



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN'S BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS (ANGIOSPERMS)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Region of root from base tip in a tap root are

- A. Maturation zone (MZ)-Cell division zone (CDZ)-
Elongation zone (EZ)

B. MZ-EZ-CDZ

C. CDZ-EZ-MZ

D. EZ-CDZ-MZ

Answer: B



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2. Tap (primary) root is descending axis that develops from

A. radicle

B. hypocotyl

C. epicotyl

D. radical

Answer: A



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3. Adventitious roots are

- A. those arising from any part of plant other than radicle
- B. found only in monocots
- C. found in bryophytes also
- D. all of the above

Answer: A



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4. Root pockets act as balancers and found in

- A. hygrophytes
- B. free floating hydrophytes
- C. fixed floating hydrophytes
- D. all of the above

Answer: B



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5. The graviperception (geotropic response) of root is due to starch grains (statoliths) in

- A. cells of root cap
- B. cells of root hairs
- C. cells in root apex
- D. cells in growing point

Answer: A



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6. Root hairs lost during transplantation but reappear within a week. These root hairs are found in

- A. zone of division
- B. zone of elongation
- C. zone of maturation
- D. all zones

Answer: C



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7. Secondary growth and lateral roots are found in which part of root ?

- A. Calyptra region
- B. Root hair zone

C. Zone of mature cells

D. Zone of elongation

Answer: C



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8. Reproductive roots taking part in reproduction are found in

A. Dalbergia (Shisham)

B. Dahlia

C. Sweet potato (Ipomoea)

D. All correct.

Answer: D



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9. Which plant(s) bear/s hygrosopic (epiphytic) roots ?

A. Vanda

B. Crocus

C. Trapa

D. all of the above

Answer: A



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10. Flating white, breathing spongy roots are found in which of the following fresh water plants ?

A. Jussiaea

B. Trapa

C. Avicennia

D. Salvinia

Answer: A



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11. Clinging roots occurs in

A. Pothos and Tecoma

B. Asparagus

C. Pandanus

D. All are correct.

Answer: A



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12. Rootless angiosperms are

A. Podostemum & Pothos

B. Ludwigia

C. Wolffia and Utricularia

D. All are correct.

Answer: C



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13. Pneumatophores are common in halophytes of saline swampy soil of sea shores for

A. respiration

B. guttation

C. both (1) & (2)

D. Vivipary

Answer: A



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14. In maize and sugarcane stem, stilt roots arise from

A. lower internodes

B. lower nodes

C. any node

D. any internode

Answer: B



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15. Haustoria help in survival of

A. epiphytes

B. saprophytes

C. parasites

D. all of these

Answer: C



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16. In Sweet Potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) food is stored in

A. root tuber

B. bud

C. Stem tuber

D. leaves

Answer: B



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17. Suppose a plant has tuberous roots and rhizomes both as underground structures. How can you distinguish a root from rhizome ?

- A. Root has no scale leaves and nodes and internodes.
- B. Root is thicker and rhizome is thinner.
- C. Root remains non-green and rhizome becomes green on exposure to sunlight.
- D. Root bear root hairs and rhizome does not bear any hairs

Answer: A



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18. Tap roots are common in

A. monocots

B. dicots

C. weeds

D. grasses

Answer: B



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19. Which one is a fleshy root ?

- A. Ficus benghalensis and Solanum tuberosum
- B. Raphanus sativus and Daucus carota
- C. Colocasia and Allium
- D. Chrysanthemum and Tecoma

Answer: B



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20. Pneumatophores are found in

- A. Tecoma & Ivy

B. Avicennia, Sonneratia

C. Pandanus

D. All are correct.

Answer: B



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21. The adventitious, mechanical, freely, vertically hanging downwards roots from stem of Banyan tree are called

A. prop roots

B. stilt roots

C. epiphytic roots

D. All correct.

Answer: A



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22. A tree growing in India Botanical Garden, Sibpur (Howrah, Calcutta) with age over 200 years, circumference 404 metres, Prop roots 1600 and whose main stem has decayed is

- A. *Ficus benghalensis*
- B. *Ficus religiosa*
- C. *Eucalyptus regnans*
- D. No such tree exists

Answer: A



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23. Velamen in Orchids Vanda/epiphytes is a specialised epidermis that helps in

- A. guttation
- B. absorption of water from soil
- C. absorption of moisture from air
- D. clinging the weak plant

Answer: C



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24. Choose the correct statement about haustorial (Parasitic) roots of *Cuscuta*.

- A. These roots develop contact with xylem of host.
- B. These develop contact with phloem of host to get food.
- C. These develop contact with pericycle and lateral roots of host
- D. Both A and B

Answer: D



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25. Root hairs absent in hydrophytes because

A. they do not absorb salts

B. they absorb water through body surface

C. absorption occur by leaves

D. surface area of plant in high and roots are very large

Answer: B



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26. An unbranched trunk with crown of leaves at apex as in Palms is called

A. culm

B. caudex

C. excurrent

D. deliquescent

Answer: B



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27. A stem with jointed stem is called culm. It has distinct nodes and internodes. It is a characteristic of

A. palms

B. bamboo

C. Pinus

D. All correct.

Answer: B



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28. A bud is

A. embryonic shoot

B. condensed embryonic root

C. a condensed branch

D. biological enigma

Answer: A



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

- A. respiration
- B. perennation
- C. vegetative reproduction
- D. anchorage

Answer: B



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30. An underground stem without adventitious roots is

A. Potato

B. Onion

C. Colocacia

D. All correct.

Answer: A



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31. The "Eyes" of the potato tuber are

A. Root Buds

B. Flower Buds

C. Shoot Buds

D. Axillary Buds

Answer: A



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32. Which is not a rhizome

A. Colocasia

B. Lotus

C. Ginger

D. Turmeric

Answer: A



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33. In potato tubers, reserve food is starch. It is stachyose in *Stachys* (Chinese artichoke) tubers. In Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*), the reserve food is in the form of fan shaped crystals composed of

- A. starch
- B. insulin
- C. callose
- D. inulin

Answer: D



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34. A bulb without tunic and loosely arranged scale leaves is called scaly or imbricated naked bulb. It is found in

A. onion

B. garlic

C. lilies

D. All correct.

Answer: C





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35. Which of the following is a part of vegetative propagation?

A. Root

B. Stem

C. Leaf

D. All of the Above

Answer: B



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36. A thick fleshy underground horizontal main stem is

A. corm

B. tuber

C. sucker

D. rhizome

Answer: D



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37. Stem of Crocus (Saffron) is

A. rhizome

B. corm

C. root

D. bulb

Answer: B



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38. A vertically growing thick usually unbranched underground stem with more diameter than length is

A. sucker

B. straggling

C. corm

D. rootstock

Answer: C



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39. The buds which arise at places other than nodes are called

- A. accessory buds
- B. lateral buds
- C. adventitious buds
- D. floral buds

Answer: C



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40. Largest as well as apical and edible bud is of

A. cabbage

B. cauliflower

C. onion

D. agave

Answer: A



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41. What is the name of that fleshy bud which takes part in vegetative propagation ?

A. Apical bud

B. Bulbil

C. Accessory

D. floral buds

Answer: B



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42. The fleshy buds helping in perennation in hydrophytes are called

A. bulbils

B. turions

C. corms

D. bulbs

Answer: B



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43. Thorns differ from prickles in

A. having vascular supply

B. being modified leaves

C. lacking bark

D. All are correct.

Answer: A



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44. A deep seated, vascular structure that represents stem

A. spine

B. thorn

C. prickle

D. branch

Answer: B



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45. Tendril is axillary in

- A. Passiflora
- B. Bougainvillea
- C. Citrus
- D. Antigonon

Answer: A



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46. Stolon differs from runner in being

A. shorter

B. longer

C. underground

D. capable of arching

Answer: D



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47. A runner of water with one thick internode, found in aquatic rosette plants like Eichhorina (water hyacinth) is called

A. stolon

B. offset

C. both correct

D. trailer

Answer: B



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48. In Citrus, Duranta and Bougainvillea, the thorns are the modified

A. axillary buds

B. leaves

C. roots

D. apical bud

Answer: A



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49. The needle like cladodes of *Asparagus* are metamorphosed stem for

- A. reducing transpiration
- B. increasing photosynthesis
- C. protecting plant from browsing
- D. none of the above.

Answer: A



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50. Phylloclade is found in

- A. Opuntia, Casuarina, Euphorbia
- B. only Cacti
- C. Cacti, Asparagus
- D. Opuntia and Ruscus

Answer: A



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51. When the entire stem with its all branches become green, flat, fleshy leafy to do photosynthesis and leaves are modified into spines, it is called

A. turion

B. phylloclade

C. phyllode

D. bulbils

Answer: B



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52. A cladode (cladophyll) is green leaf like modified aerial stem and is

- A. thorn
- B. one internode long phyllode
- C. one or two internode long branch
- D. a leaf modification

Answer: C



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53. The branching where main stem grows endlessly due to presence of a terminal bud, is

A. cymose uniparous

B. racemose

C. helicoid cyme

D. scorpioid cyme

Answer: B



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54. In grasses, the vigorous and quick growth occurs due to

A. sucker

B. runner

C. stolon

D. offset

Answer: B



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55. Which is the odd type of vegetable in a basket containing the following ?

A. Radishes

B. Carrots

C. Potatoes

D. Beet roots

Answer: C



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56. Which part of leaf is sensitive to sleep and shock movements ?

A. Pinnule

B. Pinna

C. Pulvinus

D. Petiole

Answer: C



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57. In *Eichhornia* (water hyacinth), the spongy, swollen pulvinus structure is

- A. petiole
- B. leaf base
- C. rachis
- D. pedicel

Answer: A



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58. The cord like tendrils in *Smilax* are

A. leaflet tendrils

B. leaf tendrils

C. stipular tendrils

D. stem tendrils

Answer: C



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59. In which plant stipules become leaf like for photosynthesis ?

A. Pea

B. Zizyphus

C. Rose

D. Smilax

Answer: A



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60. Choose the correct statement.

A. Phylloclade is stem and phyllode is petiole.

B. Phyllode has nodes and internodes and bears flowers.

C. Phylloclade bears bud in its axil.

D. Phyllode is never vertical in position.

Answer: A



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61. The phyllotaxy in which two leaves arise from a bud at each node is

A. whorled

B. alternate

C. opposite

D. none of these

Answer: C



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62. A dicot leaf with parallel venation is

- A. Colocasia
- B. Alocacia
- C. Eryngium
- D. All correct.

Answer: C



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63. A monocot leaf has parallel venation but there are some monocot leaves which have reticulate venation viz.

- A. Calophyllum
- B. Corymbium
- C. Dioscorea (Yams)
- D. All the above

Answer: C

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64. Arrangement of young leaves with respect to each other in a bud is called

- A. aestivation
- B. vernation

C. phyllotaxy

D. venation

Answer: B



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65. Phyllotaxy is

A. arrangement of young leaves in bud

B. arrangement of mature leaves on branches

C. arrangement of branches

D. arrangement of floral leaves in a floral bud

Answer: B



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66. What type of venation is found in Banana (Musa) ?

A. Unicostate reticulate

B. Unicostate parallel

C. Divergent reticulate

D. Divergent parallel

Answer: B



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67. When incision in a leaf is more than half way towards the midrib it is called

- A. Pinnatisect
- B. Pinnatipartite
- C. Pinnatifid
- D. Palmatipartite

Answer: B



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68. Petiole part of the leaf is known as

- A. Epipodium
- B. Mesopodium
- C. Hypopodium
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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69. Petiole is winged in

- A. Citrus leaf
- B. Pea leaf
- C. Eucalyptus leaf

D. None of these

Answer: A



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70. In *Nepenthes khasiana* found in Assam/north east India, colourful lid of pitcher is formed by

A. leaf

B. petiole

C. lamina

D. leaf apex

Answer: D



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71. Phyllode (Phythode) is leaf like and derived from

- A. stem
- B. root
- C. petiole and rachis
- D. bud

Answer: C



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72. Formation of phyllode in Australian Acacia is a mechanism to

- A. protect plant from browsing animals
- B. reduce rate of transpiration
- C. increase rate of photosynthesis
- D. All are correct.

Answer: B



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73. Petiole becomes tendrillar to help in climbing in

A. Smilax

B. Tropaeolum (Garden Nasturtium)

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. Gloriosa

Answer: B



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74. In Cacti, leaves are modified into

A. hooks

B. phylloclade

C. spines

D. thorns

Answer: C



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75. A branch of simple leaves is distinct from a Pinnate compound leaf in having

- A. axillary buds in the axil of its leaves
- B. flowers
- C. apical bud
- D. All correct.

Answer: D



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76. When petiole bears leaflets at its tip, it is a

- A. simple leaf
- B. pinnate compound leaf
- C. palmate compound leaf
- D. isobilateral leaf

Answer: C



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77. In a Pinnate compound leaf, leaflets are borne in

A. acropetal manner

B. basipetal manner

C. one plane

D. none of these

Answer: C



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78. Among the following finely dissected leaves are found in

A. free floating plants

B. submerged hydrophytes

C. emerged hydrophytes

D. all of the above

Answer: B



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79. A pair of insectivorous plants is

A. Drosera and Rafflesia

B. Nepenthes and Bladderwort

C. Dionaea and Viscum

D. Rafflesia and Venus fly trap

Answer: B



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80. Petiole of Australian Acacia helps in

- A. respiration
- B. photosynthesis
- C. transpiration
- D. secretion

Answer: B



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81. Water plants usually have well developed

A. root system

B. stem

C. vascular system

D. leaves

Answer: D



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82. Onion stores food in

A. shoot

B. stem

C. fleshy scales

D. root

Answer: C



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83. Leaf in the axil of which flower arises

A. Sporophyll

B. Bract

C. Hypsophyll

D. Cataphyll

Answer: B



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84. The leaves of Utricularia plant are modified into

- A. hooks
- B. tendrils
- C. bladders
- D. pitchers

Answer: C



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85. Inflorescence is

- A. arrangement of flowers on peduncle/floral axis
- B. a system of branches bearing flowers
- C. a branch bearing flowers in definite manner
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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86. In case of Corymb Inflorescence

- A. all flowers are covered by a sheath
- B. all flowers are brought more or less to the same level

C. all flower arise from a common point

D. none of the above.

Answer: B



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87. The primary stem which supports an inflorescence is called

A. pedicel

B. peduncle

C. vegetative shoot

D. receptacle

Answer: B



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88. The inflorescence where flowers arise from a common point, is known as

A. umbel

B. corymb

C. spike

D. spadix

Answer: A



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89. Choose the correct statement.

A. Acropetal arrangement of flower is homologous to centripetal arrangement

B. Acropetal is homologous to centrifugal arrangement

C. Acropetal is homologous to cymose inflorescence

D. none of the above.

Answer: A



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90. The inflorescence in *Coriandrum* is

A. panicle

B. capitulum

C. cyme

D. compound umbel

Answer: D



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91. The inflorescence which is a compact unisexual spike which matures and falls down as a single unit is

A. spike

B. spadix

C. catkin

D. typical raceme

Answer: C



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92. Large green coloured bract in spadix is known as

A. epicalyx

B. spathe

C. involucre

D. involucl

Answer: B



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93. A plant bearing solitary inflorescence is

A. *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*

B. *Salvia officinalis*

C. Tulsi

D. Sunflower

Answer: A



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

A. raceme

B. catkin

C. spadix

D. verticillaster

Answer: C



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

A. Thyrsis

B. Spike

C. spikelet

D. raceme

Answer: C



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96. The type of inflorescence wherein the main axis has limited growth and ends in a flower is termed

A. racemose

B. cymose

C. hypanthodium

D. cyathium

Answer: B



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97. Cyathium inflorescence shows

A. similar type of flowers

B. one central male flower surrounded by many male
flowers

C. one central female flower surrounded by many
male flowers

D. sessile flowers on long axis

Answer: C



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

A. cyathium

B. verticillaster

C. hypanthodium

D. raceme of racemes

Answer: B



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99. Three types of flowers occur in the inflorescence of

A. capitulum

B. hypanthodium

C. catkin

D. verticillaster

Answer: B



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100. Gall flowers are found in

A. spadix

B. hypanthodium

C. catkin

D. umbel

Answer: B



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101. If one stamen in cyathium inflorescence produce 20 pollens then how many pollens will be produced by each male flower

A. 20

B. 100

C. Indefinite

D. 40

Answer: A



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102. An achlamydeous (naked) flower is found in

A. head

B. cyathium

C. umbel

D. hypanthodium

Answer: B



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

A. bract

B. spadix

C. appendix

D. involucre

Answer: D



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104. Which of the following pairs is not correct ?

- A. Corymb- Candituft
- B. Capitulum - Sunflower
- C. Catkin - Mulberry
- D. Raceme- Wheat

Answer: D



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105. Spadix is the inflorescence of

- A. Maize, Coconut, Cauliflower

B. Palm, Colocasia, Banana

C. Fig, Aroids, Mulberry

D. Arisaema, Rice, Banana

Answer: B



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106. The receptacle is flattened at the top and bears numerous sessile flowers in centripetal manner in

A. cynathium

B. catkin

C. umbel

D. capitulum

Answer: D



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107. If a plant bears unisexual, bisexual and even neutral flowers, it is called

A. bisexual

B. polygamous

C. bigamous

D. monoecious

Answer: B



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108. A flower with carpels, stamens, petals is said to be

- A. complete
- B. perfect
- C. monoecious
- D. unisexual

Answer: B



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109. Thalamus (torus/receptacle) is condensed end of floral axis on which floral leaves are inserted. This thalamus represents

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

Answer: B



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110. When both sexes are absent from a flower or are non-functional, the flower is said to be

- A. neuter
- B. incomplete
- C. unisexual
- D. imperfect

Answer: A



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111. When petals are green the term used is

A. petaloid

B. sepaloid

C. coralloid

D. haploid

Answer: B



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112. When male and female flowers are found in separate plants, it is termed as

A. monoecious

B. dioecious

C. heteroecious

D. autoecious

Answer: B



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113. Anthesis is

A. opening of flower bud

B. floral bud formation

C. stigma receptor

D. meiosis in spore mother cell.

Answer: A



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114. If a flower exhibits bilateral symmetry only i.e., symmetry of one plane, it is called

- A. actinomorphic
- B. zygomorphic
- C. asymmetrical
- D. dimorphic

Answer: B



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115. In papilionaceous flower the innermost petal unite to form a boat shaped structure called

A. alae

B. carina

C. vexillum

D. wings

Answer: B



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116. Radial symmetry is

- A. zygomorphy
- B. actinomorphy
- C. spirocyclic
- D. not found in plants

Answer: B



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117. Vexillum, alea and keel are

- A. androecium
- B. gynoecium
- C. corolla

D. calyx

Answer: C



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118. Epicalyx is a characteristic of Malvaceae. It is

A. a whorl of bracts

B. additional whorl of calyx like organs

C. involucre

D. a whorl of corolla

Answer: B



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119. Plants having flowers with free petals are placed under

- A. Polypetalae
- B. Gamopetalae
- C. Monocotyledons
- D. Monochlamydae

Answer: B



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120. In a typical flower, the ovary is superior and other whorls are inferior. Such flower is said to be

A. hypogynous

B. epigynous

C. polygynous

D. perigynous

Answer: A



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121. In bisexual flowers when the gynoecium matures earlier than the androecium, it is called

A. heterogamy

B. autogamy

C. protogyny

D. protandry

Answer: C



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122. The absence of any one or more of the floral organs makes the flower

A. imperfect

B. incomplete

C. indeterminate

D. dioecious

Answer: B



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123. Polysepalous represents the presence of

A. fused sepals

B. free sepals

C. hairy sepals

D. (1) and (3)

Answer: B



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124. The term used for fused petals is

A. polypetalous

B. gamopetalous

C. gamophyllous

D. syngenesious

Answer: B



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125. The term used when there is no distinction between non essential or accessory floral organs is

- A. epicalyx
- B. perianth
- C. persistent calyx
- D. scaly leaves

Answer: B



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126. The individual parts of the perianth are known as

A. sepals

B. petals

C. tepals

D. carpels

Answer: C



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127. Cruciform corolla is that where

A. petals are arranged diagonally

B. one petal overlaps another

C. there are only two petals

D. petals form a bell shaped structure

Answer: A



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128. When stamens are attached to perianth, it is known as

A. epipetalous

B. episepalous

C. gynandrous

D. epiphyllous

Answer: B



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129. When the stamens are united throughout their whole length by filaments and anthers the condition is known as

- A. synandrous
- B. syngenesious
- C. diadelphous
- D. monadelphous

Answer: A



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130. Syngenesious condition is found in

A. Asteraceae

B. Labiatae

C. Solanaceae

D. Fabaceae

Answer: C



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131. In one of the following plants connective is elongated, one end of connective bears a fertile lobe and other a sterile plate.

A. Sunflower

B. Salvia

C. Petunia

D. Ficus

Answer: A



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132. Stamens fused with petals are known as

A. epipetalous

B. gamopetalous

C. polypetalous

D. epiphyllous

Answer: B



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133. Monoadelphous term is used to indicate

- A. anthers fused in a single group
- B. filaments fused in a single group
- C. both anthers and filaments fused in a single group
- D. only one whorl of stamens in a flower

Answer: D



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134. A stamen with two anther lobes and four pollen sacs is called

- A. monothealous
- B. dithealous
- C. exserted
- D. tetrahealous

Answer: B



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135. What will we call this condition of A_{2+4} which is a characteristic of cruciferae ?

- A. Didynamous
- B. Tetradynamous
- C. Homostamenous
- D. Obdiplostamenous

Answer: b

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136. Stamens with free anthers but filaments fused into a number of groups

A. polyadelphous

B. diadelphous

C. monadelphous

D. syngenesious

Answer: A



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137. When all carpels are free from each other, the condition is known as

A. polycarpellary

B. syncarpous

C. apocarpous

D. bicarpellary

Answer: D



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138. The ovary which is unilocular with placentae present on the walls represents

A. axile placentation

B. parietal placentation

C. apical placentation

D. free central placentation

Answer: B



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139. A single longitudinal placenta along the wall of ovary represents

- A. marginal placentation
- B. parietal placentation
- C. free central placentation
- D. superficial placentation

Answer: A



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140. In wheat Jowar/grasses the anthers are called

A. basifixed

B. adnate

C. versatile

D. dorsifixed

Answer: C



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141. Clove is a part of

A. flower

B. thalamus of a flower

C. root

D. seeds

Answer: A



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142. What type of placentation of seen in sweet pea

A. Free central

B. Marginal

C. Basal

D. Axile

Answer: B



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143. Floral formula fails to indicate

- A. epiphyllly and epipetaly
- B. floral symmetry
- C. cohesion of stamens and carples
- D. aestivation and placentation

Answer: D



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144. Largest family of Angiosperms is

A. Gramineae

B. compositae

C. Cruciferae

D. orchidaceae

Answer: B



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145. Monocarpellary ovary, diadelphous androecium and marginal placentation is found in

A. Cruciferae

B. compositae

C. Liliaceae

D. Papilionaceae

Answer: D



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146. Replum is characteristic of ovary of

A. Cruciferae

B. compositae

C. Labiatae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: A



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147. Nicotine, chillies, tomatoes, reserpine, all are obtained from members of family

A. Cucurbitaceae

B. Labiatae

C. Gramineae

D. Solanaceae

Answer: D



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148. The family comprising the largest number of genera and species in monocots is

A. Orchidaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Poaceae

D. Musaceae

Answer: A



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149. A flower characterised by monodelphous tubular stamen belongs to

- A. Solanaceae
- B. liliaceae
- C. Malvaceae
- D. Brassicaceae

Answer: C



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150. One of the following statements does not apply to the Cruciferae family ?

- A. Flowers are tetramerous
- B. Ovary shows false septum (replum) and parietal placentation
- C. Fruit is siliqua/silicula
- D. Androecium is didynamous

Answer: D



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151. In which of the following aestivation, sepal/ petal's one margin covers the other and its second margin is covered by previous one ?

A. Valvate

B. imbricate

C. Twisted

D. Quincunical

Answer: C



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152. Ovary in Solanaceae is

A. bicarpellary, syncarpus, superior

B. monocarpellary, syncarpous, superior

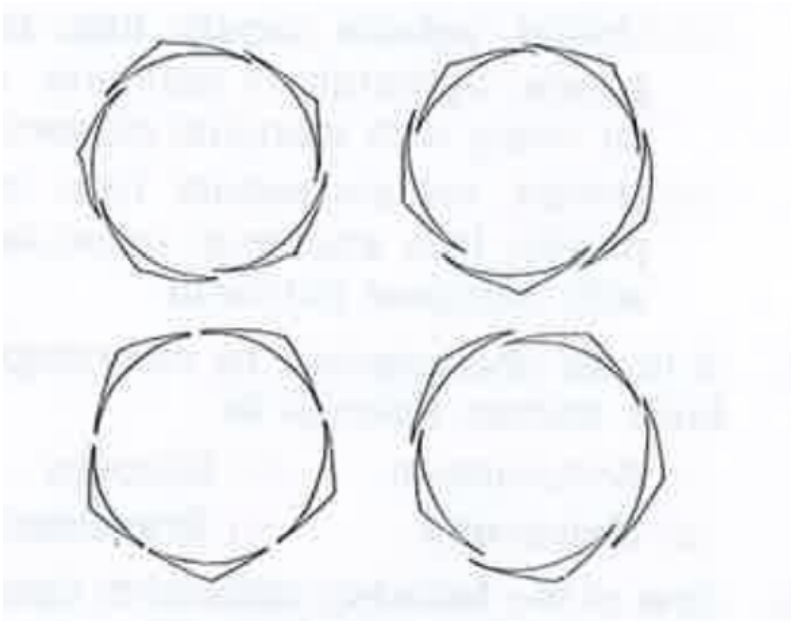
C. tricarpellary, syncarpous, superior

D. multicarpellary, syncarpous, superior

Answer: A

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153. Which type of aestivation is shown in the diagram ?



A. Valvate

B. Descendign imbricate

C. Aescending imbricate

D. Conduplicate valvate

Answer: B



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154. Adhesion in a flower is

A. union of dissimilar parts

B. union of similar parts

C. aggregation of similar parts

D. aggregation of dissimilar parts

Answer: A



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155. Basal placentation occurs in an ovary which is

- A. unilocular
- B. bilocular
- C. multilocular
- D. lateral

Answer: A



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

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

Answer: A



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157. The fruit which develops from ovary in collaboration with any other floral part is called

- A. false fruit
- B. simple fruit
- C. succulent fruit
- D. dry fruit

Answer: A



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158. Balausta fruit is found in

A. Pepo

B. Pomegranate

C. Orange

D. Pumpkin

Answer: B



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159. The fruits which consist of numerous similar fruits, all of which developed from poly-carpellary apocarpous ovaries of a flower and mature together as a single unit is known as

A. aggregate fruit

B. composite fruit

C. dry fruit

D. schizocarpic fruit

Answer: A



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160. The aggregates of simple fruitlets are called

A. etaerio

B. aggregations

C. fruitlet aggregation

D. follicles

Answer: A



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161. When the fruit develops from a spike or catkin inflorescence, it is known as

A. syconus

B. sorosis

C. caryopsis

D. hesperidium

Answer: B



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162. The single seeded indehiscent, dry and simple fruits developed from a single flower are called

- A. achenial fruits
- B. capsular fruit
- C. schizocarpic fruits
- D. etaerio fruit

Answer: A



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163. Name the only dry fruit where a fleshy edible part is present.

A. Litchi

B. Tomato

C. Cashewnut

D. Walnut

Answer: A



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164. In Radish the fruit is

A. lomentaceous pod

B. siliqua

C. lomentaceous siliqua

D. silicula

Answer: C



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165. The endocarp is membranous in

A. Tomato

B. Date

C. Mango

D. Zizyphus

Answer: B



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166. A characteristic of drupe is

A. stony mesocarp

B. stony endocarp

C. fleshy seed coat

D. stony pericarp

Answer: B



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167. In Banana, the skin of fruit represents

- A. epicarp
- B. outer part of epicarp
- C. fused epicarp and thalamus
- D. mesocarp

Answer: C



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168. None of pericarp layers is edible in case of

A. Almond

B. Zizyphus

C. Grape

D. Banana

Answer: A



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169. Pome of apple is developed from

A. superior ovary

B. inferior ovary

C. bicarpellary syncarpous ovary

D. none of the above.

Answer: B



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170. A fruit developed from a condensed inflorescence is

- A. an etaerio of fruit
- B. a composite fruit
- C. an aggregate of fruit
- D. a simple fruit

Answer: B



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171. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched ?

- A. Tomato-berry
- B. Mango-drupe
- C. Sunflower-cypsela
- D. Fig-sorosis

Answer: D



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172. The edible part of Peach is

A. endocarp

B. epicarp & mesocarp

C. exocarp

D. pericarp

Answer: B



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173. The fruit of jack is a composite fruit called

A. syconus

B. pome

C. catkin

D. sorosis

Answer: D



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174. The fruit of apple is said to be false because

- A. it's endocarp is cartilaginous
- B. it develops from a superior ovary
- C. it's actual fruit is located within an edible fleshy thalamus
- D. no part of fruit is edible

Answer: C



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175. Mulberry fruit is

- A. simple fruit
- B. dry fruit
- C. aggregate fruit
- D. composite fruit

Answer: D



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176. Berry is a fruit which is generally

- A. fleshy and many seeded
- B. fleshy and single seeded
- C. dry and single seeded
- D. dry and many seeded

Answer: A



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177. One of the following is a false fruit

- A. Tomato
- B. Strawberry
- C. Mango

D. Brinjal

Answer: B



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

A. Cashewnut

B. Groundnut

C. Cocunut

D. Areca nut

Answer: A



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179. Which one of the following belong to the same category ?

A. Cashewnut, coconut and chestnut

B. Coconut, orange and tomato

C. Betelnut, chestnut and coconut

D. Mango, almond and coconut

Answer: D



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

- A. siliqua
- B. achene
- C. capsule
- D. all of these

Answer: A



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181. Papaya (*Carica papaya*) is a fleshy fruit and is known as :

A. pome

B. composite

C. berry

D. drupe

Answer: C



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182. A fruit developed from hypanthodium inflorescence is called

A. Syconus

B. Caryopsis

C. Hesperidium

D. Sorosis

Answer: A



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183. Geocarpic fruit is

A. Potato

B. Peanut

C. Onion

D. Garlic

Answer: B



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184. Berries , drupes and pomes are

- A. simple dry fruits
- B. simple succulent fruits
- C. aggregate fruits
- D. composite fruits

Answer: B



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185. 3 eye spots on coconut fruit represent

- A. 3 ovaries
- B. bases of style of 3 carpels
- C. 3 septa of ovary
- D. 3 seeds

Answer: B



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186. Edible part of a straw berry is

- A. cotyledons
- B. endocarp
- C. mesocarp

D. juicy thalamus

Answer: D



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187. Pepo fruit is found in

A. Cruciferae

B. Leguminosae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: C



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188. Single seeded indehiscent fruit having stony endocarp is

A. achene

B. nut

C. drupe

D. both (1) and (2)

Answer: C



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189. In Mango and Coconut, the fruit is known as

A. Drupe

B. Pod

C. Nut

D. Kernel

Answer: A



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190. Persistent calyx attached to the berry fruit of

A. pear

B. apple

C. brinjal

D. mango

Answer: C



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191. Seed is a

A. fertilized and ripened ovule

B. fertilized and ripened ovary

C. developing ovule

D. developing ovary

Answer: A



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192. Seed is

- A. immature integumented ovary
- B. mature integumented megasporangium
- C. mature coated spore
- D. immature integumented ovule

Answer: B



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193. The point where stalk of the seed is borne is

A. chalaza

B. hilum

C. micropyle

D. node

Answer: B



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194. Place of origin of seed coats is known as

A. chalaza

B. hilum

C. node

D. micropyle

Answer: A



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195. The part of embryo axis between radicle and cotyledonary node is called

A. epicotyl

B. hypocotyl

C. hilum

D. raphe

Answer: B



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196. The part of embryo axis between plumule and cotyledonary node is called

- A. epicotyl
- B. hypocotyl
- C. hilum
- D. raphe

Answer: A



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197. Maize or wheat grain is a

- A. seed
- B. cypsela
- C. single seeded fruit
- D. an ovule

Answer: C



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198. The radicle in maize has two coverings

- A. outer coleorhiza and inner root cap

B. inner coleoptile and outer root cap

C. outer coleoptile and inner root cap

D. inner coleoptile and inner root cap

Answer: A



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199. The reserve food material in bean seed is in it's

A. plumule

B. radicle

C. endosperm

D. cotyledons

Answer: D



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200. After the seedling begins to photosynthesise, the cotyledons

- A. degenerate and fall off
- B. become phloem tissue
- C. change into root tissue
- D. change into foliage leaves

Answer: A



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201. Perisperm is

- A. remnant of nucellus
- B. persistent nucellus
- C. peripheral part of endosperm
- D. disintegrated secondary nucleus

Answer: B



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202. Food is stored in albuminous seed in

- A. testa

B. cotyledon

C. endosperm

D. plumule

Answer: C



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203. Micropyle of seed facilitates in the entry of:

A. male gametes

B. pollen tube

C. water

D. gases

Answer: C



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204. Tegmen develops from

A. inner integument

B. funiculus

C. outer integument

D. chalaza

Answer: A



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205. Aleurone layer helps in

- A. storage of food in endosperm
- B. protection of embryo
- C. utilization of stored food by secreting enzymes
- D. All the above

Answer: C



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206. Coleoptile and coleorhiza are protective coverings in

Maize grain. Which is true ?

- A. Coleorhiza is a covering on plumule

- B. Coleoptile is a covering on radicle
- C. Coleoptile is a covering on plumule
- D. Coleorhiza is a covering of endosperm

Answer: C



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207. Dormancy of seeds may be due to

- A. impermeable hard seed coat
- B. growth inhibitors in seed coat
- C. immature embryo
- D. any of the above

Answer: D



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208. Seed dormancy allows the plants to

- A. overcome unfavourable condition
- B. develop healthy seeds
- C. reduce viability
- D. prevent deterioration of seeds

Answer: A



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209. The embryo axis is called

- A. plumule
- B. epicotyl
- C. hypocotyl
- D. tigellum

Answer: D



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210. The mature fertilized egg, ovule and the ovary respectively give rise to

- A. embryo, seeds and fruit

B. embryo, fruit, seed

C. seed, fruit and embryo

D. fruit, seed and embryo

Answer: A



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211. The aleurone layer in maize grain is present in peripheral region of endosperm specially rich in

A. lipids

B. auxins

C. proteins

D. starch

Answer: C



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

A. stratification

B. scarification

C. vernalization

D. photoperiodism

Answer: B



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213. A monocot albuminous seed is

- A. Gram
- B. Bean
- C. Maize
- D. all of the above

Answer: C



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214. Parachute mechanism of fruit and seed dispersal is common in compositae is due to the structure called :-

- A. bract
- B. pappus
- C. coma
- D. barbs

Answer: B



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215. Hydrochory of coconut is due to

A. Liquid endosperm

B. Stony endosperm

C. Fibrous mesocarp

D. Papery epicarp

Answer: C



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216. Self dispersal mechanism is called

A. zoochory

B. explosive mechanism

C. forced zoochory

D. hydrochory

Answer: B



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217. Some plants protect their parts by growing under the ground. This is called

A. Geocarpy

B. Geophily

C. Geotropism

D. Geology

Answer: B



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218. A tree that has strong erect stem with hollow internodes and solid nodes is known as

A. caudex

B. deliquescent

C. scape

D. culm

Answer: D



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219. The reason for successful establishment on land by seed plants is

- A. evolution of siphonogamy
- B. development of secondary growth
- C. presence of true conducting tissue
- D. all of the above

Answer: D



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220. The main difference between biennials and perennials is that the perennials

A. are trees

B. show asexual structures

C. do not die after seasonal production of fruits

D. bear perennating underground structures

Answer: C



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221. National flower of India is

A. Rafflesia

B. Nelumbium

C. Rosa indica

D. Wolffia

Answer: B



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222. The largest and smallest flowers are of 1 metre and 0.1 mm size. They belong to

- A. Wolffia and Sapria
- B. Rafflesia and Wolffia
- C. Rafflesia and Salvinia
- D. Rafflesia and Sapria

Answer: B



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223. Biennial plants are those which

- A. complete their life cycle in two years
- B. live for more than one year but less than two years
- C. produce flowers twice a years
- D. grow vegetatively in one season and produce flowers in next season

Answer: D



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224. Read the following matches

- (i) Alstonia – Whorled phyllotaxy
- (ii) Calotropis – Opposite and decussate phyllotaxy
- (iii) Smilax – Parallel venation
- (iv) China rose – Opposite and super-posed phyllotaxy
- (v) Sunflower – Spiral phyllotaxy

Which of these are correct ?

A. (ii),(iii),(iv) & (v)

B. (i),(ii) and (iv)

C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D. (i), (ii) and (v)

Answer: D



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225. The family containing *Petunia* and its main characters are

A. Solanaceae- 5 fused sepals, 5 fused petals, 5 epipetalous stamens, Bicarpellary gynoecium , Capsule or berry type fruit.

B. Poaceae- Perianth -2 or 3 lodicules, 3 stamens, Monocarpellary gynoecium, Carpopsis type fruit

C. Solanaceae-5 free sepals, 5 free petals, 5 epipetalous stamens, Pentacarpellary gynoecium, Capsule or berry type fruit.

D. Fabaceae-5 fused sepals, 5 free petals, 10 stamens- diadelphous, Monocarpellary gynoecium, Legume

type fruit.

Answer: A



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226. Read the following matches with reference to the fruit

- (i) Fig - Syconus
- (ii) Grape- Pome
- (iii) Papaya - Berry
- (iv) Mustard - Follicle

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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227. Read the following matches with reference to the fruits

Name	Type	Edible part
(i) Banana	Berry	Epicarp & mesocarp
(ii) Date palm	Berry	Pericarp
(iii) Water melon	Drupe	Mesocarp
(iv) Plum	Drupe	Epicarp and mesocarp

Which of these are correct?

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

Answer: B



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228. The family containing garlic and its main characters are

A. Fabaceae- 5 fused sepals, 5 free petals, 10 stamens
diadelphous, Monocarpellary gynoecium, Legume
type fruit, Marginal placentation.

B. Fabaceae-5 free sepals, 5 free petals, 10 stamens -
diadelphous, Bicarpellary gynoecium, Legume type
fruit, Marginal placentation.

C. Liliaceae-Perianth -6 tepals in two whorls, 6 stamens
Bicarpellary gynoecium, Cypsela type fruit, Axile
placentation.

D. Liliaceae-Perianth-6 tepals in two whorls, 6 stamens
, Tricarpellary gynoecium, Capsule or berry type
fruit, Axile placentation

Answer: D

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229. Read the following matches regarding the fruits

Name	Type	Edible part
(i) Tomato	Berry	Pericarp & placentae
(ii) Pomegranate	Hesperidium	Seed coat
(iii) Apple	Pome	Thalamus
(iv) Coconut	Drupe	Endocarp

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (iii) and (iv)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i) and (iii)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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230. Read the following matches with reference to the fruit

Name	Type	Edible part
(i) Cashew	Nut	Cotyledons
(ii) Guava	Berry	Thalamus and pericarp
(iii) Orange	Hesperidium	Placental hair
(iv) Mango	Drupe	Mesocarp

Which of these are correct ?

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

Answer: D



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231. Read the following matches regarding the placentation

(i) Primrose - Free central

(ii) Pea - Marginal

(iii) Marigold - Basal

(iv) Mustard - Axile

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i), (iii) and (iv)

D. All are correct.

Answer: A



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232. Inferior achenial one chambered and one seeded fruit derived from bicarpellary pistil with pericarp and seed-coat free. Which of the following fruit belongs to this category of fruits ?

A. Wheat

B. Mustard

C. Pea

D. Sunflower

Answer: D



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233. Go through the following matches

(i) jasmine - Climber

(ii) Peppermint -Stolon

(iii) Pistia - Offset

(iv) Chrysanthemum- Sucker

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i), (iii) and (iv)

D. All are correct.

Answer: B



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234. Read names of the following plants

(i) *Nicotiana tobacum*

(ii) Candytuft (iii) Brinjal

(iv) *Zinnia* (v) *Capsicum*

Which of these belong to the family Solanaceae ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (i), (ii) and (v)

C. (i), (ii), (iii) and (v)

D. (i), (iii), (v)

Answer: D



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235. Go through the following matches

(i) Cassia - Imbricate aestivation

(ii) Lady finger - Twisted aestivation

(iii) Calotropis - Vexillary aestivation

(iv) Lily - Epipetalous stamens

(v) Alstonia - Whorled phyllotaxy

(vi) Silk cotton - Pinnately compound leaf

Find out the correct matches

A. (i), (iii), (v), (vi)

B. (ii), (iv), (v), (vi)

C. (i), (ii) & (v)

D. (iii), (iv), (v), (vi)

Answer: C



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236. Read the names of following plants

(i) *Gloriosa*

(ii) *Aloe barbadensis*

(iii) *Atropa belladonna*

(iv) *Colchicum autumnale*

(v) *Asparagus*

(vi) *Withania somnifera*

Which of these belong to the family Liliaceae ?

A. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

B. (i), (ii), (iv), (v)

C. (i), (ii), (v), (vi)

D. (ii), (iv), (v), (vi)

Answer: B



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237. Go through the following matches regarding the flower

(i) Mustard - Epigynous

(ii) Plum - Perigynous

(iii) Hibiscus - Epigynous

(iv) Peach - Perigynous

Which of these are correct ?

A. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (i), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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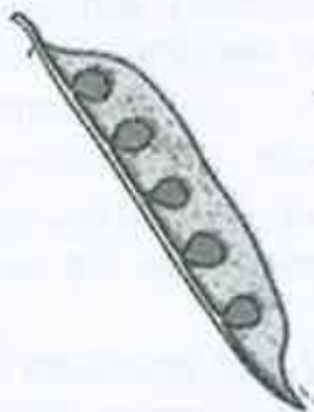
238. Go through the following figures depicting types of placentation



(i)



(ii)



(iii)



(iv)



(v)

Choose the option which correctly tells the placentation in order in order

- A. Parietal, Axile, Marginal, Basal, Freecentral
- B. Free central, Marginal, Basal, Axile, Parietal
- C. Parietal, Basal, Marginal, Axile, Free central
- D. Axile, Basal, Marginal, Freecentral, Parietal

Answer: C



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239. In wheat and rice

- A. Fruit is multiseeded
- B. Seed coat and pericarp are separate
- C. Perisperm is fused with seed coat
- D. Pericarp is fused with seed coat

Answer: D



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240. Which of the following is a characteristic of sorosis ?

A. True fruit surrounded by fleshy edible thalamus

B. Edible bracts

C. Multi-seeded fruit development from a monocarpellary pistil

D. Development from a spike or spadix

Answer: D



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241. Morphologically, the spice-yielding part of turmeric is

A. Seed

B. Root

C. Dried fruit

D. Rhizome

Answer: D



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242. Which one of the following plants has ovary superior, monocarpellary and unilocular with several ovules on marginal placenta ?

A. Triticum

B. *Helianthus annuus*

C. *Pisum sativum*

D. *Allium cepa*

Answer: C



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243. By the presence of which of the following can the family Brassicaceae be immediately identified ?

A. Inferior ovary and cruciform corolla

B. Tetradynamous stamens and axile placentation

C. Tetradynamous stamens and replum

D. Cruciform corolla and indehiscent fruit

Answer: C



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244. Edible part of cabbage is

A. Fruit

B. An inflorescence

C. A vegetative bud

D. A flower

Answer: C



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245. Stem is most reduced in

A. Phylloclade

B. Bulbil

C. Corm

D. Rhizome

Answer: B



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246. Twiners climb over the support with the help of

A. Adventitious roots

B. Tendrils

C. Stem itself

D. Hooks

Answer: C



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247. In Agave, bulbil is a modification of

A. Vegetative bud

B. Cauline bud

C. Terminal bud

D. Floral bud

Answer: D



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248. Ptyxis refers to

A. Cotyledonary leaves

B. Arrangement of leaves on stem

C. Coiling of leaves in the bud condition

D. none of the above.

Answer: C



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249. One can distinguish a leaflet from leaf by the absence of

- A. Midrib
- B. petiole
- C. Axillary bud
- D. Venation

Answer: C



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250. Find the set of composite fruits among those listed below

(i) Raspberry (ii) Mulberry

(iii) jackfruit (iv) Blackberry

(v) Pineapple (vi) Fig.

A. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi)

B. (i), (ii), (iii), (v), (vi)

C. (ii), (iii), (v), (vi)

D. (iii), (v), (vi)

Answer: C



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251. Plants with inferior ovary usually bear

- A. Pseudocarps
- B. berries
- C. Aggregate fruits
- D. seedless fruits

Answer: A



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252. The ovary in hypogynous flowers is said to be

- A. Half inferior

B. Inferior

C. Superior

D. none of the above.

Answer: C



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253. Go through the following matches

(i) Wild strawberry - Stolon

(ii) Eichhornia - Offset

(iii) Chrysanthemum- Twiner

(iv) Pine apple - Offset

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iii)

Answer: A



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254. Go through the following matches

(i) Mint - Sucker

(ii) Lotus - Rhizome

(iii) Zamikand - Rhizome

(iv) Pine apple - Sucker

Which of the these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii), (iii)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i), (ii) and (iv)

D. All are correct.

Answer: C



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255. Go through the following matches

(i) Colocasia - Corm

(ii) Ginger - Rhizome

(iii) Turmeric - Corm

(iv) Canna - Rhizome

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (i) and (ii)

C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D. (i), (ii) and (iv)

Answer: D



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256. Read the following matches

(i) Lily - Compound tuncated bulb

(ii) Potato - Tuber

(iii) *Allium cepa* - Simple tunicated bulb

(iv) *Allium sativum* - Scaly bulb

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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257. Read the following matches

(i) Guava - Spiral phyllotaxy

(ii) Ruscus - Cladode

(iii) Opuntia - Phylloclades

(iv) Mustard - Spiral phyllotaxy

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i), (iii) and (iv)

D. (i), (ii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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258. Read the following matches

(i) Wild pea - Petiolar tendrils

(ii) Sweet pea - Leaflet tendrils

(iii) *Gloriosa superba* - Stipular tendrils

(iv) Australian Acacia - Phyllodes

Which of these are correct ?

A. (ii) and (iii)

B. (i) and (iv)

C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: D



259. Read the following matches

(i) Parkinsonia - Phyllodes

(ii) Utricularia - Leaf bladder

(iii) Aloe - Succulent leaves

(iv) Opuntia- Tendril

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i), (iii) and (iv)

D. All are correct.

Answer: A



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260. Read the following matches

Datura- Actinomorphic flower

(ii) Canna - Zygomorphic flower

(iii) Gulmohur - Zygomorphic flower

(iv) Cassia - Asymmetric flower

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iv)

D. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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261. Go through the following matches

(i) China rose - Twisted aestivation

(ii) Calotropis - Valvate aestivation

(iii) Gulmohur - Ascending imbricate aestivation

(iv) Pea - Descending imbricate aestivation

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i), (iii) and (iv)

D. All are correct.

Answer: D



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262. Go through the following mathces

(i) Cotton - Open aestivation

(ii) Lady finger - Quincuncial aestivation

(iii) Cassia - Ascending imbricate aestivation

(iv) Bean - Descending imbricate aestivation

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (iii) & (iv)

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D. All are correct.

Answer: B



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263. Read the following matches

(i) Salvia - Didynamous stamen

(ii) China Rose - Monadelphous

(iii) Citrus - Polyadelphous

(iv) Candytuft - Umbel

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i), (iii) and (iv)

D. All are correct.

Answer: A



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264. Go through the following matches :

(i) Poinsettia - Cyathium

(ii) Ocimum sandctum - Cyathium

(iii) Salvia - Verticillaster

(iv) Fig - Verticillaster

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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265. Read the following matches regarding the placentation :

(i) Dianthus - Free central

(ii) Cannabis - Marginal

(iii) Sunflower - Basal

(iv) Cucurbita - Axile

Which of these are correct ?

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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266. Select the wrong match

A. Castor oil seed - Dicot, endospermic and perispermic

B. Bean seed - Dicot and nonendospermic

C. Maize - Monocot and endospermic

D. Mustard - Dicot and endospermic

Answer: D



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267. Consider the following statements

A. Mustard flower is hypogynous

B. Rose flower is perigynous

C. China Rose flower is hypogynous

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

A. A and C

B. B and C

C. A, B and C

D. None

Answer: C



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

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

Answer: B



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269. Cotyledons and testa respectively are edible parts in

- A. French bean and coconut
- B. Cashew nut and litchi
- C. Groundnut and pomegranate

D. Walnut and tamarind

Answer: C



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270. An example of axile placentation is

A. Lemon

B. Marigold

C. Argemone

D. Dianthus

Answer: A



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

A. Phylloclade

B. Phyllode

C. Cladode

D. Cladophyll

Answer: B



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

Or

Phylloclade is found in

A. Opuntia

B. Casuarina

C. Hydrilla

D. Acacia

Answer: A



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

A. Plumule

B. cotyledon

C. endosperm

D. Aleurone layer

Answer: B



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274. Keel is characteristic of the flower of

A. Bean

B. Gulmohur

C. Cassia

D. Calotropis

Answer: A



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275. A single-seeded, dry, non-dehiscent fruit in which pericarp is united with seed is known as

A. Caryopsis

B. Cypsela

C. Achene

D. Loment

Answer: A



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276. Capitulum inflorescence is characteristic feature of the family

A. Asteraceae

B. Moraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Brassicaceae

Answer: A



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277. Aestivation found in pea flowers is

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

Answer: A



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278. Which one of the following pairs is wrongly matched while the remaining three are correct ?

- A. Penicillium - Conidia
- B. Water Hyacinth - Runner
- C. Bryophyllum - Leaf buds
- D. Agave - Bulbis

Answer: B



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

A. Calotropis

B. Neem

C. China Rose

D. Alstonia

Answer: D



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280. Sweet potato is homologous to

A. Potato

B. Colocasia

C. Ginger

D. Turnip

Answer: D



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281. Which one of the following statements is correct ?

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

Answer: B



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282. The correct floral formula of chilli is

A. $\oplus \overset{\text{♂}}{\underset{+}{\text{C}}}_3 \text{K}_{(3)} \text{C}_{(3)} \text{A}_{(4)} + \text{G}_{(2)}$

B. $\oplus \overset{\text{♂}}{\underset{+}{\text{C}}}_5 \text{K}_{(5)} \text{C}_{(5)} \text{A}_5 \underline{\text{G}_{(2)}}$

C. $\oplus \overset{\text{♂}}{\underset{+}{\text{C}}}_5 \text{K}_{(5)} \text{C}_{(5)} \text{A}_{(5)} \text{G}_2$

D. $\oplus \overset{\text{♂}}{\underset{+}{\text{C}}}_5 \text{K}_5 \text{C}_5 \text{A}_{(5)} \underline{\text{G}_2}$

Answer: B



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283. Flowers are Zygomorphic in

A. Mustard

B. Gulmohur

C. Tomato

D. Datura

Answer: B



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284. Plant which provides pulses belong to family

A. Asteraceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Poacea

D. Solanaceae

Answer: B



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285. In some plants such as Rhizophora growing in swampy areas, many roots come out of the ground and grow vertically upwards. Such roots are called

- A. Pneumatophores
- B. Prop roots
- C. Stilt roots
- D. none of the above.

Answer: A



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286. 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. Six

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

Answer: A



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

A. Onion : Bulb, Imbricate aestivation, Axile placentation

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

C. Pea : C_3 pathway, Endospermic, seed, Vexillary aestivation

D. Tomato : Twisted aestivation, Axile placentation,

Berry

Answer: B



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

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

A. Five

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: C



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289. Gymnosperms are also called soft wood spermatophytes because they lack

- A. Phloem fibres
- B. Thick-walled tracheids
- C. Xylem fibres
- D. Cambium

Answer: C



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290. Cymose inflorescence is present in

A. Sesbania

B. Trifolium

C. Brassica

D. Solanum

Answer: D



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291. Vexillary aestivation is characteristic of the family

A. Asteraceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Fabaceae

Answer: D



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

A. Tomato

B. Papaver

C. Michelia

D. Aloe

Answer: C



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293. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?

A. Ginger - Sucker

B. Chlamydomonas - Conidia

C. Yeast - Zoospores

D. Onion - Bulb

Answer: D



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294. Phyllode is present in :-

A. Euphorbia

B. Australian Acacia

C. Opuntia

D. Asparagus

Answer: B



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295. Pulvinate leaf base is found in

A. Lycopersicum

B. Trifolium

C. Nicotiana

D. Petunia

Answer: B



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296. In china rose the flowers are

A. Zygomorphic, hypogynous with Imbricate aestivation

B. Zygomorphic, epigynous with twisted aestivation

C. Actinomorphic, hypogynous with twisted aestivation

D. Actinomorphic, epigynous with valvate aestivation

Answer: C

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

A. Fifteen

B. Eighteen

C. Six

D. Ten

Answer: A



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298. Seed coat is not thin, membranous in

A. Groundnut

B. Gram

C. Maize

D. Coconut

Answer: B



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299. Placenta and pericarp are both edible portions in

A. Potato

B. apple

C. Banana

D. Tomato

Answer: D



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300. An example of edible underground stem is

A. Potato

B. Carrot

C. Groundnut

D. Sweet potato

Answer: A



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301. Which one of the following statements is correct

A. A sterile pistil is called a staminode.

B. The seed in grasses is not endospermic

C. Mango is a parthenocarpic fruit

D. A proteinaceous aleurone layer is present in maize grain

Answer: D



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302. An aggregate fruit is one which develops from

A. Multicarpellary superior ovary

B. Multicarpellary syncarpous gynoecium

C. Multicarpellary apocarpus gynoecium

D. Complete inflorescence

Answer: C



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303. Non-albuminous seed is produced in

A. Pea

B. Maize

C. Castor

D. Wheat

Answer: A



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304. Leaves become modified into spines in :-

A. Pea

B. Onion

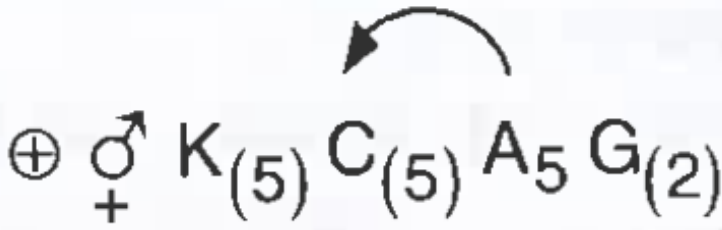
C. Silk Cotton

D. Opuntia

Answer: D



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305. _____ is the floral formula of

- A. Sesbania
- B. Petunia
- C. Brassica
- D. Allium

Answer: B

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306. Keel is the characteristic feature of flower of

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

Answer: A



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307. Perigynous flowers are found in

- A. Cucumber

B. China rose

C. Rose

D. Guava

Answer: C



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308. Flowers are unisexual in

A. Pea

B. Cucumber

C. China Rose

D. Onion

Answer: B



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309. Roots play insignificant role in absorption of water in

A. Sunflower

B. Pistia

C. Pea

D. Wheat

Answer: B



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310. Axile placentation is present in

A. Dianthus

B. Lemon

C. Pea

D. Argemone

Answer: B



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

superior ovary

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

Answer: B



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312. Which one of the following fruits is parthenocarpic

- A. Brinjal
- B. apple

C. Jackfruit

D. Banana

Answer: D



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

A. Phyllodes

B. Phylloclades

C. Scales

D. Cladodes

Answer: B



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314. The standard petal of a papilionaceous corola is also called

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

Answer: B



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315. Tricarpellary syncarpous gynoecium is found in flowers of

A. Solanaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Poaceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: D



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316. Cotyledon of maize grain is called

A. Coleorhiza

B. Coleoptile

C. Scutellum

D. Plumule

Answer: C



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317. 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



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318. Proximal end of the filament of stamen is attached to the

- A. Connective
- B. Placenta
- C. Thalamus or petal
- D. Anther

Answer: C



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319. The term 'polyadelphous' is related to

A. gynoecium

B. androecium

C. corolla

D. calyx

Answer: B



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

A. Three

B. Four

C. Five

D. Six

Answer: B



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321. Radial symmetry is found in the flowers of

A. Brassica

B. Trifolium

C. Pisum

D. Cassia

Answer: A



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322. Free-central placentation is found in

A. Dianthus

B. Argemone

C. Brassica

D. Citrus

Answer: A



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323. Which one of the following statements is not correct ?

A. Offspring produced by the asexual reproduction are called clone.

B. Microscopic, motile asexual reproductive structures are called zoospores

C. In potato, banana and ginger, the plantlets arise from the internodes present in the modified stem.

D. Water hyacinth, growing in the standing water, drains oxygen from water that leads to the death of fishes.

Answer: C



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

Column – I	Column – II
1. Pistils fused together	(i) Gametogenesis
2. Formation of gametes	(ii) Pistillate
3. Hyphae of higher Ascomycetes	(iii) Syncarpous
4. Unisexual female flower	(iv) Dikaryotic

A. 1 2 3 4
iv iii i ii

B. 1 2 3 4
ii i iv iii

C. 1 2 3 4
i ii iv iii

D. 1 2 3 4
iii i iv ii

Answer: D



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325. In Bougainvillea, thorns are the modifications of

- A. stipules
- B. adventitious root
- C. stem
- D. leaf

Answer: C



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326. Coconut fruit is a

- A. Drupe
- B. Berry

C. Nut

D. Capsule

Answer: A



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327. The morphological nature of the edible part of coconut is

A. perisperm

B. cotyledon

C. endosperm

D. pericarp

Answer: C



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328. Sweet potato is a modified

- A. Rhizome
- B. Tap root
- C. Adventitious root
- D. Stem

Answer: C



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329. Pneumatophores occur in

- A. Submerged hydrophytes
- B. Carnivorous plants
- C. Free-floating hydrophytes
- D. Halophytes

Answer: D



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