

Interior bright or white part of the double perianth, which consists of petals, is called aureole or ... {

=corolla

~calyx

~androeceum

~gynoeceum

~perigonium

}

Flowers of the lily of the valley have 6 white leaflets which are grown together into the ladybell-shaped corolla. This perianth is ... {

=simple corolliform

~simple calyciform

~double

~double with corolliform calyx

~double with calyciform calyx

}

Corolla is zygomorphous, gamopetalous and consists of tuber and two free parts – upper is formed by two and lower by three accrete petals. Corolla of such type is ... {

... {

=bilabiate

~unilabiate

~larva-form

~thimble-form

~ligulate

}

The male gametophyte of flowering plants is ... {

=pollen grain

~carpel

~embryo sac

~ovule

~nucellus

}

Sporiferous structures of the flower, which have two pollen sacs joined by a connective, form flower's ... {

=anther

~pestle

~stigma

~ovary

~style

}

Androecium was considered in the flower. It consists of two long and two short stamens. So, androecium of the flower is ... {
=didymous
~tetradymous
~diadelphous
~tetradelphous
~polyadelphous
}

Flowers of *Brassica oleracea* (cultivated cabbage) have four long stamens and two – short. So, the type of the androecium is ... {
=tetradymous
~didymous
~monadelphous
~diadelphous
~polyadelphous
}

The flower has many stamens that accrete by stamen filaments in several bunches, so androecium is ... {
=polyadelphous
~tetradymous
~didymous
~monadelphous
~diadelphous
}

In adonis (*Adonis vernalis*) flower gynoecium consists of numerous free carpels, i.e. it is ... {
=apocarpous
~monocarpous
~syncarpous
~paracarpous
~lysicarpous
}

Dissected flower has an inferior ovary, since the pistil is ... {
=cenocarpous, receptacle is concave, accrete with ovary
~cenocarpous, receptacle is concave, not accrete with ovary
~monocarpous, receptacle is concave, not accrete with ovary
~monocarpous, receptacle is flat, not accrete with ovary
~monocarpous, receptacle is convex, not accrete with ovary
}

A shortened axis of the flower with strongly connivent nodes, where other parts of the flower are located in rings or spirals, forms flower's ... {

=receptacle

~pedicel

~perianth

~calyx

~corolla

}

The common feature of the inflorescences of plantain (*Plantago major*) (spike) and maize (*Zea mays*) (spadix) is the presence of sessile flowers on the well developed main axis, which grows monopodially, it is typical for inflorescences - ... {

=botryoid simple

~botryoid compound

~cymose

~aggregate

~thyrsus

}

Monopodial inflorescences of plantain (spike) and maize (ear) have one trait in common: their flowers are placed on the well-developed principal axis. This is typical for the following inflorescences: {

=simple botrioid

~thyrsus

~complex botrioid

~cymose

~aggregate

}

Leafed inflorescence of the marsh mallow (*Althaea officinalis*) has the well developed main axis where flowers are situated on the short flower stalk in turn.

This is ... {

=raceme

~umbel

~corymb

~panicle

~dichasium

}

Acorus calamus has inflorescence, which consists of numerous small sessile flowers, situated on the thick fleshy axis. So, this is ... {

=spadix

~spike

~umbel

~corymb

~head
}

Examination of an inflorescence of sweet flag *Acorus calamus* L. revealed that it was encircled with a covering leaf (spathe) and small sessile flowers grew compactly on the thickened pulpy axis. Such inflorescence is called: {

=ear
~glomus
~spike
~umbel
~corymb
}

The cherry-tree (*Cerasus vulgaris*) has shortened main axes of inflorescence, its pedicels are approximately of the equal length, and they grow from one point. This is typical for inflorescence - ... {

=umbel
~corymb
~raceme
~spike
~anthodium
}

A sour cherry has shortened principal axis of inflorescence, pedicels have nearly equal length and emerge like from the same point. It is typical for the following type of inflorescence: {

=umbel
~corymb
~truss
~ear
~anthodium
}

Inflorescence of *Ledum palustre* has a significantly shortened rachis, connivent nodes, pedicels of the quite similar length. This inflorescence is called: {

=umbel
~glomus
~bostryx
~spike
~ament
}

The plant examined has simple inflorescence with the short-cut and thickened axis, where flowers are situated on the short flower stalks. This inflorescence is ... {

=head
~bostryx
~catkin
~corymb
~anthodium
}

The flowers of milk vetch (*Astragalus dasyanthus*) sit on the shorted and thickened main axis, forming simple inflorescence, which is called ... {

=glome
~corymb
~catkin
~panicle
~spike
}

Inflorescence of greater plantain grows out at apex, the main axis is long, and flowers are sessile. This type of inflorescence is called: {

=spike
~panicle
~spadix
~capitulum
~thyrsus
}

During the field practice the student determined the plant, which had inflorescence with the horizontal overgrown axis, sessile flowers and leaf involucre, so this inflorescence is ... {

=anthodium
~spike
~corn
~glome
~panicle
}

During the field practice a student found a plant with disk-shaped structure of its rachis, sessile flowers and husk. This inflorescence is called: {

=anthodium
~spike
~spadix
~glomus
~raceme
}

The flowers which form inflorescence are attached to a single axis at different levels. However, because of different pedicle lengths the flowers lie at the same plane and form ... {

- =corymb
- ~calathidium
- ~head
- ~umbel
- ~bostryx

}

In the inflorescence of wild rosemary (*Ledum palustre*) the main axis is shorted, the nodes are brought together; flowers are situated approximately on the same level. So, this inflorescence is ... {

- =corymb
- ~clove
- ~bostryx
- ~spike
- ~catkin

}

Flowers, which form inflorescences, have pedicles different length, and so flowers lie in the same plane and form ... {

- =corymb
- ~calathidium
- ~head
- ~umbel
- ~bostryx

}

Leafed inflorescence of the marsh mallow (*Althaea officinalis*) has the well developed main axis where flowers are situated on the short flower stalk in turn.

This is ... {

- =raceme
- ~umbel
- ~corymb
- ~panicle
- ~dichasium

}

The apical bud of the generative shoot early stops its development, and growth and branching of the inflorescence are provided by two lateral buds, which are situated oppositely under the apex. So, shoot grows ... {

- =sympodialy, according to the type of the dichasium
- ~dichotomic

- ~monopodially
- ~sympodially, according to the type of the monochasium
- ~sympodially, according to the type of the pleiochasium

}

Inflorescence of the *Chelidonium majus* (rock poppy) has abbreviated main axis, which ends by apical flower and has some development lateral axes, equal in length, and situated in circles. So, that inflorescence is called ... {

=false umbel (or pleiochasium)

- ~simple umbel
- ~head
- ~bostryx
- ~compound umbel

}

The birch has compound male and female inflorescences, the main axis is drooping. It consists of dichasiums of unisexual flowers. So, inflorescence of the birch is ... {

=compound catkin

- ~raceme
- ~catkin
- ~spike
- ~glome

}

Combined inflorescence of horse chestnut has main axis growing monopodially and the lateral ones, growing sympodially. Such features are typical for ... {

=thyrsus

- ~panicle
- ~complex corymb
- ~compound umbel
- ~compound spike

}

Navashin S.G., a Ukrainian biologist, found that during double fertilization of the flower one spermatozoon fused with the central nucleus of the embryo sac, and the other with ... {

=egg

- ~synergids
- ~antipodes
- ~nucellus
- ~chalaza

}

It is determined, that in the seed without endosperm and perisperm nutrients are accumulated in the ... {
=cotyledon of the germ
~embryonic root
~embryonic stem
~embryonic bud
~skin of seed
}

The seed part of the flowering plan is investigated; it forms from triploid zygote and contains nutrients. This part is {
=endosperm
~cotyledons
~embryonic root
~embryonic bud
~seed cover
}

Seed embryo develops in the ovary of ... {
=pistil
~stamens
~sepals
~petal
~receptacle
}

We have selected monocarpous one-seeded fruit, its endocarp is lignificated, with sclereids, and mesocarp is fleshy. This is ... {
=drupe
~legume
~silique
~fruitcase
~berry
}

You need to specify a monocarpous one-seeded fruit with hard scleroid endocarp and soft mesocarp. This fruit is: {
=monodrupe
~bacca
~capsule
~silique
~legume
}

When studying the flower it is observed that pistil is formed by one free carpel. So, gynoecium is called ... {

=monocarpous

~apocarpous

~cenocarpous

~lysicarpous

~syncarpous

}

Select the fruit that meets the description: monocarpic, dry, polyspermous, can be split apart only in the ventral suture. The seeds are located along the ventral suture:

{

=follicle

~drup

~dry stone fruit

~fleshy fruit

~coccus

}

Fleshy false cenocarpous fruit of the *Rosaceae* (Rose) Family is formed from hypanthium and inferior ovary. Seeds are surrounded by cartilaginous endocarp.

This is ... {

=pome

~silicle

~achene

~silique

~fruitcase

}

While analyzing the fruits we determine that one of them has glandular exocarp, spongy mesocarp and grown endocarp, which looks like juicy sacks. This fruit is

... {

=hesperidium

~legume

~silique

~drupe

~berry

}

What is the type of a fruit with the following properties: many-seeded, indehiscent, with a juicy pericarp, it is produced from cenocarpous gynoecium: {

=hesperidium

~silique

~phraga

~cynarodium

~coenobium
}

Fruits of the genus citrus are used for receiving essential oil. Fruit consists of orange exocarp, white spongy mesocarp and fleshy endocarp. This is ... {
=hesperidium

~pepo
~fruitcase
~pome
~silique
}

The fruit is cenocarpous, seeded, indehiscent, its exocarp is more or less hard, dense, sometimes lignified, meso- and endocarps are juicy include overgrown placenta. It is... {

=pepo
~berry
~pome
~granatum
~hesperidium
}

Fruits belonging to apocarpous ones are ... {

=complex drupe, manyleaflet
~capsule, berry
~legume, nutlet
~pome, acorn
~cremocarp, kalatch
}

While morphological analyses of the fruit it is determined, that it is dry, cenocarpous, multilocular, many-seeded, and dehiscent on the seams. This fruit is a ... {

=fruitcase
~legume
~polyfollicle
~follicle
~silique
}

Select the type of a fruit by the following properties: a coenocarp fruit whose mericarps have 5 axial main edges between which secondary edges can be contained. A lot of ethereal oils are contained in the ethereal channels of its pericarp. {

=cremocarp

~cypsela
~nut
~legume
~silique
}

Fruit of wild radish is formed by two carpels, separated by false membranous septum, where seeds are located. After maturation it splits into segments. This is a

... {
=jointed follicle
~kalatch
~coenobium
~capsule
~disamara
}

Investigated plant has box-shaped schizocarp fruit, which comes apart into three explosive mericarps when matured. This is ... {

=regma
~cremocarp
~tetranutlet
~hesperidium
~capsule (or fruitcase)
}

A one-seeded fruit is pseudomonocarpous with a lignified pericarp. The seed accretes not with the pericarp. This is ... {

=nutlet
~silicle
~achene
~silique
~pseudomonocarpous drupe
}

A fruit under examination is pseudomonocarpic, with woody pericarp and one seed. The seed cuticle remains unfused with the pericarp. Such fruit is called: {

=nut
~cremocarp
~achenocarp
~caryopsis
~pseudomonocarpic drupe
}

A one-seeded nuciform fruit cracks not by maturation. It has acorn cup, which is formed by overgrowth and lignification of the flower stem and bracts. This is ... {

=acorn
~nut
~nutlet
~disamara
~corn seed
}

Morphological analysis of fruits shows that they are a combination of ripe fruits, formed from flowers of a single inflorescence. They are ... {

=multiple fruits
~polydrupes
~regmas
~hesperidiums
~capsules
}

Specify the type of seed distribution, when during their maturation fruits crack and the seeds are ejected with strength. {

=autochore
~hydrochore
~geochore
~zoochore
~anemochore
}