

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

Set 1: Morphology of Flowering Plants

1. The root system in mustard plants is:
 - a) Fibrous
 - b) Adventitious
 - c) Tap root
 - d) Prop root
2. The region of the root responsible for growth in length is:
 - a) Root cap
 - b) Region of maturation
 - c) Region of elongation
 - d) Meristematic region
3. In monocot plants, the primary root is:
 - a) Persistent
 - b) Replaced by fibrous roots
 - c) Well-developed
 - d) Absent
4. Roots arising from parts other than the radicle are called:
 - a) Tap roots
 - b) Fibrous roots
 - c) Adventitious roots
 - d) Lateral roots
5. The stem develops from which part of the embryo?
 - a) Radicle
 - b) Plumule
 - c) Cotyledon
 - d) Hilum
6. Leaves are borne on the stem at:
 - a) Internodes
 - b) Nodes
 - c) Axillary buds
 - d) Terminal buds
7. The green expanded part of the leaf is called:
 - a) Petiole
 - b) Stipule
 - c) Lamina
 - d) Leaf base
8. Reticulate venation is commonly found in:
 - a) Monocots
 - b) Dicots

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- c) Grasses
- d) Palms
- 9. A leaf with incisions not reaching the midrib is called:
 - a) Simple leaf
 - b) Compound leaf
 - c) Pinnate leaf
 - d) Palmate leaf
- 10. In pinnately compound leaves, leaflets are attached to:
 - a) Tip of petiole
 - b) A common axis (rachis)
 - c) Stem directly
 - d) Leaf base
- 11. Opposite phyllotaxy is found in:
 - a) China rose
 - b) Mustard
 - c) Guava
 - d) Alstonia
- 12. The inflorescence where the main axis grows indefinitely is:
 - a) Cymose
 - b) Racemose
 - c) Solitary
 - d) Capitulum
- 13. A flower with both androecium and gynoecium is:
 - a) Unisexual
 - b) Bisexual
 - c) Neutral
 - d) Staminate
- 14. Actinomorphic flowers are found in:
 - a) Pea
 - b) Cassia
 - c) Mustard
 - d) Gulmohar
- 15. A flower with floral parts in multiples of 3 is:
 - a) Pentamerous
 - b) Tetramerous
 - c) Trimerous
 - d) Dimerous
- 16. In hypogynous flowers, the ovary is:
 - a) Inferior
 - b) Superior
 - c) Half-inferior
 - d) Epigynous

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17. The calyx in brinjal is:
 - a) Polysepalous
 - b) Gamosepalous
 - c) Gamopetalous
 - d) Polypetalous
18. Valvate aestivation is found in:
 - a) China rose
 - b) Calotropis
 - c) Pea
 - d) Bean
19. Stamens attached to petals are called:
 - a) Epiphyllous
 - b) Epipetalous
 - c) Syngenesious
 - d) Synandrous
20. The condition where carpels are free is called:
 - a) Syncarpous
 - b) Apocarpous
 - c) Axile
 - d) Parietal
21. Marginal placentation is found in:
 - a) Pea
 - b) Tomato
 - c) Mustard
 - d) Sunflower
22. In axile placentation, the ovary is:
 - a) Unilocular
 - b) Bilocular
 - c) Multilocular
 - d) Without locules
23. Parthenocarpic fruits are formed:
 - a) After fertilization
 - b) Without fertilization
 - c) From sterile flowers
 - d) Without ovules
24. Mango fruit is a:
 - a) Berry
 - b) Drupe
 - c) Capsule
 - d) Nut
25. The seed coat has two layers:
 - a) Testa and tegmen

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- b) Hilum and micropyle
 - c) Radicle and plumule
 - d) Coleoptile and coleorhiza
26. Non-endospermic seeds are found in:
- a) Castor
 - b) Maize
 - c) Gram
 - d) Coconut
27. In maize seed, the embryo has:
- a) Two cotyledons
 - b) One cotyledon
 - c) No cotyledon
 - d) Fused cotyledons
28. The shield-shaped cotyledon 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 mother axis is represented by:
- a) A dot at the top
 - b) A dot at the bottom
 - c) A line
 - d) A circle
31. The family Solanaceae is also known as:
- a) Mustard family
 - b) Potato family
 - c) Pea family
 - d) Grass family
32. In Solanaceae, the gynoecium is:
- a) Apocarpous
 - b) Syncarpous
 - c) Monocarpellary
 - d) Multicarpellary
33. The fruit in Solanaceae is usually:
- a) Drupe
 - b) Berry or capsule

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- c) Nut
 - d) Samara
34. Which of the following is a medicinal plant from Solanaceae?
- a) Belladonna
 - b) Tobacco
 - c) Potato
 - d) Tomato
35. The root cap protects the:
- a) Root hairs
 - b) Tender apex
 - c) Mature region
 - d) Lateral roots
36. Pulvinus leaf base is found in:
- a) Monocots
 - b) Legumes
 - c) Grasses
 - d) Palms
37. Parallel venation is found in:
- a) Dicots
 - b) Monocots
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None
38. Whorled phyllotaxy is found in:
- a) Alstonia
 - b) China rose
 - c) Guava
 - d) Sunflower
39. Cymose inflorescence has:
- a) Acropetal succession
 - b) Basipetal succession
 - c) Centripetal succession
 - d) Centrifugal succession
40. Zygomorphic flowers are found in:
- a) Mustard
 - b) Datura
 - c) Pea
 - d) Chilli
41. In perigynous flowers, the ovary is:
- a) Superior
 - b) Inferior
 - c) Half-inferior
 - d) None

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42. Twisted aestivation is found in:
- a) Cotton
 - b) Calotropis
 - c) Pea
 - d) Cassia
43. Diadelphous condition is found in:
- a) Pea
 - b) China rose
 - c) Citrus
 - d) Brinjal
44. Basal placentation is found in:
- a) Sunflower
 - b) Pea
 - c) Tomato
 - d) Mustard
45. The fruit in coconut is a:
- a) Berry
 - b) Drupe
 - c) Capsule
 - d) Nut
46. The aleurone layer in maize is:
- a) Starchy
 - b) Proteinaceous
 - c) Fatty
 - d) Fibrous
47. The floral formula of Solanaceae is:
- a) $\oplus K_5 C_5 A_5 G_{(2)}$
 - b) $\oplus K_5 C_5 A_5 G_{(2)}$
 - c) $\oplus K_5 C_5 A_5 G_{(2)}$
 - d) $\oplus K_5 C_5 A_5 G_{(2)}$
48. The portion of the embryo axis above the cotyledon is:
- a) Radicle
 - b) Plumule
 - c) Hypocotyl
 - d) Epicotyl
49. In castor, the seeds are:
- a) Non-endospermic
 - b) Endospermic
 - c) Without testa
 - d) Without embryo

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50. The function of the root system does not include:

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

Answer Key: Set 1

- 1. c) Tap root
- 2. c) Region of elongation
- 3. b) Replaced by fibrous roots
- 4. c) Adventitious roots
- 5. b) Plumule
- 6. b) Nodes
- 7. c) Lamina
- 8. b) Dicots
- 9. a) Simple leaf
- 10. b) A common axis (rachis)
- 11. c) Guava
- 12. b) Racemose
- 13. b) Bisexual
- 14. c) Mustard
- 15. c) Trimerous
- 16. b) Superior
- 17. b) Gamosepalous
- 18. b) Calotropis
- 19. b) Epipetalous
- 20. b) Apocarpous
- 21. a) Pea
- 22. c) Multilocular
- 23. b) Without fertilization
- 24. b) Drupe
- 25. a) Testa and tegmen
- 26. c) Gram
- 27. b) One cotyledon
- 28. c) Scutellum
- 29. b) Actinomorphic flower
- 30. a) A dot at the top
- 31. b) Potato family
- 32. b) Syncarpous
- 33. b) Berry or capsule

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- 34. a) Belladonna
- 35. b) Tender apex
- 36. b) Legumes
- 37. b) Monocots
- 38. a) Alstonia
- 39. b) Basipetal succession
- 40. c) Pea
- 41. c) Half-inferior
- 42. a) Cotton
- 43. a) Pea
- 44. a) Sunflower
- 45. b) Drupe
- 46. b) Proteineaceous
- 47. b) $\oplus$ K5 C5 A5 G(2)
- 48. b) Plumule
- 49. b) Endospermic
- 50. b) Photosynthesis

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