

UNIT –II MORPHOLOGY OF ANGIOSPERMS

Topic: Root & Stem

1. **Tap root develops from**
1. Embryonal axis 2. Radicle 3. Dicotyledons 4. Plumule
2. **Origin of lateral roots and root hairs respectively is**
1. Exogenous & Endogenous 2. Endogenous & Exogenous
3. Endogenous & Endogenous 4. Exogenous & Exogenous
3. **In aquatic plants root caps are replaced by**
1. Root pockets 2. Root hairs 3. Dead tissue 4. Air bubbles
4. **Roots with symbiotic association are seen in**
1. Rhizobium 2. Arachis 3. Cuscuta 4. Avicennia
5. **Green coloured roots are seen**
1. Rhizobium 2. Taeniophyllum
3. Vanda 4. Rafflesia
6. **Assimilatory roots that absorb water from atmosphere in vapour form are seen in**
1) Taeniophyllum 2) Cuscuta 3) Viscum 4) Vanda
7. **Roots absorb both food & water from the stem in**
1) Cuscuta 2) Vanda 3) Striga 4) Viscum
8. **Root hairs are**
1) Multicellular 2) Unicellular 3) Acellular 4) Bicellular
9. **Plant growing in saline marshy soils**
1) Avicennia 2) Pistia 3) Eichornia 4) Asparagus
10. **In Dicots root system is**
1) Adventitious 2) Fibrous
3) Tap root 4) Tap root & adventitious
11. **True statement among the following**
1) Velamin roots are living 2) Velamin roots are tap roots
3) In Cuscuta velamin roots are present 4) Velamin roots attaches to soil.
12. **Assertion (A) : Growth of the root stops if it is cut at root hair region**
Reason (R) : Roots grow by their apex.
1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3) A is true but R is false 4) A is false, R is true
13. **True statement regarding Asparagus**
I. A bunch of roots develop at the base of the stem
II. Mechanism for starch storage is also developed
III. A single tuberous root is present
IV. Seeds show two cotyledons
1) I & II 2) II & III 3) III & IV 4) IV & I
14. **Assertion (A) : Tap root system appears like a cone**
Reason (R) : In tap root system lateral roots develop acropetally
1) Both A, R are true, R is the correct explanation of A
2) Both A, R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
3) A is true, R is false 4) A is false, R is true
15. **Leafless plant that depends entirely on the metabolism of its roots**
1) Cuscuta 2) Asparagus 3) Taeniophyllum 4) Rhizophora

16. **Root modifications that perform two functions**
 I. Roots of Teaniophyllum II. Velamin roots of Vanda
 III. Haustorial roots Cuscuta IV. Roots of Fabaceae
 1) I & II 2) II & III 3) III & IV 4) IV & I
17. **True statement among the following**
 1) In Oryza length of all the roots is more or less same
 2) In Vanda all the roots are of same length
 3) Roots on aerial stems develop from axillary buds
 4) All roots in all the plants help in anchorage
18. **Assertion (A) : Number of cotyledons in a seed can be known by observing the roots.**
Reason (R) : Dicots show tap root, Monocots show fibrous adventitious roots
 1) Both A and R are true, R explains A
 2) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A
 3) A is true, R is false 4) A is false, R is true.
19. **Roots that grow negatively geotropic are seen in**
 1. Viscum 2. Avicennia 3. Dolichos 4. Vanda
20. **Scientific name of sweet potato is**
 1. Dahlia 2. Balanophora 3. Arachis 4. Ipomea batatus
21. **Lowermost branches with single elongated internode helping in vegetative propagation in**
 1) Pistia 2) Jasminum 3) Oxalis 4) Chrysanthemum
22. **Stem modifications in Oxalis**
 1) Aerial 2) Underground
 3) Aerial & sub aerial 4) Only sub aerial
23. **Assertion(A) : The leaf like structures in Opuntia are branches**
Reason(R) : Spines are seen in Opuntia
 1) Both A, R are true, R is the correct explanation of A
 2) Both A, R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 3) A is true, R is false 4) A is false, R is true
24. **Axillary buds in underground stems are protected by**
 1) Soil 2) Stipules 3) Scaly leaves 4) Epidermis
25. **Underground stem that grows parallel to the surface is seen in**
 1) Oxalis 2) Strawberry 3) Curcuma 4) Solanum
26. **True statement regarding rhizome is**
 I. Rhizomes grow parallel to the surface
 II. Only scaly leaves are seen.
 III. Roots are produced at basal part.
 1) Only I 2) Only II 3) I & II 4) II & III
27. **Assertion A :Cucurbita is a weak stemmed plant**
Reason R : Cucurbita shows tendrils
 1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 3) A is true but R is false 4) A is false, R is true
28. **A scaly bulb enclosed in white skinny tunic in**
 1) Allium cepa 2) Allium sativium 3) Lilium candidum 4) Scilla indica
29. **Adventitious roots are produced at the point of contact in**
 1) Runners 2) Stolons 3) Suckers 4) Offset
30. **Offsets present in**
 1) Opuntia 2) Solanum 3) Dioscoria 4) Pistia
31. **In Musa stem is**
 1) Underground 2) Aerial 3) Runner 4) Stolon
32. **Thorns in Bougainvillia helps in**
 1) Producing flowers 2) Climbing & Protection
 3) Protection & Increasing transpiration 4) Storage and climbing.
33. **Stem is reduced to disc in**
 1) Allium & Amorphophallus 2) Pistia & Allium
 3) Pistia & Colocasia 4) Daucus & Ipomea
34. **Eyes on potato represents**

- 1) Scaly leaves 2) Internode 3) Lateral branch 4) Node
35. **Obliquely growing lateral branches are seen in**
 A. Chrysanthemum B. Rosa C. Pistia D. Solanum
 1. A & B 2. B & C 3. C & D 4. D & A
36. **True statement regarding Opuntia**
 1. Rate of transpiration is very high as it grows in deserts
 2. Cladophylls with single internodes are present
 3. Stems perform photosynthesis
 4. Leaves are scaly.
37. **Rootless underground stem modification is**
 1. Stem tuber 2. Tuberous stem 3. Bulb 4. Stolon
38. **'Tunic' is**
 1. Sound emitting devise 2. Axillary bud enclosed by scaly leaf
 3. Epidermis of bulb 4. Dry membranous scaly leaf
39. **Prostrate stem rooted at every node in**
 1. Rosa 2. Jasminum 3. Allium 4. Oxalis
40. **In Curcuma longa stem is**
 1. Horizontal above the ground 2. Vertical below the ground
 3. Oblique below the ground 4. Horizontal below the ground

Root & Stem

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	4	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	4	1	2	2	4	1	3	1	4	4	4

Topic: Leaf

1. **Leaf apex modified into tendril in**
 1) Smilax 2) Gloriosa 3) Lathyrus 4) Pisum
2. **Deciduous stipules are seen in**
 1) Rosa 2) Acacia 3) Michelia 4) Ipomea
3. **Photosynthetic appendage in Lathyrus is/are**
 1) Lamina 2) Petiole 3) Entire Leaf 4) Stipule
4. **In Eryngium**
 1) Petiole is modified into tendril 2) Venation is parallel
 3) Venation is reticulate 4) Single cotyledon is present
5. **Assertion (A) : In Pisum stipules are persistent.**
 Reason(R) : In Pisum, plant depends partly on stipules for photosynthesis.
 1) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 2) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 3) A is correct, R is false 4) A is false, R is correct
6. **Two modifications in a leaf is seen in**
 A) Scilla B) Parkinsonia C) Zizypus D) Smilax
 1. A & B 2. B & C 3. C & D 4. B & D

7. **Opposite decussate phyllotaxy is seen in**
 1) Quisqualis 2) Annona 3) Carica 4) Calotropis
8. **Venation in Oryza sativa is**
 1) Multicostate divergent 2) Unicostate parallel
 3) Multicostate convergent 4) Unicostate reticulate
9. **Three spines are present at a single node in**
 1) Acacia 2) Opuntia 3) Citrus 4) Parkinsonia
10. **Assertion (A) : Scaly leaves are xerophytic adaptation.**
Reason (R) : Scaly leaves cannot perform photosynthesis.
 1) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 2) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 3) A is correct, R is false 4) A is false, R is correct
11. **Plant that climbs with the help of petiole is**
 1) Clematis 2) Smilax 3) Gloriosa 4) Pisum
12. **Epiphyllous buds are present in**
 1) Scilla & Bulbophyllum 2) Eryngium & Caulophyllum
 3) Begonia & Bryophyllum 4) Begonia & Allium
13. **Match the following**
 List - I List - II
 A) Spine I. Pisum
 B) Tendril II. Parkinsonia
 C) Spongy petiole III. Bougainvillia
 D) Phyllode IV. Eichornia
 V. Yucca
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1) A B C D | 2) A B C D |
| V I IV III | III I IV II |
| 3) III V I II | 4) V I IV II |
14. **Proteins produced in the pitcher of Nepenthes**
 1) Protease 2) Amylase 3) Lipase 4) Nuclease
15. **Assertion (A) : In Acacia melanoxylon petiole is persistent.**
Reason (R) : In Acacia petiole is modified into phyllode
 1) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 2) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 3) A is correct, R is false 4) A is false, R is correct
16. **Reproductive leaves are present in**
 1) Scilla & Allium 2) Allium & Bryophyllum
 3) Begonia & Dionaea 4) Scilla & Begonia
17. **Number of rows of leaves in Quisqualis**
 1) One 2) Two 3) Three 4) Four
18. **Ipomoea quamoclit in an example for**
 1) Opposite phyllotaxy 2) Leaf apex is spinous
 3) Tendrillar leaf 4) Branched stipules
19. **If a petiole is having only two leaflets at its apex that leaf belongs to**
 1) Tamarindus 2) Hardwickia 3) Azadirachta 4) Acacia
20. **True statement among the following**
 I. In Brassica simple lobed leaf is present.
 II. Venation in Ziziphus is parallel

- III. Stipules are modified into spines in Acacia
1) I & II 2) Only II 3) I & III 4) I, II & III
21. **In Carica phyllotaxy is**
1) Mosaic 2) Alternate 3) Opposite 4) Whorl
22. **Orthostichy is**
1) Plant name 2) Teeth like leaves 3) Round leaves 4) Row of leaves
23. **Venation in Passiflora is**
1) Palmately parallel divergent 2) Palmately parallel convergent
3) Palmately reticulate divergent 4) Palmately reticulate convergent
24. **Complete leaf is modified into spine in**
1) Argemone 2) Euphorbia 3) Citrus 4) Aloe
25. **Leaf margin is modified in**
1) Bryophyllum & Argemone 2) Aloe vera & Citrus
3) Argemone & Lathyrus 4) Yucca & Asparagus
26. **Tripinnately compound leaf is seen in**
1) Acacia 2) Dolichos 3) Moringa 4) Passiflora
27. **Spiral phyllotaxy is seen in**
1) Calotropis 2) Carica 3) Ficus 4) Nerium
28. **True statement regarding Nepenthes**
1) Leaf apex is modified 2) Plant grows in Potassium deficient soil
3) Floral nectaries are present 4) It is a parasite
29. **Modification is Acacia melanoxylon and Parkinsonia respectively.**
1) Leaf apex & Stipules 2) Petiole & Leaf apex
3) Secondary rachis and Petiole 4) Petiole and secondary rachis
30. **A person collected 5 leaves of Citrus, 7 leaves of Aegle, 12 leaves of Marsilea. Total number of leaflets with him are**
1) 24 2) 90 3) Many 4) 74
31. **Simple leaves with longer petioles and shorter petioles to get maximum sunlight are seen in**
1) Artocarpus 2) Coriandrum 3) Dolichos 4) Acalypha
32. **Radical leaves are**
1) Leaves present on underground roots
2) Scaly leaves that cannot perform photosynthesis
3) Leaves arising from underground stems
4) Leaves that constantly changes their shape
33. **Millingtonia is an example for**
1. Spinous stipule 2) Simple, Lobed leaf
3) Decompound leaf 4) Tripinnately compound leaf
34. **Protective structures in leaves**
1) Petiole 2) Stipule 3) Lamina 4) Midrib
35. **Leaf in Coriandrum**
1) Tripinnate 2) Bipinnate 3) Trifoliate 4) Decompound
36. **Whorl phyllotaxy is seen in**
A) Nerium B) Ceiba C) Carica D) Casuarina
1. A & B 2. B & C 3. C & D 4. A & D

37. **Leaf in Pisum**
 1) Simple leaf 2) Imparipinnate 3) Paripinnate 4) Bipinnately
38. **Trap leaves are seen in**
 1) Drosera & Begonia 2) Dionaea & Dolichos
 3) Cuscuta & Utricularia 4) Drosera & Dionaea
39. **Agave & Yucca are examples for**
 1) Trap leaves 2) Stipules are spinous
 3) Complete leaf modification 4) Leaf apex spinous
40. **If a single leaflet is present at the tip of the rachis, that leaf is**
 1) Simple 2) Unifoliate compound
 3) Imparipinnately compound 4) Paripinnately compound

Leaf

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	3	4	2	1	1	4	3	4	3	1	3	4	1	1	4	2	4	2	3
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
2	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	4	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	2	4	4	3

Topic: Inflorescence

1. **Irregular opening of flowers are seen in**
 1) Umbel 2) Corymb 3) Hypanthodium 4) Cyathium
2. **True statement regarding racemose inflorescence.**
 I. Peduncle growth is indefinite
 II. Number of flowers is indefinite.
 III. Opening of flowers in basipetal.
 1) I & II 2) I & III 3) II & III 4) Only I
3. **Inflorescence in Dathura is**
 1) Terminal 2) Axillary 3) Intercalary 4) Cauliflory
4. **Assertion (A): Verticillaster is included in special type of inflorescence.**
Reason (R): It is a union of two inflorescences at a single node
 1) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 2) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 3) A is correct, R is false 4) A is false, R is correct
5. **Lodicules are modified**
 1) Bracts 2) Bracteoles 3) Involucre 4) Perianth
6. **Unisexual flowers are present in**
 1) Catkin & Umbel 2) Catkin & Hypanthodium
 3) Cyathium & Solitary Cyme 4) Homogamous head
7. **Rhizomatous stem with spadix inflorescence is seen in**
 1) Colocasia 2) Canna 3) Cocos 4) Musa
8. **Male & Female flowers are present on the same plant in**
 1) Musa & Allium 2) Ficus & Cocos
 3) Colocasia and Tridax 4) Hamelia & Solanum
9. **Bract opposing flowers are present in**
 1) Hamelia 2) Ipomea 3) Clerodendron 4) Allium
10. **Difference between simple spike and catkin**
 1) Pedicillate flowers in both 2) Axis branched in both.
 3) Axis is drooping in catkin. 4) Both have bisexual flowers
11. **Many spathes in single inflorescence is seen in**
 1) Cocos nucifera 2) Colocasia 3) Acalypha 4) Musa
12. **Inflorescence in Cassia is**
 1) Umbel 2) Compound raceme
 3) Spike 4) Corymb

13. **Example for simple spike is**
 1) Hibiscus 2) Tephrosia 3) Achyranthus 4) Ficus
14. **Attractive bract is present in**
 1) Bougainvillea & Tridax 2) Euphorbia & Allium
 3) Ficus & Oryza 4) Colocasia & Musa
15. **Inflorescence in carrot is**
 1) Verticillaster 2) Spadix 3) Spike 4) Umbel
16. **Fruit like inflorescence is seen in**
 1) Ficus 2) Poinsettia 3) Brassica 4) Capsule
17. **Cup like structure in Cyathium is**
 1) Involucel 2) Involucre 3) Peduncle 4) Bract
18. **Axis of the spikelet is called**
 1) Peduncle 2) Pedicel 3) Rachilla 4) Rachis
19. **Neuter flowers on Spadix is present**
 1) Between male and female flowers 2) Above male flowers
 3) Below male flowers 4) Below female flowers
20. **Assertion A : Flowers in cymose develop basipetally**
Reason R : In cymose inflorescence terminal bud modified into flower
 1) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 2) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 3) A is correct, R is false 4) A is false, R is correct
21. **Observe the following identify correct statements**
- | <u>Plant</u> | <u>Family</u> | <u>Inflorescence</u> |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| A. Tridax | Asteraceae | Simple head |
| B. Achyranthus | Amaranthaceae | Simple Spike |
| C. Colocasia | Aroideae | Simple raceme |
| D. Oryza | Lamiaceae | Verticillaster |
- 1) A & B 2) B & C 3) C & D 4) D & A
22. **Unisexual and bisexual flowers are centripetally arranged in**
 1) Ficus 2) Tridax 3) Crotalaria 4) Colocasia
23. **Involucre and involucel are clearly seen in**
 1) Allium 2) Cyathium 3) Hypanthodium 4) Daucus
24. **Many male flowers and single female flower is seen in**
 1) Colocasia 2) Cocos 3) Euphorbia 4) Casuarina
25. **Plant belongs to Poaceae**
 1) Colocasia 2) Acalypha 3) Achyranthus 4) Oryza
26. **Nerium is an example for**
 1) Helicoid cyme 2) Scorpiod cyme
 3) Solitary cyme 4) Polychasial cyme
27. **Match the following**
- | List - A | | | | List - B | | | |
|------------------|--|--|--|---------------------|--|--|--|
| A) Euphorbiaceae | | | | I) Simple spike | | | |
| B) Lamiaceae | | | | II) Hypanthodium | | | |
| C) Asteraceae | | | | III) Verticillaster | | | |
| D) Amaranthaceae | | | | IV) Cyathium | | | |
| | | | | V) Head | | | |
- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|---|---|--------|-----|----|---|
| 1) A | B | C | D | A | B | C | D |
| 1) IV | II | V | I | 3) III | II | I | V |
| 2) IV | III | V | I | 4) II | III | IV | I |
28. **Inflorescence in Mangifera and carrot respectively**
 1) Compound corymb & Solitary cyme 2) Simple raceme & Compound Umbel
 3) Simple spike & Catkin 4) Head & Hypanthodium
29. **Assertion A : Flowers are not visible outside in Ficus**
Reason R : In Ficus flowers open irregularly.
 1) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 2) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 3) A is correct, R is false 4) A is false, R is correct
30. **Achlymadeous flowers are seen in**

- 1) Cyathium 2) Spike 3) Hypanthodium 4) Verticillaster
31. **Inflorescence in Solanum**
- 1) Helicoid cyme 2) Dichasial cyme 3) Scorpioid cyme 4) Hypanthodium
32. **True statement regarding Hypanthodium**
I. It is fruit like inflorescence II. Male & Female flowers are present.
III. Flowers open acropetally
- 1) I & II 2) II & III 3) III & I 4) Only I
33. **Head inflorescence is seen in**
- 1) Allium 2) Tridax 3) Nerium 4) Jasminum
34. **Solitary cyme at terminal position is seen in**
- 1) Hibiscus 2) Colocasia 3) Datura 4) Jasminum
35. **True statement regarding monochasial cyme**
I. Flowers are produced in the axils of bracts
II. Sympodial axis is present.
III. Each time two flowers are produced.
- 1) Only II 2) I & II 3) I & III 4) II & III
36. **The number of flowers in dichasial cyme after one branching**
- 1) 3 2) 7 3) 8 4) 5
37. **Inflorescence that looks like simple raceme but not racemose**
- 1) Solitary cyme 2) Head 3) Scorpioid cyme 4) Simple cyme
38. **Edible portion in cauliflower**
- 1) Fleshy peduncle 2) Flowers 3) Entire inflorescence 4) Bracts
39. **Common character in Catkin & Spadix**
- 1) Unisexual flowers 2) Fleshy peduncle 3) Spathe 4) Neuter flowers
40. **Position of male flowers in hypanthodium**
- 1) Near apex 2) At the base 3) In the middle 4) Throughout

Inflorescence

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	1	1	2	4	2	4	2	1	3	4	4	3	4	4	1	2	3	1	1
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	2	4	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	1	4	3	2	2	3	3	1	1

Topic: Flower

1. **Which character of gynoecium cannot be represented in floral formula**
A. Locule number B. Placentation
C. Position of Gynoecium D. Union among carpels
1. A & B 2. B & C 3. Only B 4. C & D
2. **Free central placentation develops from**
1) unilocarpellary condition
2) Multilocarpellary, syncarpous condition
3) Multilocarpellary, apocarpous condition
4) Bicarpellary sub-apocarpous condition
3. **Smallest flowers are found in**
1) Rafflesia 2) Colocasia 3) Wolfia 4) Mustard
4. **Anterior side of the flower is**
1) Ovary side 2) Stigma side 3) Axis side 4) Bract side
5. **If one of the essential organs is missing that flower is called as**
1) Monoecious 2) Incomplete, bisexual
3) Incomplete, unisexual 4) Unisexual, monoecious
6. **Bi-lipped corolla is present in**
1) Tridax 2) Ocimum 3) Datura 4) Cassia
7. **Assertion A : All monochlamydeous flowers are incomplete.**
Reason R : In monochlamydeous flowers one whorl of non-essential organs is missing.
1) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

- 2) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 3) A is true, R is false 4) A is false, R is true.
8. **True statements among the following**
 I : All complete flowers are bisexual. II : All bisexual flowers are complete.
 III : Achlamydeous flowers are incomplete.
 1) I & II 2) II & III 3) I & III 4) Only I
9. **Vexillary aestivation is observed in**
 1) Calyx of Hibiscus 2) Corolla of Pisum
 3) Corolla of Ipomea 4) Calyx of Catharanthus
10. **Gynostegium is observed in**
 1) Calotropis 2) Catharanthus 3) Nerium 4) Dianthus
11. **True statement regarding Asteraceae members**
 A. Syngenisious stmens B. Basal placentation
 C. Two bundles of stamens D. Porus dehiscence
 1. A & B 2. B & C 3. C & D 4. D & A
12. **In perigynous flower**
 A. Ovary wall fused with thalamus B. Thalamus is cup shaped
 C. Ovary wall not fused with thalamus D. Thalamus is conical
 1. A & B 2. B & C 3. C & D 4. D & A
13. **Ascendingly imbricate aestivation is seen in**
 1) Calyx of Fabaceae 2) Corolla of Caesalpiniaceae
 3) Calyx of Caesalpiniaceae 4) Corolla of Fabaceae
14. **Third whorl appendages are attached to appendages of fourth whorl in flower of**
 1) Calotropis 2) Datura 3) Grevellea 4) Helianthus
15. **Assertion (A) : In Datura stamens fall off along with corolla.**
Reason (R) : Stamens are epipetalous in Datura.
 1) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
 2) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 3) A is correct, R is false 4) A is false, R is true
16. **True statement regarding stamens**
 1) Stamen is a modified leaf 2) Stamens are second whorl of flower
 3) Stamens are non-essential structures 4) Stamens can be persistent
17. **Dichlamydeous, Homochlamydeous flowers are**
 1) Complete, bisexual 2) Incomplete, bisexual
 3) May be complete 4) Always incomplete
18. **Perianth lobes are completely absent in**
 1. Croton 2. Flowers of cyathium 3. Canna 4. Allium
19. **Basal placentation and marginal placentation is seen respectively in**
 1. Unilocular ovary, Unilocular ovary 2. Unilocular, Multilocular
 3. Multilocular, Unilocular 4. Multilocular, Multilocular
20. **Gynoecium united with cup shaped thalamus in**
 1) Datura 2) Tridax 3) Rosa 4) Croton
21. **Assertion (A) : In Tridax position of ovary is inferior.**
Reason (R) : In Tridax flower is epigynous
 1) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 2) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 3) A is true, R is false 4) A is false, R is true.
22. **In descendingly imbricate aestivation**
 1) Anterior petal is outer most 2) Posterior petal is innermost
 3) Posterior petal covers the anterior petals. 4) Anterior petal covers the posterior petals
23. **The thalamus in a flower is**
 1) Union of floral parts 2) Modified pedicel
 3) Perianth with modification 4) Modified branch with nodes and internodes
24. **If the flower can be cut vertically into two equal parts only on one plane, that is**
 1) Zygomorphic flower 2) Actinomorphic flower

25. 3) Perigynous flower 4) Asymmetric flower
Number of nodes in a Homochlamydeous and bisexual flower is
 1)3 2)4 3) 2 4) 1
26. **True statement among the following**
 1) Number of carpels are equal to number of locules always
 2) Number of locules always equal to carpel number.
 3) Generally stigma number equal to carpels
 4) Number of stamens is equal to the number of petals.
27. **Flowers in monocots are**
 1) Pentamerous 2)Tetramerous 3)Trimerous 4)Dimerous
28. **Number of stamens in diadelphous condition is**
 1. 5 2. 4 3. 6 4. 10
29. **Flower cannot be cut into two equal halves in any plane in**
 1. Dolichos 2. Ocimum 3. Canna 4. Hibiscus
30. **Cohesion of stamens is seen in**
 1) Cassia 2) Tridax 3) Calotropis 4) Datura
31. **In staminate flower**
 1. Stamens are absent 2. Gynoecium is absent
 3. Perianth is absent 4. Only stamens are present
32. **One margin of corolla is covered by the next one in**
 1. Ipomea 2. Datura 3. Arachis 4. Caesalpinia
33. **In essential organs ,if only gynoecium is present that flower is**
 1. Naked flower 2. Male flower 3. Pistillate flower 4. Monoecious
34. **In parietal placentation ovules are attached to**
 1. Wall of the ovary 2. Only on the septum
 3. On false septum 4. Wall of the ovary or on false septum
35. **Calyx of Hibiscus is**
 1. Gamosepalous, valvate 2. Polysepalous, twisted
 3. Gamosepalous, twisted 4. Polysepalous, valvate
36. **Flowers are naked in**
 1. Croton 2. Poinsettia 3. Mangifera 4 .Polygonum
37. **Arrangement of perianth in bud condition is**
 1. Merosity 2. Symmetry 3 .Aestivation 4. Chlamydeous
38. **Number of Locules is double the number of carpels in**
 1) Dianthus 2) Cucurbita 3) Brassica 4) Datura
39. **The number nodes in a pentamerous flower with 5 sepals, 10 petals, 5 stamens and 10 carpels.**
 1. 5 2. 4 3. 6 4.3

40. **Match the following**

List - A

- A) Cucurbita
 B) Annona
 C) Canna
 D) Cocos

List - B

- I. Hemicyclic flower
 II. Unisexual flower
 III. Inferior ovary
 IV. Spiral flower
 V. Asymmetric flower

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|---|----|----|-----|-----|----|----|
| | A | B | C | D | | A | B | C | D |
| 1) | III | IV | V | II | 2) | III | I | IV | II |
| 3) | III | I | V | II | 4) | II | III | I | V |

Flower

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	2	3	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	3	4	1	2	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	3	4	1	3

Topic: Fruit

1. **Edible fruits developing from inferior ovary**
A. Pome B. Pepo C. Cypsela D. Nut
1. A & B 2. Only B 3. A & C 4. B & D
2. **Hard epicarp is seen in fleshy fruits of**
1) Anacardium 2) Cucumis 3) Arachis 4) Cocos
3. **Example for a nut is**
1. Ground nut 2. Coconut 3. Cashew nut 4. Beetle nut
4. **Single seeded dry fruit is**
1) Mangifera 2) Phoenix 3) Cocos 4) Cypsela
5. **Fruits with very high mature period**
1) Coriandrum 2) Lodoecia 3) Anacardium 4) Cocos
6. **Fruit in Mimosa**
1. Simple fruit 2. Lomentum 3. Capsule 4. Hesperidium
7. **Assertion (A) : Fruit in Ficus is multiple fruit**
Reason (R) : In Ficus inflorescence is fruit like
1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3) A is true, R is false 4) A is false, R is true
8. **Compound fruit developing from Catkin in**
1) Casuarina 2) Ficus 3) Artocarpus 4) Ananas
9. **Fruit in Rutaceae is**
1. Dry 2. Fleshy 3. Aggregate 4. Compound
10. **The fruit that dehisces along only one suture is**
1. Achene 2 Nut 3 Follicle 4. Lomentum
11. **Each mericarp showing only one seed in**
1. Sida 2. Abutilon 3. Cocos 4. Mangifera
12. **True statement regarding dry indehiscent fruit**
A. All of them are single loculed B. All of them develop from Inferior ovary
C. All the fruits have only one seed D. All of them develop from single flower
1. A & B 2. A, C & D 3. A & C 4. B, C & D
13. **Many single seeded berries developing from a single flower but remain free in**
1. Ananas 2. Annona 3. Polyalthia 4. Phoenix
14. **Epicarp with volatile oils is seen in**
1. Anacardium 2. Artabotrys 3. Magnolia 4. Citrus
15. **Stony pericarp is present in**
1. Cocos 2. Pome 3. Dolichos 4. Anacardium
16. **Achenes are seen in**
1. Nelumbo 2. Ficus 3. Naravelia 4. All the above
17. **Fruit in Abelmoschus is**
1. Fleshy fruit 2. Dry dehiscent 3. Dry indehiscent 4. Schizocarp
18. **Fruit in Magnolia**
1. Aggregates of Follicles 2. Aggregates of berries
3. Aggregates of drupes 4. Single fruit of follicle
19. **Distinguishing character of Caryopsis from Cypsela**
1. Union of fruit wall with seed coat 2. Superior ovary
3. Single seed 4. Absence of pappus
20. **Fruit that is developing from multicarpellary ovary**
A. Follicle B. Pome C. Drupe D. Hesperidium
1. A & B 2. B & C 3. B & D 4. D & A
21. **Juicy endocarp is present in**
1. Citrus 2. Cocos 3. Ficus 4. Mangifera

- 2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
 3. A is true, R is false 4) A is false, R is true
36. **Fruit dehiscing on both sutures is seen in**
 1) Datura 2) Dolichos 3) Ricinus 4) Tridax
37. **One flower develops into one fruit in**
 1) Only in simple fruits 2) Simple fruits & Aggregate fruit
 3) Simple & Compound fruits 4) Only in Compound fruits
38. **Single seeded berry is seen in**
 1) Mangifera 2) Phoenix 3) Cocos 4) Cypsela
39. **Each simple fruit in Ficus species is**
 1) Achene 2) Syconus 3)Follicle 4) Drupe
40. **Edible portion in hesperidium is**
 1) Pericarp 2) Epicarp 3) Endocarp 4) Mesocarp

Fruit

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	4	4	2	1	2	3
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	2	1	2	2	3	4	2	1	1	4	3	4	4	1	2	3	2	1	3