BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SANTRA BIOLOGY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANTS

Mcqs

1. Pollen grains are nongreen due to

A. Absence of plastids

B. Degeneration of plastids

C. Conversion of plastids into chromoplasts

D. Attraction of vectors

Answer: C

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2. Multinucleate condition is present in

A. Quiescent centre

B. Maize

C. Meristematic tissue

D. Liquid endosperm of coconum

Answer: D

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3. Entry of pollen tube through the end oppsite to micropyle is

A. Porogamy

B. Chalozogamy

C. Mesogamy

D. Syngamy

Answer: B

4. In anther, meiosis produces

A. Haploid male gametes

B. Male gametophyte

C. Micropore mother cells

D. Microspores

Answer: D

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5. Meiotic spore formation in plants results in

A. Restoring haploid condition

B. Mixing hybrid straits of both parents

C. new genetic recombinations

D. All the above

Answer: D

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6. In Capsella, embryo sac is

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Polyploid

Answer: A

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7. In polygonum type of embryo sac, the cell are

A. Haploid

B. diploid

C. Both a and b

D. Plyploid

Answer: C

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8. Pollenkit is formed from

A. Endothecium

B. Middle layers

C. Microspore mother cell

D. Tapetum

Answer: D

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9. Free nuclear division occurs in

A. Flower

B. Gametes

C. Endosperm

D. Fruit

Answer: C

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10. Sexual reproduction of flowering plants was discovered by

A. Camerarius

B. nawaschin

C. Strasburger

D. Maheshwari

Answer: A

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11. Egg appratus consists of

A. Egg and antipodals

B. Polar nuclei

C. Egg and synergids

D. Egg

Answer: C

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12. During formation of pollen grains, a microspore mother cell undergoes

A. One meotic division

B. One nitotic division

C. One meiotic and one mitotic divison

D. One meiotic and two nitotic divisions

Answer: A

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13. Route used by pollen tube for entering ovule is

A. Integument

B. Micropyle

C. Chalaza

D. any of the above

Answer: D

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14. Number of chromosomes is 24 in nucellus. Number of chromosomes in microspore mother cell would be

A. 36

B. 30

C. 24

D. 12

Answer: C

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15. Bulbils occur in

A. Cycas

B. Agave

C. Dioscorea

D. All the above

Answer: D

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16. Formation of embryo from vegetative cells derived from zygote is called

A. Apomixis

B. Adventitive polymbryony

C. Apospory

D. Diploid polyembryony

Answer: B

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17. Formation of an organism from a single, mole gamete with-out fusion with egg is an example of

A. Parthenogenesis

B. Apogamy

C. Apospory

D. Parthenocarpy

Answer: A

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18. mango and Guave are propagated through

A. Tissue culture

B. Grafting

C. Stem cuttings

D. Layering

Answer: B

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19. Chrysanthemum multiplies vegetatively by

A. Suckers

B. Runners

C. Stolons

D. Rhizomes

Answer: A

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20. In vegetative propagation by tubers, which of following remains constant through generations

A. Morphology

B. Vigour only

C. Vigour and morphology only

D. Morhpology, vogour and disease resistance

Answer: D

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21. Induction of rooting on stem before separating them fromparent plant is

A. Grafting

B. Layering

C. Curring

D. Root-stem joint

Answer: B

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22. Formation of embryo directly from nucellus and integument is

A. Adventitive polymbryony

B. Apospory

C. Apogamy

D. Apomixis.

Answer: A

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23. Clonal cel lines are got from

A. Tissue culture

B. Tissue fractionation

C. Tissue homogenization

D. Tissue system

Answer: A

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24. Axenic culture is

A. Culture of tissue

B. Culture of genes

C. Pure culture without contamination

D. Pure culture of microbes without any external nutrient

Answer: C

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25. A cell from leaf is made to grow into complete plant under culture conditions. It shows cellular

A. Cloning

B. Totipotency

C. Hybridisation

D. All the above

Answer: B

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26. Out of the following which two methods yield genetically similar plants: [i] stem cuttings [ii] seed production [iii] mutation [iv] tissue culture

A. [i] and [ii]

B. [ii] and [iii]

C. [i] and [iv]

D. [ii] and [iv]

Answer: C

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27. In tissue culture, callus can be induced to form shootor root altering the ratio of

A. Auxin to cytokinin

B. Cytokinin to ethylene

C. Auxin to gibberellin

D. Gibberellin to cytokinin

Answer: A

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28. Method of raising new plants from a small plant tissue over a culture medium is

A. callus formation

B. micropropagation/tissue culture

C. Micrografting

D. Juvenility

Answer: B

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29. Pollen culture is used for producing

A. Haploid plants

B. Hybrids

C. Disease resistant plants

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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30. Mautration of anthers and stigma at the sae time is

A. Allogamy

B. Xenogamy

C. Homogamy

D. Dichogamy

Answer: C

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31. Some flowrs possess pleasant odour and attractive colours for

A. Entomophily

B. Hydrophily

C. Anemophily

D. All the above

Answer: A

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32. Night blooming flowers are generally

A. light weight

B. scented

C. brightly coloured

D. bloom in clusters

Answer: B

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33. Heterozygosity is produced following

A. Xenogamy

B. Geitonogamy

C. Autogamy

D. Cleistogamy

Answer: A

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34. Cross pollination is preferred over self pollination because it

A. produces better offspring

B. forms new varietis

C. Induces parthenogenesis

D. is economical

Answer: B

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35. Anemophily occurs in

A. salvia

B. Vallisneria

C. coconut

D. bottle brush

Answer: C

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36. Developing pollen obtains its nutrition from

A. Endothhecium

B. tapetum

C. epidermis

D. middle layer.

Answer: B

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37. Hormone used in tissue culture for better growth is

A. Gibberellin

B. Auxin

C. Cytokinin

D. Both b and c

Answer: D

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38. First step in protoplasm fusion is

A. Collection of somatic cell

B. selection and isolation of somatic cells

C. isolation of protoplasts

D. hybridisation

Answer: B

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39. An introduced cell in tissue culture is made to divide and form callus by

A. Adjusting ratio of auxin and cytokinin

B. keeping inoculated vessel at desired temperature

C. Enriching medium with minerals and agar

D. Transferring plants to pots.

Answer: B

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40. Pollination in lotus is carried out by

A. wind

B. water

C. insects

D. all the above

Answer: C

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41. In cauarina fertilization takes place through

A. Mesogamy

B. Porogamy

C. Chalazogamy

D. Apogamy

Answer: C

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42. Intraspecific incompatibility is overcome by

A. Mixed pollinsation

B. Self pollination

C. Wetting of anters

D. Wetting of stigmas

Answer: A

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43. Triple fusion involves fusion of

A. Two mame gametes and one egg

B. two eggs and one mole gemete

C. Two male gametes and secondary nucleus

D. One male gamete and two polar nuclei

Answer: D

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44. Anemophilous plants have

A. Sticky stigmas

B. feathery stigmas

C. prominent nectaries

D. colourful flowers

Answer: B

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45. Flowres remain closed in

A. Dicliny

B. Chasmogamy

C. Dichogamy

D. None of the above

Answer: D

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46. Pollination by birds is

A. Malacophily

B. Ornitrophily

C. Chiropterophily

D. Myrmecophily

Answer: B

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47. Pollination by bats is

A. Chiropterophily

B. Malacophily

C. Entomophily

D. Myrmecophily

Answer: A

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48. Gloriosa superba exhibits

A. Heterostyly

B. Self sterility

C. Allogamy

D. Chasmogamy

Answer: C

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49. Cross pollination is preferred over self pollination because it

A. Cleistogamy

B. Autogamy

C. allogamy

D. chasmogamy

Answer: C

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50. Contrivance for self pollinatin is

A. Cleistogamy

B. Bisexuality

C. Homogamy

D. all the above

Answer: D

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51. Potatoes are cultivated by

A. seeds

B. foliar buds

C. buds on tubers

D. cuttings of roots

Answer: C

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52. Ginger multiply vegetatively by

A. Rhizone

B. Tuber

C. Stem

D. Bud

Answer: A

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53. Bryophyllum is multiplied vegetatively by

A. roots

B. leaves

C. stem branch

D. Rhizome

Answer: B

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54. Plant propagated by leaves in

A. Agave

B. Gladiolus

C. Kalanchoe

D. Potato

Answer: C

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55. Radicle end of embryo is towards

A. Chalaza

B. Funicle

C. Micropyle

D. Hilum

Answer: C

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56. In flowring plants, meiosis takes place during

A. Gamete formation

B. seed germination

C. seed formation

D. pollen grain formation

Answer: D

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57. Fibrous thickening of hygroscopic nature are found in this part of anther

A. Tapetum

B. Endothecium

C. epidermis

D. middle layer.

Answer: B

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58. In cucumber, pollen tube enters embryosac through

A. Micropyle

B. chalaza

C. Intergments

D. endosperm

Answer: C

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59. Radicle is produced from

A. Apical octant

B. Micropylar octant

C. Vegetative cell

D. Hypophysis.

Answer: D

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60. Male gametes are formed by

A. Pollenn cel

B. generative cell

C. pollen tube cell

D. pollen other cell.

Answer: B

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61. The ovary after the fertilization is converted into

A. Seed

B. endosperm

C. fruit

D. embryo

Answer: C

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62. The suspensor of embryo is formed by

A. Apical cell

B. basal cell

C. hypophysis

D. terminal cell

Answer: B

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63. Vegetative propagation in mint occurs by

A. Rhizome

B. Offset

C. Runner

D. Sucker

Answer: D

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64. Pollenn grains have spiny exine to aid in

A. Cheiropterophily

B. Ornitrophily

C. Anemophily

D. Entomophily

Answer: D

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65. Which of the following is pollinated by water

A. Commelina

B. Zostera

C. Yucca

D. Viola

Answer: B

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66. Apomictic embryos in citrus arise from

A. Maternal sporophytic tissue in ovule

B. Diploid egg

C. Antipoldal cels

D. Synergids

Answer: A

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67. The nectar is produced in the flowers which are pollinated by

A. insects

B. water

C. wind

D. man

Answer: A

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68. Ovule is attached to the placenta of ovary wall by

A. Chalaza

B. Raphe

C. Hilum

D. Funicle

Answer: D

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69. The gynoecium consists of many fre pistils in flower is

A. Aloe

B. tomato

C. Michelia

D. Papaver

Answer: C

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70. Perispherm differs from the endosperm in

A. having no reserve food

B. being a haploid tissue

C. being a diploid tissue

D. its formation by the fusion of secondary nucleus with several sperms

Answer: C

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71. The arrangement of the nuclei in a normal embryo sac in the dicot plant is

A. 2+3+3

B. 3+2+3

C. 2+4+2

D. 3+3+2

Answer: B

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72. Apomictic embryos in Citrus arise from

A. Maternal sporophytic tissue in ovule

B. synerrgids

C. diploid egg

D. Antipodal cells

Answer: A

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73. Fibrous thickening of hygroscopic nature are found in this part of the anther wall

A. Middle layer

B. Endothercium

C. Epidermis

D. Tapetum

Answer: B

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74. In a type of apomixis known as adventive embryony, embryos develop directly from

A. Zygote

B. Nucleus or interguments

C. Synergids or antipodal in an embryo sac

D. Accessory embryo sacs in the ovule

Answer: B

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75. In nature, cleistogamous flowers are

A. wind pollinated

B. insect pollinated

C. self pollinated

D. Bird pollinated

Answer: C

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76. Which one of the following is surrounded by a callose wall?

A. Male gamete

B. Microspore mother cell

C. Pollen grain

D. egg

Answer: B

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77. What is the function of germ pore?

A. Initiation of pollen tube

B. Absorption of water for seed germination

C. Emergence of radicle

D. Release of male gametes

Answer: A

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78. Study the following table and select the most correct option given below the table

List I (Structure before seed formation)	List II (Structure after seed formation)
A. Funiculus	I. Hilum
B. Scar of ovule	II. Tegmen
C. Zygote	III. Testa
D. Inner integument	IV. Stalk of seed
	V. Embryo

A. A-V,B_I,C-II,D-IV

B. A-III,B-IV,C-I,D-V

C. A-IV,B_I,C-V,D-II

D. A-IV,B-V,C-III,D-II

Answer: C

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79. Which of the following pairs in angiosperms are diploid and triploid, respectively?

A. Polar nucleus and secondary nucleus

B. Microspore mother cell and egg cell

C. secondary nucleus and endosperm

D. endosperm and antipodal cells

Answer: C

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80. Which of the following statements about sporopollenin is false?

A. Exine has apertures called germ pores where sporopollenin is present

B. Sporopollenin is one of the most resistant organic materials

C. Exine is made up of sporopollenin

D. Sporopollenin can withstand high temperatures and storng acids

Answer: A

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81. Which onee of the followingg pairs of plant structures has haploid number of chromosomes

A. Egg cell and antipodal cells

B. Megaspore mother cell and antipodal cells

C. Egg nucleus and secondary nucleus

D. Nucellus and antipodal cells

Answer: A

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82. Which one of the following is not a correct explanation of cross pollination?

A. The pollen grain of male flowrs are transferred to the stigma of the female flowers

B. The pollen grains are transferred from one flower to anther flower, of anther plant of the same species

C. The pollen grains are transferred from one flowr to anther flowre situated on the same plant

D. The pollen grain of one flower are transferred to the stigma of the same flower

Answer: D

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83. Which one of the following statements is wrong?

A. Intine is made up of cellulose and pectine

B. Vegetative cell is larger than generative cell

C. Pollen grains in some plants remain viable for months

D. When pollen is shed at two-celled state, double fertilization does not take place

Answer: D

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84. A clone is a group of individuals obtained through

A. Self pollination

B. Vegetative propagation

C. Hybridisation

D. Cross pollination

Answer: B

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85. Filiform apparatus is a characteristics feature of

A. Zygote

B. Suspensor

C. Egg

D. Synegid

Answer: D

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86. A monocarpic plant in one which

A. has only one carpel

B. flowers and fruits only once in life time and thereafter dies

C. produces only one seed

D. none of these

Answer: B

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87. Axiallary buds are used to raise crop of

A. Wheat

B. Rice

C. Groundnut

D. Sugarcane

Answer: D

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88. Banana plant develops from

A. Rhizome

B. seed

C. sucker

D. stolon

Answer: C

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89. In a flowring plant archeporium gives rise to

A. only the wall of the sporangium

B. both wall and the sporogenous cells

C. wall and the tapetum

D. only tapetum and sporogenous cells

Answer: B

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90. In which one of the followig pollination is atutogamous?

A. Cleistogamy

B. Geitonogamy

C. Xenogamy

D. Chasmogamy

Answer: A

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91. Insect pollinated flowrs are characterized by

A. large number of pollens

B. dry and smooth pollen

C. stiicky and rough pollens

D. heavy pollens

Answer: C

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92. 8-nucleate embryo sacs are

A. monosporic only

B. bisporic only

C. tetrasporic only

D. any of these

Answer: D

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93. A bisexual flower which never opens up in its life span is known as autogamy

A. allogamy

B. homogamy

C. cleistogamy

D.

Answer: D

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94. Anthesis is

A. Opening of flower bud

B. Pollen mother cell undergoes meiosis

C. Dehiscence of anthers

D. Stigma becoming receptive

Answer: A

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95. Double ferilization involves

A. Fusion of secondary nucleus with bothh male gametes

B. Fusion of secondary nucleus withone male gametes

C. fusion of one polar nucleus with male gamete

D. any of above, depending on species

Answer: B

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96. Cauliflory is flowers produced

A. on old dormant bud

B. on young bud

C. on the axil

D. on the branch

Answer: D

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97. Allogamy is best favoured by

A. dichogamy

B. dichliny

C. Cleistogamy

D. homogamy

Answer: A

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98. A hyaline bisexual and self-fertilized flower that does not open at all, is

A. chasmogamous

B. Apogamous

C. Cleistogamous

D. Polygamous

Answer: C

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99. A polygonus type of embryo sac is

A. 7celled and 8-nucleate

B. 8-celled and 7-nucleate

C. 7-celled and 7-nucleate

D. 8-celled and 8-nucleate

Answer: A

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100. Anemophiloud flower have

A. Coloured flower

B. large feathery stigma

C. Sessile stigma

D. small smooth stigma

Answer: B

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Choose More Than One Correct Answer

1. Choose the regular flowers from the following

A. Pea

B. China rose

C. Canna

D. Datura

Answer: B::D

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2. Which of the following plants are dioecious ?

A. Papaya

B. mango

C. Coconut

D. Palm

Answer: A::C::D

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3. Self pollination occurs in

A. Opuntia

B. Argemone

C. China rose

D. Ixora

Answer: A::B::D

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4. Self sterility is exhibited by

A. Croton

B. Petunia

C. Solanun

D. Primula

Answer: B::C

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5. Which of the following are epihydrogamous

A. Vallisneria

B. Naias

C. Hydrilla

D. Ceratophyllum

Answer: A::C

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6. Which of the following undergo insect pollination?

A. Erythrina

B. Salvia

C. Crotalaria

D. Vallisneria

Answer: B::C

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7. Outbreeding devices are

A. Dichogamy

B. Dichliny

C. Herkogamy

D. Apogamy

Answer: A::B::C

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8. Entry of male gametes into the ovule can be of following types

A. Porogamy

B. Herkogamy

C. Chalazogamy

D. Mesogamy

Answer: A::C::D

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9. Which are the structures of monocotyledonous embryo only, in not dicot embryo

A. Hypocotyl

B. Coleorhiza

C. Radicle

D. Coleoptile

Answer: B::D

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10. Apomixis occurs by

A. Apogamy

B. Agamosphermy

C. Parthenogenesis

D. Parthenocarpy

Answer: A::B::C

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Fill In The Blanks

1. An_____is one in which micropyle and chalaza are in the straight line of unicle.

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2. _____is the epigynous flower.

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3. Anemophily is found in case of____.

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4. In case of _____, heteromorphism is found.

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5. In floweing plants, unisexual male flowe is called___.

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6. _____is the fertile pat of the stamen.

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7. Flower organs have evolved from the modified___.

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8. Meiosis in anther occurs in ___.

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9. Ploidy in a pollen grain of cyperus is____.

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10. A monothecous anther with two microsporangia is found in____.

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11. The two major wall layers of pollen grain are____.

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12. _____is the male gametophyte of angiosperms.

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13. _____in the anther are mutinucleated and polyploid.

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14. In amoeboid type of tapetum, the cells fuse of form____.

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15. Longest pollen tube is found in_____.

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16. The inner layer of exine of pollen grain is____.

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17. Single microsporangium per anther is found in____


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18. Successive type of microsporogenesis is found in____.


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19. Embryo sac occurs in _____.

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20. Ovule is unitegmic in _____.

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Mention True Of False

1. In case of flowering plants, egg apparatus consists of egg and synergids.

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2. In anther, the meiosis produces male gametophyte.

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3. Mutinucleate condition is present in liquid endosperm of coconut.

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4. In capsella, the embryo sac is diploid.

 Watch Video Solution

5. Maturation of anthers and stigma at the same time, called as Xenogamy.

 Watch Video Solution

6. Night blooming flowers are generally scented, in nature.


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7. Axcenic culture is, culture of genes.


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8. Formation of embryo directly from nucellus and integment, i.e., called as apomixis.


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9. Bryophyllum is multiplied vegetatively by roots.

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10. Anemophily found in Vallisneria.

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11. In case of Casuarina, fertilization takes place through chalazogamy.

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12. Pollination by birds, is called as Ornithophily.

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13. The ovary, after the fertilization is converted into seed.

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14. The suspensor of embryo is formed by the basal cell.

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15. Radicle is produced from hypophysis.

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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is sporoderm?

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2. What helped in the fossilization of pollen grains?

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3. What is funicle?

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4. What is helum?

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5. What is aril?

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6. What is definitive nucleus?

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7. What is chalaza?

Watch Video Solution

8. What is ovule?

Watch Video Solution

9. What is dicliny?

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10. What is geteromorphism?

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11. What do you mean by fertilization?

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12. What is polynology?

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13. What is the type of pollination, when a snail pollinates the flower?

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14. What is parthenocarpy?

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15. Name a bat pollinated flower?

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16. What is scutellum?

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17. Name the outer covering of the seed?

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18. Define chiropterophily.

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19. What is Ornithophily.

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20. Give two examples of false fruit.

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21. What is flower ?

Watch Video Solution

22. What is fruit?

Watch Video Solution

23. What is seed?

Watch Video Solution

24. What is microgametogenesis?

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25. What is megagametogenesis?

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26. Where monosporic type of embryo sac is found?

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27. Where cleavage polyembryony is found?

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28. Give the function of thalamus.

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29. What is gamesepalous calyx?

Watch Video Solution

30. What is pedicel?

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Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you mean by complete flower?

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2. What is incomplete flower?

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3. What do you mean by zygomorphic and actinophorphic flower?

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4. What is regular and irregular flower?

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5. What do you mean by hypogynous flower?

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6. What do you mean by perigynous flower?

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7. What do you mean by Epigynous flower?

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8. What is pollination?

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9. What is Pseudocopulation?

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10. What do you mean by chalazogamy, mesogamy, porogamy ?

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11. What is herkogamy?

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12. What is double fertilization?

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13. What is heteromorphism?

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14. What do you mean by self pollination? Give an example.

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15. What do you mean by cross pollination? Give an example.

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16. What do you mean by geitonogamy & xenogamy?

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17. What do you mean by anemophily? Give an example.

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18. What are the main characteristic features of water poollinated flowers?

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19. What is dichogamy?

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20. What is entomophilous flower? Give an example.

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21. What is cleistogamy?

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22. What is homogamy?

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23. Mention the function of calyx, androecium and gynoecium.

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24. Briefly describe about different types of flowers on the basis of symmetry.

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25. Define about monoecious dioecious and polygamous plant with proper examples.

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26. State the difference between complte and incomplete flower.

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27. Briefly describe about different types of zoophily.

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28. Differentiate between microsporogenesis and magasporogenesis.

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29. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of cross pollination.

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30. State abou the significance of double fertilization.

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31. Mention the difference between dicot and monocot embryo.

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32. Give the difference between integument and testa.

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Long Answer Type Questions

1. What is stamen? Describe abou the microsporangium and microsporogenesis with suitable figurs.

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2. What is pollen? Give the stgructure and formation of pollen with proper diagrams.

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3. Describe about megasporogenesis with suitable diagrams.

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4. Describe about female gametophyte with suitable diagrams.

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5. What is pollination? Briefly decribe abou the different agents of pollination with suitable examples.

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6. What is flower-pollinator relationship? Give the significance of pollination.

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7. Describe about the development of male gametophyte with proper figure and characteristics features of development.

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8. Describe about the development of female gametophyte with suitable figure and characteristics of development.

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9. Describe about monosporic, birporic and tetrasporic-type of embryo sac with proper diagrams.

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10. Describe about the out-breeding devices for cross pollination.

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11. What is pollen-pistill interaction. Give the different stages with proper diagrammatic illustrations.

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12. What is double fertilization? State about the process in flowering plants.

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13. State about the stages of the development of dicotyledonus embryo.

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14. State about the different developmental stages of monocot embryo.

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15. What is apomixis? Describe different types of apomixis in flowering plant.

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16. Give different types of parthenocarpy with suitable examples. Mention the importance of parthenocarpic fruits.

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17. What is polyembryony? Describe, different types of polyembryony with suitable example.

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18. Briefly describe about the significance of seed and fruit formation.

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