



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

Exercise

1. How are the delicate and soft fungal hyphae able to penetrate hard timbers?



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2. Define buds, nodes and internodes. What is the difference between axillary bud and terminal bud?



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3. How do the buds protect themselves?



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4. Supply the appropriate scientific term for each of the following:

Root developing from any part of the plant other than the radicle.



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5. Write the scientific term for the following:

Release of ovum from ovary.



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6. Supply the appropriate scientific term for each of the following:

Pillar like roots appearing from large horizontal branches.



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7. Supply the appropriate scientific term for each of the following:

Naked flowering stem arising from ground without leaves.



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8. Supply the appropriate scientific term for each of the following:

Leaf with single lamina and which is not completely divided to form leafless.



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9. Supply the appropriate scientific term for each of the following:

Underground stem growing vertically, rarely branched and spherical or oval in form.



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10. Supply the appropriate scientific term for each of the following:

Runner with short internodes and each node bearing a rosette of leaves and tuft of roots.



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11. Supply the appropriate scientific term for each of the following:

Roots are swollen, become spindle shaped and found singly.



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12. Supply the appropriate scientific term for each of the following:

Veins irregularly distributed in the lamina forming a network.



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13. Supply the appropriate scientific term for each of the following:

The arrangement of the leaves on the stem.



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14. Differentiate between herbaceous and woody stems.



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15. Describe the sequence of terms, when you are going to describe the gynoecium of any problem.



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16. Write about androecium in wheat.



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17. Compare the number of stamens, free or fused, number of carpels, free or fused. Placentation and number of loculus is Liliaceae, Solanceae and Papilionaceae.



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18. Write the floral formulae of Petunia



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19. Write the floral formulae of Lathyrus



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20. Write the floral formula of Solanum nigrum.



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21. A convex lens forms a virtual image of an object. What is the position of the object?

A. Proximal

B. Distal

C. Intercalary

D. Any where

Answer:



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22. Appearance of vegetative propagules from the nodes of plants such as sugarcane and ginger is mainly because:

- A. These plants are not angiosperms
- B. There is no double fertilization in them
- C. Endosperm is not formed in them
- D. Endosperm gets used up by the developing embryo during seed development.

Answer:



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23. Roots developed from parts of the plant other than radicle are called

- A. Tap roots
- B. Fibrous roots
- C. Adventitious roots
- D. Nodular roots.

Answer:



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24. Venation is a term used to describe the pattern of arrangement of

A. Floral organs

B. Flower in inflorescence.

C. Veins and veinlets in a lamina

D. all of them

Answer:



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25. Endosperm a product of double fertilization is angiosperms is absent in the seeds of

A. Gram

B. Orchids

C. Maize

D. Castor

Answer:



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

A. Testa

B. Hilum

C. Micropyle

D. Chalaza

Answer:



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27. Which of the following plants is used to extract the blue dye?

A. Trifolium

B. Indigofera

C. Lupin

D. Cassia

Answer:



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28. Match the following

Group A	Group B
A. Aleurone layer	i. Without fertilization
B. Parthenocarpic fruit	ii. Nutrition
C. Ovule	iii. Double fertilization
D. Endosperm	iv. Seed



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29. Write the diagnostic characters of family Solanaceae.



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30. Write distinguishing features of family Liliaceae.



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31. Draw the diagrams of different kinds of cells.



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32. Describe three types of modified leaves.



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33. Write a short note on rhizome.



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34. Write economic importance of family
liliceae.



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35. Stolon, offset and rhizome are different forms of stem modifications. How can these modified forms of stem be distinguished from each other?



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36. How do the various leaf modifications help plants?



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37. Enumerate modifications of stem with suitable examples.



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38. Describe the various types of placentations found in flowering plants.



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39. Describe the various types of phyllotaxy.



40. What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in :

Mangrove trees.

A. Turnip

B. Banaya tree

C. Rhizophora

D. Dahlia

Answer:



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41. How is a pinnately compound leaf different from a palmately compound leaf?



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42. Discuss the following of inflorescence:
Cyathium



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43. Discuss the following of inflorescence:

Verticillaster



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44. Discuss the following of inflorescence:

Hypanthodium



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45. Write 'True' or 'False'.

The shape of carrot root is napiform.



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46. True or False

Rhizomes occur in plants such as ginger and banana.



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47. True or False

Thorns are found in plants like Citrus and Bougainvillea.





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48. True or False

Veins are irregularly distributed to form network in parallel venation.



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49. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Dionaea is rootless aquatic herb which form leaf bladders to trap insect.



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50. Write 'True' or 'False'.

biennial are plants which complete their life cycle in two years.



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51. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Guard cells play little role in the proper functioning of stomata.



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52. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Heart wood is softer than the sap wood and not durable.



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53. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Branches of root arise from pericycle.



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54. Write 'True' or 'False'.

If both male and female flowers are produced on separate plants, it is called monoecious.



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55. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Drosera obtains proteins by digesting the insects.



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56. Write 'True' or 'False'

The stele of *Dryopteris* is dictyostele.



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57. Write 'True' or 'False'.

The leaf of *Citrus* represents a simple leaf.



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58. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Utricularia is provided with a trap or

mechanism to store the food material.



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59. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Wolffia is the smallest flowering plant.



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60. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Lotus is the national flower of India.



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61. Write 'True' or 'False'.

In family Solanaceae placentation is basal.



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62. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Datura belongs to family Solanceae.



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63. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Gynoecium is bicarpellary, unilocular with basal placentation in family Compositae.



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64. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Flowers are trimerous and hypogynous in family Papilionaceae.



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65. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Odd sepal is anterior in family Papilionaceae.



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66. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Pulses belong to family Papilionaceae.



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67. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Fruit is cypsela in family Gramineae.



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68. True or False

Allium cepa belongs to family solanceae.



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69. Write 'True' or 'False'.

In brassica, tetradynamous type of stamens are present.



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70. Write 'True' or 'False'.

Number of petals is five in cruciform corolla.



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71. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

..... Firmly fix the plant to the soil.



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72. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

Primary roots develop from the



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73. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

The roots arising from any part of the plant other than the radicle are called..... .



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74. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

When the root is swollen in the middle and tapers gradually at both ends, it is called



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75. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

Turnip is an example of Root.



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76. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

Sweet potato is an example of root.





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77. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: In pteridophytes branching is never.....



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78. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

The time taken for the development of two adjacent leaves is called Index.



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79. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

Trapa possesses Roots.



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80. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

The root is covered by a





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81. Fill in the blanks

The shoot system is developed fromof the embryo.



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82. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

The nodes and internodes are In the stem.



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83. Fill in the blanks

Stem creeping on the ground, having long internodes are called..... .



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84. Give the technical terms used for the following:

A thin spirally coiled branch, very sensitive to contact.



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85. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

Rhizome is a modification of underground..... And is called



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86. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable words: In pteridophytes branching is never.....



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87. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

A phylloclade with one or two internodes only is called a.....



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88. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

Plants which live for many years are called
.....



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89. Fill in the following sentences with the suitable word:

The terminal bud in branching becomes modified into a flower.



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90. Choose the correct alternative:

Petals come to each other but do not overlap
is valvate/imbricate aestivation.



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91. Choose the correct alternative:

In brinjal, stamens are epiphyllous/epipetalous.



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92. Choose the correct alternative:

In *ocimum*, flowers are actinomorphic/zygomorphic.



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93. Choose the correct alternative:

Monocot seeds bear one large shield shaped cotyledon called as scutellum/coleoptile.



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94. Choose the correct alternative:

In China rose/Kaner, alternate phyllotaxy is present.



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95. Choose the correct alternative:

Climbing roots are present in Pothos/Zea mays.



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96. Cuscuta develops roots to penetrate the host tissue and obtain nutrition. What are these roots called?



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97. What is heterophylly?



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98. Give the scientific name of the insectivorous plant of north eastern part of India which is now an endangered species.



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99. Name two plants that show alternate phyllotaxy.



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100. What is cladode?



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101. How is *Cuscuta* adapted for its heterotrophic nutrition?



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102. Which same plant part has transformed into the following different modification

Tendril Pumpkin



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103. Which same plant part has transformed into the following different modification Thorn of citrus.



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104. Which part of the plant leaf is modified to form spines of Acacia and the sheath covering

the leaf of *Ficus elastica*?



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105. Give one example of heterogamous type of capitulum.



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106. Which type of inflorescence is present in corinader?



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107. Name the outer covering of seed.



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108. Give one example of non-endospermic dicot seed.



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109. Name two plants showing dichasial cye type of inflorescence.



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110. What is pomology?



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111. Give one example where epigynous type of flower is present.



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112. Give the technical term for the kind of pollination carried out by birds.



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113. Name a cultivated plant in which neither fruits nor seeds are formed.



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114. Which type of placentation is present in Lathyrus.



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115. What is meant by modification of root?
What type of modification of root is found in the :



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116. What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in :

Turnip



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117. What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in :

Banyan tree



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118. Name the edible part of mango, apple, banana, coconut.



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119. Name a family with epipetalous stamens.



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120. To which family Asparagus belongs?



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121. Write the floral formula of *Solanum nigrum*.



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122. Name a family with epipetalous stamens.



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123. Write the type of placentation in Brassica and Allium.



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124. How many stamens are present in family Liliaceae?



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125. Name a flower with inferior ovary.



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126. Write the botanical name of rice.



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127. In which family odd sepal is anterior?



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128. Which type of corolla is present in family Brassicaceae?



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129. Give the botanical name of potato.



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130. Give the botanical name of peepal.



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131. Give the botanical name of carrot.



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132. What is typical achene?



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133. Describe grain type of fruit.



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134. Describe hypanthodium type of inflorescence.



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135. Describe the androecium in Fabaceae.



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136. What are the diagnostic characters of the family Liliaceae?



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137. Name the food yielding plants of Liliaceae.



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138. Describe the corolla of family Fabaceae.



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139. Name a few pulses which provide proteins.



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140. Write about stress.



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141. Name any four ornamentals of family Solanaceae.



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142. Name any four ornamentals of family Solanaceae.



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143. “Potato is a stem and sweet potato is a root”. Justify the statement.



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144. What is the difference between simple leaf and compound leaf?



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145. What is phyllotaxy? Name two types of phyllotaxy.



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146. Differentiate between spadix and catkin.





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147. Describe parietal type of placentation.



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148. What is placentation? Describe basal type of placentation.



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149. Describe the following terms Cruciform corolla.



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150. Describe the following terms Tetrastynamous stamens.



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151. Describe the following terms Adelphous.



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152. What is perigyny?



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153. Name different types of fleshy fruits and give one example each.



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154. On the basis of external appearance of plant, how will you distinguish between dicot and monocot plants?



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155. What is the true fruit? Write the significance of fruit formation in plants.



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156. Discuss the terms origin.



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157. Write about androecium in wheat.



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158. Describe the corolla of family Fabaceae.



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159. Write the floral formula of *Solanum nigrum*.



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160. Define the following terms: Simple fruits



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161. Define the following terms: Aggregate fruits



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162. Define the following terms: Composite fruits



[Watch Video Solution](#)

163. Define the following terms: Phyllotaxy



[Watch Video Solution](#)

164. Define the following terms: Inferior ovary



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165. Define the following terms: Epigynous
flower



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166. Define the following terms: Imparipinnate
leaves.



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167. Write economic importance of family liliceae.



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168. Difference between phylloclade and cladode.



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169. Write the differences between stem and root.



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170. Which type of inflorescence is present in corinader?



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171. Describe the various types of placentations found in flowering plants.



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172. What is aestivation? Describe its various types found in petals.



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173. Write an account on various types of fruit.



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174. What do you understand by DNA?



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175. To which family pulses belong? Write the economic importance of that family.



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176. Compare the andrecium and gynoecim and Solanaceae and Liliaceae.



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177. Draw the labelled diagram of an a.c.generatpr. Write the principle on which it is based.



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178. Draw the labelled diagram of the following:

V.S. of maize grain



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179. Compare the number of stamens, free or fused, number of carpels, free or fused. Placentation and number of loculus is Liliaceae, Solanaceae and Papilionaceae.



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180. Write the the floral formulae of the following *Allium cepa*



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181. Write the floral formulae of *Petunia*



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182. Write the the floral formulae of the following *Solanum nigrum*



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183. Write the floral formulae of *Lathyrus*



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184. Write brief notes on the following: *Runner*



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185. Write brief notes on the following: Sucker



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186. Write brief notes on the following: Stolon



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187. Give brief notes of the following: Conical roots



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188. Give brief notes of the following:

Napiform roots



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189. Give brief notes of the following: Parasitic

roots



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190. Roots in gram, groundnut, pea, barseem bear small nodule like swellings. What is the function of root nodules?



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191. What is the name of horizontal and vertical lines drawn to determine the position of any point in the cartesian plane?



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192. The photosynthetic or assimilatory roots are observed in

A. Banayan

B. Vanda

C. Cuscuta

D. Tinospora

Answer:



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193. Sunflower belongs to the family

A. Liliaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Cruciferae

D. Peaty soil

Answer:



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194. Which of the following is a rootless aquatic plant, which portion of the leaf forms a tiny sac for trapping insects?

A. *Nepenthes*

B. *Drosera*

C. *Utricularia*

D. *Dionaea*

Answer:



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195. In which plant, the fruit is drupe, seed coat is thin, embryo is inconspicuous and endosperm is edible?

A. Groundnut

B. Wheat

C. Apple

D. coconut

Answer:



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196. In a monoecious plant

A. Male and female sex organs are on different individuals

B. Male and female gametes are of two morphologically distinct types

C. Male and female sex organs are on same individual

D. All the stamens are fused to form one unit

Answer:



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197. Pineapple fruit develops from:

- A. Unilocular polycarpellary flower
- B. Multipistillate syncarpous flower
- C. Multilocular monocarpellary flower
- D. A cluster of compacity born flowers on
an axis

Answer:



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198. In some seeds, remnants of nucellus are also persistent. This residual persistent nucellus is the

- A. Pericarp
- B. Perisperm
- C. Chalazosperm
- D. Mesosperm

Answer:



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199. In root nodules of legumes, leghaemoglobin is important because

- A. It provides energy to the nitrogen fixing bacterium
- B. It acts as oxygen scavenger
- C. It transports oxygen to the root nodule

D. It acts as catalyst in transamination

Answer:



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200. A fibrous root system is excellent for

A. Food storage

B. Nitrogen fixation

C. Absorbing water form deeper layers of
soil

D. Providing good anchorage for the plant

Answer:



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201. If a primary root continues to grow, the type of root system will be known as

A. Secondary

B. Fibrous

C. Tap

D. Stilt

Answer:



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202. A horizontal underground stem is a

A. Corm

B. Phylloclade

C. Rhizome

D. Rhizoid

Answer:



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203. Wheat is which of the following types of fruit of ?

A. Berry

B. Nut

C. Caryopsis

D. Legume(pod)

Answer:



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204. Root cap is absent in:

A. Mesophytes

B. Hydrophytes

C. Epiphytes

D. Xerophytes

Answer:



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205. Zygomorphic condition can be represented as

A. \oplus

B. +

C. P

D. G

Answer:



206. An example of false fruit is

- A. Apple
- B. Banana
- C. Grapes
- D. Mango

Answer:



207. Lady's finger belongs to family

- A. Malvaceae
- B. Cucurbitaceae
- C. Liliaceae
- D. Brassicaceae

Answer:



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208. Glumes represent

A. Bracts

B. Sepals

C. Petals

D. Stamens

Answer:



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209. Smallest flower is

A. Wolffia

B. Lotus

C. Rafflesia

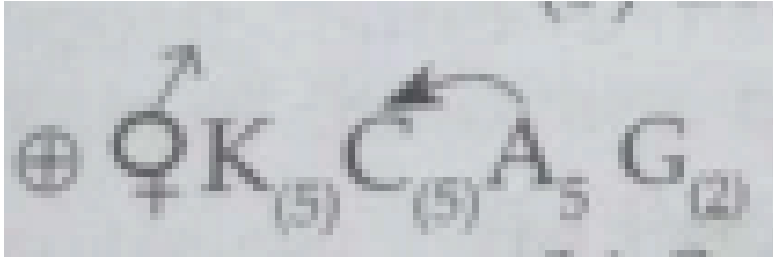
D. Brassica

Answer:



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210. The floral formula



is that

of

- A. Tulip
- B. Soybean
- C. Sunnhemp
- D. Tobacco

Answer:



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211. An example of axile placentation is

A. Argemone

B. Dianthus

C. Lemon

D. Marigold

Answer:



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212. A fruit developed from hypanthodium inflorescence is called

A. Hesperidium

B. Sorosis

C. Syconus

D. Caryopsis

Answer:



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213. Type of aestivation shown by Pisum is

A. Imbricate

B. Vexillary

C. Twisted

D. Quincunical

Answer:



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214. The plant having monadelphous stamens and axile placentation is

A. Lemon

B. pea

C. Tomato

D. Cucumber

Answer:



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215. Which of the following have pleasant smell ?

A. Grapevine and pumpkins

B. Alstonia and pumpkin

C. Strawberry and grapevine

D. Bougainvillea and cucumber

Answer:



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216. Match the following

	Column I (Stem Modifications)		Column II (Found in)
A	Underground stem	1.	<i>Euphorbia</i>
B	Stem tendril	2.	<i>Opuntia</i>
C	Stem thorns	3.	Potato
D	Flattened stem	4.	<i>Citrus</i>
E	Fleshy cylindrical stem	5.	Cucumber



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217. Which of the following plants has the floral characters like zygomorphic flower, vexillary aestivation, diadelphous androecium and marginal placentation?

A. Piscum

B. Brinjal

C. Aloe

D. Belladonna

Answer:



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218. Whorled simple leaves with reticulate venation are present in

A. China rose

B. Alstonia

C. Neem

D. Calotropis

Answer:



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219. Add the missing floral organs of the given floral formula of Fabaceae.

A. Leguminous

B. Dicots

C. Medicinal and perennial

D. Having pinnately compound leaves.

Answer:



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220. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

A. Pea: C_3 pathway, endospermic seed,
vexillary aestivation

B. Tomato: twisted aestivation, axile
placentation, berry

C. Onion, bulb, imbricate aestivation, axile
placentation

D. Maize: C_3 pathway, closed vascular
bundles, scutellum

Answer:



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

Mustard, Gram, Tulip, Asparagus, Arhar, Sun hemp, chilli, Cochicum, Onion, Moong, Pea, Tobacco, Lupoin

A. Four

B. Five

C. Two

D. Three

Answer:



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222. Colchicine is obtained from which of the following families?

A. Poaceae

B. brassicaceae

C. malvaceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer:



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223. Obliquely placed ovary and swollen placenta is associated with which of the following families?

- A. Asteraceae
- B. solanaceae
- C. Brassicaceae
- D. Malvaceae

Answer:



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224. On the basis of position of the ovary, mustard plants are

- A. Hypogynous
- B. perigynous Epigynous
- C. Zygomorphic
- D. Epigynous

Answer:



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225. The flower of Calotropis has which of the following aestivations?

A. Twisted

B. Imbricate

C. Valvate

D. Vexillary

Answer:



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

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

Answer:



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227. Placenta and pericarp are both edible portions in

A. Apple

B. Banana

C. Tomato

D. Potato

Answer:



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

- A. The seed in grasses is not endospermic
- B. Mango is a parthenocarpic fruit
- C. A proteinaceous aleurone layer is present in maize grain

D. A sterile pistil is called a staminode

Answer:



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229. None-albuminous seed is produced in

A. Maize

B. Castor

C. Wheat

D. Pea

Answer:



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230. An example of edible underground stem is

- A. Carrot
- B. Groundnut
- C. Sweet potato
- D. Potato

Answer:



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231. An aggregate fruit is one which develops from

- A. Multicarpellary syncarpous gynoecium
- B. Multicarpellary apocarpus gynoecium
- C. Complete inflorescence
- D. Multicarpellary superior ovary

Answer:



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232. Aleurone layer is present in

- A. Virus infected plant cell
- B. Pathogenic fungi
- C. Bacterial biofilm
- D. Seed

Answer:



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233. Multicostate divergent reticulate venation is seen in Leaf

A. Zizyphs

B. Bamboo

C. Castor

D. Manog

Answer:



234. Fruit of fig is

A. Sorosis

B. Syconu

C. Drupe

D. Berry

Answer:



235. Which one of the following is non-endospermic seed?

A. Maize

B. Coconut

C. Groundnut

D. Wheat

Answer:



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236. Which one of the following is not a natural method of vegetative propagation?

A. Runner

B. Foliar buds

C. Stem tuber

D. Grafting

Answer:



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237. A true fruit is one in which the fleshy part of fruit derived from the

A. Thalamus

B. Ovary

C. Inflorescence axis

D. Apocarpous gynoecium

Answer:



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238. The wheat grain has an embryo with one large shield shaped cotyledon known as

- A. Scutellum
- B. coleoptile
- C. Epiblast
- D. Coleorhiza

Answer:



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239. Coconut water from a tender coconut is

- A. Innermost layer of seed coat
- B. Degenerated nucellus
- C. Immature embryo
- D. Free nuclear endosperm

Answer:



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240. Choose the correct alternative:

Monocot seeds bear one large shield shaped cotyledon called as scutellum/coleoptile.

- A. Coleoptile
- B. Scutellum
- C. aleurone layer
- D. Coleorhiza

Answer:



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241. The term polyadelphous is related to

A. Gynoecium

B. Androecium

C. corolla

D. Calyx

Answer:



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242. Free central placentation is found in

A. Dianthus

B. Argemone

C. Brassica

D. Citrus

Answer:



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243. Which one of the following is not a stem modification?

A. Pitcher of *Nepenthes*

B. Thorns of *Citrus*

C. Tendrils of *Cucumber*

D. Flattened structures of *Opuntia*

Answer:



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244. In *Opuntia* the stem is modified into a flattened green structure to perform the function of leaves. Cite some other examples of modifications of plant parts for the purpose of photosynthesis.

A. Cladodes

B. Phyllodes

C. Phylloclades

D. Scales

Answer:





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245. Tricarpellary, syncarpous gynoecium is found in flowers of

A. Liliaceae

B. solanaceae

C. Fababceae

D. Poaceae

Answer:



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246. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Birds have pneumatic bones.

Reason: Birds reduce their body weight for normal flight

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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247. These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses. A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion. C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false. D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Castor seed is dicot endospermic

seed. Reason. Seed is with two cotyledons and unconsumed endosperm.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer:



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248. Give reasons for the following statements:

Stamens are tetradynamous in family Cruciferae.



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249. Give reasons for the following statements:

Placentation is basal in Compositae.



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250. Give reasons for the following statements:

In pea placentation is marginal.



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251. Give reasons for the following statements:

Corolla is cruciform in Cruciferae.



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252. Give reasons for the following statements:

flower is actinomorphic in *Petunia*.



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253. Give reasons for the following statements:

Odd sepal is anterior in *Papilionaceae*.



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254. Give reasons for the following statements:

Anther are fused and stamens are free in family Compositae.



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255. explain:

The rhizome of ginger is found underground, but it is not root.



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256. Give reasons for the following:

In Opuntia, stem is flat, leaf-like and photosynthetic.



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257. Give reasons for the following statements:

Grain is a fruit not seed.



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258. Give reasons for the following:

Sunflower is a heterogamous type of capitulum.



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259. Give reasons for the following:

Leaf of Coriandrum is of decomound type.



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260. Bicarpellary, syncarpous ovary with axile placentation is seen in

A. Solanaceae

B. Caesalpinceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Malvaceae

Answer:



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261. Which of the following is a merit in the Bentham and Hooker's system of classification?

- A. Closely related families are placed apart
- B. The placement of family Asteraceae in the beginning of Gamopetale
- C. The placement of order Ranales in the beginning
- D. The placement of orchidaceae in Microspermae

Answer:



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262. Which of the following statements is /are true?

- A. If the stem is jointed with solid nodes and hollow internodes it is called caudex
- B. In tridax the stem is decumbent

C. Corm is a condensed form of rhizome
growing more or less in vertical
direction

D. suker is an underground modification of
stem.

Answer:



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263. In the monocotyledonous seeds the endosperm is separated from the embryo by a distinct layer known as

- A. Testa
- B. Aleurone layer
- C. Tegmen
- D. Coleptile

Answer:



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264. The botanical name of soyabean is

- A. *Cajanus cajan*
- B. *Glycine max*
- C. *Glycyrrhia glabra*
- D. *Abrus precatorius*

Answer:



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265. Family Podostemaceae is placed under the series

A. Multiovulateae aquaticae

B. Daphnales

C. Unisexuales

D. Heteromerae

Answer:



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266. Replum is present in the ovary of flower of

A. Sunflower

B. Pea

C. Lemon

D. Mustard

Answer:



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267. Thorm of Bougainvilela and tendril of Cucurbita are examples of

- A. Vestigial organs
- B. Retrogressive evolution
- C. Analogous organs
- D. Homologous organs

Answer:



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

- A. Berry
- B. Cremocarp
- C. Caryopsis
- D. Cypsella

Answer:



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269. The fleshy receptacle of syconous on fig encloses a number of

A. Berries

B. Mericarps

C. Achenes

D. Samaras

Answer:



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270. Pneumatophores are present in

- A. Xerophytes
- B. Hygrophytes
- C. Mesophytes
- D. halophytes

Answer:



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271. Trimerous flower, superior ovary and axile laceration is found in:

A. Liliaceae

B. Cucurbitaceae

C. Solanceae

D. Compositae

Answer:



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272. What differentiates leaf of dicots from monocots?

A. Parallel venation

B. Differentiation of palisade and spongy parenchyma

C. Stomata only on upper side

D. Stomata both on upper and lower sides.

Answer:



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273. Botanical name of gram is

- A. *Cicer arietinum*
- B. *Phaseolus aureus*
- C. *Labiab purpureus*
- D. *dolichos*

Answer:



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274. Primary root is

A. Positively geotropic

B. Positively hydrotropic

C. Negatively geotropic

D. Negatively hydrotropic

Answer:



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275. Hairy styles help in the dispersal of fruits
in

A. Clematis

B. Aristolochia

C. Naravelia

D. Mango

Answer:



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276. The seeds which have separate endosperm

A. Maize

B. Onion

C. Rice

D. All the above

Answer:



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277. Ginger is an underground stem. It is distinguished from root because

- A. It lacks chlorophyll
- B. It stores food
- C. It has nodes and internodes
- D. It has xylem and vessels

Answer:



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278. What type of placentation is seen in sweet pea?

A. Basal

B. Axile

C. Free central

D. Marginal

Answer:



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279. Simple cluster of radial leaves with exstipulate and parallel venation and cyme or umbel inflorescence are the characteristics of

A. Poaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Fabaceae

Answer:



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280. Tobacco and Petunia belong to the family

A. Poaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Brassicaceae

Answer:



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281. The order of opening of floral parts from the periphery towards the centre is called

- A. Acropetal
- B. Centripetal
- C. Centrifugal
- D. Basipetal

Answer:



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282. The bladder helps in floating and trapping insects is found

A. Zizyphs

B. Ultricularia

C. Nepenthes

D. Acacia

Answer:



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283. Which one of the following inhibits seed germination for a particular period?

A. Light

B. Water

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Dormancy

Answer:



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284. What are sucking roots?



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285. What is sympodial axis?



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286. Name the various types of leaves



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287. What do you understand by special types of inflorescence? Describe them with examples.



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288. Define nut. Give one example.



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289. What is opposite and decussate type of phyllotaxy?



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290. What is replum?



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291. What is palmate leaf?



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292. Describe the umbel type of inflorescence.



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293. What are phylloclades?



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294. Draw the labelled diagram of a moving coil galvanometer. State the principle on which it works.



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295. To which family pulses belong? Write the economic importance of that family.



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296. Describe the structure of maize grain.



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297. Differentiate between

Spike and spadix





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298. Justify, flower is a modified shoot.



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299. Describe the different regions of a root and draw a well labelled diagram.



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Example

1. What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in the Banyan tree



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2. What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in :

Turnip



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3. What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in :

Mangrove trees.



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4. Justify the following statements on the basis of external features:

Underground parts of a plant are not always roots.



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5. Justify the following statements on the basis of external features:

Flower is a modified shoot.



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6. How is a pinnately compound leaf different from a palmately compound leaf?



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7. Explain with suitable examples the different types of phyllotaxy.



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8. Define the following terms: aestivation



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9. Define the following terms: placentation



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10. Define the following terms: actinomorphic



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11. Define the following terms: zygomorphic



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12. Define the following terms: superior ovary



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13. Define the following terms: perigynous flower



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14. Define the following terms: epipetalous stamen



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15. Differentiate between:

Racemose and cymose inflorescence



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16. Differentiate between : Fibrous root and adventitious root



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17. Differentiate between : Apocarpous and syncarpous ovary



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18. Draw the labelled diagram of the following:
gram seed



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19. Draw labelled diagrams of the following:

Ear



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20. Enumerate modifications of stem with suitable examples.



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21. Make a table showing the three sub-families of Fabaceae. and their example



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22. Describe the various types of placentations found in flowering plants.



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23. What is a flower? Describe the parts of a typical angiosperm flower.



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24. How do the various leaf modifications help plants?



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25. inflorescence in flowering plants.



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26. Write the floral formula of a actinomorphic, bisexual, hypogynous flower with five united sepals, five free petals, five free stamens and two united carples with superior ovary and axile placentation.



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27. Describe the arrangement of floral members in relation to their insertion on thalamus.



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28. Roots obtain oxygen from air in the soil for respiration. In the absence or deficiency of O_2 root growth is restricted or completely stopped . How do the plants growing in

marshlands or swamps obtain their O_2 required for root respiration?



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29. Write floral formula for a flower which, is bisexual, actinomorphic, sepals five, twisted aestivation, petals five , valvate aestivation, stamens six, ovary trilocular, syncarpous , superior, trilocular with axile placentation.



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30. In *Opuntia* the stem is modified into a flattened green structure to perform the function of leaves. Cite some other examples of modifications of plant parts for the purpose of photosynthesis.



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31. In swampy area like the Sunderbans in West Bengal, Plants bear special kind of roots called.....



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32. In aquatic plants like Pistia and Eichhornia, leaves and roots are found near



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33. Reticulate and parallel venation are characteristic ofand..... Respectively.



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34. Which parts in ginger and onion are edible?



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35. In epigynous flower, ovary is situated below the



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36. Add the missing floral organs of the given floral formula of Fabaceae.



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37. Name the body part modified for food storage in the following:

Carrot



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38. Name the body part modified for food storage in the following:

Calocasia



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39. Name the body part modified for food storage in the following:

Sweet potato.....



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40. Name the body part modified for food storage in the following:

Asparagus



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41. Name the body part modified for food storage in the following:

Radish



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42. Name the body part modified for food storage in the following:

Potato



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43. Name the body part modified for food storage in the following:

Dahlia



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44. Name the body part modified for food storage in the following:

Turmeric



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45. Name the body part modified for food storage in the following:

Gladiolus



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46. Name the body part modified for food storage in the following:

Ginger



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47. Name the body part modified for food storage in the following:

Portulaca.....



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48. Give two examples of roots that develop from different parts of the angiospermic plant other than the radicle.



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49. The essential functions of roots are anchorage and absorption of water and minerals in the terrestrial plant. What functions are associated with the roots of aquatic plants? How are roots of aquatic plants and terrestrial plants different?



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50. Draw diagrams of a typical monocot and dicot leaves to show their venation pattern.



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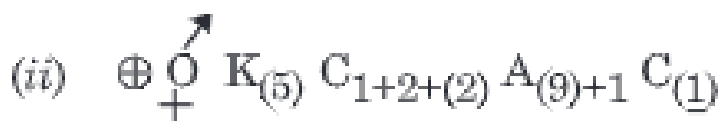
51. A typical angiosperm flower consists of four floral parts. Give the names of the floral parts and their arrangements sequentially.



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52. Given are floral formulae of well known plants.

Draw floral diagrams from these floral formulae.

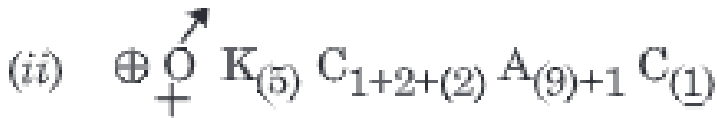


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53. Given are floral formulae of well known plants.

Draw floral diagrams from these floral

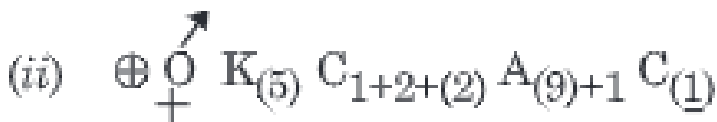
formulae.



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54. Given are floral formulae of well known plants.

Draw floral diagrams from these floral formulae.



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55. Reticulate venation is found in dicot leaves while in monocot leaves venation is of parallel type. Biology being a 'Science of exceptions', find out any exception to this generalization.



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56. You have heard about several insectivorous plants that feed on insects. Nepenthes or the pitcher plant is one such example. Which usually grows in shallow water

or in marsh lands. What part of the plant is modified into a 'pitcher'? How does this modification help the plant for food even though it can photosynthesize like any other green plant?



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57. Mango and coconut are 'drupe' type of fruits. In mango fleshy mesocarp is edible . What is the edible part of coconut ? What does milk of tender coconut represent?



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58. How can you differentiate between free central and axile placentation?



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59. Tendrils are found in the following plants. Identify whether they are stem tendrils or leaf tendrils:

Cucumber



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60. Tendrils are found in the following plants.

Identify whether they are stem tendrils or leaf tendrils:

Peas



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61. Tendrils are found in the following plants.

Identify whether they are stem tendrils or leaf

tendrils:

Pumpkins



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62. Tendrils are found in the following plants.

Identify whether they are stem tendrils or leaf

tendrils:

Grapevine



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63. Tendrils are found in the following plants.

Identify whether they are stem tendrils or leaf

tendrils:

Watermelons.



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64. Why is maize grain usually called as a fruit

and not a seed?



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65. Tendrils of grapevines are homologous to the tendril of pumpkins but are analogous to that of pea. Justify the above statement.



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66. Rhizome of ginger is like the roots of other plants that grows underground. Despite this fact ginger is a stem and not a root. Justify.



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67. Differentiate between

Bract and Bracteole



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68. Differentiate between

Pedicel and peduncle



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69. Differentiate between

Spike and spadix



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70. Differentiate between

Stamen and Staminode



[Watch Video Solution](#)

71. Differentiate between

Pollen and pollenium



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72. Differentiate between

pulvinus and petiole



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73. Distinguish between families Fabaceae, Solanaceae, Liliaceae on the basis of gynoecium characteristics . Also write economic importance of any one of the above family.



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74. Describe various stem modifications associated with food storage, climbing and protection.



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75. Stolon, offset and rhizome are different forms of stem modifications. How can these modified forms of stem be distinguished from each other?



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76. The mode of arrangements of sepals or petals in a floral bud is known as aestivation. Draw the various types of aestivation possible for a typical pentamerous flower.



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77. The arrangement of ovules within the ovary is known as placentation. What does the term placenta refer to?



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78. Sunflower is not a flower. Explain.



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79. How do you distinguish between hypogeal germination and epigeal germination? What is the role of cotyledon(s) and the endosperm in the germination of seeds?



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80. Seeds of some plants germinate immediately after shedding from the plants while in order plants they require a period of rest before germination. The later phenomena is called as dormancy. Give the reasons for seed dormancy and some methods to break it:



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81. What are twiners?



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82. What is thorn? How can you tell it is modified stem?



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83. What is coleorhiza?



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84. What is pepo? Give one example.



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85. Name the smallest angiospermic plant.



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86. What are achenial fruits?



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87. What is gynobasic style?



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88. What is gynobasic style?



Watch Video Solution

89. what do you mean by syngenesiou condition ?



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90. What is tigellum?



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91. Name the inflorescence where it is found hanging?



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92. Differentiate between : Apocarpous and syncarpous ovary



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93. Name the type of stem tendril found in Passiflora, Luffa, Vitis.



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94. Define the following terms: zygomorphic



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95. Which type of phyllotaxy is present in Alstonia?





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96. Define the following terms: perigynous flower



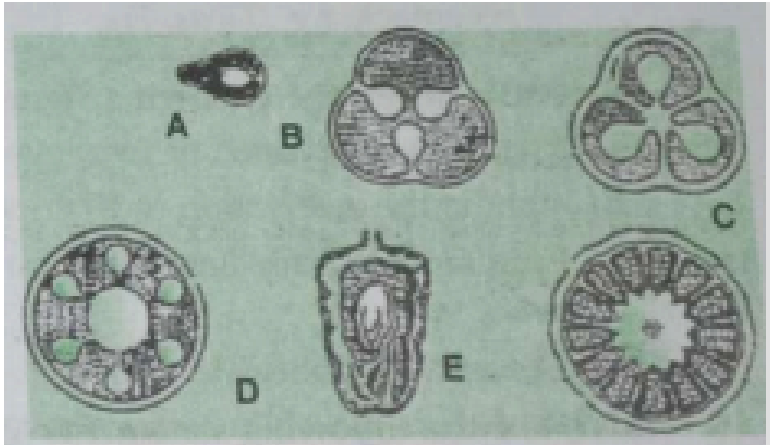
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97. Which type of venation is present in ferns?



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98. Identify the placentation shown in the following figures



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99. Write the type of placentation found in following plants: Mustard





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100. Write the type of placentation found in following plants: Dianthus



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101. Write the type of placentation found in following plants: Pea



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102. Write the type of placentation found in following plants: Marigold



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103. Write the type of placentation found in following plants: Lemon



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104. Write the type of placentation found in following plants: Argemone



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105. Differentiate between Culum and caudex



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106. Differentiate between Hypanthodium and
Cyathium



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107. Carefully study: What is A epigynous flower. Give example.



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108. What is the aestivation ?



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109. Complete the following statements by picking up the correct alternative (Candituft,

Guava, peach, Nymphaea, Cycades, Cucurbita, Marsilea, Isoetes, Vallisneria, Nandadevi, Karnataka, Nelgit, Maharashtra.

The inferior ovary is found in and



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110. Complete the following statements by picking up the correct alternative (Candituft, Guava, peach, Nymphaea, Cycades, Cucurbita, Marsilea, Isoetes, Vallisneria, Nandadevi,

Karnataka, Nelgit, Maharashtra.

Rooted hydrophyte with floating leaves plants are a pteridophyte and an angiosperm.



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111. Complete the following statements by picking up the correct alternative (Candiduoft, Guava, peach, Nymphaea, Cycades, Cucurbita, Marsilea, Isoetes, Vallisneria, Nandadevi, Karnataka, Nelgit, Maharashtra.

Dioecious plants are Gymnosperm and an angiosperm



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112. Complete the following statements by picking up the correct alternative (Candituft, Guava, peach, Nymphaea, Cycades, Cucurbita, Marsilea, Isoetes, Vallisneria, Nandadevi, Karnataka, Nelgit, Maharashtra).

The first biosphere reserve is And is

situated in three states....., Kerala and Tamilnadu.



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113. Write placentation, inflorescence and type of fruits of the following:

Onion



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114. Write placentation, inflorescence and type of fruits of the following:

Marigold



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115. Write placentation, inflorescence and type of fruits of the following:

Onion



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116. Write placentation, inflorescence and type of fruits of the following:

Tomato



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117. Write placentation, inflorescence and type of fruits of the following:

Radish



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118. There are no flowers in banayan tree. Is it so? Comment on it.



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119. Differentiate between phyllode and phylloclade.



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