DPP
DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIth **Subject : BIOLOGY**
Date : **DPP No. : 9**

Topic :- Morphology of Flowering Plants

1. Inflorescence axis is called
   a) Rachis b) Pedicel c) Petiole d) Peduncle

2. Tetradynamous condition is found in
   a) *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* b) *Petunia hybrid*
   c) *Helianthus annuus* d) *Brassica campestris*

3. The photosynthetic or assimilatory roots are observed in
   a) Banyan b) *Vanda* c) *Cuscuta* d) *Tinospora*

4. Which of the following represents the floral characters of Liliaceae?
   a) Six tepals, zygomorphic, six stamens, bilocular ovary, axile placentation
   b) Tetramerous, actinomorphic, polyphyllous, unilocular ovary, axile placentation
   c) Trimerous, actinomorphic, polyandrous, superior ovary, axile placentation
   d) Bisexual, zygomorphic, gomophyllous, inferior ovary, axile placentation

5. Gynobasic style is the characteristic features of
   a) Malvaceae b) Lamiaceae c) Ranunculaceae d) Brassicaceae

6. Uniparous, biparous and multiparous systems of branching are found respectively in
   a) *Mirabilis*, *Datura* and vine b) *Saraca*, *Mirabilis* and *Euphorbia*
   c) Vine, *Polyalthia* and *Saraca* d) *Casuarina*, *Saraca* and *Croton*

7. Smallest region of the root is
   a) Root cap b) Region of elongation
   c) Region of meristematic activity d) Region of maturation

8. Prop roots are the modification for
   a) Support b) Respiration c) Storage food d) Increasing mass

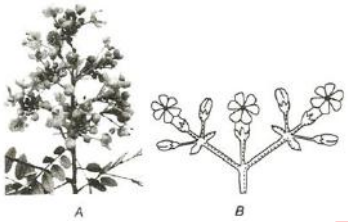
9. Which of the following has epiphytic features and aerial and flattened photosynthetic roots, without formal organization of stem and leaves?
   a) *Tinospora* b) *Trapa* c) *Taeniophyllum* d) *Vanda*

10. Parts of the plants were observed. Structure-A develops aerially and produces roots when comes in contact with the soil. Structure-B develops from underground part of the stem, grow obliquely, becomes aerial and produces roots on its lower surface. Identify, respectively the structure of A and B.
    a) Sucker, stolon b) Stolon, runner c) Stolon, sucker d) Runner, stolon

11. Trimerous flower, superior ovary and axile placentation is characteristics of
    a) Liliaceae b) Cucurbitaceae c) Solanaceae d) Compositae

12. The capitulum type of inflorescence is found in
    a) Marigold b) *Salvia* c) *Euphorbia* d) Jasmine

13. Identify the type of inflorescence in the given diagrams (A and B)



    a) A-Racemose; B-Cymose b) A-Cymose; B-Racemose
    c) A-Cymose; B-Cymose d) A-Racemose; B-Racemose

14. Roots are absent in
    a) *Wolffia* b) *Podostemon* c) *Pistia* d) *Lemna*

15. Primary roots and its branches constitute the
    a) Tap root system b) Adventitious root system
    c) Tertiary root system d) Fibrous root system

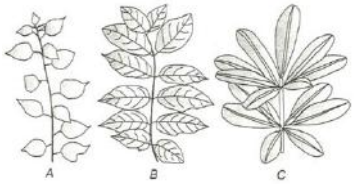
16. Two dry fruits (A & B) were observed. Both developed from unilocular ovaries of monocarpellary gynoecia. In fruit. A, pericarp and seed coat are free. It liberated the seeds only after the disintegration of the pericarp. Fruit 'B' dehisced dorsiventrally librating the seeds. In the following, the former in the pair represents 'A' and latter 'B'. to which types of fruits 'A' and 'B' respectively belong?
    a) Achene and legume b) Nut and follicle
    c) Cypsella and siliqua d) Pyxidium and septicidal capsule

17. In china rose, the inflorescence is
    a) Cymose b) Capitulum c) Racemose d) Solitary axillary

18. In which of the following aestivation of sepal's/petals one margin covers the other and its margin is covered by previous one?
    a) Valvate b) Twisted c) Imbricate d) Quincuncial

19. Which of the following two are the resultant of stipule modifications?
I.Spines in *Ziziphus*.
II.Tendrils in *Smilax*.
III.Tendrils in *Nepenthes*.
IV.Spines in *Argemone*.
V.Thorns in *Bougainvellea*.
a) I and III b) I and II c) II and V d) III and V

20. Identify the type of phyllotaxy in the given diagrams (*A*, *B* and *C*)



a) A-Whorled, B-Opposite, C-Alternate
b) A-Whorled, B-Alternate, C-Opposite
c) A-Alternate, B-Opposite, C-Whorled
d) A-Alternate, B-Whorled, C-Opposite