BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLISHERS BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

Practice Problem Morphology Of Plants

1. A root system is extensively branched and bears a very large number of delicate root tips. How do the root tips manage to penetrate the hard core of soil?

Watch Video Solution

2. Define buds, nodes and internodes. What is the difference between the axillary bud and terminal bud?

Watch Video Solution

3. How do the buds protect themselves?

Watch Video Solution

4. Roots developed from parts of the plant other than radicle are called

Watch Video Solution

5. Supply the appropriate scientific term for Shapeless swollen root occurring singly.

Watch Video Solution

6. Supply the appropriate scientific term for Pillar like roots appearing from large horizontal branches.

Watch Video Solution

7. Supply the appropriate scientific term for Naked flowering stem arising from ground without leaves.

Watch Video Solution

8. Supply the appropriate scientific term for Leaf with single lamina and which is not completely divided to form leaflets.

Watch Video Solution

9. Supply the appropriate scientific term for Underground stem growing vertically, rarely branched and spherical or oval in form.

Watch Video Solution

10. Supply the appropriate scientific term for Runner with short internodes and each node bearing a rosette of leaves and tuft of roots.

Watch Video Solution

11. Supply the appropriate scientific term for

Roots are swollen, become spindle shaped and

found singly

Watch Video Solution

12. Supply the appropriate scientific term for

Veins irregularly distributed in the lamina

forming a network.

Watch Video Solution

13. Supply the appropriate scientific term for

The arrangement of the leaves on the stem.

Watch Video Solution

14. Differentiate between herbaceous and woody stems.

Watch Video Solution

Practice Problem Families

1. Describe the sequence of terms, when you are going to describe the gynoecium of any problem.

Watch Video Solution

2. Write about androecium in wheat.

Watch Video Solution

3. Compare the number of stamens, free or fused, number of carpels, free or fused, placentation and number of locules in Liliaceae, Solanaceae and Papilionaceae.

Watch Video Solution

4. Write the floral formulae of: (a) Petunia (b) Lathyrus (c) Solanum nigrum

View Text Solution

Ncert File Ncert Exercise Questions

1. What is meant by modification of root? What type of modification of root is found in the

(a) Banyan tree

(b) Turnip

(c) Mangrove trees

Watch Video Solution

2. Justify the following statements on the basis of external features

(i) Underground parts of a plant are not always roots

(ii) Flower is a modified shoot

Watch Video Solution

3. How is pinnately compound leaf different from palmately compound leaf?

Watch Video Solution

4. Explain with suitable examples the different types of phyllotaxy?

Watch Video Solution

5. Define the following terms:

(a) Aestivation

(b) Placentation

(c) Actinomorphic

(d) Zygomorphic

(e) Superior ovary

(f) Perigynous flower

(g) Epipetalous Stamen

Watch Video Solution

6. Differentiate between

(a) Racemose and cymose inflorescence

(b) Fibrous roots and adventitious roots

(c) Apocarpous and syncarpous ovary

Watch Video Solution

7. Draw the labelled diagram of the following :

(i) gram seed (ii) V.S. of maize seed.

Watch Video Solution

8. Describe modifications of stem with suitable examples.

Watch Video Solution

9. Describe the various types of placentations found in flowering plants.

Watch Video Solution

10. What is flower? Describe the parts of a typical angiospermic flower.

Watch Video Solution

11. How do the various leaf modifications help plants?

Watch Video Solution

12. Define the term inflorescence. Explain the basis for the different types of inflorescence in flowering plants.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

14. Describe the arrangement of floral members in relation to their insertion on thalamus?

Watch Video Solution

Ncert File Ncert Exemplar Problem A Multiple Choice Questions

1. Rearrange the following zones as seen in the root in vertical section and choose the correct option.

A.Root hair zone , B.Zone of meristems

C.Root cap zone , D.Zone of maturation

E.Zone of elongation

A. C, B, E, A, D

B. A, B, C, D, E

C. D, E, A, C, B

D. E, D, C, B, A

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

2. In an inflorescence where flowers are borne laterally in an acropetal succession,the position of the youngest floral bud shall be

A. Proximal

B. Distal

C. Intercalary

D. Any where

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

3. The mature seeds of plants such as gram and peas, possess no endosperm, because

A. These plants are not angiosperms

B. There is no double fertilization in them

C. Endosperm is not formed in them

D. Endosperm gets used up by the developing embryo during seed development

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. Roots developed from parts of the plant other than radicle are called

A. Tap roots

B. Fibrous roots

C. Adventitious roots

D. Nodular roots

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Floral organs

B. Flower in inflorescence

C. Veins and veinlets in a lamina

D. All of them

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

6. Endosperm, a product of double fertilization in angiosperms is absent in the seeds of

A. Gram

B. Orchids

C. Maize

D. Castor

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

7. Many pulses of daily use belong to one of the families below (tick the correct answer)

A. Solanaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Poaceae

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

8. The placenta is attached to the developing seed near the

A. Testa

B. Hilum

C. Micropyle

D. Chalaza

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

9. Which of the following plants is used to extract the blue dye ?

A. Trifolium

B. Indigofera

C. Lupin

D. Cassia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Ncert File Ncert Exemplar Problem B Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Roots obtain oxgyen from air soil for respiration , In the absence or deficiency of O_2 , root growth is restricted or completely stopped. How do the plants growing in marsh lands or swamps obtain their O_2 required for root respiration ?

Watch Video Solution

2. Write floral formula for a flower which is bisexual, actinomorphic sepals five, twisted aestivation, petals five valvate aestivation, stamens six, ovary tricarpellary, syncarpous , superior, trilocular with axile placentation.

Watch Video Solution

3. In Opuntia, the stem is modified into a flattened green structure of perform the function of leaves, (i.e., photosynthesis). Cite

some other example of modifications of plant parts for the purpose of photosynthesis.

Watch Video Solution

4. In swampy areas like the sunderbans in West Bengal, plants bear special kind of roots called .....

Watch Video Solution

5. In aquatic plants like Pistia and Eichhornia, leaves and roots are found near.....

Watch Video Solution

6. Reticulate and parallel venation are the characteristic of ..... and ..... Respectively.

Watch Video Solution

7. Which parts of ginger and onion are edible?

Watch Video Solution

8. In epigynous flower , ovary is situated below the ..... .

Watch Video Solution

9. Add the missing floral organ of the given floral floral formula of Fabaceae:

View Text Solution

10. Name the body part modified for food storage in the

Carrot _____

Watch Video Solution

11. Name the body part modified for food storage in the

Colocasia _____

Watch Video Solution

12. Name the body part modified for food storage in the

Sweet potato_____

Watch Video Solution

13. Name the body part modified for food storage in the

Asparagus_____

Watch Video Solution

14. Name the body part modified for food storage in the

Radish_____

Watch Video Solution

15. Name the body part modified for food storage in the

Potato_____

Watch Video Solution

16. Name the body part modified for food storage in the

Dahlia_____

Watch Video Solution

17. Name the body part modified for food storage in the

Turmeric_____

Watch Video Solution

18. Name the body part modified for food storage in the

Gladiolus_____

Watch Video Solution

19. Name the body part modified for food storage in the

Ginger_____

Watch Video Solution

20. Name the body part modified for food storage in the

Portulaca_____

Watch Video Solution

Ncert File Ncert Exemplar Problem C Short Answer Type Questions

1. Give two examples of roots that develop from different parts of the angiospermic plant other than the radicle.

Watch Video Solution

2. The essential functions of roots are anchorage and absorption of water and minerals in the terrestrial plant. What functions are associated with the roots of aquatic plants. How are roots of aquatic plants and terrestrial plants different?

Watch Video Solution

3. Draw diagrams of a typical monocot and dicot leaves to show their venation pattern.

Watch Video Solution

4. A typical angiosperm flower consists of four floral parts. Give the names of the floral parts and their arrangements sequentially.

Watch Video Solution

5. Given below are a few floral formulae of some well known plants. Draw floral diagrams from these formulae.

View Text Solution

6. Reticulate venation is found in dicot leaves while in monocot leaves venation is of parallel

type . Biology being a Science of exceptions , find out any exception to this generalisation.

Watch Video Solution

7. You have heard about several insectivorous plants that feed on insects. Nepenthes or the pitcher plant is one such example, which usually gorws in shallow water or in marsh lands. What part of the plant is modified into a pitcher ? How does this modification help the

plant for food even through it can photosynthesise like any other green plant ?

Watch Video Solution

8. Mango and coconut are'drupe' type of fruits. In mango fleshy mesocarp is edible. What is the edible part of coconut? What does milk of tender coconut represent?

Watch Video Solution

9. How can you differentiated between free central and axile placentation ?

Watch Video Solution

10. Tendrils are found in the following plants . Identify whether they are stem tendrils of leaf tendrils.

(a) Cucumber (b) Peas

(c) Pumpkins (d) Grapevine

(e) Watermelon

Watch Video Solution

11. What is maize grain usually called as a fruit and not a seed ?

Watch Video Solution

12. Tendrils of grapevines are homologous to the tendril of pumpkins, but are analogous to that of pea. Justify the above statement.

Watch Video Solution

13. Rhizome of ginger is like the roots of other plants that grows underground. Despite this fact ginger is a stem and not a root . Justify .

Watch Video Solution

14. Differentiate between

(a) Bract and Bracteole (b) Pulvinus and petiole (c) Pedicel and peduncle

(d) Spike and spadix (e) Stamen and staminode

(f) Pollen and pollinium

Watch Video Solution

Ncert File Ncert Exemplar Problem D Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe various stem modifications associated with food storage climbing and protection.

Watch Video Solution

2. Stolon, offset and rhizome are different forms of stem modifications.How can these modified forms of stem be distinguished from each other ?

Watch Video Solution

3. The mode of arrangement of sepals or petals in a floral bud is known as aestivation . Draw the various types of aestivation possible for a typical pentamerous flower.

Watch Video Solution

4. The arrangement of ovules within the ovary is known as placentation. What does the term placenta refer to ? Name and draw various types of placentations in the flower as seen in T.S. or V.S.

Watch Video Solution

5. Sunflower is not a flower. Explain.

Watch Video Solution

6. How do you distinquish between hypogeal germination and epigeal germination ? What is the role of cotyledon (s) and the endosperm in the germination of seeds ?

Watch Video Solution

7. Seeds of some plants germinate immdiately after shedding from the plants while in other plants they require a period of rest before

germination. The later phenomena is called as dormancy. Give the reasons for seed sormancy and some methods to break it.

Watch Video Solution

Higher Order Thinking Skill Very Short Answer Questions

1. What are twiners?

Watch Video Solution

2. What is thorn? How can you tell it is modified stem?

Watch Video Solution

3. Coleorhiza is

Watch Video Solution

4. What is pepo? Give one example.

Watch Video Solution

5. Name the smallest angiospermic plant.

Watch Video Solution

6. What are achenial fruits ?

Watch Video Solution

7. What is gynobasic style?

Watch Video Solution

8. What do you mean by syngenesious condition?

Watch Video Solution

9. Tigellum is

Watch Video Solution

Higher Order Thinking Skill Short Answer Questions

1. Name the inflorescence where it is found hanging ?

Watch Video Solution

2. Differentiate between apocarpous and syncarpous ovary.

Watch Video Solution

3. Name the type of stem tendril found in Passiflora, Luffa, Vitis.

Watch Video Solution

4. What is zygomorphic flower ?

Watch Video Solution

5. Which type of phyllotaxy is present in Alstonia ?

Watch Video Solution

6. What is perigynous ovary?

Watch Video Solution

7. Which type of gynoecium is present in family Liliaceae ?

Watch Video Solution

8. Describe the distinguishing characters of family Solanceae.

Watch Video Solution

9. Describe the distinguishing characters of family Fabaceae.

Watch Video Solution

10. Draw the diagrams of different types of aestivation.

Watch Video Solution

11. Describe three types of modified leaves.

Watch Video Solution

12. Write short note on rhizome.

Watch Video Solution

13. Write the economic importance of family Fabaceae.

Watch Video Solution

14. Stolon, offset and rhizome are different forms of stem modifications.How can these modified forms of stem be distinguished from each other ?

Watch Video Solution

Higher Order Thinking Skill Long Answer Questions

1. How do the various leaf modifications help plants?

Watch Video Solution

2. Describe the modification of stem with suitable examples

Watch Video Solution

3. Describe the various types of placentations found in flowering plants.

Watch Video Solution

4. Describe the various types of phyllotaxy.

Watch Video Solution

5. Which type of modification of root is found in following plants:

(i) Turnip (ii) Banyan tree (iii) Rhizophora (iv) Dahlia (v) Cuscuta

Watch Video Solution

6. How is pinnately compound leaf different from palmately compound leaf?

Watch Video Solution

Quick Memory Test Say True Or False

1. The shape of carrot root is napiform.

Watch Video Solution

2. Rhizomes occur in plants such as ginger and banana.

Watch Video Solution

3. Thorns are found in plants like Citrus and Bougainvillea.

Watch Video Solution

4. Veins are irregularly distributed to form network in parallel venation.

Watch Video Solution

5. Dionaea is rootless aquatic herb which form leaf bladders to trap insect.

Watch Video Solution

6. Biennial are plants which complete their life cycle in two years.

Watch Video Solution

7. Guard cells play little role in the proper functioning of stomata.

Watch Video Solution

8. Heart wood is softer than the sap wood and not durable.

Watch Video Solution

9. Branches of root arise from pericycle.

Watch Video Solution

10. When male and female flowers are found in separate plants, it is termed as

Watch Video Solution

11. Drosera obtains proteins by digesting the insects.

Watch Video Solution

12. The well developed root system of Pistia serves to absorb water.

Watch Video Solution

13. The leaf of Citrus represents a simple leaf.

Watch Video Solution

14. Utricularia is provided with a trap or mechanism to store the food material.

Watch Video Solution

15. Wolffia is the smallest flowering plant.

Watch Video Solution

16. Lotus is the national flower of India.

Watch Video Solution

17. In family Solanaceae placentation is basal.

Watch Video Solution

18. Datura belongs to family Solanaceae.

Watch Video Solution

19. Gynoecium is bicarpellary, unilocular with basal placentation in family Compositae.

Watch Video Solution

20. Flowers are trimerous and hypogynous in family Papilionaceae.

Watch Video Solution

21. Odd scpal is anterior in family Papilionaceae.

Watch Video Solution

22. Pulses belong to family Papilionaceae.

Watch Video Solution

23. Fruit is cypsela in family Gramineae.

Watch Video Solution

24. Allium cepa belongs to family Solanaceae.

Watch Video Solution

25. In Brassica, tetradynamous type of stamens are present.

 Watch Video Solution

26. Number of petals is five in cruciform corolla.

 Watch Video Solution

Quick Memory Test Complete The Missing Links

1. ..... firmly fix the plant to the soil.

Watch Video Solution

2. Primary roots develop from the .....

Watch Video Solution

3. The roots arising from any part of the plant other than the radicle are called .....

Watch Video Solution

4. When the root is swollen in the middle and tapers gradually at both ends, it is called .....

Watch Video Solution

5. Turnip is an example of ..... root.

Watch Video Solution

6. Sweet potato is an example of ..... tuberous root.

Watch Video Solution

7. When the adventitious roots have swollen regions at frequent intervals, it is called.....

Watch Video Solution

8. The time taken for the development of two adjacent leaves is called ..... index.

Watch Video Solution

9. Trapa possesses ..... roots.

Watch Video Solution

10. The root tip is covered by a .....

Watch Video Solution

11. The shoot system is developed from ..... of the embryo.

Watch Video Solution

12. The nodes and internodes are .....in the stem.

Watch Video Solution

13. Stem creeping on the ground, having long internodes are called .....

Watch Video Solution

14. A thin, spirally coiled branch, very sensitive to contact is called .....

Watch Video Solution

15. Rhizome is a modification of underground .....

Watch Video Solution

16. Potato is a modification of underground ..... and is called .....

Watch Video Solution

17. Hard, straight and pointed structures present in the axil of a leaf are called .....

Watch Video Solution

18. A phylloclade with one or two internodes only is called a .....

Watch Video Solution

19. Plants which live for many years are called.....

 Watch Video Solution

20. The terminal bud in ..... branching becomes modified into a flower.

 Watch Video Solution

Quick Memory Test C Choose The Correct Alternative

1. Petals come to each other but do not overlap in valvate/imbricate aestivation.

Watch Video Solution

2. In brinjal, stamens are epiphyllous/epipetalous.

Watch Video Solution

3. In Ocimum, flowers are actinomorphic/zygomorphic.

Watch Video Solution

4. Monocot seeds bear one large shield shaped cotyledon called as scutellum/coleoptile.

View Text Solution

5. In China rose/Kaner, alternate phyllotaxy is present.

 Watch Video Solution

6. Climbing roots are present in Pothos/Zea mays.

 Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises Very Short Answer Questions

1. Cuscuta develops roots to penetrate the host tissue and obtain nutrition. What are these roots called?

Watch Video Solution

2. What is heterophylly ?

Watch Video Solution

3. Give the scientific name of the insectivorous plant of north eastern part of India which is now an endangered species.

Watch Video Solution

4. Name two plants that show alternate phyllotaxy.

Watch Video Solution

5. What is cladode?

Watch Video Solution

6. How is Cuscuta adapted for its heterotrophic nutrition?

Watch Video Solution

7. Which same plant part has transformed Into the following different modlftcatlons (i)

tendril of pumpkin (ii) thorn of Citrus.

Watch Video Solution

8. Which part of the plant leaf is modified to form spines of Acacia and the sheath covering the leaf of Ficus elastica?

Watch Video Solution

9. Give one example of heterogamous type of capitulum.

Watch Video Solution

10. Which type of inflorescence is present in corinader?

Watch Video Solution

11. Name the outer covering of seed.

Watch Video Solution

12. Give one example of non-endospermic dicot seed.

Watch Video Solution

13. Name two plants showing dichasial cyme type of inflorescence.

Watch Video Solution

14. What is pomology?

Watch Video Solution

15. Give one example where epigynous type of flower is present.

Watch Video Solution

16. Give the technical term for the kind of pollination carried out by birds.

Watch Video Solution

17. Name as cultivated plant in which neither fruits nor seeds are formed.

18. Which type of placentation is present in Lathyrus.

19. What do you mean by modification of root? What type of modification of roots are found in: (a) Carrot (b) Turnip (c) Dahlia

Watch Video Solution

20. Name the edible part of mango, apple, banana, coconut.

Watch Video Solution

21. Name a family with alternipetalous and epipetalous stamens.

Watch Video Solution

22. To which family Asparagus belongs?

Watch Video Solution

23. Write the floral formula of Solanum nigrum.

 Watch Video Solution

24. Name a family with diadelphous condition.

 Watch Video Solution

25. Write the type of placentation in Brassica and Allium.

 Watch Video Solution

26. How many stamens are present in family Liliaceae?

Watch Video Solution

27. Flower with inferior ovary is

Watch Video Solution

28. Write the botanical name of rice.

Watch Video Solution

29. In which family odd sepal is anterior?

Watch Video Solution

30. Which type of corolla is present in family Brassicaceae?

Watch Video Solution

31. Give the botanical name of potato.

Watch Video Solution

32. Give the botanical name of peepal.

Watch Video Solution

33. Give the botanical name of carrot.

Watch Video Solution

34. The arrangement of flowers on floral axis is called..... (i) Aestivation (ii) Phyllotaxy (iii) Placentation (iv) Inflorescence

Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises Short Answer Questions

1. What is typical achene?

Watch Video Solution

2. Describe grain type of fruit.

Watch Video Solution

3. Describe hypanthodium type of inflorescence.

Watch Video Solution

4. Describe the androecium in Fabaceae.

Watch Video Solution

5. Write any two important diagnostic characters of family Liliaceae.

Watch Video Solution

6. Name the food yielding plants of Liliaceae.

Watch Video Solution

7. Describe the corolla in family Fabaceae (Papilionaceae).

Watch Video Solution

8. Name few pulses.

Watch Video Solution

9. Write about corolla of Petunia.

Watch Video Solution

10. Name few food yielding plants of family Solanaceae.

11. Name any four ornamentals of family Solanaceae.

12. Potato is a stem and sweet potato is a root. Justify the statement.

Watch Video Solution

13. What is the difference between simple leaf and compound leaf ?

Watch Video Solution

14. What is phyllotaxy? Name two types of phyllotaxy.

Watch Video Solution

15. How can you differentiate actinomorphic from zygomorphic flower ?

Watch Video Solution

16. Differentiate between spadix and catkin.

Watch Video Solution

17. Describe parietal type of placentation.

Watch Video Solution

18. What is placentation? Describe basal type of placentation.

Watch Video Solution

19. Describe the following terms : (a) Cruciform corolla, (b) Tetradynamous stamens (c) Adelphous.

Watch Video Solution

20. What is perigyny?

Watch Video Solution

21. Name different types of fleshy fruits and give one example each.

Watch Video Solution

22. On the basis of external appearance of plant, how will you distinguish between dicot and monocot plants?

Watch Video Solution

23. What is a true fruit? Write the significance of fruit formation in plants.

Watch Video Solution

24. Discuss the gynoecium in Solanaceae

Watch Video Solution

25. Describe the androecium in Liliaceae.

Watch Video Solution

26. Write about corolla in Papilionaceae (Fabaceae).

Watch Video Solution

27. Draw the floral diagram of Solanum nigrum.

Watch Video Solution

28. Write the economic importance of family Liliaceae.

Watch Video Solution

29. Differentiate between Phylloclade and Cladode giving examples.

Watch Video Solution

30. Give differences between stem and root.

Watch Video Solution

31. What is inflorescence? What type of inflorescence is present in Coriander?

Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises Long Answer Questions

1. Describe the various types of placentations found in flowering plants.

Watch Video Solution

2. What is aestivation? Describe its various types found in petals.

Watch Video Solution

3. Write an account of various types of fruits.

Watch Video Solution

4. What do you understand by dispersal of fruits and seeds? Describe the role of various agents in it.

Watch Video Solution

5. To which family pulses belong? Write the economic importance of that family.

Watch Video Solution

6. Compare the androecium and gynoecium in Solanaceae and Liliaceae.

Watch Video Solution

7. Draw the floral diagrams of :

(i) Petunia (ii) Asphodelus

Watch Video Solution

8. Compare the corolla of Solanaceae and Papilionaceae.

Watch Video Solution

9. Write brief notes on the following:

(i) Runner (b) Sucker (c) Stolon

Watch Video Solution

10. Give brief notes of the following:

(i) Napiform roots (b) Conical roots (c) Parasitic roots

Watch Video Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions A Multiple Choice Questions Mcqs

1. The photosynthetic or assimilatory roots are observed in

A. Banyan

B. Vanda

C. Cuscuta

D. Tinospora

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

2. Sunflower belongs to the family

A. Liliaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Cruciferae

D. Peaty soil

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

3. Which of the following is a rootless aquatic plant, which portion of the leaf forms a tiny sac for trapping insects?

A. Nepenthes

B. Drosera

C. Utricularia

D. Dionaea

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

4. In which plant the fruit is a drupe, seed coat is thin, embryo in inconspicuous and endosperm is edible

A. Groundnut

B. Wheat

C. Apple

D. Coconut

Answer: D

5. In a monoecious plant

A. Male and female sex organs are on different individuals

B. Male and female gametes are of two morphologically distinct types

C. Male and female sex organs are on same individual

D. All the stamens are fused to form one unit

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

6. Pineapple fruit develops from

A. Unilocular polycarpellary flower

B. Multipistillate syncarpous flower

C. Multilocular monocarpellary flower

D. A cluster of compactly born flowers on an axis

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

7. In some seeds remnants of nucellus are also peristent this residual persistent nucellus is the

A. Pericarp

B. Perisperm

C. Chalazosperm

D. Mesosperm

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

8. In root nodules of legumes, leghaemoglobin is important because it

A. It transports oxygen to the root nodule

B. It acts as oxygen scavanger

C. It provides energy to the nitrogen fixing bacterium

D. It acts as catalyst in transamination

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

9. A fibrous root system is excellent for

A. Food storage

B. Nitrogen fixation

C. Absorbing water from deeper layers of soil

D. Providing good anchorage for the plant

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

10. If a primay root continues to grow, the type of root system will be known as

A. Secondary

B. Fibrous

C. Tap

D. Stilt

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

11. A horizontal underground stem is a

Or

Ginger plant has an underground stem which is

A. Corm

B. Phylloclade

C. Rhizome

D. Rhizoid

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

12. Wheat is which of the following types of fruit of ?

A. Berry

B. Nut

C. Caryopsis

D. Legume (pod)

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

13. Root cap is absent in

A. Mesophytes

B. Hydrophytes

C. Epiphytes

D. Xerophytes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

14. Zygomorphic condition can be represented as

A. 

B. 

C. P

D. G

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

15. An example of false fruit is

A. Apple

B. Banana

C. Grapes

D. Mango

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

16. Lady finger belongs to family

A. Malvaceae

B. Cucurbitaceae

C. Liliaceae

D. Brassicaceae

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

17. Glumes represent :

A. Bracts

B. Sepals

C. Petals

D. Stamens

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

18. Smallest flower is :

A. Wolffia

B. Lotus

C. Rafflesia

D. Brassica

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

19. An example of axile placentation is

A. Argemone

B. Dianthus

C. Lemon

D. Marigold

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

20. A fruit developed from hypanthodium inflorescence is called

A. Hesperidium

B. Sorosis

C. Syconus

D. Caryopsis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

21. Type of aestivation shown by Pisum is :

A. Imbricate

B. Vexillary

C. Twisted

D. Quincuncial

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

22. Study the following statements and select the correct option

(A) Buds are present in the axil of leaflets of the compound leaf

(B) Pulvinus leaf-base is present in some leguminous plants

(C) In Alstonia,the petioles expand,become green and synthesize food

(D) Opposite phyllotaxy is seen in guava.

A. (B) and (D) are correct but (A) and (C) are wrong.

B. (A) and (C) are correct but (B) and (D) are wrong.

C. (A) and (D) are correct but (B) and (C) are wrong.

D. (B), (C) and (D) are correct but (A) is wrong.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

23. Select the correct match :

A. Colchicum autumnale - Solanaceae

B. Petunia -Solanaceae

C. Gloriosa -Fabaceae

D. Trifolium -Liliaceae

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

24. The plant having monadelphous stamens and axile placentation is

A. Lemon

B. Pea

C. Tomato

D. China rose

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

25. Which of thw following plants have long slender and coiled stem tendrils developed from axillary buds

A. Grapevine and pumpkins

B. Australian Acacia and watermelon

C. Bougainvillea and cucumber

D. Strawberry and grapevine

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

26. Select the correct statements

(A) From the region of elongation, some of the epidermal cell for root hairs

(B) Pneumatophores are seen in Rhizophora

(C) Adventitous roots are seen in the Banyan tree

(D) Maize and sugarcane have prop roots

A. A and D

B. A, C and D

C. C and D

D. B and C

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

27. Which of the following plants has the floral characters like zygomorphic flower, vexillary aestivation, diadelphous androecium and marginal placentation.

A. Pisum

B. Belladona

C. Brinjal

D. Asparagus

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

29. Whorled, simple leaves with reticulate venation are present in

A. China rose

B. Alstonia

C. Calotropis

D. Neem

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

30. Which one of the following diagrams represents the placentation in Dianthus

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

31. Which one of the following organisms is correctly matched with its three characteristics

A. Pea: C_3 pathway, endospermic seed, vexillary aestivation

B. Tomato: twisted aestivation, axile placentation, berry

C. Onion: bulb, imbricate aestivation, axile placentation

D. Maize: C_3 pathway, closed vascular bundles, scutellum

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

32. How many plants in the list given below have marginal placentation : Mustard, Gram, Tulip, Asparagus, Arhar, Sun hemp, Chilli, Chochicine, onion, Moong, Pea, Tobacco, Lupin

A. Four

B. Five

C. Two

D. Three

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

33. 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. 

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

34. Colchicine is obtained from which of the following families?

A. Poaceae

B. Brassicaceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Liliaceae

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

35. Obliquely placed ovary, swollen placenta and epipetalous stamens are features of family

A. Asteraceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Brassicaceae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Hypogynous

B. Perigynous

C. Epigynous

D. Zygomorphic

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

37. The flower of Calotropis has which of the following aestivations

A. Twisted

B. Imbricate

C. Valvate

D. Vexillary

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

Igt Valvate-Calotropis

II. Twisted-Bean

III. Imbricate-Cassia

IV. Vexillary-China rose

A. I and IV

B. I and II

C. I and III

D. III and IV

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Vexillary

B. Imbricate

C. Twisted

D. Valvate

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

40. Placenta and pericarp are both edible portions in

A. Apple

B. Banana

C. Tomato

D. Potato

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

41. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

A. The seed in grasses is not endospermic

B. Mango is a parthenocarpic fruit

C. A proteinaceous aleurone layer is present in maize grain

D. A sterile pistil is called a staminode

Answer: B

View Text Solution

42. Non-albuminous seed is produced in

A. Maize

B. Castor

C. Wheat

D. Pea.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

43. An example of edible underground stem is

A. Carrot

B. Groundnut

C. Sweet potato

D. Potato

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

44. An aggregate fruit is the one which develops from

A. Multicarpellary syncarpous gynoecium

B. Multicarpellary apocarpus gynoecium

C. Complete inflorescence

D. Multicarpellary superior ovary

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

45. Aleurone layer is present in

A. Virus infected plant cell

B. Pathogenic fungi

C. Bacterial biofilm

D. Seed

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Zizyphus

B. Bamboo

C. Castor

D. Manog

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

47. Fruit of fig is :

A. Sorosis

B. Syconu

C. Drupe

D. Berry

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

48. Which one of the following is non-endospermic seed

A. Maize

B. Coconut

C. Groundnut

D. Wheat

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

49. Which one of the following is not a natural method of vegetative propagation

A. Runner

B. Foliar buds

C. Stem tuber

D. Grafting

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

50. A true is the one in which the fleshy part of the fruit is derived from

A. Thalamus

B. Ovary

C. Inflorescence axis

D. Apocarpous gynoecium

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

51. The wheat grain has an embryo with one large, shieldshaped cotyledon known as :-

A. Scutellum

B. Coleoptile

C. Epiblast

D. Coleorhiza

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

52. Coconut water from a tender coconut is:

A. Innermost layer of seed coat

B. Degenerated nucellus

C. Immature embryo

D. Free nuclear endosperm

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

53. The monocotyledonous seed (wheat grain) consits of one large and shield shaped cotyledon known as

A. Coleoptile

B. Scutellum

C. Aleurone layer

D. Coleorhiza

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

54. The term 'polyadelphous' is related to

A. Gynoecium

B. Androecium

C. Corolla

D. Calyx

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

55. Free central placentation is found in

A. Dianthus

B. Argemone

C. Brassica

D. Citrus

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

56. Which of the following is not a stem modification

A. Pitcher of Nepenthes

B. Thorns of Citrus

C. Tendrils of Cucumber

D. Flattened structures of Opuntia

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

57. Stems modlfted into flat green organs performing the functions of leaves are known as

A. Cladodes

B. Phyllodes

C. Phylloclades

D. Scales

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

58. Tricarpellary syncarpous gynoecium is found in flowers of

A. Liliaceae

B. Solanaceae

C. Fabaceae

D. Poaceae

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

59. In Bougainvillea, thorns are the modifications of

A. Adventitious root

B. Stem

C. Leaf

D. Stipules

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

60. Plants, which produce characteristic pneumatophores and show vivpary belong to

A. Halophytes

B. Psammophytes

C. Hydrophytes

D. Mesophytes

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

61. Coconut fruit is a

A. Berry

B. Nut

C. Capsule

D. Drupe

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

62. The morphological nature of the edible part of coconut is

A. Cotyledon

B. Endosperm

C. Pericarp

D. Perisperm

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

63. Sweet potato is a modified

A. Adventitious root

B. Tap root

C. Stem

D. Rhizome

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

64. Pneumatophores occur in

A. Free-floating hydrophytes

B. Carnivorous plants

C. Halophytes

D. Submerged hydrophytes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

65. Which part of poppy plant is used to obtain the drug 'Smack'?

A. Latex

B. Roots

C. Flowers

D. Leaves

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions B Cbse Pmt Main Examination Question

1. (a) Identify the placentation shown in following figures :

(b) Write the type of placentation found in following plants.

(A) Mustard (B) Dianthus (C) Pea (D) Marigold

(E) Lemon (F) Argemone

View Text Solution

2. (a) Name the type of fruit in the bold word and mention the character asked in the question :

Aggregate, Composite, Drupe, Pome, Pepo, Berry, Cypsela, Schizocarp, Follicle, Hesperidium

(i) Coconut, Edible part, (ii) Orange, Placentation, (iii) Coriander, Inflorescence.

(b) Name the type of inflorescence in the bold words and mention the character asked in the question : Umble, Corymb, Verticillaster,

Capitulum, Spike, Cyathium, Capitate, Spadix

(i) Marigold, Fruit, (ii) Euphorbia, Fruit.

View Text Solution

3. Inflorescence, placentation, fruits

View Text Solution

4. Differentiate between :

(a) Culm and Caudex. (b) Hypanthodium and

Cyathium.

View Text Solution

5. Carefully study the following figures and answer the following questions:

(i) What is A epigynous or hypogynous ovary. Give reason.

(ii) What is the aestivation in B? In which of the following, it is found?

View Text Solution

6. Complete the following statements (i) to (iv) by picking up the correct alternative from those given in the box below.

Candituft, Guava, Peach, Nymphaea, Cycades, Cucurbita, Marsilea, Isoetes, Vallisneria, Nandadevi, Karnataka, Nilgiri, Maharashtra

m (i) The inferior ovary is found in ..... and .....

(ii) Rooted hydrophyte with floating leaves plants are ..... a pteridophyte and ..... an angiosperm.

(iii) Dioecious plants are .....gymnosperm and ..... an angiosperm.

(iv) The first biosphere reserve is ..... and is situated in three states ....., Kerala and Tamilnadu.

View Text Solution

7. Identify the given diagram and select suitable example for this diagram out of the given examples : Primula, Dianthus, Hollyhock,

Sunflower, Pea, Citrus

View Text Solution

8. Write placentation, inflorescence and type of fruits of the following: (a) Pionsettia (b) Merigold (c) Onion (d) Tomato (e) Radish

View Text Solution

9. (a) There are no flowers in banyan tree. Is it so 7 Comment on it.

(b) Differentiate between phyllode and phylloclade. Give one example of each :

View Text Solution

10. Match the terms in Column A with suitable terms in Column B :

View Text Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions C Matching Type Qustions

1. Match the term in Column A with suitable terms in Column B :

View Text Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions D Assertion Type Questions

1. Assertion. Leaves are pinnatifid in Poppy.

Reason. Here incisions are less than half way from margin to mid rib.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

2. Assertion. In reticulate venation, veinlets are repeatedly branched and form a complex network.

Reason. In parallel venation, the veins lie parallel to each other.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

3. Assertion. In wheat, fruit is of caryopsis type.

Reason. Pericarp is fused with testa.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

4. Assertion. In basal placentation many ovules are present.

Reason. It is bilocular.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

5. Assertion. Castor seed is dicot endospermic seed.

Reason. Seed is with two cotyledons and unconsumed endosperm.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

6. Assertion. Flower is complete in Petunia.

Reason. Perianth, androecium and gynoecium is present.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation

of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

7. Assertion. Capitulum is also called racemose head.

Reason. In umbel peduncle is reduced to a point.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

8. Assertion. Fruit is cypsela in Compositae.

Reason. Fruit is siliqua in Cruciferae.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

9. Assertion. Stamens are 6, polyandrous and tetradynamous in Brassica.

Reason. Stamens are arranged in two whorls with lateral two in outer whorl, and four in inner whorl with anteroposterior median pairs showing tetradynamous condition. Stamens are free.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

10. Assertion. Stamens are syngenesious in Compositae.

Reason. Filaments are fused and anthers are free in one group.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

11. Assertion. Flowers are trimerous in family Solanaceae.

Reason. Stamens are three in number and carpels are six in number.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

12. Assertion. In family Liliaceae, perianth, stamens and carpels are present. But still it is incomplete.

Reason. In complete flower calyx, corolla, androecium and gynoecium are present.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

13. Assertion. Bract is represented by a scale, single veined called lemma in family Gramineae.

Reason. Bracteole in family Gramineae is represented by two nerved pale.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation

of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

14. Assertion . In cymose tap root system the oldest branch lies very close to growing point of root while the youngest branch is farthest

away from it

Reason . In cymose tap root system, the primary roots itself stops growing after some time, but secondary roots carry on further growth of the system

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not a correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

15. Placentation is basal in Compositae.

Watch Video Solution

16. In pea placentation is marginal.

Watch Video Solution

17. Corolla is cruciform in Cruciferae.

Watch Video Solution

18. Flower is actinomorphic in Petunia.

Watch Video Solution

19. Odd sepal is anterior in Papilionaceae.

Watch Video Solution

20. Anthers are fused and stamens are free in family Compositae.

Watch Video Solution

21. The rhizome of ginger is found underground. But it is not root.

Watch Video Solution

22. In Opuntia, stem is flat, leaf like and photosynthetic

Watch Video Solution

23. Grain is a fruit not seed.

Watch Video Solution

24. Sunflower is a heterogamous type of capitulum.

Watch Video Solution

25. Leaf of Coriandrum is of decompound type.

Watch Video Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions E Reasoning Type Questions

1. Stamens are tetradynamous in family Cruciferae.

 Watch Video Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions F Additional Multiple Choice Questions

1. Bicarpellary, syncarpous, ovary with axile placentation is seen in

A. Solanaceae

B. Caesalpinaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Malvaceae

Answer: A

2. Which of the following is a merit in the Benthan and Hooker's systerm of classification

A. The position of Gymnospermae in between dicots and monocots

B. Closely related families are placed apart

C. The placement of family Asteraceae in the beginning of Gamopetalae

D. The placement of order Ranales in the beginning

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

3. Which of the following statements is/are true

(A) It the stem is jointed with solid nodes and hollow internodes, it is called caudex

(B) In Tridax the stem is decumbent

(C) Corn is a condensed form of rhizome growing more or less in vertical direction

(D) Sucker is an underground modification of stem

(E) Biparous type of cymose branching is seem in Saraca.

A. A, D and E only

B. B and C only

C. B, C and E only

D. C and D only

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

4. In the monocotyledon seeds , the endosperm is separated from the embryo by a distinct layer known as :

A. Testa

B. Aleurone layer

C. Tegmen

D. Scutellum

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

5. Which of the following represents the floralm characters of Liliaceae

A. Six tepals, zygomorphic, six stamens, bilocular ovary, axile placentation

B. Tetramerous, actinomorphic, polyphyllous, unilocular ovary, axile placenation

C. Trimerous, actinomorphic, polyandrous, superior ovary, axile placenation

D. Bisexual, zygomorphic, gamophyllous, inferior ovary, marginal placentation

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

6. The botanical name of soyabean is:

A. Cajanus cajan

B. Glycine max

C. Glycyrrhiza glabra

D. Abrus precatorius

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

7. 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. B, C and D only

B. C and E only

C. C and D only

D. A and B only

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

8. Family Podostemaceae is placed under the series :

A. Multiovulatae aquaticae

B. Microembryeae

C. Daphnales

D. Unisexuales

Answer: A

9. Replum is present in the ovary of flower of

A. Sunflower

B. Pea

C. Lemon

D. Mustard

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

10. Thorn of Bougainvillea and tendril of Cucurbita are examples of :

A. Vestigial organs

B. Retrogressive evolution

C. Analogous organs

D. Homologous organs

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

11. Dry indehiscent single-seeded fruit formed from biscarpellary syncarpous inferior ovary is

A. Berry

B. Cremocarp

C. Caryopsis

D. Cypsella

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

12. The fleshy receptacle of syconus of fig encloses a number of

A. Berries

B. Mericarps

C. Achenes

D. Samaras

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

13. Pneumatophores are present /common in

A. Xerophytes

B. Hygrophytes

C. Mesophytes

D. Halophytes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

14. Trimerous flower, superior ovary and axlle placentation is characteristic of

A. Liliaceae

B. Cucurbitaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Compositae

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

15. what differentiates a dicot leaf from monocot leaf

A. Parallel venation

B. Differentiation of palisade and spongy parenchyma

C. Stomata only on upper side

D. Stomata both on upper and lower sides

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

16. Botanical name of Gram is

A. Cicer arietinum

B. Phaseolus aureus

C. Lablab purpureus

D. Dolichos

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

17. Primary root is :

1. Positively geotropic 2. Positively hydrotropic

3. Negatively geotropic 4. Negatively

hydrotropic Code:

A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

18. Hairy styles help in the dispersal of fruits in:

1. Clematis 2. Aristolochia 3. Naravelia 4. Mango

Code :

A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

19. The seeds which have separate endosperm:

1. Maize 2. Onion 3. Rice 4. Bean

Code :

A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

20. Ginger is an underground stem. It is distinguished from root because :

A. It lacks chlorophyll

B. It stores food

C. It has nodes and internodes

D. It has xylem and vessels

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

21. What type of placentation of seen in sweet pea

A. Basal

B. Axile

C. Free central

D. Marginal

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

22. Simple cluster of radial leaves stipulate and parallel venation leaves and chyme or umbel inflorescence are

A. Poaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Fabaceae

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

23. Tobacco and Petunia belong to the family

A. Poaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Brassicaceae

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

24. The order of opening of flower parts from the periphery towards the centre is called

A. Acropetal

B. Centripetal

C. Centrifugal

D. Basipetal

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

25. The bladder helps in floating and trapping insects is found :

A. Zizyphus

B. Utricularia

C. Nepenthes

D. Acacia

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

26. Which one of the following inhibits seed germination for a particular period ?

A. Light

B. Water

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Dormancy

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions Multiple Choice Questions Mcqs

1. Placentntion, in which ovules develop on the inner wall of the ovary or in peripheral part, is:

A. Basal

B. Axile

C. Parietal

D. Free central

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Test

1. What are sucking roots ?

Watch Video Solution

2. What is sympodial axis ?

Watch Video Solution

3. Name the various types of leaves

Watch Video Solution

4. What is spikelet type of inflorescence ?

Watch Video Solution

5. Define nut. Give one example.

Watch Video Solution

6. What is opposite and decussate type of phyllotaxy?

Watch Video Solution

7. What is replum?

Watch Video Solution

8. What is palmate leaf?

Watch Video Solution

9. Describe the umbel type of inflorescence.

Watch Video Solution

10. What are phylloclades?

Watch Video Solution

11. Draw the floral diagram of Allium cepa.

Watch Video Solution

12. Write the economic importance of family Solanaceae.

Watch Video Solution

13. Discuss the structure of maize grain.

Watch Video Solution

14. Differentiate between spadix and capitulum.

Watch Video Solution

15. Discuss the statement Flower is a modified shoot'.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Test Section A

1. What type of placentation of seen in sweet pea

A. Basal

B. Axile

C. Free central

D. Marginal

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

2. Simple cluster of radial leaves stipulate and parallel venation leaves and chyme or umbel inflorescence are

A. Poaceae

B. Liliaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Fabaceae

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

3. Tobacco and Petunia belong to the family

A. Poaceae

B. Fabaceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Brassicaceae

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

4. The order of opening of flower parts from the periphery towards the centre is called

A. Acropetal

B. Centripetal

C. Centrifugal

D. Basipetal

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

5. The bladder helps in floating and trapping insects is found :

A. Zizyphus

B. Water

C. Nepenthes

D. Centrifugal

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

6. Which one of the following inhibits seed germination for a particular period ?

A. Light

B. Water

C. Carbon dioxide

D. Dormancy

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Test Section B

1. What is opposite and decussate type of phyllotaxy?

Watch Video Solution

2. Where is mother axis drawn in floral diagram?

Watch Video Solution

3. What is replum?

Watch Video Solution

4. What is palmate leaf?

Watch Video Solution

5. Describe the umbel type of inflorescence.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Test Section C

1. What are phylloclades?

Watch Video Solution

2. Name a plant from family-Fabaceae which yield the following:

(a) Timber (b) Dye (c) Vegetable (d) Fodder

Watch Video Solution

3. Draw the floral diagram of Allium cepa.

Watch Video Solution

4. Write the economic importance of family Solanaceae.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Test Section D

1. Carefully study the following figures and answer the following questions:

(i) What is A epigynous or hypogynous ovary? Give reason. (ii) What is the aestivation in B? In

which of the following, it is found?

View Text Solution

2. Discuss the statement Flower is a modified shoot'.

Watch Video Solution

Case Based Short Answer Type Questions

1. (a) Identify the placentation shown in following figures :

(b) Write the type of placentation found in following plants. (A) Mustard (B) Dianthus (C) Pea

(D) Marigold (E) Lemon (F) Argemone

View Text Solution

2. (a) Name the type of fruit in the bold word and mention the character asked in the question:

Aggregate, Composite, Drupe, Pome, Pepo, Berry, Cypsela, Schizocarp, Follicle, Hesperidium

(i) Coconut, Edible part, (ii) Orange, Placentation, (iii) Coriander, Inflorescence.

(b) Name the type of inflorescence in the bold words and mention the character asked in the question :

Umble, Corymb, Verticillaster, Capitulum, Spike,

Cyathium, Capitate, Spadix

(i) Marigold, Fruit, (ii) Euphorbia, Fruit.

View Text Solution