BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION

ENGLISH

LEAF

Mcq

1. Part of the leaf modified into tendril in Clematic is

A. Petiole

B. Rachis

C. Petiolules

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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2. Petiole is modified into tendril in

A. Gloriosa

B. Passiflora

C. Nepenthes

D. Luffa.

Answer: C

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3. In Opuntia, the leaves of areoles are modified into

A. spines

B. Glochidia

C. Scales

D. Tendrils.

Answer: A

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4. Which one of the following has the largest floating leaves

A. Banana

B. Victoria

C. Nelumbo

D. Data Palm.

Answer: B

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5. Ptyxis is

A. Arrangement of leaves on the stem

B. Arrangement of leaves in the bud

C. Folding of lamina in bud

D. Both B and C.

Answer: C

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6. Arrangement of leaves on the stem branches is called.

A. Ptyxis

B. Vernation

C. Prefoliation

D. Phyllotaxy.

Answer: D

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7. Opposite phyllotaxy is found in

A. Banana

B. Calotropis

C. Grass

D. China Rose.

Answer: B

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8. Petiole modified for photosynthesis is

A. Cladode

B. Phylloclade

C. Phyllode

D. Tuber.

Answer: C

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9. In Banyan, bud scales are

A. Young leaves

B. Modified leaves

C. Trichomes

D. Stipules.

Answer: D

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10. Main function of a leaf is to

A. Transpiration

B. Exchange of gases

C. Photosynthesis

D. Cooling.

Answer: C

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11. The occurrence of more than one type of leaves on the same plant is known as

A. Decussate phyllotaxy

B. Heterophylly

C. Aestivation

D. Anisophylly.

Answer: B

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12. Vernation is

A. Arrangement of veins on the lamina

B. Arrangement of leaves on the stem

C. Folding of leaves in bud

D. Arrangement of leaves in bud.

Answer: D

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13. Compound leaves occur in

A. Mustard

B. Syzygium

C. Wheat

D. Sweet Pea.

Answer: D

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14. In pea, tendrils are modifications of which structure ?

A. Modified leaves

B. Modified upper leaflets

C. Modified lower leaflets

D. Modified stipules.

Answer: B

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15. Stipules are modified into spines in

A. Shoe Flower

B. Cotton

C. Zizyphus

D. Dalbergia.

Answer: C

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16. A plant showing reticulate venation is

A. Ficus

B. Canna

C. Musa

D. Zea.

Answer: A

17. Parallel venation is found in

A. Mentha

B. Banana

C. Dalbergia

D. Syzygium.

Answer: B

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18. A monocot showing reticulate venation is

A. Zea

B. Plum

C. Bambusa

D. Smilax

Answer: D

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19. What type of venation is found in Banana (Musa) ?

A. Unicostate reticulate

B. Unicostate parallel

C. Multicostate reticulate

D. Multicostate parallel.

Answer: B

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20. Which one of the following possesses winged petiole

A. Citurs

B. Bombax

C. Acacia

D. Asparagus.

Answer: A

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21. A plant with unifoliate leaves is

A. Balanites

B. Citrus

C. Aegle

D. Paris.

Answer: B

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22. The leaf of Mimosa pudica is

A. Simple

B. Bifoliate

C. Bipinnate

D. Trifoliate

Answer: C

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23. Multifoliate leaves are found in

A. Aegle

B. Paris

C. Oleander

D. Bombax

Answer: D

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24. Rachis is modified into a leafy structure called

A. Phyllode

B. Ochrea

C. Phylloclade

D. Phyllome.

Answer: A

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25. Lamina is reduced in

A. Xerophytes

B. Mesophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Climbers.

Answer: A

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26. Heterophylly of Limnophila is

A. Environmental

B. Developmental

C. Habitual

D. Both B and C.

Answer: A

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27. Heterophylly found in Eucalytus is

A. Habitual

B. Developmental

C. Adaptive

D. Environmental.

Answer: B

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28. Phyllotaxy is meant for

A. Protection of leaves against sunlight

B. Exposure of all the leaves equally to sunlight

C. Minimising the number of leaves on a branch

D. Maximising the number of leaves on a branch.

Answer: B

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29. Leaf is imparipinnate in

A. Rose

B. Cassia

C. Quissqualis

D. Guava.

Answer: A

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30. Phyllode is an adaptation to

A. Aquatic environment

B. Halophytic environment

C. Mesophytic environment

D. Xerophytic environment.

Answer: D

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31. Ochreate stipules occur in

A. Rose

B. Polygonum

C. Lathyrus aphaca

D. Smilax.

Answer: B

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32. In Nepenthes the pitcher is modified

A. Leaf apex

B. Leaf base

C. Lamina

D. Leaf stalk.

Answer: C

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33. Leaves borne on the main stem are called

A. Radical

B. Ramal

C. Petlate

D. Cauline.

Answer: D

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34. In Calotropis the phyllotaxy is

A. Alternate

B. Verticellate

C. Opposite and superposed

D. Opposite and decussate.

Answer: D

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35. Leaves are modified into hygroscopic appendages in

A. Tamarix

B. Tamarindus

C. Albizzia

D. Butea.

Answer: A

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36. Plants without leaves during one season are

A. Caducous

B. Deciduous

C. Evergreen

D. Semigreen.

Answer: B

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37. In spiral phyllotaxy, the number of leaves at each node is

A. One

B. Two

C. Many

D. Three

Answer: A

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38. Unicostate venation is called as

A. Palmate

B. Pinnate

C. Reticulate

D. Parallel.

Answer: B

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39. Palmate compound leaf is the one in which the leaflets develop from

A. Rachis

B. Tip of petiole

C. Branch of rachis

D. Node.

Answer: B

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40. A compound leaf with more than thrice pinnate nature is

A. Multifoliate

B. Decompound

C. Quadrifoliate

D. Tripinnate

Answer: B

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41. A unifoliate compound leaf can be differentiated from simple leaf in having

A. Joint

B. Stalk

C. Unicostate reticulate venation

D. Multicostate reticulate venation.

Answer: A

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42. The leaves which fall down very soon after their formation are

A. Deciduous

B. Caducous

C. Ramal

D. Cauline.

Answer: B

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43. Leaves developing from discoid reduced stem of Radish are

A. Ramal

B. Radical

C. Cauline

D. Deciduous

Answer: B

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44. Leaves arising from stem branches are

A. Radical

B. Cauline

C. Ramal

D. Palmate

Answer: C

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45. A leaf without petiole is

A. Sessile

B. Subsessile

C. Subpetiolate

D. Simple.

Answer: A

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46. A sensitive thread-like structure which can coil around a support is

A. Spring

B. Tendril

C. Rachis

D. Twiner.

Answer: B

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47. Phyllode is a modification of :

A. Petiole

B. Stem

C. Inflorescence

D. Root.

Answer: A

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48. Tendrillar stipules occur in

A. Dolichos lablab

B. Acacia

C. Smilax

D. Mango.

Answer: C

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49. Petiole is modified into green leafy structure called

A. Phyllode

B. Phylloclade

C. Cladode

D. Foliaceous petiole.

Answer: A

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50. A leaf without petiole is

A. Subpetiolate

B. Sessile

C. Subsessile

D. All the above.

Answer: B

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51. Arrangement of leaves on the stem branches is called.

A. Venation

B. Vernation

C. Ptyxis

D. Phyllotaxy.

Answer: D

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52. The occurrence of more than one type of leaves on the same plant is known as

A. Heterophylly

B. Phyllotaxy

C. Venation

D. Vernation.

Answer: A

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53. Spiny leaf margins are found in

A. Opuntia

B. Papaver

C. Argemone

D. Polyalthia.

Answer: C

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54. A modification of leaf is

A. Phyllode

B. Phylloclade

C. Cladode

D. Corm.

Answer: A

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55. Free lateral stipules occur in

A. Mango/Mangifera

B. Maize/Zea

C. Rice/Oryza

D. China Rose/Hibiscus.

Answer: D

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56. Phyllotaxy is

A. Leaflets

B. Leaves

C. Stipules

D. Branches.

Answer: B

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57. In Acacia species, the first few leaves are pinnately compound. Then there are leaves with flattened petiole and fewer pinnae. The leave of adult plant has parallel veined flattened petiole and no pinnae. It shows that

A. Leaves of adult plant are reduced to phyllodes while those of the seedling are unreduced.

B. The parallel-veined green structures of the adult plant are phylloclades

C. The plant shows developmental heterophylly, compound in seedling and simple in adult plant

D. The leaves of adult plant are unreduced while they are reduced in the seedling stage.

Answer: A

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58. Finely dissected leaves occur in

A. Free floating plants

B. Rooted floating leaved plants

C. Submerged plants

D. Emerged plants.

Answer: C

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59. Imparipinnate leaf is the one where

A. Leaflets are borne in pairs

B. Leaflets are small

C. Leaflets are large

D. Rachis is terminated by an odd leaflet.

Answer: D

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60. In Tamaring (Imli) the pinnate leaf is

A. Tripinnate

B. Bipinnate

C. Paripinnate

D. Imparipinnate.

Answer: C

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61. The largest leaf belongs to

A. Nerium

B. Tobacco

C. Victoria/Musa

D. Rafflesia.

Answer: C

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62. Leaf apex is modified into tendril in

A. Smilax

B. Gloriosa

C. Australian Acacia

D. All the above.

Answer: B

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63. Stems modified into flat green organs performing the functions of leaves are known as

A. Phyllode

B. Cladode

C. Phylloclade

D. All the above.

Answer: C

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64. Phyllotaxis is

A. Mode of leaf arrangement on stem

B. Types of roots

C. Arrangement of sepals and petals in a flower

D. Type of ovary.

Answer: A

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65. Approximate diameter of Victoria leaf is

A. 1 m

B. 1.3 m

C. 2 m

D. 3 m.

Answer: B

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66. Petiole is modified into tendril in

A. Passiflora

B. Gloriosa

C. Pisum

D. Clematis

Answer: D

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67. Swollen spongy petiole is present in

A. Hydrilla

B. Eichhornia

C. Ruppia

D. Pistia.

Answer: b

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68. Presence of sheathing leaf base and ligule are characteristic of

A. Cycas leaf

B. Fern leaf

C. Banana leaf

D. Grass leaf.

Answer: D

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69. In Lathyrus aphaca, the leaves are modified into

A. Spines

B. Tendrils

C. Scales

D. Stem-like structures.

Answer: B

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70. Phyllotaxy is the mode of arrangement of leaves and the principle underlying it is :

A. Phyllotaxy

B. Ptyxis

C. Vernation

D. Venation.

Answer: C

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71. Occurrence of different types of leaves in Limnophylla is called

A. Heterophylly

B. Pseudophylly

C. Heterophily

D. Heterotrophy.

Answer: A

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72. Tripinnate leaves occur in

A. Acacia

B. Oxalis

C. Moringa

D. Gynandropsis.

Answer: C

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73. A leaf is identified from

A. Flat green lamina

B. Presence of leaf blade and petiole

C. Presence of axillary bud

D. Occurrence of chlorophyll.

Answer: C

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74. Swollen lower end of leaf stalk is

A. Petiole

B. Pulvinus

C. Thalamus

D. Disc.

Answer: B

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75. In pea, tendrils are modifications of which structure ?

A. Stem branches

B. Leaflets

C. Leaves

D. Stipules.

Answer: B

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76. Parallel venation occurs in

A. Monocots

B. Dicots

C. All angiosperms

D. Ferns.

Answer: A

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77. Bombax leaf is

A. Tripinnate

B. Unipinnate

C. Multifoliate

D. Quadrifoliate

Answer: C

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78. Name the following:

Three plants having reticulate venation in the leaves.

A. Musa

B. Mangifera

C. Oryza

D. Canna

Answer: B

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79. In a pitcher plant, the pitchers are modified

A. Whole leaf

B. Leaf apex

C. Lamina

D. Petiole

Answer: C

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80. Parallel venation is found in

A. Canna

B. Grass

C. Zizyphus

D. Castor.

Answer: A

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81. Ochreate stipules occur in leafy vegetable

A. Amaranthus

B. Mentha

C. Platanus

D. Rumex.

Answer: D

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82. In spiral phyllotaxy, the number of leaves at each node is

A. Destichous

B. Tristichous

C. Pentastichous

D. Octastichous.

Answer: C

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83. Match the columns

(i) Acicular	(1) Grass
(ii) Linear	(2) Nerium
(iii) Lanceolate	(3) Banana
(iv) Oblong	(4) Pine

Options

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

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84. Leaves develop from

A. Nodes

B. Internodes

C. Epidermis

D. Endodermis

Answer: A

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85. Phyllode is present in

A. Clematis

B. Gloriosa

C. Australian Acacia

D. Dischidia.

Answer: C

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86. Describe the modifications found in the following plants :

Pitcher plant

A. Dionaea

B. Drosera

C. Nepenthes

D. Viscum.

Answer: C

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87. In sarracenia, the insect trapping structure is modifed

A. Leaf

B. Leaf base

C. Stipule

D. Axillary shoot

Answer: A

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88. Which one is modified leaf

A. Pitcher of Nepenthes

B. Tendril of Pisum sativum

C. Spine of Cactus

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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89. Pick up the leaf modification

A. Cladode

B. Phyllode

C. Corm

D. Phylloclade

Answer: B

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90. Bladders of Utricularia and pitcher of Nepenthes are modifications of

A. Leaves

B. Stem

C. Roots

D. Flowers.

Answer: A

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91. Smallest leaf occurs in

A. Victoria

B. Wolffia

C. Cycas

D. Spiraea.

Answer: B

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92. Identify in order the plants showing alternate , opposite and whorled phyllotaxy .

A. Chine Rose, Calotropis and Nerium

B. Chine Rose, Nerium and Calotropic

C. Nerium, Chine Rose and Calotropis

D. Nerium, Calotropis and Chine Rose

Answer: A

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93. Pulvinus is found in

A. Calotropis

B. Ocimum

C. Legnume plants

D. Alstonia

Answer: C

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94. Venation is generally reticulate in

A. Monocot plants

B. Bryophytes

C. Thallophytes

D. Dicot plants.

Answer: D

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95. Venation in monocots is

A. Pinnate reticulate

B. Palmate reticulate

C. Pinnate parallel

D. Parallel.

Answer: D

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96. Stipules are modified into spines in

A. Citrus and Euphorbia

B. Euphorbia and Zizyphus

C. Zizyphus and Bougainvillea

D. Citrus and Bougainvilla.

Answer: B

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97. A compound leaf which apperas simple due to supression of 1-2 lateral leaflets is found in

A. Hardwickia

B. Parkinasonia

C. Citrus

D. Coriandrum.

Answer: C

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98. Leaves of Utricularia are modified into

A. Bladders

B. Tendrils

C. Hooks

D. Pitchers

Answer: A

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99. In Opunita, spines are modification of

A. Epidermal hair

B. Stem

C. Flowers

D. Leaves of axillary bud.

Answer: D

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100. The leaves are modified into tendrils, hooks, pitcher and bladder in the following plants respectively

A. Sweet Pea, Cat's Nail, Nepenthes, Utricularia

B. Sweet Pea, Cat's Nail, Utricularia, Nepenthes

C. Nepenthes, Sweet Pea, Cat's Nail, Utricularia

D. Utricularia, Nepenthes, Cat's Nail, Sweet Pea.

Answer: A

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101. In distichous condition

A. First leaf stands over the second

B. Second leaf stands over the first

C. Third leaf stands over the first

D. Fourth leaf stands over the first.

Answer: C

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102. Leaves of Nelumbo plant are

A. Epistomatic

B. Hypostomatic

C. Amphistomatic

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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103. Phyllotaxy is decussate in

A. Nerium indicum

B. Pisum sativum

C. Hibiscus rosa-sinensis

D. Catharanthus roseus.

Answer: D

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104. Which ones show stipular modifications

(a) Spines of Zizyphus

(b) Tendrils in Smilax

(c) Tendrils in Nepenthes

(d) Spines in Argemone

(e) Thorn in Bougainvillea

A. a and b

B. a and c

C. b and e

D. c and e

Answer: a,b

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105. Phyllotaxy in Calotropis is

A. Alternate

B. Opposite

C. Whorled

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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106. Multicostate parallel venation occurs in

A. Banana and Canna

B. Mango and Peepal

C. Grasses and Palms

D. Caster and Tapioca

Answer: C

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107. Leaves are modified into spines in

A. Nepenthes

B. Australian Acacia

C. Opuntia

D. Utricularia

Answer: C

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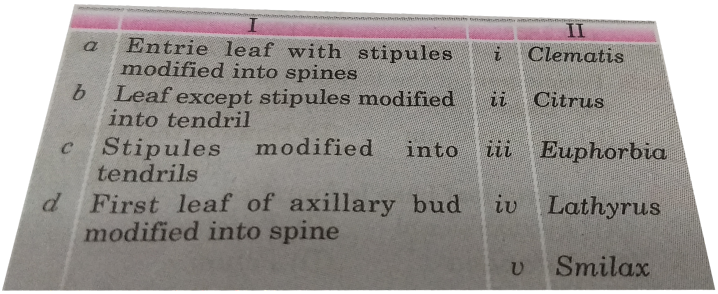
108. Find the correct combination



	I		II
a	Entrie leaf with stipules modified into spines	i	Clematis
b	Leaf except stipules modified into tendril	ii	Citrus
c	Stipules modified into tendrils	iii	Euphorbia
d	First leaf of axillary bud modified into spine	iv	Lathyrus
		v	Smilax

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

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109. Find the correct match

A. Mustard-Leaves opposite

B. Mustard-Leaves alternate

C. Guava-Leaves alternate

D. Guava-Leaves whorled.

Answer: B

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110. Whorled phyllotaxy with simple reticulate leaves occurs in

A. Alstonia

B. Guava

C. Calotropis

D. Mustard

Answer: A

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111. Bladderwort is a

A. Drosera

B. Nepenthes

C. Dionaea

D. Utricularia.

Answer: D

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112. 120° phyllotaxy is found in

A. Distichous

B. Tristichous

C. Pentastichous

D. Octastichous.

Answer: B

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113. Study the following statements and choose the correct option.

I. Buds are present in the axil of leaflets of the

compound leaf.

II. Pulvinus leaf-base is present in some leguminous plants.

III. In Alstonia, the petioles expand, become green and synthesize food.

IV. Opposite phyllotaxy is seen in guava.

A. b and d

B. a and c

C. a and d

D. b, c and d

Answer: A

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114. In the leaves, veins are useful for

A. Transport of water and minerals

B. Mechanical support

C. Transport of organic nutrients

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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115. 120° phyllotaxy occurs in

A. 140°

B. 135°

C. 180°

D. 120°

Answer: D

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116. Petiole part of the leaf is known as

A. Epipodium

B. Mesopodium

C. Hypopodium

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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117. Pulvinate leaf base is found in this plant

A. Lycopersicum

B. Trifolium

C. Nicotiana

D. Petunia.

Answer: B

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118. Identify the correct pair of plants with odd number of leaflets in compound leaf

A. Hardwickia, Gynandropsis

B. Citrus, Aegle marmelos

C. Marsilea, Gynandropsis

D. Aegle marmelos, Hardwickia

Answer: B

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119. Identify the wrong statement

A. Stipules of Lathyrus are persistent

B. Phyllotaxy in Trillium is alternate

C. Venation in Calophyllum is parallel

D. Cauline leaves are found in Cocos.

Answer: B

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120. How many plants among China rose, Ocimum, sunflower, mustard, Alstonia, Guava, Calotropis and Nerium (Oleander) have opposite phyllotaxy?

A. Four

B. Five

C. Two

D. Three

Answer: D

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121. I. Pulvinus leaf base is present in some leguminous plants. II. Whorled phyllotaxy is seen in Calotropis. III. In Australian Acacia, the petioles expand, become green and synthesese food, IV. A bud is present in the axils of leaflets of a compound leaf.

A. I and IV correct, II and III wrong

B. II and III correct, I and IV wrong

C. I and III correct, II and IV wrong

D. III and IV correct, I and II wrong

Answer: C

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122. Match the lists

I		II	
(a)	*Alstonia*	I.	Roots at lower nodes of stem
(b)	*Ananas sativus*	II.	Leaflets are attached at common point in leaf
(c)	Sugarcane	III.	Swollen placenta
(d)	*Bombax ceiba*	IV.	More than two leaves at every node
		V.	Underground lateral branches producing aerial leafy shoots.

The correct match is

A. a-IV, b-V, c-I, d-II

B. a-V, B-III, c-I, d-II

C. a-V, b-III, c-II, d-IV

D. a-IV, b-II, c-V, d-I

Answer: A

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123. Multicostate divergent reticulate venation is seen in .....leaf

A. Zizyphus

B. Bamboo

C. Castor

D. Mango.

Answer: C

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124. Leaflet tendril and entire leaf tendril are found in respectively.

A. Peas

B. Cucumber

C. Grape vine

D. All the above.

Answer: A

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125. Consider the following statements :

(a) In leguminous plants, leaf base becomes swollen, called pulvinus

(b) The fleshy leaves of Onion and Garlic store food

(c) The buds in Australian acacia become green and synthesise food

(d) In Alstonia, leaves show alternate phyllotaxy.

Of the above statements

A. (b) and (d) are correct

B. (a) and (c) are correct

C. (a) and (b) are correct

D. (a) and (d) are correct

Answer: C

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126. Match the columns and choose the right option

1.	Pneumatophores	(*a*)	Axillary buds
2.	Tendrils in pea	(*b*)	Roots
3.	Thorns in *Citrus*	(*c*)	Leaves

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

127. Identify the correct combination

A. Neem - Absence of buds in the axile of leaflets-Pinnately compound leaf

B. Sunflower - Flowers brought to same height due to varied lengths of pedicels -

Involucre of bracts

C. Carrot - Flowers brought to same height due to varied lengths of pedicels - Involucre of bracts

D. Pistia - Discoid stem - Lateral branch with many internodes.

Answer: A and C

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128. It is an example of pinnate type venation of leaf blade

A. Cosmos

B. Castor

C. Tapioica

D. Semul.

Answer: A

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129. This has glandular hair

A. Calotropis

B. Castor

C. Lemon

D. Yucca.

Answer: B

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130. Which of these plants has pinnately compound leaf

A. Alstonia

B. Calotropis

C. Guava

D. neem

Answer:

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131. Match the columns and find the correct option

I	II
(i) *Dahlia*	(a) Eyes
(ii) *Solanum tuberosum*	(b) Runner
(iii) *Begonia*	(c) Fasciculated tuberous roots
(iv) *Cynodon*	(d) Epiphyllous buds

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

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132. Identify the wrong statements from the following : (i) Branches of limited growth in Aspargus perform photosynthesis (ii) Petiole of Australian Acacia helps in climbing (iii) Floral buds of Agave store food materials (iv) Aerial roots of Taeniophyllum helf in vegetative propagation

A. I, iv

B. I, ii

C. iii, iv

D. $ii, iv.$

Answer: D

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133. Assertion : In opposite phyllotaxy two leaves are borne on the opposite sides of a single node.

Reason : Opposite phylotaxy is seen in China rose and Oleander.

A. both true but reason is not correct explanation

B. assertion true but reason is wrong

C. both are wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: C

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Cyg

1. In grasses the ligule occurs

A. At leaf base

B. Between leaf base and lamina

C. Between leaf base and petiole

D. Between petiole and lamina.

Answer:

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2. In Nelumbium/Victoria/Tropaeolum the leaf blade is

A. Peltate

B. Centric

C. Unifacial

D. Ligulate

Answer: A

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3. In examples of interpetiolar stipules, the number of leaves and stipules at each node are

A. One and two

B. Two and two

C. Two and one

D. One and one.

Answer:

4. Arrangement of leaves on the stem branches is called.

A. Phyllotaxy

B. Insertion

C. Ptyxis

D. Vernation.

Answer:

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5. Number of orthostichies present in opposite and decussate phyllotaxy is

A. Two

B. Four

C. One

D. Three.

Answer: B

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6. A monocot showing reticulate venation is

A. Dioscorea

B. Alocasia

C. Amilax

D. All the above.

Answer:

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7. A dicot leaf with parallel venation is

A. Eryngium

B. Zizyphus

C. Ricinus

D. Cassia.

Answer:

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8. A simple pinnate compound leaf is

A. Decompound

B. Unipinnate

C. Bipinnate and tripinnate

D. Both B and C.

Answer: b

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9. In common weed Parthenium the leaf is compound

A. Multifoliate

B. Tripinnate

C. Decompound

D. Bipinnate.

Answer:

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10. Branched leaf spines occur in

A. Multifoliate

B. Tripinnate

C. Decompound

D. Bipinnate.

Answer:

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