



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - PREMIERS PUBLISHERS

VEGETATIVE MORPHOLOGY

Textbook Questions Answers Mcq

1. Roots are

A. Descending, negatively geotropic,
positively phototropic

B. Descending, positively geotropic,
negatively phototropic

C. Ascending, positively geotropic,
negatively phototropic

D. Ascending, negatively geotropic,
positively phototropic

Answer: B



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2. When the root is thick and fleshy, but does not take a definite shape, it said to be _____

- A. Nodulose root
- B. Tubercular root
- C. Moniliform root
- D. Fasciculated root

Answer: B



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3. Example for negatively geotropic roots _____

- A. Ipomoea, Dahlia
- B. Asparagus, Ruellia
- C. Vitis, Portulaca
- D. Avicennia, Rhizophora

Answer: D



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4. *Curcuma amada*, *Curcuma domestica*,
Asparagus, *Maranta* are example of _____

- A. Tuberous root
- B. Beaded root
- C. Moniliform root
- D. Nodulose root

Answer: D



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5. Bryophyllum and Dioscorea are example for

- A. Foliar bud, apical bud
- B. Foliar bud, cauline bud
- C. Cauline bud, apical bud
- D. Cauline bud, foliar bud

Answer: D



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1. Why lateral roots are endogenous?



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2. Write the differences between Avicennia and Trapa



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3. How root climbers differ from stem climbers?



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4. Compare sympodial branching with monopodial branching.



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5. Compare pinnate unicostate venation and palmate multicostate venation.



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Other Important Questions Answers Choose The Correct Answer

1. Vegetative morphology of plant includes

A. Shoot system, root system and

inflorescence

B. root system, flower and seed

C. shoot system and root system

D. flower, fruit and seed.

Answer: C



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2. *Phyllanthus amarus* belongs to the group

A. Shrubs

B. Herbs

C. Climbers

D. Trees

Answer: B



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3. The root system of the plant is generally

A. positively geotropic and negatively phototropic in nature

B. negatively geotropic and positively phototropic in nature

C. Positively geotropic and Positively phototropic in nature

D. negatively geotropic and negatively phototropic in nature

Answer: C



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4. Oryza sativa has

A. Tap root system

B. fibrous root system

C. Adventitious and tap root system

D. ap root with secondary root system

Answer: B



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5. Match the following columns

(i) Conical root	(a) Mechanical support
(ii) Tuberous root	(b) Orchids
(iii) Climbing root	(c) Food storage
(iv) Epiphytic root	(d) Daucus carota



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6. Foliar roots are seen in _____

A. randa

B. Bryophyllum

C. Detonix regia

D. piper betel

Answer: B



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7. Match the following columns

(i) <i>Pothos</i>	(a) Stem climber
(ii) <i>Ipomoea</i>	(b) Thorn climber
(iii) <i>Bignonia</i>	(c) Root climber
(iv) <i>Carissa</i>	(d) Hook climber



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8. Flattened cladode is present in

A. Bambusa

B. Musa

C. Asparagus

D. Citrus

Answer: C



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9. Rhizome is the modification of

A. Stem

B. Root.

C. Underground stem

D. Underground bulb

Answer: C



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10. Petiole is present in

A. Calotropis

B. Hibiscus

C. Gloriosa

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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11. Pinus has

- A. Pinnately parallel venation
- B. Palmately reticulate venation
- C. Multicostate venation
- D. Pinnately reticulate venation

Answer: D



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12. Paripinnately compound leaf found in

A. Cassia

B. cucurbita

C. begonia

D. acalypha

Answer: A



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13. The part of the root which is most active in water absorption is called

- A. root cap
- B. maturation zone
- C. meristamatic zone
- D. zone of elongation

Answer: B



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

A. floral organs

B. veins and veinlets in a lamina

C. flower in inflorescence

D. all of them

Answer: B



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15. Epiphytic roots occur in

A. Indian rubber

B. Orchid

C. Tinospora

D. Cuscuta

Answer: B



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16. Potatoes are borne on

- A. Primary roots
- B. lateral roots
- C. Adventitious roots
- D. axil of scaly leaves

Answer: B



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17. Winged petiole is found in

A. citrus

B. radish

C. acacia

D. peepal

Answer: D



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18. prop root in ficus benghalensis develop from

A. stem

B. node

C. internode

D. none of the above

Answer: A



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19. Foliar roots are seen in _____

A. vanda

B. Bombax

C. Bryophyllum

D. Ficus pumila

Answer: C



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20. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of root?

- A. presence of root cap
- B. presence of chlorophyll
- C. absence of buds
- D. presence of unicellular hair

Answer: B



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21. _____ are the vegetative organs of the flowering plant

- A. Leaves, stem, fruits
- B. Roots, stem, flowers
- C. Roots, leaves, flowers
- D. Roots, stem, leaves

Answer: D



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22. which of the following is not a stem modification?

A. Rhizome of ginger

B. Corn of colcasia

C. Pitcher of nepenthes

D. Tuber of potato

Answer: C



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23. In one of the following stem performs the function of storage and propagation

A. Wheat

B. Ginger

C. Radish

D. Paddy

Answer: B



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24. An underground specialised sheet with reduced disc like stem covered by fleshy leaves is

A. Rhizome

B. Rhizophore

C. Bulb

D. Bulbil

Answer: C



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25. A phyllode is a modified _____

A. leaf

B. Stem

C. Root

D. Branch

Answer: A



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26. A fibrous root system is better adapted than tap root system for

A. Storage food

B. Anchorage plant to soil

C. absorption of water and organic food

D. transport of water and organic food

Answer: B



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27. Arrangement of leaves on stem is called

- A. Venation
- B. Vernation
- C. Phyllotaxy
- D. Axis

Answer: C



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28. The pitcher in nepenthes is a modification of

A. Stem

B. root

C. branch

D. leaf

Answer: D



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29. Leaf spines are present in

A. bombax

B. asparagus

C. mango

D. citrus

Answer: B



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30. Heterophylly is found in

A. *Limnophila heterophylla*

B. *Calophyllum*

C. *Erythrina*

D. Cabbage

Answer: A



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Other Important Questions Answers Answer The Following Short Answers

1. Define reproductive morphology.



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2. Write down any two primary functions of the stem



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3. Mention three important parts of vegetative morphology



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4. What are herbs? Give two examples



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5. What are the two plant habitat



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6. Define perennial plants. give two examples



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7. What is meant by Angiosperms



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8. Name the two primary functions of roots.



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9. Describe fusiform roots with examples.



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10. What are thorn climbers? Give examples.



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11. Differentiate Phylloclade and Phyllode.



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12. Define Bulb



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13. What is meant by Cladode



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14. Define venation. Mention its types.



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15. What is meant by Phyllotaxy



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16. Give two examples for parallel venation



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17. Define opposite phyllotaxy.



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18. What is meant by Phyllotaxy



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19. Define heterophylly. Which type of plants show this adaptation ?



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20. Give two examples of evergreen trees



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Other Important Questions Answers Answer In Brief

1. What is plant morphology ?



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2. Describe adventitious root with examples.



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3. What are the storage roots. Explain each type with suitable example



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4. Write the characteristic features of the stem.



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5. Mention any four secondary functions of the stem.



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6. What are Bulbis? Explain different types with suitable examples



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7. What is meant Rhizome? Give example.



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8. List out any four primary functions of leaves.



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9. Explain briefly reticulate venation.



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10. Example storage leaves with examples.



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11. What are the vital functions of root?

Explain each function with suitable example.



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12. Explain different types of stem



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13. List out two sub-aerial stem modifications with example.



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14. Explain the parts of leaf with suitable diagram



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15. What are the different types of palmately compound leaf?



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Other Important Questions Answers Answer In Detail

1. Describe the regions of root with suitable diagram



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