



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - JBD PUBLICATION

### MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

#### Exercise

1. Phyllode is modified:

A. leaf

B. stem

C. branch

D. root

**Answer: terminal bud**



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**2. Floating roots are found in:**

A. Jussiaea

B. Viscum

C. Tinospora

D. Vanda

**Answer:**



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**3. Root cap is absent in:**

A. lithophytes

B. xerophytes

C. hydrophytes

D. mesophytes

**Answer:**



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**4.** Pneumatophores are present in plants which grown in:

A. sandy soil

B. marshy soil

C. saline marshy soil

D. water

**Answer:**



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**5. Root cap is formed by:**

A. dermatogen

B. calyptrogen

C. vascular cambium

D. cambium.

**Answer:**



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**6. The part of cabbage that we eat is:**

A. stem

B. leaf

C. flower

D. terminal bud

**Answer:**



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**7. Potato and sweet potato:**

A. have edible parts which are homologous  
organs

B. have edible parts which are analogous  
organs

C. have been introduced in India from the same place.

D. none of these.

**Answer:**



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**8. Rhizome which grows vertically is:**

A. corms

B. stolon



C. bulbil

D. root stock

**Answer:**



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**9. Modification of adventitious roots are:**

A. conical roots

B. napiform roots

C. climbing roots

D. nodulated roots.

**Answer:**



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**10.** Pneumatophores are present in plants which grown in:

A. xerophytes

B. hygrophytes

C. mesophytes

D. halophytes.

**Answer:**



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**11. Botanical name of 'Chana' is:**

A. *Cicer arietinum*

B. *Dolichos*

C. *Phaseolus aureus*

D. *Lablab purpureus*.

**Answer:**



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**12.** Trimerous flower, superior ovary and axile lacentation is found in:

A. Liliaceae

B. Cucurbitaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Fabaceae.

**Answer:**



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**13.** Which of the following is wrong match?

A. Dalbergia-timber

B. Pisum-potato

C. Salix-cricket bats

D. Allium-onion

**Answer:**



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

A. Solanaceae

B. Liliceae

C. Asteraceae

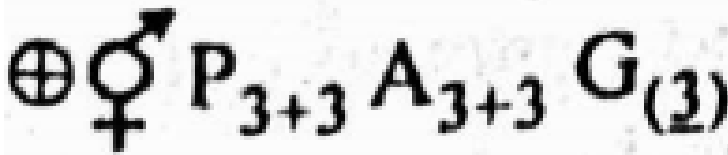
D. Brassicaceae.

**Answer:**



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15. The floral formula



belongs to:

A. Solanaceae

B. Liliceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Poaceae.

**Answer:**



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**16.** What type of placentation is seen in sweet pea?

- A. Free central
- B. Marginal
- C. Basal
- D. Axile.



**Answer:**



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**17.** A distinct monocot character shown by the flowers to Liliaceae is:

- A. hypogynous flower
- B. actinomorphic
- C. trimerous flowers
- D. bisexual flowers.

**Answer:**



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**18.** The fleshy indehiscent fruit which develops from tricarpellary, syncarpous, inferior ovary and parietal placentation is:

A. hesperidium

B. pome

C. pepo

D. syconus

**Answer:**



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**19.** The fruit of *Papaver somniferum* is:

A. berry

B. pepo

C. loculicidal capsule

D. porous capsule

**Answer:**



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20. Among the following sets of fruits, those that belong to the same category from the point of classifications are:

A. coconut, chestnut, cashewnut

B. coconut, orange, mango

C. coconut, mango, almond

D. coconut, orange, tomato.

**Answer:**



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21. Pineapple fruit develops from:

- A. Cluster of compactly borne flowers on a common axis
- B. a multilocular monocarpellary flower
- C. a unilocular polycarpellary flower
- D. a multipisillate syncarpous flower.

**Answer:**



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22. The edible part of pomegranate (Anar) is:

A. edicarp

B. mesocarp

C. endocarp

D. testa

**Answer:**



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**23.** Coconut coir is extracted from:

A. mesocarp

B. endocarp

C. pericarp

D. placenta

**Answer:**



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24. In which of the following fruits is the edible part the aril?

A. Orange

B. Litchi

C. Custard apple

D. Pomegranate

**Answer:**



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25. Aggregate fruit develops from:

A. whole inflorescence

B. multicarpellary ovary

C. multicarpellary syncarpous ovary

D. multicarpellary apocarpous ovary

**Answer:**



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26. Food material in exalbuminous seed is mainly stored in:

A. nucellus

B. testa

C. endosperm

D. embryo

**Answer:**



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27. Which of the following is a true fruit?

A. Pear

B. Coconut

C. Apple

D. Cashewnut.

**Answer:**



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**28.** Long filamentous threads protruding at the end of a young cob of maize are:

A. ovaries

B. hairs

C. anthers

D. styles

**Answer:**



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29. Inflorescence with flattened axis, sessile flowers and involucre and the base is:

A. corymb

B. umbel

C. racemose head

D. raceme

**Answer:**



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30. Hypanthodium occurs in:

A. fig

B. cauliflower

C. sunflower

D. corainder

**Answer:**



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**31.** Inflorescence in onion is:

A. corymb

B. scapigerous

C. racemose umbel

D. catkin.

**Answer:**



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**32. Ligulate corolla is:**

A. strap shaped

B. tube like

C. two lipped

D. wheel shaped

**Answer:**



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**33.** Major role of flower is to

- A. secrete honey
- B. produce odour
- C. sexual reproduction
- D. develop colour

**Answer:**



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34. Which of the following flower is epigynous?

A. Petunia

B. Brassica

C. Helianthus

D. Lathyrus

**Answer:**



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35. Where do you find monadelphous condition?

A. Hibiscus

B. Asphodelus

C. Pisum

D. Petunia

**Answer:**



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**36.** In which of the following placentation is axile?

A. Asphodelus

B. Brassica

C. Ranunculus

D. Nymphaea

**Answer:**



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37. Simple umbel inflorescence is found in:

A. Coriandrum

B. Foeniculum

C. Hydrocotyle

D. Delphinium

**Answer:**



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**Example**

1. Pneumatophores are present in plants which grown in:



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2. Fill in the blanks:

Pneumatophores bear small pores called

.....



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**3. Fill in the blanks:**

Phyllode is modification of .....



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**4. Fill in the blanks:**

Leafy stipules are found in.....



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**5. Fill in the blanks:**

Monocot leaves show.....venation.



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**6. Fill in the blanks:**

Dicot leaves show .....venation.



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**7. Fill in the blanks:**

Axillary stem-tendrils are found in..... .



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**8. Fill in the blanks:**

Groundnut belongs to family..... .



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**9.** Fill in the blanks:

Nodulated tap roots are found in family.....



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**10.** Fill in the blanks:

.....fruit is found in family Solanaceae.



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**11. Fill in the blanks:**

Trimerous flowers are found in family..... .



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**12. Fill in the blanks:**

In Fabaceae family fruit is.....



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**13. What is placentation?**





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**14.** What is inflorescence? With the help of labelled diagrams, show the various types of cymose inflorescence.



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**15.** Where do you find caducous calyx?



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**16.** What is persistent calyx?



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**17.** Which are triceious plants?



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**18.** What is funiculus?



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19. Give three examples of false fruits.



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20. What type of fruit tomato is?



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21. Write two examples of true fruits?



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**22.** Which is the edible part in fruit in litchi?



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**23.** Name any two albuminous seeds.



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**24.** Name any two ex-albuminous seeds.



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25. What is the edible part in fruit of coconut?



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26. Name any two aggregate fruits?



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27. What is coleoptile?



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**28.** Give the names of the plants in which following types of inflorescences are found:

Catkin, Capitulum and Spikelet



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**29.** Why are cucurbits referred as monoecious?



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



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**31.** What are hypogynous flower and epigynous flower?



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**32.** How can you differentiate underground stem from roots?



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**33.** What are the main functions of stem?



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**34.** Describe any two types of adventitious roots.



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**35.** Differentiate tuber and bulb.



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**36.** Differentiate runner and sucker.



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**37.** What are seminal roots?



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**38. What are root thorns?**



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**39. What are reproductive taproots?**



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**40. What are leaf roots?**



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**41.** What is velamen?



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**42.** What are napiform roots?



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**43.** Differentiate between

Pedicele and peduncle



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**44.** What is venation? Write its various types.



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**45.** Define calyx. Give their function.



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**46.** Define corolla. Give their function.



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**47.** Define androecium. Give their function.



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**48.** Define gynoecium.



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**49.** What are the characteristics of family Fabaceae?



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**50.** Write the diagnostic characters of family Solanaceae.



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**51.** What are the characters of liliaceae?



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**52.** Differentiate between:

Ovipary and vivipary. give an example of each type.



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**53.** Define funiculus.



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**54.** Give three examples of false fruits.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**55.** What type of fruit tomato is?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**56.** Which is the edible part in fruit in litchi?



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**57.** Differentiate maize grain and bean seed.



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





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**59.** How is a pinnately compound leaf different from a palmately compound leaf?



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**60.** Differentiate hypogynous, perigynous and epigynous flowers.



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**61.** Differentiate between:

Racemose and cymose inflorescence



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**62.** Differentiate tap root system and adventitious root system.



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**63.** Differentiate stem tuber and root tuber.



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**64.** What are secondary functions of root?



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**65.** What are general characteristics of root?



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**66.** What is taproot system? Give its types.



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**67.** Describe prop roots and epiphytic roots.



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**68.** Describe stem and give its characteristics.



**Watch Video Solution**

**69.** Describe the secondary functions of stem.



**Watch Video Solution**



**70.** Write the diagnostic characters of family Solanaceae.



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**71.** Write economic importance of family liliceae.



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**72.** What are the diagnostic characters of the family Liliaceae?



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**73.** Explain maize grain seed.



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**74.** What is a flower? Describe the parts of a typical angiospermic flower.



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**75.** Define palynology and describe the structure of pollen grain.



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**76.** Describe the forms of corolla.



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**77.** Write a note on

Perianth.



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**78.** Write a note on

Corona.



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**79.** Describe the structure of Dicotyledonous seed.



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**80.** Differentiate between:

Racemose and cymose inflorescence



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**81.** Differentiate between : Apocarpous and syncarpous ovary



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**82.** What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in :

Banyan tree



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**83.** What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in :

Turnip



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**84.** What is meant by modification of root?

What type of modification of root is found in :

Mangrove trees.



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**85.** How is a pinnately compound leaf different from a palmately compound leaf?



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**86.** How do the various leaf modifications help plants?



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