BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CENGAGE BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

Exercises Choose The Correct Option

1. The most dominant plants of present day vegetation are

A. Thallophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Flowering plants

D. Pterdophytes

Answer: C

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2. The origin of root hairs and lateral roots is , respectively ,

A. Exogenous and endogenous

B. Endogenous and exogenous

C. Both endogenously

D. Both exogenously

Answer: A

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3. The primary growth in root is due to

A. Zone of maturation

B. Zone of cell division

C. Zone of cell elongation

D. Meristematic region

Answer: C

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4. Root shows negative geotropic in

A. Pothos

B. Ficus

C. Acanthorhiza

D. Sonneratia

Answer: D

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5. When adventitious root shows swelling at regular intervals for food storage , it is called

A. Tubercular root

B. Nodulose root

C. Moniliform root

D. Annulated root

Answer: C

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6. Pneumatophores are generally present in

A. Mangrove plants

B. Xerophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Epiphytes

Answer: A

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7. Root which grow from branches of Banyan tree are

A. They are branches of the shoot system

B. They are prop roots

C. They are tendrils

D. They are special organs

Answer: B

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8. The underground modification of stem is basically for

A. Perennation

B. Storage of food

C. Vegetative propagation

D. All of these

Answer: D

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9. Find the correct match .

Column I	Column II
(a) Tunicated bulb	(i) *Dioscorea*
(b) Straggling rhizome	(ii) *Colocasia*
(c) Stolon	(iii) *Saccharum*
(d) Bulbil	(iv) *Allium*

A. (a) → (i) , b → (iii) , (c) → (ii) ,(d) → (iv)

B. (a) → (iv) , (b) → (iii) , (c) → (ii) , (d) → (i)

C. (a) → (iv) , (b) → (iii) , (c) → (i) , (d) → (ii)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

Answer: B

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10. Modified stem into green , flattened branches of unlimited growth for assimilatory function is called

A. Phyllode

B. Phyllocblade

C. Cladode

D. Chylocauly

Answer: B

11. Leafless stem of onion which produces cluster of terminal flowers is called

A. Peduncle

B. Floral axis

C. Scape

D. Rachis

Answer: C

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12. Analogous structure of phylloclade is called

A. Pitcher

B. Phyllode

C. Cladode

D. Bulbil

Answer: B

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13. Non-endospermic seed is absent in

A. Soyabean

B. Tulip

C. Lupin

D. Sunhemp

Answer: B

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14. Which of the following is not a stem modification

A. Tuber of potato

B. Pitcher of Nepenthes

C. Corm of Colocasia

D. Rhizome of ginger

Answer: B

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15. A lateral branch with short internodes and each node bearing a rosette of leaves and tuft of roots is known as

A. Sucker

B. Offset

C. Stolon

D. Decumbent

Answer: B

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16. Acaulescent habit is related to

A. Allium sp.

B. Iberis sp.

C. Polyalthis sp.

D. Palms

Answer: A

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17. Tripinnate compound leaf is the feature of

A. Moringa

B. Psidium

C. Rosa

D. Mimosa

Answer: A

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18. Reticulate venation is the feature of dicots but some monocots also exhibits this venation . The one following this type of vennation is

A. Calophyllum

B. Smilax

C. Eryngium

D. Coraymbium

Answer: B

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19. When leaves stand at right angle to next upper and lower pair , then this phyllotaxy is called

A. Alternate

B. Opposite decussate

C. Opposite superposed

D. Whorled

Answer: B

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20. The terminal leaflets modify into curved hood for climbing in

A. Wild pea

B. Cocklebur

C. Cat's nail

D. Tiger's nail

Answer: C

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21. The duration between the development of two consecutive leaves is called

A. Plastochron

B. Phytochrome

C. Phytron

D. None of these

Answer: A

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

A. Leaf leaves

B. Lamina

C. Aestivation

D. Leaf apex

Answer: B

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23. Occurrence of more than one type of leaves on the same plant is

A. Vernation

B. Venation

C. Aestivation

D. Heterophylly

Answer: D

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24. The swollen petiole of Eichhornia is made up of

A. Aerenchyma

B. Parenchyma

C. Chlorenchyma

D. Collenchyma

Answer: A

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25. Inflorescence with thick , fleshy axis and large-colored bract is

A. Spathe

B. Spadix

C. Spikelet

D. Hypanthodium

Answer: B

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26. Find the correct match .

Column I	Column II
(a) Tunicated bulb	(i) *Dioscorea*
(b) Straggling rhizome	(ii) *Colocasia*
(c) Stolon	(iii) *Saccharum*
(d) Bulbil	(iv) *Allium*

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (v)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

Answer: A

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27. Bisexual sessile and bracteates flowers developing acropetally in

A. Raceme

B. Panicle

C. Spike

D. Corymb

Answer: C

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28. The inflorescence of coriander is

A. Umbel

B. Corymb

C. Typical raceme

D. Umbel of umbels

Answer: D

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29. Axis of the spikelet is known as

A. Rachilla

B. Pedicel

C. Appendage

D. Rachis

Answer: A

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30. Three types of flowers occur in the inflorescence of

A. Capitulum

B. Hypanthodium

C. Cyanthium

D. Umbel

Answer: B

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31. The most advanced type of inflorescence is

A. Corymb

B. Capitulum

C. Spadix

D. Polychasial cyme

Answer: B

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32. The elongated part of thalamus between corolla and androecium is called

A. Anthophore

B. Androphore

C. Gynophore

D. Carpophore

Answer: B

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33. If stamens are arranged in two whorls with antipetalous outer whorl , then the condition is

A. Obdiplostamenous

B. Diplostamenous

C. Didynamous

D. Epiphyllous

Answer: A

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34. The cohesion of stamens is shown by which one of the following conditions ?

A. Gynandrous

B. Gynostegium

C. Synogenesious

D. Epipetalous

Answer: C

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35. The most primitive and advanced type of placentations are , respectively ,

A. Marginal and axile

B. Superficial and axile

C. Superficial and basal

D. Parietal and basal

Answer: C

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36. Development of flowers on old stems is an example of

A. Anthesis

B. Polycarpy

C. Anthotaxy

D. Cauliflory

Answer: D

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37. Find the incorrect match

A. Campanulate - Bell-shaded corolla

B. Personate - Bilabiate corolla

C. Caryophyllaceous - Butterfly shaped corolla

D. Crusiform - Funnel shape

Answer: C

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38. Flower with inferior ovary is

A. Hypogynous flower

B. Perigynous flower

C. Dichogamous flower

D. Epigynous flower

Answer: D

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39. Perianth modifies into Iodicules in the members which also contain

A. Spikelet inflorescence

B. Monocarpellary ovary

C. Tetramerous flower

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: D

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40. Vexillum is

A. Posterior largest petal

B. Anterior largest petal

C. Found in pea family

D. both 1 & 3

Answer: D

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41. When calyx is shed with the opening of floral bud , it is known as

A. Caducous

B. Deciduous

C. Temporary

D. Permanent

Answer: A

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42. Fruits developing from aporcarpous ovary are

A. Simple fruits

B. Aggregate fruits

C. Composite fruits

D. Pseudocarpic fruits

Answer: B

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43. Match the following .

Column I	Column II
(a) Amphisarca	(i) Aegle
(b) Pepo	(ii) Cucumis
(c) Drupe	(iii) Ananas
(d) Sorosis	(iv) Juglans

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

Answer: A

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44. The presence of pappus is the characteristic of which fruit ?

A. Caryopsia

B. Coleoptile

C. Scutelium

D. Achene

Answer: d

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45. Single shield of which of the following is an exalbuminous seed ?

A. Coleorhiza

B. Coleoptile

C. Castor seed

D. Pea seed

Answer: C

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46. A dicot exalbuminous seed is

A. Wheat seed

B. Maize seed

C. Castor seed

D. Pea seed

Answer: D

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47. Seeds having longest viability belong to

A. Chenopodium

B. Quercus

C. Nelumbo

D. Eucalyptus

Answer: C

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48. Find the incorrect match.

A. Anemochory - Taraxacium

B. Hydrochory - Coccos

C. Zoochory - Antirrhinum

D. Autochory - Phlox

Answer: C

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49. Thorns, spines and prickles are

A. Respiratory organs

B. Excretory organs

C. Organs of offense

D. Defensive organs

Answer: D

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50. Tetradynamous condition of the androecium is a characteristic feature of the family :

A. Solanaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Fabaceae

Answer: B

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51. The scientific name of black mustard is

A. Brassica campestris

B. B. rapa

C. B. Juncea

D. B. nigra

Answer: D

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52. Family Leguminosae is classified into three sub-families on the basis of

A. Calyx and corolla

B. Symmetry of flower

C. Corolla and androecium

D. Corolla and carpels

Answer: C

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53. Perigynous flowers are found in

A. Papilionaceae

B. Caesalpinoidae

C. Mimosoidae

D. Solanaceae

Answer: A

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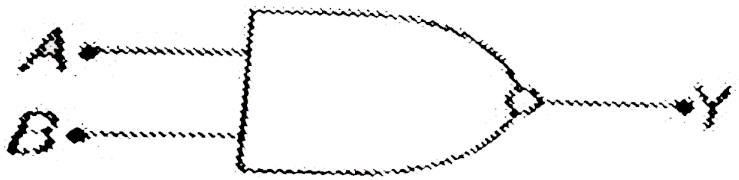
54. The given symbol represents



A. Solanaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Labiatae

Answer: A

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55. Drug Santonin (anthelmintic) comes from

A. Artemisia

B. Taraxacum

C. Emilia sonchifolia

D. Cantipeda orbicularis

Answer: A

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56. Heterogamous head is with

A. Ray florets only

B. Disc florets only

C. Neuter flowers only

D. Both ray and disc florets

Answer: D

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57. Zygomorphic flower occurs in the family which is

A. Papilionaceae

B. Poaceae

C. Ray florets of Asteraceae

D. All of these

Answer: D

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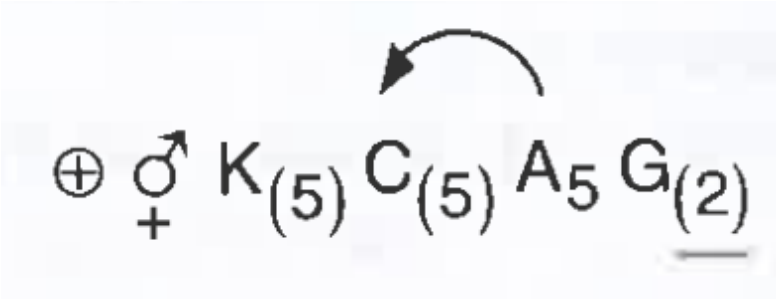
58.  is

the floral formula of

A. Crotolaria and Astragalus

B. Lepidium and Ibaeris

C. Allium and Asparagus

D. Vetiverai and Cymbopogon

Answer: C

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59. Feathery stigma and versatile stamens are the feature of family

A. Poaceae

B. Umbelliferae

C. Liliaceae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: A

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60. In Pisum sativum, the aestivation of corolla is

A. Ascending imbricate

B. Descending imbricate

C. Quincuncial

D. Valvate

Answer: B

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61. Match the following .

Table-1	Table-2
(A) In pure rolling work done by friction	(P) is always zero
(B) In forward slipping work done by friction	(Q) may be zero
(C) In backward slipping work done by friction	(R) is always negative
	(S) is always positive
	(T) may be negative
	(U) may be positive

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

Answer: A

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62. Monoadelphous condition and pentacarpellary ovary are present in

A. China rose family

B. Pea family

C. Potato family

D. Yucca family

Answer: A

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63. Largest angiospermic family with advanced type of placentation is

A. Poaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: B

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64. Palm oil is extracted from

A. Glycin

B. Gossypium

C. Elaeis

D. Olea

Answer: C

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65. Plants yielding colchicine belong to the family

A. Liliceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Lamiaceae

D. Arecaceae

Answer: A

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66. Identify the wrong statement .

A. A plant that bears male , female and bisexual flowers is polygamous

B. Actinomorphic flowers can be dissected into two equal halves from any plane .

C. Superior ovary is found in hypogynous flowers .

D. Side of the flower towards the bract is called posterior side .

Answer: D

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67. Find the correct match .

Column I	Column II
(a) Tunicated bulb	(i) *Dioscorea*
(b) Straggling rhizome	(ii) *Colocasia*
(c) Stolon	(iii) *Saccharum*
(d) Bulbil	(iv) *Allium*

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

Answer: B

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68. A flower with five unequal petals has largest posterior petal , two lateral slighly small petals and two anterior petals partially fused to form a boat-shaped structure .

Which is not correct for such a flower ?

A. Descending imbricate aestivation

B. Odd sepal anterior

C. Piston mechanism of pollination

D. Many carpels

Answer: D

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69. Staminal tube comes out of flower in

A. Pisum sativum

B. Cassia fstula

C. Hibiscus

D. Iberis

Answer: C

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70. Beauty of Bougainvillea flower is due to

A. Corolla

B. Bracts

C. Calyx

D. Androecium

Answer: B

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71. When pistillate and besexual flowers develop on defferent plants. The condition is

A. Gynodioecious

B. Gymnomonoecius

C. Polygamodiecius

D. Polygamonoecius

Answer: A

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72. Non-essential floral organs without differentiation of calyx and corolla are called

A. Thalamus

B. Pedicel

C. Perianth

D. Lodicules

Answer: C

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73. Epicalyx occurs in

A. Cycas

B. Jower

C. Nephrolepis

D. China Rose

Answer: D

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74. In guava, cucurbits flowers are

A. Hypogynous

B. Epigynous

C. Perigynous

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: B

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

A. Sunflower

B. Gourd

C. Pea

D. Lemon

Answer: B

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

A. Petals

B. Anthers

C. Sepals

D. Stigmas

Answer: C

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77. Overian parts are fused, styles and stigmas free but overy part is uniloculor with free central placentation. The plant is

A. Michelia

B. Nymphaea

C. Abutilon

D. Dianthus

Answer: B

78. Replum is present in the ovary of flower of

A. Mustard

B. Pea

C. Sunflower

D. Lemon

Answer: A

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

A. Nerium

B. Rauwolfia

C. Hibiscus

D. Lathyrus

Answer: C

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80. Pollinia occur in

A. Cruciferae

B. Asteraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Asclepiadaceae

Answer: D

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81. Ochreate stipules are found in

A. Leguminosae

B. Polygonaceae

C. Acanthaceae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: B

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82. Ovules occur along the ventral suture over a ridge in two rows in placentation

A. Marginal

B. Pareital

C. Axile

D. Free central

Answer: A

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

A. Axile

B. Basal

C. Parietal

D. Free central

Answer: D

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84. Floral parts develop below the base of ovary in a flower called

A. Epigynous

B. Hypogynous

C. Agynous

D. Perigynous

Answer: B

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85. An example of axile placentation is

A. Marigold

B. Dianthus

C. Lemon

D. Argemone

Answer: C

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86. Which one of the following plants is monoecious?

A. Marchantia

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. Papaya

Answer: B

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87. Consider the following statements

(A) In raceme inflorescence the flowers are borne in a basipetal order

(B) Epigynous flowers are seen in rose plant

(C) In brinjl the ovary is superior of these statements

A. (a) and (b) are true , but (c) is false .

B. (a) and (c) are true , but (b) is false

C. (a) and (b) are false , but (c) is true

D. (a) and (c) are false , but (b) is true.

Answer: C

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88. The ovary in hypogynous flowers is said to be

A. Half inferior

B. Inferior

C. Superior

D. None of these

Answer: C

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89. Aestivation found in pea flowers is

A. Twisted

B. Valvate

C. Imbricate

D. Vexillary

Answer: D

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90. Which one of the following represents an ovule where the embryo sac becomes horseshoe-shaped and the funiculus and micropyle are close to each other?

A. Orthotropous ovule

B. Hemitorpous ovule

C. Amphitropous ovule

D. Circinotropous ovule

Answer: C

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

A. Canna

B. Cassia

C. Cucumber

D. Calotropis

Answer: B

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92. Gynandrous condition means

A. Adhesion of stamens and carpels

B. Cohesion of stamens

C. Stamens united by filaments

D. Free stamens

Answer: A

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93. Feathery stigma is called

A. Plumose

B. Spur

C. Stylopodium

D. Calyculus

Answer: A

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94. The expression "gynoecium is apocarpous" imples that the

A. Gynoecium comprises only one pistil which is found with the stamens .

B. Gynoecium comprises more than one carpel which are free

C. Gynoecium comprises more than one carpel which are fused .

D. Gynocium comprises only one carpel which is free .

Answer: B

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95. In unilocular ovary with a single ovule, the placentation is

A. Basal

B. Free central

C. Axile

D. Marginal

Answer: A

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96. The technical term used for the androecium in a flower of China rose (Hibicus rosa-sinensis) is

A. Diadelphous

B. Polyandrous

C. Polyadelphous

D. Monadelphous

Answer: D

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97. Maize grain is

A. Fruit

B. Seed

C. Embryo

D. Dried bud

Answer: A

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98. Edible part in litchy is

A. Mesocarp

B. Aril

C. Fleshy thalamus

D. Cotyledons

Answer: B

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99. Wheat/rice grain is a fruit of the type

A. Cypsela

B. Samara

C. Achene

D. Caryopsis

Answer: D

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

A. Walnut

B. Cashewnut

C. Groundnut /Areca

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: D

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101. A simple one-seeded , dry , indehiscent fruit in which pericarp and testa are fused is

A. Nut

B. Achene

C. Cypsela

D. Caryopsis

Answer: D

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102. Coir (Cocos nucifer) is obtained form

A. Endocarp of coconut

B. Mesocarp of coconut

C. Stem of jute

D. Leaves of coconut

Answer: b

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103. Caryopsis is the fruit of

A. Coconut

B. Brinjal

C. Tomato

D. Maize/sorghum

Answer: D

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104. Fruit of custard apple is

A. Etaerio of berries

B. Etaerio of drupes

C. Hypanthodium

D. Etaerio of achenes

Answer: A

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105. Edible part of apple and pear is

A. Cotyledons

B. Thalamus/receptacle

C. Mesocarp

D. Endocarp

Answer: B

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

A. Berry

B. Pome

C. Drupe

D. Pepo

Answer: C

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107. Edible part of mango is

A. Pericarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Pome

D. Epicarp

Answer: B

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108. Edible part of coconut is

A. Endocarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Aril

D. Seed/endosperm

Answer: D

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

A. Cremocarp

B. Caryopsis

C. Cypsela

D. Berry

Answer: C

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110. Pepo is a fruit of

A. Cruciferae

B. Leguminosae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: C

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111. Edible part of guava is

A. Thalamus and pericarp

B. Entire fruit

C. Endocarp

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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

A. Litchi

B. Apple

C. Mango

D. Banana

Answer: A

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113. Science and practice of fruit culture is

A. Spermology

B. Pomology

C. Anthology

D. Dendrology

Answer: B

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114. Syconus fruit develops from

A. Catkin

B. Varticillaster

C. Hypanthodium

D. Cyanthium

Answer: C

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115. Syconus is the name of

A. Inflorescence

B. Fruit

C. Thalamus

D. Ovary

Answer: B

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116. Geocarpic fruits are produced by

A. Mango

B. Orange

C. water melon

D. Peanut

Answer: D

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117. Jack fruit is

A. Sorosis

B. Syconus

C. Siliqua

D. Lomentum

Answer: A

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118. Fruit of Candytuft is

A. Capsule

B. Follicle

C. Silicula

D. Pome

Answer: C

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119. Schizocarpic fruit has

A. Fleshy pericarp

B. Origin from inflorescence

C. Origin from apocarpous pistil

D. Triat of breaking up into single-seeded parts

Answer: D

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120. Select the correct combination of edible part

A. Coconut - Mesocarp

B. Apple - Mesocarp

C. Mango - Endocarp

D. Banana- Mesocarp- Endocarp

Answer: D

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121. Which one of the following is a true match

A. Composite fruit - Pine apple

B. Aggregate fruit - Pineapple

C. True fruit - Apple

D. False fruit - Mango

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

122. A composite/sorosis fruit is

A. Banana

B. Pineapple

C. Pear

D. Coconut

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

123. Which is correct pair for edible part ?

A. Tomato - Thalamus

B. Maize - Cotyledons

C. Guava- Mesocarp

D. Date - Mesocarp

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

124. Edible part of banana is

A. Epicarp

B. Epicarp and mesocarp

C. Mesocarp and less developed endocarp

D. Endocarp and less developed mesocarp

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

125. Coir (Cocos nucifer) is obtained form

A. Fruit of Cocos nucifera

B. Seed of Cocos nucifera

C. Stem of Cocos nucifera

D. Leaves of Cocos nucifera

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

126. Edible part of mulberry is

A. Thalamus

B. Perianth

C. Rachis

D. Ripened ovary

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

127. Spines on the rind of jackfruit represent

A. Styles

B. Carpels

C. Stigma

D. Bracts

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

128. Which one is a composite fruit ?

A. Pea

B. Strawberry

C. Calotropis

D. Jackfruit

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

129. Fruits developed from bicarpellary syncarpous ovary having one false septum are

A. Achene

B. Siliqua

C. Capsule

D. Berry

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

130. Berries, drups and pomes are

A. Aggregate fruits

B. Composite fruits

C. Simple dry fruits

D. Simple succulent fruits

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

131. Aril is

A. Outgrowth of integument

B. Persistent nucellus

C. Outgrowth of funicle which grows around the ovule

D. Outgrowth from micropyle

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

132. Nature of fruit developing from a flower depends upon the type of

A. Gynoecium

B. Androecium

C. Pollination

D. Fertilization

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

133. Juicy hair-like structures observed in the lemon fruit develop form

A. Exocarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Endocarp

D. Mesocarp and endocarp

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

134. Fruit formed from an inflorescence is

A. Simple fruit

B. Pseudocarp

C. Composite fruit

D. Aggregate fruit

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

135. Most important edible plant food is

A. Roots

B. Stems

C. Leaves

D. Fruits

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

136. Fruits have fructose for

A. Attracting animals for seed dispersal

B. Fruit ripening

C. Maturation of seeds

D. Nourishment of embryo

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

137. Fruit of elephant apple (Dillenia indica)

A. Balausta

B. Pepo

C. Amphisarca

D. Berry

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

138. A simple one-seeded , dry , indehiscent fruit in which pericarp and testa are fused is

A. Caryopsis

B. Follicle

C. Capsule

D. Pod

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Cotyledons

B. Fleshy thalamus

C. Perianth and peduncle

D. Endosperm

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Composite

B. Simple fruit

C. Aggregate fruit

D. None of the above

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

141. Endocarp is stony in the fruit of

A. Hard endocarp

B. Hard mesocarp

C. Hard epicarp

D. Hard epicarp and hard mesocarp

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

142. Dorsiventral dehiscence occurs in fruits

(a) Legume (b) Follicle

(c) Siliqua (d) Capsule

A. (a) and (b)

B. (b) and (c)

C. (b) and (d)

D. (a) and (c)

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

143. Edible part of fleshy fruit is

A. Parenchymatous pERICARP

B. Soft seeds

C. Collenchymatous MESOCARP

D. Sclerenchymatous endocarp

Answer: A

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144. Which is correct for Anacardium occidentale ?

A. Upper part is edible

B. Upper part is false fruit

C. Seed is edible part of fruit

D. Upper part is true fruit

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

145. Which of the following is a true fruit ?

A. Walnut

B. Areca nut

C. Cashew nut

D. Ground nut

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

146. In sorosis type of composite fruits , the edible part is

A. Perianth

B. Parianth + Sepals

C. Placenta

D. Perianth + Placenta

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

147. Pineapple (ananas) fruit develops from

A. Cluster of flowers borne compactly on a common axis

B. Multilocular monocarpellary flower

C. Unilocular polycarpelley flower

D. Multipistillate syncarpous flower

Answer: A

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148. Banana is seedless because

A. Parthenogenesis

B. Asexual reproduction

C. Triploidy

D. Cross pollination

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

149. Banana is

A. Cremocarp

B. Parthenocarpic berry

C. Drupe

D. Capsule

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

150. Endocarp is stony in the fruit of

A. Pome

B. Berry

C. Pepo

D. Drupe

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

151. The most dominant plants of present day vegetation are

A. Thallophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Flowering plants

D. Pterdophytes

Answer: C

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152. The origin of root hairs and lateral roots is , respectively ,

A. Exogenous and endogenous

B. Endogenous and exogenous

C. Both endogenously

D. Both exogenously

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

153. The primary growth in root is due to

A. Zone of maturation

B. Zone of cell division

C. Zone of cell elongation

D. Meristematic region

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

154. Root shows negative geotropic in

A. Pothos

B. Ficus

C. Acanthorhiza

D. Sonneratia

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

155. When adventitious root shows swelling at regular intervals for food storage , it is called

A. Tubercular root

B. Nodulose root

C. Moniliform root

D. Annulated root

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

156. Pneumatophores are generally present in

A. Mangrove plants

B. Xerophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Epiphytes

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

157. We often come across long rope-like structures hanging from the branches of old banyan tree . What is the morphological nature of these rope-structures ?

A. They are branches of the shoot system

B. They are prop roots

C. They are tendrils

D. They are special organs

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

158. The underground modification of stem is basically for

A. Perennation

B. Storage of food

C. Vegetative propagation

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

159. Find the correct match .

Column I	Column II
(a) Tunicated bulb	(i) *Dioscorea*
(b) Straggling rhizome	(ii) *Colocasia*
(c) Stolon	(iii) *Saccharum*
(d) Bulbil	(iv) *Allium*

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i) , b $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii) ,(d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

160. Modified stem into green , flattened branches of unlimited growth for assimilatory function is called

A. Phyllode

B. Phyllocblade

C. Cladode

D. Chylocauly

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

161. Leafless stem of onion which produces cluster of terminal flowers is called

A. Peduncle

B. Floral axis

C. Scape

D. Rachis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

162. Analogous structure of phylloclade is called

A. Pitcher

B. Phyllode

C. Cladode

D. Bulbil

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

163. Non-endospermic seed is absent in

A. Soyabean

B. Tulip

C. Lupin

D. Sunhemp

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

164. Which is not a modification of stem ?

A. Tuber of potato

B. Pitcher of Nepenthes

C. Corm of Colocasia

D. Rhizome of ginger

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

165. A lateral branch with short internodes and each node bearing a rosette of leaves and tuft of roots is known as

A. Sucker

B. Offset

C. Stolon

D. Decumbent

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

166. Acaulescent habit is related to

A. Allium sp.

B. Iberis sp.

C. Polyalthis sp.

D. Palms

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

167. Tripinnate compound leaf is the feature of

A. Moringa

B. Psidium

C. Rosa

D. Mimosa

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

168. Reticulate venation is the feature of dicots but some monocots also exhibits this venation . The one following this type of vennation is

A. Calophyllum

B. Smilax

C. Eryngium

D. Coraymbium

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

169. When leaves stand at right angle to next upper and lower pair , then this phyllotaxy is called

A. Alternate

B. Opposite decussate

C. Opposite superposed

D. Whorled

Answer: B

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170. The terminal leaflets modify into curved hood for climbing in

A. Wild pea

B. Cocklebur

C. Cat's nail

D. Tiger's nail

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

171. The duration between the development of two consecutive leaves is called

A. Plastochron

B. Phytochrome

C. Phytron

D. None of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

172. Pitcher of Nepenthes is formed from

A. Leaf leaves

B. Lamina

C. Aestivation

D. Leaf apex

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

173. The occurrence of more than one type of leaves on the same plant is known as

A. Vernation

B. Venation

C. Aestivation

D. Heterophylly

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

174. The swollen petiole of Eichhornia is made up of

A. Aerenchyma

B. Parenchyma

C. Chlorenchyma

D. Collenchyma

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

175. Inflorescence with thick , fleshy axis and large-colored bract is

A. Spathe

B. Spadix

C. Spikelet

D. Hypanthodium

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

176. Find the correct match .

Column I	Column II
(a) Evolved inflorescence	(i) *Verticillaster*
(b) Gall flower	(ii) *Hypanthodium*
(c) Dichasial scorpioid	(iii) *Scorpioid*
(d) Cup-shaped involuare	(iv) *Capitulum*
	(v) *Cyathium*

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (v)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

Answer: A

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177. Bisexual sessile and bracteates flowers developing acropetally in

A. Raceme

B. Panicle

C. Spike

D. Corymb

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

178. The inflorescence of coriander is

A. Umbel

B. Corymb

C. Typical raceme

D. Umbel of umbels

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

179. Axis of the spikelet is known as

A. Rachilla

B. Pedicel

C. Appendage

D. Rachis

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

180. Three types of flowers occur in the inflorescence of

A. Capitulum

B. Hypanthodium

C. Cyanthium

D. Umbel

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

181. The most advanced type of inflorescence is

A. Corymb

B. Capitulum

C. Spadix

D. Polychasial cyme

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

182. The elongated part of thalamus between corolla and androecium is called

A. Anthophore

B. Androphore

C. Gynophore

D. Carpophore

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

183. If stamens are arranged in two whorls with antipetalous outer whorl , then the condition is

A. Obdiplostamenous

B. Diplostamenous

C. Didynamous

D. Epiphyllous

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

184. The cohesion of stamens is shown by which one of the following conditions ?

A. Gynandrous

B. Gynostegium

C. Synogenesious

D. Epipetalous

Answer: C

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185. The most primitive and advanced type of placentations are , respectively ,

A. Marginal and axile

B. Superficial and axile

C. Superficial and basal

D. Parietal and basal

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

186. Development of flowers on old stems is an example of

A. Anthesis

B. Polycarpy

C. Anthotaxy

D. Cauliflory

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

187. Find incorrect match .

A. Campanulate - Bell-shaded corolla

B. Personate - Bilabiate corolla

C. Caryophyllaceous - Butterfly shaped corolla

D. Crusiform - Funnel shape

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

188. Inferior ovary is present in

A. Hypogynous flower

B. Perigynous flower

C. Dichogamous flower

D. Epigynous flower

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

189. Perianth modifies into Iodicules in the members which also contain

A. Spikelet inflorescence

B. Monocarpellary ovary

C. Tetramerous flower

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

190. Vexillum is

A. Posterior largest petal

B. Anterior largest petal

C. Found in pea family

D. both 1 & 3

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

191. When calyx is shed with the opening of floral bud , it is known as

A. Caducous

B. Deciduous

C. Temporary

D. Permanent

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

192. Fruits developing from aporcarpous ovary are

A. Simple fruits

B. Aggregate fruits

C. Composite fruits

D. Pseudocarpic fruits

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

193. Match the following .

Column I	Column II
(a) Amphisarca	(i) Aegle
(b) Pepo	(ii) Cucumis
(c) Drupe	(iii) Ananas
(d) Sorosis	(iv) Juglans

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

Answer: A

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194. The presence of pappus is the characteristic of which fruit ?

A. Caryopsia

B. Coleoptile

C. Scutelium

D. Achene

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

195. Single shield of which of the following is an exalbuminous seed ?

A. Coleorhiza

B. Coleoptile

C. Castor seed

D. Pea seed

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

196. Which one of the following is exalbuminous seed ?

A. Wheat seed

B. Maize seed

C. Castor seed

D. Pea seed

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

197. Seeds having longest viability belong to

A. Chenopodium

B. Quercus

C. Nelumbo

D. Eucalyptus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

198. Find the incorrect match.

A. Anemochory - Taraxacium

B. Hydrochory - Coccos

C. Zoochory - Antirrhinum

D. Autochory - Phlox

Answer: C

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199. Thorns and spines are -

A. Respiratory organs

B. Excretory organs

C. Organs of offense

D. Defensive organs

Answer: D

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200. Tetradynamous condition of the androecium is a characteristic feature of the family :

A. Solanaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Fabaceae

Answer: B

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201. The scientific name of black mustard is

A. Brassica campestris

B. B. rapa

C. B. Juncea

D. B. nigra

Answer: D

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202. Family Leguminosae is classified into three sub-families on the basis of

A. Calyx and corolla

B. Symmetry of flower

C. Corolla and androecium

D. Corolla and carpels

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

203. Perigynous flowers and diadelphous condition are found in the family ?

A. Papilionaceae

B. Caesalpinoidae

C. Mimosoidae

D. Solanaceae

Answer: A

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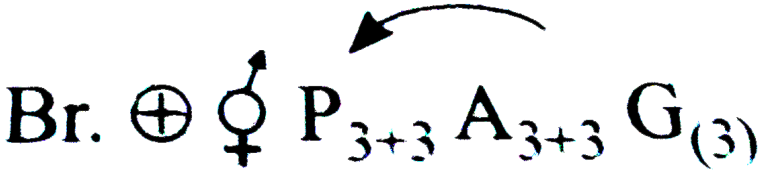
204. Floral formula



represents which one of the following groups of family ?

A. Solanaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Labiatae

Answer: A

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205. Santonin used as vermifuge is obtained from

A. Artemisia

B. Taraxacum

C. Emilia sonchifolia

D. Cantipeda orbicularis

Answer: A

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206. Heterogamous head is with

A. Ray florets only

B. Disc florets only

C. Neuter flowers only

D. Both ray and disc florets

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

207. Zygomorphic flower occurs in the family which is

A. Papilionaceae

B. Poaceae

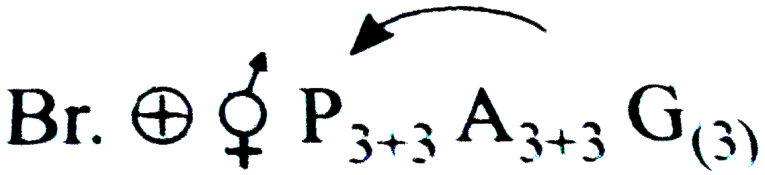
C. Ray florets of Asteraceae

D. All of these

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

208. Floral formula



represents which one of the following groups of family ?

A. Crotolaria and Astragalus

B. Lepidium and Ibaeris

C. Allium and Asparagus

D. Vetiverai and Cymbopogon

Answer: C

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209. Feathery stigma and versatile stamens are the feature of family

A. Poaceae

B. Umbelliferae

C. Liliaceae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

210. Aestivation in the corolla of Pisum sativum is

A. Ascending imbricate

B. Descending imbricate

C. Quincuncial

D. Valvate

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

211. Match the following .

Column I	Column II
(a) Sinigrin	(i) Liliaceae
(b) Carthamin	(ii) Brassicaceae
(c) Atropine	(iii) Solanaceae
(d) Aloin	(iv) Asteraceae

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

212. Monoadelphous condition and pentacarpellary ovary are present in

A. China rose family

B. Pea family

C. Potato family

D. Yucca family

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

213. Largest angiospermic family with advanced type of placentation is

A. Poaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

214. Palm oil is extracted from

A. Glycin

B. Gossypium

C. Elaeis

D. Olea

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

215. Plants yielding colchicine belong to the family

A. Liliceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Lamiaceae

D. Arecaceae

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

216. Identify the wrong statement .

A. A plant that bears male , female and bisexual flowers is polygamous

B. Actinomorphic flowers can be dissected into two equal halves from any plane .

C. Superior ovary is found in hypogynous flowers .

D. Side of the flower towards the bract is called posterior side .

Answer: D

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217. Compare the columns and find out the correct combination.

Column I	Column II
(a) *Trifolium*	(i) Synandrous
(b) *Dolichos*	(ii) Monadelphous
(c) *Ceiba*	(iii) Syngenesious
(d) *Cucurbita*	(iv) Polyadephous
	(v) Diadlphous

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

Answer: B

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218. A flower with five unequal petals has largest posterior petal , two lateral slighly small petals and two anterior petals partially fused to form a boat-shaped structure .

Which is not correct for such a flower ?

A. Descending imbricate aestivation

B. Odd sepal anterior

C. Piston mechanism of pollination

D. Many carpels

Answer: D

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219. Staminal tube comes out of flower in

A. Pisum sativum

B. Cassia fstula

C. Hibiscus

D. Iberis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

220. The colour of Bougainvillea flower is due to the colour of its

A. Corolla

B. Bracts

C. Calyx

D. Androecium

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

221. When pistillate and bisexual flowers develop on different plants , the condition is

A. Gynodioecious

B. Gymnomonoecius

C. Polygamodiecius

D. Polygamonoecius

Answer: A

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222. Non-essential floral organs without differentiation of calyx and corolla are called

A. Thalamus

B. Pedicel

C. Perianth

D. Lodicules

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

223. Epicalyx occurs in

A. Cycas

B. Jower

C. Nephrolepis

D. China Rose

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

224. In guava, cucurbits flowers are

A. Hypogynous

B. Epigynous

C. Perigynous

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

225. Synandrous condition is found in

A. Sunflower

B. Gourd

C. Pea

D. Lemon

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Petals

B. Anthers

C. Sepals

D. Stigmas

Answer: C

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227. Ovarian parts are fused , styles and stigmas free , but ovary part is unilocular with free central placentation. The plant is

A. Michelia

B. Nymphaea

C. Abutilon

D. Dianthus

Answer: B

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228. Replum is present in the ovary of flower of

A. Mustard

B. Pea

C. Sunflower

D. Lemon

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

229. In a plant , androecium has monadelphous stamens , monothecous reniform anthers , and contorted corolla . It is

A. Nerium

B. Rauwolfia

C. Hibiscus

D. Lathyrus

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

230. Pollinia occur in

A. Cruciferae

B. Asteraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Asclepiadaceae

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

231. Ochreate stipules occur in

A. Leguminosae

B. Polygonaceae

C. Acanthaceae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

232. Ovules occur along the ventral suture over a ridge in two rows in placentation

A. Marginal

B. Pareital

C. Axile

D. Free central

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

233. Placentation found in Caryophyllaceae is

A. Axile

B. Basal

C. Parietal

D. Free central

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

234. Floral parts develop below the base of ovary in a flower called

A. Epigynous

B. Hypogynous

C. Agynous

D. Perigynous

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

235. An example of axile placentation is

A. Marigold

B. Dianthus

C. Lemon

D. Argemone

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

236. Which one of the following plants is monoecious?

A. Marchantia

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. Papaya

Answer: B

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237. Consider the following statements

(A) In raceme inflorescence the flowers are borne in a basipetal order

(B) Epigynous flowers are seen in rose plant

(C) In brinjl the ovary is superior of these statements

A. (a) and (b) are true , but (c) is false .

B. (a) and (c) are true , but (b) is false

C. (a) and (b) are false , but (c) is true

D. (a) and (c) are false , but (b) is true.

Answer: C

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238. The ovary in hypogynous flowers is said to be

A. Half inferior

B. Inferior

C. Superior

D. None of these

Answer: C

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239. Aestivation found in pea flowers is

A. Twisted

B. Valvate

C. Imbricate

D. Vexillary

Answer: D

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240. Which one of the following represents an ovule where the embryo sac becomes horseshoe-shaped and the funiculus and micropyle are close to each other?

A. Orthotropous ovule

B. Hemitorpous ovule

C. Amphitropous ovule

D. Circinotropous ovule

Answer: C

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

A. Canna

B. Cassia

C. Cucumber

D. Calotropis

Answer: B

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242. Gynandrous condition means

A. Adhesion of stamens and carpels

B. Cohesion of stamens

C. Stamens united by filaments

D. Free stamens

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

243. Feathery stigma is called

A. Plumose

B. Spur

C. Stylopodium

D. Calyculus

Answer: A

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244. The expression "gynoecium is apocarpous" implies that

A. Gynoecium comprises only one pistil which is found with the stamens .

B. Gynoecium comprises more than one carpel which are free

C. Gynoecium comprises more than one carpel which are fused .

D. Gynocium comprises only one carpel which is free .

Answer: B

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245. In unilocular ovary with a single ovule, the placentation is

A. Basal

B. Free central

C. Axile

D. Marginal

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

246. The technical term used for the androecium in a flower of China rose (Hibiscus rosa sinensis) is

A. Diadelphous

B. Polyandrous

C. Polyadelphous

D. Monadelphous

Answer: D

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247. A grain of maize is the :

A. Fruit

B. Seed

C. Embryo

D. Dried bud

Answer: A

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248. Which of the following represents the edible part of fruit of litchi?

A. Mesocarp

B. Aril

C. Fleshy thalamus

D. Cotyledons

Answer: B

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249. Wheat/rice grain is a fruit of the type

A. Cypsela

B. Samara

C. Achene

D. Caryopsis

Answer: D

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

A. Walnut

B. Cashewnut

C. Groundnut /Areca

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

251. A simple one-seeded , dry , indehiscent fruit in which pericarp and testa are fused is

A. Nut

B. Achene

C. Cypsela

D. Caryopsis

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

252. Coir of commerce is obtained from

A. Endocarp of coconut

B. Mesocarp of coconut

C. Stem of jute

D. Leaves of coconut

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

253. Caryopsis is the fruit of

A. Coconut

B. Brinjal

C. Tomato

D. Maize/sorghum

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

254. The fruit of Annona squamosa (custard apple) is

A. Etaerio of berries

B. Etaerio of drupes

C. Hypanthodium

D. Etaerio of achenes

Answer: A

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255. The edible part of apple/pear is

A. Cotyledons

B. Thalamus/receptacle

C. Mesocarp

D. Endocarp

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

256. Endocarp is stony in the fruit of

A. Berry

B. Pome

C. Drupe

D. Pepo

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

257. Edible part of mango is

A. Pericarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Pome

D. Epicarp

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

258. Edible part of coconut is

A. Endocarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Aril

D. Seed/endosperm

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Cremocarp

B. Caryopsis

C. Cypsela

D. Berry

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

260. Pepo is a fruit of

A. Cruciferae

B. Leguminosae

C. Cucurbitaceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

261. Edible part of guava is

A. Thalamus and pericarp

B. Entire fruit

C. Endocarp

D. None of the above

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

262. Aril represents edible part in

A. Litchi

B. Apple

C. Mango

D. Banana

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

263. Science and practice of fruit culture is

A. Spermology

B. Pomology

C. Anthology

D. Dendrology

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

264. Syconus fruit develops from

A. Catkin

B. Varticillaster

C. Hypanthodium

D. Cyanthium

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

265. Syconus is the name of

A. Inflorescence

B. Fruit

C. Thalamus

D. Ovary

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

266. Geocarpic fruit is

A. Mango

B. Orange

C. water melon

D. Peanut

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

267. Jack fruit is

A. Sorosis

B. Syconus

C. Siliqua

D. Lomentum

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

268. Fruit of Candytuft is

A. Capsule

B. Follicle

C. Silicula

D. Pome

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

269. Schizocarpic fruit has

A. Fleshy pericarp

B. Origin from inflorescence

C. Origin from apocarpous pistil

D. Triat of breaking up into single-seeded parts

Answer: D

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270. Select the correct combination of edible part

A. Coconut - Mesocarp

B. Apple - Mesocarp

C. Mango - Endocarp

D. Banana- Mesocarp- Endocarp

Answer: D

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271. Which one of the following is a true match

A. Composite fruit - Pine apple

B. Aggregate fruit - Pineapple

C. True fruit - Apple

D. False fruit - Mango

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

272. A composite/sorosis fruit is

A. Banana

B. Pineapple

C. Pear

D. Coconut

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

273. Which is correct pair for edible part ?

A. Tomato - Thalamus

B. Maize - Cotyledons

C. Guava- Mesocarp

D. Date - Mesocarp

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

274. Edible part of banana is

A. Epicarp

B. Epicarp and mesocarp

C. Mesocarp and less developed endocarp

D. Endocarp and less developed mesocarp

Answer: C

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275. Coir (Cocos nucifer) is obtained form

A. Fruit of Cocos nucifera

B. Seed of Cocos nucifera

C. Stem of Cocos nucifera

D. Leaves of Cocos nucifera

Answer: A

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276. Edible part of mulberry is

A. Thalamus

B. Perianth

C. Rachis

D. Ripened ovary

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

277. Spines on the rind of jackfruit represent

A. Styles

B. Carpels

C. Stigma

D. Bracts

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

278. Which one is a composite fruit ?

A. Pea

B. Strawberry

C. Calotropis

D. Jackfruit

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

279. Fruits developed from bicarpellary syncarpous ovary having one false septum are

A. Achene

B. Siliqua

C. Capsule

D. Berry

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

280. Berries, drups and pomes are

A. Aggregate fruits

B. Composite fruits

C. Simple dry fruits

D. Simple succulent fruits

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

281. Aril is

A. Outgrowth of integument

B. Persistent nucellus

C. Outgrowth of funicle which grows around the ovule

D. Outgrowth from micropyle

Answer: C

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282. Nature of fruit developing from a flower depends upon the type of

A. Gynoecium

B. Androecium

C. Pollination

D. Fertilization

Answer: A

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283. Juicy hair-like structures observed in the lemon fruit develop form

A. Exocarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Endocarp

D. Mesocarp and endocarp

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

284. Fruit formed from an inflorescence is

A. Simple fruit

B. Pseudocarp

C. Composite fruit

D. Aggregate fruit

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

285. Most important edible plant food is

A. Roots

B. Stems

C. Leaves

D. Fruits

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

286. Fruits have fructose for

A. Attracting animals for seed dispersal

B. Fruit ripening

C. Maturation of seeds

D. Nourishment of embryo

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

287. Fruit of elephant apple (Dillenia indica)

A. Balausta

B. Pepo

C. Amphisarca

D. Berry

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

288. One of the following is a dry indehicent fruit

A. Caryopsis

B. Follicle

C. Capsule

D. Pod

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

289. In sorosis type of composite fruits , the edible part is

A. Cotyledons

B. Fleshy thalamus

C. Perianth and peduncle

D. Endosperm

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

290. The fruit developed from single ovary is

A. Composite

B. Simple fruit

C. Aggregate fruit

D. None of the above

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

291. Endocarp is stony in the fruit of

A. Hard endocarp

B. Hard mesocarp

C. Hard epicarp

D. Hard epicarp and hard mesocarp

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

292. Dorsiventral dehiscence occurs in fruits

(a) Legume (b) Follicle

(c) Siliqua (d) Capsule

A. (a) and (b)

B. (b) and (c)

C. (b) and (d)

D. (a) and (c)

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

293. Edible part of fleshy fruit is

A. Parenchymatous pERICARP

B. Soft seeds

C. Collenchymatous MESOCARP

D. Sclerenchymatous endocarp

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

294. Which is correct for Anacardium occidentale ?

A. Upper part is edible

B. Upper part is false fruit

C. Seed is edible part of fruit

D. Upper part is true fruit

Answer: C

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295. Which one is a true fruit ?

A. Walnut

B. Areca nut

C. Cashew nut

D. Ground nut

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

296. In sorosis type of composite fruits , the edible part is

A. Perianth

B. Parianth + Sepals

C. Placenta

D. Perianth + Placenta

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

297. Pineapple (ananas) fruit develops from

A. Cluster of flowers borne compactly on a common axis

B. Multilocular monocarpellary flower

C. Unilocular polycarpelley flower

D. Multipistillate syncarpous flower

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

298. Seedless fruit is Banana is produced by

A. Parthenogenesis

B. Asexual reproduction

C. Triploidy

D. Cross pollination

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

299. Banana is

A. Cremocarp

B. Parthenocarpic berry

C. Drupe

D. Capsule

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

300. A fruit having differentiation of epicarp, mesocarp and stony endocarp is

A. Pome

B. Berry

C. Pepo

D. Drupe

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

301. Match the column

Column I	Column II
(a) Apple	(i) Outer portion of receptacte
(b) Coconut	(ii) Fleshy thalamus
(c) Jackfruit	(iii) Thalamus and pericarp
(d) Guava	(iv) Endosperm
(e) Pineapple	(v) Bract, perianth and seeds

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (e) $\rightarrow$ (ii)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (e) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (e) $\rightarrow$ (i)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (e) $\rightarrow$ (i)

Answer: C

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302. Lomentum is

A. Achenial fruit

B. Schizocarpic fruit

C. Composite fruit

D. Syconus fruit

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

303. Placenta and pericarp are both edible portions in

A. Tomato

B. Jack fruit

C. Banana

D. Date palm

Answer: A

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304. Edible part in the fruit of hesperidum is

A. Endocarp

B. Mesocarp

C. Juicy hairs

D. Pericarp

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

305. Dried fruit used in making a musical instrument is

A. Snake gourd

B. Bitter gourd

C. Bottle gourd

D. All the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

306. Geocarpic fruits are produced by

A. Watermelon

B. Onion

C. Carrot

D. Ground nut

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

307. Single flower with multiple ovaries is called

A. Simple fruit

B. Aggregate fruit

C. Composite fruit

D. False fruit

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

308. Arrange the fruits in descending order of the chambers of the ovary they develop .

(a) Carcerulus (b) Schizocarp

(c) Cremocarp (d) Regma

A. b ,a , d , c

B. a , d , c, b

C. b , d , c , a

D. b , c , a , d

Answer: A

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

A. Orange

B. Cucumber

C. Pomegranate

D. Guava

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Berries

B. Achenes

C. Mericarps

D. Samras

Answer: B

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311. Find out the correct statements .

(a) Seeds of pea are exalbuminous .

(b) Fruit of peach is drupe .

(c) Seeds of tomata are albuminous .

(d) Fruit of coconut is berry .

A. a , b, c

B. a, b

C. b, d

D. a , c

Answer: B

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

A. Groundnut

B. Apple

C. Wheat

D. Coconut

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

313. In drupe of coconut the mesocarp is

A. Stony

B. Fleshy

C. Fibrous

D. Watery

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

314. Which of the following statements are correct

(i) When a fruit develop from the inflorescence, it si composite

(ii) Mesocarp is the edible part in apple

(iii) Gynobasic style is seen in Ocimum

(iv) Hypanthodium is a special type of inflorescence found in Euphorbia species

A. a ,d correct

B. a ,c correct

C. a , b correct

D. b , d correct

Answer: B

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315. Cotyledons and testa respectively are edible parts in

A. Walnut and tamarind

B. French bean and coconut

C. Cashew nut and litchi

D. Ground nut and pomegranate

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

316. Which one of the following fruits is parthenocarpic

A. Mango

B. Lemon

C. Banana

D. Apple

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Septicidal

B. Capsular

C. Loculicidal

D. Septifragal

Answer: C

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318. Bracts, perianth and seeds are edible parts of

A. Cocos nucifera

B. Mangifera indica

C. Argemone maxicana

D. Artocarpus heterophyllus

Answer: D

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319. In coconut fruit, the hard shell is

A. Endocarp

B. Fused structure of mesocarp and endocarp

C. Fused structure of epicarp and mesocarp

D. Epicarp

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

320. One of the following is a false fruit

A. Apple

B. Mango

C. Strawberry

D. Cashewnut

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

321. The scientific name of banana is

A. Musa paradisica

B. Musa superba

C. Musa textilis

D. Hibiscus mutabilis

Answer: A

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322. To remove seed dormancy by mechanically removing of seed coat is called

A. Scarification

B. Stratification

C. Impaction

D. Compaction

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

323. A seed which does not require oxygen for germination is

A. Pea

B. Rice

C. Typha

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

324. The outermost layer of maize endosperm is known as

A. Epidermis

B. Pericarp

C. Tunica

D. Aleurone

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

325. Oil is stored in the endosperm of

A. Groundnut

B. Soybean

C. Coconut

D. Cashewnut

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

326. Micropyle occurs in

A. Ovary

B. Seeds

C. Ovule

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

327. Shield-shaped cotyledon/scutellum occurs in

A. Maize/sorghum

B. Gram

C. Pea

D. Cucumber

Answer: A

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328. A method of breaking dormancy and allowing ample absorption of water is

A. Stratification

B. Scarification

C. Vernalization

D. Devernalization

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

329. During seed germination, seed coat ruptures due to

A. Differentiation of cotyledons

B. Massive glycolysis in endosperm and cotyledons

C. Massive imbibition fo water

D. Sudden increase in cell division

Answer: C

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330. Hormone group responsible for breaking see dormancy 1. ABA 2. Cytokinin 3. Auxin 4. Gibberellin

A. a , c

B. a , b , c

C. b, c, d

D. a , b , d

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

331. In some halophytes, seeds germinate within fruits while attached to parent plant. The phenomenon is

A. Vivipary

B. Halophytosis

C. Monocarpic

D. Vernalisation

Answer: A

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332. Mitochondria produce more energy during

A. Formation of seed

B. Seed maturation

C. Dormant seed

D. Seed germination

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

333. Which one is endospermous

A. Cajanus cajan

B. Helianthus annus

C. Ricinus communis

D. Ravenala madagascariensis

Answer: C

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334. The embryo in sunflower has

A. One cotyledon

B. Two cotyledons

C. Many cotyledons

D. No cotyledon

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

335. Non albuminous seeds are present in :-

A. Maize

B. Wheat

C. Rice

D. Vallisneria

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

336. Protein is stored in part of pulses

A. Cotyledons

B. Endosperm

C. Pericarp

D. Seed coat

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Proteins

B. Starch

C. Lipid

D. Auxins

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

338. Which one of the following is oil seed

A. Sunflower

B. Hibiscus

C. Marigold

D. Rose

Answer: A

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339. A monocot albuminous seed is

A. Maize

B. Wheat

C. Rice

D. All the above

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

340. Oil reserve of groundnut is present in

A. Embryo axis

B. Endosperm

C. Cotyledons

D. None of the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

341. Assign the seed to their respective categories

(a) Maize

(b) Mustrad

(c) Pea

(d) Endospermic

(e) Nonedospermic

A. $a \rightarrow d, b \rightarrow d, c \rightarrow e$

B. $a \rightarrow d, b \rightarrow e, c \rightarrow e$

C. $a \rightarrow e, b \rightarrow e, c \rightarrow d$

D. $a \rightarrow e, b \rightarrow d, c \rightarrow e$

Answer: B

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342. In Pea, Castor and Maize, the number of cotyledons are respectively

A. One , two and two

B. Two , two and one

C. Two , one and two

D. One , two , and one

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

343. Which one yields castor oil ?

A. Sesamum indicum

B. Cocos nucifera

C. Ricinus communis

D. Brassica campesteris

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

344. Dry fruit Chilgoza is

A. Fruit of Cycas

B. Seed of Cycas

C. Fruit of Pinus gerardiana

D. Seed of Pinus gerardiana

Answer: D

345. why is vivipary an undesirable character for annual crop plants?

A. It reduces vigor of the plant .

B. It adversely affects the fertility of plant .

C. The seeds exhibit long dormancy .

D. The seeds cannot be stored under normal conditions for next season .

Answer: D

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346. A dicot plant lacking cotyledons is

A. Cuscuta

B. Santalum

C. Lodoicea

D. None of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

347. Seed of Castor is

A. Non-endospermic exalbuminous

B. Endospermic ablbuminous

C. Endospermic exalbuminous

D. Non-endospermic ablbuminous

Answer: B

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348. In a cereal grain or other grasses the single cotyledon of embryo is represented by

A. Coleoptile

B. Coleorhiza

C. Scutellum

D. Prophyll

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

349. Edible part of Paddy is

A. Endosperm

B. Cotylendons

C. Fruit

D. Endosperm and embryo

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

350. The point of attachement of the stalk with the seed is

A. Hilum

B. Micropyle

C. Tegmen

D. Plumule

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

351. In Maize grain, plumule is covered by protective sheath called

A. Scutellum

B. Coleorrhiza

C. Coleoptile

D. Tegmen

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

352. Match the column

Column I	Column II
(a) Coleorrhiza	(i) Grapes
(b) Food storing	(ii) Mango tissue
(c) Parthenocarpic	(iii) Maize fruit
(d) Single seeded	(iv) Radicle fruit from monocarpellary superior ovary
(e) Membranous	(v) Endosperm coat seed

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (d)

$\rightarrow$ (v) , (e) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (e) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (e) $\rightarrow$ (v)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (e) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

Answer: B

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353. In the monocotyledonous seeds the endosperm is separated from the embryo by a distinct layer known as or The outermost proteinaceous layer of endosperm of maize grain is called

A. Testa

B. Tegmen

C. Aleurone layer

D. Scutellum

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

354. Scutellum of Maize/Caryopsis is

A. Cotyledon

B. Endosperm

C. Tegmen

D. Testa

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

355. Identify the characters of plant where 8-nucleate embryo sac was first studied by strasburger

(a) Micropyle, chalaza and funiculus in same vertical line

(b) Both unisexual and bisexual flowers on same plant

(c) Filiform apparatus conducts food from endsoperm to egg apparatus

(d) Long funiculus coils like watch spring around the ovule.

A. a , b and c

B. a and b

C. b and d

D. a and c

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

356. Find the correct answers : Seeds have separate endosperm

(a) Maize (b) Onion (c) Rice (d) Bean

A. a , b and c

B. a and b

C. b and d

D. a and c

Answer: A

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357. Find the correct answers : For germination of angiospermic seeds

1 On hydration the seed germinates showing

increased enzyme activity

2 Respiration rate of germinating seeds increases alongwith increased enzymatic acitivity

3 Increase in respiratory rate continues till senescence

4 Rate of enzymatic activity increases

A. a , b and c

B. a and b

C. b and d

D. a and c

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

358. Prechilling treatment to break seed dormancy is

A. Scarification

B. Vernalization

C. Impaction

D. Stratification

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

359. Endosperm is completely consumed by the developing embryo in

A. Coconut

B. Pea

C. Maize

D. Castor

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

360. Embryo axis above the cotyledon is called as

A. Hypocotyl

B. Funicle

C. Epicotyl

D. Raphe

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

361. Scutellum is seed leaf of

A. Gymnosperms

B. Dicots

C. Pteridophytes

D. Monocots

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

Or

Which one of the following is an endosperm seed

Or

In which of the following plants, cotyledons form the first pair of leaves.

A. Castor

B. Coffee

C. Lily

D. Cotton

Answer: A

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363. Match the following

Column I		Column II
(a) Coleorhiza	(i)	Development of sporophyte directly from gametophyte without the intervention of gametes
(b) Apogamy	(ii)	Development of gametophyte directly from sporophyte without the intervention of gametes
(c) Indusium	(iii)	An unbranched columnar stem with a crown of leaves
(d) Caudex	(iv)	Protective covering of radicle
	(v)	Protective structure of a sorus

A. (a) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (i)

B. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iv)

C. (a) $\rightarrow$ (iv) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (v) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (iii)

D. (a) $\rightarrow$ (ii) , (b) $\rightarrow$ (iii) , (c) $\rightarrow$ (i) , (d) $\rightarrow$ (v)

Answer: C

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364. The residual, persistent nucellus is called:

A. Perisperm

B. Integument

C. Pericarp

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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365. Non endospermic seeds are found in

A. Barley

B. Castor

C. Bean

D. Wheat

Answer: C

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366. In hypogeal germination due to elongation of ....plumule comes out of the ground

Or

The portion of embryonal axis above cotyledon is called as

A. Hypocotyl

B. Epicotyl

C. Cotyledons

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: B

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367. The monocotyledonous seed (wheat grain) consits of one large and shield shaped cotyledon known as

A. Aleurone layer

B. Coleorhiza

C. Scutellum

D. Hilum

Answer: C

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368. Seed develops from

A. Embryo axis

B. Ovule

C. Embryo sac

D. Ovary

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

369. Keel is characteristic of the flower of

A. Cassia

B. Calotropis

C. Bean

D. Gulmohur

Answer: C

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370. Seeds of Ruellia tuberosa are disseminated by

A. Censer mechanism

B. Parachute mechanism

C. Jaculator mechanism

D. Explosive mechanism

Answer: C

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371. Clematis and Naravelia are dispersed by air with the help of

A. Peristent inflated calyx

B. Perisistent hairy styles

C. Hair

D. Wings

Answer: B

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372. In which plant only two curved hooks are formed on seeds

A. Xanthium

B. Martynia

C. Tribulus

D. Ricinus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

373. Birds disseminate seeds by

A. Eating fruit and passing the seeds unharmed through excreta at places

B. Their feathers

C. Carrying seeds in their beaks

D. Eating fruits and digestive fruit contents in their alimentary canal .

Answer: A

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374. Bright coloured fleshy fruits are dispersed by

A. Air

B. Insects

C. Water

D. Birds

Answer: D

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375. Shepherd's purse plant belongs to family :-

A. (a) Cruciferae

B. (b) Malvaceae

C. (c) Solanaceae

D. (d) Leguminocae

Answer: A

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376. "Tulip" a medicinal plant belongs to family

A. Cruciferae

B. Solanaceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

377. Edible part of khol-khol is

A. Inflorescence

B. Leaves

C. Roots

D. Stem

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

378. The scientific name of black mustard is

A. Brassica nigra

B. Brassica juncea

C. Brassica napus

D. Brassica campastris

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

379. A floral formula represents :-

A. Floral symmetry

B. Floral position

C. Floral characters

D. Floral functions

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

380. Shepherd's purse is a common name of

A. Iberis amara

B. Crinum ajiaticum

C. Capsella bursapestoris

D. Abutilon indica

Answer: C

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381. Inflorescence in Malvaceae is

A. Racemose

B. Solitary

C. Cyanthium

D. Hypanthodium

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

382. Number of stamens present in malvaceae is

A. Infinite (∞)

B. Five (5)

C. Ten (10)

D. Nine , + one

Answer: A

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383. Fibres are usually obtained from the members of :-

A. Solanaceae

B. Malvaceae

C. Leguminosae

D. Cruciferae

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

384. Urena repanda is used for hydrophobia belongs to the family :

A. Cruciferae

B. Malvaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Leguminosae

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

385. Which of the following is not a seed surface fiber

A. Kapok

B. Silk cotton

C. Cotton

D. Dhaincha

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

386. Red shoe polish is obtained from

A. China jute

B. China Rose

C. Indian Rose

D. Kulekhara

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

387. In Malvaceae the plancentation is :-

A. Marginal

B. Axile

C. Basal

D. Parietal

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

388. Aestivation of petals in family Malvaceae is :-

A. Valvate

B. Imbricate

C. Twisted

D. Vexillary

Answer: A

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389. Androecium occurs in Papilionatae family is

A. Monoadelphous

B. Diadelphous

C. Polyadelphous

D. None of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

390. Fruit of Calotropis is

A. Nut

B. Follicle

C. Berry

D. Siliqua

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

391. An example of false fruit is

A. Mango

B. Cashewnut

C. Apple

D. Brinjal

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

392. Which one of the following does not have a polycarpellary ovary ?

A. Guava

B. Coconut

C. Apple

D. Fig

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

393. Pome is a false fruit as

A. Endocarp is cartilaginous

B. Pericarp is inconspicous

C. Fruit is surrounded by fleshy thalamus

D. All the above

Answer: C

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394. In Asteraceae / sunflower , the fruit is

A. Drupe

B. Cypsela

C. Berry

D. Carcerules

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

395. A fruit developed from hypanthodium inflorescence is called

A. Sorosis

B. Siliqua

C. Syconus

D. Samara

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

396. Single -seeded fruit develops from

A. Tricarpellary ovary

B. Bicarpellary syncarpous ovary

C. Multicarpellary syncarpous ovary

D. Pistil having single ovule

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

397. Seeds without fertilization is obtained from

A. Apogamy

B. Apomixis

C. Syngenesious

D. Parthenocarpy

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

398. Which one does not exhibit seed dormancy ?

A. Phaseolus

B. Rhizophora

C. Cassia

D. Xanthium

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

399. Pappus occurs in compositae for

A. Air pollution

B. Air dispersal

C. Insect pollination

D. Animal dispersal

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

400. Coconut fruit is a

A. Berry

B. Cypsela

C. Drupe

D. Cremocarp

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

401. The correct floral formula of chilli is

A. $(1) \oplus \varphi K_{(5)}C_5A_5G_{(2)}$

B. $(2) \oplus \varphi K_{(5)}C_{(5)}A_{(5)}G_2$

C. $(3) \oplus \varphi K_{(5)}C_{(5)}A_5G_{(2)}$

D. $(4) \oplus \varphi K_{(5)}C_5A_{(5)}G_{\underline{2}}$

Answer: B

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402. Flowers are zygomorphic in

A. Mustard

B. Gulmohur

C. Tomato

D. Darura

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

403. The ovary is hal inferior in flowers of

A. Peach

B. Cucumber

C. Cotton

D. Guava

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

404. A drupe develops in

A. Mango

B. Wheat

C. Pea

D. Tomato

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion : In head inflorescence , florets are arranged centrifugally .

Reason : There are always two types of florets in head.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is not the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is wrong and Reason is right

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

2. Assertion : Staminal tube is present in Malvaceae.

Reason : It is due to monoadelphous condition.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

3. Assertion : The nest of Dischidia is a modified structure of root .

Reason : Nest roots absorb water and food from humusrich soil collected in nest.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is not the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is false and Reason is right

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. Assertion : Lower feathery end of tigellum is known as radicle .

Reason : Tigellum bears two nodes on which one or two cotyledons develop .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

5. Assertion : There are two alae in Pisum sativum flower.

Reason : Both alae are covered by largest petal

.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is not the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

6. Assertion : All floral whorls are supposed to be modified leaves .

Reason : Flower is considered as a modified shoot bearing floral parts on its nodes .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

7. Assertion : Young leaves in Poinsettia are brightly coloured to attract pollinator and achieve pollination .

Reason : It is only color which can attract the pollinator on all plants .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

8. Assertion : Schizocarpic fruits are intermediate between dehiscent and indehiscent fruits .

Reason : These fruits split into single seeded parts .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is not the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

9. Assertion : Leaf in Opuntia functions for the storage of sugars .

Reason : Sugar is transported from leaves in Opuntia and gets stored in stem .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If Assertion is false and Reason is true

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

10. Assertion : Prop roots develop mostly from horizontal branches of main stem.

Reason : Adventitious roots may perform mechanical supporting function , working as ropes of a tent .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

11. Assertion : In synconous type of fruit, the achenses formed are fewer than the total number of flowers in the inflorescence from which it is formed.

Reason : Upper and middle flowers cannot develop into fruits.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Rea-son is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason is false.

Answer: A

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Archives

1. Which of the following is a flowering plant with nodules containing filamentous nitrogen-fixing microorganism

A. Cicer arietinum

B. Casuarina equisetifolia

C. Crotalaria juncea

D. Cycas revolute

Answer: B

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2. Replum is present in the ovary of flower of

A. Sunflower

B. pea

C. lemon

D. mustard

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

3. An example of axile placentation is

A. Marigold

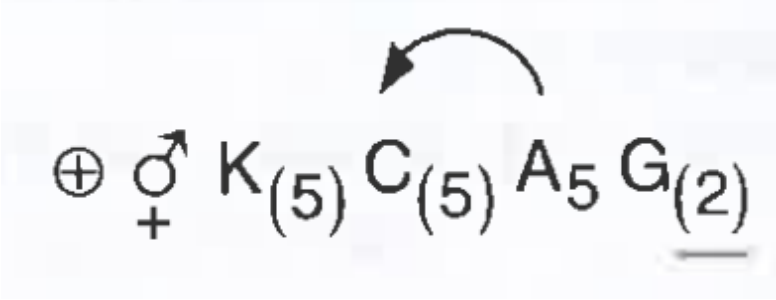
B. Argemone

C. Dianthus

D. Lemon

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

4.  is the floral formula of

A. Tobacco

B. Tulip

C. Soybean

D. Sunnhemp

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

5. The technical term used for the androecium in a flower of China rose (Hibiscus rosa sinensis) is

A. Monoadelphous

B. Diadelphous

C. Polyandrous

D. Polyadelphous

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

6. The ovary is hal inferior in flowers of

A. Guava

B. Plum

C. Brinjal

D. Cucumber

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

7. Keel is characteristic of the flowers of

A. Gulmohur

B. Cassia

C. Calotropis

D. Bean

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

8. In unilocular ovary with a single ovule, the placentation is

A. Marginal

B. Basal

C. Free central

D. Axile

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

9. 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: D

 Watch Video Solution

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

Walnut, poppy, radish , fig, pineapple, apple, tomato, mulbery

A. Five

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

11. Vexillary aestivation is characteristic of the family

A. Solanaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Asteraceae

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

12. The coconut water and the edible part of coconut are equivalent to

A. Mesocarp

B. Embryo

C. Endosperm

D. Endocarp

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Papaver

B. Michelia

C. Aloe

D. Tomato

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

14. Phyllode is present in

A. Australian Acacia

B. Opuntia

C. Asparagus

D. Euphorbia

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

15. Cymose inflorescence is present in

A. Trifolium

B. Brassica

C. Solanum

D. Sesbania

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

16. Placentatinon in tomato and lemon is

A. Marginal

B. Axile

C. Parietal

D. Free central

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

Walnut, poppy, radish , fig, pineapple, apple, tomato, mulbery

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

18. How many plants in the list given below have marginal placentation ?

Mustard, Gram, Tulip, Asparagus, Arhar, Sun hemp, Chilli, Colchicine, Onion, Moong, Pea, Tobacco, Lupin

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Three

Answer: C

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19. Cuscuta is an example of a

A. Ectoparasitism

B. Brood parasitism

C. Predation

D. Endoparasitism

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Six

B. Ten

C. Fifteen

D. Eighteen

Answer: C

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21. In china rose the flowers are

A. Actinomorphic , hypogynous with twisted aestivation

B. Actinomorphic , epigynous with valvate aestivation

C. Zygomorphic , hypogynous with imbricate aestivation

D. Zygomorphic , epigynous with twisted aestivation

Answer: A

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22. Placenta and pericarp are both edible portions in

A. Apple

B. Banana

C. Tomato

D. Potato

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Vexillary

B. Imbricate

C. Twisted

D. Valvate

Answer: B

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24. Which one of the following statements is correct

A. The seed iin grasses is not endospermic .

B. Mango is a parthenocarpic fruit

C. A proteinaceous aleurone layer is present iin maize grain.

D. A sterile pistil is called a staminode .

Answer: C

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25. An example of edible underground stem is

A. Carrot

B. Groundnut

C. Sweet potato

D. Potato

Answer: D

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26. An aggregate fruit develops from an inflorescence.

A. Multicarpellary syncarpous gynoecium

B. Multicarpellary apocarpous gynoecium

C. Complete inflorescence

D. Multicarpellary superior ovary

Answer: B

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27. Leaves become modified into spines in

A. Silk Cotton

B. Opuntia

C. Pea

D. Onion

Answer: B

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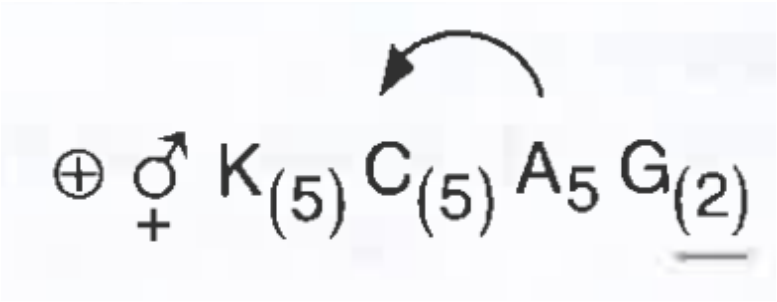
28.  is

the floral formula of

A. Brassica

B. Allium

C. Sesbania

D. Petunia

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

29. Keel is the characteristic feature of flower of

A. Tomato

B. Tulip

C. Indigofera

D. Aloe

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

30. Perigynous flowers are found in

A. Rose

B. Guava

C. Cucumber

D. China Rose

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

31. In ginger , vegetative propagation occurs through :

A. Runners

B. Rhizome

C. Offsets

D. Bulbils

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

32. Axile placentation is present in

A. Argemone

B. Dianthus

C. Lemon

D. Pea

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

33. Among China rose, mustard, brinjal, potato, guava, cucumber, onion and tulip, how many plants have superior ovary ?

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Three

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

34. Flowers are unisexual in

A. Onion

B. Pea

C. Cucumber

D. China Rose

Answer: C

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

A. Carina

B. Pappus

C. Vexillum

D. Corona

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

36. Tricarpellary syncarpous gynoecium is found in flowers of

A. Liliaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Poaceae

Answer: A

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

A. Anther

B. Connective

C. Placenta

D. Thalamus or petal

Answer: D

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38. Which of the following is not a stem modifi- cation

A. Pitcher of Nepenthes

B. Thorns of citrus

C. Tendrils of cucumber

D. Flattened structures of Opuntia

Answer: A

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39. (A) : Accessory organs of the flowers are sterile parts.

(R) : They develop as modified leaves for protecting the essential organs.

A. Cladodes

B. Phyllodes

C. Phylloclades

D. Scales

Answer: C

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40. The term polyadelphous is related to

A. Corolla

B. Calyx

C. Gynoecium

D. Androecium

Answer: D

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41. Free-central placentation is found in

A. Brassica

B. Citrus

C. Dianthus

D. Argemone

Answer: C

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