Biology

(Chapter – 5) (Morphology of Flowering Plants) (Class – XI)

Question 1:

How is pinnately compound leaf different from palmately compound leaf?

Answer 1:

Pinnately Compound Leaf	Palmately Compound Leaf
The leaflets are attached to the common axis, called rachis.	The leaflets are attached at a common point on the leaf stalk.
Examples include <i>neem</i> and <i>Cassia fistula</i> (also called golden shower plant)	Examples include silk cotton (<i>Bombax</i>) and <i>Cannabis.</i>

Question 2:

Explain with suitable examples the different types of phyllotaxy?

Answer 2:

Phyllotaxy refers to the pattern or arrangement of leaves on the stem or branch of a plant. It is of three types, alternate, opposite, and whorled phyllotaxy.

In alternate phyllotaxy, a single leaf arises from the node of a branch. This type of phyllotaxy is observed in the sunflower, mustard, and peepal. Plants with opposite phyllotaxy have two leaves arising from the node in opposite directions. It is found in guava and *jamun* plants. Plants with whorled phyllotaxy have three or more leaves arising from the node. It is found in *Alstonia*.

Question 3:

Define the following terms:

- (a) Aestivation
- (b) Placentation
- (c) Actinomorphic
- (d) Zygomorphic
- (e) Superior ovary
- (f) Perigynous flower
- (g) Epipetalous Stamen
- Answer 3:

(a) Aestivation

The term 'aestivation' refers to the mode in which sepals or petals are arranged in a floral bud with respect to other floral members. There are four types of aestivation in plants i.e., valvate, twisted, imbricate, and vexillary.

(b) Placentation

The term 'placentation' refers to the arrangement of ovules within the ovary of a flower. It is primarily of five types, namely marginal, basal, parietal, axile, and free central.

(c) Actinomorphic

Actinomorphic flowers can be divided into two radial halves by any radial plane passing through its centre. Examples of these flowers include chilly and mustard. **(d)**Zygomorphic

Zygomorphic flowers are those flowers which can be divided into two similar halves by a single vertical plane. Examples of these flowers include pea and beans.

(e) Superior ovary

Superior ovary flowers are those flowers in which the gynoecium is present at the highest position, while other floral parts are arranged below it. A flower with this arrangement is described as hypogynous. Examples include brinjal and mustard.

(f) Perigynous flower

In perigynous flowers, the gynoecium is present in the centre and the rest of the floral parts are arranged at the rim of the thalamus at the same level. Examples include plum and rose.

(g) Epipetalous Stamen

Epipetalous stamens are stamens attached to the petals. They are found in brinjal.

Question 4:

Differentiate between

- (a) Racemose and cymose inflorescence
- (b) Apocarpous and syncarpous ovary

Answer 4:

Racemose Inflorescence	Cymose Inflorescence
1) Younger flowers are present at	1) Younger flowers are present at the
the tip while older flowers are	base of the inflorescence, while older
arranged at the base of this	flowers are present at the top. Such an
inflorescence. Such an arrangement is	arrangement is called basipetal
called acropetal succession.	succession.
2) The main axis in racemose inflorescence continues to grow and produce flowers laterally.	 The main axis in cymose inflorescence has limited growth, which later terminates into a flower.

Apocarpous ovary	Syncarpous ovary
1) The flowers with apocarpus	1) The flowers with syncarpous ovary
ovary have more than one carpel.	have more than one carpel. However,
These carpels are free.	these carpels are fused.
2) It is found in lotus and rose flowers.	 It is found in the flowers of tomato and mustard.

Question 5:

Draw the labelled diagram of the following:

- (i) Gram seed
- (ii) V.S. of maize seed

Answer 5:

(i)

(ii)



V.S. of maize seed

Question 6:

Take one flower each of families Fabaceae and Solanaceae and write its semitechnical description. Also draw their floral diagrams after studying them.

Answer 6:

(1) Family Fabaceae/Papilionaceae (pea plant)

Fabaceae/Papilionaceae is a sub-family of the Leguminoseae family.

Vegetative features:

Habit: Pinnately compound, alternately arranged with leaf tendrils with the pulvinus present at the leaf base along folacious stipules.

Root: Tap root system with root nodules.

Floral features:

Inflorescence: Racemose, generally axial than terminal

Flower: Zygomorphic and bisexual flowers are found

Calyx: It contains five sepals which are gamosepalous while aestivation is imbricate.

Corolla: It contains five petals (polypetalous) with vexillary aestivation.

Androecium: It consists of ten anthers that are diadelphous with dithecous anthers.

Gynoecium: Monocarpellary superior ovary which is unilocular with marginal placentation.

Fruit: Legume pod with non-endospermic seeds

Floral formula: % $V_{(5)} C_{1+2+(2)} A_{(9)+1} G_{1}$

Economic importance: Peas are used as vegetables for making various culinary preparations.



(2) Flowers of Solanum nigrum

Family Solanaceae

Vegetative features:

Habit: Erect, herbaceous plant

Leaves: Simple, exstipulate leaves with reticulate venation Stem:

Erect stem with numerous branches.

Floral features:

Inflorescence: Solitary and axillary

Flowers: Actinomorphic, bisexual flowers

Calyx: Calyx is composed of five sepals that are united and persistent. Aestivation is valvate.

Corolla: Corolla consists of five united petals with valvate aestivation.

Androecium: It consists of five epipetalous stamens.

Gynoecium: It consists of bicarpellary syncarpous superior ovary with axile placentation.

Fruits: Berry

Seeds: Numerous, endospermous

Floral formula:



Economic importance: Used for medicinal purposes.



Question 7:

Describe the various types of placentations found in flowering plants.

Answer 7:

Placentation refers to the arrangement of ovules inside the ovary. It is of five basic types.

(A) Marginal placentation:

The ovary in which the placenta forms a ridge along the ventral suture of the ovary and the ovules develop on two separate rows is known to have marginal placentation. This type of placentation is found in peas.



(B) Parietal placentation

When the ovules develop on the inner walls of the ovary, the ovary is said to have parietal placentation.



(C) Axile placentation

In axile placentation, the placenta is axial and ovules are attached to it. Examples include China rose, lemon, and tomato.



(D) Basal placentation

The ovary in which the placenta develops from its base and a single ovule is found attached to the base is said to have basal placentation. It is found in marigold and sunflower.



(E) Free central placentation

In free central placentation, the ovules develop on the central axis while the septa are absent. This type of placentation is found in *Dianthus* and primrose.



Question 8:

What is a flower? Describe the parts of a typical angiosperm flower?

Answer 8:

A flower can be defined as the reproductive unit of any flowering plant (angiosperms). Flowers carry out sexual reproduction in angiosperms. A typical flower is a modified stem with a condensed axis. A flower has four different parts i.e., the calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynoecium. Androecium and gynoecium represent the male and female reproductive organs of a flower (respectively). Bisexual flowers are those which contain both androecium and gynoecium, while unisexual flowers contain either gynoecium or androecium. The corolla and the calyx are generally distinct, but may sometimes be fused (called perianth). A flower that contains all four floral parts is called a complete flower.

Parts of flowers

(A) The calyx forms the outermost whorl of a flower, which contains sepals. They are green, leaf-like structures that cover and protect the flowers during the bud stage. When the sepals of a flower are free, they are called polysepalous, while fused sepals of a flower are called gamosepalous.

(B) The corolla of a flower is a layer that lies inside the calyx. It contains beautifully coloured petals, which help in attracting insects for pollination. When the petals are free, they are called polypetalous, while fused petals are called gamopetalous.

(C) The androecium or the stamen is the male reproductive part of a flower. It consists of two parts, the filament and the bilobed anther. The bilobed anther is the site for meiosis and the generation of pollen grains.

(D) Gynoecium represents the female reproductive part of a flower. It consists of an ovary. The ovary is connected by a long tube (called style) to the stigma. The ovary bears numerous ovules attached to the placenta.

Question 9:

Define the term inflorescence. Explain the basis for the different types of inflorescence in flowering plants.

Answer 9:

Inflorescence is the manner in which the flowers are arranged on the flowering axis. During the flowering season, the vegetative apex of the stem gets converted into a floral meristem. Based on whether the floral axis continues to grow or end in a flower, inflorescence is classified into racemose and cymose. In racemose inflorescence, the floral axis continues to grow and produces flowers laterally. On the other hand, in cymose inflorescence, the main axis terminates into a flower. Hence, it is limited in growth.

Question 10:

Describe the arrangement of floral members in relation to their insertion on thalamus? **Answer 10:**

Based on the position of the calyx, corolla, and androecium (with respect to the ovary on the thalamus), the flowers are described as hypognous, perigynous, and epigynous. In hypogynous flowers, the ovary occupies the highest position on the thalamus while other floral parts are situated below it. In such flowers, the ovary is superior e.g., China rose, mustard etc.

In perigynous flowers, the ovary is situated at the centre and other floral parts are arranged on the rim of the thalamus. The ovary here is said to be half inferior e.g., plum, rose, peach

In epigynous flowers, the thalamus grows around the ovary fusing with its wall. The other floral parts are present above the ovary. Hence, the ovary is said to be inferior e.g., flowers of guava and cucumber.