

CLASS TEST MCQ

11th Standard

Biology

Date : 02-Nov-23

Exam Time : 00:30:00 Hrs

Reg.No. :

Total Marks : 50

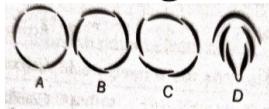
50 x 1 = 50

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1) Many pulses of daily used to belong to one of the families below.
(a) Solanaceae (b) Fabceae (c) Liliaceae (d) Poaceae
- 2) Apical meristem is found at which of the following organs in plant?
(a) Roots Tips (b) Shoot Tips (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Leaf Tips
- 3) Which is the position of intercalary meristem?
(a) Between mature tissues (b) In mature tissues (c) Between two nodes (d) In the calyx
- 4) Which of the following is a dead tissue?
(a) Sclerenchyma (b) Chollenchyma (c) Parenchyma (d) Cortex
- 5) Which of the following is not a part of the xylem tissues?
(a) Xylem parenchyma (b) Trachieds (c) Vessels (d) Sieve tubes
- 6) Companion cells are found in which tissue?
(a) Xylem (b) Phloem (c) Both xylem and phloem (d) None of these
- 7) Which of the following contains bigger sieve tubes?
(a) Protophloem (b) Metaphloem (c) Protoxylem (d) Metaxylem
- 8) Stomata is found in which tissue system?
(a) Epidermal Tissue System (b) Ground Tissue System (c) Vascular Tissue System
(d) Stomatal Tissue System
- 9) What happens when stomata opens?
(a) Water and Potassium exit from the guard cell
(b) Water enters the guard cell and Potassium exits from it
(c) Water exits from guard cell and Potassium enters it (d) Water and Potassium enter the guard cell
- 10) Open bundle is found in which of the following?
(a) Monocot stem (b) Monocot Root (c) Dicot Stem (d) Dicot Leaf
- 11) Dicot leaves are also known as?
(a) Dorsal Leaves (b) Dorsiventral Leaves (c) Bilateral Leaves (d) Isobilateral Leaves
- 12) In monocot leaves stomata is present on which surface of the leaf?
(a) Dorsal Surface (b) Ventral Surface (c) Both Surfaces (d) On the midrib
- 13) In dicot leaves stomata is present on which surface of the leaf?
(a) Dorsal Surface (b) Ventral Surface (c) Both Surfaces (d) On the midrib
- 14) Which of the following tissues is responsible for secondary growth?
(a) Vascular Cambium (b) Cork Cambium (c) Secondary Cambium (d) both (a) and (b)
- 15) What is the role of the guard cells?
(a) Controls opening and closing of stomata (b) Protects stomatal opening
(c) Prevents dust from entering leaves (d) All of the above

- 16) A flower having superior ovary is _____.
- (a) epigynous (b) hypogynous (c) perigynous (d) sessile
- 17) In albuminous seeds, food is stored in _____.
- (a) cotyledon(s) (b) perisperm (c) endosperm (d) embryo
- 18) The edible part in mango is _____.
- (a) epicarp (b) tegmen (c) mesocarp (d) endocarp
- 19) In onion, food is stored in _____.
- (a) discoidal stem (b) fleshy scale leaves (c) adventitious roots (d) Scape type of stem
- 20) The tendrils in *Pisum* are modified _____.
- (a) leaflets (b) terminal buds (c) stipules (d) axillary buds
- 21) Venation is a term used to describe the pattern of arrangement of _____.
- (a) floral organs (b) flowers in inflorescence (c) veins and veinlets in a lamina (d) all of them
- 22) Which of the following plants is used to extract the blue dye?
- (a) *Trifolium* (b) *Indigofera* (c) *Lupin* (d) *Cassia*
- 23) The mature seeds of plants such as gram and peas, possess no endosperm, because _____.
- (a) these plants are not angiosperms (b) there is no double fertilization in them
- (c) endosperm is not formed in them
- (d) endosperm gets used up by the developing embryo during seed development
- 24) Roots developed from parts of the embryo other than the radicle are called _____.
- (a) taproots (b) fibrous roots (c) adventitious roots (d) nodular roots
- 25) The gynoecium where carpels are free is called _____.
- (a) apocarpous (b) polycarpic (c) syncarpous (d) multicarpellary
- 26) In a longitudinal section of root tip, starting from tip upwards, are the regions of _____.
- (a) meristem, root cap, cell enlargement, cell maturation
- (b) cell maturation, cell enlargement, meristem, root cap
- (c) cell enlargement, cell maturation, root cap, meristem
- (d) root cap, meristem, cell enlargement, cell maturation.
- 27) Monocarpellary ovary with marginal placentation and diadelphous stamens are characteristic of the family _____.
- (a) Solanaceae (b) Liliaceae (c) Fabaceae (d) Brassicaceae
- 28) *Allium cepa* (onion) is an example of which type of adventitious root system?
- (a) Fibrous (b) Foliar (c) True adventitious (d) None
- 29) Nodes are the region of stem where _____.
- (a) food is stored by plant (b) leaves are borne (c) xylem and phloem are present
- (d) axillary buds develop
- 30) Which of the following options represents the function of stem in plants?
- (a) To bear leaves and branches
- (b) Conduction of water and minerals and photosynthesis, storage of food, protection and vegetative propagation.
- (c) Storage of food, protection and vegetative propagations (d) All of the above

- 31) Veins of the leaves are useful for _____.
- (a) mechanical support (b) transport of water and minerals (c) transport of organic nutrients
(d) All of the above
- 32) Monocot can be distinguished from dicot by _____.
- (a) aestivation (b) venation (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
- 33) Arrangement of leaves on a stem or branch is called _____.
- (a) phyllotaxy (b) venation (c) inflorescence (d) veneration
- 34) Perianth is the condition in which _____.
- (a) calyx and corolla are not distinct (b) calyx is present, but corolla is absent
(c) corolla is present, but calyx is absent (d) calyx and corolla are not present
- 35) Arrange in correct order according to the given figures.



- (a) A- Imbricate, B - Vexillary, C -Valvate, D-Twisted
(b) A - Vexillary, B- Valvate, C - Twisted, D - Imbricate
(c) A - Valvate, B -Twisted, C -Vexillary D- Imbricate
(d) A - Valvate, B -Twisted, C- Imbricate, D- Vexillary
- 36) Syncarpous gynoecium has two or more _____.
- (a) free carpel (b) fused carpel (c) free ovaries (d) All of the above
- 37) Radial symmetry is found in the flowers of _____.
- (a) Cassia (b) Trifolium (c) Pisum (d) Brassica
- 38) Inflorescence is the arrangement of _____.
- (a) leaves on the floral axis (b) buds on the floral axis (c) flowers on the floral axis
(d) petioles on the floral axis
- 39) Depending on whether, the apex gets converted into a flower or continues to grow, how many major types of inflorescences are defined?
- (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five
- 40) In racemose inflorescence, flowers are arranged in _____.
- (a) centrifugal order (b) centripetal order (c) acropetal order (d) basipetal order
- 41) Match the Column I with Column II and choose the right answer from the options given below.

Column I (Symbols of floral formula)	Column II (Description)
A. \oplus	1. Zygomorphic
B. $\%$	2. Actinomorphic
C. K	3. Calyx
D. C	4. Corolla

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
4321	2134	3421	1234

42) **Assertion (A)** : Root hairs are not present on whole root surface.

Reason (R) : Root hairs absorb water.

- (a) If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) If both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) If A is true, but R is false
- (d) If A is false, but R is true

43) **Assertion (A)** : Adventitious roots develop from any part of plant.

Reason (R) : In such plants, tap root is not developed.

- (a) If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) If both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) If A is true, but R is false
- (d) If A is false, but R is true

44) **Assertion (A)** : Stem develops from hypocotyl of embryo.

Reason (R) : Nodes bear axillary buds.

- (a) If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) If both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) If A is true, but R is false
- (d) If A is false, but R is true

45) **Assertion (A)** : In some flowers like lily, perianth is a term used when calyx and corolla are not distinct.

Reason (R) : Calyx and corolla are the reproductive organs.

- (a) If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) If both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) If A is true, but R is false
- (d) If A is false, but R is true

46) **Assertion (A)** : Monoadelphous stamens are found in China rose.

Reason (R) : When the stamens are united into a bunch or bundle, the condition is said to be monoadelphous.

- (a) If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) If both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) If A is true, but R is false
- (d) If A is false, but R is true

47) **Assertion (A)** : G_2 is the symbol for inferior ovary.

Reason (R) : Fusion is indicated by enclosing the figure within a bracket.

- (a) If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) If both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) If A is true, but R is false
- (d) If A is false, but R is true

48) **Assertion (A)** : Type of inflorescence in *Sphaeranthus* is cyathium.

Reason (R) : In cyathium type inflorescence, the flowers are achlamydeous.

- (a) If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) If both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) If A is true, but R is false
- (d) If A is false, but R is true

49) **Assertion (A)** : In racemose type of inflorescence the main axis grows indefinitely.

Reason (R) : Main axis is not terminated by flower

- (a) If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) If both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) If A is true, but R is false
- (d) If A is false, but R is true

50) Given below is the diagram showing uniparous cyme inflorescence. In this type of inflorescence the peduncle ends up in a flower producing new single floral lateral axis at the base of older flow. Observe the figure carefully and comment upon the appropriateness of the Assertion and the Reason.



Assertion (A) : In cymose inflorescence, growth of terminal bud stops after sometime.

Reason (R) : The growth of the main stem is definite.

- (a) If both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) If both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) If A is true, but R is false
(d) If A is false, but R is true
