FIRST P.U.C. BOTANY-ANGIOSPERMS

1. The arrangement of leaves on a stem is called

   1. taxonomy 2. taxis

   3. phyllotaxy 4. taxon.

2. Which type of inflorescence has flowers with ligulate corolla?

   1.Hypanthodium 2. Capitulum

   3. Cyathium 4. Spadix.

3. Which of the following has both male and female sex organs in the same flower?

   1. Coconut 2. Cucurbita

   3. Papaya 4. Hibiscus.

4. In a hypogynous flower the ovary is

   1. superior 2. Inferior

   3. Half inferior 4. hypergynous

5. The mode of arrangement of sepals and petals in a flower bud is called

   1. phyllotaxy 2. venation

   3. aestivation 4. hibernation.

6. Marginal placentation occurs in

   1. onion 2. Hibiscus

   3. Caesalpinia 4. potato

7. The place of attachment of funicle to the ovule is

   1.chalaza 2. hilum

   3. micropyle 4. raphe

8. Placentae of a flower are meant for
   1. attachment of seeds to the ovary
   2. attachment of ovules to the ovary.
   3. attachment of ovary to the hypothlamus.
   4. attachment of anthers to the filament.
9. One of the following terms is used in describing flowers where the stamens ripen before the pistil.
   1.Protogyny 2. Protandry
   3. Androgyny 4. Gynandry
10. Heterostyly is a condition meant for
   1. improving self - pollination
   2. preventing cross - pollination
   3. preventing self - pollination
   4. increasing the length of the style.
11. The stigma is highly branched and feather - like in
   1. entomophilous flowers
   2. anemophilous flowers
   3. hydrophilous flowers
   4. zoophilous flowers
12. Pollen grains are also called
   1. sporophylls 2. sporangia
   2. microspores 4. zoospores
13. An example for a triploid tissue in a flowering plant is
   1. pollen grain 2. wall of the ovary
   3. endosperm of a seed 4. pulvinus of leaf.

14. When anthers and pistil mature simultaneously in a flower, the condition is named.
    1. homogamy 2. autogamy
    3. clestogamy 4. geitonogamy
15. Plants producing small, colourless, scentless, nectarless flowers are adapted for
    1. entomophily 2. prnithophily
    3. anemophily 4. zoophily.
16. Reproduction of Ficus carica is associated with the life cycle of a
    1. moth 2. honey bee
    3. wasp 4. humming bird.
17. A fleshy simple fruit in apple is a
    1. berry 2. pome
    3. drupe 4. sorosis.
18. A drupe with a fibrous mesocarp is seen in
    1. mango 2. Zizyphus
    3. coconut 4. pineapple
19. Pine apple is an example for
    1. a multiple fruit 2. an aggregate of berries
    3. an aggregate of follicles 4. a capsule
20. The edible part of syconus is derived from
    1. ovary 2. ovule
    3. thalamus 4. peduncle.

21. Choose the correct combinations.
    1. Rice - Cereal and caryopsis
    2. Maize - Millet and caryopsis
    3. Jowar - Cereal and cypsela
    4. Pea - Pulse and capsule.
22. Which one of the following generally not found in monocots?
    1. Trimerous of flowers.
    2. Sheathing leaf bases.
    3. Fibrous roots system.
    4. Secondary growth
23. Genera Plantarum was written by
    1.Linnaeus 2. Bentham and Hooker
    3. John ray 4. Engler and Prantl
24. Which one the following is not a correct combination of plant and family?
    1. Musa : Musaceae
    2. Catharanthus : Apocynaceae.
    3. Gossypium: Malvaceae
    4. Nerium : Malvaceae.
25. Monadelphous stamens with reniform anthers are characteristics of
    1. Apocynaceae 2. Malvaceae
    3. Musaceae 4. Musaceae and Apocynaceae.

26. Polysepalous and Polypetalous conditions are characteristics of the members of
    1. Musaceae
    2. Malvaceae
    3. Apocynaceae
    4. Musaceae and Apocynaceae
27. Select the mis - match among the following:
    1. Apocynaceae - Oleander family
    2. Musaceae - Banana family
    3. Malvaceae - Mallow family
    4. Apocynaceae - Cotton family
28. Which one of the following is a wrong combination of biological name and common name?
    1. Plumeria alba - Pagoda tree
    2. Ravenala madagascarensis - Traveler's palm
    3. Catharanthus roseus - Periwinkle
    4. Cannabis sativa - Cotton.
29. The common name of Plumeria alba is
    1. Pagoda tree 2. Devil's tree
    3. Lady's finger 4. Oak fern.
30. Select the mis-match among the following.
    1. Hibiscus - solitary cyme
    2. Musa - spadix
    3. Helianthus - cyathium.
    4. Catharanthus -cyme.

31. Choose the correct combination of plant and alkaloid.

    1. Arachis - Vascine
    2. Ephedra - Theine
    3. Pepper - Theobromine
    4. Adathoda - Vascine

32. An important source of human food is from the members of the family

    1. Poaceae
    2. Leguminosae
    3. Zingiberaceae
    4. Rubiaceae.

33. A major source of vegetable oil is form the members of the family

    1. Poaceae
    2. Leguminosae
    3. Euphorbiaceae
    4. Rubiaceae.

34. The fruit of which plant is a rich source of Vitamin C?

    1. Cicer arietinum
    2. Phyllanthus emblica
    3. Eletteria cardamomum
    4. Dryopteris cochleata.

35. The source of beverage from Theobroma cacoa is

    1. leaves
    2. flower buds
    3. seeds
    4, roots.

36. Match plants listed under Column I with uses listed under Column II. Choose the answer with the correct combination of alphabets of the two columns.

Column I (Plant)	Column II (Use)
A. Theobroma B. Syzygium C. Pyllanthus D. Cajanus	p. oil q. spice r. medicine s. beverage t. pulse.

1. A=p, B=q, C=r, D=s
2. A=q, B=s, C=r, D=t
3. A=s, B=q, C=r, D=t
4 A=s, B=r, C=q, D=t

37. Musa virus I is transmitted by
    1. Cercospora personata
    2. Pentalonia nigronervosa
    3. Agrobacterium tumefasciens
    4. Musa paradisiaca

38. Tikka disease affects
    1. Musa paradisiaca
    2. Arachis hypogea
    3. Helianthus annuus
    4. Areca catechu.

39. Circular spots on the leaves characterize
    1. bunchy top disease
    2. tikka disease
    3. crown gall
    4. bakane disease.

40. The causative organism of crown galls in Helianthus is

    1. an arbovirus
    2. Cercopspora personata
    3. Agrobacterium tumefasciens
    4. Arachis hypogea.

Answer Key:

1. phyllotaxy 2. Capitulum 3. Hibiscus. 4. superior

5. aestivation 6. Caesalpinia 7. hilum

8. attachment of ovules to the ovary. 9. Protandry

10.Preventing self pollination 11. anemophilous flowers

12. microspores 13. endosperm of a seed

14. homogamy 15. anemophily 16. Wasp

17. Pome 18. Coconut 19. a multiple fruit

20. peduncle. 21. Rice - Cerea and caryopsis

22. Secondary growth 23. Linnaeus

24. Nerium - Malvaceae 25. Malvaceae 26. Musaceae

27. Apocynaceae - Olender family 28. Cannabis sativa - Cotton 29. Pagoda tree 30. Helianthus - cyathium.

31. Adathoda - Vascine 32. Poaceae 33. Leguminosae

34. Phyllanthus Emblica 35. Seeds 36. A=s, B=q,C=r, D=t

37. Pentalonia nigronervosa 38. Arachis hypogea

39. tikka disease 40.Agrobacterium Tumefasciens