BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CHETANA BIOLOGY (MARATHI ENGLISH)

Morphology of Flowering Plants

Example

1. Define angiosperms.

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2. How are animals classified broadly?


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3. How an angiospermic plant survives in different habitats?


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4. State the significance of variations in the angiospermic plant.

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5. Define the following terms: hydrophytes

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6. Define the following terms: xerophytes

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7. Define the following terms: psammophytes

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8. Define the following terms: lithophytes

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9. Define the following terms: halophytes

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10. How is the new plant developed in angiosperms?

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11. State the parts of an angiospermic plant.

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12. List the vegitative parts of an angiospermic plant.

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13. List the reproductive parts of an angiospermic plant.

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14. Define root.

Watch Video Solution

15. State the characteristics of root.

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16. State the basic funtions of the root.

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17. State the types of roots.

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18. Classify roots on the basis of their origin.

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19. State the origin of tap root and state its example.

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20. State the origin of fibrous/adventitious root and state its example.

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21. Describe the structure of a typical root with the help of a labelled diagram.

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22. Describe regions of Root.

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23. Write a short note on Region of Cell Maturation.

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24. State an example of roots exhibiting multiple root cap.

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25. State an example of roots exhibiting root pockets.

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26. State the functions of the different regions of the root.

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27. Describe the tap root/true root system.

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28. Describe the fibrous/adventitious root sytem.

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29. Differentiate between Tap root system and adventitous root system.

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30. Differentiate between Fibrous and adventitious root system.

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31. Explain modification of roots.

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32. State the modification of tap roots system on the basis of their functions citing examples.

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33. State the modification of tap roots system on the basis of their functions citing examples.

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34. Differentiate between Conical, Fusiform and Napiform root.

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35. Write short note on: Fusiform Root.

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36. Many plants in the marshy region had upwardly growing roots. They could be better seen during low tide.

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37. Explain briefly the branched tap roots modified for respiration citing examples.

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38. Sketch, label and describe the breathing root citing example.

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39. Write short note on Fasciculated tuberous root.

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40. Describe briefly the modification of adventitious roots for storage citing examples.

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41. Differentiate between: Simple Tuberous Roots and Fasciculated Tuberous Roots.

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42. Explain briefly the prop roots citing example.

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43. Many obliquely roots were given out from the lower nodes, apparently for extra support.

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44. Explain briefly the still roots citing example.

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45. Explain briefly the climbing roots citing example.

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46. Explain briefly the climbing roots citing example.

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47. Explain briefly the plank or buttresses roots citing example.

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48. Differentiate between: Prop Roots and Stilt Roots

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49. A plant was found growing on other plant. Teacher said it is not a parasite. It exhibited two types of roots.

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50. Explain briefly the epiphytic roots citing example.

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51. Explain briefly the sucking/ parasitic roots/haustoria/citing example.

Watch Video Solution

52. Explain briefly the buoyont roots citing example.

Watch Video Solution

53. Differentiate between: Epiphytic Roots and Parasitic Roots.

Watch Video Solution

54. Define stem.

Watch Video Solution

55. State the characteristics of stem.

Watch Video Solution

56. State the basic funtions of the stem.

Watch Video Solution

57. Describe the parts of a typical stem.

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58. State the different reasons for modification of stem.

Watch Video Solution

59. State the different reasons for modification of stem.

Watch Video Solution

60. List the different types of stem modification.

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61. Distinguish between Root and Stem.

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62. State the different types of underground modifications of stem.

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63. Write short note on Rhizome.

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64. Sketch, label and describe the rhizome citing example.

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65. Sketch, label and describe the stem-tuber citing example.

Watch Video Solution

66. Sketch, label and describe the bulb citing example.

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67. Two of the vegetables we consume are nothing but leaf bases. Which are they?

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68. Sketch, label and describe the corm citing example.

Watch Video Solution

69. Differentiate between: Rhizome, Stem tuber, Bulb and Corm.

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70. While having lunch onion slices were served to them. Teacher asked which part of the plant are you eating?

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71. Why underground stem is different from roots.

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72. State the different types of sub-aerial modifications of stem.

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73. Sketch, label and describe the Tendril citing example.

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74. Sketch, label and describe the runner citing example.

Watch Video Solution

75. Sketch, label and describe the offset citing example.

Watch Video Solution

76. Sketch, label and describe the sucker citing example.

Watch Video Solution

77. Sketch, label and describe the offset citing example.

Watch Video Solution

78. Differentiate between: Sucker and Offset.

Watch Video Solution

79. State the different types of aerial modifications of stem.

Watch Video Solution

80. Sketch, label and describe the thorn citing example.

Watch Video Solution

81. What is the difference between the thorns of Carrisa and Duranta.

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82. Opuntia has spines but Carissa has thorns. What is the difference?

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83. There was a green plant with flat stem, but no leaves. The entire plant is covered by soft spines.

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84. Sketch, label and describe the phyllociade citing example.

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85. Sketch, label and describe the cladode citing exmaple.

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86. Why the stem has to perform photosynthesis in xerophytes?

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87. Sketch, label and describe the cladode citing exmaple.

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88. A wiry outgrowth was seen on a plant arising from it between the leaf and stem.

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89. Sketch, label and describe the Tendril citing example.

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90. Sketch, label and describe the bulbils citing example.

Watch Video Solution

91. Differentiate between: Phylloclade, Cladode

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92. Define leaf.

Watch Video Solution

93. State the characteristics of leaf.

Watch Video Solution

94. State the basic functions of the leaf.

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95. Describe the parts of a typical leaf.

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96. What is venation?

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97. Classify different types of venation citing examples. State its significance.

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98. Collect the information of types of leaf venation.

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99. Write short note on leaf venation.

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100. Differentiate between reticular and parallel venation.

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101. Define compound leaves.

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102. State the different types of leaves.

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103. Define a simple leaf.

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104. Students observed large leaves of coconut and small leaves of Mimosa. Teacher asked it what way they are similar?

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105. State the different types of leaves.

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106. Define Phyllotaxy.

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107. State the significance of phyllotaxy.

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108. Classify the different types of Phyllotaxies citing example.

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109. Write a short note on opposite phyllotaxy citing example.

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110. State the different modifications of leave along with their function.

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111. Write a short note on leaf spines.

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112. A plant had leaves with long leaf apex, which was curling around a support.

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113. Describe leaf tendril citing example.

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114. Write short note on leaf hook.

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115. Write a short note on phyllode.

Watch Video Solution

116. Define inflorescence.

Watch Video Solution

117. State the different types of inflorescence citing exmples.

Watch Video Solution

118. State the significance of inflorescence.

Watch Video Solution

119. Differentiate between Racemose and Cymose Inflorescence.

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120. Teacher described Hibiscus as solitary Cyme. What it means?

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121. Teacher showed them Marigold flower and said it is not on flower. What the teacher meant?

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122. State the significance of inflorescence.

Watch Video Solution

123. Define flower.

124. State the parts of a typical flower.

125. Explain the term: bracteate

126. Explain the term: ebracteate

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127. Defien symmetry. State the different types of symmetry of flowers citing example.

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128. Explain the following terminologies, aestivation.

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129. State the different types of flowers on the basis of the position of their ovary citing example.

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130. Describe briefly hypogynous flower.

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131. Describe briefly perigynous flower.

Watch Video Solution

132. Describe briefly epigynous flower.

Watch Video Solution

133. Differentiate between: Hypogynous, Perigynous and Epigynous.

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134. Write a note on thalamus.

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135. Write short note on calyx.

Watch Video Solution

136. Write short note on corolla.

Watch Video Solution

137. Write short note on perianth.

Watch Video Solution

138. Define aestivation.

Watch Video Solution

139. List the different types of aestivation citing examples.

Watch Video Solution

140. List the different types of aestivation citing examples.

Watch Video Solution

141. Write short note on Vexillary aestivations.

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142. Write short note on androecium.

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143. Describe briefly a typical stamen.

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144. Explain the union of stamens.

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145. Define cohesion. State its different types and give one example.

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146. Defien adhesion. State its different types explain them briefly citing exmple.

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147. Write a short note on gynoecium.

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148. Write a short note on polycarpellary gynoecium.

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149. Define placentation.

Watch Video Solution

150. List the different types of placentations citing examples.

151. List the different types of placentations citing examples.

152. Write short note on Axile placentation.

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153. Students cut open a papaya fruit and found all the seeds attached to the sides. Teacher inquired about the possible placentation of papaya ovary.

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154. Define fruit.

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155. Define parthenocarpic fruits.

Watch Video Solution

156. What are true and false fruits? Explain with examples.

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157. Describe the structure of a typical fruit.

Watch Video Solution

158. Give a brief account of various types of fruits.

Watch Video Solution

159. Define seed.

Watch Video Solution

160. Describe the structure of a dicotyledonous seed.

Watch Video Solution

161. Differentiate between Exalbuminous/non endospermic seeds and Albuminous/Endospermic seeds.

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162. Enlist various symbols used in writing floral formula.

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163. Define floral diagram.

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164. Describe the family Solanaceae with suitable floral diagram.

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165. Give the vegetative and floral characters (two each) of family Fabaceae.

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166. Take one flower of family Fabaceae and write its essential description. Also draw their floral diagrams after studying them.

Watch Video Solution

167. Describe the family Solanaceae with suitable floral diagram.

Watch Video Solution

168. Take one flower of family Fabaceae and write its essential description. Also draw their floral diagrams after studying them.

Watch Video Solution

169. Describe the family Solanaceae with suitable floral diagram.

Watch Video Solution

170. Distinguish between Stem Tendril and Leaf Tendril.

Watch Video Solution

171. Differentiate between Phylloclade and Phyllode.

Watch Video Solution

172. Differentiate between Simple leaf and Compound leaf.

Watch Video Solution

173. Differentiate between Pinnately and Palmately compound leaf.

Watch Video Solution

174. Differentiate between stem turber and root tuber.

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175. Distinguish between families Fabaceae, Solanaceae, Liliaceae on the basis of gynoecium characteristics (with figures), Also write economic importance of any one of the above family.

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Exercise

1. Which one of the following will grow better in moist and shady region?

A. Opuntia

B. Orchid

C. Mangroove

D. Lotus

Answer:

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2. A particular plant had a pair of leaves at each node arranged in one plane. What is the arrangement called?

A. alternate phylootaxy

B. Decussate phyllotaxy

C. Superposed phyllotaxy

D. Whorled phyllotaxy

Answer:

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3. In a particular flower the insertion of floral whorls was in such a manner, so the ovary was below other three whorls, but its stigma was taller than other three whorls. What will you call ovary such flower?

A. Hypogynous

B. Perigynous

C. Inferior ovary

D. Half superior-half inferior

Answer:

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4. Beet and Arum both store food for perennation. Are the examples for two different types?

A. Beet is a stem but Arum is a root

B. Beet is a root but Arum is a stem

C. Beet is a stem but Arum is a leaf

D. Beet is a stem but Arum is an inflorescence

Answer:

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5. Pneumatophores are helpful in..... .

A. protein synthesis

B. respiration

C. transpiration

D. carbohydrate metabolism

Answer:

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6. Stilt roots are..... .

A. primary roots

B. Adventitious roots

C. secondary roots

D. tap roots

Answer:

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7. A spongy tissue called velamen is present in..... .

A. breathing roots

B. parasitic roots

C. tuberous roots

D. epiphytic roots

Answer:

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8. The primary function of stem is..... . .

A. to bear and expose leaves to sunlight

B. to anchor the plant in soil

C. to absorb water and mineral salts from the soil

D. to help in vegetative reproduction

Answer:

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9. A rhizome differs from corm in its..... .

A. thickness

B. basic organization

C. direction of growth

D. nature of leaves

Answer:

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10. The edible portion in a fresh onion comprises of..... .

A. leaf bases

B. buds and leaf bases

C. swollen stem

D. disc-like stem

Answer:

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11. The stem modified to perform the function of leaf and is with many internodes is called..... .

A. phylloclade

B. cladode

C. offset

D. phyllode

Answer:

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12. The venation pattern in Mango is..... .

A. reticulate unicostate

B. parallel unicostate

C. reticulate multicostate

D. parallel multicostate

Answer:

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13. The tendrils of sweet pea plant are modified..... .

A. axillary bud

B. stipules

C. terminal leaflets of a compound leaf

D. aerial roots

Answer:

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14. The mode of arrangement of leaves on the stem and the branch is known as..... .

A. vernalization

B. vernation

C. venation

D. phyllotaxy

Answer:

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15. The axis of the inflorescence is known as..... .

A. thalamus

B. peduncle

C. pedicel

D. petiole

Answer:

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16. Racemose inflorescence is found in..... .

A. jasmine

B. rose

C. china rose

D. Caesalpinia

Answer:

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17. One of the following is characteristic of cymose inflorescence..... .

A. Centripetal opening of flowes

B. Basipetal succession of flowers

C. Acropetal succession of flowers

D. Simultaneous opening of flowers

Answer:

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18. When the gynoecium is present at the topmost position of the thalamus, the flower is known as..... .

A. inferior

B. epigynous

C. perigynous

D. hypogynous

Answer:

19. When the flower is hypogynous, the ovary is said to be..... .

A. inferior

B. superior

C. semi-inferior

D. semi-superior

Answer:

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20. When sepals fall just after opening of the flower they are termed as..... .

A. persistent caducous

B. caducous

C. remnant

D. deciduous

Answer:

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21. The characteristic feature of basal placentation is..... .

A. single ovule

B. bilocular condition

C. multilocular condition

D. presence of central axis

Answer:

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22. Pineapple is an example of..... .

A. simple dry fruit

B. composite fruit

C. aggregate fruit

D. simple fleshy fruit

Answer:

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23. A fibrous root system is best adapted to perform which of the following functions?

A. Storage of food

B. Transport of water and organic food

C. Absorption of water and minerals from the soil

D. Anchorage of the plant into the soil

Answer:

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24. Pneumatophores are usually present in..... .

A. mangrove plants

B. xerophytes

C. hydrophytes

D. epiphytes

Answer:

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25. One of the following is modification of adventitious root for mechanical support.

A. Prop roots

B. Pneumatophores

C. Haustoria

D. Fusiform

Answer:

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26. The root system grows out from the.....

.

A. plumule of the embryo

B. radicle of the embryo

C. embryo of the seed

D. all of these

Answer:

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27. Pneumatophores are found in the plants growing in..... .

A. swamps

B. alpine region

C. foot hills

D. along the river banks

Answer:

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28. When storage roots occur in clusters from the base of the stem, they are called..... .

A. Fasciculated roots

B. nodulose roots

C. annulated roots

D. beaded roots

Answer:

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29. When the root is swollen in the middle and tapers at both ends, it will be called as..... .

A. tuberous root

B. fusiform root

C. conical root

D. napiform root

Answer:

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30. Phyllotaxy is the arrangement of..... .

A. leaves

B. veins

C. branches

D. flower buds

Answer:

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31. Total stem parasite is..... .

A. Cuscuta

B. Loranthus

C. Rafflesia

D. Viscum

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

32. In which of the following plants, does the stem perform the functions of storage and perennation?

A. Groundnut

B. Ginger

C. Wheat

D. Radish

Answer:

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33. Corm is..... .

A. a horizontal underground stem

B. an underground root

C. an underground vertical stem

D. an aerial stem modification

Answer:

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34. Which of the following is not a rhizome?

A. Canna

B. Ginger

C. Tumeric

D. Colocasia

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

35. Sweet potato is a modification of..... .

A. leaf

B. Adventitious root

C. tap root

D. stem

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

36. What is the eye of potato among the following?

A. Axillary bud

B. Accessory bud

C. Adventitious bud

D. Apical bud

Answer:

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37. Phylloclade is the modification of..... .

A. leaf

B. stem

C. petiole

D. root

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

38. In which of the following the stem is very much reduced?

A. Bulb

B. Rhizome

C. Corm

D. Tuber

Answer:

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39. Mode of arrangement of sepals and petals with respect to the members of same whorl is..... .

A. vernation

B. venation

C. aestivation

D. heterophylly

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

40. The arrangement of veins in the lamina of leaf is called..... .

A. vernation

B. venation

C. phyllotaxy

D. aestivation

Answer:

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41. Whorled phyllotaxy is seen in..... .

A. Hibiscus

B. Sunflower

C. Guava

D. Nerium

Answer:

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42. In Bignonia, the terminal three leaflets are modified into..... .

A. spines

B. tendrils

C. thorns

D. hooks

Answer:

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43. Leaf tip tendrils are seen in..... .

A. Gloriosa

B. Lathyrus

C. Smilax

D. Pisum

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

44. When three leaflets of compound leaves are attached to tip of peiole, the condition is called..... .

A. tripinnate

B. trifoliate

C. tricarpellary

D. trilocular

Answer:

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45. Calotropis is an example where the leaves of successive nodesare at right angle to previous and next different nodes.Such phyllotaxy is know as..... .

A. whorled

B. opposite superposed

C. opposite decussate

D. none of these

Answer:

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46. The plant that stores its food reserves in the leaves is..... .

A. sweet potato

B. onion

C. sugarcane

D. coconut

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

47. Floral axis is modified into tendril in..... .

A. Antigonon

B. Lathyrus

C. Pisum

D. Passiflora

Answer:

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48. An important function of flower is..... .

A. secretion of nectar

B. insect pollination

C. reproduction

D. aesthetic

Answer:

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49. Non essential floral parts are..... .

A. corolla and calyx

B. corolla and carpel

C. calyx and gynoecium

D. androecium and gynoecium

Answer:

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50. The axis of the inflorescence is known as..... .

A. thalamus

B. peduncle

C. pedicle

D. petiole

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

51. Which of the following are called as pure types of inflorescence?

A. Racemose

B. Cymose

C. Cymose head

D. Both a and b

Answer:

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52. The part of the seed which forms the shoot at the time of germination is called..... .

A. plumule

B. radicle

C. epicotyle

D. hypocotyl

Answer:

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53. .....is a simple one seeded fruit.

A. Drupe

B. berry

C. Capsule

D. Legume

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

54. Pineapple is an example of..... .

A. simple fruit

B. aggregate fruit

C. composite fruit

D. dry fruit

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

55. Fruit of mango is..... .

A. pepo

B. berry

C. drupe

D. capsule

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

56. The fibrous part of coconut is..... .

A. epicarp

B. pericarp and mesocarp

C. mesocarp

D. none of these

Answer:

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57. .....is a metamorphosed ovule.

A. seed

B. embryo

C. caryopsis

D. endosperm

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

58. An aggregate of simple fruits bone by single flower is..... .

A. berry

B. cypsela

C. etaerio

D. caryopsis

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

59. Edible part of guava is..... .

A. mesocarp

B. pericarp, mesocarp, endocarp

C. endocarp and mesocarp

D. none of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

60. Edible part of groundnut which is buried in the soil is a..... .

A. stem

B. fruit

C. root

D. leaf

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

61. Edible part of apple is..... .

A. epicarp

B. mesocarp

C. endocarp

D. thalamus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

62. Maize grain is/an..... .

A. monocot endospermous seed

B. monocot non-endopermous need

C. dicot endospermous seed

D. dicot non-endospermous seed

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

63. A rhizome differs from corm in its..... .

A. thickness

B. basic organization

C. direction of growth

D. nature of leaves

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

64. The reduced stem of onion produces.....

.

A. Adventitious roots

B. Prop roots

C. Fusiform roots

D. Fasciculated roots

Answer:

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65. Ribbon shaped phylloclades are found in..... .

A. Rescues

B. Duranta

C. Muchlenbeckia

D. Baugainvilla

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

66. The axis of the inflorescence is known as..... .

A. thalamus

B. peduncle

C. pedicle

D. petiole

Answer:

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67. State the characteristics of root.

Watch Video Solution

68. Explain briefly the buoyont roots citing example.

Watch Video Solution

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76. State the different types of flowers on the basis of the position of their ovary citing example.

77. Describe the family Solanaceae with suitable floral diagram.

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78. Describe the family Solanaceae with suitable floral diagram.

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79. Describe the structure of a dicotyledonous seed.

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