

QAD Series

Plant Morphology, Taxonomy

- Tap root system is developed from**
 - plumule
 - radicle
 - any part of the plant body
 - hypocotyl
- Stilt roots are not found in**
 - screw pine
 - Zea mays*
 - sugarcane
 - Pothos*
- Pneumatophores (breathing roots) are usually present in**
 - epiphytic orchid
 - epiphytes
 - mangrove plants
 - hydrophytes
- Which is not a root?**
 - Potato
 - Carrot
 - Sweet potato
 - Radish
- Root hairs are found**
 - at the apex
 - meristematic region
 - at maturation region
 - elongation region
- There is maximum growth in roots**
 - just behind the apex
 - at the root apex
 - in the light
 - in the dark
- Rafflesia* species are**
 - partial stem parasite
 - total stem parasite
 - total root parasite
 - partial root parasite
- Regions of root from apex to base are**
 - Root cap, zone cell division, cell elongation and cell maturation
 - Root cap, zone of elongation, and cell maturation and meristematic zone
 - Root cap, meristematic zone and zone of cell maturation and cell elongation
 - Root cap, zone of cell elongation, cell division and cell maturation
- Parasitic roots of *Cuscuta* are called**
 - Haustoria
 - Climbing
 - prop roots
 - Hanging roots
- Which of the following is not correctly matched?**
 - Conical root - *Daucus carota*
 - Napiform root - Turnip
 - Tuberous root - Potato
 - Fusiform root - Radish
- Minute pore of pneumatophores are equivalent to**
 - stomata
 - lenticels
 - hydathodes
 - guard cells
- Photosynthetic or assimilatory roots are present in**
 - Tinospora*
 - Trapa*
 - Taneophyllum*
 - All
- Velamen tissue is found in**
 - aerial roots of all orchids
 - aerial and terrestrial roots of orchids
 - leaves of *Ficus*
 - aerial roots of epiphytic orchids like *Vanda*
- Climbing roots are found in**
 - Asparagus*
 - Betel
 - Screw pine
 - orchid
- Fasciculated roots of *Dahlia* yields**
 - inulin
 - insulin
 - atropine
 - dextrose
- Medicinal roots are found in**
 - Asparagus*
 - Dactylorhiza*
 - Screw pine
 - orchid
- Ginger is a stem and not a root because it**
 - bear leaves
 - has nodes and inter nodes
 - is non-green in colour
 - it stores food
- Stem is highly reduced in**
 - Rhizome
 - Corm
 - Tuber
 - Bulb
- The aerial stem in banana is**
 - true herbaceous
 - pseudostem
 - sheathing leaf base
 - rhizome
- A long green stem with long internodes growing horizontally on the soil surface is called**
 - runner
 - sucker
 - stolon
 - offset
- False statement is**
 - Phyllode---modification of leaf petiole as in *Parkinsonia*
 - Phylloclade---modification of stem as in *Opuntia*
 - Cladode---modification of stem branches as in *Asparagus*
 - Phyllode – modification of leaf
- Large woody climbers are**
 - Trailers
 - Twiners
 - Climbers
 - Lianas
- Which is not modification of stem?**
 - tuber of potato
 - Corm of *Colocasia*
 - Pitcher of *Nepenthes*
 - sucker of mints
- Potato is a stem and not a root because it**
 - bear leaves
 - has nodes and inter nodes
 - is non-green in colour
 - it stores food
- In which of the following plants, vegetative reproduction takes place with help of bulbils?**
 - Dioscorea*
 - Alium cepa*
 - Agave
 - All
- The presence of sheathing leaf base and a ligule is characteristic of**
 - Fern
 - banana
 - Cycas*
 - grass
- Stipules are modified into tendrils in**
 - Smilax*
 - Gloriosa*
 - Pisum*
 - Lathyrus*
- In *Lathyrus aphaca***
 - whole leaf is modified into tendrils
 - leaflet is modified into tendrils
 - leaf apex is modified into tendrils
 - stipule is modified into tendrils
- The arrangement of leaves in a bud with respect to each other is called**
 - vernation
 - aestivation
 - Phyllotaxy
 - Ptyxis
- Swollen spongy petiole is present in**
 - Hydrilla*
 - Mimosa*
 - Pitisa*
 - Eichhornia*
- Imparipinnate leaf is the one where**
 - leaflet are borne in *Paris*
 - leaflet are small
 - leaflet are large
 - rachis is terminated by an odd leaflet
- The sharp spines in *Cactus* are modified**
 - Leaflet
 - leaves
 - Branches
 - Stem
- The pitcher is non-insectivorous and without a lid in**
 - Nepenthes*
 - Drosera*
 - Dischidia*
 - Utricularia*
- Dicot leaf showing parallel venation is of**
 - Smilax*
 - Calophyllum*
 - Dioscorea*
 - Ranunculus*
- When the leaflets are joined together at a common point at the Petiole, the leaf is said to be**
 - simple leaf
 - pinnately compound leaf
 - compound leaf
 - palmatly compound leaf
- Foliaceous/photosynthetic stipules are found in**
 - Lathyrus*
 - Rose
 - China rose
 - Zizypus*
- Petiolar tendrils are found in**
 - Lathyrus*
 - Rose
 - Clematis*
 - Zizypus*
- A monocot can be distinguished from a dicots by**
 - phyllotaxy
 - aestivation
 - vernation
 - venation
- In *Bryophyllum*, vegetative propagation is through**
 - Corm
 - Bulbil
 - Rhizome
 - Leaf

40. Roots are used in vegetative propagation in
a) Potato b) Sweet potato c) Ginger d) Onion
42. Decompound leaf is present in
a) Coriander b) Acacia c) Rose d) Citrus
43. *Chrysanthemum* has
a) Runner b) Sucker c) Stolon d) Offset
44. Most advanced family among the dicots is:
a) Liliaceae b) Malvaceae c) Compositae d) Cruciferae
45. Calyx is a persistent in
a) Liliaceae b) Malvaceae c) Compositae d) Solanaceae
46. Tetradynamous condition is:
a) 6 stamens: 2 long + 4 short b) 6 stamens: 2 short + 4 long
c) 4 stamens: 2 long + 2 short d) 4 stamens: 2 short + 2 long
47. Ovule is attached to placenta by
a) Hilum b) Pedicel c) Funicle d) Synergids
48. Gynobasic style is found in:
a) Labiatae b) Poaceae c) Liliaceae d) Compositae
49. Largest flower in the world is:
a) sunflower b) cactus c) *Rafflesia* d) lotus
50. A bisexual flower, which never opens in its life:
a) Homogamous b) Heterogamous
c) Cleistogamous d) Dichogamous
51. A bisexual flower in which both flower mature at same time is
a) Homogamous b) Heterogamous
c) Cleistogamous d) Dichogamous
52. 'Pappus' is modification of:
a) Thalamus b) Hair c) Calyx d) Corolla
53. Persistent epicalyx is found in:
a) Malvaceae b) Compositae c) Solanaceae d) Liliaceae
54. Syngenesious condition is in:
a) Cruciferae b) Malvaceae c) Compositae d) None
55. Tricarpellary condition is in:
a) *Ranunculus* b) *Datura* c) Cotton d) onion
56. Diadelphous condition of stamen is in:
a) legumes b) Mimosaceae c) Papilionaceae d) Solanaceae
57. In diadelphous stamens,
a) 2 stamens are present b) two bundles are present
c) 2 stamen with 2 circles d) 9+1 arrangement of stamens
57. Inflorescence of wheat is:
a) Spike b) Spikelet
c) Spike of spikelet d) Panicle of spikelets
58. Inflorescence is not edible in
a) catkin b) hypanthodium c) mulberry d) raceme
59. Glumes are modified
a) Sepals b) Petals c) Bracts d) Androecium
60. Cyathium is a cup shaped inflorescence found in:
a) Sunflower b) *Ficus* c) mulberry d) *Euphorbia*
61. When the flowers appear to rise from a single point, the inflorescence is:
a) Capitulum b) Corymb c) Umbel d) Raceme
62. Sessile bisexual flowers are arranged acropetally?
a) Spadix b) Spike c) Raceme d) Corymb
63. The edible inflorescence in cauliflower is
a) spadix b) capitulum c) corymb d) Umbel
64. Unguiculate petals are characteristics of:
a) Compositae b) Liliaceae c) Cruciferae d) Labiatae
65. Nicotine is obtained from a plant of family:
a) Solanaceae b) Malvaceae
- c) Cucurbitaceae d) Compositae
66. The fruit of Cruciferae is:
a) Legume b) Capsule b) Siliqua d) Berry
67. Pulses are rich in:
a) carbohydrate b) lipids c) proteins d) vitamins
68. Versatile anthers are characteristics of
a) Ranunculaceae b) Malvaceae
c) Gramineae d) Cruciferae
69. Bicarpellary, syncarpous gynoecium with bilocular ovary, axile swollen placenta and oblique septum occurs in:
a) Cruciferae b) Solanaceae
c) Liliaceae d) Cucurbitaceae
70. Gynoecium is syncarpous, but ovary is unilocular in family:
a) Malvaceae b) Compositae
c) Labiatae d) Solanaceae
71. *Colchicum autumnale* belongs to family:
a) Papilionaceae b) Cucurbitaceae
c) Liliaceae d) Solanaceae
72. *Asparagus* belongs to family:
a) Cruciferae b) Malvaceae
c) Liliaceae d) Gramineae
73. Placentation in Cruciferae is:
a) Axile b) Marginal c) Parietal d) Basal
74. Ray florets in Compositae are:
a) Bisexual b) Unisexual c) Neuter d) Unisexual
75. Inferior Ovary is Characteristics feature of
a) Liliaceae b) Malvaceae
c) Compositae d) Legumes
76. *Yucca* and *Dracaena* show secondary growth and belong to
a) Compositae b) Liliaceae
c) Malvaceae d) Cruciferae
77. Replum is found in:
a) Cruciferae b) Leguminosae
c) Compositae d) Solanaceae
78. Cotton plant belongs to family:
a) Cruciferae b) Leguminosae
c) Compositae d) Malvaceae
79. *Calendula* plant belongs to family:
a) Cruciferae b) Leguminosae
c) Compositae d) Malvaceae
80. The number of stamens is indefinite in
a) Solanaceae b) Gramineae
c) Malvaceae d) Compositae
81. *Oryza sativa* belongs to:
a) Solanaceae b) Liliaceae c) Gramineae d) Malvaceae
82. Feathery stigmas are present in:
a) *Triticum* b) *Pisum* c) *Ceasalpinia* d) *Datura*
83. Botanical name of soybean is:
a) *Lathyrus odoratus* b) *Glycine max*
c) *Dolichos lablab* d) *Cicer arietinum*
84. Trilocular ovary with axile placentation is found in:
a) Gramineae b) Liliaceae c) Cruciferae d) Compositae
85. Plant with axile placentation and bicarpellary ovary belongs to
a) Solanaceae b) Liliaceae c) Cucurbitaceae d) Poaceae
86. Single seeded fruit develop from monocarpellary ovary belong to
a) Solanaceae b) Liliaceae c) Gramineae d) Brassicaceae
87. Persistent hairy calyx are found in
a) Solanaceae b) Liliaceae c) Gramineae d) Ateraceae