



Priya's Learning Centre

Morphology Of Flowering Plants (Part 2)





Q.1: Most of the plants belonging to _____ family are sources of pulses.

- a) Solanaceae
- b) Fabaceae
- c) Lilaceae

Q.2: The floral formula used to describe a flowering plant consists of _____.

- a) letters
- b) numbers
- c) symbols

Q.3: The _____ is a scar on the seed coat through which the developing seeds were attached to the fruit.

- a) micropyle
- b) hilum
- c) testa

Q.4: If a fruit is formed without the fertilisation of the ovary, it is known as _____ fruit.

- a) parthenocarpic
- b) drupe
- c) none

Q.5: In _____ type of inflorescence, the main axis continues to grow, the flowers are borne laterally in an acropetal succession.

- a) racemose
- b) cymose
- c) none

Q.6: In the _____ flower, gynoecium occupies the highest position while the other parts are situated below it.

- a) perigynous
- b) epigynous
- c) hypogynous

Q.7: _____ is the pattern of arrangement of leaves on the stem or branch.

- a) tendrils
- b) phyllotaxy
- c) aestivation

Q.8: In a floral formula, which symbol is used for superior ovary ?

- a) G
- b) \underline{G}
- c) P

Q.9: When the stamens are attached to the petals, they are called _____.

- a) epipetalous
- b) epiphyllous
- c) polypetalous

Q.10: A flower is said to be _____, when it can be divided into two similar halves only in one particular vertical plane.

- a) asymmetric
- b) actinomorphic
- c) zygomorphic

Answers:

1. b
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. b
8. b
9. a
10. c

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