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 *Datsura* is ( )

1) Terminal 2) Axillary 3) Intercalary 4) Cauliflory

4. An inflorescence shows ( )

1. Peduncle with internodes elongated with flowers at successive nodes.

2. Axis condensed with floral appendages at successive nodes.

3. Apical meristems shoeing seasonal changes.

4. Sexual organs on a branch

5. In Apiaceae the inflorescence is ( )

1. Simple raceme 2. Corymb 3. Umbel 4. Spike

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 simple raceme is ( )

1) Stalk of the flowers 2) Axis branched in both.

3) Length of the pedicels 4) Sexuality of the flowers

11. An acropetal succession of flowers on the axis results in ( )

1. Stoppage of the growth of the axis of the inflorescence
2. Numerous flowers on the peduncle
3. Apical position of a flower
4. Young flowers at the base of the peduncle

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. Inflorescence in grasses is ( )

1. Spadix 2. Head 3. Cymule 4. Spikes

21. Observe the following identify correct statements ( )

Plant	Family	Inflorescence
A. *Tridax*	Asteraceae	Simple head
B. *Achyrantus*	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. **In how many of the following inflorescences acropetal arrangement of sessile flowers are present *Solanum, Hamelia, Crotolaria, Achyranthus, Tridax, Datura, Hibiscus, Nerium, Bougainvillea Colocasia, Musa*** ( )

1. Four 2. Seven 3. Ten 4. Three

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) Scorpioid cyme 3) Solitary cyme 4) Polychasial cyme

27. **Match the following** ( )

List - A	List – B		A	B	C	D
A) Euphorbiaceae	I) Spike	1)	IV	II	V	I
B) Lamiaceae	II) Hypanthodium	2)	IV	III	V	I
C) Asteraceae	III) Verticillaster	3)	III	II	I	V
D) Poaceae	IV) Cyathium	4)	II	III	IV	I
	V) Head					

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. **Female flowers in Hypanthodium loose fertility and become sterile due to** ( )

1. Inadequate nutrition 2. Not getting pollinated

3. Laying of eggs by an insect in the ovaries 4. Immature ovules

30. **Achlamydeous 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. **Capitulum 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. ***Blastophaga* is associated with** ( )

1. Pollination in *Ficus* 2. Disease in *Ficus*

3. Fruit rot in *Ficus* 4.Pollination in Cyathium

40. **Position of male flowers in hypanthodium** ( )

1) Near apex 2) At the base 3) In the middle 4) Throughout

41. **Which of the following statement s are correct with reference to *Colocasia.*** ( )

1. Entire inflorescence is protected by a modified bract

2. All the flowers can get fertilized

3. Apex of the inflorescence is terminated with a flower.

4. Flowers are very attractive with long pedicels