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Morphology of Flowering Plants

* Fusiform roots are found in
  a) Solanumtuberosum
  b) Colocasia
  c) Doucuscarota
  d) Raphanussativus
  Ans: d

* Primary roots and its braches constitute
  a) Adventitious root system
  b) Tap root system
  c) Fibrous roots
  d) Prop roots
  Ans: b)

* Stilt roots are reported from
  a) Sugarcane
  b) Radish
  c) Mango ginger
  d) Bryophillum
  Ans): a)

* Clinging and epiphytic roots are found in
  a) Orchids
  b) Tenospora
  c) Rhizophora
  d) Pothos
  Ans: a)

* Which is not a stem modification?
  a) Rhizome of Ginger
  b) Corm of Colocasia
  c) Pitcher of Nepenthes
  d) Tuber of Potato
  Ans: C)

* Phylloclade is a modification of
  a) Leaf
  b) Root
  c) Flower
  d) Stem
  Ans: d)

* Pneumatophores are ---- and found in -----
  a) Breathing stem, Opuntia
  b) Leaf modifications, Nymphea
  c) Breathing roots, Mongrooves
  d) Floating roots, Eichornia
  Ans: c)

* In Tamarind the leaf type is
  a) Tripinnate
  b) Bipinnate
  c) Paripinnate
  d) Imparipinnate
  Ans: b)

* Phyllotaxy is,
  a) Mode of leaf arrangement on stem
  b) Type of leaf
  c) Arrangement of sepals and petals
  d) Type of ovary
  Ans; a)

* A recemose inflorescence with sessile flowers in Acropetal succession is,
  a) Spike
  b) Corymb
  c) Umbel
  d) Receme
  Ans: a)

* Inflorescence in Ficusis ,
  a) Cyathium
  b) Catkin
  c) Syconus
  d) Hypanthodium
  Ans: c)

* The edible part of this fruit is --- and its name is ---------
  a) Epicarp – 2 –Pepo
  b) Mesocarp – 3 – drupe
  c) Endocarp – 2 – Hesperidium
  d) Endocarp – 4 – Hesperidium
  Ans: c)

* Name the plant that shows bladder modifications
  a) Nepenthus
  b) Drosera
  c) Utricularia
  d) Pitcher
  Ans: c)

* Monocot plants are characterised by the presence of
  (a) Tap roots
  (b)Fibrous roots
  (c) Annulated roots
  (d) Stilt roots
  Ans: b)

* *A disc like reduced stem is found in*

(a) Ginger
(b) Canna
(c) Onion
(d) Crocus
Ans: c)

* Presence of sheathing leaf base is characteristic feature of
(a)Helianthus leaf
(b)Tamarind leaf
(c)Banyan leaf
(d)Grass leaf
Ans) d)

* Synandrous condition is fusion of
(a) Filaments only
(b) Both filaments and anthers
(c) Anthers only
(d) Petals
Ans: b)

* Flower is complete when it has

(a)Calyx, corolla, androecium and gynoecium
(b)Calyx and corolla
(c) Androecium and gynoecium
(d)Corolla, androecium and gynoecium
Ans: a)

* Flower of *Hibiscus* is
(a)Actinomorphic and epigynous
(b)Actinomorphic and hypogynous
(c)Zygomorphic and hypogynous
(d)Zygomorphic and epigynous
Ans: b)

* Versatile anther is attached to filament
(a) At top firmly
(b) At base firmly
(c) Throughout length
(d) About middle of connective allowing free movement
Ans: d)

* Largest flower is that of

(a)Sunflower
(b)*Rafflesia*
(c)*Nelumbo*
(d)*Drosera*
Ans: b)

* Five-petalled .flower In some species, such as *Rafflesiaarnoldii*, the flower may be over 100 centimetres (39 in) in diameter, and weigh up to 10 kilograms (22 lb).

* The term Anthesis is used for
(a)Cluster of anthers
(b)Opening of flowers
(c)Dehiscence of anthers
(d)Falling of flowers
Ans: c)

* When stamens face away

fomgynoecium it is said to be

a) Introse
b) Extrose
c) Exarch
d) Endarch
Ans: b)

* Pepo fruit is found in
(a) Cruciferae
(b)Cucurbitaceae
(c)Liliaceae
d)Solanaceae
Ans: b)

* Name the plant from seeds of which oil cannot be obtained
(a) *Cicerarietinum*
(b)*Glycine max*
(c)*Pongamiaglabra*
(d)*Arachis hypogea*
Ans: a)

* *Dalbergia* belongs to

(a)Liliaceae
(b) Malvaceae
(c)Leguminosae
(d) Solanaceae
Ans: c)

* *Colchicum autumnale*is a member of
a)Brassicaceae
b)Liliaceae

c) Poaceae

d)Fabaceae

Ans) b)

* The coloured part in *Poinsettia* (*Euphorbia*) is
(a) Perianth
(b) Petal

(c)Leaf

(d) Bract

Ans: d)

* Choose the correct statement about

haustorial (Parasitic) roots of *Cuscuta*

(a) These roots develop contact with xylem of host

(b) These develop contact with xylem and phloem of host

(c) These develop contact with phloem of host to get food

(d) These develop contact with pericycle and lateral roots of host

Ans: b)

- Assertion & Reason

Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below :

(a) If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

(b) If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

(c)If the assertion is true but the reason is false

(d) If both the assertion and reason are false

(e) If the assertion is false but reason is true

1.Assertion : Root hairs

are present on whole root surface.

Reason : Root hairs absorb water.

Ans: b)

2.Assertion : Phylloclades are modified leaves.

Reason : Phylloclades reduce transpiration.

Ans: a)

3. Assertion : Tepals may be free or fused.

Reason :When sepals and petals are similar, they are called as tepals.

Ans: b)

4. Assertion : The mesocarp of drupe is edible in all

cases.

Reason : Coconut is a fibrous drupe.

Ans: e)

5. Assertion : In syngenesious stamen, the filaments are fused and the anther are free.

Reason :In synandrous stamen, both filaments and anthers are fused.

Ans: b)

6. Assertion : The leaf pitcher is a modification of lamina.

Reason : Leaf pitchers are found in *Dischidia* to catch the insects.

Ans: a)