

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

Set 2: Morphology of Flowering Plants

1. The root system in wheat is:
 - a) Tap root
 - b) Fibrous
 - c) Adventitious
 - d) Napiform
2. The root cap is present at the:
 - a) Apex of the root
 - b) Base of the root
 - c) Region of maturation
 - d) Region of elongation
3. In dicot plants, the primary root is:
 - a) Short-lived
 - b) Replaced by adventitious roots
 - c) Persistent
 - d) Absent
4. Prop roots in banyan are:
 - a) Tap roots
 - b) Fibrous roots
 - c) Adventitious roots
 - d) Lateral roots
5. The stem bears:
 - a) Root cap
 - b) Nodes and internodes
 - c) Root hairs
 - d) Radicle
6. The leaf base in monocots may form a:
 - a) Pulvinus
 - b) Sheath
 - c) Stipule
 - d) Ligule
7. The stalk of the leaf is called:
 - a) Lamina
 - b) Petiole
 - c) Stipule
 - d) Rachis
8. Parallel venation is commonly found in:
 - a) Dicots
 - b) Monocots

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

- c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None
9. A leaf divided into multiple leaflets is called:
- a) Simple leaf
 - b) Compound leaf
 - c) Ternate leaf
 - d) Peltate leaf
10. In palmately compound leaves, leaflets are attached to:
- a) Rachis
 - b) Tip of petiole
 - c) Stem
 - d) Midrib
11. Alternate phyllotaxy is found in:
- a) Calotropis
 - b) Guava
 - c) China rose
 - d) Alstonia
12. The inflorescence where the main axis ends in a flower is:
- a) Racemose
 - b) Cymose
 - c) Spike
 - d) Panicle
13. A flower with only stamens is:
- a) Bisexual
 - b) Unisexual male
 - c) Unisexual female
 - d) Neutral
14. Zygomorphic flowers are found in:
- a) Mustard
 - b) Datura
 - c) Pea
 - d) Chilli
15. A flower with floral parts in multiples of 5 is:
- a) Trimerous
 - b) Tetramerous
 - c) Pentamerous
 - d) Hexamerous
16. In epigynous flowers, the ovary is:
- a) Superior
 - b) Inferior
 - c) Half-inferior
 - d) None

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

17. The corolla in datura is:
 - a) Gamopetalous
 - b) Polypetalous
 - c) Gamosepalous
 - d) Polysepalous
18. Imbricate aestivation is found in:
 - a) Cassia
 - b) Calotropis
 - c) China rose
 - d) Pea
19. Stamens attached to the perianth are called:
 - a) Epipetalous
 - b) Epiphyllous
 - c) Syngenesious
 - d) Synandrous
20. The condition where carpels are fused is called:
 - a) Apocarpous
 - b) Syncarpous
 - c) Axile
 - d) Parietal
21. Axile placentation is found in:
 - a) Pea
 - b) Tomato
 - c) Mustard
 - d) Sunflower
22. In parietal placentation, the ovary is:
 - a) Unilocular
 - b) Bilocular
 - c) Multilocular
 - d) Without locules
23. Fruits formed without fertilization are:
 - a) Parthenocarpic
 - b) Apomictic
 - c) Polyembryonic
 - d) Multiple
24. Coconut fruit is a:
 - a) Berry
 - b) Drupe
 - c) Capsule
 - d) Nut
25. The scar on the seed coat is called:
 - a) Micropyle

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

- b) Hilum
 - c) Tegmen
 - d) Testa
26. Endospermic seeds are found in:
- a) Gram
 - b) Pea
 - c) Castor
 - d) Bean
27. In gram seed, the embryo has:
- a) One cotyledon
 - b) Two cotyledons
 - c) No cotyledon
 - d) Fused cotyledons
28. The protective sheath of the plumule in monocots is called:
- a) Coleoptile
 - b) Coleorhiza
 - c) Scutellum
 - d) Aleurone
29. The floral formula $\oplus \oplus$ represents:
- a) Actinomorphic flower
 - b) Zygomorphic flower
 - c) Unisexual flower
 - d) Bisexual flower
30. In the floral diagram, the dot on top represents:
- a) Mother axis
 - b) Bract
 - c) Thalamus
 - d) Ovary
31. The family Solanaceae includes:
- a) Wheat
 - b) Rice
 - c) Tomato
 - d) Maize
32. In Solanaceae, the androecium has:
- a) 5 stamens
 - b) 6 stamens
 - c) Numerous stamens
 - d) 4 stamens
33. The fruit in tomato is a:
- a) Drupe
 - b) Berry

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

- c) Capsule
 - d) Nut
34. Which of the following is an ornamental plant from Solanaceae?
- a) Petunia
 - b) Tobacco
 - c) Potato
 - d) Chilli
35. The region of the root with root hairs is:
- a) Root cap
 - b) Meristematic region
 - c) Region of elongation
 - d) Region of maturation
36. Stipules are present in:
- a) Some leaves
 - b) All leaves
 - c) No leaves
 - d) Only monocot leaves
37. Reticulate venation is found in:
- a) Monocots
 - b) Dicots
 - c) Grasses
 - d) Palms
38. Opposite phyllotaxy is found in:
- a) China rose
 - b) Mustard
 - c) Calotropis
 - d) Alstonia
39. Racemose inflorescence has:
- a) Basipetal succession
 - b) Acropetal succession
 - c) Centripetal succession
 - d) Centrifugal succession
40. Actinomorphic flowers are found in:
- a) Pea
 - b) Gulmohar
 - c) Mustard
 - d) Cassia
41. In hypogynous flowers, the ovary is:
- a) Inferior
 - b) Superior
 - c) Half-inferior
 - d) None

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

42. vexillary aestivation is found in:
- a) Pea
 - b) Cotton
 - c) China rose
 - d) Calotropis
43. Monadelphous condition is found in:
- a) Pea
 - b) China rose
 - c) Citrus
 - d) Brinjal
44. Free central placentation is found in:
- a) Dianthus
 - b) Pea
 - c) Tomato
 - d) Mustard
45. The mesocarp in coconut is:
- a) Fleshy
 - b) Fibrous
 - c) Stony
 - d) Dry
46. The proteinous layer in maize seed is:
- a) Scutellum
 - b) Aleurone
 - c) Coleoptile
 - d) Coleorhiza
47. The floral formula of mustard is:
- a) $\oplus K_4 C_4 A_{2+4} G(2)$
 - b) $\oplus K_4 C_4 A_{2+4} G(2)$
 - c) $\oplus K_4 C_4 A_{2+4} G(2)$
 - d) $\oplus K_4 C_4 A_{2+4} G(2)$
48. The portion of the embryo axis below the cotyledon is:
- a) Plumule
 - b) Radicle
 - c) Hypocotyl
 - d) Epicotyl
49. In gram, the seeds are:
- a) Endospermic
 - b) Non-endospermic
 - c) Without testa
 - d) Without embryo

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

50. The function of the stem does not include:

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

Answer Key: Set 2

- 1. b) Fibrous
- 2. a) Apex of the root
- 3. c) Persistent
- 4. c) Adventitious roots
- 5. b) Nodes and internodes
- 6. b) Sheath
- 7. b) Petiole
- 8. b) Monocots
- 9. b) Compound leaf
- 10. b) Tip of petiole
- 11. c) China rose
- 12. b) Cymose
- 13. b) Unisexual male
- 14. c) Pea
- 15. c) Pentamerous
- 16. b) Inferior
- 17. a) Gamopetalous
- 18. a) Cassia
- 19. b) Epiphyllous
- 20. b) Syncarpous
- 21. b) Tomato
- 22. a) Unilocular
- 23. a) Parthenocarpic
- 24. b) Drupe
- 25. b) Hilum
- 26. c) Castor
- 27. b) Two cotyledons
- 28. a) Coleoptile
- 29. a) Actinomorphic flower
- 30. a) Mother axis
- 31. c) Tomato
- 32. a) 5 stamens
- 33. b) Berry

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

- 34. a) Petunia
- 35. d) Region of maturation
- 36. a) Some leaves
- 37. b) Dicots
- 38. c) Calotropis
- 39. b) Acropetal succession
- 40. c) Mustard
- 41. b) Superior
- 42. a) Pea
- 43. b) China rose
- 44. a) Dianthus
- 45. b) Fibrous
- 46. b) Aleurone
- 47. b) $\oplus$ K4 C4 A2+4 G(2)
- 48. c) Hypocotyl
- 49. b) Non-endospermic
- 50. d) Absorption

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