Chapter- 05

M0RPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (1 mark)

01. What do you mean by adventitious roots? Give one modification of the same.
02. What do you mean by apocarpous ovary?
04. What is the speciality of the corolla of Fabaceae?
05. What is the fate of ovule after fertilization?
06. Which part of the Cactus modifies to sharp spines?
07. What do you mean by phyllotaxy? Enlist its types.
08. What do you mean by pericarp?
09. What do you mean by perigynous ovary? Give one example.
10. What are pneumatophores?

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 marks)

11. Differentiate between Taproot and fibrous root.
12. Differentiate between Stem and root.
13. Differentiate between true fruit and false fruit.
14. What do you mean by a rhizome and tubes? Give examples.
15. Differentiate between Monocotyledon and dicotyledon seed.
16. How will you identify the underground stem from a root?
17. What do you mean by the complete flower? Name the whorls present in a complete flower.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 marks)

18. Explain various modifications of taproots?
19. Write a note on modifications of underground stems.
20. What is the importance of different types of fruits?
21. What is the importance of different modifications of the leaf?
22. Explain various parts of fruit with a suitable diagram.
23. Draw a well-labelled diagram of Taproot.
24. Write any six general characteristics of a stem.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 marks)

25. (i) What do you mean by endospermic seed? Give one example. (ii) Why is apple considered as false fruit? (iii) What is parthenocarpic fruit? (iv) What is the role of the aleurone layer? (v) What is scutellum?

26. Explain different types of aestivation with one example each.

27. (i) Differentiate between racemose and cymose inflorescence.
(ii) Which are the special inflorescence? Explain with an example of each.

HOTS/MODEL QUESTIONS:

01. How do monocots and dicots differ in the venation of leaves?

02. What is the meaning of epipetalous conditions?

03. Define symmetry. How many types of symmetry can you see in a flower?

04. Diagrammatically represents an epigynous flower.

05. Explain the parts of mango as a flower.

06. Draw a well-labelled diagram of Taproot.

07. Write any six general characteristics of a root.

08. Define inflorescence. Why is racemose inflorescence also called indeterminate inflorescence?

09. Draw a well-labelled diagram of a monocotyledonous seed.

10. What is a simple leaf? How is it different from compound leaf?

11. Differentiate between pinnately compound and palmatly compound leaf.

12. What is the role of the vein in a leaf?

13. Draw a well - labelled diagram of a flower. Which are the primary whorls and which are the accessory whorls?

14. Differentiate between leaf tendril and stem tendrial?

15. Draw a well-labelled diagram of a simple leaf.

16. Enlist all the modifications of a leaf with suitable examples.

17. What do you mean by a tunicated bulb? What is a simple tunic and a compound tunic?

18. How are adventitious roots different from taproots?

19. What do you mean by the following:-
(i) Actinomorphic (ii) Syncarpous
(iii) Epipetalous (iv) Hypogynous

20. Name two edible and two medicinal plants belonging to the family Fabaceae.

21. Give an account of floral characteristics of family Fabaceae; Solanaceae and Liliaceae.

22. What do you mean by placentation? Which is the most common type of placentation? Which is the most advanced and which is the most primitive placentation?

23. Explain different types of placentation seen in flowers giving an example of each.