BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SUPER COMPANION 5 IN 1

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANTS

One Marks Question

1. Name the protective substance present on the pollen envelope to tide over adverne

Condition:

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2. Name the stage of the occurrence of more than one embryo in a seed.

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3. Define fertilisation in angiosperms.

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4. Name the parts of an angiosperm i.c. flower in which development of male and female gametophyte takes place.

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5. What is meant by monosporic development of female gametophyte?

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6. What type of pollination is seen in cleistogamous flowers?

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7. What is apomixis?

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8. What is microsporogenesis?

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9. What is sporopollenin?

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10. Name one plant each where pollination occurs with the help of (a) Water. (b) Bats.

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11. What is polyembryony?

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12. How many haploid nuclei and haploid cells are present in the female gametophyte of angiosperm?

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13. Mention the scientific term for the type of pollination which ensures Genetic recombination.

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14. Which are the nuclei that fuse to form endosperm?

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15. Name the part of the plant producing seed and fruit after fertilization.

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16. What is pericarp?

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Two Marks Question

1. What is a false fruit? Give an example.

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2. Arrange the following terms in the correct development sequence:pollen grain,

sporogenous tissue, microspore tetrad, pollen mother cell, male gametes.

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3. What are the parthenocarpic fruits?

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4. What is double fertilization?

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5. What is Apomixis? What is its importance?

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6. Draw a diagram of pollen grain with a germ tube and two male gametes with labelling.

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7. What is self-incompatibility ? Why does self-pollination most lead to seed formation in

self-incompatible species?

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8. What is bagging technique? How is it useful in a plant breeding programme?

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9. What is triple fusion? Where and how does it take place ? Name the nuclei involved in triple fusion.

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10. Why do you think the zygote is dormant for sometime in a fertilized ovule?

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11. Differentiate between: (a) hypocotyl and epicotyl, (b) coleoptile and coleorhiza, (C) integument and testa , (d) perisperm and pericarp.

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12. Why is apple called a false fruit? Which parts of the flower form the fruit?

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13. What is meant by emasculation? When and why does a plant breeder employ this technique?

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14. Explain the role of tapetum in the formation of a pollen grain wall.

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15. Write the characters of a wind pollinated flower?

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16. Distinguish between protandry and protogyny.

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17. What are cleistogamous flowers ? Can cross pollination occur in cleistogamous flowers? Give reasons for your answer.

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18. Mention two strategies evolved to prevent self-pollination in flowers.

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19. Write the significance of double fertilization.

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20. Differentiate Geitonogamy from Xenogamy.

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21. What is xenogamy? Mention its importance.

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22. What is artificial hybridization? Explain emasculation and bagging techniques used in artificial hybridisation for crop improvement programmes.

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Three Marks Question

1. Differentiate between non-albuminous and albuminous seeds with examples.

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2. Differentiate between anemophilous and entomophilous flowers?

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3. What is Apomixis? What is its importance?

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4. Differentiate between microsporogenesis and megasporogenesis.

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5. Explain the structure of a mature female gametophyte in flowering plants.

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6. What is apomixis? Mention its significance in agriculture.

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7. With a neat labelled diagram, explain the structure of a pollen grain.

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Five Marks Question

1. Draw the T.S. of mature anther and explain briefly.

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2. Show a diagrammatic representation of the mature embryo sac.

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3. What does triple fusion and double fertilisation write the significance of double fertilisation?

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4. How are seeds advantageous angiosperms ?

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5. Draw a neat labelled diagram of an anatropous ovule and label its parts.

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6. Define the post-fertilization events in a flower and also include their functions

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7. Differentiate between microsporogenesis and megasporogenesis. Which type of cell division occurs during these events? Name the structures formed at the end of these two events.

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8. Describe the process of development of dicotyledonous embryos.

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9. Explain how some plants are adapted for achieving pollination through wind. How! Vallisneria and seagrasses achieve pollination.

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