



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION

### ENGLISH

# FAMILIES OF FLOWERING PLANTS

**Mcq**

1. Trees are absent in the family

A. Solanceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: B**



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**2. In Brassicaceae the flowers are zygomorphic**

A. Brassica

B. Raphanus

C. Iberis

D. Lepidium.

**Answer: C**



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**3. Corolla is cruciform and unguiculate in**

A. Liliaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Brassicaceae.

**Answer: D**



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**4. In Iberis, zygomorphy is due to**

A. Outer petals

B. Inner petals

C. Outer stamens

D. Inner stamens.

**Answer: A**



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**5. Candytuft is**

A. Iberis

B. Cheiranthus

C. Lunaria

D. Lobularia

**Answer: A**



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**6.** Siliqua is the characteristics fruit of the family

A. Poaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: C**



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7. Family Brassicaceae/Cruciferae is characterised by

A. Marginal placentation

B. Parietal placentation

C. Basal placentation

D. Axile placentation.

**Answer: B**



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**8. Fruit is silicula in**

A. Brassica

B. Iberis

C. Capsella bursa-pastoris

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**





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9. Peculiar feature in the ovary of Brassicaceae is presence of

A. Parietal placentation

B. False septum

C. Bilocular ovary

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: B**



10. Correct name of Toria/Rape is

A. *Brassica campestris*

B. *Brassica juncea*

C. *Brassica nigra*

D. *Brassica napus*.

**Answer: D**



11. In Cruciferae/Brassicaceae, the carpels are oriented

- A. Obliquely
- B. Anteroposteriorly
- C. Transversely
- D. Superposed.

**Answer: C**



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12. Plant part used as vegetable in *Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis* is

- A. Terminal bud
- B. Axillary bud
- C. Unripe inflorescence
- D. Fruit.

**Answer: C**



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13. Wall Flower, and ornamental and medicinal plant of Brassicaceae, is

- A. *Brassica alba*
- B. *Cheiranthus cheiri*
- C. *Lepidium sativa*
- D. *Matthiola incana*.

**Answer: B**



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**14.** In which of the following plants, the type of placentation is parietal?

A. Brassica

B. China Rose

C. Wheat

D. Sunflower.

**Answer: A**



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15. In Brassicaceae ovary becomes bilocular due to formation of false septum

A. Diaphragm

B. Replum

C. Annulus

D. Operculum.

**Answer: B**



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16. A medicinal plant of Brassicaceae is

- A. *Sisymbrium irio*
- B. *Lepidium sativum*
- C. *Cheiranthus cheiri*
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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17. *Aeschynomene* belongs to family



A. Fabaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: A**



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**18. Aeschynomene is**

A. Halophyte

B. Xerophyte

C. Mesophyte

D. Aquatic.

**Answer: D**



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**19. Wood of Aschynomene is**

A. Lighter like cork

B. Lighter than cork

C. Heavier like iron wood

D. Heavier than iron wood.

**Answer: B**



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**20.** Nodulated roots are characteristic of family

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Solanaceae.

**Answer: A**



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**21. Odd sepal is anterior in family**

A. Solanaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Fabaceae.

**Answer: D**



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**22. Papilionaceous corolla occurs in**

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Solanaceae.

**Answer: A**



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**23.** Largest petal of papilionaceous corolla is called

A. Standard

B. Vexillum

C. Ala

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: D**



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**24.** Petals form a boat-shaped structure in papilionaceous corolla

- A. One, anterior
- B. One, posterior
- C. Two anterior
- D. Two lateral.

**Answer: C**



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**25.** The lateral petals of vexillary corolla are called

(a) Vexilla

(b) Alae

(c) Carina

(d) Both b and c

**A. Vexilla**



B. Alae

C. Carina

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: B**



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**26.** What is true of androecium of fabaceae

A. Ten free

B. 10 monadelphous

C. 10 diadelphous

D. 10 polyadelphous.

**Answer: C**



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**27. Gynoecium of fabaceae is**

A. Bicarpellary syncarpous

B. Polycarpellary apocarpous

C. Polycarpellary syncarpous

D. Monocarpellary.

**Answer: D**



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**28. Fruit is legume in family**

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Solanaceae.

**Answer: A**



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**29. Oil seed is**

- A. *Lens culinaris*
- B. *Arachis hypogea*
- C. *Trifolium alexandrinum*
- D. *Phaseolus mungo*.

**Answer: B**



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30. Glycyrrhiza glabra belong to family

A. Asteraceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Poaceae.

**Answer: C**



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**31. Red Sandal Wood is**

A. Santalum album

B. Pterocarpus santalinus

C. Pterocarpus marsupium

D. Butea monosperma.

**Answer: B**



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**32. Soyabean is**

A. *Vicia faba*

B. *Cicer arietinum*

C. *Glycine max*

D. *Cajanus cajan*.

**Answer: C**



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33. Part of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* having expectorant properties is

A. Flower

B. Fruit

C. Shoot

D. Root.

**Answer: D**



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**34.** A fodder plant is

A. *Medicago sativa*

B. *Melilotus indica*

C. *Trifolium alexandrinum*

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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**35.** Pigeon Pea is

A. *Cajanus cajan*

B. *Vigna unguiculata*

C. *Phaseolus vulgaris*

D. *Vigna radiata*.

**Answer: A**



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**36. Jeweller's weights are obtained from**

A. *Sesbania grandiflora*

B. *Abrus precatorius*

C. *Psoralea corylifolia*

D. *Cyamopsis tetragonaloba*.

**Answer: B**



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**37.** Descending imbricate aestivation occurs in the corolla of

A. *Tamarindus*

B. Cassia

C. Pisum

D. Helianthus.

**Answer: C**



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**38.** Two important papilionaceous timber woods are

A. Dalbergia sissoo and Albizzia lebbek

B. *Butea monosperma* and *Xylia xylocarpa*

C. *Dalbergia sissoo* and *Intisia hookeri*

D. *Dalbergia sissoo* and *Pterocarpus marsupium*.

**Answer: D**



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**39.** Sepals are persistent in

A. Solanaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Poaceae

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



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**40.** Persistent and accrescent calyx occurs in

A. Pea

B. Gram

C. Physalis

D. Petunia.

**Answer: C**



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**41. Anthers dehisce by terminal pores in**

A. Pea

B. Petunia

C. Datura

D. Solanum.

**Answer: D**



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**42. Gynoecium of solanaceae is**

A. Monocarpellary

B. Bicarpellary apocarpous

C. Bicarpellary syncarpous

D. Polycarpellary syncarpous.



**Answer: C**



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**43.** The two carpels of solanaceae are placed

A. Anteroposteriorly

B. Laterally

C. Superposed

D. Obliquely.

**Answer: D**



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**44.** Placentation is swollen and axile in family

A. Asteraceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Solanaceae.

**Answer: D**



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45. Vascular bundles are bicollateral while corolla is plicate in bud in family

A. Asteraceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Fabaceae.

**Answer: B**



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**46.** Epipetalous androecium occurs in

A. Brassicaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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47. *Cestrum nocturnum* belongs to family

A. Solanaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Poaceae.

**Answer: A**



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**48.** Datura belongs to family

A. Asteraceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Poaceae.

**Answer: B**



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**49. Chilli is**

A. *Solanum melongena*

B. *Atropa acuminata*

C. *Capsicum annum*

D. *Physalis peruviana*.

**Answer: C**



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50. *Lycopersicon lycopersicum* is

- A. Potato
- B. Tobacco
- C. Bell Pepper
- D. Tomato.

**Answer: D**



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**51. Assertion** In refraction from a plane surface, if object is virtual, then its image will be real.

**Reason** Plane surface always makes opposite natured image. If object is real, then image is virtual and vice-versa.

- A. Fruits of Nicotiana
- B. Seeds of Nicotiana
- C. Dried leaves of Nicotiana
- D. Dried roots of Nicotiana.

**Answer: C**



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**52. Atropa yield**

A. Spice

B. Vegetable

C. Narcotics

D. Belladonna.

**Answer: D**



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**53.** An edible fruit of family solanaceae is

- A. Physalis
- B. Withania
- C. Hyoscyamus
- D. Capsicum

**Answer: A**



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54. The plants belonging to the family Solanaceae is represented by the floral formula

A.  $(A) \oplus \underset{\text{K}}{\overline{\text{C}}} \text{K}_{(5)} \text{C}_{(5)} \text{A}_5 \text{G}_{(2)}$

B.  $(B) \oplus \underset{\text{K}}{\overline{\text{C}}} \text{K}_{(5)} \text{C}_{(5)} \text{A}_{10} \text{G}_2$

C.  $(C) \oplus \underset{\text{K}}{\overline{\text{C}}} \text{K}_4 \text{C}_{4-5} \text{A}_{10} \text{G}_{(2)}$

D.  $(D) \oplus \underset{\text{K}}{\overline{\text{C}}} \text{P}_{3+3} \text{A}_{3+3} \text{G}_{(3)}$

**Answer: A**



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**55.** Botanical name of Gram is

- A. *Phaseolus aureus*
- B. *Phaseolus mungo*
- C. *Cicer arietinum*
- D. *Cajanus cajan*.

**Answer: C**



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56. Nicotine is obtained from a plant belonging to

A. Liliaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: B**



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57. Botanical name of Henbane is

A. *Hyoscyamus niger*

B. *Physalis peruviana*

C. *Cestrum diurnum*

D. *Withania somnifera*.

**Answer: A**



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## 58. Floral formula of Pea is

A.  $(A) \oplus \checkmark K_{(5)} C_{(5)} A_{10} G_{(2)}$

B.  $(B) \oplus \checkmark K_{(5)} C_{1+2+(2)} A_{1+(5)} G_1$

C.  $(C) \oplus \checkmark K_{(5)} C_{(5)} A_{5+5} G_1$

D.  $(D) \oplus \checkmark K_{(5)} C_{1+2+(2)} A_{1+(5)} G_{(2)}$

**Answer: B**



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59. Largest dicot family is

A. Fabaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Lamiaceae.

**Answer: C**



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60. Milky latex occurs in

A. Helianthus

B. Tagetes

C. Sonchus

D. All the above.

**Answer: C**



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61. Parallel venation occurs in dicot

A. Corymbium

B. Ageratum

C. Carthamus

D. Centipeda.

**Answer: A**



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62. Inflorescence is capitulum in family

A. Solanaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Cruciferae.

**Answer: B**



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**63.** Capitulum is heterogamous in

A. Helianthus

B. Cichorium

C. Lactuca

D. Sonchus.

**Answer: A**



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64. Calyx is converted into hairy pappus in

A. Helianthus

B. Ageratum

C. Carthamum

D. Sonchus.

**Answer: D**



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**65.** Stamens are syngenesious in

A. Asteraceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Solaneceae

D. Liliaceae.

**Answer: A**



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**66.** Flowers are epigynous in

A. Allium

B. Helianthus

C. Oryza

D. Datura.

**Answer: C**



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67. Insecticide pyrethrum is obtained from

- A. Artemesia
- B. Tragapogon
- C. Chrysanthemum
- D. Carthamus.

**Answer: C**



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68. Pistil is bicarpellary but ovary is unilocular and uniovuled in

A. Lycopersicon

B. Scilla

C. Lepidium

D. Helianthus.

**Answer: D**



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69. Basal placentation occurs in

A. Brassicaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Both Poaceae and Asteraceae.

**Answer: D**



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70. Antimalarial drug is obtained from

A. Solidago

B. Artemesia annua

C. Eclipta prostrata

D. Centipeda obcularis.

**Answer: B**



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**71.** Salad is got from

A. Carthamus tinctorius

B. *Enhydra fluctuans*

C. *Lactuca sativa*

D. *Helianthus tuberosus*.

**Answer: C**



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**72.** Edible oil is obtained from seeds of

A. *Helianthus tuberosus*

B. *Helianthus annuus*

C. *Carthamus tinctorius*

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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**73.** Edible tubers occur in

A. Root tubers of *Helianthus tuberosus*

B. Stem tubers of *Tragopogon porrifolius*

C. Stem tubers of *Helianthus tuberosus*  
and root tubers of *Tragopogon  
porrifolius*

D. Both stem and root tubers in Safflower.

**Answer: C**



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**74. Flowers of Safflower yield**

A. Bluish dye

B. Reddish dye

C. Yellowish dye

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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**75. Ray florets of sunflower (Compositae) are**

A. Asexual

B. Unisexual



C. Bisexual

D. Actinomorphic.

**Answer: B**



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**76.** Which of the following is an ornamental plant

A. *Bellis perennis*

B. *Artemesia annua*

C. *Ageratum conizoides*

D. *Sonchus asper*.

**Answer: A**



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**77. Sourc of Dhoop is**

A. *Vernonia cinerea*

B. *Enhydra fluctuans*

C. *Dolomiaea/Jurinea macrocephala*

D. *Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*.

**Answer: C**



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**78.** Drug Santonin (anthelmintic) comes from

A. Centipeda

B. Artemesia

C. Tagetes

D. *Chrysanthemum*.

**Answer: B**



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**79. Congress/carrot Grass is**

A. *Carthamus oxycantha*

B. *Echinops echinatus*

C. *Eupatorium odoratum*

D. *Parthenium hysterophorus*.

**Answer: B**



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**80.** Disc florets of Sunflower are

- A. Zygomorphic epigynous
- B. Zygomorphic hypogynous
- C. Actinomorphic epigynous
- D. Actinomorphic hypogynous.

**Answer: C**



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**81.** Flowers of Asteraceae and Brassicaceae possess same

- A. Number of petals
- B. Number of carpels
- C. Number of stamens
- D. Number of sepals.

**Answer: B**



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**82. Dragon Plant is**

A. *Dracaena draco*

B. *Xanthorrhoea australis*

C. *Aloe dichotoma*

D. *Yucca arborescens*.

**Answer: A**



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**83.** Dagger Plant/Adam's Needle is

A. Yucca

B. Xanthorrhoea

C. Polygonatum

D. Asparagus.

**Answer: A**



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**84.** Butcher's Broom is

A. Aloe

B. Ruscus

C. Agave

D. Asparagus.

**Answer: B**



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**85. Which one is called Century Plant**

A. Dracaena

B. Xanthorrhoea

C. Agave

D. Aloe.

**Answer: C**



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**86.** In family liliaceae, the leaves are stipulate and reticulate in

A. Liliium

B. Allium

C. Smilax

D. Ruscus.

**Answer: C**



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**87. Inflorescence of Onion is**

A. Solitary terminal

B. Umbellate cyme

C. Raceme

D. Solitary axillary.

**Answer: B**



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**88.** Name the family in which sepals and petals are not differentiated

- A. Poaceae and Asteraceae
- B. Liliaceae and Solanaceae
- C. Poaceae and Liliaceae
- D. Asteraceae and Solanaceae.

**Answer: C**



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89. Number of perianth in Liliaceae is

- A. Six in one whorl
- B. Six in two whorls
- C. Eight in two whorls
- D. Four in one whorl.

**Answer: B**



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90. Garlic is

A. *Allium cepa*

B. *Allium sativum*

C. *Hyacinthus orientalis*

D. *Convallaria majalis*.

**Answer: B**



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**91. Raticide poisons are obtained from**

A. *Scilla*

B. Urginea

C. Both A and B

D. Gloriosa.

**Answer: C**



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**92.** Leaf juice of plant which can kill lice is

A. Dracaena

B. Gloriosa



C. Colchicum

D. Hyacinthus.

**Answer: B**



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**93.** Colchicine is obtained from

A. Bulb of Autumn Crocus

B. Corm of Autumn Crocus

C. Rhizome of Autumn Crocus

D. Leaves of Autumn Crocus.

**Answer: B**



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**94.** Asparagus is a member of

A. Poaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: B**



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**95.** *Allium cepa* is a member of

A. Poaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Liliaceae.

**Answer: D**



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96. Night Jasmine, the shrub that emits fragrance during night, is

A. *Cestrum nocturnum*

B. *Solanum surattense*

C. *Brunfelsia hopeana*

D. *Datura stramonium*.

**Answer: A**



97. Meadow Saffron is

- A. *Gloriosa superba*
- B. *Smilax zeylanica*
- C. *Colchicum luteum*
- D. *Urginea maritima*.

**Answer: C**



98. Part of *Agave sisalana* which yield fibre is

A. Leaves

B. Roots

C. Scapes

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



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**99.** Part of Aloe which is medicinally important is

A. Stem

B. Root

C. Flower

D. Leaves.

**Answer: D**



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**100.** The family which yield cereals is

A. Poaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: A**



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**101.** Poaceae was formerly called



A. Compositae

B. Cruciferae

C. Papilionaceae

D. Gramineae.

**Answer: D**



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**102. Bamboos belong to family**

A. Liliaceae

B. Poaceae

C. Palmaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: B**



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**103.** Leaf base is sheathing in

A. Wheat

B. Maize

C. Grass

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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**104.** Ligule occurs on the leaf of

A. Barley

B. Oat

C. Rice

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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**105.** Inflorescence of family Poaceae is

A. Catkin

B. Spikelet

C. Spike

D. Raceme.

**Answer: B**



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**106.** A graminaceous spikelet is surrounded by

- A. Two scales called glumes
- B. Two scales called lemma and pale
- C. Two scales called lodicules
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**107.** An awn or arista when present occurs over

A. Pale

B. Lemma

C. Glume

D. Lodicule.

**Answer: B**



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**108.** Lemma is

A. Superior palea

B. Inner palea

C. Both A and B

D. Inferior or outer palea.

**Answer: D**



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**109.** Lemma represents

- A. Bracteole
- B. Two fused bracteoles
- C. Bract
- D. Perianth.

**Answer: C**



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**110.** Versatile anthers occur in

A. Helianthus

B. Asparagus

C. Triticum

D. Pisum.

**Answer: C**



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**111.** Gynoecium of Poaceae is

A. Bicarpellary syncarpous

B. Tricarpellary syncarpous

C. Monocarpellary

D. Tricarpellary apocarpous

**Answer: A**



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**112.** Peculiarity of pistil of Poaceae is

- A. Two stigmas borne directly over ovary
- B. Three stigmas borne over ovary directly
- C. One stigma borne directly over ovary
- D. Three style borne over ovary.

**Answer: A**



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**113.** Fruit is caryopsis in

A. Asteraceae

B. Poaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Liliaceae.

**Answer: B**



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**114.** Stem is culm in

A. Bamboo

B. Grass

C. Both A and B

D. Sunflower.

**Answer: C**



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**115.** In grasses the arrangement of leaves is

A. Spiral and pentastichous

B. Alternate and distichous

C. Opposite and decussate

D. Opposite and superposed.

**Answer: B**



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**116.** Lodicules are

A. Bracts

B. Bracteoles

C. Perianth

D. Petals.

**Answer: C**



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**117.** Peral Millet is

A. *Pennisetum typhoides*

B. *Sorghum vulgare*

C. *Eleusine coracana*

D. *Avena sativa*.

**Answer: A**



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**118.** A perfume yielding member of family

Poaceae is

A. *Saccharum officinarum*

B. *Stipa hyalina*

C. *Setaria italica*

D. *Cymbopogon citratus*.

**Answer: D**



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**119.** Lances are build of

- A. Bambusa tulda
- B. Vetiveria zizanioides
- C. Dendrocalamus strictus
- D. Arundinaria falcata.

**Answer: C**



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**120.** Sugarcane is

A. *Saccharum arundinaceum*

B. *Saccharum officinarum*

C. *Saccharum spontaneum*

D. *Saccharum procerum*.

**Answer: B**



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**121.** The two lodicules of Poaceae are usually present

A. Anteriorly

B. Anterolaterally

C. Posteriorly

D. Posterolaterally.

**Answer: B**



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**122.** Inflorescence of female flowers of Zea mays is

- A. Spike of spikelets
- B. Panicle of spikelets
- C. Spadix of spikelets
- D. Catkin.

**Answer: C**



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**123.** Fishing rods are prepared from stems of

- A. *Bambusa arundinacea*

B. *Cymbopogon nardus*

C. *Arundinaria falcata*

D. *Bambusa vulgaris*.

**Answer: C**



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**124.** Palmarosa is

A. *Cymbopogon martini*

B. *Cymbopogon nardus*

C. *Vetiveria zizanioides*

D. *Setaria italica*.

**Answer: A**



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**125.** Botanical names of Jowar and Rice are respectively

A. *Oryza sativa* and *Pennisetum typhoides*

B. *Sorghum vulgare* and *Oryza sativa*

C. *Triticum aestivum* and *Pennisetum tyuphoides*

D. *Oryza sativa* and *Sorghum vulgare*.

**Answer: B**



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**Rq**

1. Mustard oil or Colza is got from



A. Brassica oleracea

B. Brassica nigra

C. Brassica juncea

D. Brassica rapa

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

2. The floral formula for Brassicaceae family is

A.  $(A) \oplus \checkmark K_{2+2} C_{\times 4} A_{2+4} G_{(2)}$

B.  $(B) \times \checkmark K_5 C_5 A_{5+5} G_1$

C.  $(C) \oplus \checkmark P_{3+3} A_{3+3} G_{(3)}$

D.  $(D) \oplus \checkmark K_5 C_{(5)} A_5 G_{(2)}$

**Answer: A**



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**3. Scientific name of Sunflower is**

A. *Brassica campesteris*

B. *Pisum sativum*

C. *Helianthus annuus*

D. *Gossypium herbaceum*.

**Answer: C**



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4. A weed belonging to family Asteraceae which has spread in all parts of India is

A. *Nicotiana*

B. *Oryza*

C. Parthenium

D. Hordeum.

**Answer: C**



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5. Epipetalous and syngenesious stamens occur in

A. Solanaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**6. Pulses are obtained from**

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

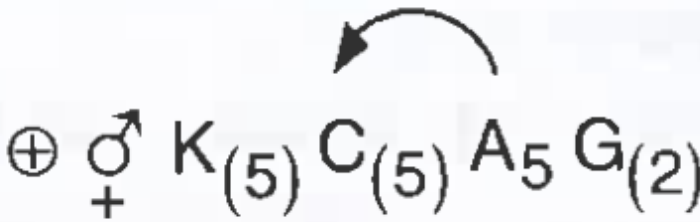
C. Poaceae

D. Solanaceae.

Answer: A



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7. is the

floral formula of

A. Asterceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Solanaceae.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

8. which of the following floral formulae corresponds to Family Liliaceae ?

A.  $(A) \oplus \checkmark P_{3+3} A_0 G_{(3)}$

B.  $(B) \oplus \checkmark P_{3+3} A_{3+3} G_{(3)}$

C.  $(C) \oplus \checkmark P_{2+2} A_6 G_{(3)}$

D.  $(D) \oplus \checkmark P_3 A_{3+3} G_{(3)}$

**Answer: B**



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**9. Floral formula of tomato/tobacco is**

A.  $(A) \oplus \checkmark K_{4-5} A_{10} G_{(2)}$

B.  $(B) \oplus \checkmark K_{2+2} C_4 A_{2+4} G_{\underline{1}}$

C.  $(C) \oplus \checkmark P_2 A_3 G_{\underline{1}}$



D.  $(D) \oplus \overline{K_{(5)} C_{(5)} A_5} G_{(2)}$ .

**Answer: D**



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**10. Botanical name of cauliflower is**

A. *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata*

B. *Brassica campestris*

C. *Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*

D. *Brassica oleracea* var. *gemmifera*

**Answer: C**



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**11. Plants are always herbs in**

A. Fabaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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12. A family delimited by typw of inflorescene is

A. Fabaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Brassicaceae.

**Answer: C**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. A family delimited by typw of inflorescene is

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Liliaceae.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

14. Epipetalous stamens with free filaments and fused anthers occur in

A. Asteraceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Poaceae.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

15. Axile placentation occurs in

A. Asteraceae and Fabaceae

B. Brassicaceae and Solanaceae

C. Solanaceae and Liliaceae

D. Brassicaceae and Solanaceae

**Answer: C**



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**16.** A diagnostic trait for identification of fabaceous flower is

A. Tetradynamous androecium

B. Inferior ovary

C. Cruciform corolla

D. Vexillary aestivation.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

17. Indian Mustard or Rai is

- A. *Brassica juncea*
- B. *Brassica nigra*
- C. *Brassica rapa*
- D. *Brassica campestris*

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

18. What is wrong about Solanaceae



- A. Swollen axile placentation
- B. Bicarpellary superior ovary
- C. Monocarpellary superior ovary
- D. Epipetalous stamens

**Answer: C**



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**19.** Four long and two short stamens are characteristic of family

A. Solanaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Brassicaceae

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

20.  $\oplus \quad \underset{\text{♀}}{\text{♀}} \quad \overbrace{\text{P}_{3+3} \text{A}_{3+3}} \quad \text{G}_{(3)}$  is

floral formula is

A. Liliaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Poaceae.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

21.  $\oplus \overset{\text{♂}}{+} K_{2+2} C \times_4 A_{2+4} \underline{G_{(2)}}$  is

floral formula of

A. *Allium cepa*

B. *Solanum nigrum*

C. *Helianthus annuus*

D. *Brassica nigra*

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**22. Placentation in Brassicaceae (mustard) family is**

A. Axile

B. Basal

C. Marginal

D. Parietal

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**23. Siliqua develops from**

A. Bicarpellary inferior ovary

B. Bicarpellary superior ovary

C. Monocarpellary superior ovary

D. Tricarpellary syncarpous

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**24. Botanical name of Radish is**

A. *Brassica nigra*

B. *Brassica oleracea*

C. Raphanus sativus

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**25. Millets belong to**

A. Fabaceae

B. Poaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Asteraceae

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**26. Myrosin occurs in the family**

A. Asteraceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Poaceae

D. Brassicaceae



**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**27.** Carpels undergo torsion and are placed obliquely in

A. Brassicaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Liliaceae.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** Commissural stigma (along carpellary cohesion plane) occurs in family

A. Solanaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Cruciferae

D. Fabaceae.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** A monocot showing reticulate venation is

- A. Bombusa
- B. Smilax
- C. Callophyllum
- D. Ginkgo

**Answer: B**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**30.** Parietal placentation occurs in family

A. Brassicaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Liliaceae.

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**31.** Fruit dispersal in Asteraceae is usually by

A. Mechanical means

B. Wind

C. Water

D. Animals

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**32.** Family fabaceae is included under series

A. Inferae

B. Thalamiflorae

C. Calyciflorae

D. Disciflorae

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

33. The plants belonging to the family Solanaceae is represented by the floral formula

A.  $\overset{(-)}{K} \overset{(+)}{C} \overset{(+)}{A} \overset{(+)}{G}$

B.  $\overset{(-)}{K} \overset{(+)}{C} \overset{(+)}{A} \overset{(+)}{G}$

C.  $\overset{(-)}{K} \overset{(+)}{C} \overset{(+)}{A} \overset{(+)}{G}$

D. None of the above.

**Answer: A**



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**34.** Familiar examples of family Liliaceae are

A. *Allium cepa*, *Aloe vera* and *Tamarindus*

*indica*

B. *Saraca indica*, *Allium cepa* and *Aloe vera*

C. *Allium sativum*, *Allium cepa* and *Aloe*

*vera*

D. *Tamarindus indica*, *Allium cepa* and

*Allium sativum*.

**Answer: C**

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**35.** *Oryza sativa* belongs to family

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Poaceae.

**Answer: D**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**36.** Russian Millet, Digitaria, is grown in

A. Bihar

B. Karnataka

C. Rajasthan

D. Meghalaya.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

37. Which one is odd

A. *Allium cepa*

B. *Helianthus annuus*

C. *Brassica juncea*

D. *Arachis hypogea*

**Answer: A**



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38. Plant yielding medicine for checking eye is

A. *Withania coagulens*

B. *Atropa belladonna*

C. *Hyoscyamus niger*

D. *Solanum surattense*.

**Answer: B**



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**39.** Which one of the following is Millet

A. Triticum

B. Sorghum

C. Oryza

D. Phascolus

**Answer: B**



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40. Red Pepper is

A. *Capsicum annum*

B. *Solanum nigrum*

C. *Lycopersicum esculentum*

D. *Physalia peruviana*.

**Answer: A**



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41. *Cicer arietinum* is

A. Bengal Gram

B. Black Gram

C. Green Gram

D. Dew Gram

**Answer: A**



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42. Which one yields oil from seeds and orange dye from petals

A. *Helianthus annuus*

B. *Calendula officinalis*

C. *Carthamus tinctorius*

D. *Tagetes erecta*.

**Answer: C**



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43. Oil yielding legume is

A. Carthamus

B. Glycine max

C. Ricinus

D. Vigna sinensis.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

44. An oil seed crop is

A. Paddy

B. Sunflower

C. Chrysanthemum

D. Gram.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**45. Which one is oil yielding plant**

A. Helianthus annuus

B. *Cajanus cajan*

C. *Pennisetum typhoides*

D. *Chrysanthemum cinerarifolium*.

**Answer: A**



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**46.** *Lycopersicum esculentum* belongs to family

A. *Barassicaceae*

B. Solanaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Poaceae.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**47.** Red dye for dyeing silk to got from petals  
of

A. *Tagetes erecta*

B. *Zinnia elegans*

C. *Carthamus tinctorius*

D. *Eclipta prostrata*.

**Answer: C**



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**48.** Scientific name of Ragi is

A. *Avena sativa*

B. *Sorghum vulgare*

C. Eleusine coracana

D. Pennisetum typhoides.

**Answer: C**



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**49.** Balladona is obtained from

A. Atropa

B. Hyosyamus

C. Calendula

D. Aconitum

**Answer: A**



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**50.** Name the plant from seeds of which oil is obtained

A. *Cicer arietinum*

B. *Saccharum officinarum*

C. *Saccharum munja*

D. *Arachis hypogea*

**Answer: D**



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**51.** Replum is characteristic of ovary of

A. Brassicaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Solanaceae.



**Answer: A**



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**52. Gram belongs to family**

A. Papilionaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Solanaceae.

**Answer: A**



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53. Largest family of flowering plants is

Or

Compositae is also known as

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Poaceae.

**Answer: B**



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54. Four sepals arranged in two whorls is characteristic of family.

A. Solanaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Liliaceae.

**Answer: C**



55. Name the family having (9) + 1 arrangement of stamens

A. Solanaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Fabaceae.

**Answer: D**



56. The number of ovules present in ovary of asteraceae is

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. Many.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

57. Largest family of flowering plants is

Or

Compositae is also known as

A. Fabaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Poaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: D**



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58. Diadelphous condition occurs in

A. Solanaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Liliaceae.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

59. Chief feature of family

Brassicaceae/Cruciferae is presence of

A. Latex

B. Pectin

C. Alkaloids

D. Myrosin enzyme.

**Answer: D**



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**60.** Oblique ovary is found in

(a) Liliaceae

(b) Solanaceae

(c) Asteraceae

(d) Poaceae

A. Liliaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Poaceae.

**Answer: B**





**61.** Flower of Fabaceae is

- (a) Complete, zygomorphic, pentamerous
- (b) Complete, actinomorphic, trimerous
- (c) Incomplete, zygomorphic, trimerous
- (d) Incomplete, actinomorphic, pentamerous.

A. Complete, zygomorphic, pentamerous

B. Complete, actinomorphic, trimerous

C. Incomplete, zygomorphic, trimerous

D. Incomplete, actinomorphic, pentamerous.

**Answer: A**



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**62. Ovary having basal placentation is**

A. Monocarpellary bilocular

B. Bicarpellary, syncarpous and unilocular

C. Multicarpellary, syncarpous and unilocular

D. Syncarpous with two or more carpels.

**Answer: B**



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**63.** Most important character of *Brassica campestris* is

A. False septum

B. Parietal placentation

C. Ebracteate

D. Imbricate aestivation.

**Answer: B**



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**64.** Swollen placentae, oblique septum and conniving anthers are characteristics of family

A. Brassicaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Solanaceae.

**Answer: D**



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**65.** In fabaceae, one of the following immediately encloses the essential organs

A. Anterior petals

B. Posterior petal

C. Lateral petals

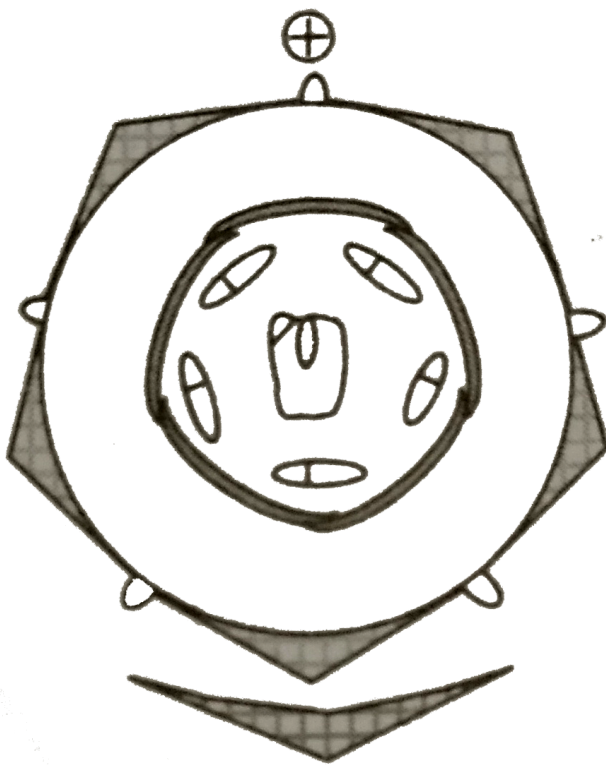
D. Sepals

**Answer: A**



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**66.** Choose the correct description depicted by floral diagram



A. United valvate sepals, free twisted petals, free stamens, unilocular ovary with marginal placenta



B. United valvate sepals, free imbricate petals, free stamens, unilocular ovary with axile placenta

C. United valvate sepals, free imbricate petals, epipetalous stamens, unilocular ovary with marginal placenta

D. United valvate sepals, free imbricate petals, free stamens, unilocular ovary with marginal placentation.

**Answer: D**



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67. Which of the following is an oil seed plant ?

A. Marigold

B. Sunflower

C. Rose

D. Hibiscus

**Answer: B**



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**68.** Which one of the following plants are used as green manure in crop fields and in sandy soils

A. *Crotalaria juncea* and *Alhagi camelorum*

B. *Calotropis procera* and *Phyllanthus nirure*

C. *Saccharum munja* and *Lantana camara*

D. *Dichanthium annulatum* and *Azolla nilotica*.

**Answer: A**



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**69.** Which of the following is correct with reference to flowers of family solanaceae

A. Pentmerous, actinomorphic, unisexual,  
hypohynous

B. Pentamerous, zygomorphic, bisexual,  
epigynous

C. Pentamerous, bisexual, actinomorphic,  
hypogynous

D. Trimerous, actinomorphic, bisexual,  
hypohynous.

**Answer: C**



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**70.** Bract of Jowar flower is called

A. Palea

B. Lemma

C. Lodicule

D. Spikelet.

**Answer: B**



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**71. Flowers are exclusively bisexual in**

A. Cucurbits

B. Euphorbias

C. Malvaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: C**



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**72.** The unit of inflorescence in grasses /  
graminea (poaceae) is

A. Spikelet

B. Spadix

C. Cyathium

D. Corymb.

**Answer: C**



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**73.** the inflorescence in family compositae is

A. Capitulum

B. Hypanthodium

C. Umbel



D. Corymb.

**Answer: A**



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**74. Most diversified monocot family is**

A. Liliaceae

B. Poaceae

C. Orchidaceae

D. Palmaceae.

**Answer: C**



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**75. Green Gram is**

- A. *Vigna radiata*
- B. *Vigna mungo*
- C. *Phaseolus vulgaris*
- D. *Phaseolus coccineus*.

**Answer: A**



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**76.** Oil found in Groundnut accumulates in

- A. Embryo
- B. Cotyledons
- C. Endosperm
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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77. Trimerous flower, superior ovary and axile placentation is a characteristic of

A. Liliaceae

B. Cucurbitaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: A**



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78. Which of the following member of family Solanaceae is rich in source of vitamin C

A. Guava

B. Gooseberry

C. Strawberry

D. Tomato.

**Answer: D**



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**79.** The family containing mustard, and its main characters are

A. Brassicaceae - Pentamerous flowers, many stamens, pentacarpellary gynoecium, capsule fruit

B. Solanaceae - Pentamerous flowers, five stamens, bicarpellary gynoecium, berry fruit

C. Brassicaceae - Tetramerous flowers, six stamens, bicarpellary gynoecium, siliqua

fruit

D. Poaceae - Trimerous flowers, three stamens, monocarpellary gynoecium, caryopsis fruit.

**Answer: C**



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**80.** Three crops that contribute maximum to global food grain production are

A. Wheat, Rice and Maize

B. Wheat, Rice and Barley

C. Wheat, Maize and Sorghum

D. Rise, Maiza and Sorghum.

**Answer: A**



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**81.** Which of the following are not characteristic features of fabaceae ?

(a) Top root system , compound leaves and



raceme inflorescence

(b) Flowers actinomorphic , twisted aestivation  
and gamopetalous

(c) Stamens ten, introrse , basifixed and  
ditheous

(d) Monocarpellary , ovary superior and bent  
stigma

A. Taproot system, compound leaves,  
raceme inflorescence

B. Flowers actinomorphic, aestivation  
twisted and gamopetalous

C. Stamens 10, introrse, basifixed, bithecous

D. Monocarpellary, ovary superior and bent

stigma

**Answer: B**



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**82.** Match the columns and find out correct

combinatio

**Column I****Column II**

<i>a Hibiscus</i>	<i>p Poaceae</i>
<i>rosa-sinensis</i>	
<i>b Oryza sativa</i>	<i>q Malvaceae</i>
<i>c Tridax</i>	<i>r Fabaceae</i>
<i>procumbans</i>	
<i>d Crotalaria juncea</i>	<i>s Liliaceae</i>
<i>e Gloriosa superba</i>	<i>t Asteraceae</i>

- (A) (a)—(q), (b)—(t), (c)—(p), (d)—(s), (e)—(r)  
(B) (a)—(t), (b)—(p), (c)—(s), (d)—(q), (e)—(r)  
(C) (a)—(r), (b)—(s), (c)—(p), (d)—(t), (e)—(q)

A. (a)-(q), (b)-(t), (c)-(p), (d)-(s), (e)-(r)

B. (a)-(t), (b)-(p), (c)-(s), (d)-(q), (e)-(r)

C. (a)-(r), (b)-(s), (c)-(p), (d)-(t), (e)-(q)

D. (a)-(q), (b)-(p), (c)-(t), (d)-(r), (e)-(s)

**Answer: D**



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**83.** Which is absent in Asteraceae?

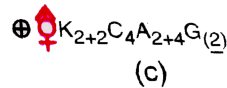
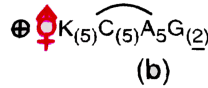
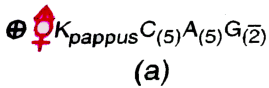
- A. Cypsela fruit
- B. Capitulum inflorescence
- C. Hypogynous flowers
- D. Syngenesious anthers

**Answer: C**



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84. Three floral diagrams with accompanying floral formulae are given here. What is their correct combination?



- A. a-Liliaceae, b-Asteraceae, c-Solanaceae
- B. a-Asteraceae, b-Solanaceae, c-Brassicaceae
- C. a-Asteraceae, b-Fabaceae, c-Poaceae
- D. a-Poaceae, b-Solanaceae, c-Asteraceae

**Answer: B**



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**85. Match the columns :**

**Column I**

- a* Solanaceae
- b* Malvaceae
- c* Fabaceae
- d* Asteraceae

**Column II**

- (i) *Launaea*
- (ii) *Pongamia*
- (iii) *Petunia*
- (iv) *Withania*
- (v) *Thespepsia*

- (A) (*a*)—(*iii*) (*b*)—(*iv*), (*c*)—(*i*), (*d*)—(*ii*)
- (B) (*a*)—(*ii*) (*b*)—(*v*), (*c*)—(*i*), (*d*)—(*iv*)
- (C) (*a*)—(*iv*) (*b*)—(*v*), (*c*)—(*ii*), (*d*)—(*i*)
- (D) (*a*)—(*v*) (*b*)—(*ii*), (*c*)—(*iii*), (*d*)—(*iv*).

**A. (a)-(iii) (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)**

**B. (a)-(ii) (b)-(v), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)**

C. (a)-(iv) (b)-(v), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

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

**Answer: C**



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**86.** In solanaceae the fruit is

A. Drupe

B. Berry or Capsule

C. Siliqua

D. Pod or achene.

**Answer: B**



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**87.** Perianth occurs in family

A. Solanaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Liliaceae.



**Answer: D**



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**88.** Plant used both as packing material as well excellent fodder is

A. Medicago

B. Crotalaria

C. Pongamia

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



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**89.** What type of placentation is seen in Sweet Pea ?

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

**Answer: A**



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**90.** Pantamerous, actinomorphic flowers and bicarpellar ovary with oblique septa and fruit a capsule or berry are characteristic features of

A. Liliaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Solanaceae.

**Answer: D**



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**91. Aloe used in Medicine belongs to family**

A. Solanaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Asteraceae

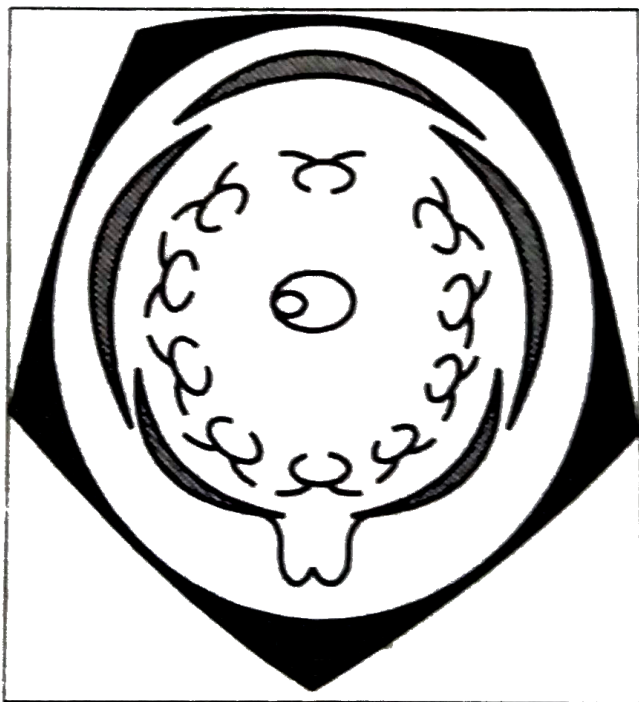
D. Malvaceae.

**Answer: B**



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92. Which of the following is the correct floral formula for the floral diagram given below ?



A.  $(A) + \checkmark K_5 C_5 A_{10} G_1$

B.  $(B) + \checkmark K_{(5)} C_5 A_{10} G_1$

C.  $(C) + \checkmark K_{(5)} C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} G_1$

D.  $(D) + \checkmark K_5 C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} G_1$

**Answer: C**



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**93. Soyabean belongs to**

A. Fabaceae

B. Poaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**94.** Name the most advanced family of monocots

A. Arecaceae

B. Orchidaceae

C. Poaceae

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**95.** Leguminous plant used for prevention of Parkinson's syndrome is

A. Acacia catechu



B. *Acacia arabica*

C. *Abrus precatorius*

D. *Arabidopsis*

**Answer: C**



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**96.** Monocarpellary ovary, diadelphous androecium and marginal placentation is found in

A. Brassicaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Papilionaceae/Fabaceae.

**Answer: D**



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**97.** An awn or arista when present occurs over

A. Palaea

B. Lemma

C. Glume

D. Lodicule.

**Answer: B**



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**98.** In grasses the ligule occurs

A. Sheathing leaf base

B. Leaf blade

C. Petiole

D. Between sheathing leaf base and blade.

**Answer: D**



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**99.** Trecarpellary, syncarpous superior ovary occurs in

A. Allium

B. Dolichos

C. Oenothera

D. Solanum.

**Answer: A**



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**100.** The floral formula of the given floral diagram is



A.  $(A) Br \checkmark K_{\text{pappus}} C_5 A_0 G_{\bar{2}}$

B.  $(B) Br \checkmark K_{(5)} C_{(5)} \widehat{A_{(5)}} G_1$

C.  $(C) Br \checkmark K_{\text{pappus}} \widehat{C_{(5)} A_{(5)}} G_{(\bar{2})}$

D.  $(D) Br \checkmark K_{\text{pappus}} \widehat{C_5 A_5} G_{(2)}$

**Answer: C**



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**101.** Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of Fabaceae ?

A. Corolla 5, polypetalous, anterior large

and outermost

B. Descending imbricate, 10 stamens,

diadelphous, ovary superior

C. Sepals 5, gamosopalous, imbricate

aestivation, placentation marginal

D. Monocarpellary, ovary superior, style

long, slightly bent at the apex

**Answer: A**



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**102. Select the wrong statement**

A. Persistent calyx in Solanaceae



B. Flowers are hypogynous in Asteraceae

C. Santonin is obtained from Artemesia

D. In Poaceae, perianth is represented by  
ridicules

**Answer: B**



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**103.** Most of economically important fibre yielding plants belong to family

A. Cruciferae

B. Poaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Malvaceae.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**104.** Which of the following represents the floral characters of Liliaceae

- A. Six tepals, zygomorphic, six stamens,  
bilocular ovary, axile placentation
- B. Tetramerous, actinomorphic,  
polyphyllous, unilocular ovary, axile  
placentation
- C. Trimerous, actinomorphic, polyandrous,  
superior ovary, axile placentation
- D. Bisexual, zygomorphic, gamophyllous,  
inferior ovary, marginal placentation

**Answer: C**



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**105.** Which of the following is/are not characteristic features of Asteraceae

(A) Cypsela type of fruit

(B) Syngenesious stamens

(C) Ovary bicarpellary and superior

(D) Placentation marginal

(E) Head type of inflorescence

A. a, b only

B. c and e only

C. e only

D. c and d only

**Answer: D**



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## 106. Match the columns

### Column I

- a Artemisia species*
- b Solidago species*
- c Eclipta alba*
- d Chrysanthemum roseus*

### Column II

- 1. Insecticide
- 2. Santonin
- 3. Dropsy
- 4. Tonic in spleen enlargement

- (A) (a) — 2, (b) — 3, (c) — 4, (d) — 1
- (B) (a) — 1, (b) — 2, (c) — 3, (d) — 4
- (C) (a) — 3, (b) — 4, (c) — 2, (d) — 1
- (D) (a) — 4, (b) — 3, (c) — 2, (d) — 1
- (E) (a) — 3, (b) — 1, (c) — 4, (d) — 2.

A. (a)-2, (b)-3, (c)-4, (d)-1

B. (a)-1, (b)-2, (c)-3, (d)-4

C. (a)-3, (b)-4, (c)-2, (d)-1

D. (a)-4, (b)-3, (c)-2, (d)-1

**Answer: A**



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**107.** In floral formula (K) denotes

- A. Polysepalous
- B. Gamosepalous
- C. Polypetalous
- D. Gamopetalous.

**Answer: B**



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**108.** Sorghum and Cotton are respectively useful for

(a) Blood purification and organic fertilizer

(b) Animal food and paper industry

(c) B vitamin and cosmetics

(d) Explosives and organic fertilizer.

A. a,b

B. c,d

C. b,c



D. b,d.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

### 109. Match the columns

***Column I***

- a* *Arachis*
- b* *Cichorium*
- c* *Lilium*
- d* *Physalis*

***Column II***

- 1. Swollen placenta
- 2. Epicalyx
- 3. Fasciculate tuberous root
- 4. Geocarpy
- 5. Bulbils

- (A) *a* - 4, *b* - 3, *c* - 2, *d* - 5
- (B) *a* - 4, *b* - 1, *c* - 2, *d* - 3
- (C) *a* - 5, *b* - 4, *c* - 3, *d* - 1
- (D) *a* - 4, *b* - 3, *c* - 5, *d* - 1

A. a-4, b-3, c-2, d-5

B. a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3

C. a-5, b-4, c-3, d-1

D. a-4, b-3, c-5, d-1

**Answer: D**



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**110. Which is the major crop in asia ?**

A. Jowar

B. Millet

C. Rice

D. Sugarcane.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**111.** Bicarpellary, syncarpous, ovary with axile placentation is seen in

A. Solanaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Caesalpiniaceae

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**112.** Sunflower belongs to family

A. Liliaceae

B. Cruciferae

C. Fabaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: D**



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**113.** Brinjal, potato, tomato, onion, ginger belongs to

A. A single family

B. Four genera

C. Five genera

D. Same genus.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**114.** A member of liliaceae is

A. Lupin

B. Petunia

C. Tulip

D. Soyabean.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**115.** The characteristics of poaceae are

A. Pedicellate, bracteate, bisexual,  
tetramerous, actinomorphic, complete  
and superior ovary

B. Pedicellate, bracteate, bisexual,  
pentamerous, zygomorphic, complete  
and superior ovary

C. Sessile, bracteate, bracteolate,  
incomplete uni-or bisexual, perianth  
modified into lodicules, stamens three,  
syncarpous, superior ovary and feathery  
stigma

D. Bracteate, bracteolate, bisexual,  
pentamerous, actinomorphic, complete



and superior ovary

**Answer: C**



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**116.** Select the characters which are not applicable to the family solanaceae

- (i) Epipetalous and syngenesious anthers
- (ii) Bicarpellary and syncarpous ovary
- (iii) Oblique ovary with axile placentation

(iv) Stamens six, arranged in two whorls

(V) Bicarpellary, syncarpous and inferior ovary

A. b and c only

B. a,d,e only

C. a and c only

D. b, d, e only

**Answer: B**



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117. The botanical name of Sunn hemp is

A. *Crotalaria juncea*

B. *Erythrina indica*

C. *Arachis hypogea*

D. *Glycine max*

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

## 118. Match the column

I		II	
1.	<i>Artemesia</i>	a	Fibre
2.	<i>Astragalus</i>	b	Insecticide
3.	<i>Phormium</i>	c	Rat poison
4.	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	d	Medicine
5.	<i>Withania</i>	e	Vermifuge
		f	Gum

- (A) 1—d, 2—c, 3—f, 4—b, 5—e  
(B) 1—b, 2—e, 3—d, 4—c, 5—a  
(C) 1—c, 2—e, 3—a, 4—f, 5—d  
(D) 1—e, 2—f, 3—a, 4—b, 5—d  
(E) 1—f, 2—e, 3—a, 4—b, 5—d.

A. 1-d, 2-c, 3-f, 4-b, 5-e

B. 1-b, 2-e, 3-d, 4-c, 5-a

C. 1-c, 2-e, 3-1, 4-f, 50d

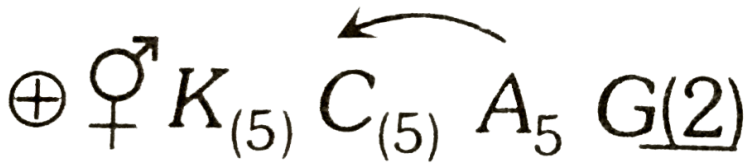
D. 1-e, 2-f, 3-a, 4-b, 5-d

**Answer: D**



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**119.** The following floral formula



is that

of

A. Soyabean

B. Tobacco

C. Tulip

D. Sunn Hemp.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

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

A. *Coronariae*

B. Thalamiflorae

C. Bicarpellatae

D. Calyciflorae.

**Answer: B**



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**121.** Zygomorphic condition is represented as

A.  $\oplus$

B.  $\dagger$

C. P

D. G.

**Answer: B**



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**122.** Lady finger belongs to family

A. Malvaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Brassicaceae



D. Cucurbitaceae.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**123.** Cotton fibre is obtained from

A. Seed coat

B. Stem

C. Leaves

D. Root.

**Answer: A**



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**124.** Colchicine is obtained from *Colchicum autumnale*. It belongs to family.

A. Liliaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Leguminaceae

D. Poaceae.

**Answer: A**



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**125.** Petunia, Datura and Nicotiana belong to family

A. Leguminaceae

B. Poaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Liliaceae.

**Answer: C**



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**126.** Which of the following is not correctly paired

- A. Fabaceae-Legume family
- B. Liliaceae-Sunflower family
- C. Solanaceae-Potato family
- D. Brassicaceae-Mutard family.

**Answer: B**



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**127.** Select the correct match from the following with respect to the family

A. Malvaceae-Legume family

B. Liliaceae-Sunflower family

C. Caesalpiniaceae-Tulip

D. Solanaceae-Potato family.

**Answer: D**



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**128.** Which family is characteristic representative of monocotyledonous plants ?

A. Liliaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Brassicaceae.

**Answer: A**



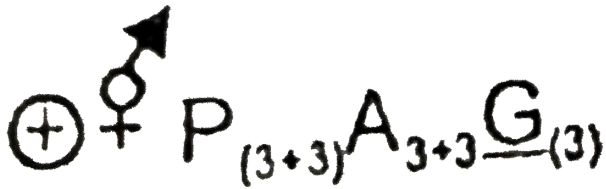
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**129.** Consider the following four statements A,B,C and and select the right option for two correct

Statements

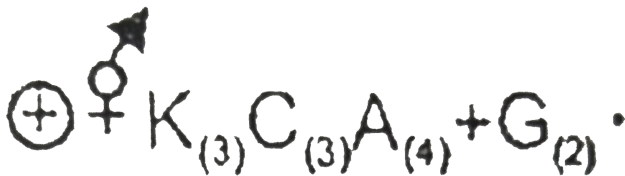
(A) In vexillary aestivation, the large posterior petal is called-standard, two lateral ones are wings and two small anterior petals are termed keel

B. The floral formula for Liliaceae is



C. In pea flower the stamens are monadelphous

(D) The floral formula for Solanaceae is



The correct statements are

A. a and c

B. a and b



C. b and c

D. c and d.

**Answer: B**



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**130.** Members of plants which provide pulses belong to family

A. Asteraceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Poaceae

D. Solanaceae.

**Answer: B**



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**131.** A crop yielding unsaturated oil is

A. *Solanum tuberosum*

B. *Lycopersicon esulentum*

C. *Helianthus tuberosus*

D. *Helianthus annuus*.

**Answer: D**



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**132.** From the options given below, find out the correct floral formula for a flower having the following characters namely actinomorphic, bisexual, five united sepals, five united petals, stamens five and epipetalous, bicarpellary syncarpous with superior ovary

A. (A)  $\oplus \hat{\oplus} K_{(5)} C_{(5)} \Lambda_5 G_{(2)}$

B. (B)  $\oplus \hat{\oplus} K_{(5)} \widehat{C_{(5)}} \Lambda_5 G_{(2)}$

C. (C)  $\oplus \hat{\oplus} K_{(5)} C_{(5)} \Lambda_5 G_{(2)}$

D. (D)  $\oplus \hat{\oplus} K_{(5)} \widehat{C_{(5)}} \Lambda_5 G_{(2)}$

**Answer: B**



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**133.** Select the correct match

A. *Colchicum autumnale*-Solanaceae

B. Gloriosa-Fabaceae

C. Petunia-Solanaceae

D. Trifolium-Liliaceae

**Answer: C**



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**134.** Zygomorphic flower with vexillary aestivation, diadelphous androecium and marginal placentation occurs in

A. Pisum

B. Aloe

C. Brinjal

D. Bellandona

**Answer: A**



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**135.** Which one has the largest number of genera and species of plants ?

A. Malvaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Asteraceae.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**136.** Vexillary aestivation is characteristic of the family

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Brassicaceae.

**Answer: A**



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**137. Vexillum is found in**

A. Rosaceae



B. Papilionaceae

C. Cruciferae

D. Solanaceae.

**Answer: B**



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**138.** The distinct feature of fabaceae are

A. Zygomorphic , diadelphous and monocarpellary

B. Actinomorphic, monadelphous and monocarpellary

C. Zygomorphic, monadelphous and pentacarpellary

D. Zygomorphic, polyadelphous and tricarpellary

**Answer: A**



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**139.** Choose the correct combinations

- (a) Brassicaceae    i    $A_{3+3}$   
(b) Fabaceae        ii    $A_5$   
(c) Solanaceae      ii    $A_{(9)+1}$   
(d) Liliaceae        iv    $A_{2+4}$

A. a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

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

C. a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

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

**Answer: C**



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140. Which of the following descriptions of the flower matches the floral diagram



A. Heterochlamydeous, gamopetalous and bisexual

B. Homochlamydeous,           gamopetalous,  
tetramerous and unisexual

C. Homochlamydeous,           gamopetalous,  
tetramerous and bisexual.

D. Homochlamydeous,           gamopetalous,  
tetramerous and bisexual.

**Answer: A**



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141. Which of the correct arrangement of corolla in family papilionaceae

A.  $C_{1+(2)+2}$

B.  $C_{1+2+(2)}$

C.  $C_{1+2+2}$

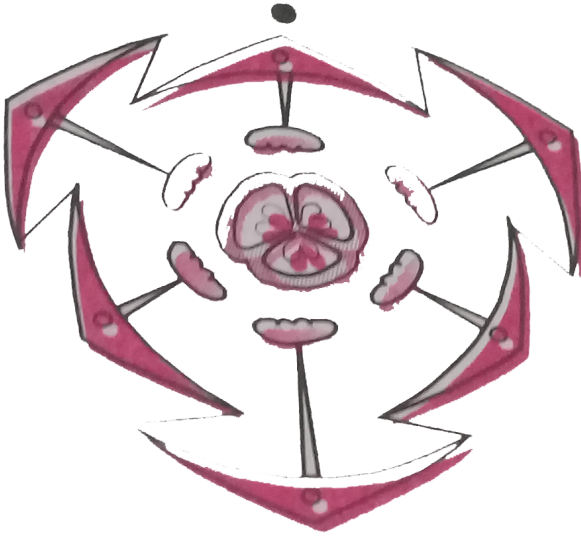
D. ~~(D)  $C_5 A_5$ .~~

**Answer: B**



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142. Plants with this floral diagram are



A. Dicots

B. Legumes

C. Medicinal and perennial

D. With pinnately compound leave.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**143.** Identify the correct combination of characters found in *Solanum*

A. Solitary axillary flower, berry fruit,

bicollateral vascular bundles in stem

B. Solitary terminal flower, porous

dehiscence of anther, adnation of petiole



with stem

C. Scorpioid cyme, porous dehiscence of anthers, calyx remains attached to fruit

D. Scorpioid cyme, longitudinal dehiscence of anther, adnation of peduncle with internode.

**Answer: C**



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**144.** Which of the following statements is not related to Dolichos

A. The fruit wall dehisces dorsiventrally

into two halves liberating the seeds

B. Stem is weak and climbs over the

support with the help of tendrils

C. Out of ten stamens in a flower, the

filaments of nine stamens are fused to

form one bundle and the tenth one remains free as a second bundle

D. Monocarpellary gynoecium, unilocular ovary, nonendospermic seeds, marginal placentation.

**Answer: B**



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**145.** Which of the following characters is not associated in a plant having a single cotyledon in a seed, tendrillar stipules and adventitious root system

- A. Besexual flowers with homochlamydeous perianth
- B. Reticulate venation in leaves
- C. Trimerous flowers with odd tepal of outer whorl is anterior in position
- D. Unisexual flowers in umbel inflorescence.

**Answer: A**



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**146.** What characters are associated with bean plant

I. Cup-shaped thalamus. II. papilionaceous corolla. III. Actinomorphic flowers. IV. Axile placentation.

A. II and IV

B. III and IV

C. I and II

D. I and III

**Answer: C**



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**147.** There are 25 flowers in an inflorescence of Allium. Each anther lobe of every stamen contains 60 pollen grains. What is the total number of pollen grains produced in its inflorescence

A. 4500

B. 9000

C. 18000

D. 1500

**Answer: C**



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**148.** Identify the correct pair of characters in physalis I. Petiole adnate to stem. II. Thalamus cup-shaped. III. Seeds non-endospermic. IV. Flowers hypogynous.

A. I and IV

B. II and IV

C. III and IV

D. II and III.

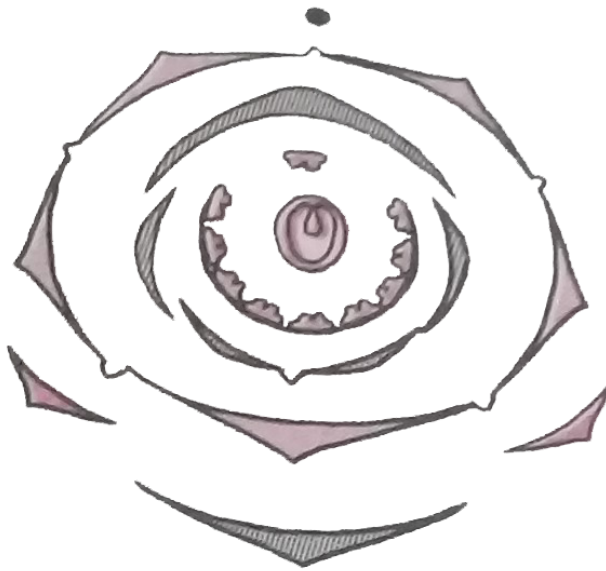
**Answer: B**



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**149.** Observe the floral diagram and choose and the correct floral formula





A.  $(A) \text{ Br} \oplus \checkmark \text{ Epik}_{3 \text{ or } (5)} \text{ C}_2 \text{ A}_{(5)} \text{ G}_{(1)}$

B.  $(B) \oplus \checkmark \text{ K}_{(5)} \text{ C}_5 \text{ A}_{(5)} \text{ G}_{(2)}$

C.  $(C) + \checkmark \text{ K}_{(5)} \text{ C}_{1+2+(2)} \text{ A}_{(9)+1} \text{ G}_1$

D.  $(D) \oplus \checkmark \text{ P}_{3+3 \text{ or } (3+3)} \text{ A}_{3+3} \text{ G}_{(2)}$

**Answer: C**



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150. What is correct explanation of

A. Zygomorphic, bisexual, sepals 5 and  
gamosepalous, petals five and  
papilionaceous, anthers the and  
monadelphous, ovary superior and  
monocarpellary

B. Zygomorphic, unisexual, sepals five and  
gemosepalous, petals five and

polypetalous, anthers nine united and  
one-free, ovary superior and mono-  
carpellary

C. Zygomorphic, bisexual, sepals five and  
gamosepalous, petals five and  
papilionaceous, anthers ten and  
diadelphous, ovary superior and  
monocarpellary

D. Zygomorphic, bisexual, sepals five and  
united, petals five and united, anthers

ten and diadelphous, ovary superior and monocarpellary

**Answer: C**



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**151.** Which is characteristic feature of androecium of *Pisum sativum*

A. Ten stamens, diadelphous and dithecous anthers

B. Five stamens, diadelphous and  
monothecous anthers

C. Five stamens, epipetalous and dithecous  
anthers

D. Six stamens, epipetalous and dithecous  
anthers

**Answer: A**



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**152.** Identify the characters of mustard, Chilli, Cauliflower respectively

A. Inferior ovary, zygomorphic flower, cormb

B. Whorled phyllotaxy, unilocular ovary, production of flowers at the same node of peduncle

C. Hypogynous flower, unilocular ovary, corymb

D. Axile placentation, tricarpellary  
gynoecium, sessile flowers.

**Answer: C**



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**153.** Identify the wrong pair of statements

- I. Number of stamens in 5 flowers of *Allium* is equal to those in 5 flowers of *Solanum*
- II. The microporangia of *Hibiscus* and *Asparagus* are having 80 pollen grains each.

Then the ratio of number of pollen grains produced from each stamen of these two plants is 1 : 1

III. The ratio of number of stamens in the flowers of *Pisum* and *Datura* is 2 : 1

IV. The number of carpels in a flower of *Smilax* is equal to carpels in cyathium inflorescence.

A. III, IV

B. I, IV

C. I, II

D. II, III



**Answer: C**



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**154.** Identify the set of characteristic related to plants belonging to family Fabaceae from the following

A. Actinomorphic flower, syncarpous ovary and marginal placentation

B. Persistent calyx, epipetalous stamens and leguminous fruit

C. Papilionaceous corolla, axile  
placentation and leguminous fruit

D. Vexillary aestivation of corolla,  
diadelphous stamens and  
monocarpellary unilocular ovary.

**Answer: D**



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**155.** Consider the following characters with respect to gynoecium of Fabaceae and choose the correct options

(a) Ovary monocarpellary

(b) Many styles

(c) Placenta swollen

(d) Superior ovary

(e) Axile placentation

A. a, d and e only

B. d and e only

C. a and b only

D. a and d only

**Answer: D**



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**156.** Which of the following are characteristic features of solanceae

- (a) Exstipulate leaves
- (b) Persistent calyx
- (c) Racemose inflorescence
- (d) Unilocular ovary

(e) Fruits are either berry or capsule.

Of these

A. a, b and e are correct

B. a, c and d are correct

C. a only is correct

D. d and e are correct.

**Answer: A**



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157. The floral formula of the plants belonging to the family Fabaceae is

A.  $(A) \oplus \overline{K}_5 C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} G_1$

B.  $(B) \overline{+} \overline{K}_{(5)} C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} G_1$

C.  $(C) \overline{+} \overline{K}_5 C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} G_1$

D.  $(D) \overline{+} \overline{K}_5 C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} G_1$

**Answer: B**



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**158.** Select the wrongly matched pair

A. Fiber-Sunn Hemp

B. Spic-Belladona

C. Edible oil-Groundnut

D. Fodder-Trifolium

**Answer: B**



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**159.** The character associated with the plant in which pollination is by *Tageticula*.

A. Marginal placentation

B. Pentamerous flowers

C. Trilocular ovary

D. Perigynous flowers.

**Answer: C**



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**160.** In a flower of a plant, the number of carpels is equal to number of inner whorl of perianth lobes and cotyledons in the seed of that plant are  $\frac{1}{3}$  of carpel number. What is the arrangement of ovules on the placenta of the flower of that plant

A. Axile

B. Marginal

C. Basal

D. Parietal.

**Answer: A**



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**161.** In the floral formula,  $\oplus$  stands for

- A. Actinomorphic
- B. Superior ovary
- C. Bisexual
- D. Zygomorphic.

**Answer: A**



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**162.** Iberis amora is useful for

- A. Cough
- B. Liver complaints
- C. Fever
- D. Rheumatism.

**Answer: D**



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**163.** Onion belongs to the family

A. Solanaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Brassicaceae.

**Answer: B**



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164. The given symbols of floral parts

$\dagger$ ,  $\widehat{CA}$ ,  $\widehat{PA}$ ,  $\underline{G}$  indicate

the conditions of

A. Zygomorphic flower, epipetalous,

epiphyllous, superior ovary

B. Actinomorphic flower, epiphyllous,

epipetalous, inferior ovary

C. Zygomorphic flower, epiphyllous,

epipetalous, superior ovary

D. Actinomorphic flower, epipetalous, epiphyllous, superior ovary.

**Answer: A**



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**165.** Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of fabaceae

A. Fruit is a berry

B. Stamens ten

C. Sepals five gamosepalous and imbricate

aestivation

D. Ovary superior, monocarpellary and

unilocular with many ovules

**Answer: A**



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**Cyg**

1. Sulphur smelling plants belong to family

A. Asteraceae

B. Poaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Liliaceae.

**Answer: D**



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2. Tear promoting ingredient of Onion is

A. Alliin

B. Allicin

C. Propenyl sulphenic acid

D. syn Propanethial s-oxide.

**Answer:**



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3. Condiment from family Brassicaceae is

A. Brassica nigra

B. Brassia alba

C. Brassica juncea

D. All the above.

**Answer:**



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4. A medicinal as well as ornamental plant of Brassicaceae is

- A. *Iberis amara*
- B. *Lepidium sativum*
- C. *Eruca sativa*
- D. *Lunaria*.

**Answer: A**



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5. A flowering plant called Everlasting is

A. Bellis

B. Helichrysum

C. Zinnia

D. Calendula.

**Answer:**



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6. Hair tonic Bringhraj is obtained from leaves of

- A. *Eclipta prostrata*
- B. *Wedelia chinensis*
- C. *Blumea*
- D. Both A and B.

**Answer:**



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7. Cheese is prepared with the help of juice from

- A. *Withania somnifera*
- B. *Withania coagulens*
- C. *Brunfelsia hopeana*
- D. *Solanum surattense*.

**Answer:**



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8. Jerusalem artichoke is

A. *Cichorium intybus*

B. *Tragopogon porrifolius*

C. *Helianthus tuberosus*

D. Both A and B.

**Answer:**



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9. Antibiotic properties of *Allium* species is due to

A. Allicin

B. Diallylsulphide

C.  $H_2S$

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: B**



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10. *Zizania caduciflora* is

A. Finger Millet

B. Shama Millet

C. Wild Rice

D. Vetiver.

**Answer: C**



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## 1. Timber-line is

- A. Edge of forest beyond which trees occur  
in close canopy
- B. Altitude or latitude beyond which no  
trees occur
- C. Altitude or latitude at which timber  
trees grow
- D. Boundary between grassland and forest.

**Answer: B**





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2. Alpine vegetation consists of

A. Sparse trees

B. Elfin scrub

C. Meadow

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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3. Timber-line occurs in Western Himalayas at an altitude of

A. 4000 m

B. 4500 m

C. 3100 - 3650 m

D. 2700 - 2850 m.

**Answer: C**



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4. Where can deserts occur

- A. Hot dry areas
- B. Cold dry areas
- C. Alpine regions
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

5. Smallest flowering plant is

- A. Aquatic monocot
- B. Aquatic dicot
- C. Terrestrial monocot
- D. Terrestrial dicot.

**Answer: A**



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**6. Which is the smallest**

- A. *Wolffia angusta*

B. *W. microscopica*

C. *W. arrhiza*

D. All are equal.

**Answer: A**



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7. Size of *Wolffia angusta* is

A.  $0.1\text{mm} \times 0.1\text{mm}$

B.  $0.06\text{mm} \times 0.03\text{mm}$

C.  $0.75\text{mm} \times 0.5\text{mm}$

D.  $0.6\text{mm} \times 0.3\text{mm}$

**Answer: B**



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**8. Smallest dicot plant is**

A. Free living aquatic

B. Free living terrestrial

C. Complete stem parasite



D. Partial root parasite.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9. Maximum girth is of**

A. *Sequoia gigantea*

B. *Eucalyptus regnans*

C. *Sequoiadendron giganteum*

D. *Taxodium mucronatum*.

**Answer: D**



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**10. Most massive tree is**

A. *Eucalyptus regnans*

B. *Sequoia gigantea*

C. *Ficus religiosa*

D. *Sequoia sempervirens*.

**Answer: B**



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**11. Which one can be a strangler tree**

A. Mango

B. Dalbergia

C. Fig

D. Acacia

**Answer: C**



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12. A strangler tree which can kill its early space host is

A. *Metrosideros*/Banyan

B. Eucalyptus

C. Ginkgo

D. Tamarix

**Answer: A**



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**13. Bamboo is**

A. Tree

B. Shrub

C. Culm

D. Epiphyte.

**Answer: C**



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14. What is characteristic of a liana

A. Soft herbaceous stem

B. Alternate vertical parenchyma strands

C. Heavy foliage

D. Central cavity.

**Answer: B**



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15. A tree shows spirally arranged deep constrictions on its trunk. The same would be due to

A. Liana

B. Parasite

C. Disturbed auxin supply

D. Strangler nature.

**Answer: A**



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16. Which one is myrmecophyte

A. *Acacia nilotica*

B. *Acacia sphaerocephala*

C. *Myrmecodia*

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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17. Which one is the smallest dicot

A. *Cuscuta*

B. *Arceuthobium*

C. *Ficus repens*

D. *Monophyllaea*.

**Answer: B**



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18. A plant often supported on roots instead of trunk is

A. Lodoicea

B. Ficus bengalensis

C. Pandanus

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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**19.** Banyan tree growing in Indian Botanical Garden Kolkata has prop roots

A. 3775

B. 1310

C. 1120

D. 750

**Answer: A**



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20. The number of root hairs on Dittmer's four month old Rye plant was

A. 14 million

B. 1.4 million

C. 1.4 billion

D. 14 billion.

**Answer: D**



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21. Surface area of roots in Dittmer's rye plant is more than that of the shoot system by

- A. 130 times
- B. 30 times
- C. 13 times
- D. 13 - 30 times.

**Answer: A**



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22. Root cap is absent in

A. Hanging prop root of Banyan

B. Still root of Pandanus

C. Epiphytic roots

D. Seminal roots

**Answer: C**



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**23.** Penetrating roots of *Cuscuta* are

A. Capless

B. Non-vascular

C. Capable of coiling around the support

D. Supporting roots.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

24. Balancing roots occur in

A. Hydrilla

B. Vallisneria

C. Lemna

D. Lotus.

**Answer: C**



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25. Balancing roots are characterised by

- A. Abundant branching
- B. Root pockets
- C. Sparse growth
- D. Abundant aerenchyma.

**Answer: B**



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26. A tissue present on the outside of epiphytic roots and required for water absorption is

A. Chlorenchyma

B. Velamen

C. Exodermis

D. Epiblema.

**Answer: B**



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27. A plant which can grow over vertical walls is

A. *Ficus repens*

B. *Hedera helix*

C. *Ampelopsis*

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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**28.** Ampelopsis is able to grow on vertical walls by means of

A. Hooks

B. Prickles

C. Clinging roots

D. Adhesive tendril tips.

**Answer: D**



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29. *Ficus repens* spreads over vertical walls by means of

- A. Bent prickles
- B. Adhesive clinging roots
- C. Adhesive tendrils
- D. Suckers.

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**30.** Cells bearing root hairs are

- A. Trichoblasts
- B. Colleters
- C. Epiblema cells
- D. Trichomes.

**Answer: A**



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**31.** Time required for root hairs to grow fully is

A. 1 - 2 weeks

B. 1 - 2 days

C. A few hours

D. 1 - 2 hours.

**Answer: C**



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**32.** The term pneumathode is used for

A. Old root with lenticels

B. Pneumatophore

C. Lenticel on pneumatophore

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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**33.** Which one develops exogenously

A. ascospores

B. basidiospores



C. conidia

D. Both a and b.

**Answer: C**



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**34. Seminal roots are found in**

A. Dicots

B. Monocots

C. Gymnosperms

D. All the above.

**Answer: B**



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**35. Seminal roots develop from**

A. Stem

B. Primary root

C. Coleorhiza

D. Coleoptile

**Answer: C**



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**36.** Semical roots behave like

A. Adventitious roots

B. Primary root

C. Rootlet

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: B**



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**37. Haptera are meant for**

- A. Climbing over a support
- B. Providing extra support like pillar roots
- C. Photosynthesis
- D. Fixation.

**Answer: D**



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**38.** Angiosperm having hapera is

A. Podostemon

B. Pogostemon

C. Trapa

D. Podophyllum.

**Answer: A**



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**39.** *Trichosanthes dioica* can grow vegetatively from

A. Bulbil

B. Stem tuber

C. Root cutting

D. Leaf.

**Answer: C**



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40. Sobole is specialised

A. Bulb

B. Tuber

C. Corm

D. Runner.

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

41. Sobole occurs in

A. Pulses

B. Grasses

C. Roses

D. Composites.

**Answer: B**



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**42. Grass with sobole is**

A. Imperata cylindria



B. *Saccharum spontaneum*

C. *Agropyron repens*

D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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**43.** The bulb of Garlic is

A. Tunicated layered

B. Scaly bulb

C. Compound tunicated

D. Compound tunicated and layered.

**Answer: C**



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**44.** Branching of axillary bud is observed in

A. Rose

B. Cuscuta

C. Asclepias

D. Ficus.

**Answer: B**



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**45.** Large branches developed directly from divisions of trunk are called

A. Boughs

B. Secondary trunks

C. Twigs

D. Long branches.

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**46.** A foliar parasite is

A. Dendrophthoe

B. Cistanche

C. Ileostylus

D. Gaiadendron.

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**47.** Gaidendron is an example of

A. Total root parasite

B. Autoparasite

C. Hyperparasite

D. Partial stem parasite

**Answer: B**



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**48.** Deferred stem branches give rise to

A. Cauliflory

B. Dichotomy

C. Pseudodichotomy

D. Monopodial plant.

**Answer: A**



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**49.** Rose end of Potato tuber is

A. Region of apical bud

B. Stolon end

C. Upper greenish side

D. Lower darker side.

**Answer: A**



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50. In Potato tuber, crowding of eyes occur on

A. Heel end

B. Rose end

C. Middle upper part

D. Middle lower part

**Answer: B**



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51. Which one is Schimper-Brown series

A.  $1/2, 1, 1, 1\frac{1}{2}, 3, 4, 5\frac{1}{2}$

B.  $1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13$

C.  $1/2, 1/3, 2/5, 3/8, 5/13, 8/21$

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: C**



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52. A pinnate leaf with unequal leaflets as found in Potato or Tomato is

A. Imparipinnate

B. Ternatopinnate

C. Anisophyllous

D. Inetrrupted pinnate.

**Answer: D**



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53. A phyllotaxy with two or more leaves present on the same node is

A. Opposite

B. Alternate

C. Whorled

D. Cyclic

**Answer: C**



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54. Anisophylly is

A. Different types of leaves on the same plant

B. Unequal sized opposite leaves

C. Presence of lobed and entire leaves

D. Leaves with unequal sized basal and terminal leaflets.

**Answer: B**



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**55.** Leaves of *Goldfussia glomerata* are

A. Anisophyllous

B. Heterophyllous

C. Stipellate

D. Ternatopinnate

**Answer: A**



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**56.** A ternatopinnate leaf is

A. Thrice pinnate

B. A leaf with leaflets arranged in three series

C. A pinnate leaf with three leaflets

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: C**



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57. Which one shows trifoliate imparipinnate compound leaf?

(a) Dolichos

(b) Hardwickia

(c) Marsilea

(d) Oxalis

A. Dolichos

B. Hardwickia

C. Marsilea

D. Oxalis.

**Answer: A**



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**58.** Phyllopodium is

A. Whole leaf

B. Base of leaf

C. Axis of leaf

D. Leaf made of mesopodium and  
epipodium.



**Answer: C**



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**59. Phyllopodium occurs in**

A. Cotyledons

B. Fern leaf

C. Scale leaf

D. Bract.

**Answer: B**



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60. Non-insectivorous pitcher is characterised by

A. Closed lid

B. Foul smell

C. Absence of lid

D. Branch modified into pitcher.

**Answer: C**



61. A pitcher with nest root occurs in

- A. Nepenthes
- B. Sarracenia
- C. Dischidia
- D. Both B and C.

**Answer: C**



62. What is true of Monophyllaea

- A. Presence of single leaf
- B. One of the two cotyledone is shed
- C. One cotyledon grows in size and remians functional throughout life
- D. All the above.

**Answer: D**



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**63.** Heterostylous flowers exhibit

A. Andromonoecious nature

B. Heteroanthy

C. Gynodioecious condition

D. Synangium.

**Answer: B**



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**64.** In Arum the stamens are

A. Sessile

B. Pendulous

C. Versatile

D. Intercalary.

**Answer: A**



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**65.** Syngonia condition occurs in

A. Thymus

B. Veratrum

C. Lonicera

D. Olea.

**Answer: C**



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**66.** In syngynia the flowers are

A. Epigynous

B. Fused to form a disc

C. Fused by gynaecia only

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: C**



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**67.** At times Banana fruit is observed to be double. It is due to

A. Abnormal fusion of ovaries

B. Disease in ovary



C. Cleavage of developing ovary

D. Growth of an aborted flower.

**Answer: A**



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**68.** Syngyny is

A. Formation of compound ovary

B. Epigyny

C. Syncarpy

D. Fusion of ovaries of adjacent flowers.

**Answer: D**



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**69.** Rose has several whorls of petals, stamens and carpels. Its flower is

A. Tricyclic

B. Tetracyclic

C. Pentacyclic

D. Polycyclic.

**Answer: D**



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**70.** Thymus possesses two types of plants, female flowered and hermaphrodite flowered.

The condition is called

(a) Trioecious

(b) Polygamous

(c) Gynomonoecious

(d) Gynodioecious

A. Trioecious

B. Polygamous

C. Gynomonoecious

D. Gynodioecious.

**Answer: C**



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71. *Carica papaya* is

- A. Monoecious
- B. Dioecious
- C. Gynomonoecious
- D. Andromonoecious.

**Answer: B**



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72. Excessive pruning of male Papaya converts  
in into

(a) Vegetative state

(b) Female plant

(c) Hermaphrodite flowered

(d) Andromonoecious

A. Vegetative state

B. Female plant

C. Hermaphrodite flowered

D. Andromonoecious.

**Answer: B**



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**73.** Pollination by human efforts was first described by

- A. Herodotus (c 500 B.C.)
- B. Aristotle (c 400 B.C.)
- C. Theophrastus (c 300 B.C.)
- D. Vesalius (c 1550 A.D.)

**Answer: A**



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**74.** Filaments suddenly straighten to throw the pollen grains into air in

A. Pea

B. Urtica

C. Centauria

D. Mirabilis



**Answer: B**



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**75.** Throwing of pollen grains by sudden jerking of filaments in *Urtica* is known as

- A. Piston mechanism
- B. Lever mechanism
- C. Gunpowder mechanism
- D. Glider mechanism

**Answer: C**



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**76.** Lever mechanism or turn pipe mechanism of pollination is found in

A. Composites

B. Salvia

C. Calotropis

D. Lathyrus.

**Answer: B**



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**77.** Bees do not visit pure red flowers because red colour appears

A. Black

B. Changes nervous coordination

C. Invisible

D. Both A and B.

**Answer: A**



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**78.** All bee pollinated flowers possess

- A. Bluish colour
- B. Purplish colour
- C. Landing platform
- D. Long corolla.

**Answer: C**



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**79.** Bee vision is based on

A. Ultra-violet radiations

B. Infra-red radiations

C. Visible light

D. All the above.

**Answer: A**



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**80.** Nectar guides become 'visible' to bees because they are

A. Colourless areas which absorb ultraviolet radiations

B. Coloured spots which reflect ultraviolet rays

C. Colourless spots which neither absorb nor reflect ultra-violet rays

D. Coloured spots which neither absorb nor reflect ultra-violet rays.

**Answer: B**



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**81.** Sunbirds are major ornithophilous agents in

A. North America

B. South America

C. Afro-Asia

D. Europe.

**Answer: C**



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**82. Ornithophilous flowers possess**

A. Landing platform

B. Red or yellow colour

C. Refreshing fragrance



D. Both B and C.

**Answer: B**



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**83.** The common bird pollinators in tropical America are

A. Swallows

B. Robins

C. Swifts

D. Humming birds.

**Answer: D**



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**84.** Colour of chiropterophilous (bat pollinated) flowers is

A. Blue or purple

B. Red

C. Yellow

D. Dull

**Answer: D**



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**85.** Dull coloured flowes with fermenting odour are pollinated by

A. Moths

B. Beetles

C. Bats

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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**86.** Weight of a seed of *Lodoicea maldivica* is

A. 4 kg

B. 40 kg

C. 18 kg

D. 1.8 kg

**Answer: C**



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**87. Weight of the smallest seed is about**

A. 0.01 gm

B. 0.01 mg

C. 0.001 mg

D. 0.0001 mg.

**Answer: D**



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**88.** Utricle is

A. Samaroid fruit

B. Achene with inflated membrane covering

C. Inflated follicle

D. Inflated capsule.

**Answer: B**



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**89.** Utricle found in

A. *Mirabilis*

B. *Chenopodium*

C. *Amaranthus*

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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90. In *Mirabilis* the achene is covered by hardened remains of calyx. Such an achene is called

A. Nut

B. Caryopsis

C. Scleranthium

D. Cypsela.

**Answer: C**



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91. Diplotegia is

- A. Inferior berry
- B. Inferior capsule
- C. Etaerio of nuts
- D. Fused follicles

**Answer: B**



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**92.** In *Asclepias* the fruit is

(a) False berry

(b) Legume

(c) Follicle

(d) Conceptaculum

A. False berry

B. Legume

C. Follicle

D. Conceptaculum.

**Answer: D**



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**93.** Kernel is

- (a) Whole seed
- (b) Seed without seed coats
- (c) Embryo excluding endosperm
- (d) Seed excluding covering and embryo

A. Whole seed

B. Seed without seed coats

C. Embryo excluding endosperm

D. Seed excluding covering and embryo

**Answer: B**



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**94.** Epiblast found in the seed of Wheat and Rice is an outgrowth

A. Opposite origin of scutellum

B. At tip of coleohiza

C. Midway on coleoptile

D. At tip of radicle.

**Answer: A**



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**95.** Epiblast present in certain monocot embryo represents

A. Covering of scutellum

B. Rudimentary second cotyledon

C. Decurrent base of scutellum

D. The second node of plumule.

**Answer: B**



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**96.** Area between base of coleoptile and origin of scutellum is called

A. Epicotyl

B. Hypocotyl

C. Mescotyl

D. Pesudocotyl.

**Answer: C**



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**97.** Fruits and seeds carried by animals on their fur and feet for dispersal is

A. Compensated zoochory

B. Forced zoochory

C. Epizoochory

D. Both B and C.

**Answer: D**



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