## Root ,Stem \& Leaf

1. Tap root develops from
2. Embryonal axis
3. Radicle
4. Dicotyledons
5. Plumule
6. Origin of lateral roots and root hairs respectively is
7. Exogenous \& Endogenous
8. Endogenous \& Exogenous
9. Endogenous \& Endogenous
10. Exogenous \& Exogenous
11. In aquatic plants root caps are replaced by
12. Root pockets
2.Root hairs
3.Dead tissue
13. Air bubbles
14. Roots with symbiotic association are seen in
15. Rhizobium
16. Arachis
17. Cuscuta

## 4. Avicennia

5. Green coloured roots are seen
6. Rhizobium
7. Taeniophyllum
8. Vanda
9. Rafflesia
10. Assimilatory roots that absorbs 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. Incorrect statement regarding region of meristematic activity
I. It is the region between region of maturation and regi9on of elongation
II. The cells proximal to this region undergo rapid elongation.
III. This region absorbs water and minerals from the soil
IV. Cells of this region are very small and divide repeatedly
13. I \& II
14. II \& III
15. I \& III
16. III \& IV
17. 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. Among the list of plants given here how many of them show root modificationscarrot, Monstera,turnip, Asparagus, Curcuma, zamikhand, Opuntia, Dioscoria, banyan, Pistia, banana, pineapple, strawberry,Vanda
15. Seven
16. Eight
17. Twelve
18. Six
19. Leafless plant that depends entirely on the metabolism of its roots
1) Cuscuta
2) Asparagus
3) Teaniophyllum
4) Rhizophora
16. Root modifications that perform two functions
I. Roots of Taeniophyllum
II. Velamen 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. Brace or stilt roots help in
19. Anchorage
20. Reproduction
21. Storage
22. Breathing
23. Roots that grow negatively geotrophic are seen in
24. Viscum
25. Avicennia
3.Dolichos
26. Vanda
27. Scientific name of sweet potato is
28. Dahlia
29. Balanophora
3.Arachis
30. Ipomea batatus
31. 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. Identify the correct pair from the following
24. Potato- stem tuber 2. Amorphophallus- corm
25. Oxalis- sucker
26. Nerium- Offset
27. 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. The branches of limited growth that perform photosynthesis are called as( )
28. Assimilatory branch
29. Suckers
30. Stolon
31. Cladophylls
32. A scaly bulb enclosed in white skinny tunic in
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) Dioscorea
4) Pistia
31. Leaf apex can modify into
A) Spine
B) Tendril
C) Phyllode
D) Thorn
32. $A \& B$
33. $B \& C$
34. C \& D
35. A, B \& C
36. Phyllode is modification of
37. Leaf
38. Petiole
39. Stem
40. Branch
41. Photosynthetic appendage in Pisum is/are
1) All leaf lets
2) Lower leaflets
3) Entire Leaf
4) Lower leaflets and stipules
34. In Allium
1) Petiole is modified
2) Venation is parallel
3) Venation is reticulate
4) Two cotyledon are present
35. 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
36. Three modifications in a leaf is seen in (
A) Allium
B) Bryophyllum
C) Opuntia
D) Nepenthes
37. A \& B
38. B \& C
3.C \& D
39. D
40. In opposite phyllotaxy
1) Always two rows of leaves are present
2) Sometimes four rows are seen
3) More than four rows are also possible
4) Only one row of leaves
38. Venetion in Oryza sativa is
1) Multicostate parallel
2) Unicostate parallel
3) Multicostate reticulate
4) Unicostate reticulate
39. Only spines are present at a node in
1) Acacia
2) Opuntia
3) Citrus
4) Parkinsonia
40. 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
41. Plant that climbs with the help of petiole is
A) Nepenthes
B) Cucurbita
C) Dolichos
D) Pisum
42. A \& B
43. Only A
44. $A, B \& D$
45. A, B, C \& D
46. Epiphyllous buds are present in
1) Bulbophyllum
2) Opuntia
3) Bryophyllum
4) Dioscorea
43. Match the following
List - I
List - II
A) Spine
I. Pisum

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

44. Proteins produced in the pitcher of Nepenthes
1) Protease
2) Amylase
3) Lipase
4) Nuclease
45. Number of rows of leaves in opposite phyllotaxy can be
1) One
2) Two or four
3) Three
4) Four

## Root ,Stem \& Leaf-Key

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |  | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |  | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |  | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |  | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 |  | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

