



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SURA BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

ASEXUAL AND SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

Evaluation

1. Choose the correct statements from the following.

A. Gametes are involved in asexual reproduction

B. Bacteria reproduce asexually by budding.

C. Conidia formation is a method of sexual reproduction.

D. Yeast reproduce by budding.

Answer: A::B::C::D

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2. An eminent Indian embryologist is

A. S.R. Kasyap

B. P. Maheshwari

C. M.S. Swaminathan

D. K.C. Mehta

Answer: A

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3. Identify the correctly matched pair

A. Tuber-Allium Ceba

B. Sucker-Pistia

C. Rhizome-Musa

D. Stolon-Zingiber

Answer: A



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4. Pollen tube was discovered by

A. J.G. Kolreuter

B. G.B. Amici

C. E.Strasburger

D. E.Hanning

Answer: A::B::C



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5. Size of pollen grains in Myosotis

- A. 10 micrometer
- B. 20 micrometer
- C. 200 micrometer
- D. 2000 micrometer

Answer: A::C



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6. First cell of male gametophyte in angiosperm is

A. Microspore

B. Megaspore

C. Nucleus

D. Primary Endosperm Nucleus

Answer: C



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7. Arrange the layers of anther wall from locus to periphery

A. Epidermis, middle layers, tapetum, endothecium.

B. Tapetum, middle layers, epidermis, endothecium.

C. Endothecium, epidermis, middle layers, tapetum.

D. Tapetum, middle layers endothecium, epidermis.

Answer: A::C::D



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8. Identify the incorrect pair.

A. Sporopollenin - Exine of pollen grain

B. Tapetum - Nutritive tissue for developing
microspores.

C. Nucellus - Nutritive tissue for developing
embryo.

D. Obturator - directs the pollen tube into
micropyle

Answer: B::C::D



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9. Assertion : Sporopollenin preserves pollen
in fossil deposits.

Reason : Sporopollenin is resistant to physical
and biological decomposition

A. assertion is true, reason is false

B. assertion is false, reason is true

C. Both assertion and reason are not true

D. Both assertion and reason are true

Answer: A::B::D



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10. Choose the correct statement(s) about tenuinucellate ovule

A. Sporogenous cell is hypodermal

B. Ovules have fairy large nucellus

C. Sporogenous cell is epidermal

D. Ovules have single layer of nucellus
tissue

Answer: A::B::C::D



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11. Which of the following represent megagametophyte ?

A. Ovule

B. Embryo sac

C. Nucellus

D. Endosperm

Answer: A::B::C



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12. In *Haplopappus gracilis* , number of chromosomes in cells of nucellus is 4. What will be the chromosome number in Primary endosperm cell ?

A. 8

B. 12

C. 6

D. 2

Answer: A::B



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13. Transmitting tissue is found in

A. Micropylar region of ovule

B. Pollen tube wall

C. Styler region of gynoecium

D. Intergument

Answer: C



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14. The scar left by function in the seed is

A. tegmen

B. radicle

C. epicotyl

D. hilum

Answer:



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15. A Plant called X possesses small flower with reduced perianth and versatile anther . The probable agent for pollination would be

A. water

B. air

C. butterflies

D. beetles

Answer: A



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16. Consider the following statement(s)

In Protandrous flowers pistil matures earlier

In Protogynous flowers pistil matures earlier

Herkogamy is noticed in unisexual flower.

Distyly is present in Primula.

A. (i) and (ii)are correct

B. (ii) and (iv)are correct

C. (ii) and (iii)are correct

D. (i) and (iv)are correct

Answer: A::C::D



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17. Coelorhiza is found in

A. Paddy

B. Bean

C. Pea

D. Tridax

Answer: A::D



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18. Parthenocarpic fruits lack

A. Endocarp

B. Epicarp

C. Mesocarp

D. Seed

Answer: D



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19. In majority of plants pollen is liberated at

A. 1 celled stage

B. 2 celled stage

C. 3 called stage

D. 4 celled stage

Answer: A::B::C::D



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20. What is reproduction?



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21. Mention the contribution of Hofmeister towards Embryology.



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22. List out two sub-aerial stem modifications with example.



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23. What is layering ?



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24. What are clones ?



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25. A detached leaf of Bryophyllum produces new plants. How ?



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26. Differentiate Grafting and Layering.



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27. "Tissue culture is the best method for propagating rare and endangered plant

species". Discuss.



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28. Distinguish mound layering and air layering.



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29. Explain the conventional methods adopted in vegetative propagation of higher plants.



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30. Highlight the milestones from the history of plant embryology.

Milestones in Plant Embryology.



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31. Discuss the importance of Modern methods in reproduction of plant.



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32. What is Cantharophily ?



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33. List any two strategy adopted by bisexual flowers to prevent self-pollination.



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34. What is endothelium ?



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35. ' The endosperm of angiosperm is different from gymnosperm " . Do you agree . Justify your answer.



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36. Define the term Diplospory .



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37. What is polyembryony ? How it can be commercially exploited.



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38. Why does the zygote divide only after the division of Primary endosperm cells ?



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39. What is melittophily ?



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40. Endothecium is associated with dehiscence of anther Justify the statement .



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41. List out the functions of tapetum.



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42. Write short note on Pollen kitt.



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43. Distinguish tenuinucellate and crassinucellate ovules.



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44. Pollination In Gymnosperms is different Angiosperms' – Given reasons.



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45. Write short note on Heterostyly.



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46. Enumerate the characteristic features of Entomophilous flowers.



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47. Discuss the steps involved in Microsporogenesis .



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48. With a suitable diagram explain the structure of an ovule.



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49. Give a concise account on steps involved in fertilization of an angiosperm plant.



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50. What is endosperm ? Explain the types.



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51. Differentiate Dicot and Monocot seed.



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52. (a) Give a detailed account on parthenocarpy. Add a note on its significance.



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Botany Long Evaluation

1. The correct order of haploid, diploid and triploid structure is fertilized embryo sac is

A. Synergid, zygote and PEN

B. Synergid antipodal and polar nuclei

C. Antipodal, synergid and PEN

D. Synergid polar nuclei and zygote

Answer:



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2. Ruminant endosperm is found in

A. Cocos

B. Areca

C. Vallisneria

D. Arachis

Answer:



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3. Caruncle develops from

A. funicle

B. nucellus

C. integument

D. embryo sac

Answer:



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4. How do Dioscorea reproduce vegetatively ?



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5. Write short notes on approach grafting.



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6. List down the advantages of conventional methods.



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7. Differentiate secretory and invasive tapetum.



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8. Name the cell which divides to form male nuclei.



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9. Do you think parthenocarpy and apomixis are different process. Justify ?



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10. Give example for Helobial endosperm.



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11. Give short notes on types of ovules .



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12. Explain the pollination mechanism in Salvia.



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13. Explain the development of a Dicot embryo.



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Additional Questions And Answers

1. How do you call the fertilized ovule ?

- A. Embryo
- B. Seed
- C. Endosperm
- D. Nutritive tissue

Answer: B



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2. Which one of the following is converted into endosperm after fertilizations ?

A. Egg

B. Funicle

C. Secondary Nucleus

D. Nucellus

Answer: A::C::D



3. Who initiated embryo culture ?

A. D.A. Johansen

B. E. Hanning

C. G.B. Amici

D. J.G. Kolreuter

Answer: A



4. Who discovered the pollen tube ?

A. G.B. Amici

B. E. Strasburger

C. Hanstein

D. D.A. Johansen

Answer: A::B::C



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5. Name the sac-like structure in the nucellus.

A. Embryo sac

B. Endothelium

C. Tapetum

D. Chalaza

Answer: A::B::C



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6. New plants formed by asexual reproduction method are morphologically and genetically uniform and called as

A. spores

B. buds

C. clones

D. gemma

Answer: C



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7. Sexual reproduction of higher plants include
..... Stages.

A. 2

B. 4

C. 3

D. 5

Answer: C



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8. Androecium is made up of

A. Megasporyphyll

B. Pistil

C. Sepals

D. Stamens

Answer: A



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9. An example of protandry is

A. Helianthus and salvia

B. Helianthus and Clerodendron

C. Scrophularia and Aristolochia

D. Scrophularia and Aristolochia

Answer: A



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10. Pollen deposits on another flower of same individual plant is called

A. Geitonogamy

B. Xenogamy

C. Homogamy

D. Cleistogamy

Answer: A



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11. Find out the character which is not suitable for anemophilous plants

A. Spike inflorescence

B. Perianth is absent

C. Flowers are small

D. Scented flowers

Answer: C::D



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12. Pollination by snails

A. Ornithophily

B. Entomophily

C. Malacophily

D. Myrmecophily

Answer: A::C



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13. Who proposed double fertilization ?

A. S.G. Nawaschin and L. Guignard in 1898.

B. Carolus Linnaeus in 1753

C. Bentham & Hooker in 1895

D. Engler & Prantl in 1859

Answer: A::C::D



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14. PEN is referred as

A. Primary Endo Nutritive tissue

B. Primary Endosperm Nucleus

C. Primary Entry of Nucleus

D. Post Entry of Nucleus.

Answer: A::C::D



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15. An example of environmental parthenocarpy is

A. Citrus

B. Cucurbita

C. Pear

D. Apple

Answer: A



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16. Who classified parthenocarpy ?

A. Nitsch, 1963

B. Maheswari, 1950

C. Winkler, 1908

D. Guignard, 1898

Answer: A::C



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17. The funiculus disappears and leaves a scar called

A. Micropyle

B. Tegmen

C. Testa

D. Hilum

Answer:



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18. Megaspore arises from

A. Integument

B. Nucellus

C. Placenta

D. Raphe

Answer: C



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19. An example for herkogamy

A. Aristolochia

B. Gloriosa

C. primula

D. Lythrum

Answer: A



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20. Pollination by Ants _____

A. Malacophily

B. Entomophily

C. Myrmecophily

D. Chiroterophily.

Answer: C



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21. Piston mechanism of pollination is found in

..... .

- A. Aristolochia
- B. Arum
- C. Asclepiadaceae
- D. Papilionaceae

Answer: D



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22. Apospory is seen in

A. Citrus

B. Aerva

C. Parthenium

D. Eupatorium

Answer: A



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23. Vallisneria Spiralis is

A. Polygamous

B. Monoecious

C. Dioecious

D. Prisexual

Answer: C::D



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24. In *Adansonia digitata*, Pollination is carried out by

A. Ant

B. Bat

C. Water

D. Wind

Answer: A::B



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25. The second gamete migrate to the central cell and fused with the

A. polar nuclei

B. zygote

C. obturator

D. corpusculum

Answer: A



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26. Hollow style is also called as

A. closed style

B. solid style

C. open style

D. semi-solid style

Answer:



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27. discovered the process of syngamy.

A. E. Strasburger

B. E. Hanning

C. G.B. Amici

D. Hanstein

Answer: A::B



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28. Adventitious buds on roots are seen in

..... .

A. Ipomoea

B. Pistia

C. Strawberry

D. Agave

Answer: A



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29. is an example for sucker.

A. Dioscorea

B. Chrysanthemum

C. Bryophyllum

D. Murraya

Answer: B



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30. Tunicated bulb is seen in

A. Scilla

B. Solanum

C. Allium

D. Zingiber

Answer: A::B::C::D



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31. Layering is practised in

A. Hibiscus

B. Rose

C. Jasminum

D. Citrus

Answer: A



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32. The of anther may have polyploid cells.

A. microspore

B. tapetum

C. epidermis

D. nucellus

Answer: A



Choose The Correct Statements

1. (i) An example for root cutting is Hibiscus.
- (ii) Scilla is bulbous plant grows in rocky soils.
- (iii) Solanum tuberosum is the example of corm
- (iv) Adventitious roots store food in Ipomea batatus.

A. I, II correct II, IV wrong

B. I, II wrong III, IV correct

C. I, II, III correct IV wrong

D. IV only

Answer: IV only



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2. (i) In 60% of the Angiosperms pollen is liberated in 3 celled stage.

(ii) The pollen on reaching the stigma absorbs moisture and swells.

(iii) Exine grows as pollen tube.

(iv) Microspore is a diploid cell.

A. III and IV only

B. I, III and IV only

C. I, II, III and IV

D. II and III only

Answer: II and III only



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3. (i) Ovule is also called microsporangium
- (ii) Stalk of mature ovule is called integument
- (iii) Body of an ovule is made of nucellus
- (iv) Nucellus is enveloped by one or two coverings called integuments

A. I and II only

B. I and III only

C. I and II only

D. III and IV only

Answer: III and IV only



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Choose The Incorrect Statements

1. The body of the ovule becomes completely inverted in anatropous.

The body of the ovule is placed transversely in Hemianatropous.

The body of the ovule becomes inverted in amphitropous.

The curvature of the ovule leads to horse-shoe shape in campylotropous.



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2. Embryosac is otherwise known as female gametophyte.

The body of the ovule between the chalaza and embryo sac is called hypostase.

Tenuinucellate ovules have very small nucellus.

The ovule with one integument said to be monosporic.

A. I and II only

B. II and III only

C. II and IV only

D. I and IV only

Answer: II and IV only



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3. Identify the incorrect statements.

i) Mound layering is applied for the plants having flexible branches.

ii) Part of the stem is buried in the soil.

iii) Two different plants are joined.

iv) IT is the method of producing a new plant by cutting the plant.

A. I and III only

B. II and IV only

C. III and IV only

D. I and II only

Answer: c



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4. 'Hydrophily'

A. Pollination by wind.

B. Pollination by water.

C. Epihydrophily is a type of hydrophily.

D. Pollen grains can float.

Answer: Pollination by wind



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5. 'Vegetative reproduction'

A. A male and female parent is required for propagation.

B. New individual plants produced are genetically identical.

C. Used to harvest plants in large scale.

D. Helps to preserve its own species.

Answer:



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6. 'Ovule"

- A. Integument encloses ovule completely.
- B. The body is made up of nucellus.
- C. Tenuinucellate ovules has very large nucellus.
- D. Mature ovule consists of stalk.

Answer: C



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Assertion And Reason

1. The world's highly prized wool yielding 'Pashmina' breed is

A. goat

B. sheep

C. goat-sheep cross

D. kashmir sheep - Afghan sheep cross

Answer: A



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2. Assertion (A): Only one parent is required for natural vegetative propagation.

Reason (R): New individual plants produced are genetically identical.



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3. Assertion (A): Pollenkitt is contributed by the tapetum.

Reason (R) : It is chiefly made of xanthophylls and phycobilin.



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4. Assertion (A) : Ruminant endosperm has irregular surface.

Reason (R) : the best example of this is Areca Catechu.



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5. Assertion (A) : Parthenocarpy which arises due to mutation is called genetic parthenocarpy.

Reason (R) : Seedless fruits are useful for the preparation of jams.



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Choose The Correct Pair

1. 



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2. 



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3. 



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4. 





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5. 



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Choose The Incorrect Pair

1. 



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2. 



[View Text Solution](#)

3. 



[View Text Solution](#)

4. 



[View Text Solution](#)

5. 



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Choose The Odd Man Out Give Reason

1. Tongue grafting

Wedge grafting

Mound layering

Crown grafting



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2. Integuments

Funiculus

Hilum

Exine



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3. Dermatogen

Pleurome

Periblem

Endosperm





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4. Choose the odd man out.

A. Runner

B. Rhizome

C. Corm

D. Bulb

Answer: Runner



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Answer In One Word

1. Scientist who reported polyembryony.....



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2. A sexual method of reproduction in
Aspergillus / Penicilium



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3. Organism which reproduces by budding

.....



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4. A sexual mode of reproduction in
marchantia



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5. Morphologically and genetically similar organism



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6. Another name for Reproductive propagules



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7. A plant which produces vegetative or adventitious buds on roots



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8. A weed popularly known as Terror of Bengal
.....



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9. Plants producing tuberous adventitious roots



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10. Plants producing a rhizome



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11. Example of corm



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12. Example of tuber



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13. Example of bulb



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14. Example of runner



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15. Example of stolon



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16. Example of offset



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17. Example of sucker



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18. Example of bulbils



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19. Plant producing adventitious buds on leaves



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20. Plant producing epiphyllous buds



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21. Plant whose root cutting can be used for vegetative propagation



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22. Artificial method of propagation where two different plants are joined together



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23. Regeneration of a whole plant from single cell or tissues



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24. Property of a single plant cell to form a whole plant



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25. Mass of undifferentiated cells formed in tissue culture



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26. Pollen grains held together, after formation



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27. Example of a plant with pollinium



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28. Example of a plant with compound pollen grains



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29. The region of a anther wall where dehiscence occurs



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30. Layer of anther wall which nourishes the pollen



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31. Substance found in exine but absent in germ pores



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32. Science which deals with study of pollen grains



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33. Substance of pollen wall which preserves the pollen during fertilization



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34. An oily layer found on pollen surface



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35. Name the first cell of male gametophyte of a lowering plant



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36. At which cellular stage , does the pollen grains are usually liberated from the anther



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37. Cavity in the ovary which bears the ovules

..... .



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38. Another name for megasporangium in a flowering plant



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39. Stalk of the ovule





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40. Tissue found in the ovule



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41. Protective coverings of a ovule



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42. Female gametophyte in a flowering plant

..... .



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43. An ovule which bears horse shoe shaped
nucellus



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44. Common type of ovule found in majority of the plants



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45. Number of cells and nuclei found in a embryo sac



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46. Pollination which occurs without opening of flowers



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47. Maturation of anther and stigma at different times



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48. Pollination by birds



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49. Pollination with the help of wind is called

_____.



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50. Pollination by animals



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51. Pollination by water



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52. Pollination by bats



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53. Another name for cross pollination



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54. Pollination by insects



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55. Pollination by snails



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56. Pollination by Ants _____



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57. Plant showing pollination by lever mechanism



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58. Example of pollination by Trap mechanism.

.....



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59. Example of pollination by pit fall mechanism



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60. Example of pollination by clip or translator mechanism



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61. Example of pollination by piston mechanism



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62. Name of structure formed by union of stigma and androecium



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63. Relationship between Yucca and moth

..... .



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64. Name given for tip of pollen tube



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65. Structure which guides the pollen tube towards micropyle of ovule



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66. Fusion of sperm and egg nucleus



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67. Triploid tissue



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68. Example of caruncle



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69. Example of fruit with fleshy receptacle

.....



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70. Remnants of Nucellar tissue in seed



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71. Specialised tissue found in endosperm of cereals which secretes enzymes



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72. Example for Ruminant endosperm



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73. Type of endosperm in coconut water

.



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74. Type of development of dicot embryo

..... .



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75. Fertilized ovule



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76. Seed coats



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77. Embryonic root



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78. Embryonic shoot



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79. Shield shaped cotyledon found in maize

..... .



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80. Type of fruits is maize



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81. Protective sheath covering the radicle

.



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82. Protective sheath covering the plumule

.....



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83. Tissue which forms bulk of maize grain

.



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84. Reproduction taking place without fusion of gametes



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85. Reproduction taking place by fusion of gametes



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86. Embryo formation without a gametophytic phase



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87. Occurrence of more than one embryo is a seed



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88. Seedless fruits



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89. Formation of embryos without meiosis and syngamy



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90. Example of plant showing cleavage polyembryony



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91. Formation of embryo sac from nucellar cell after degradation of megaspores.



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Very Short Answers

1. What are diaspores ?



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2. What is asexual reproduction?



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3. Plant producing epiphyllous buds



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4. What is a stock ?



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5. What is scion ?



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6. Write down the disadvantages of conventional method of propagation of plants.



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7. What is palynology ?



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8. What is carrot grass ?



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9. What are integuments ?



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10. What is the function of funiculus ?



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11. What is hilum ?



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12. Define megasporogenesis.



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13. What is meant by chasmogamy ?



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14. What is meant by xenogamy ?



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15. What is meant by anemophily ?



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16. What is malacophily ?



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17. Define pollination.



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18. What do you mean by cleistogamy ?



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19. Name two abiotic agents involved in pollination.



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20. Distinguish between monoecious and dioecious plants .



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21. Define self sterility / self incompatibility.



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22. Differentiate epihydrophily and hypohydrophily



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23. What is psychophily ?



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24. Name the types of endosperm based on development.



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25. What are the different types of parthenocarpy ?



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26. Find the parts of the embryo sac.



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27. Identify the parts of L.S. of seed. Name it.



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28. Draw and label the parts of polyembryony-embryo sac.



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29. Differentiate dichogamy and herkogamy.



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30. Name two plants which are propagated by roots.



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31. What is meant by Totipotency?



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32. Define tissue culture.



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33. What is pollinium?



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34. What is stomium ?



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35. Tapetum is dual in origin justify.



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36. Describe the wall layers of a pollen grain.



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37. What are germ pores ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

38. What is pollen calendar ?



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39. What is cap block ?



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40. Explain 'ornithophily'



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41. What is cap block ?



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[Short Answers](#)

1. Write the advantages of natural vegetative reproduction.



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2. Write the types of grafting,



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3. What is the process of micropropagation ?



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4. Name the technique used to store pollen grains.



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5. What are the benefits of eating beepollen ?



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6. What is the significance of pollination?





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7. Explain about the cutting method of vegetative propagation.



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8. Give an account of endothecium of anther wall.



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9. Define cross pollination and explain its types.



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10. Mention the advantages of self-pollination.



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11. Comment on pollination in ophyrus.



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12. Explain the types of entry of pollen tube into the ovule.



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13. What is perisperm ?



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14. Tabulate any 4 post fertilization changes in a flower.



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15. Mention the function of endosperm.



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16. Outline the classification of recurrent apomixis.



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17. Write down the significances of parthenocarpy.



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18. Comment on terror of Bengal.



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19. Explain the types of embryosac developments.



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20. Comment on Aleurone tissue.



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21. Describe about the endosperm haustoria ?



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22. What is sporopollenin?



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23. What is the significance of synergids ?



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24. Explain 'ornithophily'



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25. Mention some adaptations of ornithophilous flowers.



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26. What is Cheiropterophily ?



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27. What is gynostegium?



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28. What is a Translator ?



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29. Why do insects visit flowers ?



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30. What are pollen robbers / nectar robbers ?



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31. What is special about pollination in Yucca ?



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32. What is pollen pistil interaction ?



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33. What is transmitting tissue ?



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34. What is an obturator ?



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35. What is double fertilization ?



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36. What is triple fusion ?



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37. What is aril ?



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38. What is caruncle ?



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39. What is the kind of endosperm found in coconut ?



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40. Define a seed.



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41. Name the seed coats.



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42. What is cloeoptile and coleorhiza ?



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43. What is scutellum ?



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44. What is sporophytic budding ?



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45. What is aposproy / somatic aposory ?



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46. Differentiate Apomixis and Amphimixis.



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47. Draw a Tunicated bulb and label any 4 parts.



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48. Draw a diagram to show rhizome and label any 2 parts.



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49. Find the parts of the flower.



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50. Draw a anther lobe and label the wall layers.



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51. Identify the plant forming a rosette of wedge-shaped leaves and a widespread weed in rivers and lakes.



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52. What is polyembryony ? How it can be commercially exploited.



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Long Answers

1. Enumerate the characters of anemophilous flowers



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2. Write down the advantages and disadvantages of cross-pollination.



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3. Write the advantages and disadvantages of self-pollination.



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4. Explain the different methods of grafting.





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5. What is contrivances of cross pollination?



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6. Describe the translator mechanism of cross pollination.



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7. Give a concise account on steps involved in fertilization of an angiosperm plant.



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Unit Test

1. Choose the correct statements from the following.

A. Gametes are involved in asexual reproduction.

B. Bacteria reproduce asexually by budding.

C. Conidia formation is a method of sexual reproduction.

D. Yeast reproduce by budding.

Answer:



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2. Identify the incorrect pair.

A. Sporopollenen - Exine of pollen grain

B. Tapetum - Nutritive tissue for developing
microspores.

C. Nucellus - Nutritive tissue for
developing embryo.

D. Obturator - directs the pollen tube into
micropyle

Answer:



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3. Choose the correct statement(s)

An example for root cutting is Hibiscus.

Scilla is bulbous plant and grows in rocky soils.

Solanum tuberosum is an example of corm

Adventitious roots store food in Ipomea
batatus.

A. I, II correct II, IV wrong

B. I, II, III, IV correct

C. I, II, III correct IV wrong

D. IV only

Answer: B



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4. Assertion (A) : Ruminant endosperm has irregular surface.

Reason (R): the best example of this is Areca Catechu.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

C. Assertion is true, Reason is false.

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer:



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5. Which of the following represent megagametophyte ?

A. Ovule

B. Embryo sac

C. Nucellus

D. Endosperm

Answer:



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6. Identify the correctly matched pair

A. Tuber - Allium Cepa

B. Sucker - Pistia

C. Rhizome-Musa

D. Stolon - Zingiber

Answer:



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7. Sexual reproduction of higher plants include
..... Stages.

A. 2

B. 4

C. 3

D. 5

Answer:



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8. An eminent Indian embryologist is

A. S.R. Kasyap

B. P. Maheshwari

C. M.S. Swaminathan

D. K.C. Mehta

Answer:



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9. Find the odd man out and given reason.

A. Integuments

B. Funiculus

C. Hilum

D. Exine

Answer:



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