

ROOTS TO INFLORESCENCE

1. Radish is an example of -
 (1) Fusiform root (2) Napiform root
 (3) Conical root (4) Tuberous root
2. Roots associated with nitrogen fixing bacteria are -
 (1) Fusiform roots (2) Napiform roots (3) Nodulated roots (4) Conical roots
3. The edible part of turnip is -
 (1) Modified Adventitious roots (2) Modified tap root
 (3) Stem (4) Underground stem
4. Which is a modification of root that does not store food?
 (1) Napiform root (2) Fusiform root (3) Tuberous root (4) Stilt root
5. Shoot/Stem develops from -
 (1) Plumule (2) Radicle (3) Both 1 & 2 (4) Endosperm
6. Which is an example of offset?
 (1) Cynodon dactylon (2) Eichhornia (3) Fragaria (4) Mentha
7. Rhizome of ginger is a modification of stem because -
 (1) It bears Adventitious roots (2) It bears nodes and internodes
 (3) It is underground (4) It stores food material
8. Phylloclade is found in -
 (1) Opuntia (2) Cactus (3) Acacia (4) Both (1) & (2)
9. Nodulated roots occurs in
 (1) Liliaceae (2) Solanaceae (3) Malvaceae (4) Fabaceae
10. Thorns and spines are -
 (1) Defensive organs (2) Respiratory organs
 (3) Both 1 & 2 (4) Storage organs
11. In onion the swollen underground structure is - 22.
 (1) Root (2) Rhizome (3) Bulb (4) Tuber
12. A plant with parallel venation is -
 (1) Castor (2) Grass (3) Gram (4) Mustard
13. Stem modified into leaf like structure and leaves are changed into spines in -
 (1) Phyllode (2) Tuber (3) Phylloclade (4) All the above
14. A dicot plant showing parallel venation is -
 (1) Smilax (2) Calophyllum (3) Cotton (4) Mango

15. Verticillaster inflorescence occurs in -
 (1) Solanaceae (2) Cruciferae (3) Fabaceae (4) Labiatae
16. In cyathium the ratio between female to male flower is-
 (1) One : One (2) One : Many (3) Many : One (4) Many : Many
17. The most advanced type of Inflorescence is -
 (1) Corymb (2) Capitulum (3) Spadix (4) Catkin
18. Inflorescence in which many pedicellate flowers arising to form a umbrella like structure is :-
 (1) Umbel (2) Cymose head (3) Capitulum (4) Verticillaster
19. Prop roots of Banyan tree are meant for
 (1) Respiration (2) Storage
 (3) Providing support to big tree (4) All
20. Which is not a stem modification -
 (1) Rhizome of ginger (2) Corm of Colocasia
 (3) Pitcher of Nepenthes (4) Tuber of potato
21. A modification of petiole is -
 (1) Phyllode (2) Phylloclade (3) Cladode (4) Corm
22. Cyathium inflorescence is found in -
 (1) Croton (2) Ficus (3) Euphorbia (4) Ricinus
23. Zig-Zag development of flower on inflorescence axis is
 (1) Cyathium (2) Capitulum (3) Helicoid cyme (4) Scorpioid cyme
24. The floral organs arise from
 (1) Mother (2) Thalamus (3) Root (4) Pedicel
25. What is the eye of potato?
 (1) Axillary bud (2) Accessory bud (3) Adventitious bud (4) Apical bud
26. In Ruscus, the modification is:-
 (1) Phyllode (2) Cladode (3) Offset (4) Sucker
27. In turmeric, stem is a :-
 (1) Tuber (2) Bulb (3) Rhizome (4) Corm
28. Catkin inflorescence is found in :-
 (1) Wheat (2) Oat (3) Mulberry (4) Fig
29. Spathe is present in the flowers of:-
 (1) Banana (2) Rice (3) Marigold (4) Sunflower

FLOWER TO FAMILIES

30. Caryopsis fruit is found in -
 (1) Wheat (2) Pea (3) Gram (4) Lentil
31. If the filaments are fused in a single group the condition is
 (1) Monoadelphous (2) Polyadelphous (3) Both 1 & 2 (4) Diadelphous
32. Pappus is modification of :
 (1) Bracts (2) Corolla (3) Calyx (4) All
33. A characteristic of angiosperm is
 (1) Flowers (2) Roots (3) Seed (4) Stem
34. Adhesion in a flower is-
 (1) Union of dissimilar parts (2) Union of similar parts
 (3) Both 1 & 2 (4) Fusion of carpels
35. Butterfly shaped corolla is called
 (1) Campanulate (2) Rotate (3) Papilionaceous (4) All
36. Cross form corolla is found in
 (1) Leguminosae (2) Malvaceae (3) Cruciferae (4) Compositae
37. The fourth whorl of flower is of :-
 (1) Petals (2) Stamens (3) Carpel(s) (4) Sepals
38. Siliqua is the fruit of :-
 (1) Cruciferae (2) Malvaceae (3) Liliaceae (4) Solanaceae
39. Fruit of brinjal is :
 (1) Berry (2) Hesperidium (3) Drupe (4) Pome
40. Which of the following is false fruit?
 (1) Pome (2) Pepo (3) Hesperidium (4) Drupe
41. A true fruit develops from :
 (1) Ovary (2) Thalamus (3) Petals (4) Receptacle
42. Fruit of 'Ground nut' is :-
 (1) Nut (2) Legume (3) Comentum (4) Capsule
43. The first whorl of flower is of
 (1) Petals (2) Stamens (3) Carpel(s) (4) Sepals
44. Water melon is :-
 (1) Pome fruit (2) Sorosis fruit (3) Pepo fruit (4) Drupe fruit

45. Geocarpis fruit is-
 (1) Carrot (2) Radish (3) Ground nut (4) Turnip
46. Tetradynamous conditions occur in :
 (1) Cruciferae (2) Malvaceae (3) Solanaceae (4) Liliaceae
47. Edible part in pomegranate is :-
 (1) Testa (2) Epicarp (3) Endocarp (4) Epidermis
48. Juicy hair-like structures observed in the lemon fruit develop from :-
 (1) Exocarp (2) Mesocarp (3) Endocarp (4) Mesocarp and endocarp
49. Which of the following represents the edible part of the fruit of Litchi –
 (1) Endocarp (2) Pericarp (3) Juicy aril (4) Mesocarp
50. Epigynous flowers are present in :-
 (1) Mustard (2) Brinjal (3) China rose (4) Cucumber
51. In Dianthus, placentation is :-
 (1) Basal (2) Free central (3) Axile (4) Marginal
52. Ovary is half-inferior in the flower of :-
 (1) Apple (2) Guava (3) Peach (4) Garlic
53. The term "Keel" is used for special type of :-
 (1) Sepals (2) Petals (3) Stamens (4) Carpels
54. Polyadelphous stamens are found in :-
 (1) Cotton (2) China rose (3) Pea (4) Lemon
55. Aloe and Garlic are obtained from the plants of:-
 (1) Leguminosae (2) Asteraceae (3) Liliaceae (4) Poaceae
56. Zygomorphic flowers are found in –
 (1) Solanaceae (2) Malvaceae (3) Fabaceae (4) Liliaceae
57. Replum is:-
 (1) False placenta (2) False septum (3) False ovule (4) False thalamus
58. Point out the correct example of cruciferae :-
 (1) Mustard (2) Pea (3) Onion (4) Brinjal
59. Placentation of mustard plant is:-
 (1) Parietal (2) Axial (3) Basal (4) Marginal
60. Shepherd's purse plant belongs to family:-
 (1) Cruciferae (2) Malvaceae (3) Solanaceae (4) Leguminosae

61. Edible part of potato is:-
 (1) Inflorescence (2) Leaves (3) Roots (4) Stem
62. Ground nut belongs to family:-
 (1) Fabaceae (2) Malvaceae (3) Liliaceae (4) Cucurbitaceae
63. Bicarpellary ovary with parietal placentation and false septum is found in:-
 (1) Cruciferae (2) Leguminosae (3) Malvaceae (4) Composite
64. The Aloe vera is commonly called :-
 (1) Pansy (2) Gvar-patha (Ghee guar)
 (3) Poppy (4) Snapdragon
65. Inflorescence in Liliaceae is generally:-
 (1) Racemose (2) Solitary/Cymose (3) Cyathium (4) Hypanthodium
66. Fibres are usually obtained from the members of:-
 (1) Solanaceae (2) Malvaceae (3) Leguminosae (4) Cruciferae
67. In Malvaceae the placentation is:-
 (1) Marginal (2) Axile (3) Basal (4) Parietal
68. Aestivation of petals in family Malvaceae is:-
 (1) Valvate (2) Imbricate (3) Twisted (4) Vexillary
69. Lady finger and cotton belong to family:-
 (1) Malvaceae (2) Cruciferae (3) Compositae (4) Liliaceae
70. Monoadelphous androecium is found in:-
 (1) Compositae (2) Liliaceae (3) Malvaceae (4) Cruciferae
71. Characteristic feature of Malvaceae family is :-
 (1) Monothealous anthers (2) Didynamous stamens
 (3) Presence of staminodes (4) Basal placentation
72. China rose (Shoe flower) belongs to :-
 (1) Solanaceae (2) Malvaceae (3) Papilionatae (4) Liliaceae
73. Spike of spikelets inflorescences commonly occurs in :-
 (1) Cruciferae (2) Papilionatae/Fabaceae
 (3) Poaceae/Gramineae (4) Solanaceae
74. Inflorescence in Solanaceae is:-
 (1) Racemose (2) Cymose (3) Hypanthodium (4) Verticillaster
75. Lycopersicum esculentum (Tomato) belongs to family :-
 (1) Solanaceae (2) Malvaceae (3) Cruciferae (4) Cucurbitaceae

76. Atropa belladonna, an important medicinal plant is of the family:
 (1) Liliaceae (2) Cucurbitaceae (3) Cruciferae (4) Solanaceae
77. 'Simla mirch', chillies and potato belong to family:-
 (1) Solanaceae (2) Compositae (3) Gramineae (4) Cruciferae
78. Nicotiana, petunia belong to. :-
 (1) Malvaceae (2) Liliaceae (3) Solanaceae (4) Cruciferae
79. The drug 'Belladonna' is obtained from:-
 (1) Atropa (2) Rauwolfia (3) Solanum (4) Capsicum
80. What is the major edible part of brinjal
 (1) Calyx (2) Thalamus (3) Placenta (4) Style
81. Which of the following is valid name for Gramineae family:-
 (1) Poaceae (2) Malvaceae (3) Fabaceae (4) Papilionaceae
82. Basal placentation occurs in:-
 (1) Poaceae (2) Solanaceae (3) Malvaceae (4) Liliaceae
83. Standard (Vexillum) in Papilionatae (Fabaceae) is :
 (1) Posterior outer most (2) Posterior inner most
 (3) Anterior outer most (4) Anterior inner most
84. Diadelphous condition is common in :-
 (1) Malvaceae (2) Cruciferae (3) Liliaceae (4) Fabaceae
85. Root nodules occur in plants of family :-
 (1) Fabaceae (2) Liliaceae (3) Malvaceae (4) Compositae
86. Pulses yielding main family of plants is :
 (1) Poaceae (Graminae) (2) Cucurbitaceae
 (3) Liliaceae (4) Papilionaceae (Fabaceae)
87. The floral formula of pea is represented by :
 (1) $\text{Br} \% \text{ } \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \bigcirc \\ + \end{array} \text{K}_{(5)} \text{C}_{1+2+(2)} \text{A}_{(9)+1} \underline{\text{G}}_1$ (2) $\text{Br} \oplus \text{ } \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \bigcirc \\ + \end{array} \text{K}_{(5)} \text{C}_5 \text{A}_{1+(9)} \underline{\text{G}}_1$
 (3) $\text{Br} \% \text{ } \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \bigcirc \\ + \end{array} \text{K}_{(5)} \text{C}_{1+2+(2)} \text{A}_{9+1} \underline{\text{G}}_1$ (4) Ebr or Br % $\text{K}_{(5)} \text{C}_{1+2+(2)} \text{A}_{10} \underline{\text{G}}_1$
88. Which of the following statements is correct :
 (1) Flower is a modified root (2) Flower is a modified shoot
 (3) Flower is a modified leaf (4) Flower is a modified inflorescence

89. Androecium of pea is :
 (1) Monoadelphous (2) Diadelphous (3) Polyadelphous (4) Epiphyllous
90. Twisted aestivation is found in:-
 (1) Malvaceae (2) Asteraceae (3) Fabaceae (4) Mimosoideae
91. Staminal tube is found in
 (1) Solanaceae (2) Cruciferae (3) Malvaceae (4) Poaceae
92. Bean and gram belong to the family :-
 (1) Liliaceae (2) Fabaceae (3) Solanaceae (4) Cruciferae
93. Fruit legume is characteristic feature of:-
 (1) Solanaceae (2) Liliaceae (3) Fabaceae (4) Malvaceae
94. Floral formula $\oplus \text{♂} \text{K}_{(5)} \text{C}_{(5)} \text{A}_5 \text{G}_{(2)}$ is shown by:-
 (1) Onion, Garlic (2) Pea, Bean (3) Tomato, Brinjal (4) All of the above
95. Parallel venation occurs in :-
 (1) Liliaceae (2) Solanaceae (3) Malvaceae (4) Fabaceae
96. In which of the families the stamens are in two whorls and epiphyllous :
 (1) Malvaceae (2) Solanaceae (3) Uliaceae (4) Caesalpinoideae
97. A distinct monocot character shown by the flowers of Liliaceae is :-
 (1) Hypogynous flowers (2) Actinomorphic flowers
 (3) Trimerous flowers (4) Bisexual flowers
98. Alliums cepa (onion) belongs to the family :-
 (1) Solanaceae (2) Liliaceae (3) Cruciferae (4) Compositae
99. Which of the family possess perianth of six tepals:-
 (1) Mimosoideae (2) Solanaceae (3) Liliaceae (4) Malvaceae
100. Placentation in pea, bean is:-
 (1) Axile (2) Parietal (3) Marginal (4) Basal
101. Colchicum autumnale belongs to :-
 (1) Leguminosae (2) Cruciferae (3) Liliaceae (4) Malvaceae
102. Smilax and Gloriosa belong to :-
 (1) Liliaceae (2) Solanaceae (3) Leguminosae (4) Cruciferae
103. The flower of Compositae is :-
 (1) Epigynous (2) Perigynous (3) Hypogynous (4) Half perigynous
104. Inferior ovary and cypsela fruit are found in:-

- (1) Liliaceae (2) Cruciferae (3) Solanaceae (4) Compositae
105. Presence of racemose head (Capitulum) and bicarpellary syncarpus ovary with basal placentation belongs to
- (1) Malvaceae (2) Compositae (3) Liliaceae (4) Solanaceae
106. Which of the following families have the largest geographical distribution :-
- (1) Malvaceae (2) Leguminosae (3) Solanaceae (4) Compositae
107. The inflorescence in Gramineae is :-
- (1) Raceme (2) Catkin (3) Spike of spikelets (4) Thyrsus
108. Tepals of Gramineae is termed:-
- (1) Glume (2) Ligule (3) Lodicules (4) Spur
109. Tetradynamous stamens and cruciform corolla are characteristic features of -
- (1) Solanum tuberosum (Potato) (2) Abelmoscus esculentus (Lady finger)
- (3) Ochroma lagopus (Balsa) (4) Brassica campestris (Mustard)
110. In which of the following family, perianth and trimerous flowers are found -
- (1) Malvaceae (2) Cruciferae (3) Liliaceae (4) Papilionaceae
111. Grain of Maize is -
- (1) Seed (2) Fruit
- (3) Neither seed nor fruit (4) Bud of flower
112. $\text{Br} \oplus \text{P}_{(3+3)} \text{A}_{3+3} \text{G}_{(3)}$ floral formula belongs to which family:-
- (1) Leguminosae (2) Liliaceae (3) Labiatae (4) Graminae

ANSWER KEY

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Question)

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (1) | 2. | (3) | 3. | (2) | 4. | (4) | 5. | (1) | 6. | (2) | 7. | (2) |
| 8. | (4) | 9. | (4) | 10. | (1) | 11. | (3) | 12. | (2) | 13. | (3) | 14. | (2) |
| 15. | (4) | 16. | (2) | 17. | (2) | 18. | (1) | 19. | (3) | 20. | (3) | 21. | (1) |
| 22. | (3) | 23. | (4) | 24. | (2) | 25. | (1) | 26. | (2) | 27. | (3) | 28. | (3) |

29.	(1)	30.	(1)	31.	(1)	32.	(3)	33.	(1)	34.	(1)	35.	(3)
36.	(3)	37.	(3)	38.	(1)	39.	(1)	40.	(1)	41.	(1)	42.	(3)
43.	(4)	44.	(3)	45.	(3)	46.	(1)	47.	(1)	48.	(3)	49.	(3)
50.	(4)	51.	(2)	52.	(3)	53.	(2)	54.	(4)	55.	(3)	56.	(3)
57.	(2)	58.	(1)	59.	(1)	60.	(1)	61.	(4)	62.	(1)	63.	(1)
64.	(2)	65.	(2)	66.	(2)	67.	(2)	68.	(3)	69.	(1)	70.	(3)
71.	(1)	72.	(2)	73.	(3)	74.	(2)	75.	(1)	76.	(4)	77.	(1)
78.	(3)	79.	(1)	80.	(3)	81.	(1)	82.	(1)	83.	(1)	84.	(4)
85.	(1)	86.	(4)	87.	(1)	88.	(2)	89.	(2)	90.	(1)	91.	(3)
92.	(2)	93.	(3)	94.	(3)	95.	(1)	96.	(3)	97.	(3)	98.	(2)
99.	(3)	100.	(3)	101.	(3)	102.	(1)	103.	(1)	104.	(4)	105.	(2)
106.	(4)	107.	(3)	108.	(3)	109.	(4)	110.	(3)	111.	(2)	112.	(2)