



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - TRUEMAN BIOLOGY

# 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. Floating 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. Roots help in clinging and climbing 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. tap tuberous roots
- B. adventitious tuberous roots
- C. Stem

D. underground stem

**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 occur 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 potato are nodes. These eyes in potato contain

A. buds

B. roots

C. seeds

D. All correct.

**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.** Bulb of *Allium cepa* (onion) is

- A. underground modified bud with reduced discoid stem and without adventitious roots
- B. underground shoot with reduced stem and fleshy leaves
- C. both (1) and (2) correct
- D. underground root

**Answer: B**



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35. 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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36. A disc like reduced stem is found in

A. Ginger

B. Canna

C. Onion

D. Crocus

**Answer: C**



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37. In Garlic (*Alium sativum*) each fleshy scale represents a bud called bulblet or clove. It is a bud because

A. it has its own tunic

B. it arises in concentric rings

C. it has a growing point & immature leaves

D. All correct.

**Answer: C**



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**38.** A nongreen stem branch that grows obliquely or sometimes grows horizontally inside the soil and then comes out of the soil as a branch is called

A. stolon



B. sucker

C. offset

D. rhizome

**Answer: B**



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**39.** A thick fleshy underground horizontal main stem is

A. corm

B. tuber

C. sucker

D. rhizome

**Answer: D**



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**40. Stem of Crocus (Saffron) is**

A. rhizome

B. corm

C. root

D. bulb

**Answer: B**



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41. 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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42. 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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**43.** Largest as well as apical and edible bud is of

- A. cabbage
- B. cauliflower
- C. onion

D. agave

**Answer: A**



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**44.** 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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45. The fleshy buds helping in perennation in hydrophytes are called

A. bulbils

B. turions

C. corms

D. bulbs

**Answer: B**



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46. 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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47. A deep seated, vascular structure that represents stem

A. spine

B. thorn

C. prickle

D. branch

**Answer: B**



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**48. Tendril is axillary in**

A. Passiflora

B. Bougainvillea

C. Citrus



D. Antigonon

**Answer: A**



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**49.** Stolon differs from runner in being

A. shorter

B. longer

C. underground

D. capable of arching

**Answer: D**



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50. 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**



51. 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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52. 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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**53. Phylloclade is found in**

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

D. Opuntia and Ruscus

**Answer: A**



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**54.** 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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55. 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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56. 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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57. In grasses, the vigorous and quick growth occurs due to

A. sucker

B. runner

C. stolon

D. offset

**Answer: B**



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58. 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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**59.** 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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**60.** 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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**61.** 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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62. In which plant stipules become leaf like for photosynthesis ?

A. Pea

B. Zizyphus

C. Rose

D. Smilax

**Answer: A**



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63. 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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**64.** 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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**65.** A dicot leaf with parallel venation is

A. Colocasia

B. Alocacia

C. Eryngium

D. All correct.

**Answer: C**



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**66.** 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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67. 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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68. 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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**69.** 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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**70.** 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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71. The dividing of the lamina upto half way in a multicostate veined leaf is

- A. palmatisect
- B. palmatifid
- C. palmatipartite
- D. pinnatipartite

**Answer: B**



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72. Petiole is winged in

- A. Citrus leaf
- B. Pea leaf
- C. Eucalyptus leaf
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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73. 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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**74. Phyllode (Phythode) is leaf like and derived from**

A. stem

B. root

C. petiole and rachis

D. bud

**Answer: C**



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75. 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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76. 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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77. In Cacti, leaves are modified into

A. hooks

B. phylloclade

C. spines

D. thorns

**Answer: C**



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**78.** 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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**79.** 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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**80.** 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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**81.** 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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**82.** 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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**83.** Petiole of Australian Acacia helps in

A. respiration

B. photosynthesis

C. transpiration

D. secretion

**Answer: B**



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**84.** Water plants usually have well developed

A. root system

B. stem

C. vascular system

D. leaves

**Answer: D**



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**85.** Onion stores food in

A. shoot

B. stem

C. fleshy scales

D. root

**Answer: C**



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**86.** Leaf in the axil of which flower arises

A. Sporophyll

B. Bract

C. Hypsophyll

D. Cataphyll

**Answer: B**



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**87.** The leaves of *Utricularia* plant are modified into

A. hooks

B. tendrils

C. bladders

D. pitchers

**Answer: C**



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**88.** 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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89. 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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**90.** The primary stem which supports an inflorescence is called

- A. pedicel
- B. peduncle
- C. vegetative shoot
- D. receptacle

**Answer: B**



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**91.** 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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**92.** 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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**93.** The inflorescence in *Coriandrum* is

A. panicle

B. capitulum

C. cyme

D. compound umbel

**Answer: D**



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**94.** 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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95. Large green coloured bract in spadix is known as

A. epicalyx

B. spathe

C. involucre

D. involucl

**Answer: B**



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96. A plant bearing solitary inflorescence is

A. *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*

B. *Salvia officinalis*

C. Tulsi

D. Sunflower

**Answer: A**



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

A. raceme

B. catkin

C. spadix

D. verticillaster

**Answer: C**



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

A. umbel

B. cymose

C. spikelet

D. raceme

**Answer: C**





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99. 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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**100.** 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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101. Three types of flowers occur in the inflorescence of

A. capitulum

B. hypanthodium

C. catkin

D. verticillaster

**Answer: B**



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102. Gall flowers are found in

A. spadix

B. hypanthodium

C. catkin

D. umbel

**Answer: B**



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**103.** 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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**104.** An achlamydeous (naked) flower is found in

A. head

B. cyathium

C. umbel

D. hypanthodium

**Answer: B**



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**105.** A beautiful whorl which encloses whole of the inflorescence is

A. bract

B. spadix

C. appendix

D. involucre

**Answer: D**



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106. Which of the following pairs is not correct ?

A. Corymb- Candelabra

B. Capitulum - Sunflower

C. Catkin - Mulberry

D. Raceme- Wheat

**Answer: D**



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107. 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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**108.** 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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**109.** 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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**110.** A flower with carpels, stamens, petals is said to be

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

**Answer: B**



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**111.** 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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**112.** 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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**113.** When petals are green the term used is

A. petaloid

B. sepaloid

C. coralloid

D. haploid

**Answer: B**



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**114.** 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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**115.** 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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**116.** 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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117. 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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118. Radial symmetry is



A. zygomorphy

B. actinomorphy

C. spirocyclic

D. not found in plants

**Answer: B**



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**119.** Vexillum, alea and keel are

A. androecium

B. gynoecium

C. corolla

D. calyx

**Answer: C**



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**120.** 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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121. When two of the sepals or petals are outer, two are inner and one is partly outer partly inner, this condition is known as

- A. imbricate aestivation
- B. quincuncial aestivation
- C. twisted aestivation
- D. valvate aestivation.

**Answer: B**



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122. 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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123. 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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**124.** 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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**125.** Polysepalous represents the presence of

A. fused sepals

B. free sepals

C. hairy sepals

D. (1) and (3)

**Answer: B**



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**126.** The term used for fused petals is

- A. polypetalous
- B. gamopetalous
- C. gamophyllous
- D. syngenesious

**Answer: B**



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127. 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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128. The individual parts of the perianth are known as



A. sepals

B. petals

C. tepals

D. carpels

**Answer: C**



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**129.** 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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**130.** When stamens are attached to perianth, it is known as

A. epipetalous

B. episepalous

C. gynandrous

D. epiphyllous

**Answer: B**



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**131.** 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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132. Syngenesious condition is found in

A. Asteraceae

B. Labiatae

C. Solanaceae

D. Fabaceae

**Answer: C**



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133. 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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**134.** Stamens fused with petals are known as

A. epipetalous

B. gamopetalous

C. polypetalous

D. epiphyllous

**Answer: B**



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**135.** 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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**136.** A stamen with two anther lobes and four pollen sacs is called

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

**Answer: B**



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137. 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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138. 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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**139.** 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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**140.** 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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**141.** 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**



**Watch Video Solution**

**142.** In wheat Jowar/grasses the anthers are called

A. basifixed

B. adnate

C. versatile

D. dorsifixed

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**143.** Clove is a part of

A. flower

B. thalamus of a flower

C. root

D. seeds

**Answer: A**



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**144.** What type of placentation of seen in sweet pea

A. Free central

B. Marginal

C. Basal

D. Axile

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**145.** 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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**146.** Largest family of Angiosperms is

- A. Gramineae
- B. compositae
- C. Cruciferae
- D. orchidaceae

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Cruciferae

B. compositae

C. Liliaceae

D. Papilionaceae

**Answer: D**



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**148.** Replum is characteristic of ovary of



A. Cruciferae

B. compositae

C. Labiatae

D. Liliaceae

**Answer: A**



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**149.** 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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**150. Identify  $G_{(2)}$**

In the F.F. Br.  $\oplus$ .  $\varphi$ ,  $K_{(5)}$ ,  $C_{(5)}$   $A_{(5)}$   $G_{(2)}$ , What does  $G_{(2)}$  mean ?

- A. two carpels, syncarpous, ovary superior
- B. two carpels, syncarpous ovary inferior
- C. two carpels, apocarpous ovary superior
- D. bicarpellary, apocarpous ovary inferior

**Answer: A**



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**151.** 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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152. Choose the correct description of the flower depicted in the floral diagram given below



- A. United, valvate sepals, free, twisted petals, free stamens, unilocular ovary with marginal placenta.
- B. United, valvate sepals, free, imbricate petals, free stamens, unilocular ovary with axile placenta.

C. United, valvate sepals, free imbricate petals, epipetalous stamens, unilocular ovary with marginal placenta.

D. United, valvate sepals, free, imbricate petals, free stamens, unilocular ovary with marginal placenta

**Answer: D**



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**153.** A flower characterised by monodelphous tubular stamen belongs to

A. Solanaceae

B. liliaceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Brassicaceae

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**154.** 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

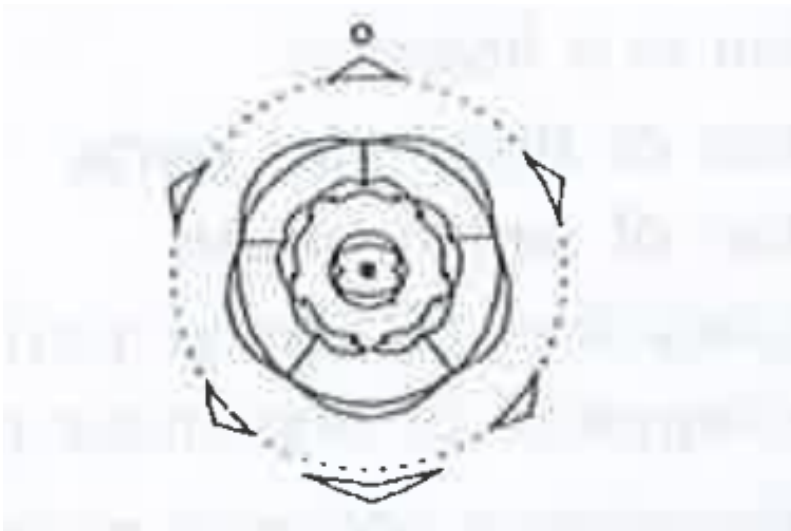
C. Fruit is siliqua/silicula

D. Androecium is didynamous

**Answer: D**

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**155.** The floral formula of the given floral diagram is most likely



A.  $\text{Br } \checkmark, K_{\text{Pappus}}, \overset{\curvearrowright}{C_{(5)} A_{(5)} G_{(\bar{2})}}$

B.  $\text{Br } K_{\text{Pappus}}, C_2 A_0 G_{(\bar{2})}$

C.  $\text{Br } \checkmark, K_{\text{Pappus}}, C_5 A_5 G_{(\bar{1})}$

D.  $\text{Br } \checkmark, K_{\text{Pappus}}, \overset{\curvearrowright}{C_{(5)} A_{(5)} G_0}$

**Answer: A**



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**156.** 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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**157.** Ovary in Solanaceae is

A. bicarpellary, syncarpus, superior

B. monocarpellary, syncarpous, superior

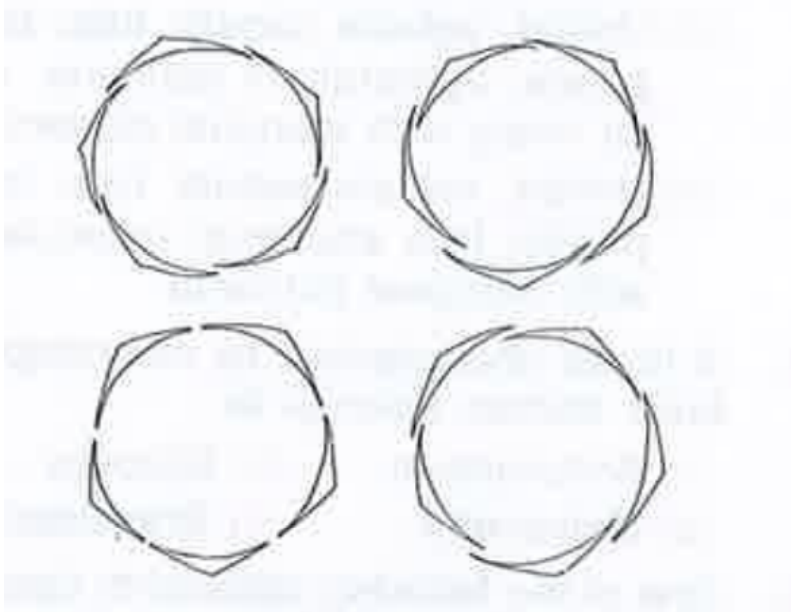
C. tricarpellary, syncarpous, superior

D. multicarpellary, syncarpous, superior

Answer: A

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158. Out of four aestivations of petals given below, which one is found in Malvaceae



A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**Answer: A**



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**159.** 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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**160.** 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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**161.** Basal placentation occurs in an ovary which is

A. unilocular

B. bilocular

C. multiocular

D. lateral

**Answer: A**



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**162.** 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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**163.** 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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**164.** Balausta fruit is found in

A. Pepo

B. Pomegranate

C. Orange

D. Pumpkin

**Answer: B**



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**165.** The fruits which consist of numerous similar fruits, all of which developed from polycarpellary 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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**166.** The aggregates of simple fruitlets are called

- A. etaerio
- B. aggregations
- C. fruitlet aggregation
- D. follicles

**Answer: A**



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**167.** 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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**168.** 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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**169.** 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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**170.** In Radish the fruit is

A. lomentaceous pod

B. siliqua

C. lomentaceous siliqua

D. silicula

**Answer: C**



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**171.** The endocarp is membranous in

A. Tomato

B. Date

C. Mango

D. Zizyphus

**Answer: B**



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172. A characteristic of drupe is

- A. stony mesocarp
- B. stony endocarp
- C. fleshy seed coat
- D. stony pericarp

**Answer: B**



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173. 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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**174.** None of pericarp layers is edible in case of

A. Almond

B. Zizyphus

C. Grape

D. Banana

**Answer: A**



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175. 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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176. 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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177. 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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**178.** The edible part of Peach is

A. endocarp

B. epicarp & mesocarp

C. exocarp

D. pericarp

**Answer: B**



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**179.** The fruit of jack is a composite fruit called

A. syconus

B. pome

C. catkin

D. sorosis

**Answer: D**



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**180.** 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**



**181.** Mulberry fruit is

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

**Answer: D**



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**182.** 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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**183.** One of the following is a false fruit

A. Tomato

B. Strawberry

C. Mango

D. Brinjal

**Answer: B**



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**184.** Which one of the following is a true nut ?

A. Cashewnut

B. Groundnut

C. Cocunut

D. Areca nut

**Answer: A**



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**185.** 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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**186.** 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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**187.** 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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**188.** A fruit developed from hypanthodium inflorescence is called

A. Syconus

B. Caryopsis

C. Hesperidium

D. Sorosis

**Answer: A**



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**189.** Geocarpic fruit is

A. Potato

B. Peanut

C. Onion

D. Garlic

**Answer: B**



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190. 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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191. 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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**192.** Edible part of a straw berry is

A. cotyledons

B. endocarp

C. mesocarp

D. juicy thalamus

**Answer: D**



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**193.** Pepo fruit is found in

A. Cruciferae

B. Leguminosae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Liliaceae

**Answer: C**



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**194.** 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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**195.** In Mango and Coconut, the fruit is known as

A. Drupe

B. Pod

C. Nut

D. Kernel

**Answer: A**



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**196.** Persistent calyx attached to the berry fruit of

A. pear

B. apple

C. brinjal



D. mango

**Answer: C**



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**197.** 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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**198.** Seed is

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

**Answer: B**



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**199.** The point where stalk of the seed is borne is

A. chalaza

B. hilum

C. micropyle

D. node

**Answer: B**



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**200.** Place of origin of seed coats is known as

A. chalaza

B. hilum

C. node

D. micropyle

**Answer: A**



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**201.** The part of embryo axis between radical and cotyledonary node is called

A. epicotyl

B. hypocotyl

C. hilum

D. raphe

**Answer: B**



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**202.** 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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**203.** Maize or wheat grain is a

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

**Answer: C**



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**204.** The radicle in maize has two coverings

- A. outer coleorhiza and inner root cap

B. inner coleorhiza and outer root cap

C. outer coleoptile and inner root cap

D. inner coleoptile and inner root cap

**Answer: A**



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**205.** 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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**206.** 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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207. Perisperm is

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

**Answer: B**



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208. Food is stored in albuminous seed in

A. testa

B. cotyledon

C. endosperm

D. plumule

**Answer: C**



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**209.** Micropyle of seed facilitates in the entry of:

A. male gametes

B. pollen tube

C. water

D. gases

**Answer: C**



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**210.** Tegmen develops from

A. inner integument

B. funiculus

C. outer integument

D. chalaza

**Answer: A**



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**211.** 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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**212.** 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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**213.** 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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**214.** 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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**215.** The embryo axis is called

A. plumule

B. epicotyl

C. hypocotyl

D. tigellum

**Answer: D**



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**216.** 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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**217.** 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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**218.** 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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**219.** A monocot albuminous seed is

A. Gram

B. Bean

C. Maize

D. all of the above

**Answer: C**



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**220.** 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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221. Hydrochory of coconut is due to

- A. Liquid endosperm
- B. Stony endosperm
- C. Fibrous mesocarp
- D. Papery epicarp

**Answer: C**



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222. Self dispersal mechanism is called

A. zoochory

B. explosive mechanism

C. forced zoochory

D. hydrochory

**Answer: B**



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**223.** 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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**224.** 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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**225.** 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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226. 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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227. National flower of India is



A. Rafflesia

B. Nelumbium

C. Rosa indica

D. Wolffia

**Answer: B**



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**228.** 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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**229.** 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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**230.** Read the following matches

- (i) Alstonia – Whorled phyllotaxy
- (ii) Calotropis – Opposite and decussatephyllotaxy
- (iii) Smilax – Parallel venation
- (iv) China rose – Opposite and super-posedphyllotaxy
- (v) Sunflower – Spiralphyllotaxy

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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**231.** 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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**232.** 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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233. 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**

**234.** 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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**235.** Read the following matches regarding the fruits

Name	Type	Edible part
(i) Tomato	Berry	Pericarp & placenta
(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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**236.** 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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**237.** 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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**238.** 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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**239.** 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**



240. Read the following matches regarding the fruits

Name	Type	Edible part
(i) Pine apple	Syconus	Fleshy peduncle
(ii) Cherry	Drupe	Mesocarp and endocarp
(iii) Mulberry	Sorosis	Fleshy bracts, perianth and young seeds
(iv) Straw berries	Etario of achenes	Fleshy thalamus & seeds

Which of these are correct ?

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

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

C. (i) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**241.** 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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**242.** 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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**243.** 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**



**Watch Video Solution**

244. Read the following matches

Family	Androecium	Fruit
(i) Solanaceae	Stamens six, epitepalous	Berry or capsule
(ii) Fabaceae	Ten stamens, diadelphous	Legume
(iii) Liliaceae	Stamens six, 3 + 3	Capsule or berry

Find out the correct matches

A. (i) & (ii)

B. (ii) & (iii)

C. (ii) only

D. All are correct.

**Answer: B**



**245.** 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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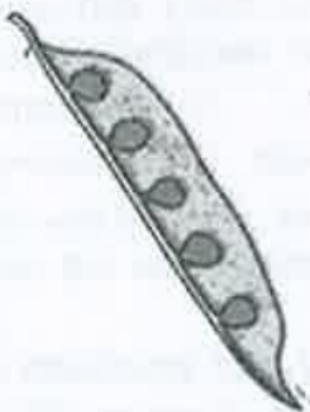
**246.** Go through the following figures depicting types of placentation



(i)



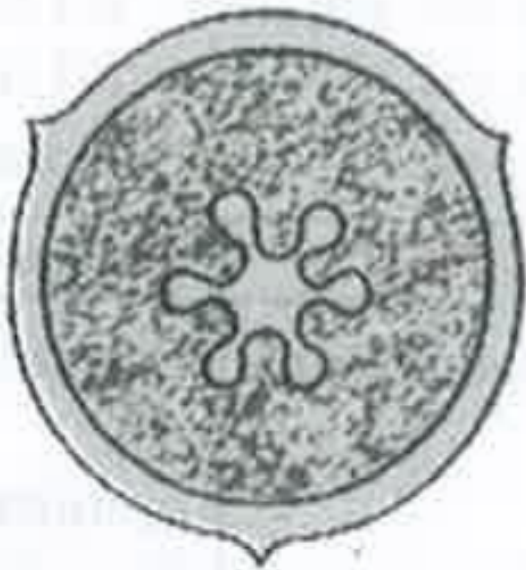
(ii)



(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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**247.** In wheat and rice

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

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**248.** 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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**249.** Morphologically, the spice-yielding part of turmeric is

- A. Seed
- B. Root
- C. Dried fruit
- D. Rhizome

**Answer: D**



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**250.** 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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**251.** 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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**252.** Edible part of cabbage is

A. Fruit

B. An inflorescence

C. A vegetative bud

D. A flower

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**253. Stem is most reduced in**

A. Phylloclade

B. Bulbil

C. Corm

D. Rhizome

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**254.** 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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**255.** In Agave, bulbil is a modification of

- A. Vegetative bud

B. Cauline bud

C. Terminal bud

D. Floral bud

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**256.** 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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257. One can distinguish a leaflet from leaf by the absence of

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**258.** 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**



**Watch Video Solution**

**259.** Plants with inferior ovary usually bear

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

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

- A. Half inferior
- B. Inferior
- C. Superior
- D. none of the above.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**261.** 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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**262.** 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**



**Watch Video Solution**

**263.** 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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**264.** 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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**265.** 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**





**266.** Read the following matches

(i) 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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**267.** 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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**268.** 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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**269.** Read the following matches

(i) Salvia - Didynamous stamen

(ii) China Rose - Monoadelphous

(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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**270.** 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**



**Watch Video Solution**

**271.** Read the following matches regarding the placentation

(i) Argemone - Axile

(ii) China rose - Free central

(iii) Lemon - Axile

(iv) Mustard - Parietal

Which of these are correct ?

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

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

C. (ii) and (iv)

D. (iii) and (iv)

**Answer: D**



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**272.** 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**



**Watch Video Solution**

**273.** 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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274. Read the following matches

Family	Symmetry	Petals
(i) Solanaceae	Zygomorphic	5, poly- etalous
(ii) Fabaceae	Zygomorphic	5, poly- petalous
(iii) Brassicaceae	Actinomorphic	4, poly- petalous

Which of these are correct ?

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

**Answer: B**



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**275.** 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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**276.** 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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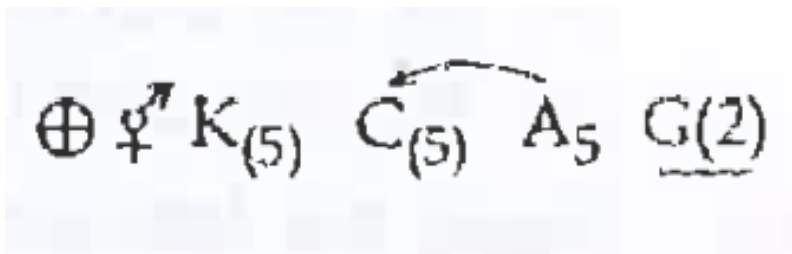
**277.** Cotyledons and testa respectively are edible parts in

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

**Answer: C**

 **Watch Video Solution**

278. The floral formula



is that of

- A. Sunhemp

B. Tobacco

C. Tulip

D. Soyabean

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Lemon

B. Marigold

C. Argemone

D. Dianthus

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**280.** The petiole modified into leaf like structure is known as

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

**Answer: B**



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**281.** 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**

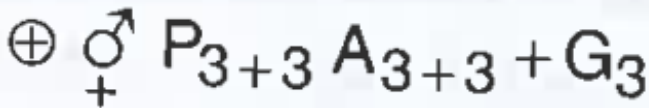


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**282.** Consider the following four statements A, B, C and D and select the right option for two correct statements.

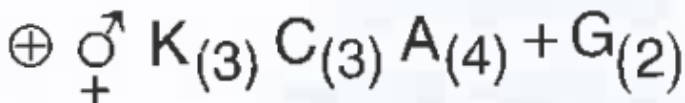
(A) In vexillary aestivation, the larger posterior petal is called - standard, two lateral ones are wings and two small anterior petals are termed keel.

(B) The floral formula for Liliaceae is



(C) In pea flower the stamens are monadelphous

(D) The floral formula for Solanaceae is



The correct statements are

A. (A) and (C )

B. (A) and (B)

C. (B) and (C )

D. (C ) and (D)

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**283.** 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**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Bean

B. Gulmohur

C. Cassia

D. Calotropis

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**285.** 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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286. Capitulum inflorescence is characteristic feature of the family

A. Asteraceae

B. Moraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Brassicaceae

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

287. Aestivation found in pea flowers is

A. Vexillary

B. imbricate

C. Twisted

D. Valvate

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**288.** 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**



**Watch Video Solution**

**289.** Whorled, simple leaves with reticulate venation are present in

A. Calotropis

B. Neem

C. China Rose

D. Alstonia



**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**290.** Sweet potato is homologous to

A. Potato

B. Colocasia

C. Ginger

D. Turnip

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

291. 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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292. The correct floral formula of chilli is

A.  $\oplus \overset{\uparrow}{\underset{+}{\sigma}} K_{(3)} C_{(3)} A_{(4)} + \overset{+}{G}_{(2)}$

B.  $\oplus \overset{\curvearrowright}{\sigma}_+^{\uparrow} K_{(5)} C_{(5)} A_5 \underline{G_{(2)}}$

C.  $\oplus \overset{\curvearrowright}{\sigma}_+^{\uparrow} K_{(5)} C_{(5)} A_{(5)} \underline{G_2}$

D.  $\oplus \overset{\curvearrowright}{\sigma}_+^{\uparrow} K_5 C_5 A_{(5)} \underline{G_2}$

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**293.** Flowers are Zygomorphic in

A. Mustard

B. Gulmohur

C. Tomato

D. Datura

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**294.** Plant which provides pulses belong to family

A. Asteraceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Poacea

D. Solanaceae

**Answer: B**



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**295.** 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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**296.** 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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297. 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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**298.** 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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**299.** 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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**300.** Cymose inflorescence is present in

A. Sesbania

B. Trifolium

C. Brassica

D. Solanum

**Answer: D**



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**301.** Vexillary aestivation is characteristic of the family

A. Asteraceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Fabaceae

**Answer: D**



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

A. Tomato

B. Papaver

C. Michelia

D. Aloe

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**303.** Which one of the following is correctly matched ?

A. Ginger - Sucker

B. Chlamydomonas - Conidia

C. Yeast - Zoospores

D. Onion - Bulb

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**304.** Phyllode is present in :-

A. Euphorbia

B. Australian Acacia

C. Opuntia

D. Asparagus

**Answer: B**



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**305.** Pulvinate leaf base is found in

A. Lycopersicum

B. Trifolium

C. Nicotiana

D. Petunia

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Fifteen

B. Eighteen

C. Six

D. Ten

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**308.** Seed coat is not thin, membranous in

A. Groundnut

B. Gram

C. Maize

D. Coconut

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**



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

A. Potato

B. apple

C. Banana

D. Tomato

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Potato

B. Carrot

C. Groundnut

D. Sweet potato

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**311.** 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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**312.** 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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**313.** Non-albuminous seed is produced in

A. Pea

B. Maize

C. Castor

D. Wheat

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Pea

B. Onion

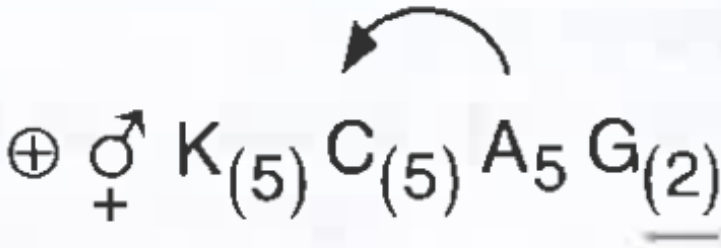
C. Silk Cotton

D. Opuntia

**Answer: D**



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315. \_\_\_\_\_ is the floral formula of

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. Indigofera

B. Aloe

C. Tomato

D. Tulip

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**317.** Perigynous flowers are found in

A. Cucumber

B. China rose

C. Rose

D. Guava

**Answer: C**



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**318.** Flowers are unisexual in

A. Pea

B. Cucumber

C. China Rose

D. Onion



**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**319.** Roots play insignificant role in absorption of water in

A. Sunflower

B. Pistia

C. Pea

D. Wheat

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**320.** Axile placentation is present in

A. Dianthus

B. Lemon

C. Pea

D. Argemone

**Answer: B**



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**321.** 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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**322.** Which one of the following fruits is parthenocarpic

A. Brinjal

B. apple

C. Jackfruit

D. Banana

**Answer: D**



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**323.** 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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**324.** The standard petal of a papilionaceous corolla is also called

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

**Answer: B**



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

A. Solanaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Poaceae

D. Liliaceae

**Answer: D**



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**326.** Cotyledon of maize grain is called

A. Coleorhiza

B. Coleoptile

C. Scutellum

D. Plumule

**Answer: C**



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**327.** 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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**328.** 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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**329.** The term 'polyadelphous' is related to

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

**Answer: B**



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**330.** Many plants among Indigofera, Sesbania, Salvia, Allium, Aloe, mustard, groundnut, radish, gram and turnip have stamens of different length in their flower which are they?

A. Three

B. Four

C. Five

D. Six

**Answer: B**



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**331.** Radial symmetry is found in the flowers of

A. Brassica

B. Trifolium

C. Pisum

D. Cassia

**Answer: A**



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

A. Dianthus

B. Argemone

C. Brassica

D. Citrus

**Answer: A**



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**333.** 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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**334.** 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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**335.** In Bougainvillea, thorns are the modifications of

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

**Answer: C**



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**336.** Coconut fruit is a

A. Drupe

B. Berry

C. Nut

D. Capsule

**Answer: A**



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**337.** The morphological nature of the edible part of coconut is

A. perisperm

B. cotyledon



C. endosperm

D. pericarp

**Answer: C**



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**338.** Sweet potato is a modified

A. Rhizome

B. Tap root

C. Adventitious root

D. Stem

**Answer: C**



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**339.** Pneumatophores occur in

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

**Answer: D**



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