1. A complete flower has four whorls – calyx, corolla, androecium and gynoecium – but in the flower of tuberose (Polianthes tuberosa), calyx and corolla cannot be differentiated. What is the name of this whorl?
   a) Perianth
   b) Bilabiate
   c) Persistent
   d) Caducous

2. In the eggplant (Solanum melongena), sepals remain attached till the fruit is formed. What type of sepals do we find in the flower of this plant?
   a) Permanent
   b) Deciduous
   c) Persistent
   d) Caducous

3. In the Sonchus flower, calyx is modified into hairy processes. What is the name of this type of calyx?
   a) Reflexed
   b) Pappus
   c) Spurred
   d) Hooded

4. The flower of sweet pea plant (Lathyrus odoratus) has free petals and it resembles a butterfly. What is it called?
   a) Bilabiate
   b) Papilionaceous
   c) Persistent
   d) Bilabiate personate

5. It is the flower of a Datura plant where corolla resembles a funnel. What is it called?
   a) Campanulate
   b) Ligulate
   c) Rotate
   d) Infundibuliform

6. In Calotropis flower, calyx or corolla is in contact with each other by their margin only without overlapping. What is the name of this type of aestivation?
   a) Quincuncial
   b) Valvate
   c) Twisted
   d) Imbricate

7. What type of stamens do we find in the flower of pea plant (Pisum sativum)?
   a) Didynamous
   b) Diadelphous
   c) Monadelphous
   d) Syngenesious

8. In the flower of lacebark (Hoheria populnea), filaments are clustered into many groups. What type of stamens do we find in this flower?
   a) Didynamous
   b) Diadelphous
   c) Polyadelphous
   d) Synandrous

9. In the flower of Petunia, stamens are fused with the petals. What type of stamens do we find in this flower?
   a) Epipetalous
   b) Epiphyllous
   c) Synandrous
   d) Gamopetalous

10. In the male flower of Cucurbita, anthers as well as filaments of all the stamens are fused together. What type of stamen is it?
    a) Syngenesious
    b) Diadelphous
    c) Synandrous
    d) Polyadelphous
11. What type of stamens do we find in the flower of *Calotropis plant* where stamens are fused with the gynoecium?
   a) Syngenesious  
   b) Gynandrous  
   c) Synandrous  
   d) Didynamous

12. In the flower of *Lamium plant*, out of four stamens, two are small and other two are long. What type of stamens do we find in this flower?
   a) Tetradyndamous  
   b) Diandrous  
   c) Diadelphous  
   d) Didynamous

13. In Wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) flower, apical end of the carpel (i.e. stigma) is feather-like. What is it called?
   a) Capitate  
   b) Bifid  
   c) Discoid  
   d) Plumose

14. In China rose flower, apical end of the carpel (i.e. stigma) is disc-shaped. What is it called?
   a) Plumose  
   b) Discoid  
   c) Bifid  
   d) Capitate

15. In Scarlet Monkey flower (*Mimulus cardinalis*), apical end of the carpel (stigma) is divided into two. What is it called?
   a) Capitate  
   b) Bifid  
   c) Discoid  
   d) Plumose

16. In Dianthus flower, ovary is multicarpellary, syncarpous but one chambered and placenta develops from the central axis. What is the name of this type of placentation?
   a) Superficial  
   b) Parietal  
   c) Axile  
   d) Free central

17. In Lady’s finger (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) flower, ovary is many chambered, syncarpous but placenta develops from the central axis. What is the name of this type of placentation?
   a) Parietal  
   b) Basal  
   c) Axile  
   d) Central

18. In cucumber flower (*Cucumis sativus*), ovary is multicarpellary, syncarpous but one chambered and placenta arises from the inner wall of the ovary. What is the name of this type of placentation?
   a) Superficial  
   b) Parietal  
   c) Axile  
   d) Central

19. In the *Brassica* flower, stamens and filaments are attached to the base of the anther lobes. What is the name of this type of attachment?
   a) Adnate  
   b) Versatile  
   c) Dorsifixte  
   d) Basified

20. In oriental lily flower, filament is attached to the back of anther at a single point only so that it can swing freely in the air. What is the name of this type of attachment?
   a) Adnate  
   b) Versatile  
   c) Dorsifixte  
   d) Basified

**Answer:**

1. a  
2. c  
3. b  
4. b  
5. d  
6. b  
7. b  
8. c  
9. a  
10. c  
11. b  
12. d  
13. d  
14. b  
15. b  
16. d  
17. c  
18. b  
19. d  
20. b

*Contributed by Dr. Babita Saha, senior secondary teacher (Biology) in Bhavans’ NSC Bose Vidyamitanet, Haldia; Email: babitasaha@gmail.com and Siraj Datta, Professor and Head, Department of Biotechnology, Haldia Institute of Technology, Haldia. Email: dattasiraj@gmail.com*