

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

Set 4: Morphology of Flowering Plants

1. The root system in banyan tree has:
 - a) Tap roots
 - b) Fibrous roots
 - c) Adventitious roots
 - d) Prop roots
2. The root cap is made of:
 - a) Meristematic cells
 - b) Parenchyma cells
 - c) Dead cells
 - d) Cork cells
3. In dicots, the primary root gives rise to:
 - a) Fibrous roots
 - b) Adventitious roots
 - c) Lateral roots
 - d) Seminal roots
4. Storage roots are found in:
 - a) Carrot
 - b) Maize
 - c) Wheat
 - d) Grass
5. The stem is positively:
 - a) Geotropic
 - b) Phototropic
 - c) Hydrotropic
 - d) Chemotropic
6. The leaf base in grasses may have:
 - a) Pulvinus
 - b) Sheath
 - c) Stipules
 - d) Ligule
7. The arrangement of veins in the leaf is called:
 - a) Phyllotaxy
 - b) Venation
 - c) Aestivation
 - d) Placentation
8. Parallel venation is found in:
 - a) Dicots
 - b) Monocots

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

- c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None
9. A leaf with leaflets arranged on a common axis is:
- a) Simple leaf
 - b) Palmately compound
 - c) Pinnately compound
 - d) Ternate
10. In silk cotton, the leaf is:
- a) Simple
 - b) Pinnately compound
 - c) Palmately compound
 - d) Bipinnate
11. Opposite phyllotaxy is found in:
- a) China rose
 - b) Mustard
 - c) Calotropis
 - d) Alstonia
12. The inflorescence in *Solanum* is:
- a) Racemose
 - b) Cymose
 - c) Solitary
 - d) Capitulum
13. A flower with both male and female parts is:
- a) Unisexual
 - b) Bisexual
 - c) Neutral
 - d) Incomplete
14. Actinomorphic flowers are found in:
- a) Pea
 - b) Gulmohar
 - c) Mustard
 - d) Cassia
15. A flower with floral parts in multiples of 3, 4, or 5 is called:
- a) Trimerous, tetramerous, pentamerous
 - b) Unisexual, bisexual, neutral
 - c) Actinomorphic, zygomorphic, asymmetric
 - d) Hypogynous, perigynous, epigynous
16. In mustard, the ovary is:
- a) Superior
 - b) Inferior
 - c) Half-inferior
 - d) None

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

17. The corolla in pea is:
- a) Gamopetalous
 - b) Polypetalous
 - c) Gamosepalous
 - d) Polysepalous
18. vexillary aestivation is found in:
- a) Pea
 - b) Cotton
 - c) China rose
 - d) Calotropis
19. Epipetalous stamens are found in:
- a) Brinjal
 - b) Lily
 - c) Pea
 - d) Mustard
20. Syncarpous gynoecium is found in:
- a) Lotus
 - b) Rose
 - c) Mustard
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
21. Axile placentation is found in:
- a) Pea
 - b) Mustard
 - c) China rose
 - d) Sunflower
22. In marginal placentation, the ovary is:
- a) Unilocular
 - b) Bilocular
 - c) Multilocular
 - d) Without locules
23. The fruit is a mature:
- a) Ovary
 - b) Ovule
 - c) Thalamus
 - d) Flower
24. The fruit in coconut has:
- a) Fleshy mesocarp
 - b) Fibrous mesocarp
 - c) Stony endocarp
 - d) Dry pericarp
25. The seed coat protects the:
- a) Embryo

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

- b) Endosperm
 - c) Cotyledons
 - d) All of these
26. Gram seeds are:
- a) Endospermic
 - b) Non-endospermic
 - c) Albuminous
 - d) Without testa
27. In castor, the seeds are:
- a) Non-endospermic
 - b) Endospermic
 - c) Exalbuminous
 - d) Without embryo
28. The plumule in monocots is protected by:
- a) Coleoptile
 - b) Coleorhiza
 - c) Scutellum
 - d) Aleurone
29. The floral formula $G^{-} G$ represents:
- a) Superior ovary
 - b) Inferior ovary
 - c) Half-inferior ovary
 - d) No ovary
30. In the floral diagram, the calyx is represented in the:
- a) Outermost whorl
 - b) Innermost whorl
 - c) Middle
 - d) Top
31. The family Solanaceae has:
- a) Reticulate venation
 - b) Parallel venation
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) None
32. In Solanaceae, the aestivation is:
- a) Valvate
 - b) Twisted
 - c) Imbricate
 - d) Vexillary
33. The fruit in *Datura* is a:
- a) Berry
 - b) Capsule

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

- c) Drupe
 - d) Nut
34. Which of the following is a fumigatory from Solanaceae?
- a) Tobacco
 - b) Potato
 - c) Tomato
 - d) Chilli
35. The region of the root where cells differentiate is:
- a) Root cap
 - b) Meristematic region
 - c) Region of elongation
 - d) Region of maturation
36. The leaf base may bear:
- a) Stipules
 - b) Ligule
 - c) Pulvinus
 - d) Both (a) and (c)
37. Reticulate venation is found in:
- a) Monocots
 - b) Dicots
 - c) Grasses
 - d) Palms
38. Whorled phyllotaxy is found in:
- a) China rose
 - b) Mustard
 - c) Alstonia
 - d) Guava
39. The inflorescence in *Brassica* is:
- a) Racemose
 - b) Cymose
 - c) Solitary
 - d) Capitulum
40. Asymmetric flowers are found in:
- a) Mustard
 - b) Datura
 - c) Canna
 - d) Pea
41. In guava, the ovary is:
- a) Superior
 - b) Inferior
 - c) Half-inferior
 - d) None

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

42. Valvate aestivation is found in:
- China rose
 - Calotropis
 - Pea
 - Bean
43. Syngenesious condition is found in:
- Sunflower
 - Pea
 - China rose
 - Citrus
44. Central placentation is found in:
- Dianthus
 - Pea
 - Tomato
 - Mustard
45. The stony part in mango fruit is:
- Epicarp
 - Mesocarp
 - Endocarp
 - Seed
46. The aleurone layer is rich in:
- Starch
 - Proteins
 - Fats
 - Fibers
47. The floral formula of *Solanum nigrum* is:
- $\oplus K_5 C_5 A_5 G(2)$
 - $\oplus K_5 C_5 A_5 G(2)$
 - $\oplus K_5 C_5 A_5 G(2)$
 - $\oplus K_5 C_5 A_5 G(2)$
48. The part of the embryo that develops into the shoot is:
- Radicle
 - Plumule
 - Cotyledon
 - Hypocotyl
49. In orchids, the seeds are:
- Endospermic
 - Non-endospermic
 - Albuminous
 - Without testa

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

50. The function of the flower is:

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Reproduction
- c) Storage
- d) Support

Answer Key: Set 4

- 1. d) Prop roots
- 2. b) Parenchyma cells
- 3. c) Lateral roots
- 4. a) Carrot
- 5. b) Phototropic
- 6. d) Ligule
- 7. b) Venation
- 8. b) Monocots
- 9. c) Pinnately compound
- 10. c) Palmately compound
- 11. c) Calotropis
- 12. b) Cymose
- 13. b) Bisexual
- 14. c) Mustard
- 15. a) Trimerous, tetramerous, pentamerous
- 16. a) Superior
- 17. b) Polypetalous
- 18. a) Pea
- 19. a) Brinjal
- 20. c) Mustard
- 21. c) China rose
- 22. a) Unilocular
- 23. a) Ovary
- 24. b) Fibrous mesocarp
- 25. d) All of these
- 26. b) Non-endospermic
- 27. b) Endospermic
- 28. a) Coleoptile
- 29. b) Inferior ovary
- 30. a) Outermost whorl
- 31. a) Reticulate venation
- 32. a) Valvate
- 33. b) Capsule

CLASS XI BIO CH:5

- 34. a) Tobacco
- 35. d) Region of maturation
- 36. d) Both (a) and (c)
- 37. b) Dicots
- 38. c) Alstonia
- 39. a) Racemose
- 40. c) Canna
- 41. b) Inferior
- 42. b) Calotropis
- 43. a) Sunflower
- 44. a) Dianthus
- 45. c) Endocarp
- 46. b) Proteins
- 47. b) ⊕ K5 C5 A5 G(2)
- 48. b) Plumule
- 49. b) Non-endospermic
- 50. b) Reproduction

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