



# **BIOLOGY**

**BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION**

**ENGLISH**

**DIVERSITY IN ANGIOSPERM**

**MORPHOLOGY**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

**1. A shrub has**

- (a) Short pliable stems
- (b) Long pliable stems
- (c) Medium woody stems
- (d) Long woody stems

A. Short pliable stems

B. Long pliable stems

C. Medium woody stems

D. Long woody stems

**Answer: C**



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2. The smallest angiosperm is

(a) Mistletoe

(b) Rafflesia

(c) Wolfiella

(d) Wolffia

A. Mistletoe

B. Rafflesia

C. Wolfiella

D. Wolffia

**Answer: D**



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**3. Bodhi' tree at Gaya is**

(a) 200 years old

(b) More than 2500 years old

(c) 1000-500 years old

(d) 200-1000 years old

A. 200 years old

B. More than 2500 years old

C. 1000-500 years old

D. 200-1000 years old

**Answer: B**



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**4.** The tallest plant is

(a) *Anthocephalus cadamba*

(b) *Acacia nilotica*

(c) *Eucalyptus regnans*

(d) *Rafflesia arnoldii*

A. *Anthocephalus cadamba*

B. *Acacia nilotica*

C. *Eucalyptus regnans*

D. *Rafflesia arnoldii*

**Answer: C**



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5. A herb is the one having

(a) Green soft and short stems

(b) Woody short stems

(c) A number of flowers and fruits

(d) Annual growth

A. Green soft and short stems

B. Woody short stems

C. A number of flowers and fruits

D. Annual growth

**Answer: A**



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6. Lianas are

(a) Weak stemmed trailers

(b) Weak stemmed climbers and twiners

(c) Tress with twisted stems

(d) Plants with woody stems and medium height.

A. Weak stemmed trailers

B. Weak stemmed climbers and twiners

C. Tress with twisted stems



D. Plants with woody stems and medium height.

**Answer: B**



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7. A space parasite is

A. Vanda

B. Cuscuta

C. Rafflesia

D. Utricularia

**Answer: A**



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**8. An insectivorous/carnivorous plant is**

A. Viscum

B. Parkinsonia

C. Santalum

D. Utricularia

**Answer: D**



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9. Herbaceous plant that dies back to ground each year but sprouts again from underground parts is

A. Perennial

B. Biennial

C. Annual

D. Winter annual

**Answer: A**



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**10. Loranthus is**

(a) Commensal

(b) Epiphyte

(c) Parasite

(d) Symbiont

**A. Commensal**

**B. Epiphyte**

C. Parasite

D. Sumbiont

**Answer: C**



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**11. Monotropa is a**

(a) Saprophyte

(b) Symbiont

(c) Parasite

(d) Insectivorous plant

A. Saprophyte

B. Symbiont

C. Parasite

D. Insectivorous plant

**Answer: A**



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**12.** Saprophytic angiosperms are also called

(a) Mycorrhizal plants

(b) Mesophytic plants

(c) Humus plants

(d) Myrmecophilous plants

A. Mycorrhizal plants

B. Mesophytic plants

C. Humus plants

D. Myrmecophilous plants

**Answer: C**



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**13.** Saprophytic plants lack

(a) Chlorophyll

(b) Vascular tissues

(c) Roots

(d) Flowers

A. Chlorophyll

B. Vascular tissues

C. Roots

D. Flowers

**Answer: A**





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**14.** Liana is a

A. herb

B. Shrub

C. Tree

D. Vine

**Answer: D**



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15. A symbiotic association between fungus and underground part of plant is

A. Hyperparasite

B. Mycorrhiza

C. Endophyte

D. Subterranean parasite

**Answer: B**



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**16. Lantana is a**

A. Liana

B. Tree

C. Herb

D. Prickly shrub

**Answer: D**



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17. Smallest parasitic flowering plant is

(a) Arceuthabium

(b) Rafflesia

(c) Balanophora

(d) Cistanche

A. Arceuthabium

B. Rafflesia

C. Balanophora

D. Cistanche

**Answer: A**



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**18.** Largest flower belongs to

(a) An epiphyte *Vanda*

(b) A parasite *Rafflesia*

(c) A saprophyte *Neottia*

(d) Tree *Alnus* with symbiotic bacteria

A. An epiphyte *Vanda*

B. A parasite *Rafflesia*

C. A saprophyte *Neottia*

D. Tree Alnus with symbiotic bacteria

**Answer: B**



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**19. Sundew is**

(a) Dionaea

(b) Nepenthes

(c) Drosera

(d) Striga

**A. Dionaea**

B. *Nepenthes*

C. *Drosera*

D. *Striga*

**Answer: C**



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**20.** A polycarpic plant is

A. *Bambusa tulda*

B. *Agave americana*

C. Pisum sativum

D. Pyrus malus

**Answer: D**



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**21.** A plant which manufactures its own food is

A. Autotrophic

B. Symbiotic

C. Heterotrophic



D. Saprophytic

**Answer: A**



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**22.** Which one of the following is a partial heterotroph

A. Rafflesia

B. Eucalyptus

C. Drosera

D. Hydrilla

**Answer: C**



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**23.** A marine angiosperm is

A. hydrilla

B. Potamogeton

C. Zostera

D. Sagittaria

**Answer: C**



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**24. A monocarpic plant is**

(a) Cuscuta

(b) Agave

(c) Mangifera

(d) Dalbergia

A. Cuscuta

B. Agave

C. Mangifera

D. Dalbergia

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** Santalum album is a

- (a) Total stem parasite
- (b) Total root parasite
- (c) Partial stem parasite
- (d) Partial root parasite

- A. Total stem parasite
- B. Total root parasite
- C. Partial stem parasite
- D. Partial root parasite

**Answer: D**



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**26.** A partial parasite is the one which

- (a) Absorbs water and mineral salts from host
- (b) Absorbs only water from host

(c) Takes food from host only occasionally

(d) Lives on the host for space only

A. Absorbs water and mineral salts from  
host

B. Absorbs only water from host

C. Takes food from host only occasionally

D. Lives on the host for space only

**Answer: A**



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27. What is common to Nepenthes, Utricularia and Drosera with regard to mode of nutrition ?

- A. Saprophytes
- B. Heterotrophs
- C. Autotrophs
- D. Carnivorous

**Answer: D**



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**28.** A root parasite is

A. Loranthus

B. Rafflesia

C. Viscum

D. Cuscuta

**Answer: B**



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**29.** Loranthus is

(a) Commensal

(b) Epiphyte

(c) Parasite

(d) Symbiont

A. Parasitism

B. Commensalism

C. Symbiosis

D. Saprophytism

**Answer: A**



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30. Insectivorous plants grow in areas deficient in

A. Phosphorus

B. Nitrogen

C. Sulphur

D. Iron

**Answer: B**



31. Woody twiners are

A. Stragglers

B. Creepers

C. Lianes

D. Scandent

**Answer: C**



**32.** A plant has weak stem which can coil around an upright support . It is a

(a) Liana

(b) Twiner

(c) Climber

(d) Creeper

A. Liana

B. Twiner

C. Climber

D. Creeper

**Answer: B**



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**33.** A plant lives for less than one years. It is

(a) Annual

(b) Biennial

(c) Semi-annual

(d) Perennial

A. Annual

B. Biennial

C. Semi-annual

D. Perennial

**Answer: A**



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**34. Study of seeds is a part of**

A. Pomology

B. Morphology

C. Vegetative morphology

## D. Reproductive morphology

**Answer: D**



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**35.** Organs similar in function but different in internal structure are

A. Vegetative organs

B. Reproductive organs

C. Homologous organs

D. Analogous organs

**Answer: D**



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**36. Which plant is found in mangrove zone ?**

A. Potamogeton

B. Sagittaria

C. Rhizophora

D. Populus



**Answer: C**



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**37. A plant which does not have roots is**

A. Utricularia

B. nelumbo

C. Trapa

D. Avicennia

**Answer: A**



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**38.** Timber line is a limit above which

- (a) Tress are found
- (b) Trees are absent
- (c) Plants do not survive
- (d) Plants occur in abundance

A. Tress are found

B. Trees are absent

C. Plants do not survive

D. Plants occur in abundance

**Answer: B**



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**39. Which one has prickles**

- (a) *Lantana camara*
- (b) *Argemone mexicana*
- (c) *Solanum surattense*
- (d) All the above

**A. *Lantana camara***

B. *Argemone mexicana*

C. *Solanum surathense*

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**40.** Which one of the following is a succulent

(a) *Agermone mexicana*

(b) *Dalbergia sisso*

(c) Opuntia

(d) Mangifera

A. Agermone mexicana

B. Dalbergia sisso

C. Opuntia

D. Mangifera

**Answer: C**



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**41. Date Palm is**

A. Caudex

B. Excurrent

C. Deliquescent

D. Culm

**Answer: A**



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42. Deliquescent habit is shown by

A. Pinus

B. Eucalyptus

C. Cocus nucifera

D. Mangifera indica

**Answer: D**



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**43.** Quisqualis (Rangoon Creeper) is an example of

A. Climber

B. Twiner

C. Trailer

D. Liana

**Answer: B**



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44. Myrmecophily belongs to the category of

A. Symbiosis

B. Epiphytism

C. Parasitism

D. Saprophytism

**Answer: A**



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45. Myrmecophily is an association between a higher plant and

A. Bacteria

B. Fungi

C. Blue-green algae

D. Ants

**Answer: D**



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**46. VAM is**

A. Mycorrhiza

B. Succulent

C. Epiphyte

D. Mesophyte

**Answer: A**



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47. A partial parasite is

(a) Cuscuta

(b) Cassytha

(c) Arceuthobium

(d) Viscum

A. Cuscuta

B. Cassytha

C. Arceuthobium

D. Viscum

**Answer: D**



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**48.** *Pisum sativum* is a

(a) Climber

(b) Tree

(c) Shrub

(d) Heterotroph

A. Climber

B. Tree

C. Shrub

D. Heterotroph

**Answer: A**



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## Revision Question From Competitive Exams

1. A plant expected to have an age of 1500 years is

A. Eucalyptus

B. Sequoia

C. Mangifera indica

D. Dalbergia sisso

**Answer: B**



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2. Santalum album/Sandal-wood Tree is

A. Partial root parasite

B. Partial stem parasite

C. Total stem parasite

D. Total root parasite

**Answer: A**



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**3. Biggest flower belongs to a plant which is**

A. partial stem parasite

B. partial root parasite

C. Total stem parasite



D. Total root parasite

**Answer: D**



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4. A plant growing on another plant without drawing any nourishment is

A. Ectoparasite

B. Epiphyte

C. Symbiont

D. Saprophyte

**Answer: B**



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5. A small rootless aquatic herb in which a portion of leaf forms a tiny sac or bladder which traps water insects is

A. Dionaea

B. Drosera

C. Utricularia

D. Nepenthes

**Answer: C**



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**6. Cuscuta is a**

A. Total root parasite

B. Total stem parasite

C. Partial stem parasite

D. Epiphyte

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

7. Total root parasite is

A. Rafflesia

B. Cassytha

C. Viscum

D. Loranthus.

**Answer: A**



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**8. insectivorous plants usually survive in**

A. Nitrogen/Nitrate

B. Water

C. Organic matter

D. Ca/Mg

**Answer: A**



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9. Balanophora/Orobanche is a

- A. Total root parasite
- B. partial root parasite
- C. Partial stem parasite
- D. Total stem parasite

**Answer: A**



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10. The tallest plant belongs to

- A. *Cedrus deodara*
- B. *Eucalyptus ragnans*
- C. *Sequoia semprevirens*
- D. *Pinus roxburghii*

**Answer: B**



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11. Smallest flowering plant/flower is

A. Polyalthia

B. Rafflesia

C. Azadirachta

D. Walffia

**Answer: D**



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12. Which of the following is insectivorous

A. hydrilla

B. Ricinus

C. Drosera

D. Ranunculus

**Answer: C**



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13. One of the following is a saprophyte

A. Monotropa/Neottia

B. Utricularia

C. Dionaea

D. Nepenthes

**Answer: A**



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**14.** Anatomically and structurally different but functionally similar structures are called

A. Analogous

B. Homologous

C. Divergent

D. Convergent

**Answer: A**



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15. Epiphytes depend upon other plants for

A. Water only

B. Water and minerals only

C. Support only

D. All type of nourishment

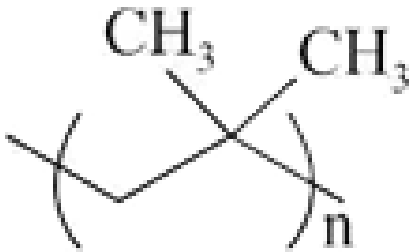
**Answer: C**



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16. The correct name of the following polymer

is :



A. Aldrovanda

B. Dionaea

C. Utricularia

D. Nepenthes

**Answer: B**



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17. Of the following which is the smallest parasite?

A. Arceuthabium

B. Wolffia

C. Cassytha

D. Rafflesia

**Answer: A**



18. Insects captured by carnivorous plants partially meet their requirement of

A. Organic matter

B. Enzymes

C. Water

D. Nitrogen

**Answer: D**



**19.** Which of the following is a partial root para-site

A. Balanopora

B. Santalum

C. Viscum

D. Cuscuta

**Answer: B**



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20. Which one of the following is a partial stem parasite

A. Balanopora/Orabanche

B. Viscum

C. Cassytha

D. Drosera

**Answer: A**



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21. Insectivorous plant with rosetta of spiny margined bilobed hinged and winged leaves for catching the prey is

A. Nepenthes

B. Drosera

C. Dionaea

D. Utricularia

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

22. Plants which flower only once are

A. Pericarpic

B. Monocarpic

C. polycarpic

D. Cleostocarpic

**Answer: B**



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23. A perennial plant differs from biennial in .

- A. Having underground perennating structure
- B. Having asexual reproductive structures
- C. Being tree species
- D. Not dying after seasonal productive of flowers

**Answer: D**



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24. A plant living symbiotically inside another plant is

- A. Saprophyte
- B. Endophyte
- C. Semiparasite
- D. Parasite.

**Answer: B**



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25. A pot bears fruit, has a column of vascular tissue and a tap root system. This plant is a/an

A. Monocot

B. Dicot

C. Gymnosperm or dicot

D. Gymnosperm or monocot

**Answer: B**



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**26.** Fruit bearing plants are

- A. Gymnosperms
- B. Dicotyledons
- C. Angiosperms
- D. Spermatophytes

**Answer: C**



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27. *Nepenthes* is a

- A. Both producer and primary carnivore
- B. Producer
- C. Consumer
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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28. Rhizophora is an example of

A. Lithophyte

B. Fresh water aquatic

C. mesophyte

D. Halophyte

**Answer: D**



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**29. Rafflesia is a**

- A. Total root parasite
- B. partial root parasite
- C. Total stem parasite
- D. Partial stem parasite

**Answer: A**



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30. Parasite plants obtain nourishment through

A. Roots

B. Haustoria

C. Thorns

D. Pores

**Answer: B**



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31. The relationship between enthalpy and internal energy change is

- A. Ornithophily
- B. Entomophily
- C. Myrmecophily
- D. Anemophily

**Answer: C**



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**32.** Give two examples of insectivorous plant.

A. *Dionaea*

B. *Dischidia* *Monotropa*

C. *Drosera*

D. *Pinguicula*

**Answer: B**



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**33.** Select the one, which is pitcher plant

A. Drosera

B. Utricularia

C. Sarracenia

D. Aldrovanda

**Answer: C**



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**34.** Plants that grow over the branches of trees without contact with soil are

A. Epiphytes

B. Symbionts

C. Saprophytes

D. Parasite.

**Answer: A**



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**35.** Which one is the largest root parasite ?

A. Rafflesia

B. Monotropa

C. Arceuthobium

D. All the above

**Answer: A**



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**36.** Pitcher plant is



A. herbivorous

B. Carnivorous

C. Saprotroph

D. All the above

**Answer: B**



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**37. Monocot characteristics are**

A. Fibrous root system , parallel-veined  
leaves, trimerous flowers and two  
cotyledons

B. Fibrous root system ,parallel -veined  
leaves, trimerous flowers and one  
cotyldeon

C. Fibrous root system , reticulate veined  
leaves, trimerous flowers and one  
cotyledon

D. Tap root system, parallel venation,  
trimerous flowers and one cotyledon

**Answer: B**



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**38.** Which among the following is monocarpic?

A. Coconut

B. Apple

C. Bamboo/Agave

D. Mango

**Answer: C**



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**39.** A pair of insectivorous plants is

A. Drosera and Rafflesia

B. Nepenthes and Bladderwort

C. Dinonea and Viscum

D. Venus Fly Trap and Rafflesia

**Answer: B**



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**40.** An obligate stem parasite is

- A. Rafflesia
- B. Orobanche
- C. Cuscuta
- D. Monotropa

**Answer: C**



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41. *Dionaea muscipula* is

A. Venus Fly Trap

B. Butterwort

C. Water Fly Trap

D. Bladderwort

**Answer: A**



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42. Plants capable of growing in nitrogen deficient soil is

A. Orchids

B. Ferns

C. Insectivorous plants

D. Rafflesia

**Answer: C**



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**43.** An insectivorous plant is

A. Opuntia

B. Crotalaria

C. Eichhornia

D. Utricularia

**Answer: D**



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44. Which one of the following is a parasitic plant ?

A. Drosera

B. Cuscuta

C. Nepenthes

D. Utricularia

**Answer: B**



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45. National tree of India is

- A. *Mangifera indica*
- B. *Azadirachta indica*
- C. *Ficus bengalensis*
- D. *Ficus religiosa*

**Answer: C**



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46. Bird of Paradise flower is

A. *Ravenea madagascariensis*

B. *Sterilitzia reginae*

C. *Heliconia schiedeana*

D. *Musa chinensis*

**Answer: B**



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**47.** An insectivorous plant is

A. *Nepenthes*

B. Sarracenia

C. Crotalaria

D. Both A and B

**Answer: D**



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**48.** A monocarpic palm is

A. Areca

B. Borassus

C. Corypha

D. Calamus

**Answer: C**



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**49. Cuscuta is**

A. Saprophytic plant

B. Epiphytic plant

C. Mangrove

D. Parasitic plant.

**Answer: D**



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**50.** Insectivorous plants are

A. Saprophytes

B. Heterotrophs

C. Semiautotrophs

D. Autotrophs

**Answer: C**



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**51. Which one is not correctly matched**

- A. Mucor-Autoroph
- B. Orobanche-Root parasite
- C. Cuscuta-Stem parasite
- D. Drosera-Insectivore.

**Answer: A**



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52. A plant living for a few days is

A. Annual

B. Ephemeral

C. Biennial

D. Perennial

**Answer: B**



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**53.** Which one is a pitcher plant

A. Aristolochia

B. Utricularia

C. Drosera

D. Nepenthes

**Answer: D**



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54. Viscum is

- A. Total stem parasite
- B. Total root parasite
- C. Partial stem parasite
- D. Partial root parasite

**Answer: C**



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55. A dicot plant lacking cotyledons is

A. Cuscuta

B. Pistia

C. Dianthus

D. Ranunculus

**Answer: A**



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**56. Monocarpic plant**

- A. Flowers twice in a year
- B. Produces only one fruit
- C. Flowers once on life and then dies
- D. Bears only one type of flowers

**Answer: C**



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57. Which one is an insectivorous plant?

A. Vallisneria

B. Rafflesia

C. Santalum

D. Nepenthes

**Answer: D**



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58. Which of the following is/are an angiospermic hydrophyte ?

A. hydrilla

B. Vallisneria

C. Zizyphus

D. Both A and B

**Answer: D**



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59. Which of the following is not an insectivorous plant

A. Monotropa

B. Drosera

C. Utricularia

D. Nepenthes

**Answer: A**



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**60.** Science dealing with study of external form, size, colour ,structure and relative position of various parts of an organism is

- A. Anatomy
- B. Morphology
- C. Entomology
- D. Histology

**Answer: B**



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61. Which one is an epiphyte

A. Cuscuta

B. Orchid

C. Drosera

D. Corypha

**Answer: B**



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**62.** Find the correct match

A. Halophyte-Wheat

B. Xerophyte-Mustard

C. Gerophyte-Tomato

D. Hydrophyte-Pistia

**Answer: D**



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**63.** Match the find the correct option

I		II
(a)	Strobilanthus	(i) Tiger Claw Plant
(b)	Martynia	(ii) Century Plant
(c)	Lodoicea	(iii) Neelakuranji
(d)	Viola	(iv) Common Pansy
		(v) Double Coconut

A. a-ii, b-I, c-iii, d-v

B. a-iii, b-i,c-v, d-iv

C. a-ii,b-iii,c-I,d-v

D. a-iii,b-ii,c-iv,d-v

**Answer: B**



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## Check Your Grasp

1. Mangrove plant live in

A. Alpine tundra

B. Tundra

C. Marshy areas along rivers

D. Marshy areas along sea shores.

**Answer:**



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2. Lianas and epiphytes are quite abundant in

A. Taiga

B. Mixed temperate forests

C. Moist tropical forests

D. Dry tropical forests

**Answer: c**



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3. Strawberry is a

- A. Twiner
- B. Creeper
- C. Climber
- D. Trailer.

**Answer:**



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4. A mycotrophic humus plant is

A. Neottia

B. Wulfschleigelia

C. Monotropa

D. None of the above

**Answer:**



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5. A total root parasite on Tomato and Brinjal is

A. Cistanche

B. Orbanche

C. Striga

D. Balanophora

**Answer:**



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6. A partial root parasite is

A. Balanophora

B. Rafflesia

C. Santalum

D. Dipterocarpus

**Answer:**



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7. Venus Fly Trap belongs to

A. Greece/Europe

B. Arabia

C. America

D. Asia

**Answer:**



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**8.** A carnivorous plant similar to *Utricularia* in being rootless aquatic and resembling Venus Fly Trap in catching mechanism is

A. Aldrovanda

B. Pinguicula

C. Drosera

D. Sarracenia

**Answer:**



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9. Pitcher plant *Dischidia* differs from *Sarracenia* and *Nepenthes* in

A. Sessile pitcher

B. Absence of lid

C. Absence of insect trapping

D. Both B and C

**Answer:**



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**10. Belt's corpuscles occur on**

A. Cuscutaria roots

B. Casuarina leaves

C. Leaves of Acacia sphaerocephala

D. Roots of Acacia sphaerocephala.

**Answer:**



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