

Chapter – 5 | Morphology of Flowering Plants

QUIZ
PART-02

1. A leaf develops at the:

- A. Internode
- B. Root cap
- C. Node
- D. Flower base (C)

Explanation : Leaves develop at nodes of the stem.

2. The green, flat, expanded part of a leaf is called:

- A. Petiole
- B. Lamina
- C. Stipule
- D. Pulvinus (B)

Explanation : Lamina or leaf blade is the green expanded part of the leaf.

3. In monocot plants, the leaf base often becomes:

- A. A root cap
- B. A sheath around the stem
- C. A flower stalk
- D. A seed coat (B)

Explanation : In monocots, the leaf base may form a sheath that partly or fully covers the stem.

4. The swollen leaf base found in some legume plants is called:

- A. Pulvinus
- B. Midrib
- C. Rachis
- D. Stipule (A)

Explanation : In some legumes, the leaf base swells to form the pulvinus.

5. Reticulate venation means:

- A. Veins run parallel
- B. Veins form a network
- C. Leaves arise in a whorl
- D. Lamina is absent (B)

Explanation : In reticulate venation, veins and veinlets form a network on the lamina.

6. A leaf is compound when:

- A. Lamina is uncut
- B. Cuts do not reach the midrib
- C. Lamina is divided into leaflets
- D. It has no petiole (C)

Explanation : In a compound leaf, the lamina is divided into many leaflets.

7. In both simple and compound leaves, the bud is present in the axil of:

- A. Leaflet
- B. Petiole
- C. Root hair
- D. Midrib (B)

Explanation : A bud is present in the axil of the petiole, not in the axil of individual leaflets.

8. Neem has which type of compound leaf?

- A. Palmately compound
- B. Pinnately compound
- C. Simple leaf
- D. Whorled leaf (B)

Explanation : Neem has pinnately compound leaves with leaflets arranged on a common axis.

9. In racemose inflorescence, flowers are arranged in:

- A. Basipetal order
- B. Acropetal order
- C. Random order
- D. Circular order only (B)

Explanation : Racemose inflorescence has continuous main-axis growth and flowers arranged in acropetal order.

10. In cymose inflorescence, the main axis:

- A. Grows continuously
- B. Ends in a flower
- C. Has no flowers
- D. Produces only leaves (B)

Explanation : In cymose inflorescence, the main axis terminates in a flower, so growth is limited.