



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION ENGLISH

FLOWER

Multiple Choice

1. For survival of race which is the most important part of the plant

A. Flower

B. Root

C. Leaf

D. Stem.

Answer: A



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2. The flower with a stalk is

A. Pedicellate

B. Petiolate

C. Sessile

D. Subsessile.

Answer: A



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3. The floral organs arise from

A. Mother axis

B. Thalamus

C. Root

D. Pedicel.

Answer: B



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4. Flower with all the four types of floral organs is

A. Regular

B. Irregular

C. Complete

D. perfect.

Answer: C



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5. Flower with both the types of sexual floral organs is

- A. Complete
- B. Perfect
- C. Incomplete
- D. Dimorphic

Answer: B



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6. Calyx with free components is

A. Gamosepalous

B. Polypetalous

C. Polysepalous

D. Gamopetalous

Answer: C



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7. Modified hairy calyx is

A. Pappus

B. Perianth

C. Epicalyx

D. Accrescent

Answer: A



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8. Small sized sessile, flower is

A. Incomplete

B. Floret

C. Imperfect

D. Translator

Answer: B



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9. Aestivation in the corolla of *Pisum sativum* is

- A. Quincuncial imbricate
- B. Descending imbricate
- C. Ascending imbricate
- D. Contorted

Answer: B



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10. Corolla with four diagonally arranged petals is

A. Vexillary

B. Cruciform

C. Gamopetalous

D. Caryophyllaceous.

Answer: B



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11. Androecium is the whorl of

A. Anthers

B. Stamens

C. Fillaments

D. Tepals

Answer: B



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12. Stamens which arise from petals are called

A. Epipetalous

B. Alternipetalous

C. Antipetalous

D. Quincuncial

Answer: A



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13. In *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* there is an additional floral whorl known as

A. Calyx

B. Involucre

C. Epicalyx

D. Obdiplostemonus layer

Answer: C



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14. If the filaments are fused in a single group, the condition is

- A. Monandrous
- B. Monadelphous
- C. Polyadelphous
- D. Polyandrous

Answer: B



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15. Diadelphous androecium has filaments fused in

A. One group

B. Two groups

C. Many groups

D. Two areas, upper and lower

Answer: B



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16. Androecium having dissimilar stamens is

- A. Unequal
- B. Heterostemonous
- C. Diplostemonous
- D. Obdiplostemonous

Answer: B



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17. If the stamens can swing freely on the filament, the condition is called

- A. Basifixed
- B. Dorsifixed
- C. Versatile
- D. Adnate

Answer: C



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18. The whorl of carpels is

A. Androecium

B. Gynoecium

C. Pistil

D. Gynostegium

Answer: B



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19. Syncarpous gynoecium has two or more

A. Free carpels

B. fused carpels

C. Free ovaries

D. Free stigmas

Answer: B



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20. Placentation is arrangement of

A. Ovules

B. Sepals and petals

C. Stamens and carpels

D. Carpels

Answer: A



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21. Ovary with one chamber is

A. Monocarpellary

B. Bilocular

C. Unilocular

D. Uniovuled

Answer: C



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22. Placentation of Pea flower is

A. Parietal

B. Marginal

C. Axile

D. Superficial

Answer: B



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23. Basal placentation occurs in an ovary which is

A. Unilocular

B. Bilocular

C. Multilocular

D. Lateral.

Answer: A



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24. Axile placentation is found in

A. *Cassia fistula*

B. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*

C. *Helianthus annuus*

D. *Dalbergia sisso*

Answer: B



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25. Inferior ovary is present in

A. Hypogynous

B. Epigynous

C. Perigynous

D. Hypo-perigynous

Answer: B



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26. A flower having both sepals and petals is

- A. Achlamydeous
- B. Dichlamydeous
- C. Monochlamydrous
- D. Diclinous

Answer: B



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27. Flower with both the sex organs is

- A. Intersexual
- B. Bitheous
- C. Didynamous
- D. Diplostemonous

Answer: A



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28. Non-functional stamens are called

A. Accessory stamens

B. Staminodes

C. Supplementary stamens

D. Staminates

Answer: B



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29. Flower with floral organs in five circles is

A. Pentamerous

B. Pentacyclic

C. Pentalocular

D. Obdiplostemonous

Answer: B



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30. Monothealous stamens are found in

A. Sunflower

B. Pea flower

C. Shoe flower

D. Mustard

Answer: C



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31. Diplostemonous androecium occurs in

A. Silene

B. Murraya

C. Asparagus

D. Brassica

Answer: B



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32. Epiphyllous stamens arises from

A. Petals

B. Perianth lobes

C. Sepals

D. Epicalyx

Answer: B



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33. In Leguminosae, the odd sepal is

A. Anterior

B. Posterior

C. Lateral

D. Median

Answer: A



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34. One chambered ovary has ovules borne on a long placenta attached to wall in the region of ventral suture. It is

A. Superficial

B. Basal

C. Marginal

D. Parietal

Answer: C



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35. A flower with a beak is

A. Rosaceous

B. Spurred

C. Ornithophilous

D. Ornithochorous

Answer: B



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36. Adhesion in a flower is

- A. Union of dissimilar parts
- B. Union of similar parts
- C. Aggergation of similar parts
- D. Aggergation of dissimilar parts

Answer: A



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37. Petals are connate when they are

- A. Polypetalous
- B. Fused completely
- C. Fused upto half
- D. Fused only at the base

Answer: D



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38. Stamens do not protrude out of corolla The condition is

A. Introrse

B. Extrorse

C. Exserted

D. Inserted

Answer: D



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39. Anthers dehisce longitudinally towards the side of carpels The condition is

A. Introse

B. Extrose

C. Innate

D. Centripetal

Answer: A



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40. A monothealous stamen has

- A. Small anther
- B. Sterile anther
- C. One lobed anther
- D. One chambered anther

Answer: C



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41. The descending imbricate aestivation is also called

- A. Caryophyllaceous

B. Vexillary

C. Rosaceous

D. Mimosaceous

Answer: B



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42. Floret is

A. Small fruit

B. Small flower

C. Small sessile flower

D. Small neuter flower

Answer: C



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43. Individual members of perianth are called

A. Bracteoles

B. Bracts

C. Spathes

D. Tepals

Answer: D



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44. A dioecious plant has

- A. Bisexual flower
- B. Either male or female flower
- C. Both male and female flower
- D. Bisexual and neutral flower

Answer: B



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45. Main role of flower is to

- A. produce offspring
- B. Produce hormones
- C. Attract insects
- D. Secrete honey

Answer: A



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46. Anthers are fused and filaments are free in

A. Sunflower

B. Gossypium

C. Murraya

D. petunia

Answer: A



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47. In Shoe Flower/Chine Rose

A. Anthers are fused

B. Filaments are fused in a single mass

C. Filaments are fused to form many groups

D. All the stamens are free

Answer: B



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48. Placenta of a flower is a tissue that

A. From pollen grains

B. Attaches stamens with corolla/ sepals tepals

C. Bears ovules

D. Bears corona

Answer: C



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49. Perianth refers to

- A. Nonessential floral organs
- B. Essential floral organs
- C. Fused stamens and carpels
- D. Undifferentiated calyx and corolla

Answer: D



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50. Funnel- shaped corolla is called

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

Answer: D



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51. In *Solanum nigrum*, the gamopetalous corolla is

A. Rotate

B. Tubular

C. Companulate

D. Globose

Answer: A



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52. Cruciform corolla is that where

A. Five fused petals

B. Five free sessile petals

C. Four diagonally placed clawed petals

D. Four medianly and laterally placed clawed petals

Answer: C



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53. Four stamens, two short and two long. Constitute the condition called

A. Tetradynamous

B. Didynamous

C. Diadelphous

D. Diplostemonous

Answer: B



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54. Gynoecium having a number of free carpels is

A. Syncarpous

B. Apocarpous

C. Polycarpellary

D. Syngenesious

Answer: B



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55. Gynoecium with fused carpels

A. Syncarpous

B. Syngenesious

C. Sympatric

D. Cleistocarpic

Answer: A



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56. A style arises from the central depression of four lobed ovary . It is

A. Lateral

B. Terminal

C. Gynobasic

D. Centric.

Answer: C



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57. In a syncarpous unilocular ovary, ovules develop from two opposite lines on the wall . The placentation is

A. Superficial

B. Marginal

C. Axile

D. Parietal

Answer: D



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58. In a unilocular ovary the ovules develop from all over the wall. The placentation is

A. Superficial

B. Marginal

C. Free central

D. Parietal

Answer: A



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59. An intersexual flower has

- A. No nonessential floral whorl
- B. No essential floral whorl
- C. Both the essential floral whorls
- D. All the floral whorls

Answer: C



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60. Stamen represents

- A. Microsporophyll
- B. Microsporangium

C. Megasporangium

D. megasporophyll.

Answer: A



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61. The condition of stamens being adnate to tepals is

A. Episepalous

B. Epipetalous

C. Epiphyllous

D. Synantherous

Answer: C



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62. A pistillate flower does not possess

A. Corolla

B. Androecium

C. Calyx

D. Gynostegium

Answer: B



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63. Study of flowers is

A. Anthology

B. Pomology

C. Floriculture

D. Spermology

Answer: A



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64. In synandrous condition, there is fusion of

- A. Filaments only
- B. Both filaments and anthers
- C. Anthers only
- D. Anther tips only

Answer: B



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65. An epigynous flower is characterised by

- A. Inferior ovary
- B. Superior ovary

C. oblique ovary

D. Half superior and half inferior ovary

Answer: A



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66. Anthophore is an internode between

A. Two opposite leaves in spiral phyllotaxy

B. Calyx and corolla

C. Corolla and androecium

D. Androecium and gynoecium

Answer: B



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67. The elongated part of thalamus between corolla and androecium is called

- A. Anthophore
- B. Gynophore
- C. Gynandrophore
- D. Androphore

Answer: D



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68. Keel is the characteristic of the flower of

A. Bean Cassia

B. Cassia

C. Gulmohr

D. Calotropis

Answer: A



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69. Name the condition when anthers are united together but the filaments are free

- A. Gynandrous
- B. Monadelphous
- C. Syngenesious
- D. Syncarpous

Answer: C



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70. The fourth whorl of flower is of

A. Petals

B. Stamens

C. Carpels

D. Sepals

Answer: C



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71. Occurrence of a single ovule in an ovary towards the upper end of its cavity produces a placentation called

A. Basal

B. Apical

C. Marginal

D. Parietal

Answer: B



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72. Parts of the flower that form seeds are

A. Anthers

B. Carpels

C. Pollen

D. Ovules

Answer: D



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73. Axile placentation is seen in

A. China Rose

B. Sunflower

C. pea

D. Ranunculus

Answer: A



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74. Fixation of anther in which filament is attached to its whole length is

- A. Basifixed
- B. Versatile
- C. Dorsifixed
- D. Adnate

Answer: D



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75. Lateral style is found in

A. Petunia

B. Mongo

C. Sunflower

D. Calotropis

Answer: B



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76. Smallest flower belongs to

A. *Rose indica*

B. *Wolffia microscopica*

C. *Ranunculus scleratus*

D. *Colocasia antiquorum*

Answer: B



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77. The largest flower in the world is that of

A. Sunflower

B. *Rafflesia*

C. Nelumbo

D. Drosera

Answer: B



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78. National flower of India is

A. Lotus

B. Rosa

C. Carica

D. Colocasia .

Answer: A



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79. A flower is zygomorphic when

- A. Any transverse section divides it into two equal halves
- B. Only one transverse section divides it into two equal halves
- C. Every vertical section passing through its centre divides it into two equal halves.

D. Only one vertical section passing through its centre divides it into two equal halves .

Answer: D



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80. Arrangement of sepals and petals with respect to each other is

A. Venation

B. Vernation

C. Aestivation

D. Phyllotaxy.

Answer: C



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81. Tetradyamous condition is related to

A. Androecium

B. Inflorescence

C. Perianth

D. Gynoecium

Answer: A



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82. The stamens are attached the petals in

A. Antipetalous

B. Epipetalous

C. Epiphyllous

D. Episepalous.

Answer: B



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83. In unilocular ovary the ovules develop on the inner wall of ovary . Placentation can be

A. Basal

B. Axile

C. Parietal

D. Free central.

Answer: C



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84. Papilionaceous flower with large vexillum covering two wings and the wings covering the keel has corolla aestivation of

- A. Descending imbricate
- B. Ascending imbricate
- C. Twisted
- D. Vexillary.

Answer: A



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85. A flower can be cut into two equal or identical halves in any radial plane passing through the centre.

This flower will be

A. Zygomorphic

B. Hypogynous

C. Actinomorphic

D. Epigynous.

Answer: C



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86. In a typical flower, the ovary is superior and other whorls are inferior. Such flower is said to be

A. Polygamous

B. Hypogynous

C. Perigynous

D. Epigynous.

Answer: B



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87. Axis developing between androecium and gynaecium is

- A. Anthophore
- B. Androepore
- C. Gynophore
- D. Gynandrophore

Answer: C



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88. An apocarpous ovary is that in which all carpels are free. It is found in

A. *Caesalpinia*

B. *Ranunculus*

C. *Brassica*

D. *Datura*.

Answer: B



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89. Part of the gynoecium which receives the pollen is called

A. ovary

B. Style

C. Stigma

D. Ovule .

Answer: C



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90. Gynobasic style is found in

A. Labiatae/Lamiaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Gramineae/Poaceae

D. Compositae/Asteraceae

Answer: A



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91. Tetradyamous condition is found in

A. Six stamens, two short and four long

B. Six stamens, two long and four short

C. Six stamens, two short in outer whorl and four long in inner whorl

D. Four stamens, two short and two long in outer and inner whorls respectively.

Answer: C



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92. Give scientific terms for the following:

Plants having male and female flowers or sex organs on the same plant.

A. Monoecious

B. Dioecious

C. Unisexual

D. Bisexual .

Answer: A



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93. In *Minosa pudica* the placentation is

A. Basal

B. Marginal

C. Parietal

D. Axile

Answer: B



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

A. Solanaceae

B. Cruciferae

C. Fabaceae/Leguminosae

D.

Answer: C



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95. Syngenesious condition is found in

A. Asteraceae

B. Labiatae

C. Solanaceae

D. Fabaceae

Answer: A



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96. Pappus in modification of

A. Bracts

B. Bracteoles

C. Corolla .

D. Calyx.

Answer: D



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97. Axile placentation is found in

A. Pea

B. China Rose

C. Radish

D. Sunflower

Answer: C



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98. What is the meaning of epipetalous condition? In which flower and family is it found?

A. Placentation

B. Stamens

C. Position of ovary

D. Aestivation of petals

Answer: B



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99. In a multilocular ovary, ovules are borne on the entire inner surface. or the periphery. Placentation is

A. Superficial

B. Marginal

C. Parietal

D. Axile.

Answer: A



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100. Ligulate/strap-shaped corolla occurs in Sunflower in

A. Disc florets

B. Immature florets

C. Ray florets

D. Both ray and disc florets.

Answer: C



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101. Structure equivalent to perianth is

A. Superior palea

B. Inferior palea

C. Glumes

D. Lodicules.

Answer: D



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102. Long silky hairs coming out of the cob of maize are

- A. Meant for fruit dispersal
- B. Meant for attracting insects
- C. Meant for protecting seeds
- D. Long styles and stigmas.

Answer: B



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103. Stamens with free anthers but filaments fused into a number of groups are

- A. Polyadelphous
- B. Diadelphous
- C. Monadelphous
- D. Syngenesious

Answer: A



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104. Diadelphous (9 +1) stamens occur in

A. Gramineae

B. Cucurbitaceae

C. Papilionatae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: C



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105. In Maize, the flowers are

A. Absent

B. Unisexual but on different plants

C. Bisexual

D. Unisexual but on the same plant

Answer: D



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106. Thalamus is

A. Base of flower

B. Base of ovary

C. Modification of pollen

D. Modification of petal.

Answer: A



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107. Synandrous condition is found in

- A. Filaments only
- B. Both filaments and anthers
- C. Anthers only
- D. Petals

Answer: B



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108. A characteristic is angiosperms is

A. Flower

B. Root

C. Seed

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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109. Half inferior ovary occurs in the flowers of

A. Cruciferae

B. Compositae

C. Malvaceaa

D. Ranunculaceae.

Answer: B



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110. Monadelphous androecium occurs in

A. china rose

B. Althaea

C. Pea

D. Both a and b

Answer: B



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111. Versatile anther is attached to filament

A. At top firmly

B. At base firmly

C. Throughout length

D. About middle of connective allowing free movement. (B.H.U.1992, 1995)

Answer: D



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112. An aspect of flower shown in floral formula but not in floral diagrams

A. Position of ovary

B. Floral symmetry

C. Aestivation

D. Cohesion of floral parts .

Answer: A



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113. When the filament runs along the back of anther ,
it is called

A. Adnate

B. Dorsifixed

C. Basifixed

D. Versatile

Answer: A



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114. The colour of Bougainvillea flower is due to the colour of its

A. Cocolla

B. Calyx

C. Bracts

D. Androecium

Answer: C



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115. Nonessential parts of flowers are

- A. Sepals and petals
- B. Sepals and carpels
- C. Sepals and gynoecium
- D. Androecium and gynoecium

Answer: A



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116. Two minute scales or lodicules occur in

- A. *Citrus medica*
- B. *Triticum aestivum*
- C. *Helianthus annuus*
- D. *Gossypium herbaceum*.

Answer: B



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117. Tetradyamous condition is found in

A. Papilionaceae/Pea

B. Cruciferae/Mustard/ Brassicaceae

C. Solanaceae/Tomato

D. Malvaceae/cotton.

Answer: B



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118. Vexillary type of petal arrangement occurs in

A. Maize

B. Cururbita

C. Mustard

D. Pea/Crotalaria

Answer: D



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119. The type of placentation in which ovary is syncarpous unilocular and ovules on sutures is called

A. Apical placentation

B. Parietal placentation

C. Marginal placentation

D. Superficial placentaton

Answer: B



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120. Aestivation in which members of a whorl lie close but do not overlap is

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

Answer: B



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121. Monothealous anthers are found in :

A. *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*/Malvaceae

B. *Allium cepa*/Liliaceae

C. *Brassica oleracea*/Cruciferae

D. *Solanum nigrum*/Solanaceae

Answer: A



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122. Arrangement of floral members which are partly spiral and partly in whorl is

A. Cyclic

B. Acyclic

C. Harmicyclic

D. Pentacyclic.

Answer: C



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123. Flower of Hibiscus is

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

Answer: B



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124. Long filamentous threads protruding at the end of a young cob of maize are

A. Seed hairs

B. Modified hairs of bracts

C. Styles

D. Stigmes

Answer: C



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125. Pappus is characteristic of family

A. Asteraceae/ Compositae

B. Papaveraceae

C. Papilionaceae/ Fabaceae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: A



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126. In many cultivated ornamental flowers, number of petal whorls is higher than the one in wild type. Extra petals are generally modified

A. Sepals

B. Petals

C. Stamens

D. Pistils

Answer: C



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127. Ligulate corolla found in compositae is

A. Wheel-shaped

B. Strap-shaped

C. Masked

D. Two-lipped

Answer: B



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128. A plant has a butterfly shaped flower with one standerd,two wing like and two keel petals. The plants belongs to the family

A. Compositae

B. Rubiaceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Cucurbitaceae

Answer: D



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129. Transversely placed syncarpous ovary occurs in

A. Compositae

B. Cruciferae

C. Malvaceae

D. Cucurbitaceae

Answer: B



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130. Anthers are fused and filaments are free in

A. Monadelphous

B. Synandrous

C. Syngenesious

D. Epipetalous

Answer: C



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131. Papilionaceous corolla occurs in

A. Brassicaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Poaceae

Answer: C



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132. Stamens of Jowar/Grass are

A. Dorsifixed

B. Versatile

C. Basifixed

D. Adnate

Answer: B



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133. A Flower without nonessential whorls is

A. Monoecious

B. Dioecious

C. Dioecious

D. Achlamydeous

Answer: D



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134. The condition of free petals is called

- A. Polypetalous
- B. Gamopetalous
- C. Polyphyllous
- D. Gamophyllous

Answer: A



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135. Anthers represent

- A. Male gametophytes
- B. Male sporophylls
- C. Spermatogonia
- D. Female gametophytes

Answer: B



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136. Bicarpellary gynoecium with oblique ovary occurs

in

- A. Banana

B. Brinjal

C. Pisum

D. Mustard

Answer: B



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137. Individual flower are attached to inflorescence axis by

A. Peduncle

B. Petiole

C. Pedicel

D. Bract

Answer: C



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138. Trimerous flowers occur in

A. Monocots

B. Dicots

C. Gymnosperms

D. All the above.

Answer: A



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139. Which of the following is asymmetrical flower

A. Clitoria

B. Canna

C. Crotalaria

D. Hibiscus

Answer: B



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140. In obdiplostemonous androecium, stamens are arranged in

A. One whorl alternating with petals

B. Two whorls with outer whorl opposite the petals

C. Two whorls with outer whorl alternating with petals

D. One whorls opposite the petals

Answer: B



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141. In Bentham and Hooker's system of classification the arrangement of three series of polypetalae reflects evolution from

- A. Bisexual to unisexuality
- B. Dichlamydeous to monochlamydeous condition
- C. Hypogyny to epigyny
- D. Apocarpy to syncarpy.

Answer: C



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142. Petals of a flower are arranged in such a way that each overlaps a petal on one side and is overlapped by other petal on the other side. The aestivation is

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

Answer: D



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143. Our of 5 petals of a flower, two are completely internal, two completely external and remaining one is internal at one margin and external at the other margin. Aestivation is

A. Ascending imbricate

B. Vexillary

C. Quincuncial

D. Valvate.

Answer: C



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144. A flower which can be divided into two equal halves by only one plane is

A. Zygomorphic

B. Actinomorphic

C. perfect

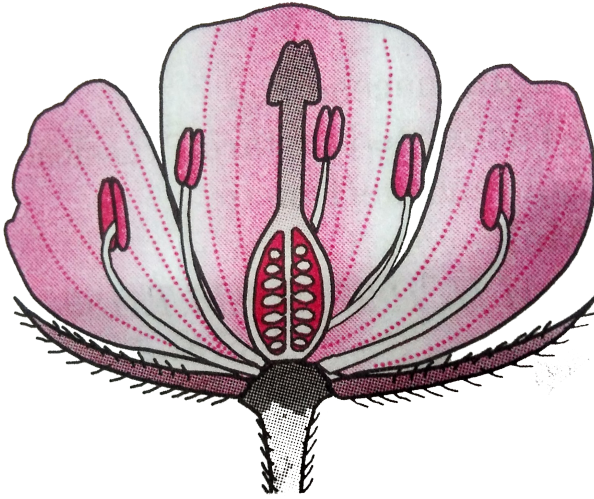
D. Regular

Answer: A



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145. The flower shown in the adjacent diagram is



- A. Homochlamydeous unisexual and hypogynous
- B. Homochlamydeous bisexual and epigynous
- C. Dichlamydeous bisexual and hypogynous
- D. Heterochlamydeous bisexual and epigynous.

Answer: C



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146. The individual parts of the perianth are known as

A. Sepals

B. Petals

C. Tepals

D. Bract

Answer: C



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147. Union of stamens with carpels form a complex called

A. Gynostegium

B. Syngenesious

C. Gynandrium

D. Synandrous

Answer: A



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148. The condition of fusion of filaments as well as anthers is

- A. Gynandrous
- B. Synandrous
- C. Syngenesious
- D. Protandrous

Answer: B



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149. An ovule which becomes curved so that the nucellus and embryo sac lie at right angle to the funicle is

- A. Anatropous
- B. Orthotropous
- C. Campylotropous
- D. Hemitropous

Answer: D



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150. Anthesis is a phenomenon which refers to

- A. Opening of floral bud
- B. Development of anthers
- C. Maturation of anthers
- D. Reception of pollen by stigma

Answer: A



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151. Tetradyamous condition is found in

A. *Petunia hybrida*

B. *Helianthus annuus*

C. *Brassica campestris*

D. *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*

Answer: C



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152. Flowers having only one set of essential organs

are

A. Monoecious

B. Dioecious

C. Bisexual

D. Unisexual

Answer: D



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153. The example for trimerous, unisexual flower is

A. Tamarind

B. Cocos

C. Pea

D. Hibiscus

Answer: B



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154. Saffron is

- A. Stamens of Hibiscus
- B. Style and stigma of Crocus plant
- C. Roots of Indigofera
- D. Petals of Musa

Answer: B



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155. Gynoecium having three fused carpels with a single ovule containing chamber is

- A. Tricarpellary, syncarpous, unilocular
- B. Tricarpellary, polycarpellary, unilocular
- C. Tricarpellary, syncarpous, trilocular
- D. Tricarpellary, polycarpellary, trilocular .

Answer: A



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156. Clove used as spice represents

- A. Seed
- B. Leaves
- C. Flower buds
- D. Stem tip

Answer: C



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157. The arrangement of the ovules on the placenta developed from the central axis of the ovary is called

- A. Parietal placentation
- B. Basal placentation
- C. Marginal placentation
- D. Axile placentation

Answer: D



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158. If position of ovary is below sepals petals and stamens, the flower is called

- A. Epigynous

B. Perigynous

C. Mesogynous

D. Metagynous

Answer: A



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159. Identify the wrong statement

(a) A plant that bears male, female and bisexual flowers is polygamous

(b) Actinomorphic flower can be dissected into two equal halves from any plane

(c) Superior ovary is found in hypogynous flower

(d) Side of the flower towards the bract is called posterior side

A. A plant that bears male, female and bisexual flowers is polygamous

B. Actinomorphic flower can be dissected into two equal halves from any plane

C. Superior ovary is found in hypogynous flower

D. Side of the flower towards the bract is called posterior side. (E.A.M.C.E.T. 2005)

Answer: D



160. Compare the columns and find out the correct combination

Column I		Column II	
(a)	Tridax	(i)	synandrous
(b)	Dolichos	(ii)	Monadelphous
(c)	Ceiba	(iii)	Syngenedious
(d)	Cucurbita	(iv)	Polyadephus
(v)			Diadelphouse

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

Answer: B



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161. A flower with five unequal petals has largest posterior petal , two lateral slightly small petals and two anterior petals partially fused to form a boat-shaped structure .

Which is not correct for such a flower ?

- A. Descending imbricate aestivation
- B. Odd sepal anterior
- C. Piston mechanism of pollination

D. Many carpels.

Answer: D



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162. Staminal tube comes out of flower in

A. *Pisum sativum*

B. *Cassia fistula*

C. *Hibiscus*

D. *Iberis*.

Answer: C



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163. Colour of Bougainvillea flower is due to colour of its

A. Corolla

B. Bracts

C. Calyx

D. Androecium.

Answer: B



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164. When pistillate and bisexual flowers develop on different plants , the condition is

- A. Gynodioecious
- B. Gymnomnoecious
- C. Polygamodioecious
- D. Polygamonoecious.

Answer: A



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165. Non-essential floral organs without differentiation of calyx and corolla are called

A. Thalamus

B. Pedicel

C. Perianth

D. Lodicules.

Answer: C



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166. Epicalyx occurs in

A. Cycas

B. Jower

C. Nephrolepis

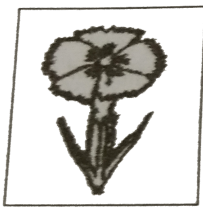
D. China Rose.

Answer: D

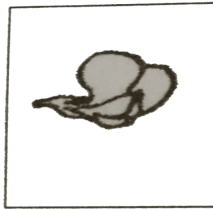


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167. The correct sequence of types of corolla in the following figures is



(A)



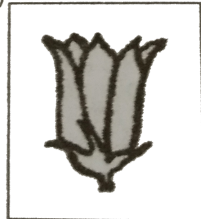
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

A. a-caryophyllaceous, b-papilionaceous, c-
bilabiate, d-tubular, e-bell shaped

B. a-bilabiate, b-papilionaceous, c-
caryophyllaceous, d-bell shaped, e-tubular

C. a-caryophyllaceous, b-bilabiate, c-tuber, d-bell
shaped, e-caryophyllaceous

D. a-caryophyllaceous, -b-bilabiate, c-
papilionaceous, d-tubular, e-bell shaped

Answer: A



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168. In guava, cucurbits flowers are

- A. Hypogynous
- B. Epipetalous
- C. Perigynous
- D. Both A and B

Answer: B



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169. Synandrous condition is found in

A. Sunflower

B. Gourd

C. Pea

D. Lemon

Answer: B



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170. Floral bud is covered by

A. Petals

B. Anthers

C. Sepals

D. Stigma

Answer: C



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171. Ovarian parts are fused , styles and stigmas free , but ovary part is unilocular with free central placentation. The plant is

- A. Michelia
- B. Nymphaea
- C. Abutilon
- D. Dianthus

Answer: D



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172. False septum is present in the ovary of flower of

A. Mustard

B. Pea

C. Sunflower

D. Lemon

Answer: A



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173. In a plant , androecium has monadelphous stamens , monothealous reniform anthers , and

contorted corolla . It is

- A. Nerium
- B. Rauwolfia
- C. Hibiscus
- D. Lathyrus.

Answer: C



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174. Pollinia is found in which of the following plant family

A. Cruciferae

B. Asteraceae

C. Poaceae

D. Asclepiadaceae.

Answer: D



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175. Ochreate stipules occur in

A. Leguminosae

B. Polygonaceae

C. Acenthaceae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: B



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176. Ovules occur along the ventral suture over a ridge in two rows in placentation

A. Marginal

B. Parietal

C. Axile

D. Free central.

Answer: A



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177. Placentation found in argemone is

A. Axile

B. Basal

C. Parietal

D. Free central.

Answer: D



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178. When the other floral parts are arranged at the base of the gynoecium, the flower is called

A. Epigynous

B. Hypogynous

C. Agynous

D. Perigynous

Answer: B



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179. An example of axile placentation is

A. Marigold

B. Dianthus

C. Lemon

D. Agyemone

Answer: C



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180. Which one of the following plants is monoecious?

A. Marchantia

B. Pinus

C. Cycas

D. Papaya

Answer: B



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181. Consider the following statements

(A) In raceme inflorescence the flowers are borne in a basipetal order

(B) Epigynous flowers are seen in rose plant

(C) In brinjal the ovary is superior of these statements

A. a and b are true but c is false

B. a and c are true but b is false

C. a and b are false but c is true

D. b and c are true but a is false

Answer: C



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182. The ovary in hypogynous flowers is said to be

A. Half-inferior

B. Inferior

C. Superior

D. None of above.

Answer: C



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183. Aestivation found in pea flowers is

A. Twisted

B. Valvate

C. Imbricate

D. Vexillary

Answer: D



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184. Which one of the following represents an ovule where the embryo sac becomes horseshoe-shaped and the funiculus and micropyle are close to each other?

A. Orthotropous ovule

B. Heritropous ovule

C. Amphitropous ovule

D. Circinotropous ovule.

Answer: C



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185. Which of these is an example for zygomorphic flower with imbricate aestivation ?

A. Canna

B. Cassia

C. Cucumber

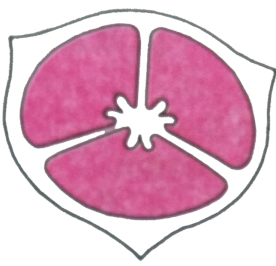
D. Catotropis

Answer: B



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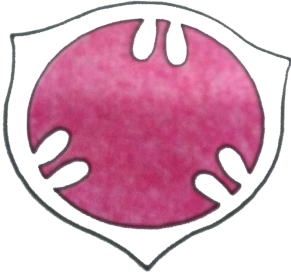
186. In the diagram of types of placentation a, b, c and d represent



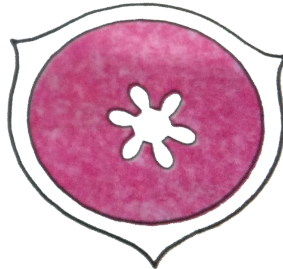
a



b



c



d

- A. Basal, axile, parietal and free central
- B. Free central, Parietal, basal and axile
- C. Axile, basal, parietal and free central
- D. Parietal, axile, free, central and basal

Answer: C





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187. Gynandrous condition means

- A. Adhesion of stamens and carpels
- B. Cohesion of stamens
- C. Stamens united by filaments
- D. Free stamens.

Answer: A



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188. Feathery stigma is called

- A. Plumose
- B. Spur
- C. Stylopodium
- D. Calyculus .

Answer: A



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189. The expression "gynoecium is apocarpous" implies that

- A. Gynoecium comprises only one pistil which is fused with the stamens
- B. Gynoecium comprises more than one carpel, all of which are free
- C. Gynoecium comprises more than one carpel which are fused
- D. Gynoecium comprises only one carpel which is free

Answer: B



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190. In a unilocular ovary with a single ovule , the placentation is

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

Answer: A



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191. the ovary is half inferior in:

A. Plum/Peach

B. Brinjal

C. Axile

D. Marginal

Answer: A



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192. The technical term used for the androecium in a flower of China rose (*Hibiscus rosa sinensis*) is

A. Diadelphous

B. Polyandrous

C. Polyadelphous

D. Monadelphous .

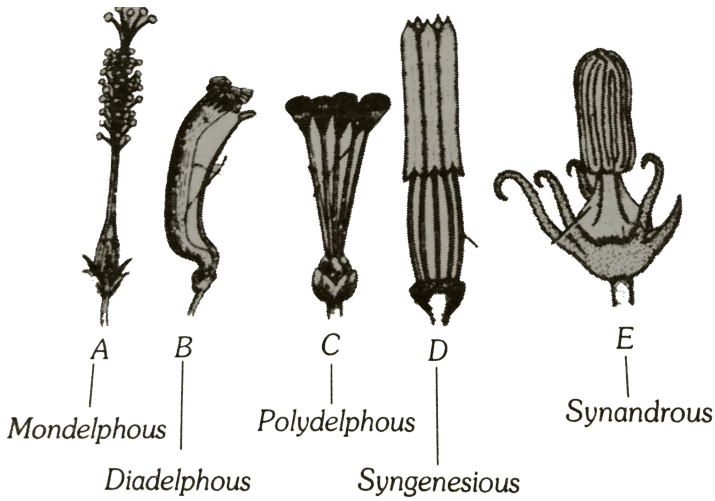
Answer: D



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193. The following diagrams A, B, C, D and E show the different types of arrangement of stamens based on the cohesion of their part in different plants. Assign the stamens to their respective plants. Choose the

correct answer



A. a-Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, b-Helianthus annuus, c-Cucurbita pepo, d-Crotalaria juncea, e-Bombyx ceibe

B. a-Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, b-Bombyx pepo, e-Helianthus annuus

C. a-Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, b-Bombyx ceiba, c-Helianthus annuus, d-Cucurbita pepo, e-Crotalaria juncea

D. a-Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, b-Crotalaria juncea, c-Bombyx ceiba, d-Helianthus annuus, e-Cucurbita pepo

Answer: D

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194. Aestivation of petals in the flower of lady finger is correctly shown in

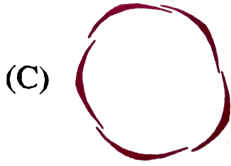
A.



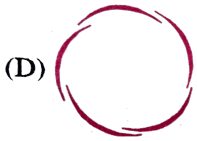
B.



C.



D.



Answer: D



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195. Thalamus of hypogynous ovary is

A. Convex

B. Concave

C. Flat

D. Partly cup-shaped

Answer: A



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196. The ovule in which the funicle, chalaza and micropyle lie in one vertical plane, is called

A. Anatropous

B. Orthotropous

C. Amphitropous

D. Campylotropous.

Answer: B



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197. Cup-like structure developed from adnation of sepals, petals and stamens is

A. Cyathium

B. Hypanthodium

C. Hypanthium

D. Capitulum.

Answer: C



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198. The plant having monodelphous stamens and axile placentation is

A. China Rose

B. Pea

C. Cucumber

D. Lemon

Answer: A



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199. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from given codes.

Column I

Column II

A. Marginal

(i) Sunflower, marigold

B. parietal

(ii) Pea

C Axile

(iii) Mustard, Argemone

D. Free central

(iv) Hibiscus, Argemone

E. Basal

(v) Dianthus, Primrose

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

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200. Identify the correct aestivations



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

A. a-valvate, b-twisted , c-vexillary, d-imbricate

B. a-valvate, b-twisted , c-imbricate, d-vexillary

C. a-valvate, b-vexillary, c-twisted, d-imbricate

D. a-valvate, b-imbricate, c-twisted, d-valvate

Answer: B



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201. Which is correct

A. Placentation in Primrose is basal

B. Flower is a modified shoot

C. Tomato fruit is capsule

D. Orchid seeds have oil rich endosperm.

Answer: B



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202. Flowers are zygomorphic in

A. Mustard

B. Tomato

C. Goldmohar

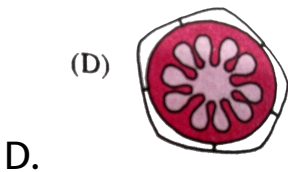
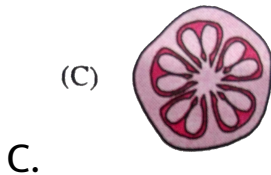
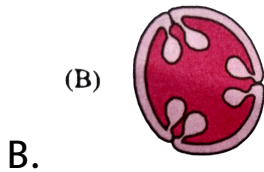
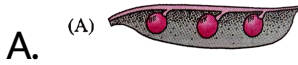
D. Datura.

Answer: C



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203. Which one of the following diagrams represent the placentation in *Dianthus*?



Answer: D



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204. Epigynous flowers occur in

A. Mustard

B. Brinjal

C. Cucumber

D. China Rose.

Answer: C



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205. In *Dianthus*, placentation is

- (a) Basal
- (b) Marginal
- (c) Axile
- (d) Free central

A. Basal

B. Marginal

C. Axile

D. Free central.

Answer: D



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206. The term keel is used for

- A. Carpels
- B. Stamens
- C. Petals
- D. Sepals

Answer: C



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207. Polyadelphous stamens occur in

(a) Lemon

(b) Gram

(c) Sunflower

(D) Cotton

A. Lemon

B. Gram

C. Sunflower

D. Cotton

Answer: A



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208. Flowers are zygomorphic in

A. Radish

B. Lily

C. Mustard

D. Candytuft

Answer: D



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209. The Replum is present in the ovary of flower of

A. Malvaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: B

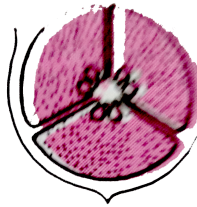


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210. Identify figures a,b,c,d and e



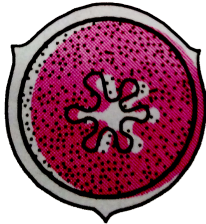
a



b



c



d



e

A. Marginal, Axile, Free Central , Parietal, Basal

B. Marginal, Parietal, Free Central, Axile, Basal

C. Marginal, Axile, Parietal, Free Central, Basal

D. Marginal, Axile, perietal, Basal,Free Central.

Answer: C



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211. Plac-entation in tomato and lemon is

A. Parietal

B. Marginal

C. Free central

D. Axile

Answer: D



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212. The gynoecium consists of many free pistils in flowers of

A. Aloe

B. Tomato

C. Peperver

D. Michelia

Answer: D



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213. How many plants in the list given below have marginal placentation ?

Mustard, Gram, Tulip, Asparagus, Arhar, Sun hemp,
Chilli, Colchicine, Onion, Moong, Pea, Tobacco, Lupin

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Three

Answer: B



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214. Thalamus grows to enclose ovary and other parts arise above the ovary in condition

A. Hypogynous

B. Perigynous

C. Epigynous

D. None of these

Answer: C



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215. When placenta forms a ridge along the ventral suture of the ovary and the ovules are borne on this ridge forming two rows, the placentation is termed as

A. Marginal

B. Parietal

C. Axile

D. Basal

Answer: A



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216. A staminode does not contain

- A. Anther Fillament
- B. Male gametes
- C. Pollen grains
- D.

Answer: D

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217. What is true of Canna flowers

- A. Irregular and bilateral symmetry

B. Irregular and zygomorphic

C. Irregular and radial symmetric

D. Irregular and asymmetric

Answer: D



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218. Find out the pairs which are correctly, matched with respect to aestivation of petals

I, Valvate-Calotropis

II. Twisted-Bean

III. Imbricate-Cassia

IV. Vexillary-China rose

A. ii and iv

B. *i* and ii

C. *i* and iii

D. iii and iv

Answer: C



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219. Find the correctly matched pair

A. Basal- Marigold

B. Free central- Argemone

C. Parietal-Primrose

D. Axile-Pea

Answer: A



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220. The Whorl in flower that attracts insects and protects the essential parts is

A. Androecium

B. Corolla

C. Gynoecium

D. Calyx.

Answer: B



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221. On the basis of position of the ovary, mustard plants are

A. Zygomorphic

B. Epigynous

C. Perigynous

D. Hypogynous.

Answer: D



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222. Aestivation in the flower of *Calotropis* is

A. Twisted

B. Imbricate

C. Valvate

D. Vexillary

Answer: C



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223. Which one is correctly matched with its three characteristics

A. Pea-C₃, endospermic seed, vexillary aestivation

B. Tomato-twisted aestivation, axile placentation, berry

C. Onion-Bulb, imbricate aestivation, axile placentation

D. Maiza-C₃(3) pathway, closed vascular bundles,
scutellum.

Answer: C

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224. Identify the correct sequence of plants in the order of characters given below I. Ovary borne along the ventral suture of unilocular ovary II. Ovaries develop all around the inner surface of septa in a multilocular ovary III. Ovaries borne on the inner walls of ovary with false septum/septa

A. Helianthus, Brassica, Cucurbita

B. Thespesia, Nymphaea, Brassica

C. Abrus, Nymphaea, Brassica

D.

Answer: C



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225. A student observed four plants (a, b, c, d). The number of stamens in a equal to those of b. Flower c has ten stamens in but its bundle possesses three times the stamens of inner whorl of a. In d the

number of stamens is equal to those present in inner whorl of b. Identify the flower.

(1) Brassica, Tephrosia, Allium, Ocimum

(2) Tephrosia, Ocimum, Brassica, Allium

(3) Tephrosia, Allium, Ocimum, Brassica

(4) Allium, Brassica, Tephrosia, Ocimum

A. Brassica, Tephrosia, Allium, Ocimum

B. Tephrosia, Ocimum, Brassica, Allium

C. Tephrosia, Allium, Ocimum, Brassica

D. Allium, Brassica, Tephrosia, Ocimum.

Answer: D



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226.

Match

the

lists

I

II

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Bicarpellary, unilocular | (i) Hyoscyamus |
| (b) Bicarpellary, Bilocular | (ii) Ulex |
| (c) Multicarpellary, Multiocular | (iii) Scilla |
| (d) Monocarpellary, unilocular | (iv) Citrus |
| | (v) Capsicum |

A. a b c (d
(iii) (v) (iv) (i)

B. a b c d
(iv) (i) (iii) (v)

C. a b c d
(v) (i) (iv) (iii)

D. a b c d
(v) (iii) (i) (ii)

Answer: A



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227. The condition in which anthers of all the stamens of a flower are united while filaments are free can be seen in

- (a) Fabaceae
- (b) Asteraceae
- (c) Malvaceae
- (d) Liliaceae

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: B



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228. Among flowers of calotropis, tulip, Sesbania, Asparagus, Colchicine, Sweet pea, Petunia, Indigofera, Mustard, Soybean, Tobacco and groundnut how many plants have corolla with valvate aestivation?

- A. Seven
- B. Eight
- C. Five
- D. Six

Answer: A



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229. In china rose the flowers are

A. Zygomorphic, epigynous with twisted

aestivation

B. Actinomorphic, hypogynous with twisted

aestivation

C. Actinomorphic, epigynous with valvate

aestivation

D. Zygomorphic, hypogynous with imbricate aestivation,

Answer: B



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230. Among bitter gourd, Mustard, brinjal, pumpkin, chinarose, lupin, cucumber, sunnehemp, gram, guava, bean, chilli, plum, petunia, tomato, rose, withania, potato, onion, aloe and tulip how many plants have hypogynous flower

A. Eighteen

B. Six

C. Ten

D. Fifteen

Answer: D



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231. Match the columns and find the correct option

I

II

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| (a) Marginal Placentation | (i) Sunflower |
| (b) Axile placentation | (ii) Mustard |
| (c) Parietal placentation | (iii) Lemon |
| (d) Basal placentation | (iv) Pea |

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

B. b-ii, b-*i*, c-iii

C. c-*i*, b-ii, c-iii

D. a-iii, b-ii, c-*i*

Answer: A



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232. In _____ flowers, margin of thalamus grows upward enclosing the ovary completely and getting fused with it.

A. Superior

B. Half superior

C. Half inferior

D. Inferior.

Answer: D



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

A. Imbricacae

B. Twisted

C. Valvate

D. Vexillary

Answer: A



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234. Match the columns and find the correct option

I

(a) Marginal Placentation

(b) Axile placentation

(c) Parietal placentation

(d) Basal placentation

II

(i) Sunflower

(ii) Mustard

(iii) Lemon

(iv) Pea

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

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

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

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

Answer: A



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235. Among China rose, mustard, brinjal, potato, guava, cucumber, onion and tulip, how many plants have superior ovary ?

A. Five

B. Six

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: B



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236. Identify the plant with multilocular ovary

A. Cucumber

B. Cashew

C. China Rose

D. Chilli

Answer: C



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237. Proximal end of the filament of stamen is attached to the

A. Thalamus or petal

B. Anther

C. Connective

D. Placents

Answer: A



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238. The standard petal of a papilionaceous corolla is also called

A. Cocona

B. Carina

C. Pappus

D. Vexillum

Answer: D



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239. Many plants among Indigofera, Sesbania, Salvia, Allium, Aloe, mustard, groundnut, radish, gram and turnip have stamens with different length in their flowers

A. Six

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

Answer: C



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240. The term polyadelphous is related to

- A. Calyx
- B. Gynoecium
- C. Androecium
- D. Corolla

Answer: C

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241. Radial symmetry is found in the flowers of

- A. Cassia

B. Brassica

C. Trifolium

D. Pisum.

Answer: B



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242. Free-central placentation is found in

A. Citrus

B. Dianthus

C. Argemone

D. Brassica

Answer: A



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243. If flower is modified shoot, Floral organs calyx, corolla, androecium and gynoecium are

- A. Modified stem
- B. Modified stem and leaves
- C. Modified leaves only
- D. Unknown modified organs.

Answer: C



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244. Free-central placentation is found in

A. Dianthus

B. Argemone

C. Primrose

D. Both A and B

Answer: D



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245. How many types of corolla are there in petals?

(a) 5

(b) 10

(c) 7

(d) 8

A. 5

B. 10

C. 7

D. 8

Answer: B



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246. Arrange the following plants in descending order based on number of locules in their ovaries : (i) Anacardium (ii) Citrus (iii) Asparagus (iv) Solanum

A. iv,iii,i,ii

B. i,iv,iii,ii

C. ii,iii,iv,i

D. iii,i,iv,ii

Answer: C



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247. Which ones are correct combinations

(i) Cymose inflorescence-Epipetalous-Solanum

ii) Homochlamydeous-Polyandrous-Allium

iii) Axile placentation-Radial leaves-Smilax

iv) Zygomorphic-Diadelphous-Butea

A. i,iv

B. iii,iv

C. i,iii

D. ii,iv

Answer: A



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248. Tetradyamous condition is found in

A. *i,iv*

B. *iii,iv*

C. *i,iii*

D. *ii,iv*

Answer: A



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249. Achlamydeous flower occurs in

A. Sunflower

B. Betal

C. Onion

D. Avena

Answer:



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250. Trioecious condition occurs in

A. Mango

B. Litchi

C. Silene

D. Coriander

Answer:



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251. Condition in Sunflower is

A. Andromonoecious

B. Polygamous

C. Intersexual

D. Gynomonoecious

Answer:



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252. Weight of the largest flower of Rafflesia is

A. 1 kg

B. 4 kg

C. 6 kg

D. 10 kg

Answer: D



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253. Involucre is composed of

A. Bracts

B. Extra calyx

C. Bracteoles

D. Scale leaves

Answer:



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254. Gynandrous condition means

- A. Development of internode between stamen and pistil
- B. presence of both male and female flower organs
- C. Androecium attached to gynoecium
- D. Presence of stamens in the centre of flower

Answer: D



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255. Largest stigma occurs in

A. Ricinus

B. Populus

C. Nelumbo

D. Maize

Answer:



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256. Perianth is bilabiate personate is

A. Antirrhinum

B. Salvia

C. Peristrophe

D. Ocimum

Answer:



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257. Dehiscence is porous and basal in the anthers of

A. Solanum

B. Cassia

C. Barberry

D. Maize

Answer:



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258. in Nymphaea, placentation is

A. Basal

B. Apical

C. Parietal

D. Superficial

Answer:



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