1. In most dicotyledonous plants, the tap root system develops from:
   A. Plumule B. Radicle
   C. Cotyledon D. Petiole (B)

Explanation : The radicle elongates directly to form the primary root, which gives rise to the tap root system.

2. The root cap mainly protects the:
   A. Root hairs
   B. Tender root apex
   C. Region of maturation
   D. Secondary roots (B)

Explanation : The root cap is a thimble-like structure that protects the delicate growing tip of the root.

3. Which part of the stem lies between two nodes?
   A. Axillary bud B. Internode
   C. Petiole D. Lamina (B)

Explanation : Nodes are regions where leaves arise, and the portions between two nodes are called internodes.

4. Reticulate venation is generally found in:
   A. Monocot leaves
   B. Dicot leaves
   C. Root hairs
   D. Floral buds (B)

Explanation : Dicotyledonous plants generally have reticulate venation, where veinlets form a network.

5. In a compound leaf, the bud is present in the axil of:
   A. Leaflet
   B. Lamina
   C. Petiole
   D. Midrib (C)

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

6. In racemose inflorescence, flowers are arranged in:
   A. Basipetal succession
   B. Acropetal succession
   C. Random order
   D. Whorled order (B)

Explanation : In racemose inflorescence, the main axis continues to grow and flowers are borne in acropetal succession.

7. A flower having both androecium and gynoecium is called:
   A. Unisexual
   B. Bisexual
   C. Ebracteate
   D. Trimerous (B)

Explanation : A flower is bisexual when both male and female reproductive whorls are present.

8. In a hypogynous flower, the ovary is:
   A. Inferior B. Half-inferior
   C. Superior D. Absent (C)

Explanation : In hypogynous flowers, the gynoecium occupies the highest position, so the ovary is superior.

9. The arrangement of ovules inside the ovary is called:
   A. Aestivation B. Placentation
   C. Phyllotaxy D. Venation (B)

Explanation : Placentation means the arrangement of ovules within the ovary.

10. In monocot seeds like maize, the single cotyledon is called:
    A. Testa B. Tegmen
    C. Scutellum D. Micropyle (C)

Explanation : In monocot seeds, the embryo has one large shield-shaped cotyledon called the scutellum.

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