



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

#### SEEDS

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Seed is

- A. Developed ovule
- B. Fertilised and developed ovule
- C. Developed ovary
- D. Fertilised and developed ovary.

**Answer: B**



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2. The smallest and the lightest seed is that of

- A. Lemna
- B. Marigold
- C. Orchis
- D. Wolffia

**Answer: C**

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3. The largest and heaviest seed is that of

- A. Lodoicea
- B. Coconut
- C. Rafflesia

D. Mango

**Answer: A**



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4. The seed bearing plants belong to the group of

A. Pteridophyta

B. Bryophyta

C. Vascular cryptogams

D. Phanerogams

**Answer: D**



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5. Outer seed coat is

A. Testa

B. Tegmen

C. Hilum

D. Funiculus

**Answer: A**



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**6. Seed bud is**

A. Plumule

B. Tegmen

C. Ovule

D. Mesocotyl

**Answer: C**



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7. Tegmen is the name of

- A. Embryo shoot
- B. Embryonic node
- C. Cotyledon
- D. Inner seeds coat

**Answer: D**



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8. Hilum of seed is

- A. Scar of micropyle
- B. Scar of funiculus
- C. Area through which pollen tube enters the ovule

D. Glandular and attractant region of ovule

**Answer: B**



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9. Tigellum is

- A. Embryonic axis
- B. Embryonic root
- C. Embryonic shoot
- D. Embryonic leaf.

**Answer: A**



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10. Seed leaf is

A. Leaf present over the plumule

B. Cotyledon

C. Coleoptile

D. Mesocotyl

**Answer: B**



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**11.** Which one is the reproductive unit having an embryo, reserve food and protective covering

A. Spore

B. Fruit

C. Seed

D. Fruitlet.

**Answer: C**

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12. In exalbuminous seeds , there is

- A. Nonformation of endosperm
- B. Abundant formation of endosperm
- C. Abundant protein
- D. Consumption of endosperm during developed of seed

**Answer: D**

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13. In exalbuminous seed the food is generally stored in

- A. Endosperm initially but hypocotyl later on
- B. Cotyledons
- C. Endosperm from the beginning



D. Testa.

**Answer: B**



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**14.** The seed in which reserve food is present in the perisperm

A. Nymphaea

B. Coconut

C. Onion

D. Litchi

**Answer: A**



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**15.** An endospermic seed is

A. Pea

B. Gram

C. Castor

D. Bean.

**Answer: C**



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**16. Endosperm of Areca/Betal Nut is**

A. Tetraploid

B. Soft

C. Smooth

D. Ruminant.

**Answer: D**



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17. Integumentary outgrowth present over the micropyle of Castor is

- A. Chalaza
- B. Caruncle
- C. Aril
- D. Wing

**Answer: B**



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18. Hair of Cotton are

- A. Outgrowth of testa
- B. Outgrowth of inner layer of perisperm
- C. Constituents of aril

D. Formed from caruncle.

**Answer: A**



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**19.** Which is an albyminous seed

A. Gram

B. Castor

C. Maize

D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**



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**20.** The remnants of nucellus present in the seed constitute

A. Endosperm

B. Endocarp

C. Perisperm

D. Aril.

**Answer: C**



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**21. The plant in which hypocotyl stores food is**

A. Bertholettia

B. Nymphaea

C. Cotton

D. Rice

**Answer: A**



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22. A dicot albuminous seed is

- A. Pea
- B. Castor
- C. Bean
- D. Gram

**Answer: B**



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23. A dicot exalbuminous seed is

- A. Pea
- B. Castor
- C. Rice

D. Wheat

**Answer: A**



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**24.** In endospermic seed the cotyledons are

- A. Fleshy
- B. Leathery
- C. Papery
- D. Green

**Answer: C**



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**25.** In Maize, a tubular sheath covers the plumule. It is

A. coleoptile

B. Coleorhiza

C. Mesocotyl

D. Scutellum

**Answer: A**



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**26. Aleurone layer is**

A. Outer layer of scutellum in contact with endosperm

B. Layer of pericarp specialized in absorption water

C. Layer present in the ovule that guides pollen tube

D. Layer present on the outside of endosperm and having protein grains

**Answer: D**





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27. Seed of Black Pepper is

- A. Endospermic
- B. Exalbuminous
- C. Acotyledonous
- D. Perispermic

**Answer: D**



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28. Coleorhiza is

- A. Covering of radicle
- B. Covering of plumule
- C. Plumule and rudimentary sheath

D. Radicle and root cap

**Answer: A**



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**29.** Aleurone layer takes part in

A. Protection of delicate embryo

B. Enzyme synthesis

C. Transfer of food to cotyledons

D. Transfer of food from cotyledons to embryo tips.

**Answer: B**



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**30.** A spongy white bilobed structures present at the narrow tip of Castor seed is

- A. Strophiole
- B. Caruncle
- C. Raphe
- D. Remains of chalaza

**Answer: B**



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**31.** The function of caruncle is to

- A. Protect the radicle end of embryo
- B. Check entry of pathogens through micropyle
- C. Protect against mechanical injury
- D. Absorb water and its inward transfer through micropyle

**Answer: D**



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**32. Seeds are required for fruit growth**

- A. Throughout
- B. Early phase
- C. Late phase
- D. Mid phase

**Answer: B**



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**33. A seed which does not possess micropyl and hilum is**

- A. Pea

B. Gram

C. Castor

D. Maize

**Answer: D**



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**34.** In Ricinus, the outer white papery covering of endosperm is

A. Perisperm /tegmen

B. Tigellum

C. Strophiole

D. Exo-endosperm

**Answer: A**



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35. Cotyledonary node of embryo lies between

- A. Hypocotyl and radicle
- B. Epicotyl and plumule
- C. Epicotyl and hypocotyl
- D. Cotyledons and radicle

**Answer: C**



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36. Seed having the longest viability is

- A. Chenopodium
- B. Quercus
- C. Nelumbo
- D. Eucalyptus

**Answer: C**



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**37.** Viability of the seed is tested with

- A. triphenyl tetrazolium chloride
- B. Indole acetice acid
- C. Mercuric chloride
- D. 2,4-D

**Answer: A**



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**38.** A seed cut into two halves and immersed in 0.1% triphenyl tetrazolium chloride solution . Its viability is indicated by development of colouration

A. Yellow

B. Black

C. Blue

D. Pink

**Answer: D**



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**39.** Freshly liberated seeds of *Erianthus hiemalis* do not germinate due to

A. Occurrence of impermeable seed coat

B. Immaturity of embryo

C. Occurrence of inhibitors

D. Absence of growth hormones.

**Answer: B**



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40. Freshly shed seeds can germinate immediately under favourable conditions in

- A. Xanthium
- B. Pisum sativum
- C. Zea mays
- D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**



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41. Common cause of seed and bud dormancy is the presence of

- A. Ethylene
- B. Cytokinins
- C. Abscisic acid

D. Both B and C

**Answer: C**



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**42.** Seeds of Tomato do not germinate in its pulp due to

A. Presence of ferulic acid

B. Presence of excess salts

C. Absence of oxygen

D. Presence of ABA

**Answer: A**



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**43.** Seed dormancy may be due to

- A. Permeable seed coat
- B. Hard impemeable seed coat
- C. Thin seed coat
- D. Lack of reserve food

**Answer: B**

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**44.** Wheat germ is

- A. Cotyledon
- B. Endosperm
- C. Embryo
- D. Ovule.

**Answer: C**

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45. The hormone which can break seed dormancy is

- A. Coumarin
- B. Ferulic acid
- C. ABA
- D. GA

**Answer: D**



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46. Mechanical injuring of seed coat to break dormancy is called

- A. Scarification
- B. Stratification
- C. Impaction

D. Compaction

**Answer: A**



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**47.** Thiourea is used in overcoming seed dormancy by

- A. Chemical scarification
- B. Counteracting inhibitors
- C. Inducing cell division
- D. Develop osmotic pressure.

**Answer: B**



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**48.** The most important external factor for seed germination is

- A. Light
- B. Soil
- C. Oxygen
- D. Water

**Answer: D**

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**49.** The first process which occurs when the seed is placed in the soil is

- A. photosynthesis
- B. Respiration
- C. Imbibition
- D. Solubilisation of food

**Answer: C**

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50. Seeds placed deep in the soil do not germinate because they are

- A. Unable to get sufficient oxygen
- B. Without sufficient food to bring the seedling to the surface
- C. Under pressure of overlying soil layers
- D. Unable to get light

**Answer: A**



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51. During germination, microphyle of seed takes part in

- A. Forming weak point for emergence of radicle
- B. Absorption of water
- C. Passage of gases

D. Leaching inhibitors

**Answer: B**



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52. Which are the external conditions required for seed germination

- A. Oxygen , carbon dioxide and suitable temperature
- B. Oxygen, light and suitable temperature
- C. Light ,moisture and suitable temperature
- D. Oxygen , moisture and suitable temperature

**Answer: D**



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53. A seed which does not require oxygen for germination is



A. Pea

B. Rice

C. Typha

D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**



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**54.** A seed which is unable to germinate in the presence of light is

A. Viscum

B. Onion

C. Bean

D. Maize

**Answer: B**



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55. The seed in which dormancy can be broken by red light is

- A. Pea
- B. Gram
- C. Lettuce
- D. Castor

**Answer: C**



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56. Part of the embryo which comes out first during seed germination is

- A. Radicle
- B. Plumule
- C. Epicotyl

D. Hyocotyl

**Answer: A**



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**57.** Which is most essential for see germination in most cases

A. Oxygen

B. Light

C. Suitable temperature

D. Moisture

**Answer: B**



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**58.** Part of the seed which forms the shoot at the time of germination is

- A. Radicle
- B. Cotyledons
- C. Epicotyl
- D. Plumule

**Answer: D**

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**59. Germination is hypogeal in**

- A. Cotton
- B. Pea
- C. Castor
- D. Bean

**Answer: B**

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60. Cotyledons constitute the first pairs of leaves in

A. Castor

B. Maize

C. Pea

D. Gram

**Answer: A**



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## Revision Questions From Competitive Exams

1. Epigeal germination is found seeds like:

A. Pea

B. Gram

C. Castor

D. Maize

**Answer: C**



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2. Vivipary occurs in

A. Mangrove plants

B. Alpine plants /Orchids

C. Tropical plants /Sea Weeds

D. Desert plants/ Vallisneria

**Answer: A**



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3. Seeds are products of sexual reproduction because they

- A. Give rise to new plants
- B. Have variability
- C. Are formed by fusion of gametes
- D. Are formed by fusion of pollen tube.

**Answer: C**



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4. Caruncle develops from

- A. Outer integument
- B. Cotyledon
- C. Funiculus
- D. Inner integument

**Answer: A**



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**5. Perisperm is**

- A. Remnant of endosperm
- B. Persistent nucellus
- C. Peripheral part of endosperm
- D. Disintegrated secondary nucleus

**Answer: B**



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**6. Food is stored in albuminous seed in**

- A. Testa



B. Cotyledon

C. Endosperm

D. Plumule

**Answer: C**



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7. In maize, aleurone layer develops in outermost region of:

A. Endosperm

B. Coleoptile

C. Cotyledon

D. Coleorhiza

**Answer: A**



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8. Proteinaceous part of Maize endosperm is

- A. Apophysis
- B. Aleurone layer
- C. Peripheral layer
- D. Scutellum

**Answer: B**



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9. Micropyle of seed is involved in the passage of

- A. Male gamete
- B. Pollen Nut
- C. Water
- D. Gases

**Answer: C**



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**10.** Ruminant endosperm is commonly found in seeds of

- A. Annonaceae/Areca.Nut
- B. Compositae
- C. Cruciferae
- D. Euphorbiaceae

**Answer: A**



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**11.** Scutellum is

- A. Single fleshy cotyledon of Trapa

B. Single shield-shaped cotyledon of cereals

C. Covering of plumule

D. Covering of radicle.

**Answer: B**



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**12. Vivipary is**

A. Seed germination with subterranean cotyledons

B. Seed germination with epiterranean cotyledons

C. Fruit development without pollination

D. Seed germination inside the fruit while attached to the plant

**Answer: D**



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13. Tegmen develops from

- A. Funiculus
- B. Chalaza
- C. Inner integument
- D. Outer integument.

**Answer: C**



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14. Milky water of green coconut fruit is its

- A. Liquid female gametophyte
- B. Liquid endosperm
- C. Liquid nucellus
- D. Liquid chalaza

**Answer: B**



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15. In the monocotyledonous seeds the endosperm is separated from the embryo by a distinct layer known as or The outermost proteinaceous layer of endosperm of maize grain is called

- A. Epidermis
- B. Pericarp
- C. Tunica
- D. Aleurone

**Answer: D**



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16. Oil reserve of Groundnut is present in

- A. Embryo
- B. Cotyledons
- C. Endosperm
- D. Underground tubers

**Answer: B**

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17. Vivipary is characteristic of

- A. Mesophytes
- B. Xerophytes
- C. Hygrophytes
- D. Halophytes

**Answer: D**

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18. An albuminous seed showing hypogeal germination is

A. Castor

B. Bean

C. Gram

D. Maize

**Answer: D**



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19. Oil is stored in the endosperm of

A. Groundnut

B. Soyabean

C. Coconut



D. Cashewnut

**Answer: C**



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**20. Germination of seed within fruit is**

A. Ovipary

B. Vivipary

C. Hypogeal

D. Epigeal

**Answer: B**



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**21. Aleurone layer helps in**

A. Storage of food in endosperm

B. Protection of embryo

C. Utilization of stored food

D. All the above

**Answer: C**



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**22.** In the legum seed, food is stored in

A. Cotyledons

B. Endosperm

C. Perisperm

D. Seed coats

**Answer: A**



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23. Epithelia layer of Maize scutellum secretes the hormone

- A. Auxin
- B. Cytokinin
- C. Gibberllin
- D. Ethylene

**Answer: C**



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24. Micropyle occurs is

- A. Ovary
- B. Seeds
- C. Ovule

D. Both B and C

**Answer: D**



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25. Shield-shaped cotyldon/scutellum occurs in

A. Maize/Sorghum

B. Gram

C. Pea

D. Cucumber

**Answer: A**



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26. Outgrowth developing alongwith hilum of the seed is

- A. Plumule
- B. Radicle
- C. Strophiole
- D. Perisperm

**Answer: C**

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27. A gas required for germination of (Pea) seed is

- A. Nitrogen
- B. Oxygen
- C. Hydrogen
- D. Water vapours

**Answer: B**

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28. In Groundnut seeds are

- A. Geocarpic
- B. Amphicarpic
- C. Photocarpic
- D. Epicarpic

**Answer: A**



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29. Which is active in Maize

- A. Maltase
- B. Zymase
- C. Diastase

D. Cotyledon

**Answer: C**



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**30.** Part of Castor seed that yields oil is

A. Caruncle

B. Endsperm

C. Nucellus

D. Cotyledon

**Answer: B**



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**31.** Which one is essential for good germination in Pea?

A.  $O_2$

B.  $H_2$

C.  $N_2$

D.  $CO_2$

**Answer: A**



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**32.** Protective covering over radicle during seed germination is

A. Colerohiza

B. Coeloptile

C. Suspensor

D. Epithelium

**Answer: A**



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33. A after removal of covering in Pea, the seed consists of

- A. Cotyledons
- B. Embryo
- C. Cotyledons + Endosperm
- D. Cotyledons + Endosperm + Pericarp

**Answer: B**



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34. The character found only in halophytes is

- A. Vivipary
- B. Velamen
- C. Heterophylly

D. Sunken stomata

**Answer: A**



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**35.** Endosperm is formed in angiosperms due to double fertilization . It is , however, absent in certain seeds due to lack of

- A. Certain enzymes
- B. Growth hormone
- C. Dicotyledonous hormone
- D. Nutrients

**Answer: B**



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**36.** Coleorhiza is cap-like covering over

- A. Radicle in dicots
- B. Plumule in dicots
- C. Plumule in monocots
- D. Radicle in monocots

**Answer: D**



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**37.** Seed dormancy allows the plants to

- A. Overcome unfavourable climatic conditions
- B. Develop healthy seeds
- C. Reduce viability
- D. Prevent deterioration of seeds

**Answer: A**



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**38.** Which of the following is associated with dormancy of seeds ?

A. IBA

B. GA

C. Ethylene

D. Ferulic acid

**Answer: D**



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**39.** Germination is epigeal in

A. Zea mays

B. Helianthus

C. Mangifera

D. Pisum

**Answer: B**



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**40.** Among the following which compound can induce seed dormancy

A. Gibberellins

B. Caffeine

C. ABA

D. Potassium nitrate

**Answer: C**



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41. Fruit of Peanut (*Arachis hypogea* ) is

- A. Pod
- B. Achene
- C. Caryopsis
- D. Drupe

**Answer: A**



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42. A method of breaking dormancy and allowing ample absorption of water is

- A. Stratification
- B. Scarification
- C. Vernalisation
- D. Devernalisation

**Answer: B**



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**43.** During seed germination, seed coat ruptures due to

- A. Differentiation of cotyledons
- B. Massive glycolysis in endosperm and cotyledons
- C. Massive imbibition of water
- D. Sudden increases in cell division

**Answer: C**



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**44.** Hormone group responsible for breaking seed dormancy 1. ABA 2. Cytokinin 3. Auxin 4. Gibberellin

A. 1,3

B. 1,2,4

C. 2,3,4

D. 1,2,4

**Answer: C**



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**45.** In some halophytes, seeds germinate within fruits while attached to parent plant. The phenomenon is

A. Vivipary

B. Halophytosis

C. Monocarpic

D. Vernalisation

**Answer: A**



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46. Mitochondria produce more energy during

- A. Formation of seed
- B. Seed maturation
- C. Dormant seed
- D. Seed germination

**Answer: D**

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47. Which one is endospermous

- A. *Cajanus cajan*
- B. *Helinathus annus*
- C. *Ricinus communis*

D. *Revenala madagascariensis*

**Answer: C**



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**48.** The embryo in sunflower has

- A. One cotyledon
- B. Two cotyledons
- C. Many cotyledons
- D. No cotyledon

**Answer: B**



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**49.** Nonalbuminous seeds occur in

A. Maize

B. Wheat

C. Rice

D. Vallisneria

**Answer: D**



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**50.** In pluses protein is stored in

A. Cotyledons

B. Endosperm

C. Pericarp

D. Seed coat

**Answer: A**



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51. Aleurone layer is rich in:

- A. Proteins
- B. Starch
- C. Lipids
- D. Auxins

**Answer: A**



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52. Which of the following is an oil seed plant ?

- A. Sunflower
- B. Hibiscus
- C. Marigold

D. Rose

**Answer: A**



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**53.** Which one is monocot albuminous seed

A. Maize

B. Wheat

C. Rice

D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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**54.** In Groundnut oil stored in

- A. Embryo axis
- B. Endosperm
- C. Cotyledons
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**

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**55.** Assign the seed to their respective categories

- (a) Maize
- (b) Mustard
- (c) Pea
- (d) Endospermic
- (e) Nonendospermic

A. a-d,b-d,c-e

B. a-d,b-e,c-e

C. a-e,b-e,c-d

D. a-e,b-d,c-e

**Answer: B**



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**56.** In Pea, Castor and Maiz, the number of cotyledons are respectively

A. One, two and two

B. Two, two and one

C. Two, one and two

D. One, two and one

**Answer: B**



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57. Which one does not exhibit seed dormancy ?

- A. Phaseolus
- B. Rhizophora
- C. Cassia
- D. Xanthium

**Answer: B**



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58. Which one yields castor oil ?

- A. Sesamum indicum
- B. Cocos nucifera
- C. Ricinus communis
- D. Brassica campestris.



**Answer: C**



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**59.** Dry fruit Chilgoza is

- A. Fruit of Cycas
- B. Seed of Cycas
- C. Fruit of Pinus gerardiana
- D. Seed of Pinus geradiana

**Answer: D**



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**60.** Why is vivipary an undesirable character for annual crop plants ?

- A. It reduces vigour of the plant

B. It adversely affects the fertility of the plant

C. The seeds exhibit long dormancy

D. The seeds exhibit be stored under normal conditions for next season

**Answer: D**

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**61.** A dicot plant lacking cotyledons is

A. Cuscuta

B. Santalum

C. Ladoicea

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

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62. Seed of Castor is

- A. Nonendospermic albuminous
- B. Endospermic albuminous
- C. Endospermic exalbuminous
- D. Nonendospermic albuminous

**Answer: B**



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63. In a cereal grain the single cotyledon of embryo is represented by

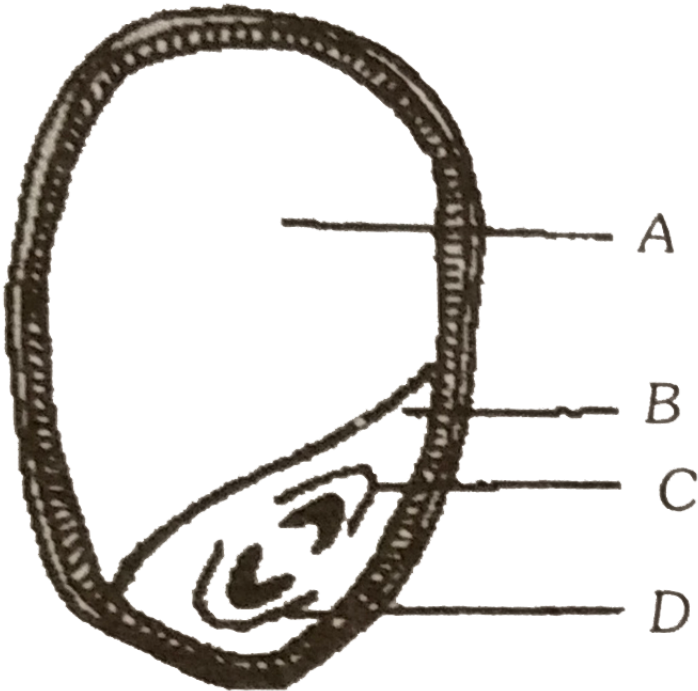
- A. Coleoptile
- B. Coleorhiza
- C. Scutellum

D. Prophyll

Answer: C

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64. The diagram represent the L.S of monocot seed. Choose the correct combination of labelling



A. a-aleurone layer, b-scutellum, c-coleptile, d-coleorhiza

B. a-seed coat, b-scutellum, c-coleptile, d-coleorhiza

C. a-epithelium, b-scutellum, c-coleoptile, d-coleorhiza

D. a-endosperm, b-scutellum, c-coleptile, d-coleorhiza

**Answer: D**



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**65. Edible part of Paddy is**

A. Endosperm

B. Cotyledons

C. Fruit

D. Endosperm and embryo

**Answer: D**



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66. The point of attachment of the stalk with the seed is

- A. Hilum
- B. Micropyle
- C. Tegmen
- D. Plumule

**Answer: A**



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67. In Maize grain, plumule is covered by protective sheath called

- A. Scutellum
- B. Coleorrhiza
- C. Coleoptile
- D. Tegmen

**Answer: C**



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**68. Match Column – I with Column – II and choose the correct answers**

**Column-I**

**Column-II**

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| A. Coleorhiza  | 1. Grapes    |
| B. Food storing tissue   | 2. Mango     |
| C. Parthenocarpic fruit  | 3. Maize     |
| D. Single seeded fruit<br>developing from<br>monocarpellary superior ovary | 4. Radicle   |
| E. Membranous seed coat  | 5. Endosperm |

A. a-1,b-3,c-2,d-5,e-4

B. a-4,b-5,c-1,d-2,e-3

C. a-3,b-1,c-4,d-2, e-5

D. a-4,b-2,c-5,d-1,e-3

**Answer: B**



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69. In the monocotyledonous seeds the endosperm is separated from the embryo by a distinct layer known as or The outermost proteinaceous layer of endosperm of maize grain is called

- A. Testa
- B. Tegmen
- C. Aleurone layer
- D. Scutellum

**Answer: C**



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70. Scutellum of Maize/Caryopsis is

- A. Cotyledon
- B. Endosperm
- C. Tegmen



D. Testa

**Answer: A**



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71. Identify the characters of plant where 8-nucleate embryo sac was first studied by Strasburger

- (a) Microphyll, chalaza and funiculus in same vertical line
- (b) Both unisexual and bisexual flowers on same plant
- (c) Filiform apparatus conducts food from endosperm to egg apparatus
- (d) Long funiculus coils like watch spring around the ovule.

A. a, b and c

B. a and b

C. b and c

D. a and c

**Answer: B**



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**72.** Find the correct answers : Seeds have separate endosperm

(a) Maize (b) Onion (c) Rice (d) Bean

A. a,b and c

B. a and b

C. b and c

D. a and c

**Answer: A**



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**73.** Find the correct answers : For germination of angiospermic seeds

1 On hydration the seed germinates showing increased enzyme activity

2 Respiration rate of germinating seeds increases alongwith increased enzymatic acitivit

3 Increase in respiratory rate continues till senescence

4 Rate of enzymatic activity increases

A. 1,2,3

B. 1 and 2

C. 2,4

D. 1 and 3

**Answer: B**



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**74.** Prechilling treatment to break seed dormancy is

A. Scarification

B. Vernalisation

C. Impaction

D. Stratification

**Answer: D**



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**75.** Endosperm is completely consumed by the developing embryo in

A. Coconut

B. Pea

C. Maize

D. Castor

**Answer: B**



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**76.** Embryo axis above the cotyledon is called as

A. Hypocotyl

B. Funicle

C. Epicotyl

D. Raphe

**Answer: C**



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**77. Scutellum is seed leaf of**

A. Gymnosperms

B. Dicots

C. Pteridophytes

D. Monocots

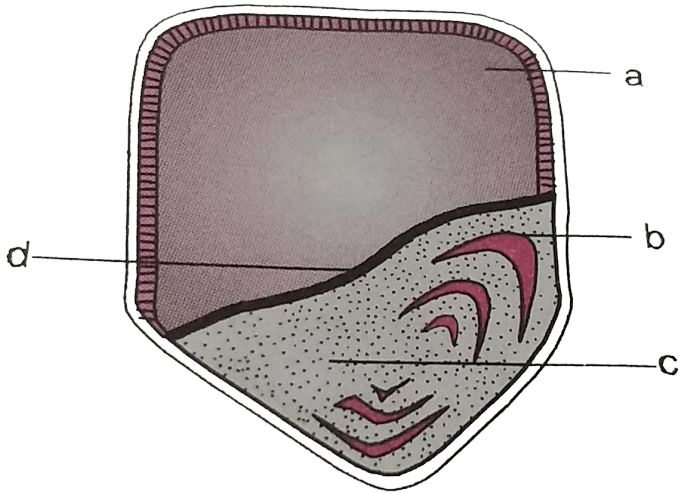
**Answer: D**



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78. Diagram of L.S. Maize grain is given. Identify the parts labelled a, b and

b



A. a-Endosperm, b-Coleoptile, c-Scutellum, d-Aleurone layer

B. a-Cotyledon, b-coleoptile, c-Scutellum, d-Epithelium

C. a-Endosperm, b-Coleoptile, c-Scutellum, d-Epithelium

D. a-Endosperm, b-Coleorhiza, c-Scutellum, d-Epithelium

**Answer: C**



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79. An example of a seed with endosperm perisperm and caruncle is

Or

Which one of the following is an endosperm seed

Or

In which of the following plants, cotyledons form the first pair of leaves.

A. Castor

B. Coffee

C. Lily

D. Cotton

**Answer: A**



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**80. Match the following**

Column I	Column II
(a) Coleorhiza	(i) Development of sporophyte directly from gametophyte
(b) Apogamy	(ii) Development of gametophyte directly from sporophyte
(c) Indusium	(iii) An unbranched columnar stem with a crown of leaves
(d) Caudex	(iv) Protective covering of radicle
	(v) Protective structure of a sorus

A. a-v,b-ii,c-iv,d-i

B. a-iii,b-v,c-ii,d-iv

C. a-iv,b-i,c-v,d-iii

D. a-ii,b-iii,c-i,d-v

**Answer: C**



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**81. The residual, persistent nucellus is called:**

A. Perisperm



B. Integument

C. Pericarp

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**82.** Non endospermic seeds are found in

A. Barley

B. Castor

C. Bean

D. Wheat

**Answer: C**



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83. In hypogeal germination due to elongation of ....plumule comes out of the ground

Or

The portion of embryonal axis above cotyledon is called as

- A. Hypocotyl
- B. Epicotyl
- C. Cotyledons
- D. Both A and B

**Answer: B**



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84. The monocotyledonous seed (wheat grain) consists of one large and shield shaped cotyledon known as

- A. Aleurone layer

B. Coleorhiza

C. Scutellum

D. Hilum

**Answer: C**



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**85. Seed develops from**

A. Embryo

B. Ovule

C. Embryo sac

D. Ovary

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

86. Testa of seed develops from

- A. Ovary wall
- B. Hilum
- C. Outer integument
- D. Funicle

**Answer: C**



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87. The recent record of 2000 years old viable seed is of

- A. Bamboo
- B. Areca Palm
- C. Coconut
- D. Date palm.

**Answer: D**



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**88.** Embryo axis above the cotyledon is called as

- A. Epicotyl
- B. Hypocotyl
- C. Radicle
- D. Coleoptile

**Answer: A**



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**89.** Aleurone layer is present in

- A. Bacterial biofilm

B. Virus infected plant cell

C. Pathogenic fungi

D. Seed

**Answer: D**



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**90.** Albuminous seeds store their reserve food mainly in

A. Cotyledons

B. Hypocotyl

C. Perisperm

D. Endosperm

**Answer: D**



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91. Seed are non-endospermic in

- A. Gram
- B. Pea
- C. Bean
- D. All the above

**Answer: D**



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92. Coleorhiza of Maize grain lies adjacent to

- A. Scutellum
- B. Coeloptile
- C. Radicle
- D. Endosperm

**Answer: C**



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**93.** The seed of which of the following were used for weighing by jewellers

A. *Cajanus cajan*

B. *Lens culinaris*

C. *Glycine max*

D. *Abrus precatorius*

**Answer: D**



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**94.** Select the option that contains all plants which produce nonedospermic seeds



- A. Gram, Pea, Bean, Groundnut
- B. Castor, Peanut, Orchid, Wheat
- C. Coconut, Walnut, Wheat, Gram
- D. Castor, Maize, Coconut, Orchid

**Answer: A**

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## Assertion

1. Assertion : The two cotyledons in seed are embryonic leaves

Reason : The embryo contains radicle and plumule.

- A. If both are true and reason is correct explanation
- B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation
- C. assertion is true but reason is wrong
- D. both are wrong

**Answer: B**



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## Check Your Grasp

1. The plant in which hypocotyl stores food is

- A. Black Pepper
- B. Nymphaea
- C. Bertholettia
- D. Castor.

**Answer:**



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2. Seeds of Phlox are

A. Viviparous

B. Smallest

C. Positively photoblastic

D. Negatively photoblastic

**Answer:**



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