

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

Set 3: Morphology of Flowering Plants

1. The root system in grasses is:
 - a) Tap root
 - b) Fibrous
 - c) Adventitious
 - d) Both (b) and (c)
2. The root hairs are present in the:
 - a) Region of maturation
 - b) Region of elongation
 - c) Meristematic region
 - d) Root cap
3. In monocots, the primary root is replaced by:
 - a) Tap roots
 - b) Fibrous roots
 - c) Adventitious roots
 - d) Lateral roots
4. Climbing roots in *Monstera* are:
 - a) Tap roots
 - b) Fibrous roots
 - c) Adventitious roots
 - d) Lateral roots
5. The stem develops from the:
 - a) Radicle
 - b) Plumule
 - c) Cotyledon
 - d) Endosperm
6. The leaf base in some legumes is swollen into:
 - a) Sheath
 - b) Pulvinus
 - c) Stipule
 - d) Ligule
7. The flat, green part of the leaf is called:
 - a) Petiole
 - b) Stipule
 - c) Lamina
 - d) Leaf base
8. Reticulate venation is a feature of:
 - a) Monocots
 - b) Dicots

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- c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None
9. A leaf with a single undivided blade is called:
- a) Simple leaf
 - b) Compound leaf
 - c) Pinnate leaf
 - d) Palmate leaf
10. In *Neem*, the leaf is:
- a) Simple
 - b) Pinnately compound
 - c) Palmately compound
 - d) Ternate
11. Whorled phyllotaxy is found in:
- a) China rose
 - b) Mustard
 - c) Alstonia
 - d) Guava
12. In racemose inflorescence, the flowers are arranged in:
- a) Basipetal order
 - b) Acropetal order
 - c) Centripetal order
 - d) Centrifugal order
13. A flower with only carpels is:
- a) Staminate
 - b) Pistillate
 - c) Bisexual
 - d) Neutral
14. Asymmetric flowers are found in:
- a) Mustard
 - b) Datura
 - c) Canna
 - d) Pea
15. A flower with floral parts in multiples of 4 is:
- a) Trimerous
 - b) Tetramerous
 - c) Pentamerous
 - d) Hexamerous
16. In perigynous flowers, the ovary is:
- a) Superior
 - b) Inferior
 - c) Half-inferior
 - d) None

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17. The calyx in mustard is:
 - a) Gamosepalous
 - b) Polysepalous
 - c) Gamopetalous
 - d) Polypetalous
18. Twisted aestivation is found in:
 - a) China rose
 - b) Calotropis
 - c) Pea
 - d) Cassia
19. Polyadelphous condition is found in:
 - a) Pea
 - b) China rose
 - c) Citrus
 - d) Brinjal
20. Apocarpous gynoecium is found in:
 - a) Lotus
 - b) Tomato
 - c) Mustard
 - d) Brinjal
21. Parietal placentation is found in:
 - a) Pea
 - b) Mustard
 - c) Tomato
 - d) Sunflower
22. In free central placentation, the ovary is:
 - a) Unilocular
 - b) Bilocular
 - c) Multilocular
 - d) Without locules
23. True fruits develop from:
 - a) Ovary
 - b) Thalamus
 - c) Calyx
 - d) Corolla
24. The fruit in mango is a:
 - a) Berry
 - b) Drupe
 - c) Capsule
 - d) Nut
25. The small pore above the hilum is called:
 - a) Micropyle

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- b) Tegmen
 - c) Testa
 - d) Radicle
26. Castor seeds are:
- a) Non-endospermic
 - b) Endospermic
 - c) Exalbuminous
 - d) Without embryo
27. In wheat, the embryo has:
- a) One cotyledon
 - b) Two cotyledons
 - c) No cotyledon
 - d) Fused cotyledons
28. The protective sheath of the radicle in monocots is called:
- a) Coleoptile
 - b) Coleorhiza
 - c) Scutellum
 - d) Aleurone
29. The floral formula $\oplus \oplus$ represents:
- a) Zygomorphic flower
 - b) Actinomorphic flower
 - c) Unisexual flower
 - d) Bisexual flower
30. In the floral diagram, the gynoecium is represented in the:
- a) Outermost whorl
 - b) Innermost whorl
 - c) Middle
 - d) Top
31. The family Solanaceae has:
- a) Tap roots
 - b) Fibrous roots
 - c) Adventitious roots
 - d) All of these
32. In Solanaceae, the corolla is:
- a) Gamopetalous
 - b) Polypetalous
 - c) Gamosepalous
 - d) Polysepalous
33. The fruit in chilli is a:
- a) Drupe
 - b) Berry

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- c) Capsule
 - d) Nut
34. Which of the following is a spice from Solanaceae?
- a) Chilli
 - b) Potato
 - c) Tomato
 - d) Tobacco
35. The region of the root with actively dividing cells is:
- a) Root cap
 - b) Meristematic region
 - c) Region of elongation
 - d) Region of maturation
36. The leaf base in monocots may cover the stem:
- a) Partially or wholly
 - b) Not at all
 - c) Only at nodes
 - d) Only at internodes
37. Parallel venation is a feature of:
- a) Dicots
 - b) Monocots
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None
38. Alternate phyllotaxy is found in:
- a) Calotropis
 - b) Guava
 - c) Sunflower
 - d) Alstonia
39. In cymose inflorescence, the flowers are arranged in:
- a) Acropetal order
 - b) Basipetal order
 - c) Centripetal order
 - d) Centrifugal order
40. Zygomorphic flowers are found in:
- a) Mustard
 - b) Datura
 - c) Bean
 - d) Chilli
41. In epigynous flowers, the ovary is:
- a) Superior
 - b) Inferior
 - c) Half-inferior
 - d) None

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42. Imbricate aestivation is found in:
- a) Gulmohar
 - b) Calotropis
 - c) China rose
 - d) Pea
43. Diadelphous condition is found in:
- a) Pea
 - b) China rose
 - c) Citrus
 - d) Brinjal
44. Basal placentation is found in:
- a) Marigold
 - b) Pea
 - c) Tomato
 - d) Mustard
45. The edible part in mango is:
- a) Epicarp
 - b) Mesocarp
 - c) Endocarp
 - d) Seed
46. The scutellum in maize is:
- a) Cotyledon
 - b) Endosperm
 - c) Seed coat
 - d) Embryo axis
47. The floral formula of pea is:
- a) $\oplus K_5 C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} G_1$
 - b) $\oplus K_5 C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} G_1$
 - c) $\oplus K_5 C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} G_1$
 - d) $\oplus K_5 C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} G_1$
48. The part of the embryo that develops into the root is:
- a) Plumule
 - b) Radicle
 - c) Cotyledon
 - d) Hypocotyl
49. In maize, the seeds are:
- a) Non-endospermic
 - b) Endospermic
 - c) Without testa
 - d) Without embryo

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50. The function of the leaf does not include:

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Transpiration
- c) Storage
- d) Absorption

Answer Key: Set 3

- 1. d) Both (b) and (c)
- 2. a) Region of maturation
- 3. b) Fibrous roots
- 4. c) Adventitious roots
- 5. b) Plumule
- 6. b) Pulvinus
- 7. c) Lamina
- 8. b) Dicots
- 9. a) Simple leaf
- 10. b) Pinnately compound
- 11. c) Alstonia
- 12. b) Acropetal order
- 13. b) Pistillate
- 14. c) Canna
- 15. b) Tetramerous
- 16. c) Half-inferior
- 17. b) Polysepalous
- 18. a) China rose
- 19. c) Citrus
- 20. a) Lotus
- 21. b) Mustard
- 22. a) Unilocular
- 23. a) Ovary
- 24. b) Drupe
- 25. a) Micropyle
- 26. b) Endospermic
- 27. a) One cotyledon
- 28. b) Coleorhiza
- 29. b) Actinomorphic flower
- 30. b) Innermost whorl
- 31. a) Tap roots
- 32. a) Gamopetalous
- 33. b) Berry

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- 34. a) Chilli
- 35. b) Meristematic region
- 36. a) Partially or wholly
- 37. b) Monocots
- 38. c) Sunflower
- 39. b) Basipetal order
- 40. c) Bean
- 41. b) Inferior
- 42. a) Gulmohar
- 43. a) Pea
- 44. a) Marigold
- 45. b) Mesocarp
- 46. a) Cotyledon
- 47. b) $\oplus K5 C1+2+(2) A(9)+1 G1$
- 48. b) Radicle
- 49. b) Endospermic
- 50. d) Absorption

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