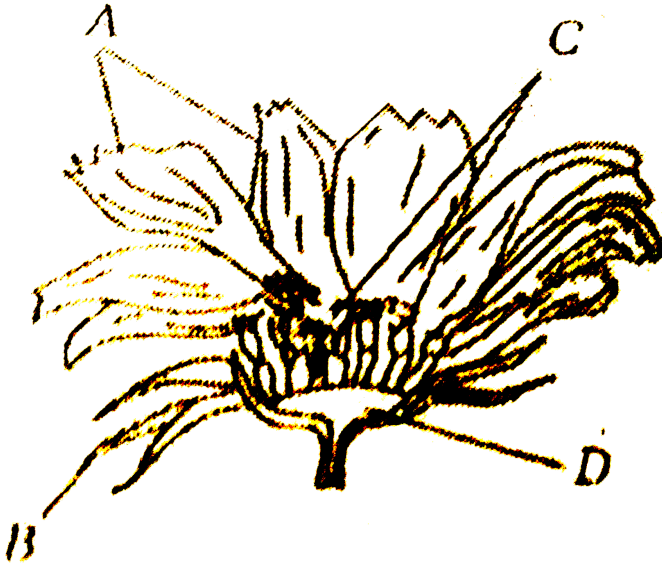
Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

257. The following figure shows the LS of inflorescence of *Helianthus annuus* flower .Find

out the correct sequence of labelling



A. A disc florets B receptacle C ray florets D

involucre

B. A ray florets B involucre C disc florets D

receptacle

C. A disc florets B involucre C receptacale D-
ray florets

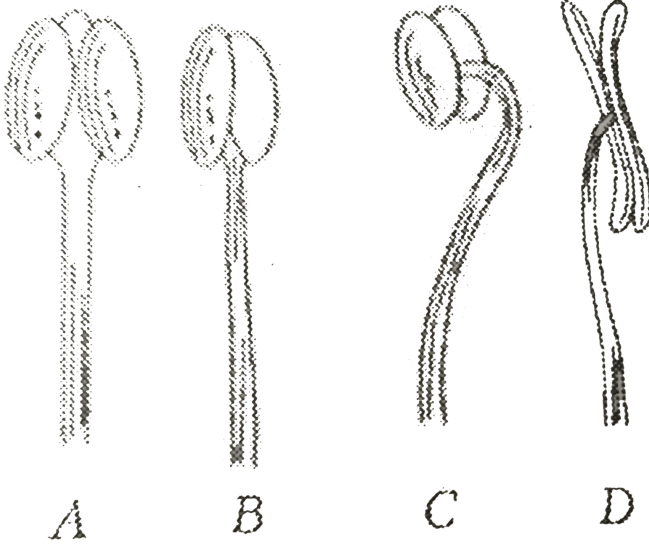
D. A ray flets B disc florrts C recetacle D
involucre

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

258. Identify the fixation of filament in the following diagram of statemens



A. A adnate B basifixed C dorsifixed D versatile

B. A basifixed B dorsifixed C versatile D basiflex

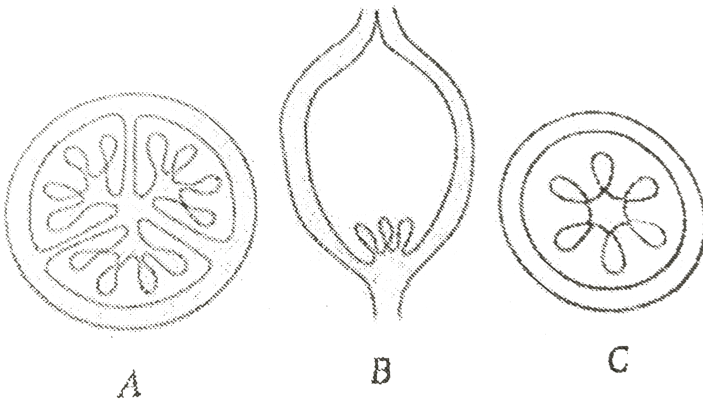
C. A basifixed B versatile C dorsifixed D adnate

D. None of the above

Answer: A

 **Watch Video Solution**

259. Identify the placentation from the given diagram and give one example of each



A. A marginal pea B - parietal Argemone , C-

Basal wheat

B. A axile citrus B basal wheat C free central

silence

C. A basal sunflower B superficial Nymphaea C

free central stellaria

D. A parietal radish B basal maize C

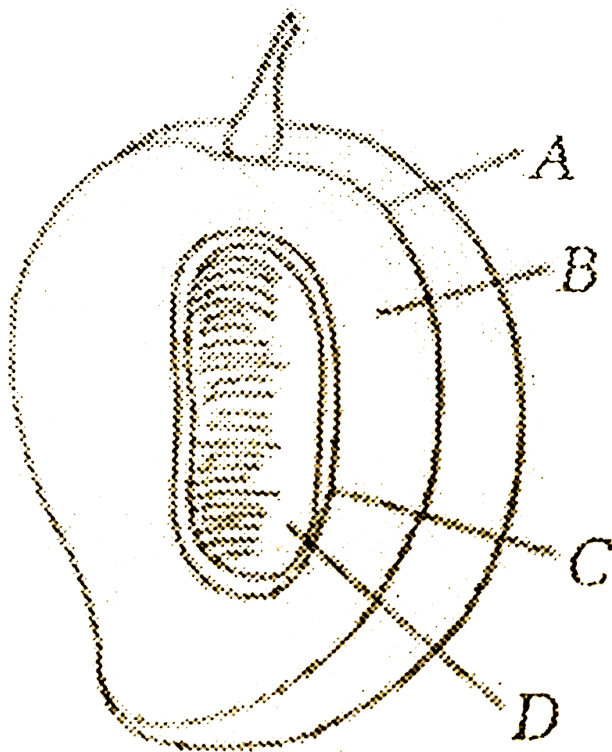
superficial nymphaea

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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



A. A Epicarp B seed C measocarp D
endocarp

B. A epicarp B mesocarp C endocarp D seed

C. A Epicarp B seed C endocarp D mesocarp

D. A seed B endocarp C mesaocarp D
epicarp

Answer: B

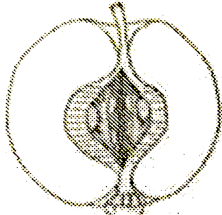


Watch Video Solution

261. The figures of some fruites are given below wirte the type of fruit and name for each fruit



A



B



C

A. A sorosis B regama C siliqua

B. A nut B pome C regama

C. A syconus B pome C silicula

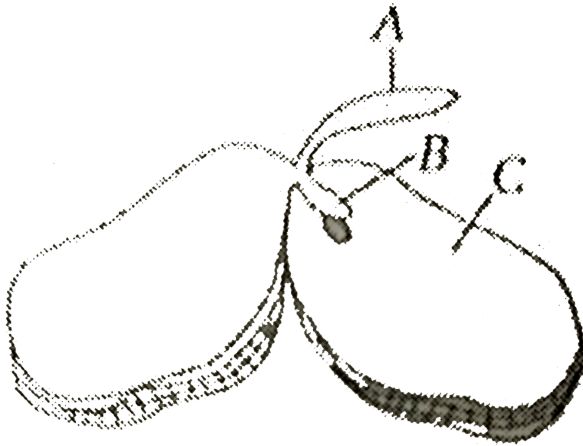
D. A smamara B pome C syconus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

262. Find out the correct sequence of labelling



A. A plumule B radicle C cotyledon

B. Acotyledon B plumule C radicle

C. A radicle B plumule C cotyledon

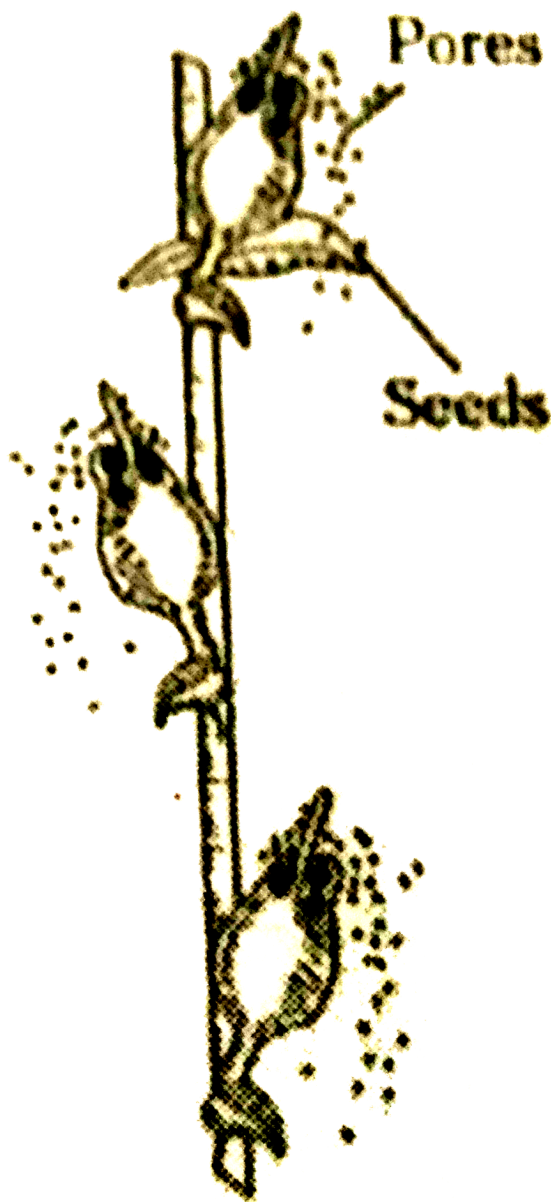
D. A plumule B cotyledon C radicle

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

263. Name the mechanism of seed dispersal shown in the given figure



A. censer mechanism of seed dispersal in
papaver somniferum

B. censer mechanism of seed dispersal in
antirrhinum

C. parachute mechanism of seed dispersal in
taraxacum

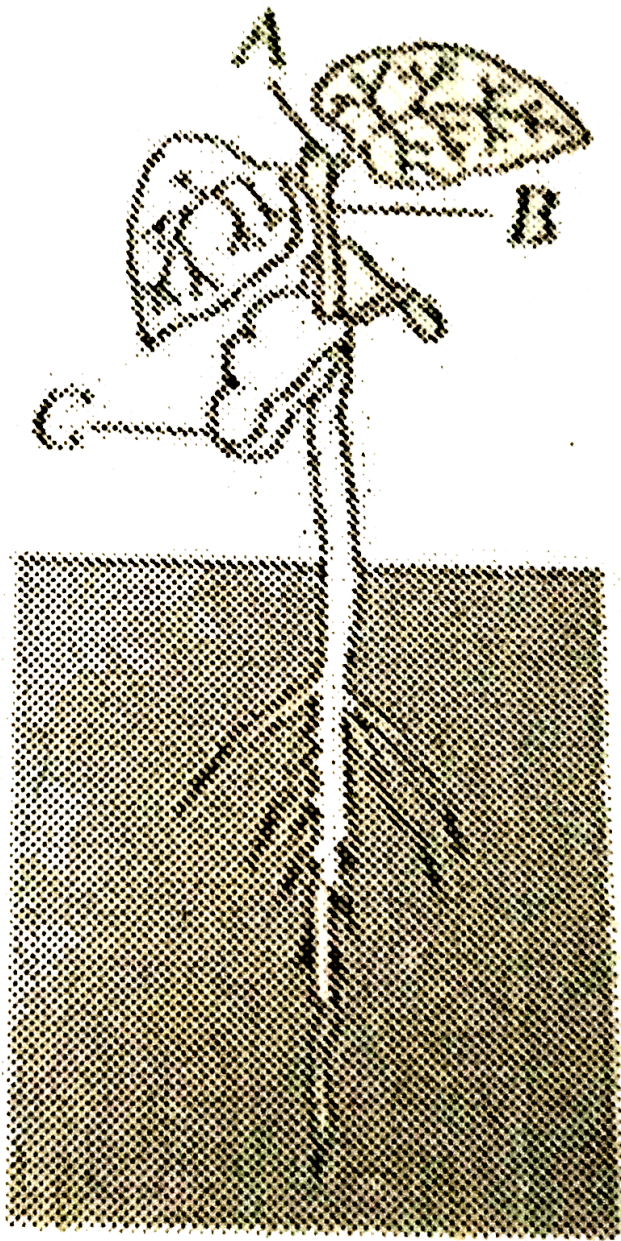
D. parachute mechanism of seed dispersal in
narvalla

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

264. Identify the structures indicated in the drawing of a seedling from the given below



A. A epicotyl B hypocotyl C cotyledon

B. A hypocoty B epicotyl C cotyledon

C. A shoot B epicoty C hypocoty

D. A shoot B epiclotyl C cotyledon

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

265. Which of the following alternatives represents correct floral formula for the

diagram given



- (a) Br. % ♀ $K_{(5)} \overset{\curvearrowright}{C_{(4)}} \overset{\curvearrowright}{A_{(1)}} \overline{G_{\infty}}$
 (b) Br. % ♀ $K_5 \overset{\curvearrowright}{C_{(4)}} \underline{A_1} \overline{G_{\infty}}$
 (c) Br. \oplus ♀ $K_{(5)} \overset{\curvearrowright}{C_{(5)}} \overset{\curvearrowright}{A_{\infty}} \overline{G_{\infty}}$
 (d) E Br. \oplus ♀ $K_5 C_5 A_{10} \underline{G_1}$

A. (a) Br. % ♀ $K_{(5)} \overset{\curvearrowright}{C_{(4)}} \overset{\curvearrowright}{A_{(1)}} \overline{G_{\infty}}$

B. (b) Br. % ♀ $K_5 \overset{\curvearrowright}{C_{(4)}} \underline{A_1} \overline{G_{\infty}}$

C. (c) Br. \oplus ♀ $K_{(5)} \overset{\curvearrowright}{C_{(5)}} \overset{\curvearrowright}{A_{\infty}} \overline{G_{\infty}}$

D. (d) E Br. \oplus ♀ $K_5 C_5 A_{10} \underline{G_1}$

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

266. Which of the following statement is incorrect

A. siliqua and silicual resemble each other

but silqua is shorter wider and flat

B. pod develops form monocarpellary ovary

while capsule develops form

polycarpellary ovary

C. legumes are characteristic fruits of
family Leguminosae

D. follicle and legumes both show
dehiscence only by one suture

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

267. Find the group of fruits develop from multilocular surperior ovary

A. hesperidum amphiearea

B. drupe balasua

C. aschene caryopsis

D. nut cremocarp

Answer: A



View Text Solution

268. Two dry fruits X and Y are observed X developed from monocarpellary ovary and Y developed from bicarpellary ovary A is the characteristic fruit of leguminosae family whereas Y is the characteristic fruit of brassicaceae family X and Y are

A. legume capsule

B. legume siliqua

C. capsule follicle

D. capsule siliqua

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

269. How many of the following are modification of leaves

Rhizome, tendrils, phyllode, pitcher, bladder, corm, cladode,

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

D. 7

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

270. Which of the statement is incorrect regarding cyathium ?

A. female flower is large achlamydeous

B. female flower is apocarpous

C. male flower is pedicellate achlamydeous

D. it is found in euphorbiaceae

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

271. Select the correct statement

A. in valvate aestivation all petals overlaps

each other

B. in quincuncial aestivation two petals are

completely external

C. in twisted aestivation petals are close to each other

D. in vexillary aestivation petals overlap each other

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

272. How many of the following are the types of dry fruits

Nut, Cypsela, Silicula, **Capsule**, Regma, Lomentum,
Drupe, Pome, **Berries**, Sorosis

A. 4

B. 3

C. 6

D. 2

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

273. Which of the following feature related to the stameens

Basifixed, Synandrous, Valvate, Plumose, Bifid, Extrorse, Axile, Marginal, Discoid, Diadelphous, Epipetalous

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 6
- D. 4

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

274. The common feature of marginal and basal placetation is

- A. multiocular with many ovule
- B. unilocular ovary bears a single ovule
- C. placenta arise on inner surface as well as septa
- D. syncarpous ovary

Answer: B





Watch Video Solution

Chapter Exercises B Medical Entrance Special Format Questions

1. The stem tendrils are modified extra axillary
branches in

I Cucurbita

II Opuntia

III Luffa

IV Nerium

Choose the correct option

A. only I

B. I and III

C. III and IV

D. I , II and III

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

2. Tap root system

I is always underground

II is produced by the radicle fo the embryo

III consists of a single primary root

IV consist of roots forming a cluster

Choose the correct option

A. I,II and III

B. I and III

C. I and III

D. only IV

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

3. Respiratory roots

I are assimilatory roots which develop in plants growing in diverse habitats

II help in the exchange of gases with the help of pneumatophores or lenticels

III do not possess any definite organ for the exchange of gases

IV develop in plants growing in mangroves or swamp near sea shores

Choose the correct option

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. II, III and IV

D. only I

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

4. The main function of stem are that

I it bears and supports foliage, flowers and fruits

II it stores food in its aerenchyma cells

III It adds new cells tissues and organs every year to keep continuing the functioning of the plant for long periods of time

IV Leaf like flattened modified stems are called the thallus

Choose the correct option

A. I and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. only IV

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

5. Leaf like structure formed by the stem modification is called phylloclade which

I is flat & succulent

II can bear leaves, branches & flowers etc

III an axillary bud present in the axil of a phyllode

IV usually does not store water and food

Choose the correct option

A. only I

B. only IV

C. II and III

D. I and II

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

6. The compound umbel type of inflorescence is found in

I *Coriandrum sativum*

II *Delonix*

III Helianthus annuus

IV Daucus carota

Choose the correct option

A. I and IV

B. only I

C. only III

D. I, II and III

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

7. Spadix is a type of inflorescence Read the following statement regarding spadix

I spadix is a spike with fleshy axis

II slix and morus possess spadix

III spadix has both male and female flowers

IV spadix possess bright coloured bracts

Choose the correct option

A. II and IV

B. II and III

C. only I

D. I III and IV

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

8. Valvate type of aestivation of calyx is found in

I solanum

II iberis amara

III mustard

IV dianthus

Choose the correct option

A. I and III

B. II and III

C. III and IV

D. only IV

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

9. Flowers of which of the following plant sets are zygomorphic ?

I adhotoda and pea

larkspur an ocimum

III mustard and onion

IV brinjal and canna

Chosse the correct option

A. only II

B. I and II

C. III and IV

D. all of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

10. Which of the following is / are correct ?

I in dry fruits the pericarp is dry and is not differentiated into epicarp mesocarp and endocarp

II in succulent fruits the pericarp is fleshy and is differentiated into epicarp mesocarp and endocarp

III capsular fruits are those simple dry multi seeded after ripening and seeds are exposed

IV achenial fruits are multiseeded dehiscent in which pericarp ruptures and seeds remain

inside

Choose the correct option

A. only IV

B. I II and III

C. All the these

D. none of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

11. In which of the following fruits the edible parts are endosperm and embryo

I *Oryza sativa*

II *Triticum aestivum*

III *Litchi chinesis*

IV *Lycopersicum esculentum*

Choose the correct option

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. only IV

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

12. Achenial fruits are simple dry single seeded indehiscent fruits which do not dehisce after ripening and seeds remain inside the pericarp they may be

I Caryopsis

II Siliqua

III nut

capsule

choose the correct option

A. I and II

B. II and IV

C. only III

D. I and III

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

13. Read the given below statements

I Amphisarca is a multilocular many seeded berry

II Calyx is persistent in balausta fruits

III In pomegranate testa is fleshy

IV Ficus has sorosis type of fruit

Choose the correct option

A. I III and IV

B. I and IV

C. II and III

D. none of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

14. The plants in which only the pericarp and placenta of fruit are edible

vitis vinifera

lycopersicon esculentum

juglans regia

mangifera indica

Choose the correct option

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. only III

D. only IV

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

15. The examples of dictyledonous seeds are

cicer

II brassica

III lycopersicon

IV triticum

Choose the correct option

A. only II

B. II and III

C. only III

D. I II and III

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

16. Causes of seed dormancy are

I impermeability of seed coats

II immature embryos

III viable seeds

IV maturity of embryos

Choose the correct option

A. I and II

B. II and IV

C. I II and IV

D. all the these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

17. Natural breaking of seed dormancy occurs through

I leaching of inhibitors and salts

II attainment of maturity during dormant period by immature embryo

III formation of growth hormones

IV rupturing of seed coat by chilling, chopping,

machine threshing

Choose the correct option

A. I,II and III

B. I and III

C. only III

D. only IV

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

18. Anemochory or wind dispersal of seeds is found in

I Acer

II Calotropis

III Xanthium

IV Medicago

Choose the correct option

A. II and IV

B. I and III

C. only II

D. only IV

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

19. Read the given statements

I fruits such as clematis have hard hair and spines for hydrochory

II pappus of taraxacum helps in wind dispersal

III ejaculator mechanism of self dispersal is shown by cucumber

IV myrmecochory is dispersal of fruits or seed
by ant

Choose the incorrect statements

A. only I

B. I and II

C. only IV

D. I, II III and IV

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

20. Consider the given statement regarding roots and choose the option having most correct statement

I epiphytic roots are hygroscopic

II climbing roots of *Ficus pumila* secrete a gummy substance to stick to the support

III roots are positively geotropic negatively phototropic and negatively hydrotropic

IV cells of zone of elongation in a root lose their power to divide

Choose the correct option

A. I II and III

B. only II

C. I II and IV

D. only III

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

21. Identify the correct order

1. Mineral absorption zone. 2. Meristematic zone. 3. Maturation zone. 4. Water absorption zone.

A. II III IV and I

B. IV III II and I

C. II IV I and III

D. I, II ,IV and III

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

22. Read the statement given below

I excurrent is stem showing jointed appearance

II sucker is an underground modification of stem

III corm is a condensed form of rhizome growing more or less in vertical direction

IV ipomoea is a modified stem performing food storage.

Segregate these statement as true T or false F by choosing the correct alternative

A. F F T F

B. T F T T

C. F F F F

D. T F T F

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

23. Consider the statement given below and choose the option reversing all correct statements

I The veins provide rigidity to the leaf lamina

II Leaf bears a bud in its axil

III in polygonum leaf base may become swollen

and is called pulvinus

IV leaf takes its origin from root apical meristem

Choose the correct option

A. only I

B. II III and IV

C. I II and III

D. all of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

24. Read the statement(s) given below and identify the incorrect statement (s)

I in cymose inflorescence main axis terminates in to a flower

II in racemose inflorescence main axis does not terminate in to a flower

III in racemose inflorescence flower are borne basipetally

IV in cymose inflorescence flowers are borne acropetally

Choose the correct option

A. only IV

B. III and IV

C. only III

D. none of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

25. A flower represents the reproductive unit of a plant. Read the following statement regarding flowers and select the option with

correct statement

I A zygomorphic flower is radially symmetrical

II china rose cotton cucurbita morus alba are examples of unisexual flowers

III epicalyx is structure found in flowers lacking calyx

IV poppy is a dimerous flower

choose the correct option

A. only III

B. only IV

C. only I

D. I and II

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

26. The following statements given below are in context of simple fruits read the statement

I pericarp is fleshy in dry fruits

II Aggregate fruits formed from whole inflorescence

III Succulent fruits are either single seed or

multi seeded

IV simple fruits develops from apocarpous ovary

Choose the correct option

A. I, II, III and IV

B. only III

C. II and III

D. none of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

27. Read the following statement regarding fruit or seed dispersal that depicts all correct statement

I Winged appendages are a common adaptation for anemochory

II fruits of family asteraceae possess persistent calyx modified in to pappus for anemochory

III Sticky glands is an adaptation for anemochory

IV ornithochorous dispersal occurs with the

help of ants

Choose the correct option

A. I and II

B. III and IV

C. I and III

D. All of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

28. Read the following statement with respect to economic importance of various angiospermic families

I family liliaceae is a source of new zealand hemp

II a member of family solanaceae is a great source of painkillers

III fumigatory product nicotine is extracted from a member of family fabaceae

IV candytuft and wall flower belongs to family malvaceae and are widely used as ornamental

plants

Choose the correct option

A. III and IV

B. only III

C. I and III

D. none of these

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

29. Match the following columns

Column I	Column II
A. Sporophylls	1. rudimentary leaf
B. Prophylls	2. perform specialised functions
C. Cataphylls	3. dry papery leaves
D. Cotyledons	4. leaf bears sporangia
E. Scale leaves	5. embryonic leaf

A. 1 3 2 4 2

B. 4 1 2 5 3

C. 4 2 1 3 1

D. 3 4 2 1 4

Answer: B



30. Match the following columns

Column I	Column II
A. <i>Cassia</i>	1. Actinomorphic
B. Mustard	2. Incomplete
C. <i>Luffa</i>	3. Imbricate
D. Pea	4. Keel
E. <i>Canna</i>	5. Asymmetric

A. 5 3 2 1 4

B. 1 2 4 3 5

C. 3 1 2 4 5

D. 4 2 5 1 3

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

31. Match the following columns

Column I	Column II
A. <i>Cuscuta</i>	1. Floating root
B. <i>Ipomoea batata</i>	2. Photosynthetic root
C. <i>Trapa</i>	3. Storage root
D. Orchid	4. Sucking root
E. <i>Jussiaea</i>	5. Epiphytic root

A. 1 3 5 4 2

B. 2 4 3 1 5

C. 4 3 2 5 1

D. 5 3 4 1 2

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

32. Match the following columns

Column I	Column II
A. Entire leaf modified into tendril	1. <i>Tropaeolum</i>
B. Petioles modified into tendril	2. <i>Lathyrus</i>
C. Tip of rachis modified into tendril	3. <i>Clematis</i>
D. Rachis modified into tendril	4. <i>Leve cularis</i>

A. 3 1 2 4

B. 2 1 4 3

C. 4 2 1 3

D. 1 2 4 3

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

33. Match the following columns

Column I	Column II
A. Basal placentation	1. <i>Ricinus</i>
B. Multicarpellary ovary	2. <i>Cucurbita</i>
C. Synandrous stamens	3. <i>Ranunculus</i>
D. Polyadelphous	4. <i>Citrus</i>

A. 3 1 2 4

B. 1 2 3 4

C. 3 4 2 1

D. 2 4 3 1

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

34. Match the following columns

Column I	Column II
A. Regma	1. <i>Solanum melongana</i>
B. Berries	2. Castor
C. Compound samara	3. <i>Aegle</i>
D. Amphisarca	4. <i>Holoptelea indica</i>

A. 2 3 4 1

B. 4 1 2 3

C. 2 1 4 3

D. 1 3 2 4

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

35. Assertion the banyan trees are able to extend over large areas

Reason Banyan trees have prop roots

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but

Reason is not a correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Reason is true but Assertion is false

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

36. Assertion: Caryopsis fruits differ from typical achenes with respect to the fusion of pericarp with the seed coat (testa)

Reason: Caryopsis fruits commonly occur in the members of family Poaceae

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false
- D. Reason is true but Assertion is false

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

37. Assertion true fruits develop from ovary

Reason in true fruit seeds also develop from
from the ovary

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but

Reason is not a correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Reason is true but Assertion is false

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

38. Assertion: It is possible to identify nodes on a stem

Reason: Leaves arise from the nodes of a stem

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Reason is true but Assertion is false

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

39. Assertion. Ginger has a prostrate-growing rhizome.

Reason. Shoot growth is not affected by gravity

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but

Reason is not a correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Reason is true but Assertion is false

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

40. Assertion The number of follicles in the endosperm is many in Calotropis

Reason The growth of ginger rhizome is not affected by gravity

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Reason is true but Assertion is false

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

41. Assertion Kidney shaped fruit of cashewnut develops from multi-carpellary ovary

Reason The edible seed with tow large cotyledons is enclosed by a hard pericarp in the fruit of cahewnut

A. Both Assertion and Reason are ture and

Reason is correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Reason is true but Assertion is false

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

42. Assertion cremocarp fruits possess persistent stylopodium or stylopod

reason Fruits of ricinus ocimum are the examples of cremocarp

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

Reason is correct explanation of

Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but

Reason is not a correct explanation of

Assertion

C. Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. Reason is true but Assertion is false

Answer: C



View Text Solution

**Chapter Exercises C Medical Entrances Gallery
Collection Of Questions Asked In Neet Various
Medical Entrance Exams**

1. Many plants among Indigofera, Sesbania,
Salvia, Allium, Aloe, mustard,

groundnut, radish, gram and turnip have
stamens with different numbers in their flowers

A. three

B. four

C. five

D. six

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

2. Radial symmetry is found in the flowers of

A. brassica

B. trifolium

C. pisum sativum

D. cussia

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

3. Free-central placentation is found in

A. dianthus

B. argemone

C. brassica

D. citrus

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

4. The term polyadelphous is related to

A. gynoecium

B. androecium

C. corolla

D. calyx

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

5. Tricarpellary syncarpous gynoecium is found in flowers of

A. solanceae

B. fabaceae

C. poaceae

D. liliceae

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

6. The coconut water from tender coconut represents

A. fleshy mesocarp

B. free nuclear endosperm

C. endocarp

D. free nuclear proembryo

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

7. Which of the following is not a stem modification

A. thorns of citrus

B. tendrils of cucumber

C. flattened structures of opuntia

D. pitcher of nepenthes

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

8. Stems modified into flat green organs performing the functions of leaves are known as

A. phyllodes

B. phylloclades

C. scales

D. cladodes

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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

A. pappus

B. vexillum

C. corona

D. carina

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

10. Identify the plant with multilocular ovary

A. cucumber

B. cashew

C. china rose

D. chilli

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

11. Identify the correct combination

A. carrot - tuberous root - head

inflorescence

B. onion - bulb - corymb

C. colocasia - rhizome - spadix

D. Bougainvillea - thorns - cymule

Answer: B



View Text Solution

12. The chief edible part in A groundnut B jack fruit C apple and D mango fruits are

A. Endosperm Inflorescence Mesocarp

Endocarp

B. Cotyledons Succulent perianth

C. Fleshy thalamus

D. Mesocarp

Answer: B



View Text Solution

13. Identify the correct combination

A. Neem the absence of buds in the axils of
leaflets pinnately compound leaf

B. sunflower opposite phyllotaxy inferior
ovary

C. carrot flowers brought to same height
due to varied lengths of pedicels
involucre of bracts

D. pistia discoid stem lateral branched with
many internodes

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

14. Assertion (A) : Subaerial modifications
participate in vegetative reproduction

Reason (R) : They store food and water

A. A and R are true and R is not correct explanation of A

B. A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

15. Identify the correct combination

- A. *Datura solanaceae* epipetalous stamens
- B. *Allium salnaceae* didynaous stamens
- C. *petunia solanaceae* didynamous stamens
- D. *Crotalrie fabeaceae* didelphous stamens

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

16. An example of axille placetation is

A. marigold

B. dianthus

C. lemon

D. argemone

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

17. Monadelphous condition of stamens is found in

A. pea

B. china rose

C. citrus

D. none of these

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

18. Perigynous flowers are found in

A. guava

B. cucumber

C. china rose

D. rose

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

19. Keel is the characteristic feature of flower of

A. tulip

B. indigofera

C. aloe

D. tomato

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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

A. five

B. six

C. three

D. foieur

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

21. Flower are unisexual in

A. pea

B. cucumber

C. china rose

D. onion

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

22. Roots play insignificant role in absorption of water in

A. sunflowr

B. pistia

C. pea

D. wheat

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

23. The edible part of litchi fruit is

A. mesocarp

B. aril

C. fleshy thalamus

D. cotyledons

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

24. the inflorescence in coconut plant is

A. compound spadix

B. hypanthodium

C. cyathium

D. verticillaster

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

25. Leaves become modified into spines in :-

A. opuntia

B. pea

C. onion

D. silk cotton

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

26. Match the following columns

Column I	Column II
A. Pneumatophores	1. Axillary buds
B. Tendrils in pea	2. Roots
C. Thorns in <i>Citrus</i>	3. Leaves

A. 2 1 3

B. 3 2 1

C. 3 1 2

D. 2 3 1

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

27. In one plant, underground stems are modified to store food and in another plant,

the stem tendrils develop from axillary buds to help plant climb. They are

- A. ginger cucumber
- B. carrot jasmine
- C. sweet potato bougainvillea
- D. opunita eichhornia

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

28. Consider the following statements :

(a) In leguminous plants, leaf base becomes swollen, called pulvinus

(b) The fleshy leaves of Onion and Garlic store food

(c) The buds in Australian acacia become green and synthesise food

(d) In Alstonia, leaves show alternate phyllotaxy.

Of the above statements

A. II and IV

B. I and III

C. I and II

D. I and IV

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

29. Leaf tendrils are found in

A. peas

B. cucumber

C. grapevine

D. all of these

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

30. Floral formula of family fabaceae is

A. $(\bar{a}) + K_{(5)} C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} \underline{G}_1$

B. $(b) \% \bar{a} K_{(5)} C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} \underline{G}_1$

C. $(c) \% \bar{a} K_{(5)} C_{1+(2)+2} A_{(9)+1} \underline{G}_1$

D. (d) % ♂ K₅ C₁₊₂₊₍₂₎ A₍₉₎₊₁ G₁

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

31. Multicostate divergent reticulate venation is seen inleaf

A. ziziphus

B. bamboo

C. castor

D. mango

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

32. Pattern of arrangement of leaves on stem
is known as

A. heterophylly

B. phyllode

C. phyllotaxy

D. phylloclade

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

33. The type of placentation seen in argemone and primrose are respectively

A. axile and free central

B. parietal and free central

C. parietal and basal

D. marginal and free central

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

34. In china rose the flowers are

A. actinomorphic hypohynous with twisted aestivation

B. actinomorphic epigynous with valvate aestivation

C. zygomorphic hypogynous with valvate aestivation

D. zygomorphic epigynous with twisted aestivation

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

35. 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 have hypogynous flower

A. six

B. ten

C. fifteen

D. eighteen

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

36. Perianth is represented by

A. glums

B. lemma

C. lodicules

D. palea

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

37. Ginger multiplies vegetatively by

A. bud

B. tuber

C. stem

D. rhizome

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

38. Cyathium inflorescence is found in

A. morus

B. dorstenia

C. ficus

D. euphorbia

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

39. Ruminant endosperm is commonly found in seeds of

A. compositae

B. cruciferae

C. euphorbiaceae

D. annonaceae

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

40. Which of the following is a wheat fruit

A. achene

B. cypsela

C. caryopsis

D. endosperm

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

41. Parts of two plant were observed structure A develops from underground part of the stem grows obliquely becomes aerial and produce roots on its lower surface structure B

develop aurally and produces roots when comes in contact with soil

- A. sucker stolon
- B. stolon runner
- C. stolon sucker
- D. runner stolon

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

42. 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. 5 4 2 3

B. 5 3 1 2

C. 4 5 2 3

D. 1 2 3 5

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

43. Inflorescence of liliaceae is

A. actinomorphic

B. trimerous

C. pentamerous

D. imperfect

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

44. A fruit developed from a condensed inflorescence is

- A. simple fruits
- B. aggregate fruit
- C. composite fruit
- D. etaerio of berries

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

45. Ceerals are mostly belong to family

A. cruciferae

B. brassicaeae

C. poaceae

D. asteraceae

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

46. In nepenthes (pitcher plant) pitcher is

A. petiole

B. base

C. lamina

D. all of these

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

47. Cymose inflorescence is present in

A. solanum

B. sesbania

C. trifolium

D. brassica

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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

A. aloe

B. tomato

C. papaver

D. michelia

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

49. Phyllode is present in :-

A. asparagus

B. euphorbia

C. australian acacia

D. opunita

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

50. Placentation in tomato and lemon is

A. parietal

B. free central

C. marginal

D. axile

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

51. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?

A. onion - bulb

B. ginger- sucker

C. chlamydomas - conidia

D. yeast- zoospores

Answer: A::D



Watch Video Solution

52. 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



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Endosperm

B. endocarp

C. mesocarp

D. embryo

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

54. Vexillary aestivation is characteristic of the family

A. fabaceae

B. asteraceae

C. solanceae

D. brassicaeae

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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

A. pea - C_3 pathway endospermic seed

vexillary aestivation

B. tomato - twisted aestivation axile

placentation berry

C. onion- bulb imbricate aestivation axiel

placentation

D. maize - C_3 pathway closed vascular

bundles scutellum

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

56. 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 f

B. five

C. six

D. three

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

57. What type of placentation of seen in sweet pea

A. basal

B. axile

C. free central

D. marginal

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

58. The mesocarp oin coconut is

A. fleshy

B. stony

C. fibrous and buoyant mesocarp

D. milky

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

59. Which of the following is false fruit ?

A. mango

B. apple

C. banana

D. jack fruit

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

60. In which of the following fruit the edible part is the aril ?

A. mango

B. pomegranate

C. orange

D. litchi

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

61. Leaf apex is modified into tendrial in

A. gloriosa

B. smilax

C. pisum sativum

D. australian acaci

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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

A. coralla

B. calyx

C. androecium

D. gynoecium

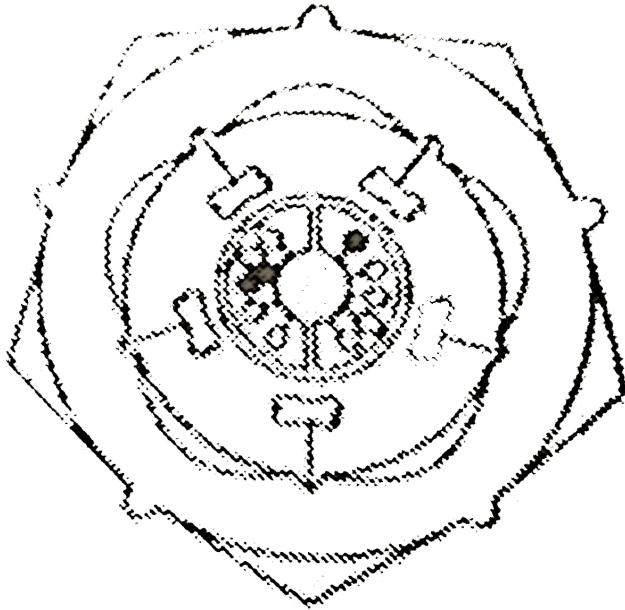
Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

63. Given below is the floral diagram of flower which of the following description of the

flower match the floral diagram ?



A. homochlamydeous gamopetalous

tetramerous and unisexual

B. heterochlamydeous gamopetalous

pentamerous and bisexual

C. heterochlamydeous gamopetalous

tetramerous and bisexual

D. monochlamydeous polypetalous

pentamerous and bisexual

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

64. Identify the incorrect statements from the following

P. Cymose inflorescence is found in Hibiscus sp

Q. Hypanthodium is found in *Ficus benghalensis*

R. Synandrous stamen is found in *Calotropis*

S. Hesperidium type of fruit in Mango.

A. III and IV

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. I and IV

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

65. A drupe develops in

A. wheat

B. pea

C. tomato

D. mango

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

66. The plant having monadelphous stamens and axile placentation is

A. lemon

B. pea

C. tomato

D. cucumber

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

67. The cotyledons of monocots (grasses) is generally called

A. scutellum

B. radicle

C. plumule

D. endosperm

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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

A. cyathium

B. verticillaster

C. hypanthodium

D. raceme

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

69. Drupis are called stony fruits because they have hard

A. epicarp and mesocarp

B. mesocarp

C. epicarp

D. endocarp

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

70. 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 and 126
- B. 68 and indefinite
- C. 204 and 1645
- D. 102 and 42

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

71. Inflorescence of family Poaceae is

A. spikelet

B. spike

C. raceme

D. capitulum

Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

72. The most advanced family is

A. cruciferae

B. cucurbitaceae

C. compositae

D. euphorbiaceae

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

73. Keel is characteristic of the flower of

A. goldmohur

B. cassia

C. calotropis

D. bean

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

74. Simple cluster of radial leaves stipulate and parallel venation leaves and chyme or umbel inflorescence are

A. poaceae

B. liliaceae

C. asteraceaea

D. fabaceae

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

75. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A. seeds of orchids have oil rich endosperm

B. placentation in primrose is basal

C. flower of tulip is a modified shoot

D. in tomato fruit is a capsule

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

76. Flowers are zygomorphic in

A. goldmohur

B. tomato

C. datura

D. mustard

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

77. The ovary is half inferior in flowers of

A. cucumber

B. cotton

C. guava

D. peach

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

78. Pome fruit is found in

A. mango

B. cotton

C. guava

D. peach

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

79. Rots are absent in

A. walfia

B. podostemon

C. pistia

D. lemna

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

80. Match the following columns

Column I (Placentation types)	Column II (Represented in)
A. Basal	1. <i>Dianthus</i>
B. Free-central	2. Pea
C. Parietal	3. Lemon
D. Axile	4. Marigold
E. Marginal	5. <i>Argemone</i>

A. 1 2 3 4 5 6

B. 2 3 4 5 1

C. 4 1 5 3 2

D. 4 3 5 1 2

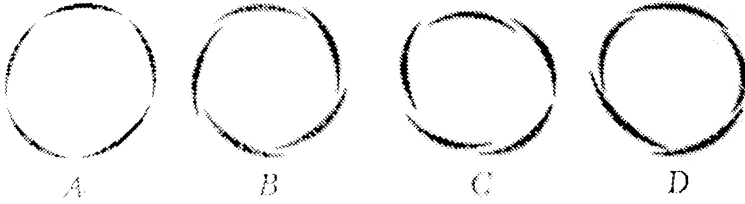
Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

81. The following diagram represent the types of aestivation in corolla indetify the correct

combination of labelling



A. A valvate B twisted C Imbricate D

Quincuncial

B. A valvate B vexillary C twisted D

imbricate

C. A vexillary B imbricate C twisted D

valvate

D. A valvate B imbricate C twisted D

vexillary

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

82. 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



Watch Video Solution

83. 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. II and IV are correct but I and III are incorrect

B. I and III are correct but II and IV are incorrect

C. I and IV are correct but II and III are incorrect

D. I and II are correct but III and IV are incorrect

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

84. 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. strawberry and pragpevine

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

85. In cauliflower the inflorescence is

A. corymbose

B. cymose

C. raceme

D. capitulum

Answer: A



View Text Solution

86. Aggregate fruit develops from

A. multicarpellary apocarpous ovary

B. multicarpellary syncarpous ovary

C. monocarpellary apocarpous ovary

D. monocarpelly syncarpous ovary

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

87. Thalamus of hgyposgynous ovary is

A. concave

B. convex

C. biconcave

D. biconvex

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

88. Tetradyamous condition is found in

A. asteraceae

B. malvaceae

C. papilionaceae

D. brassicaceae

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

89. Some features of plant leaves are

- A. hair on the lower surface and waxy cuticle
- B. hair on the upper surface and no cuticle
- C. epidermis without stomata

D. the presence of endodermis and casparian strips

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

90. Multicostate parallel venation of leaf is found in

A. grass palm

B. dalbergia

C. argemone

D. mangifera

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

91. 120° phyllotaxy is found in

A. distichous condition

B. tristichous condition

C. monostichous condition

D. none of the above

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

92. Subaerial stem modification with long internode is

A. tuber

B. phyllode

C. phyloclade

D. runner

Answer: D



View Text Solution

93. Match the type of the fruits 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. Sorosis	1. Orange
B. Pome	2. Cucumber
C. Pepo	3. Grape
D. Berry	4. Pear
	5. Jack fruit

A. 5 4 2 3

B. 5 3 1 2

C. 4 5 2 3

D. 1 2 3 5

Answer: A





[Watch Video Solution](#)

94. A flower which can be divided into two equal halves by only one plane is

- A. zygomorphic
- B. actinomorphic
- C. regular
- D. perfect

Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

95. Caryopsis fruit is found in :-

A. sunflower

B. maize

C. pea

D. datura

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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

- A. marginal
- B. basal
- C. free central
- D. axile

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

97. In which of the following etiolar leaf tendrils is found ?

A. clematis

B. citrus

C. parkinsonia

D. trapa

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

98. Cyathium inflorescence shows

A. scorpioid cyme showing central female
many peripheral male flowers

B. scorpioid cyme showing central male
many peripheral female flowers

C. dichasial cyme showing two whorls of 3-
9 flowers

D. dichasial cyme showing two whorls one
of male and another of female flowers

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

99. Gynandours condition shows

A. adhesion of stamens with petals

B. adhesion of stamenns with carpel

C. stamens with carpel

D. stamens are united throughout their

whole length

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

100. Non endospermic seeds are found in

A. castor

B. rice

C. wheat

D. bean

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

101. In hypogeal seed germination the structure helps to push the cotyledon inside the soil is

A. epicotyl

B. plumule

C. hypocotyl

D. radicle

Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

102. Find out the wrongly matched pair

A. Tuber - potato

B. rhizome - ginger

C. bulbil - agave

D. leaf bud s - banana

Answer: D



[Watch Video Solution](#)

103. Whorled type of phyllotaxy is found in

A. mustard

B. china rose

C. Nerium

D. colotropis

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

104. Which one is example of subaerial modification of stem

A. agave

B. oxalis

C. asparagus

D. tridax

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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

A. calotropis

B. mustard

C. canna

D. cassia

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

106. 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. I and II are true and III is false

B. I and III are true but II is false

C. I and II are false but III is true

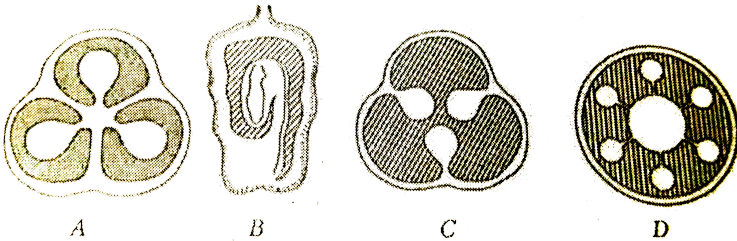
D. I and III are false but II is true

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

107. In the diagram of types of placentation given above A, B, C and D respectively



A. basal axile parietal free central

B. free central parietal basal axile

C. axile basal parietal free central

D. parietal axile free central basal

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

108. Bract is a modified

A. petal

B. sepal

C. leaf

D. involucre

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

109. The petiole modified into leaf like structure is known as

A. cladode

B. phylloclade

C. phyllode

D. pistillode

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

110. Which one of the following is a pseudocarp ?

A. apple

B. guava

C. tomato

D. banana

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

111. Sucking roots are found in

A. betel

B. cuscuta

C. mangifera

D. solanum

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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

- A. synandrous
- B. gynandrous
- C. protandrous
- D. syngenesious

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

113. Edible part of Apple is

A. mesocarp

B. calyx

C. thalamus

D. pericarp

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

114. Leaves are modified into spines in

A. nepenthes

B. opuntia

C. australian acacia

D. utraicularia

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

115. The photosynthetic or assimilatory roots are observed in

A. banyan

B. vanda

C. cuscuta

D. tinospora

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

116. The order of opening of flower parts from the periphery towards the centre is called

- A. acropetal
- B. centripetal
- C. centrifugal
- D. basipetal

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

117. Vivipary is observed in

A. banyan

B. bryophyllum

C. ipomoea

D. rhizophora

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

118.

Column I	Column II
A. <i>Cuscuta</i>	1. Saprophyte
B. <i>Eichhornia</i>	2. Pneumatophore
C. <i>Monotropa</i>	3. Insectivorous plant
D. <i>Rhizophora</i>	4. Parasite
E. <i>Utricularia</i>	5. Root pocket



Watch Video Solution

119. In some seeds remanats of nucellus are also perisistent this residual persistent nucellus is the

A. pericarp

B. perisperm

C. chalazosperm

D. mesosperm

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

120. A horizontal underground stem is a

Or

Ginger plant has an underground stem which

is

A. corm

B. phylloclade

C. rhizome

D. rhizoid

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

121. A fibrous root system is excellent for

A. food storage

B. nitrogen fixation

C. absorbing water from deeper layer of soil

D. providign good anchorage for the plant

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

122. Pineapple (anasas) fruit develops from

A. unilocular olycarpellary flower

B. multipistillate syncarpous flower

C. multicolular monocarpellary flower

D. a cluster of compctly born flower on an
axis

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

123. 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. both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion

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

C. only assertion is true but reason is false

D. assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

124. Pneumatophores are present /common in

A. xerophytes

B. hygrophytes

C. mesophytes

D. halophytes

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

125. Trimerous flower, superior ovary with axile placentation are characteristic of

A. liliaceae

B. cucurbitaceae

C. solanceae

D. compositae

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

126. Which one of the following is a true nut ?

A. walnut

B. cashewnut

C. groundnut

D. pistachio

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

127. The seeds which have no separate endosperm:

A. maize

B. onion

C. rice

D. bean

Answer: A



128. The correct statement is

- A. the seed of wheat is exalbuminous
- B. the fruit of peach is drupe
- C. the seed of tomato is albuminous
- D. the fruit of coconut is berry

Answer: B



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

A. caryopsis

B. cypsella

C. berry

D. cremocarp

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

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

A. achenes

B. samarss

C. beris

D. mericarps in cremocarp while cocci in regma

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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

A. pomegranate

B. orange

C. guava

D. cucumber

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

132. Replum is present in the ovary of flower of

A. lemon

B. mustard

C. sunflower

D. pea

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

133. Stem is reduced in

A. rhizome

B. corm

C. bulb

D. tuber

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

134. Clinging roots occur in

A. orchids

B. trapa

C. podostemon

D. screw pine

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

135. Winged petioles are the characteristics of

A. polygonum

B. citrus

C. neem

D. banana

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

136. Sucker are

I Formed from the internode of underground stem

II formed from the node of underground stem

III roots which are formed from the upper portion of nodes

IV roots which are formed from the lower portion of nodes

A. I II and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: A



View Text Solution

137. Cyathium is characterised by

I single female flower surrounded by many male flowers

II as involucre of bracts enclosing all the flowers

III fleshy inflorescence axis with a pear shaped

cavity inside

IV single male flower surrounded by many female flowers

A. I, II and III

B. I and III

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

138. Parietal placentation is found in the members of

I family cucurbitaceae

II family solanaceae

III family braccsicaceae

IV family Legumionosae

A. I II and II

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

139. Epigeal germination occurs

A. due to the growth and elongation of
hypocotyl

B. in papaya and cotton

C. in maize and rice

D. Both A and B

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

140. When pea seeds and wheat seeds are put in water , which of the two will imbibe more water ?

A. wheat seeds

B. pea seed

C. both will imbibe equal amount of water

D. pea seeds imbibe water only at alkaline

pH

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution