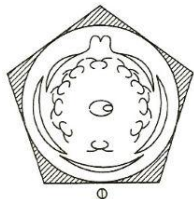


Class : XI<sup>th</sup>  
Date :

Subject : BIOLOGY  
DPP No. : 10

## Topic :- Morphology of Flowering Plants

- When stigma shows feathery appearance, it is  
a) Plumose                      b) Cymose                      c) Globulose                      d) Racemose
- The fruit developed from the single ovary is said to be  
a) Composite type              b) Simple type                      c) Aggregate type                      d) None of these
- Which of the following is the modification of leaf?  
a) Cladode                      b) Phyllode                      c) Corm                      d) Phylloclade
- Arrangements of veins and the veinlets in the lamina of leaf is termed as  
a) Phyllotaxy                      b) Inflorescence                      c) Venation                      d) Petioles
- Aleurone layer is rich in  
a) Lipid                      b) Starch                      c) Protein                      d) Fatty acid
- $\text{Ebr } \overline{\text{O}} \text{K}_{(5)} \text{C}_{(5)} \text{A}_5 \text{G}_{(2)}$  is the floral formula of  
a) Solanaceae                      b) Asteraceae                      c) Malvaceae                      d) Cruciferae
- Cyathium inflorescence is found in  
a) *Morus*                      b) *Dorstenia*                      c) *Ficus*                      d) *Euphorbia*
- Cereals are mostly belong to family  
a) Cruciferae                      b) Brassicaceae                      c) Poaceae                      d) Asteraceae
- Given floral diagram represents



- a) Compositae family      b) Malvaceae family      c) Cruciferae family      d) Leguminosae family
- Function of obturator on micropyle is to

- a) Obstruct the path  
c) Help in fusion
- b) Direct the growth of pollen tube  
d) Dissolve the wall of pollen tube
11. Perianth is represented by  
a) Glumes                      b) Lemma                      c) Lodicules                      d) Palea
12. Radish is modified root and an example of  
a) Napiform root                      b) Fusiform root                      c) Conical                      d) Tuberous root
13. I. In dicotyledonous seeds, cotyledons are often fleshy and full of reserve food  
II. Generally, monocotyledonous seeds are endospermic  
III. Generally, dicotyledonous seeds are non-endospermic  
IV. Most of the monocotyledonous seeds have fleshy cotyledons  
Select the correct statements  
a) All except I                      b) All except II                      c) All except III                      d) All except IV
14. Potato family is called  
a) Cruciferae                      b) Brassicaceae                      c) Solanaceae                      d) Poaceae
15. Epipetalous or epiphyllous condition is shown by  
a)  $\widehat{CA}$   
b)  $\widehat{PA}$   
c) (a) or (b)  
d) Both (a) and (b)
16. Rhizome, which grows vertically upwards are  
a) Corms                      b) Stolon                      c) Bulbils                      d) Root stock
17. The existence of two types of leaves in the same plant, is called  
a) Phyllody                      b) Phylloclade                      c) Heterophylly                      d) Heterosis
18. Most of the economically important fibre yielding plants belong to family  
a) Malvaceae                      b) Solanaceae                      c) Cruciferae                      d) Poaceae
19. Spadix is an inflorescence found only in  
a) Monocots                      b) Dicots                      c) Both (a) and (b)                      d) None of these
20. Phylloclades are  
a) Green, photosynthetic, succulent stems of indefinite growth  
b) One internode long stems  
c) Leaf modifications  
d) None of the above

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