



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

REPRODUCTIVE MORPHOLOGY

Textbook Evaluation Questions Solved Choose
The Correct Answer

1. Vexillary aestivation is characteristic of the family

A. Fabaceae

B. Asteraceae

C. Solanaceae

D. Brassicaceae

Answer: A



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2. Gynoecium with united carpels is termed as _____ .

- A. apocarpous
- B. multicarpellary
- C. syncarpous
- D. none of the above

Answer: C



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3. Aggregate fruit develops from

A. multicarpellary, apocarpous ovary

B. multicarpellary, syncarpous ovary

C. multicarpellary ovary

D. whole inflorescence

Answer: A



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4. 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. anywhere

Answer: B



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5. A true fruit is the one where

A. only ovary of the flower develops into fruit

B. ovary and calyx of the flower develops into fruit

C. ovary, calyx and thalamus of the flower develops into fruit

D. all floral whorls of the flower develops into fruit

Answer: A



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6. Find out the floral formula for a bisexual flower with bract, regular, pentamerous, distinct calyx and corolla, superior ovary without bracteole.



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7. Give the technical terms for the following: -

(a) A sterile stamen

(b) Stamens are united in one bunch

(c) Stamens are attached to the petals



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8. Explain the different types of placentation with example?



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9. Differentiate between aggregate fruit with multiple fruit.



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10. Explain the different types of fleshy fruit with suitable examples



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Additional Questions Solved | Multiple Choice Questions Choose The Correct Answer

1. Placentation in tomato and lemon is

A. parietal

B. marginal

C. free-central

D. axile

Answer: D



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2. The coconut water and the edible part of coconut are equivalent to.....

A. endosperm

B. endocarp

C. mesocarp

D. embryo

Answer: A



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3. Geocarpic fruits are seen in

A. carrot

B. groundnut

C. radish

D. turnip

Answer: B



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4. Keel is the characteristic feature of flower of

A. Gulmohar

B. Cassia

C. Calotropis

D. Bean

Answer: D



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5. When the calyx is coloured and showy, it is called.....

A. petaloid

B. sepaloid

C. bract

D. spathe

Answer: A



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6. Bracts are modified leaves which bear flowers in their axils. Identify the plant which

has a large showy brightly coloured bract

.....

A. Jasmine

B. Euphorbia

C. Hibiscus

D. Bougainvillea

Answer: D



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7. A flower which can be divided into equal vertical halves, by more than one plane of division is.....

A. zygomorphic

B. cyclic

C. actinomorphic

D. heteromorphic

Answer: C



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8. In *Theobroma cocoa*, the inflorescence arise from

A. terminal shoot

B. axillary part

C. trunk of plant

D. leaf node

Answer: C



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9. The type of inflorescence seen in *Caesalpinia* is

A. corymb

B. compound corymb

C. capitulum

D. umbel

Answer: A



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10. Head is the characteristic of family.

A. Fabaceae

B. Malvaceae

C. Asteraceae

D. Solanaceae

Answer: C



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11. Thyrsus is a type of inflorescence.

A. raceme

B. cyme

C. mixed

D. special

Answer: C



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12. Number of whorls in a complete flower is

.....

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

Answer: D



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13. Monoclinous flower will have

A. androecium

B. gynoecium

C. both androecium & gynoecium

D. none

Answer: C



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14. If unisexual and bisexual flowers are seen in same plant then the plant is said to be

- A. polyphyllous
- B. polygamous
- C. hermaphroditic
- D. dioecious

Answer: B



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15. is a raceme of cymes.

A. Verticil

B. Cyathium

C. Umbel

D. Thyrsus

Answer: D



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16. Unit of perianth is

A. petal

B. sepal

C. tepal

D. stamen

Answer: C



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17. Number of floral parts per whorl is called

A. curoosity

B. atrocity

C. merosity

D. porosity

Answer: C



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18. What is the green cap-like part of brinjal fruit?

A. Corolla

B. Perianth

C. Calyx

D. Pistil

Answer: C



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19. Butterfly shaped corolla is seen in _____

A. rosaceous

B. caryophyllaceous

C. cruciform

D. papilionaceous

Answer: D



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20. Inflorescence seen in *Daucas carota* is

.....

A. umble

B. corymb

C. compound umbel

D. compound corymb

Answer: C



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21. Arrangement of sepals and petals in flower bud is called

A. adhesion

B. aestivation

C. placentation

D. cohesion

Answer: B



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22. Which is not a part of pistil?

A. Style

B. Stigma

C. Connective tissue

D. carpel

Answer: C



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23. The type of calyx in brinjal is.....

A. caducous

B. deciduous

C. persistent

D. fugacious

Answer: C



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24. Sterile stamen is called

- A. pistillode
- B. sessile
- C. staminode
- D. apostamen

Answer: C



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25. Other name for gynoecium is

A. carpel

B. pistil

C. style

D. ovary

Answer: B



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26. Cavity found inside the ovary is called

A. lobule

B. locule

C. lacuna

D. labium

Answer: B



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27. Which part of saffron flower is used as flavouring agent?

A. Carpel

B. Anther

C. Style

D. Stigma

Answer: D



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28. Flower with inferior ovary is

A. hypogynous

B. epigynous

C. perigynous

D. epihypogynous

Answer: B



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29. Fabaceae members show
placentation.

A. basal

B. parietal

C. superficial

D. marginal

Answer: D



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30. The side of the flower facing mother axis is called as Side.

A. anterior

B. posterior

C. lateral

D. dorsi-ventral

Answer: B



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31. Which of the following option represents calyx?

A. C

B. Ca

C. K

D. Ka

Answer: C



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32. are the products of pollination & fertilization.

A. Seeds

B. Ovules

C. Fruits

D. Vegetables

Answer: C



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33. Study of fruits is called as

A. homology

B. pomology

C. horticulture

D. apology

Answer: B



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34. Fruit wall can also be called as

A. endocarp

B. epicarp

C. pericarp

D. mericorp

Answer: C



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35. Which part of the apple fruit does we eat?

A. Perianth

B. Involucre

C. Thalamus

D. Bracteole

Answer: C



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36. The false septum seen in siliqua fruits is

.....

A. frenulum

B. micropyle

C. raphae

D. replum

Answer: D



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37. The type of fruit in Ricinus is

A. lomentum

B. cremocarp

C. regma

D. nut

Answer: C



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38. Jack fruit is an example for

A. syconus

B. siliqua

C. sorosis

D. nut

Answer: C



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39. Which of the following is not a schizocarpic fruit?

A. Cremocarp

B. Regma

C. Samara

D. Carcerulus

Answer: C



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40. After fertilization.modifies into seed.

A. ovary

B. ovule

C. carpel

D. stigma

Answer: B



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41. In groundnuts, which part nourishes the embryo?

A. Endosperm

B. Albumin

C. Cotyledons

D. Carpel

Answer: C



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42. are the means for perpetuation of species.

A. Fruits

B. Seeds

C. Corolla

D. Flowers

Answer: B



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43. is the second whorl of the flower.

A. Calyx

B. Corolla

C. Gynoecium

D. Perianth

Answer: B



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44. is a ripened ovule.

A. Carpel

B. Pistil

C. Seed

D. Fruit

Answer: C



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45. Imperfect flowers will have
essential whorl(s).

A. only 1

B. 2

C. none

D. 4

Answer: A



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li Very Short Answer Type Questions 2 Marks

1. Define inflorescence.



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2. Where does the inflorescence axis arise in cauliflorous type of inflorescence?



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3. Name any two mixed inflorescences.



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4. When a flower is said to be complete?



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5. What is a sessile flower?



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6. Define 'merosity'?



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7. Write the units of (a) Perianth and (b) Calyx.



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8. Name the three types of petals in papilionaceous corolla.



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9. What is a staminode? Give example.



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10. What is pollinium?



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11. List out the parts of a pistil.



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12. Define aestivation.



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13. What is mother axis?



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14. What do you understand by the term "Pomology"?



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15. How the seeds are classified based on endosperm?



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16. What is spathe?



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17. Distinguish between apocarpous and syncarpous ovary.



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18. Give examples for following fruit types: (a) Berry (b) Hesperidium





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iii Short Answer Type Questions 3 Marks

1. Distinguish between monoecious and dioecious plants .



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2. Explain Bilateral symmetry.



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3. Differentiate apotepalous flower from syntepalous flower?



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4. Define Placentation & mention their types.



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5. Write the floral formula for the Hibiscus rosasinensis.



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6. What are parthenocarpic fruits?



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7. Aggregate fruit develops from



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8. Classify seeds based on their cotyledons.



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9. List out any 3 significances of seed.



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10. What is the importance of inflorescence.



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11. Draw the line diagram for the following inflorescence.

(a) Simple Dichasium (b) Compound Dichasium



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Iv Long Answer Type Questions 5 Marks

1. Explain the various types of Schizocarpic fruit.



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2. How are flowers classified based on the presence or absence of pedicels?



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3. Classify the anthers based on their mode of attachment.



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4. Define aestivation.



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5. Differentiate between

- (a) Racemose and cymose inflorescence
- (b) Fibrous roots and adventitious roots
- (c) Apocarpous and syncarpous ovary



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6. Describe head inflorescence



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7. List out the significance of fruits.



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8. Draw a flow chart depicting the classification of fruits.



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9. Define special inflorescence.



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V Higher Order Thinking Skills Hots

1. Brinjal fruit has persistent calyx. Have you ever noticed the same in any other fruits? Name them.



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2. What are parthenocarpic fruits?



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3. Ovary develops into fruit after fertilization.

While eating an Apple which part do you eat?

Explain.



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4. Cremocarp and Carcerulus both are schizocarpic fruits yet they differ. How?



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



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6. Pick out correct ratio of the male flower to female flower in cyathium inflorescence and explain it? (a) one : one (b) one : many (c) many: many and (d) many: one.



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7. Pollen differs from pollinium. How?



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8. Suflower is not a flower. Justify the statement.



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9. Flower is a modified condensed reproductive shoot. Justify.



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10. Is tomato a fruit of vegetable? Explain.



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11. What is caruncle? Where it is seen? How it helps the plant?



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12. Both the prefixes (Uni-and-Mono-) have the same meaning i.e., one | n number. Does it mean that unisexual and monoecious are the same?





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