

CLASS XI
MORPHOLOGY IN FLOWERING PLANTS
WORKSHEET- 6

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| 1 | Name the part of Opuntia, modified to form spines. | 1 |
| 2 | How are pneumatophores helpful to plants? | 1 |
| 3 | Identify the edible part of mango fruit. | 1 |
| 4 | State the main function of leaf tendril. | 1 |
| 5 | Give the floral formula of Clitoria. | 1 |
| 6 | Write the function of endosperm. | 1 |
| 7 | Which type of venation is present in a dicot leaf? | 1 |
| 8 | Name the cotyledon of monocots. | 1 |
| 9 | Flower is a modified shoot. Justify. | 2 |
| 10 | Name the type of root of the following: | 2 |
| | a) Pillar like roots for giving mechanical support. | |
| | b) Roots coming out of lower branches that give support. | |
| 11 | Give the technical term for the following: | 3 |
| | a) The flat expanded portion of a leaf. | |
| | b) Orderly arrangement of leaves on the nodes | |
| | c) Lateral appendages on either side of the leaf. | |
| 12 | Briefly describe different types of phyllotaxy with examples. | 3 |
| 13 | Which are the three types of flowers based on the position of ovary? | 3 |
| 14 | Explain different types of aestivation with the support of diagram and examples. | 5 |
| 15 | What is placentation? Which are the different types of placentation? | 5 |
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16 Differentiate between the following. Give examples wherever necessary:

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- a) Tendrils of pea and grapevine.
- b) Racemose inflorescence and cymose inflorescence.
- c) Pinnately compound and palmately compound leaves.
- d) Actinomorphic and zygomorphic flowers.
- e) Gamopetalous and polypetalous flowers.