

Total No. of Printed Pages:2

SUBJECT CODE NO:- B-2020
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
B.Sc. F.Y. (Sem-I) Examination Oct/Nov 2019
Botany Paper-II
Morphology of Angiosperms

[Time: 1.30 Hours]

[Max.Marks:50]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B
- 1) Attempt all questions
 - 2) Illustrate your answer with well labelled diagram
- Q.1 What is flower? Describe the various parts of typical flower and give their functions. 20
- OR
- Describe the structure of Androeceium explain cohesion of stamens
- Q.2 Explain different types of venation of leaves. 20
- OR
- Write short notes on (any four)
- a) Pneumatophores
 - b) Stem tendrils
 - c) Compound leaf
 - d) Syconus fruit
 - e) Cyathium type of Inflorescence
 - f) Twisted and Imbricate aestivation
- Q.3 Multiple choice questions. 10
- 1) Radish has a -----
 - a) Conical root b) Fusiform root c) Napiform root d) Tuberos root
 - 2) Ginger is a stem not a root because -----
 - a) It is bitter in test b) It stores food
 - c) It is non- green in colour d) It has nodes and internodes
 - 3) Phylloclade is a modification of -----
 - a) Root b) Stem c) leaf d) Flower
 - 4) Carrot is a -----
 - a) Root b) Stem c) flower d) Inflorescence
 - 5) Flower with ovary seated on conical thalamus is called -----
 - a) Epigynous b) perigynous c) Hypogynous d) syngenesious
 - 6) Cotton seeds are dispersed by -----
 - a) Water b) animals c) censer mechanism d) wind

- 7) The maize grain is -----
a) Embryo b) endosperm c) cotyledon d) fruit
- 8) Epipetalous is condition in which -----
a) Petals attached to sepals
b) Carpels attached to petals
c) Stamens attached to petals
d) Ovules attached to ovary
- 9) Aestivation of clitoria flower is -----
a) Vexillary b) contorted c) valvate d) Imbricate
- 10) Potato tuber is a modified -----
a) Root b) stem c) leaf d) petal

Time: One Hour

Max. Marks: 25

Instructions

- Solve any 25 questions from Q1 to Q30

- The example of Fusiform root is.....
(A) Sweet Potato (B) Turnip (C) Carrot (D) Radish
- Leaf having four leaflets is known as
(A) unifoliate (B) bifoliate (C) trifoliate (D) quadrifoliate
- is underground modification of stem.
(A) Runner (B) Rhizome (C) Stolon (D) Cladode
- is a respiratory root.
(A) Fusiform root (B) Napiform root (C) Conical root (D) Pneumatophore
- In bicarpellary syncarpous condition carpels are.....
(A) Two and united (B) Two and free (C) Three and united (D) Three and free
- Arrangement of more than two leaves at each node is called phyllotaxy.
(A) Alternate (B) Opposite (C) Whorled (D) None of these
- Sweet Potato is.....
(A) Inflorescence (B) Root (C) Flower (D) Stem
- Leaves are modified into thin, wiry, slender and coiled structure.
(A) Leaf Spine (B) Stipules (C) Tendrils (D) Thorn
- Phylloclade is a modification of.....
(A) Root (B) Stem (C) Leaf (D) Flower
- The stem is the organ of the plant
(A) Descending (B) Ascending (C) None of these (D) Both of these
- Root which develops from any portion of plant except radicle is known as.....
(A) Tap-root (B) Adventitious root (C) Fibrous root (D) Stilt root
- Potato tuber is a modified.....
(A) Stem (B) Root (C) leaf (D) petal
- Stalk of compound leaf is called as
(A) petiole (B) pedicel (C) rachis (D) peduncle
- In.....Inflorescence, growth of the main axis is checked by development of a flower.
(A) Racemose (B) Cymose (C) Verticillaster (D) Cyathium
- Cotton seeds are dispersed by.....
(A) Water (B) animals (C) censer mechanism (D) wind
- In racemose inflorescence, flowers are arranged in
(A) Acropital succession (B) Basipital succession (C) Separate sexes (D) same sexes
- Cyathium is a type of
(A) Inflorescence (B) Flower (C) Bacterium (D) Algae
- Vexillary aestivation is found in corolla.
(A) Infundibuliform (B) Bilabiate (C) Cruciform (D) Papilionaceous
- Caryopsis is a.....
(A) Fleshy fruit with one seed (B) Follicle fruit (C) Dry one seeded fruit (D) Berry with multiple seed
- Epicalyx represents
(A) A whorl of bracts (B) A whorl of bracteoles (C) Involucre (D) all of these
- Arrangement of sepals and petals in bud condition is known as.....
(A) Phyllotaxy (B) Aestivation (C) Placentation (D) Syngamy
- Sepals are modified into hair like structures known as.....
(A) cactus (B) tepals (C) pappus (D) perianth
- Intype of flower, ovary is superior.
(A) Hypogynous (B) Perigynous (C) Epigynous (D) None of these
- Internode between corolla and androecium is called as.....
(A) androphore (B) gynophore (C) gynandrophore (D) all of these
- Polyadelphous condition is related with.....
(A) Calyx (B) Corolla (C) Androecium (D) Gynoecium
- Tomato is a.....
(A) Drupe fruit (B) Legume fruit (C) Achene fruit (D) Berry fruit
- Epipetalous is condition in which.....

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- (A) Petals attached to sepals (B) Carpels attached to petals (C) Stamens attached to petals (D) Ovules attached to ovary
- 28 Dispersal of seeds by wind is called as.....
- (A) Anemochory (B) Anemophily (C) Hydrochory (D) Hydrophily
- 29 Mango is a.....
- (A) Drupe fruit (B) Legume fruit (C) Achene fruit (D) Caryopsis fruit
- 30 Custard – apple is an etario of
- (A) Follicles (B) achenes (C) Drupe (D) Berries

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SUBJECT CODE NO:- 2038
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOOY
B.Sc. F.Y Sem-I
Examination March/April-2022 (To be held in June/July-2022)
Botany Paper-II
Morphology of Angiosperms

[Time: 1:53 Hours]

[Max. Marks:50]

N.B Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- i. Attempt all questions.
- ii. Illustrate your answer with suitable label diagram.

Q.1 1. Describe in details the basic body plan of flowering plant 20

OR

Describe general characters, functions and underground modifications of stem.

Q.2 What is aestivation? Explain different types of activation. 20

OR

Write short notes on (any four)

1. Pneumatophore
2. Leaf tendrils
3. Runner
4. An exterior of berries
5. Axial & basal placentation
6. Seed dispersal by wind

Q.3 Multiple choices questions: 10

1. Prop roots are _____
 - a. Adventitious root
 - b. Tap root
 - c. Branched
 - d. Fasciculate
2. _____ is a aerial modification of stem.
 - a. Thorn
 - b. Rhizome
 - c. Bulb
 - d. Runner
3. Stalk of compound leaf is called as _____
 - a. Petiole

- b. Pedicel
 - c. Rachis
 - d. Peduncle
4. Hypanthodium is a type of _____
- a. Inflorescence
 - b. Flower
 - c. Calyx
 - d. Corolla
5. In hypogynous flower ovary is _____
- a. Superior
 - b. Interior
 - c. Semi-superior
 - d. None of these
6. Internode between corolla & androecium is called as _____
- a. Androphore
 - b. Gynophore
 - c. Gyandrophore
 - d. All of these
7. Dispersal of seeds by water is called as _____
- a. Anemophory
 - b. Anemophily
 - c. Hydrochory
 - d. Hydrophily
8. Berry is a type of _____
- a. seed
 - b. fruit
 - c. flower
 - d. inflorescence
9. sepals are modified into hair like structures known as _____
- a. cactus
 - b. tepals
 - c. pappus
 - d. perianth
10. In tricarpellary syncarpous condition , carpels are _____
- a. Two & united
 - b. Two & free
 - c. Three & united
 - d. Three & free

Total No. of Printed Pages: 2

SUBJECT CODE NO:- B-2038
FACULTY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
B.Sc. F.Y. (Sem-I)
Examination November/December- 2022
Botany Paper-II
Morphology of Angiosperms

[Time: 1:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks:50]

N.B “Please check whether you have got the right question paper”

- i) Attempt all Questions.
- ii) Illustrate your answers with well-labelled diagrams.

Q.1 Explain general characters, functions & regions of roots.

20M

OR

Describe aerial & sub-aerial modification of stem.

Q.2 Define Inflorescence & explain different types of inflorescence.

20M

OR

Write short notes on (any four)

- a) opposite and whorled phyllotaxy
- b) Rhizome
- c) Hypogynous flower
- d) Monadelphous and diadelphous stamens
- e) Drupe fruit
- f) seed dispersal by water

Q.3 Multiple choice questions:

10M

1. _____ is respiratory root.

- a) Fusiform root b) Napiform root c) conical root d) pneumatophores

2. The edible part of potato is _____

- a) stem b) Leaf c) Root d) All of these

3. Leaves are modified into thin, wiry, slender & If coiled structure known as _____
a) Leaf spine b) stipules c) tendrils d) Thorn
4. Cyathium is a type of _____
a) Inflorescence b) Flower c) Fruit d) seed
5. In Epigenous flower ovary is _____
a) superior b) Inferior c) semi-superior d) All of these
6. Internode between androecium and gynoecium is called as _____
a) Androphore b) Gynophore c) Gynandrophore d) All of these
7. Dispersal of seeds by wind is called as _____
a) Anemochory b) Anemophily c) Hydrochory d) Hydrophily
8. Calyx & corolla are also known as _____
a) Accessory whorls b) Essential whorls c) Reproductive whorls d) primary whorls
9. Arrangement of sepals or petals in bud condition is called as –
a) placentation b) Aestivation c) phyllotaxy d) None of these
10. In Bicarpellary syncarpous condition, carpels are _____
a) Two & united b) Two & free c) Three & united d) Three & free

Total No. of Printed Pages: 2

SUBJECT CODE NO: - CB-2338
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
B.Sc. F.Y (Sem-I)
Examination December/January-2022-23
Botany Paper-II BOT-021
Morphology of Angiosperms

[Time: 1:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 40]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N. B

- 1) Attempt All questions
- 2) All question carry equal marks
- 3) Draw neat and well-labelled diagram necessary

Q1 Describe modification of leaf. 10

OR

Describe in brief

- a) Fasciculated and nodulose root
- b) Runner and offset

Q2 Define fruit. Describe types of simple fruit. 10

OR

Describe in brief

- a) Papilionaceous corolla
- b) Verticillaster

Q3 Write short notes on: (any two) 10

- a) Functions of stem
- b) Etaerio of barriers
- c) Axile placentation

Q4 Multiple choice questions.

10

1. Rhizome is modification of _____.
a) tap root b) underground stem c) Adventitious root d) aerial stem
2. In hypogynous flower the ovary is _____.
a) half superior b) inferior c) superior d) half inferior
3. The leaf without petiole is called _____.
a) petiole b) sub-sessile c) sub petiolate d) sessile
4. The plants complete their life cycle in two year is known as _____.
a) Annuals b) perennials c) biennials d) ephemerals
5. Calyx and corolla of flowers are _____.
a) Accessory and Essential whorls b) essential whorls
c) Accessory whorls d) reproductive whorls
6. The pneumatophores are also known as _____.
a) Respiratory roots b) Respiratory stem c) storage roots d) Epiphytic roots
7. The small hair like outgrowth at the base of leaf stalk termed as _____.
a) Stipule b) ligule c) bracts d) Bud
8. The modified hairy calyx of flower is known as _____.
a) perianth b) pappus c) sepal d) epicalyx
9. The flower without pedicel is called as _____.
a) pedicillate b) sessile c) petiolate d) all of these
10. The axis of inflorescence is known as _____.
a) thalamus b) pedicel c) peduncle d) petiole

Total No. of Printed Pages: 2

SUBJECT CODE NO: - Y-2038
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
B.Sc. F.Y (Sem-I)
Examination March / April - 2023
Botany Paper-II Morphology of Angiosperms

[Time: 1:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 50]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N. B
- 1) Attempt all questions
 - 2) Illustrate your answer with suitable labelled diagram.

Q1 Define leaf & explain modifications of leaf. 20M

OR

Explain modifications of Roots.

Q2 Define fruit & explain types of simple fruit. 20M

OR

White short notes on (any four)

- a) Pitcher
- b) Types of Roots
- c) Bulb
- d) Umbel inflorescence
- e) Epigynous flower
- f) seed dispersal by animal

Q3 Multiple choice questions: 10M

1. Tap root is commonly found in _____.
 a) Monocotyledons b) Dicotyledons c) Bryophytes d) All of these
2. Leaf tendrils are bound in _____.
 a) Pisum sativum b) Passiflora c) Melia azadifacta d) Acacia nilotica
3. Verticillaster is a type of _____.
 a) Inflorescence b) Flower c) Fruit d) seed

4. A flower is said to be complete when it has _____.
 - a) calyx & corolla
 - b) Androecium & gynoecium
 - c) calyx, corolla, Androecium
 - d) calyx, corolla, Androecium & gynaecium
5. Vexillary aestivation is found in _____ Corolla.
 - a) Infundibulum
 - b) Bilabiate
 - c) cruciform
 - d) papilionaceous
6. Internode between corolla & Androecium and androecium & gynoecium is called as _____.
 - a) Androphore
 - b) Gynophore
 - c) Gyandrophore
 - d) All of these
7. Drupe is a type of _____.
 - a) seed
 - b) Flower
 - c) Fruit
 - d) Inflorescence
8. Sharp apex of leaf is called as _____.
 - a) Acute
 - b) obtuse
 - c) Acuminate
 - d) cuspidate
9. Stalk of inflorescence is called as _____.
 - a) pedicel
 - b) petiole
 - c) peduncle
 - d) Rachis
10. In bicarpellary, apocarpous condition, Carpels are _____.
 - a) Two & united
 - b) Two & free
 - c) Three & united
 - d) Three & free

Total No. of Printed Pages: 2

SUBJECT CODE NO: - CB-2338
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
B.Sc. F.Y (Sem-I)
Examination December/January-2022-23
Botany Paper-II BOT-021
Morphology of Angiosperms

[Time: 1:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 40]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N. B

- 1) Attempt All questions
- 2) All question carry equal marks
- 3) Draw neat and well-labelled diagram necessary

Q1 Describe modification of leaf. 10

OR

Describe in brief

- a) Fasciculated and nodulose root
- b) Runner and offset

Q2 Define fruit. Describe types of simple fruit. 10

OR

Describe in brief

- a) Papilionaceous corolla
- b) Verticillaster

Q3 Write short notes on: (any two) 10

- a) Functions of stem
- b) Etaerio of barriers
- c) Axile placentation

Q4 Multiple choice questions.

1. Rhizome is modification of _____.
a) tap root b) underground stem c) Adventitious root d) aerial stem
2. In hypogynous flower the ovary is _____.
a) half superior b) inferior c) superior d) half inferior
3. The leaf without petiole is called _____.
a) petiole b) sub-sessile c) sub petiolate d) sessile
4. The plants complete their life cycle in two year is known as _____.
a) Annuals b) perennials c) biennials d) ephemerals
5. Calyx and corolla of flowers are _____.
a) Accessory and Essential whorls b) essential whorls
c) Accessory whorls d) reproductive whorls
6. The pneumatophores are also known as _____.
a) Respiratory roots b) Respiratory stem c) storage roots d) Epiphytic roots
7. The small hair like outgrowth at the base of leaf stalk termed as _____.
a) Stipule b) ligule c) bracts d) Bud
8. The modified hairy calyx of flower is known as _____.
a) perianth b) pappus c) sepal d) epicalyx
9. The flower without pedicel is called as _____.
a) pedicillate b) sessile c) petiolate d) all of these
10. The axis of inflorescence is known as _____.
a) thalamus b) pedicel c) peduncle d) petiole

Total No. of Printed Pages: 2

SUBJECT CODE NO: - BB-2378
FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
B.Sc. (CBCGS)(Pattern 2022) F.Y SEM I
Examination November/December - 2023
Botany Paper-II Morphology of Angiosperms

[Time: 1:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks:40]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N. B 1) Attempt all questions.

2) All questions carry equal marks.

3) Draw neat and well-labelled diagram necessary.

Q1 Describe modification of advantages root.

10M

OR

Describe in brief

(a) Modification of leaf.

(b) Rhizome.

Q2 What is placentation? Describe different types of placentation.

10M

OR

Describe in brief:

(a) Parts of typical flower.

(b) Adhesion of stamens.

Q3 Write short notes on (Any two)

10M

(a) Capitulum

(b) Trifoliate leaf and Quadrifoliate leaf.

(c) Hypogynous flower.

Q4 Multiple choice questions

10M

1. Potato tuber is a modified _____

(a) Root (b) Stem (c) leaf (d) Petal

2. The stem modified into flat, green organ performing the function of leaves _____

(a) Phyllodes (b) Cladodes (c) Phylloclades (d) Scales

3. _____ root is called respiratory root

(a) Fasciculate (b) Conical (c) Pneumatophore (d) Napiform

4. In _____ fruit endocarp is stony
(a) Berry (b) Capsule (c) achene (d) drupe
5. In epigynous flower ovary is _____
(a) Inferior (b) Superior (c) Semi inferior (d) Semi superior
6. In _____ placentation ovules are attached at the base of ovary
(a) Axils (b) Parietal (c) Marginal (d) Basal
7. Male reproductive whorl of flower is _____
(a) Calyx (b) Androecium (c) gynoecium (d) Corolla
8. Root is develop from _____ part of embryo
(a) Plumule (b) Radicle (c) Cotyledon (d) None of the above
9. Shape of the _____ root is like a spherical ball.
(a) Napiform root (b) Fusiform root
(c) Conical root (d) Tuberous root
10. Dispersal of seed by wind is called _____.
(a) Hydrochory (b) Zoochory (c) Anemochory (d) Entamochory