NEET : CHAPTER WISE TEST-5

SUBJECT :- BIOLOGY **DATE.....**
CLASS :- 11th **NAME.....**
CHAPTER :- MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANT **SECTION.....**

(SECTION-A)

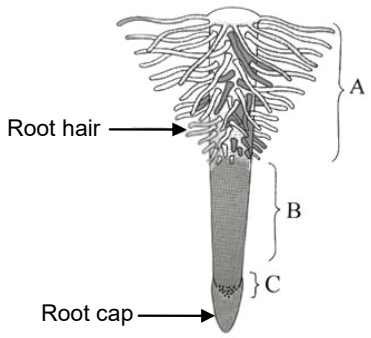
1. In mustard plant, roots are
(A) Tap root system.
(B) Adventitious root system.
(C) Fibrous root system.
(D) All except (1).

2. Which of the following is/are the function(s) of the typical root system?
(a) Absorb water and minerals from soil
(b) Provide anchorage to plant parts
(c) Store reserve food material
(d) Synthesise plant growth regulators
(A) Only (a) and (b)
(B) Only (a), (b), and (c)
(C) Only (a), (c), and (d)
(D) All (a), (b), (c), and (d)

3. Adventitious roots are adventitious in their
(A) Position. (B) Function.
(C) Internal structure. (D) Place of origin.

4. Very fine delicate unicellular thread-like structure develop from the zone of root that is proximal to
(A) Region of maturation.
(B) Region of cell elongation.
(C) Region of meristematic activity.
(D) Region of cell differentiation.

5. The given figure shows the region of root tip with labelling A, B, and C. Identify the correct labelling. Root hair



	A	B	C
(A)	Region of maturation	Region of elongation	Region of meristematic activity
(B)	Region of differentiation	Region of cell division	Region of meristematic activity
(C)	Region of elongation	Region of differentiation	Region of cell division
(D)	Region of cell division	Region of elongation	Regionof maturation

6. Pneumatophore is a modification of roots for_____
(A) Support.
(B) Storage.
(C) Respiration.
(D) Moisture absorption.

7. Prop roots
a. Arise from lower node of stem.
b. Provide support as they hang from branches.
c. Are present in banyan tree.
d. Help in gaseous exchange.
Choose correct option.
(A) (a) and (c) (B) (b) and (c)
(C) (a) and (d) (D) (b) and (d)

8. The main function of stem in most plants is
(A) Storage of food and photosynthesis.
(B) Conduction of water and minerals form leaves to root.
(C) Spreading out branches bearing leaves, flowers, and fruits.
(D) Vegetative propagation and synthesis of PGR.

9. The axillary bud of stems is modified into woody straight and pointed structure in
(A) Bougainvillea. (B) Citrus.
(C) Opuntia. (D) All except (3)

10. The androecium of Malvaceae is
(A) Didynamous
(B) Tetradynamous
(C) Diadelphous
(D) Monadelphous

11. The underground stem of some plants such as grasses, strawberry is concerned with
(a) Perennation.
(b) Vegetative propagation.
(c) Moisture absorption.
(d) Food assimilation.
(e) Spread to new niches.
(A) (a), (b), and (e) (B) (b), (c), and (e)
(C) (a), (e), and (d) (D) All except (d)

12. All of the following are adventitious roots that perform a vital function, except
(A) Stilt root.
(B) Haustoria.
(C) Hygroscopic roots.
(D) Photosynthetic roots.

13. The region of root a few millimetres above the root cap possessing very small cells with thin walls and dense protoplasm is
(A) Region of meristems.
(B) Region of elongation.
(C) Region of differentiation.
(D) Root hair zone.

14. Select the incorrect statement about leaves.
(A) Leaf develops at the node.
(B) Leaves originate from shoot apical meristem.
(C) Leaves bear a bud in its axile.
(D) Leaves are arranged in basipetal order.

15. The presence of sheathing leaf base covering the stem partially or wholly is the characteristic of certain
(A) Monocots. (B) Fern.
(C) Cycas. (D) Legumes

16. Most important character of Brassica campesteris is
(A) False septum
(B) Parietal placentation
(C) Ebracteate
(D) Imbricate aestivation

17. In pea, the leaf is modified into special structure to
(A) Be defensive in nature.
(B) Provide support to the plant in climbing.
(C) Store food.
(D) Perform photosynthesis.

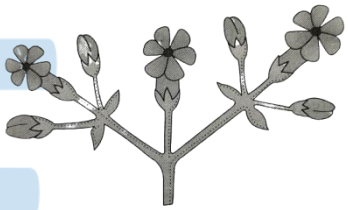
18. Root hairs develop from
(A) Region of maturation.
(B) Region of elongation.
(C) Region of cell division.
(D) Meristematic zone.

19. Select the incorrectly matched pair.
(A) Palmately compound leaf-Alstonia
(B) Pinnately compound leaf-Neem
(C) Whorl phyllotaxy-Nerium
(D) Fleshy leaves – Garlic

20. Which of the following represents the condition seen in the family composite
(A) Superior ovary, syngenesious, single basal ovule
(B) Inferior ovary, monoadelphous, basal placentation
(C) Inferior ovary, syngenesious, axile, placentation
(D) Syngenesious, basal placentation and epigynous

21. In cymose inflorescence,
(a) The main axis terminates into flower.
(b) Flowers are born in acropetal manner.
(c) Young flowers are present towards the base and older at the apex.
(A) Only (c) is correct.
(B) Only (a) and (c) are correct.
(C) Only (a) is correct.
(D) Only (a) and (b) are correct.

22. Identify the given diagram and choose the incorrect option.



(A) The main axis terminates into a flower.
(B) Flowers are basipetally arranged.
(C) Growth of the peduncle is determinate.
(D) The main axis continues to grow.

23. Verticillaster is a type of __A__ which is found in____B____.

	A	**B**
(A)	Fruit	Ocimum
(B)	Inflorescence	Ocimum
(C)	Fruit	Ficus
(D)	Flower	Salvia

24. A flower is a modified shoot because
(A) Certain flowers have well-developed nodes and internodes.
(B) It arises in the axile of bracts.
(C) The growing point of thalamus may give rise to shoots
(D) All of these

25. Mark the correct statement for Gramineae
(A) The carpel has two styles
(B) Spikelets are always in pairs
(C) Palea is the bracteole
(D) Awn is an appendage of the palea

26. Mark the mismatched pair with respect to modification of stem.

(A) Rhizome-Turmeric
(B) Corm-Banana
(C) Bulb-Onion
(D) Phylloclade-Euphorbia

27. _____may be tubular, bell shaped, funnel shaped, or wheel shaped

(A) Calyx (B) Perianth
(C) Corolla (D) Stamen

28. In which of the following type of aestivation, the largest posterior petal overlaps the two lateral petals?

(A) Imbricate (B) Vexillary
(C) Valvate (D) Twisted

29. In silk cotton trees

(A) Incision of lamina is absent.
(B) Leaflets are present on the lateral side of leaves.
(C) Leaflets are attached at the tip of petiole.
(D) Bud is absent in the axile of leaves.

30. In family Gramineae, the inflorescence is

(A) Capitulum
(B) Verticellaster
(C) Hypanthodium
(D) Spike of spikelet

31. The mode of arrangement of sepal or petals in the floral bud with respect to other members of the same whorl is known as

(A) Placentation (B) Venation.
(C) Aestivation. (D) Phyllotaxy.

32. Axile and free central placentation are similar in having

(A) Unicellular ovaries.
(B) Placenta or ovules born on central axis.
(C) Syncarpous and inferior ovaries.
(D) Bilocular ovaries due to the formation of a false septum called replum.

33. The placentation develops at the base of ovary and a single ovule is attached to it. Such a placentation is known as

(A) Basal. (B) Marginal.
(C) Parietal. (D) Axile.

34. Aggregate fruit develops from

(A) Monocarpellary ovary.
(B) Multicarpellary syncarpous ovary.
(C) Multicarpellary apocarpous ovary.
(D) Entire inflorescence.

35. A crop plant which can grow well even in nitrogen deficient soil is

(A) Helianthus annuus
(B) Gossypium herbaceum
(C) Brassica campesteris
(D) Cajanus cajans

(SECTION-B)

36. Match the following columns.

Column I	**Column II**
a. Berry	(i) Apple
b. Siliqua	(ii) Tomato
c. Pome	(iii) Orange
d. Hesperidium	(iv) Mustard

(A) a (iv), b (ii), c (i), d (iii)
(B) a (ii), b (i), c (iii), d (iv)
(C) a (iv), b (ii), c (i), d (iii)
(D) a (ii), b (iv), c (i), d (iii)

37. Syconus fruits develop from which inflorescence?

(A) Hypanthium (B) Spike
(C) Spadix (D) Catkin

38. The large and shield-shaped cotyledon in maize seed is

(A) Coleoptile. (B) Scutellum.
(C) Epiblast. (D) Coleorhiza.

39. Which of the following are not characteristic features of fabaceae

(A) Tap root system, compound leaves and receme inflorescence
(B) Flowers actinomorphic, twisted aestivation and gamopetalous
(C) Stamens 10, introrse, basifixed, dithecous
(D) Monocarpellary, ovary superior and bent stigma

40. Which of the following floral features is not represented by symbols in the floral formula of a plant family?

(A) Symmetry of flower
(B) Aestivation of calyx and corolla
(C) Cohesion and adhesion between floral whorls
(D) Relative position of ovary with respect to other parts

41. Name the family having (9) +1 arrangement of stamens
(A) Solanaceae (B) Asteraceae
(C) Liliaceae (D) Fabaceae

42. In the floral formula, $K_{(n)}$ denotes
(A) Polysepalous.
(B) Gamosepalous.
(C) Epis
(D) Epiphyllous.

43. Persistent calyx is the character of plants belonging to the family
(A) Cruciferae (B) Liliaceae
(C) Fabaceae (D) Solanaceae

44. Families with syncarpous, superior ovary and similar type of placentation are
(A) Cruciferae and Cucurbitaceae
(B) Solanaceae and Fabaceae
(C) Liliaceae and Solanaceae
(D) Fabaceae and Malvaceae

45. Select the incorrectly matched pair.
(A) Petunia $\overset{\frown}{C_{(5)}A_5}$
(B) Brassica K_{2+2}
(C) Sesbania $A_{(9)+1}$
(D) Gloriosa $G_{(2)}$

46. When a shoot tip transforms into a flower, it is
(A) Always solitary.
(B) Always racemose.
(C) Always cymose.
(D) May be racemose or cymose

47. Consider the following features (I to III) and select the plant associated with them.
(I) Flowers with bilateral symmetry
(II) Superior ovary
(III) Diadelphous condition of stamens
(A) Lupin (B) Petunia
(C) Gloriosa (D) Belladonna

48. Which type of placentation is found in tomato and Argemone, respectively?
(A) Axile and free central
(B) Axile and parietal
(C) Parietal and axile
(D) Marginal and parietal

49. To which family the following flower is related?

(A) Fabaceae (B) Solanaceae
(C) Cruciferae (D) Liliaceae

50. Brightly coloured bracts are found in
(A) Bougainvillea. (B) Banana.
(C) Maize. (D) Palins