Morphology of Flowering Plants

CHAPTER 5

TRY YOURSELF

ANSWERS

1. The three different regions of root are :
(i) Meristematic zone
(ii) Elongation zone
(iii) Maturation zone

2. The first root formed by the elongation of radicle is called primary root. The primary root continuously grows and produces lateral roots called secondary roots.

3. Maize and wheat

4. *Nerium, Alstonia*

5. The arrangement and distribution of flowers on the shoot system of a plant is called inflorescence.

6. In cymose inflorescence, the tip of the main axis terminates in a flower and further growth continues by one or more lateral branches, which also behave like the main axis.

7. In mulberry, catkin inflorescence is found. Catkin (amentum) is a special type of spike with a long, thin and pendulous axis which bears unisexual, deciduous, acropetally arranged, sessile, naked flowers.

8. Flowers with bracts are called bracteate and those without bracts are called ebracteate.

9. Calyx is the outermost whorl of a flower made up of units called sepals. The sepals are generally green and leaf-like. They protect the flower in the bud stage.

10. A sterile stamen is called staminode.

11. An aggregate fruit is a group of fruitlet which develops from a flower having polycarpellary apocarpous (free) gynoecium.

12. Micropyle is a small pore present between the hilum and pointed end.

13. The outermost covering of the seed is called seed coat.

14. In Family Solanaceae, the fruit is berry or capsule and the gynoecium is bicarpellary, ovary is obliquely placed, syncarpous, superior bilocular, placenta swollen with many ovules and axile placentation.

BEST SELLING BOOKS FOR CLASS 11

Visit www.mtg.in for complete information