

Additional Useful Information

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Some extremes

1. Smallest angiosperm—*Wolffia* (0.1 Cm)
2. Tallest angiosperm—*Eucalyptus regnans* (upto 100 m).
3. Smallest angiospermic parasite —*Arceuthobium*.
4. Largest angiospermic parasite—*Santalum album*.
5. Largest bud—Cabbage.
6. Broadest leaf—*Victoria regia* (diameter 1.5—1.8 m)
7. Longest leaf—*Raphia vinifera* (10—15 m)
8. Tallest grass—Bamboo.
9. Longest inflorescence : *Agave* (12 m) *Amorphophallus* (5.5 m).
10. Largest flower : *Rafflesia* (1 m).
1. Smallest flower : *Wolffia arrhiza* (= *W. microscopia*).
2. Longest style : Maize (*Zea mays*).
3. Smallest pollen : *Myosotis* (2.5–3.5 μm).
4. Biggest pollen : *Mirabilis* (250 μm in diameter).
5. Longest pollen : *Zostera* (2500 μm long).
6. Largest fruit : *Lodoicea maldivica* (Double coconut).
7. Largest seed : *Lodoicea maldivica* (Double coconut), the fresh weight of seed is about 6 kg
8. Smallest seed : Orchid.

Some exceptions :

1. A plant with single leaf. *Monophyllea*.
2. A plant with two leaves. *Welwitschia* (Gymnosperm).
3. Reproductive roots are those fleshy roots which develop adventitious roots (e.g., Sweet potato).
4. In *Mussaenda*, one sepal of the flower is very much enlarged and leafy.
5. Stamens are branched in *Ricinus* (Castor).
6. Sagittate (arrow head like) anthers are found in *Vinca*.
7. Funnel-shaped stigma is found in *Crocus*.
8. Persistent wheel-like stigma is found in *Papaver* (Poppy).
9. Intercalary inflorescence is found in *Callistemon* (Bottle brush).
10. *Erythrina* flowers are pollinated by cows and squirrels.

Additional Useful Information

1. Pollen grains of many plants cause allergies (e.g., *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *vulgare*, *Chenopodium album*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Ricinus communis*, *Amaranthus spinosus*, etc.) the common allergies are hay fever, depression, bronchitis, etc.
2. Pollen grains of certain plants (e.g., *Malva*, *Althaea*, etc.) develop 10–14 pollen tubes per pollen one becomes functional.
3. Absence of double fertilization and endosperm formation is reported in Orchidaceae, Podostemaceae, Trapaceae of angiosperms.
4. In some plants (e.g., *Mimosa*), 6–8 pollen grains stick together to form compound pollen grains

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Edible part of mango is

- (a) Receptacle (b) Epicarp
(c) Mesocarp (d) Endocarp

(J & K CET 2004 ; AIPMT 2002, 2004)

Thorn is a modified branch because

- (a) it is hard, straight and pointed
(b) it is a part of the plant
(c) it arises in the axil of a leaf
(d) it is a defensive organ
(e) it arises from the leaf base

(Kerala PMT 2004)

Flowers in which only one set of essential organ is present are said to be

- (a) Bisexual (b) Monoecious
(c) Dioecious (d) Polygamous
(e) Unisexual

(Kerala PMT 2004)

The example of trimerous, unisexual flower is

- (a) Pea (b) Tamarind
(c) Hibiscus (d) *Cocos nucifera*

(KCET 2004)

The condition where filaments and anthers are fused throughout the entire length is

- (a) Synandrous (b) Gynandrous
(c) Protandrous (d) Syngenesius

(Orissa JEE 2004)

A flower which can be divided into equal vertical

7. Which of the following pairs is n

- (a) Corymb—Candituft
(b) Capitulum—Sunflower
(c) Catkin—Mulberry
(d) Raceme—Wheat

(J)

8. Which of the following represents of the fruit of litchi ?

- (a) Mesocarp (b) Endo
(c) Pericarp (d) Juic

9. How many female flowers occ

- (a) One (b) Tw
(c) Three (d) Fo
(e) Many

10. The receptacle is flattened & numerous sessile flowers in

- (a) Cyathium (b) C
(c) Umbel (d)
(e) Verticillaster

11. Maize grain is

- (a) Seed (b)
(c) Ovule (d)

12. Rhizome which grow ver

- (a) Corms (b)
(c) Bulbils (c)

13. Fibrous root system is