



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

REPRODUCTIVE MORPHOLOGY

Exercise

1. Vexillary aestivation is characteristic of the family

A. Fabaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Brassicaceae

Answer:



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2. Gynoecium with united carpels is termed as

A. Apocarpous

B. Multicarpellary

C. Syncarpous

D. None of the above

Answer:



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3. Aggregate fruit develops from

A. Multicarpellary, apocarpous ovary

B. Multicarpellary, syncarpous ovary

C. Muticarpellary ovary

D. Whole inflorescence

Answer:



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4. In an inflorescence where flowers are borne laterally in an acropetal succession the position of the youngest floral bud shall be

A. Proximal

B. Distal

C. Intercalary

D. Anywhere

Answer:



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5. A true fruit is the one where

A. Only ovary of the flower develops into
fruit

B. Ovary and calyx of the flower develops into fruit.

C. Ovary, calyx and thalamus of the flower develops into fruit.

D. All floral whorls of the flower develop into fruit.

Answer:



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6. The male part of the flower that contains the pollen producing part is the

A. Stigma

B. Anther

C. Ovule

D. Ovary

Answer:



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7. The base of the flower where the other floral parts are attached

A. Pistil

B. Calyx

C. Epicalyx

D. Thalamus

Answer:



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8. A flower that lacks one or more organs is called

- A. Long-day plant
- B. Short-day plant
- C. Complete flower
- D. Incomplete flower.

Answer:



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9. Match the following and choose the correct option.

A-Testa - i) Without fertilization
B- Parthenocarpic fruit - ii) Nutrition
C- Ovule - iii) Protective coat
D- Endosperm - iv) Seed



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10. Flowers with both Androecium and the gynoecium are called

A. Bisexual flower

B. Unisexual flower

C. Dichlamydeous flower

D. Monochlamydeous flower

Answer:



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11. The perianth is the term used when

A. Androecium and gynoecium are similar.

B. Calyx and corolla are similar

C. Androecium and calyx are similar

D. Gynoecium and corolla are similar.

Answer:



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12. Stanebs attacged to petals are

A. Antipetalous

B. Epipetalous

C. Polypetalous

D. Gamopetalous

Answer:



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13. Polyadelphous conditions is related to

A. Calyx

B. Corolla

C. Androecium and calyx are similar

D. Gynoecium and corolla are similar.

Answer:



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14. Glumes are modified

A. Bracteoles

B. Bracts

C. Epicalyx

D. Perianth

Answer:



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15. Pappus is modification of

- A. Bracts
- B. Bracteoles
- C. Corolla
- D. Calyx

Answer:



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16. Monadelphous androecium occurs in

A. Brassica

B. Helianthus

C. Hibiscus

D. Dautura

Answer:



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17. Which is present in monocot flowers

A. Sepals

B. Petals

C. Tepals

D. None of the above

Answer:



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18. The term anthesis is used for

- A. Opening of flower
- B. Formation of anther
- C. Falling of flower
- D. Drying of flower

Answer:



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19. When two stamens are short and two are long, the condition is

A. Monodynamous

B. Didynamous

C. Tridynamous

D. Long and short stamens.

Answer:



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20. Arrangement of sepals and petals in the bud condition is called

A. Placentation

B. Phyllotaxy

C. Pollination

D. aestivation

Answer:



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21. Reduced scale like perianth is called _____



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22. Sterile stamen is called



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23. Fusion of stamens with other floral parts
is _____



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24. The stalk of ovary is _____



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25. ____ is the oldest viable seed of Arctic
Tundra



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26. The corolla of Hibiscus is

A. Gamopetalous, valvate

B. Gamopetalous, twisted

C. Polypetalous, valvate

D. Polypetalous, twisted

Answer:



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27. Balausta is a

A. Dry dehiscent fruit

B. Dry indehiscent fruit

C. Fleshy fruit

D. Multiple fruit

Answer:



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28. Flower with both the types of sexual floral organ is

A. Complete

B. Perfect

C. Incomplete

D. Dimorphic

Answer:



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29. Syncarpous gynoecium has two or more

A. Free carpels

B. Fused carpels

C. Fused stigma

D. Free stigma

Answer:



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30. Flower with inferior ovary is

A. Perigynous

B. Hypogynous

C. Hypo-perigynous

D. Epigynous

Answer:



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31. Floret is

- A. Small flower
- B. Large flower
- C. Small sessile flower
- D. Large sessile flower

Answer:



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32. Funnel-shaped corolla is called

- A. Campanulate
- B. Urecolate
- C. Rotate
- D. Infundibuliform

Answer:



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33. Arrange the following in correct order.

A. Apple - i) drupe -

B. Pea - ii) hesperidium

C. Orange - iii) Legume

D. Mango - iv) Pome



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34. Ovary wall gives rise to

A. Fruit wall

B. Seed coat

C. Mesocarp

D. Endocarp

Answer:



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35. The fruit of rice and wheat is called

A. Achene

B. Siliqua

C. Follicle

D. Caryopsis

Answer:



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36. A racemose inflorescence with sessile acropetal flowers is called

A. Spike

B. Corymb

C. Umbel

D. Raceme

Answer:



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37. In a raceme the flower arrangement is

A. Basipetal

B. Centripetal

C. Centrifugal

D. Acropetal

Answer:



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38. Multiple fruit develops from

A. Multicarpellary apocarpus gynoecium

B. Multicarpellary syncarpous gynoecium

C. Multicarpellary superior ovary

D. Complete inflorescence

Answer:



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39. Coconut fruit is a

A. Berry

B. Nut

C. Capsule

D. Drupe

Answer:



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40. The term polysepalous is related to

A. Corolla

B. Calyx

C. Gynoecium

D. Androecium

Answer:



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41. Perigynous flowers are found in

- A. Guava
- B. Cucumber
- C. China rose
- D. Rose

Answer:



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42. Placenta and pericarp are edible portions in

A. Apple

B. Banana

C. Tomato

D. Potato

Answer:



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

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

Answer:



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

A. Pomegranate

B. Orange

C. Guava

D. Cucumber

Answer:



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45. An example of axile placentation is

A. Dianthus

B. Lemon

C. Marigold

D. Argemone

Answer:



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

A. Caryopsis

B. Cypsela

C. Berry

D. Cremocarp

Answer:



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47. Powered seeds of moringa oleifera is used to _____



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48. _____ seed was isolated from king Herod's palace near dead sea



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49. The local name of phoenix dactylifera is _____



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50. _____ Petals are distinct in

- A. Sympetalous flower
- B. Gamopetalous, flower
- C. Apopetalous flower
- D. Epiptalous flower

Answer:



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51. Match the following and choose the correct option.

- A. Tomato -i) *Oryza sativa*
- B. Pea -ii) *Zea mays*
- C. Paddy -iii) *Pisum sativum*
- D. Maize -iv) *Lycopersicon esculentum*



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52. The botanical name of touch me not plant is

- A. *Coriandrum sativum*

B. *Annona squamosa*

C. *Mimosa pudica*

D. *Pyrus malus*

Answer:



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53. _____ type of fruit is mustard

A. Cypsela

B. Nut

C. Lomentum

D. Siliqua

Answer:



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54. Match the following and select the correct option.

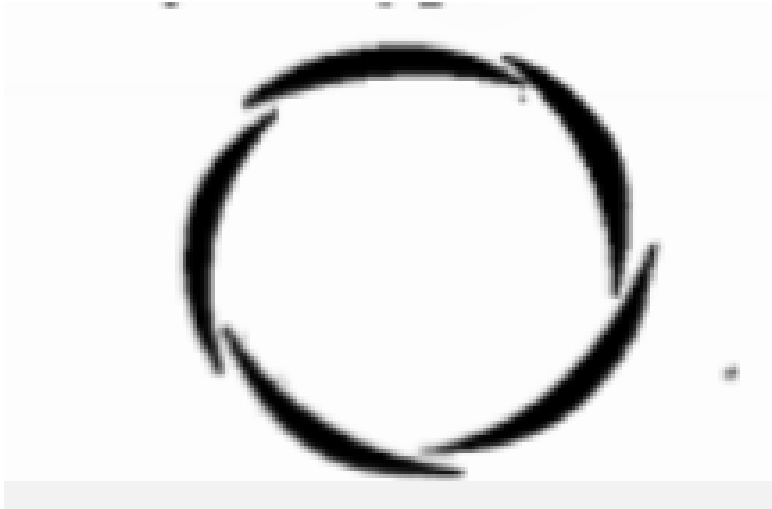
A. Berry	- i) Ficus
B. Syconus	- ii) Jack fruit
C. Pepo	- iii) Tomatò

D. Sorosis	- iv) Cucumber
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55. Identify the type of aestivation



A. Valvate

B. Twisted

C. Imbricate

D. Vexillary

Answer:



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56. Vexillary aestivation is characteristic of the family

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Brassicaceae

Answer:



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57. In an inflorescence where flowers are borne laterally in an acropetal succession the position of the youngest floral bud shall be

A. Proximal

B. Distal

C. Intercalary

D. Any where

Answer:



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58. Placenta and pericarp are edible portions
in

A. Apple

B. Banana

C. Tomato

D. Potato

Answer:



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59. Funnel-shaped corolla is called

A. Campanulate

B. Urecolate

C. Rotate

D. Infundibuliform

Answer:



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60. Gynoecium with united carpels is termed as _____ .

- A. Apocarpous
- B. Multicarpellary
- C. Syncarpous

D. None of the above

Answer:



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61. Give the technical terms for the following: -

(a) A sterile stamen

(b) Stamens are united in one bunch

(c) Stamens are attached to the petals



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62. Define parietal axile placentation



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63. Find out the floral formula for a bisexual flower with bract, regular, pentamerous, distinct calyx and corolla, superior ovary without bracteole.



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64. List the criteria based on which inflorescence are classified.



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65. What is pollinium?



Watch Video Solution

66. Identify the term synandrous.



Watch Video Solution

67. Describe superficial placentation



Watch Video Solution

68. Define fleshy fruit.



Watch Video Solution

69. Write notes on hesperidium.



Watch Video Solution

70. Describe the accessory whorls of flower



Watch Video Solution

71. Describe vexillary aestivation.



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72. Write short notes on saffron



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73. Where does the inflorescence of Jack fruit arise from?



Watch Video Solution

74. Differentiate between aggregate fruit with multiple fruit.



Watch Video Solution

75. Name the types of flowers classified based on merosity



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76. Explain Hypanthodium inflorescence



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Example

1. Find out the floral formula for a bisexual flower with bract, regular, pentamerous, distinct calyx and corolla, superior ovary without bracteole.



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2. Given the technical terms for the following:

A sterile stamen



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3. Given the technical terms for the following:

Stamens are united in one bunch



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4. Given the technical terms for the following:

Stamens are attached to the petals



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5. Explain the different types of placentation with example?



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6. Explain the different types of fleshy fruit with suitable examples



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7. Differentiate between aggregate fruit with multiple fruit.



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8. What is the biological significance of flowers?



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9. Write short notes on Floriculture



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10. Define inflorescence.



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11. How is inflorescence classified based on position?



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12. What is terminal inflorescence?



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13. Define axillary inflorescence.



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14. What is a cauliflorous inflorescence?



Watch Video Solution

15. Where does the inflorescence of Jack fruit arise from?



Watch Video Solution

16. Where does the inflorescence of cannon ball tree arise from?



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17. How is inflorescence classified based on position?



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18. How is inflorescence classified based on position?



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19. What are the characters of racemose inflorescence with main axis elongated?



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20. Define simple raceme with examples.



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21. Define spike inflorescence with examples.



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22. Define glumes



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23. Define panicle inflorescence



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24. Define compound corymb



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25. Describe umbel inflorescence



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26. What is a compound umbel?



Watch Video Solution

27. What is involucre?



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28. What is homogamous head?



Watch Video Solution

29. Define single cyme.



Watch Video Solution

30. What is helicoid cyme?



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31. Describe scorpioid cyme



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32. What is a sympodial cyme?



Watch Video Solution

33. What is a mixed inflorescence?



Watch Video Solution

34. Define special inflorescence.



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35. What is coenanthium? Give examples.



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36. How many whorls are there in a flower?



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37. What is a complete flower?



Watch Video Solution

38. What is an incomplete flower?



Watch Video Solution

39. Define bract.



Watch Video Solution

40. Define bracteole



Watch Video Solution

41. Define epicalyx



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42. What is a pedicel?



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43. How are flowers classified based on the presence or absence of pedicels?



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44. Define thalamus.



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45. What is androecium?



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46. What do you mean by the term flower sex'?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

47. What is a perfect flower?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

48. What do you mean by the term 'plant sex'?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

49. How are plants classified based on plant sex?



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50. What is hermaphrodite?



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51. Define monoecious plant.



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52. Define dioecious plant



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53. What are called polygamous flower? Give one example.



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54. What is an andromonoecious plant?



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55. What is gynomonoecious plant?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

56. What is polygamomonoecious plant?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

57. What is a androdioecious plant?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

58. What is gynomonoecious plant?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

59. What is polygamomonoecious plant?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

60. Define trioecious plant



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61. What is a symmetrical flower?



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62. What are the types of flowers based on the symmetry?



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63. How are flowers classified based on the arrangement of floral parts?



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64. What do you mean by cycle?



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65. What is a uniseriate flower?



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66. What is a biseriate flower?



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67. What is a multiseriate flower?



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68. What is a dichlamydeous flower?



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69. What is a homochlamydeous flower?



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70. What is an achlamydeous flower?



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71. Define 'merosity'?



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72. What is perianth merosity?



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73. What is an isomalous flower?



Watch Video Solution

74. What is an anisomerous flower?



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75. What is a bimerous flower?



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76. What do you mean by trimerous flower?



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77. What do you mean by tetramerous flowers?



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78. What is a pentamerous flower?



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79. What is an aposepalous flower?



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80. What do you mean by synsepalous flower?



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81. How is calyx classified based on fusion?



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82. What is a caducous calyx?



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83. What is a deciduous calyx?



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84. What is persistent calyx?



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85. What is an accrescent calyx?



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86. Write short notes on calyx of *Mussaenda*



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87. What is the distinct feature of calyx of *Tridax*?



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88. Define apopetalous flower



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89. Define sympetalous flower



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90. What are the different types of corolla in apopetalous actinomorphic flowers?



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91. What is a cruciform corolla?



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92. What is a caryophllaceous corolla?



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93. Define rosaceous corolla



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94. Define tubular corola



[Watch Video Solution](#)

95. Define campanulate corolla



[Watch Video Solution](#)

96. What is an urceolate corolla?



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97. What are the different types of corolla in sympetalous zygomorphic flowers?



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98. What is a personate corolla? Give examples



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99. Differentiate apotepalous flower from syntepalous flower?



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100. What are the five types of aestivation?



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101. Define valvate aestivation. Give examples.



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102. Define twisted aestivation. Give examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

103. Define imbricate aestivation. Give examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

104. What is connective tissue?



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105. What are distinct stamen?



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106. What are free stamens?



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107. What do you mean by apostemonous flower?



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108. Fusion of stamens with other floral parts is _____



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109. Define connation. What are the different types of conntion?



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110. What is adelphy?



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111. Name the different types of adelphy of stamens.



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112. What is meant by monadelphous stamens?



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113. Define diadelphous stamens



[Watch Video Solution](#)

114. What are called syngenesious anther?



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115. Identify the term synandrous.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

116. Define epipetalous flowers



[Watch Video Solution](#)

117. Define episepalous flower



[Watch Video Solution](#)

118. Define episepalous flower



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119. What is gynostegium?



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120. What is pollinium?



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121. How are stamens classified based on the length?



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122. Describe didynamous stamens.



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123. What are tetradynamous stamens?



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124. What do you mean by heterostemonous stamens? Give examples.



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125. Differentiate inserted and exerted stamens?



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126. Define stamen cycle



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127. Which are the major types of stamen cycle?



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128. How are anthers classified based on the number of microsporangia?



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129. Describe monothechal anther



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130. Describe dithecal anthers.



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131. Distinguish between monothechal and dithecal anthers.



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132. What are haplostemonous stamens?



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133. What are obhaplostemonous stamens?



Watch Video Solution

134. What are diplostemonous stamens?



Watch Video Solution

135. What are obdiplostemonous stamens?



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136. What are polystemonous stamens?



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137. Define basifixed anthers.



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138. What are dorsifixed anther?



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139. What are versatile anthers?



Watch Video Solution

140. What are adnate anthers?



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141. What are the different types of anther dehiscence?



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142. Define longitudinal dehiscence?



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143. Describe transverse dehiscence



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144. Describe proicidal dehiscence



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145. What is meant by anther dehiscing direction?



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146. How are anthers classified based on the anther dehiscing direction?



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147. Describe valvular dehiscence



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148. Define interorse anther



[Watch Video Solution](#)

149. Define extrorse anther



[Watch Video Solution](#)

150. What is placenta?



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151. What is a septum?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

152. What is a locule?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

153. Define unilocular ovary



[Watch Video Solution](#)

154. Define bilocular ovary



[Watch Video Solution](#)

155. Define trilocular ovary



[Watch Video Solution](#)

156. Define tetralocular ovary



[Watch Video Solution](#)

157. Define pentalocular ovary



[Watch Video Solution](#)

158. What are plurilocular ovaries?



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159. Define style of a flower.



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160. How is stigma classified based on its shape?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

161. What is a pistillode?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

162. What is an anthophore?



Watch Video Solution

163. What is a gynophore?



Watch Video Solution

164. Define gynadrophore



Watch Video Solution

165. What is a hypanthium?



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166. Describe the classification of ovary based on their attachment or position in relative to the other floral parts.



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167. Define superior ovary?



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168. Flower with inferior ovary is



[Watch Video Solution](#)

169. Define half-inferior ovary?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

170. Perigynous flowers are found in



[Watch Video Solution](#)

171. Define epiperigynous flower



[Watch Video Solution](#)

172. Define Placentation & mention their types.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

173. Define parietal axile placentation



[Watch Video Solution](#)

174. Explain the different types of placentation with example?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

175. Define apical pendulous placentation



[Watch Video Solution](#)

176. What is apical axile placentation?



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177. What is a floral formula?



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178. What is mother axis?



Watch Video Solution

179. Define posterior side



Watch Video Solution

180. Define anterior side



Watch Video Solution

181. Which is the largest branched inflorescence in the world?



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182. Which is the largest single flowr on earth?



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183. Define pomology



Watch Video Solution

184. Define Fruit.



Watch Video Solution

185. False fruit - Explain.



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186. What is Simple fruit?



Watch Video Solution

187. Describe dry fruits.



Watch Video Solution

188. Define dry dehiscent fruits



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189. What is a septicidal capsule?



Watch Video Solution

190. What is a loculicidal capsule?



Watch Video Solution

191. Describe septifragal capsule.



Watch Video Solution

192. Describe proicidal dehiscence



Watch Video Solution

193. What is the stigma of a flower?



Watch Video Solution

194. Describe denticidal capsule



Watch Video Solution

195. Describe circumscissile capsule



Watch Video Solution

196. Describe cypsela fruit.



Watch Video Solution

197. Define caryopasis fruit



Watch Video Solution

198. Describe cremocarp



Watch Video Solution

199. Describe carcerulus



Watch Video Solution

200. What is an etaerio?



Watch Video Solution

201. What are parthenocarpic fruits?



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202. The world's largest fruit is _____



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203. Which plants yield the hormone progesterone?



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204. Write short notes on the cultural significance of flowers.



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205. What is the importance of inflorescence.



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206. How is racemose inflorescence different from cymose inflorescence?



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207. Describe catkin inflorescence



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208. Describe corymb inflorescence



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209. What is involucre?



Watch Video Solution

210. What is homogamous head?



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211. Draw a flow chart showing the types of cymose inflorescence



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212. Describe cymose inflorescence with examples.



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213. Describe monochasial cyme



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214. Describe simple dichasium



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215. Describe compound dichasium



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216. Describe polychasial cyme



Watch Video Solution

217. Describe thyrus



Watch Video Solution

218. Describe verticillaster inflorescence?



Watch Video Solution

219. Describe a flower.



Watch Video Solution

220. Describe the accessory whorls of flower



Watch Video Solution

221. Which are the parts of a flower?



Watch Video Solution

222. Describe perianth



Watch Video Solution

223. What si gynoecium?



Watch Video Solution

224. What is an imperfect flower?



Watch Video Solution

225. What are the different types of polygamous plants?



Watch Video Solution

226. What are actinomorphic flowers? Give examples.



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227. What are zygomorphic flowers?



Watch Video Solution

228. What are asymmetric flowers?



Watch Video Solution

229. How are flowers classified based on cycly?



Watch Video Solution

230. Name the types of flowers classified based on merosity



Watch Video Solution

231. Write notes on calyx.



Watch Video Solution

232. How is calyx classified on the basis of shape?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

233. What is meant Papilionaceous corolla?



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234. What are the different types of corolla in sympetalous actinomorphic flowers?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

235. Describe infundibuliform corolla



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236. Describe rotate corolla



Watch Video Solution

237. Describe Hypocrateriform corolla.



Watch Video Solution

238. Describe ascendingly imbricate aestivation.



Watch Video Solution

239. Draw the flow chart to show the types of aestivation.



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240. Describe vexillary aestivation.



Watch Video Solution

241. Describe quincuncial aestivation?



Watch Video Solution

242. Write short notes on ikebana



Watch Video Solution

243. Write short notes on androecium



[Watch Video Solution](#)

244. Describe anther.



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245. Describe polyadelphous stamens



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246. What are the different types of adnation?



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247. How are anthers classified based on their attachment?



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248. Write notes on ovule



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249. How is the style of a flower classified based on its structure?



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250. Write short notes on saffron



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251. How are flowers classified based on the position of ovary?



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252. Write short notes on floral diagram



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253. Which is the largest unbranched inflorescence in the world? Write short notes on it.



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254. Describe follicle fruit.



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255. Describe legume fruit



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256. How are the fruits classified based on the formation?



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257. Describe siliqua fruit



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258. Describe capsule fruit.



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259. What is a dry indehiscent fruit?



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260. Describe achene fruit



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261. Give short notes on nut fruit.



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262. Explain briefly samara fruit.



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263. Describe utricle fruit



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264. What do you mean by schizocarpic fruit?

Give suitable examples.



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265. Write short notes on lomentum





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266. Explain briefly regma?



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267. What is a multiple fruit?



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268. Explain the morphology of sorosis.





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269. Describe syconus



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270. Describe seed



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271. How are seeds classified based on the presence or absence of the endosperm?



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272. Distinguish between endospermous seed and non-endospermous seed?



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273. Describe racemose inflorescence



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274. How is racemose inflorescence divided based on growth pattern of main axis?



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275. Define spike inflorescence with examples.



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276. Describe spadix inflorescence with examples.



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277. Describe head inflorescence



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278. Describe cyathium inflorescence



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279. Explain Hypanthodium inflorescence



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280. Flower is a modified condensed reproductive shoot. Justify.



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281. Write notes on corolla.



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282. Write short notes on gynoecium of a flower.



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283. Write notes on carpels.



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284. Write notes on fruit.



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285. Describe siliqua fruit



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286. What are aggregate fruits? Add a note on its characteristics.



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287. Give an account of the functions of fruits.



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288. Write short notes on the significance of seeds.



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