



INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

CLASS :XI

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

WORKSHEET :8



DATE : 22.8.2019

TOPIC/SUB-TOPIC :Chapter-5-**MORPHOLOGY OF FLOWERING PLANTS**

1. Name one plant in which leaf is pinnately compound.
2. In mangroves, pneumatophores are the modified adventitious roots. How are these roots helpful to the plant ?
3. Why do various plants have different type of phyllotaxy ?
4. State the main function of leaf tendril.
5. Name the pillar like roots developed from lateral branches for providing mechanical support.
6. Write the function of endosperm.
7. Flower is a modified shoot. Justify.
8. Give one function of root cap
9. Comment upon the development of stem tendrils and thorns, List one function of each.
10. Differentiate between:
 - i) Pinnately compound leaf and Palmately compound leaf
 - ii) Fibrous root and adventitious root
 - iii) Racemose and cymose inflorescence
 - iv) Actinomorphic and zygomorphic flowers
 - v) Phyllode and phylloclade
 - vi) Tendrils of pea and grapevine.
11. Define phyllotaxy. Explain the various types of phyllotaxy with suitable examples.
12. Enumerate about the hypogynous, perigynous and the epigynous flowers.
13. Define aestivation. Explain the different types of aestivation.
14. What is placentation? Describe the various types of placentation found in flowering plants.
15. Mango and coconut are drupe fruits. In mango fleshy mesocarp is edible. Name the edible part of coconut. What does milk of tender coconut represent.

Draw well labeled diagrams of:

- A. The floral diagrams with its floral formula of *Pisum sativum*, *Solanum nigrum* and *Allium cepa*
- B. Structure of monocotyledonous seed and dicotyledonous seed.
- C. Types of placentation
- D. Types of aestivation in corolla
- E. The regions of the root tip