

Chapter:5 Morphology of Flowering Plants

True and False

| Q no | Question | Answer True/ False | Typology |
|------|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| Q.1 | The part of seed that gives rise to roots is called as plumule. | False | Knowledge |
| Q.2 | In a root, tip region shows the maximum meristematic activity. | True | Understanding |
| Q.3 | Prop roots are the modified roots for respiration. | False | Knowledge |
| Q.4 | Endosperm is present in castor seed. | True | Understanding |
| Q.5 | Datura flower is a good example of a zygomorphic flower. | False | Knowledge |
| Q.6 | A tetramerous bisexual flower with united sepals and united petals is represented by $\text{♀K}_{(4)}\text{C}_{(4)}$ | False | Understanding |
| Q.7 | A drupe fruit is developed from a polycarpellary ovary. | False | Understanding |
| Q.8 | Both china rose and lemon show axile placentation. | True | Understanding |
| Q.9 | All four floral whorls are arranged on thalamus. | True | Knowledge |
| Q.10 | The ray florets of sunflower have inferior ovary. | True | Knowledge |
| Q.11 | Both potato and sweet potato are modified stems. | False | Analytical |

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Multiple Choice Questions

| Q.No | Question | Answer | Typology |
|------|---|--------|---------------|
| Q.1 | Which of the following is NOT the function of a stem : a. Photosynthesis b. Food storage c. Protection d. Absorption of water and minerals | d | Analytical |
| Q.2 | Phyllotaxy is a term used to describe the pattern of arrangement of a. Floral organs b. Leaves c. Inflorescence d. Veins and veinlets in a leaf lamina | b | Knowledge |
| Q.3 | The whorled type of phyllotaxy is present in a. Calotropis b. China Rose c. Alstonia d. Guava | c | Understanding |
| Q.4 | Which of the following is a type of aestivation: a. Alternate b. Valvate c. Cymose d. Racemose | b | Understanding |
| Q.5 | The edible part of a coconut is: a. Ectocarp b. Mesocarp c. Perisperm d. Endosperm | d | Knowledge |
| Q.6 | The part of the flower that develops into a seed is a. Thalamus b. Pollen grains c. Ovules d. Stigma | c | Knowledge |
| Q.7 | Which of the following is TRUE about a monocot and a dicot seed a. Both the seeds have the presence of endosperm b. Both the seeds have the presence of aleurone layer c. Both seeds have the presence of plumule and radicle d. Both seeds have two cotyledons | c | Analytical |

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| Q.8 | The 'pulses' belong to which family? a. Leguminosae b. Lilaceae c. Solanaceae d. Cucurbitaceae | a | Knowledge |
| Q.9 | Leaf tendrils are found in a. Cucumber b. Pea c. Grapevine d. Neem | b | Knowledge |
| Q.10 | The largest petal of a papilionaceae corolla is also called a. Keel b. Wings c. Standard d. Rachis | c | Knowledge |
| Q.11 | Basal placentation is found in a. Primrose b. Tomato c. Pea d. Marigold | d | Understanding |

Fill in the Blanks

| Q.No | Question | Answer | Typology |
|------|---|--------------|---------------|
| Q.1 | The swollen leafbase of leguminous plants is called _____. | Pulvinus | Knowledge |
| Q.2 | Reduced leaves or scales found at the base of the pedicel are called _____. | Bracts | Knowledge |
| Q.3 | A calyx is said to be _____ if the sepals are free. | Polysepalous | Understanding |
| Q.4 | The cotyledon of maize grain is called _____. | Scutellum | Knowledge |
| Q.5 | In mango fruit _____ is the edible part. | Mesocarp | Understanding |
| Q.6 | Monoadelphous is a condition in which the _____ get united into one bunch. | Stamens | Understanding |
| Q.7 | The leaves of wheat, maize, rice and grass show _____ venation. | Parallel | Analytical |

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|------|--|--------------------|---------------|
| Q.8 | Pistia and Eichhornia are examples of modified _____. | Stem | Knowledge |
| Q.9 | The _____ region of the root shows differentiated cells. | Maturation | Understanding |
| Q.10 | A tepal is a fusion of _____ and _____. | Sepal and petal | Knowledge |

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Match the Following

| Q.No | Question | | Answer | | Typology |
|------|--|--|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Q.1 | Column A a. Dye b. Medicine | Column B i) Lupin ii) Indigofera iii) Sunhemp iv) Belladonna | Column A a. b. | Column B ii iv | Knowledge |
| Q.2 | Column A a. Asymmetric flower b. Zygomorphic flower | Column B i) Datura ii) Mustard iii) Canna iv) Cassia | Column A a. b. | Column B iii iv | Understanding |
| Q.3 | Column A a. Neem b. Silk cotton | Column B i) Simple leaf ii) Palmately compound leaf iii) Pinnately compound leaf iv) Modified leaf | Column A a. b. | Column B iii ii | Analytical |
| Q.4 | Column A a. Modified stem b. Modified root | Column B i) Tomato ii) Turnip iii) Cucumber iv) Potato | Column A a. b. | Column B iv ii | Knowledge |
| Q.5 | Column A a. Valvate aestivation b. Twisted aestivation | Column B i) Cassia ii) Calotropis iii) Gulmohar iv) Lady's finger | Column A a. b. | Column B ii iv | Knowledge |
| Q.6 | Column A a. Banyan b. Wheat | Column B i) Stilt root ii) Adventitious root iii) Modified root iv) Fibrous root | Column A a. b. | Column B ii iv | Understanding |
| Q.7 | Column A a. Sepals united b. Petals free | Column B i) Gamosepalous ii) Gamopetalous iii) Polysepalous iv) Polypetalous | Column A a. b. | Column B i iv | Understanding |

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|------|--|---|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Q.8 | Column A a. Superior ovary b. Inferior ovary | Column B i) Guava ii) Plum iii) Rose iv) Brinjal | Column A a. b. | Column B iv i | Understanding |
| Q.9 | Column A a. Basipetal succession b. Acropetal succession | Column B i) Actinomorphic ii) Racemose iii) Cymose iv) Zygomorphic | Column A a. b. | Column B ii iii | Understanding |
| Q.10 | Column A a. Onion b. Potato | Column B i) Fabaceae ii) Malvaceae iii) Lilaceae iv) Solanaceae | Column A a. b. | Column B iii iv | Knowledge |
| Q.11 | Column A a. Modified shoot b. Modified leaf | Column B i) Venus fly trap ii) Potato iii) Sunflower iv) Rhizophora | Column A a. b. | Column B iii i | Understanding |