BIOLOGY

BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT 1960 BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

SEXUAL REPRODUCTIO IN FLOWERING PLANTS

Sexual Reproductio In Flowering Plants

1. Which one of the following is resistant action

A. Pollen exine

B. Leaf cuticle

C. Cork

D. Wood fibre

Answer: A

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2. There are 10 flowers in one individual plant of Crotalaria. In each microporangium of every stamen of all the flowers there are 30 microspore mother cells. How many pollen grains are formed from that plant

A. $4,000$

B. $10,000$

C. $24,000$

D. $48,000$

Answer: D

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3. Pollen grains of a plant whose $2n = 28$ are caltured to get callus by tissue culture method. What would be the number of chromosomes in

the cells of the callus

A. 28

B. 21

C. 14

D. 56

Answer: C

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4. Pollengrain develops from _____ of another

A. Epidermis

B. Endothecium

C. Tapetum

D. Sporogenous tissue

Answer: D

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5. Sporollenin is chemically

A. Homopolysaccharide

B. Fatty substance

C. Protein

D. Heteropolysaccharide

Answer: B

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

A. Microspore mother cell

B. Male gamete

C. Egg

D. Pollen grain

Answer: A

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7. These processes are necessary for the complete development of male gametophyte from pollen mother cell

A. One meiotic and two mitotic division

B. One meiotic cell division and one mitotic cell division

C. Two meiotic cell division and one mitotic cell division

D. Two mitotic cell division

Answer: A

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8. Male gametes in angiosperms are formed by the division of

A. Microspore

B. Generative cell

C. Vegetative cell

D. Microspore mother cell

Answer: B

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9. In the angiosperm ovule, central cell of the embryo sac, prior to the entry of pollen tube, contains

A. A single haploid nucleus

B. One diploid and one haploid nuclei

C. Two haploid polar nuclei

D. One diploid secondary nucleus

Answer: C

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10. Pollen grains are formed in

A. Anther

B. Stigma

C. Filament

D. Pollen sac

Answer: D

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11. Male gametophyte in angiospherms produces

A. Single sperm and a vegetative cell

B. Single sperm and a vegetative cell

C. three sperms

D. Two sperms and a vegetative cell

Answer: D

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12. Rarely among angiosperms in pollen grains influenced the endosperm this is called as

A. Metaxenia

B. Nemec phenomenon

C. Xenia

D. Mesogamy

Answer: C

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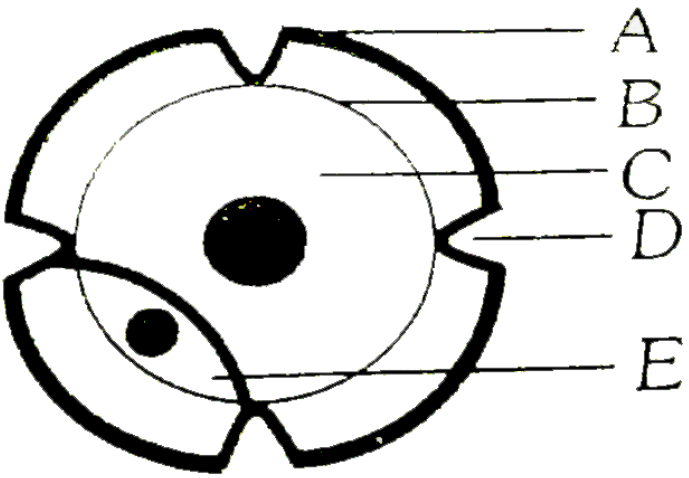
13. In the given diagram name of the parts A, B, C, D and E



A. A- germ pore, B- generative cell, C- intine, D- exine, E- vegetative cell

B. A- germ pore, B- generative cell ,C- exine, D- entine, E- vegetative cell

C. A - intine B- exine, C- germ pore, D- generative cell , E- vegetative cell

D. A- exine, B- entine, C- vegetative cell, D- germ pore, E- generative cell

Answer: D

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14. Exine of pollen grains is composed of

A. Pectocellulose

B. Lignocellulose

C. Sporopollenin

D. Pollenkitt

Answer: C

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15. Meiosis can be observed in

A. Spore mother cells

B. Microspores

C. Megaspores

D. Tapetal cells

Answer: A

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16. In angiosperm, all 4 microspores of tetrad are covered by a layer which is formed by

A. Callose

B. Cellulose

C. Sporopollenin

D. Pectocellulose

Answer: A

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17. Pollinia is found in which of the following plant family

A. Asteraceae

B. Myrtaceae

C. Malvaceae

D. Asclepiadaceae

Answer: D

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18. Haploids can be obtained from

A. Pollen grains

B. Root apex

C. Shoot apex

D. Embryo

Answer: A

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19. An anther with two microsporangia is found in

A. Hibiscus

B. Cucurbits

C. Legumes

D. Corianders

Answer: A

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20. The pollen grain is

A. An immature male gametophyte

B. A mature male gametophyte

C. Partially development male gametophyte

D. Last stage of male gametophyte

Answer: C

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21. How many meiotic divisions are necessary to produce 100 pollen grains

A. 100

B. 25

C. 50

D. 20

Answer: B

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22. Which part of the reproductive structure produces both enzymes and hormones

A. Archegonium

B. Middle layer

C. Tapetum

D. Endothecium

Answer: C

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23. Which of the following statements about sporopollenin is incorrect ?

A. Exine is made up of sporopollenin

B. Sporopollenin is one of the resistant organic materials

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

D. Sporopollenin can withstand high temperatures and strong acids

Answer: C

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24. Which one of the following statements is not true

A. Tapetum helps in the dehiscence of anther

B. Exine of pollen grans is made up of sporopollenin

C. Pollen grains of many species cause severe allergies

D. Stored pollen in liquid nitrogen can be used in the crop breeding programmes

Answer: A

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25. If there are 1280 microspores in a tetralocular anther. How many microspore mother cells will be there in its each pollen chamber

A. 80

B. 160

C. 240

D. 1280

Answer: A

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26. The function of innermost layer of pollen sac, tapetum is

A. Dehiscence

B. Mechanical

C. Protective

D. Nutritive

Answer: D

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27. What is the function of germ pore

A. Emergence of radicle

B. Absorption of water for seed germination

C. Initiation of pollen tube

D. Release of male gametes

Answer: C

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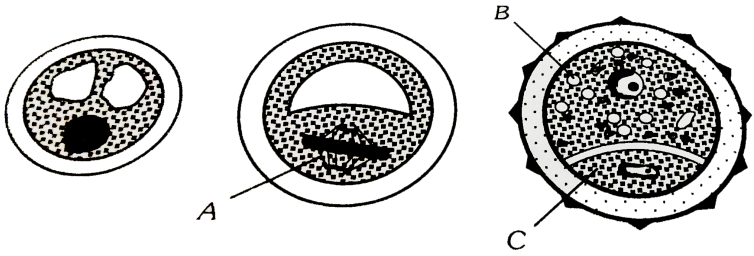
28. The given figure represents some stages in microgametogenesis identify A, B and C respectively



A.

A	B	C
Symmetric spindle	Vegatative cell	Generative cell

B.

A	B	C
Symmetric spindle	Generative cell	Vegetative cell

C.

A	B	C
Asymmetric spindle	Vegerative cell	Generative cell

D.

A	B	C
Asymmetric spindle	Generative cell	Vegetative cell

Answer: C

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29. Development and formation of pollen grains in anther of the stamen is known as

A. Pollination

B. Fertilization

C. Microsporogenesis

D. Megasporogenesis

Answer: C

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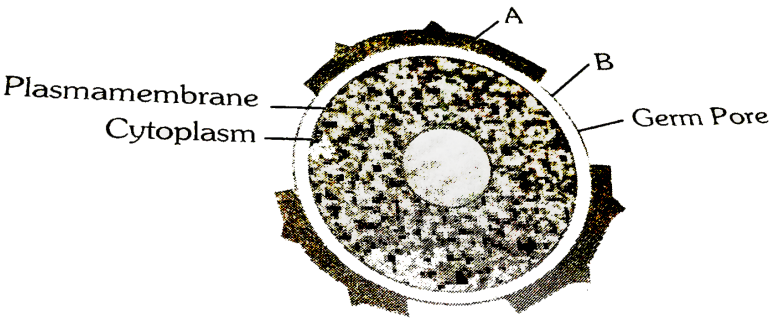
30. In given figure A and B are respectively



A. Epicarp and endocarp

B. Epidermis and endodermis

C. Intine, exine

D. Exine, Intine

Answer: D

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31. In anther culture, the androgenic haploid plants are obtained from

A. Young pollen grain

B. Connective tissue

C. Anther tapetum

D. Anther wall

Answer: A

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32. In monocots, male gametphyte is

A. micropore

B. Megaspore

C. Tetrad

D. Nucellus

Answer: A

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33. The odd one is

A. Microspore

B. Embryo sac

C. Nucellus

D. Pollen grain

Answer: D

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34. In plants meiosis occurs in

A. Anther

B. Root tip

C. Cambium

D. Pollen grain

Answer: A

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35. If you want to develop hybrid seeds within a bisexual flower which of the following parts need to be removed from the same flower

A. Stigma

B. Ovary

C. Anther

D. Oviduct

Answer: C

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36. In anther culture some diploid plants were reported with haploids. They have evolved from

A. Prothallial cell of pollen grain

B. Generative cell of pollen grain

C. Cell of anther wall

D. Exine of pollen grain

Answer: C

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37. The anther wall consists of four wall layers where

A. Endothecium lies inner to middle layers

B. Tapetum lies just inner to endothecium

C. Tapetum lies next to epidermis

D. Middle layers lie between endothecium and tapetum

Answer: D

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38. Study the following statements and select the correct option.

(i) Tapetum nourishes the developing pollen grains.

(ii) Hilum represents the junction between ovule and funicle.

(iii) In aquatic plants such as water hyacinth and waterlity, pollination occurs by water.

(iv) The primary endosperm nucleus is triploid.

A. A and B are correct but C and D are incorrect

B. A, B and D are correct but C is incorrect

C. B, C and D are correct but A is incorrect

D. A and D are correct but B and C are incorrect

Answer: B

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39. Which of the following wall layers of anther play a predominant role in its dehiscence

A. Epidermis

B. Endothecium

C. Middle layers

D. Tapetum

Answer: B

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40. Tapetum is a part of

A. Male gametophyte

B. Female gametophyte

C. Ovary wall

D. Anther wall

Answer: D

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41. Mature male gametophyte is made up of

A. One cell

B. Two cells

C. Three cells

D. Four cells

Answer: C

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42. Ubisch bodies found in tapetal cell help in formation of

A. Pollenkitt and pollinia

B. Exine

C. Sporopollenin

D. Intine and pollenkitt

Answer: B

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43. Germpore is the region where the exine is

A. Thick

B. Uniform

C. Thick and uniform

D. Absent

Answer: D

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44. How many pollen grains are formed from 10 microspore mother cells by meiosis

A. 80

B. 40

C. 20

D. 10

Answer: B

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45. In a young anther the four rows of cells which later produce pollen are called

A. Antheridium

B. Archesporium

C. Tapetum

D. Zoosporangium

Answer: B

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46. If a sporagium is derived from a single cell, it is called

A. Leptosporangiate

B. Eusporangiate

C. Heterosporangiate

D. Homosporangiate

Answer: A

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47. At the time of shedding the number of nuclei present in an angiosperm pollen grain is

A. One

B. One or two

C. Two or three

D. Only two

Answer: C

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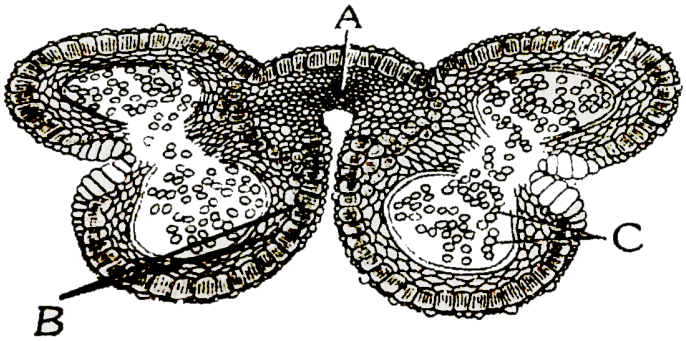
48. The following is the diagram of T.S of anther. Identify the parts labelled A, B and C



A. A-Connective tissue, B-Endothecium, C- Pollen grain

B. A- Endothecium, B- Connective tissue, C- Pollen grain

C. A-Pollen grain, B- Connective tissue, C- Endothecium

D. A- Endothecium, B- Pollen grain, C- Connective tissue

Answer: A

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49. Which of the following statement is not true about somatic embryogenesis

A. The pattern of development of a somatic embryo is comparable to that of a zygotic embryo

B. Somatic embryos can develop from microspores

C. Somatic embryo is induced usually by an auxin such as 2 4-D

D. A somatic embryo develops from a somatic cell

Answer: B

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50. Which of the following statements is correct

A. Sporopollenin can be degraded by enzymes

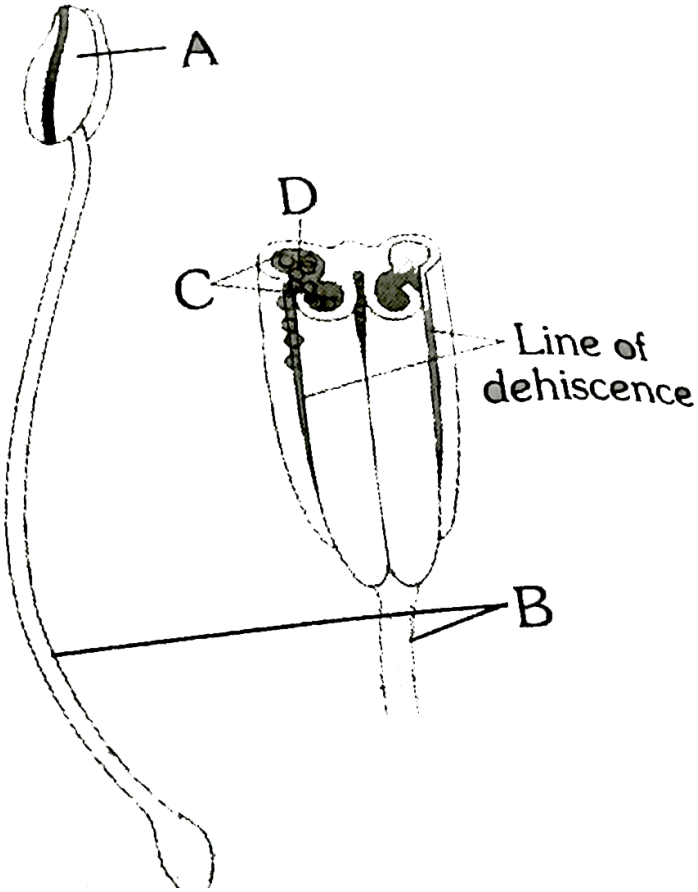
B. Sporopollenin is made up of inorganic materials

C. Sporopollenin can withstand high temperatures as well as strong acids and alkalis

D. Sporopollenin can withstand high temperatures but not strong acids

Answer: C

51. Identify A, B, C and D in given figure



A.

A	B	C	D
Anther	Filament	Pollen sac	Pollen grains

B.

A	B	C	D
Anther	Pedicel	Megasporangium	Pollen grains

C.

A	B	C	D
Anther	Petiole	Megasporangium	Pollen grains

D.

A	B	C	D
Anther	Petiole	Pollen sac	Magaspore

Answer: A

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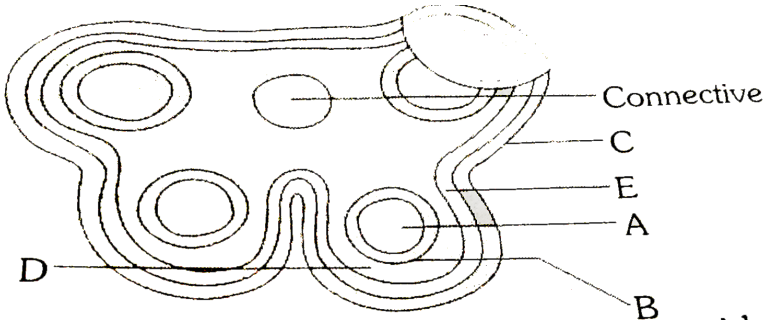
52. The given figure refers to a T.S of anther. Identify A to E respectively



A. Sporogenous tissue, tapetum, middle layer, epidermis, endothecium

B. Sporogenous tissue, epidermis, middle layer, tapetum, endothecium

C. Sporogenous tissue, epidermis, tapetum, middle layer, endothecium

D. Sporogenous tissue, tapetum, epidermis, middle layer, endothecium

Answer: D

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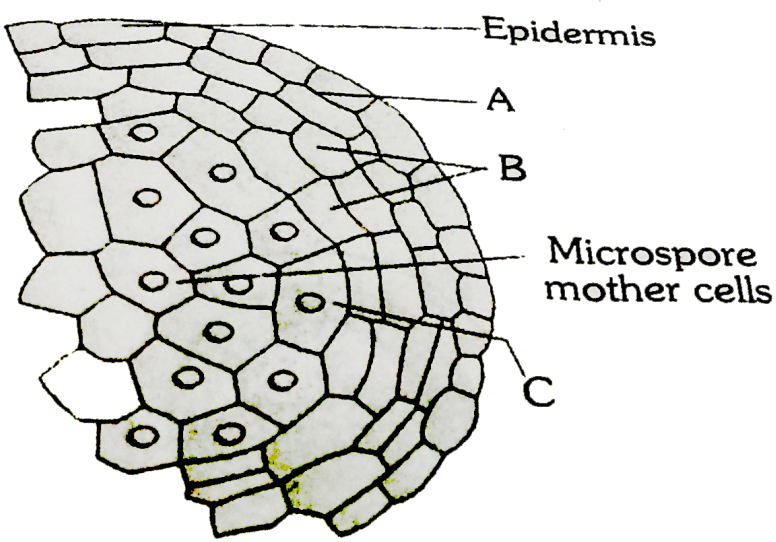
53. The given figure is an enlarged view of one microsporagium of a matured anther, identify A, B and C



A. A- Endothecium, B- Tapetum, C- Middle layer

B. A- Middle layer, B- Endothecium, C- Tapetum

C. A- Tapetum, B- Middle layer, C- Endothecium

D. A- Endothecium, B- Middle layer, C- Tapetum

Answer: D

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54. Which one of the following pairs of plant structures has haploid number of chromosomes

A. Nucellus and antipodal cells

B. Egg nucleus and secondary nucleus

C. Megaspore mother cell and antipodal cells

D. Egg cell and antipodal cells

Answer: D

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55. What does the filiform apparatus do at the entrance into or Function of filiform apparatus is to

A. If brings about opening of the pollen tube

B. It guides pollen tube from a synergid to egg

C. It helps in the entry of pollen tube into a synergid

D. It prevents entry of more than pollen tube into the embryo sac

Answer: C

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56. Which one of the following statements is not true

A. Pollen grains are released from anthers at 2 celled state

B. Sporogenous cell directly behaves as the megaspore mother cell

C. Megaspore divides twice to form an eight nucleate embryosac

D. Egg and synergids always lie near the micropylar end of ovule

Answer: C

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57. The hilum and micropyle lie side by side very close to each other in

A. Anatropous ovule

B. Campylotropous ovule

C. Amphitropous ovule

D. Circinotropous ovule

Answer: A

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58. Stalk with which ovules remain attached to placenta is called

A. Funicle

B. Raphe

C. Hilum

D. Chalaza

Answer: A

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59. if the number of chromosomes in root cells is 14, what will be the number of chromosomes in synergids cells of an ovule of that parent

A. 7

B. 14

C. 21

D. Incomplete information

Answer: A

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60. The arrangement of the nuclei in a normal embryo sac in the dicot plants is

A. $2 + 3 + 3$

B. $3 + 3 + 2$

C. $2 + 4 + 2$

D. $3 + 2 + 3$

Answer: D

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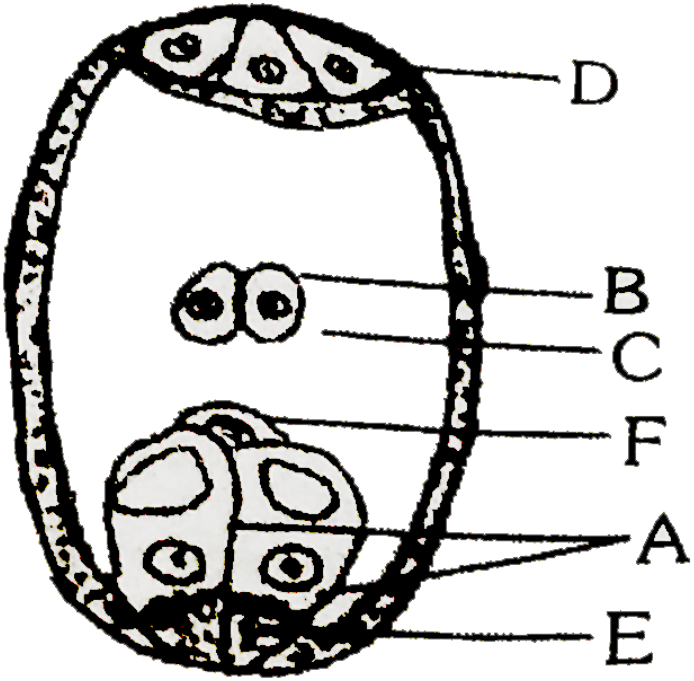
61. In the diagram given above, parts labelled as 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E' and 'F' are respectively identified as



A. Synergids, polar nuclei, central cell, antipodals, filiform apparatus and egg

B. Polar nuclei, egg, antipodals, central cell, filiforms appratus and synergids

C. Egg, synergids, central cell, filiform aparatus, antipodals and polar nuclei

D. Central cell, polar nuclei, filiform apparatus, antipodals, synergids and egg

Answer: A

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62. Which one of the most common embryo sac in flowering plant

A. Monosporic, 8 nucleated and 7 celled

B. Monosporic, 7 celled and 7 nucleated

C. Bisporic, 8 nucleated and 7 celled

D. Bisporic, 7 nucleated and 8 celled

Answer: A

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63. An ovule which becomes curved so that the nucellus and embryo sac lie at right angles to the funicle is

A. Anatropous

B. Orthotropus

C. Hemitropous

D. Campylotropous

Answer: C

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64. The hilum is a scar on the

A. Fruit, where it was attached to pedicel

B. Fruit, where style was present

C. Seed, where micropyle was present

D. Seed, where funicle was attached

Answer: D

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65. Caruncle is derived from

A. Cotyledons

B. Integument

C. Peduncle

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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66. Perisperm is

A. Degenerate part of synergids

B. peripheral part of endosperm

C. Degenerate part secondary nucleus

D. Remnant of nucellus

Answer: D

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67. Match the items in column I with those in column II and choose the correct answer

	Column I	Column II
1	Funicle	A Small opening of ovule
2	Integuments	B Stalk of ovule
3	Chalaza	C Protective envelopes of ovule
4	Hilum	D Junction part of ovule and stalk
5	Micropyle	E Basal part of the ovule

A. 1-B,2-C,3-E,4-D,5-A

B. 1-A,2-C,3-B,4-D,5-E

C. 1-B,2-C,3-A, 4-D,5-E

D. 1-B,2-D,3-E,4-A,5-C

Answer: A

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68. When the ovule is curved and embryo sac becomes horse shoe shaped, such an ovule is called

A. Amphitropous

B. Circinotropous

C. Campylotropous

D. Orthotropous

Answer: A

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69. Select the incorrect statement regarding angiosperm

A. Megaspore is diploid

B. Megaspore is the first cell of the female gametophyte

C. The pollen grain is the first cell of the male gametophyte

D. All of the above

Answer: A

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70. Embryo sac is

A. Megasporangium

B. Megaspore

C. Female gametophyte

D. Female gamete

Answer: C

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71. Generally number of integuments in the ovule of angiosperms and gymnosperms is

A. One and two

B. One and one

C. Two and one

D. Two and two

Answer: C

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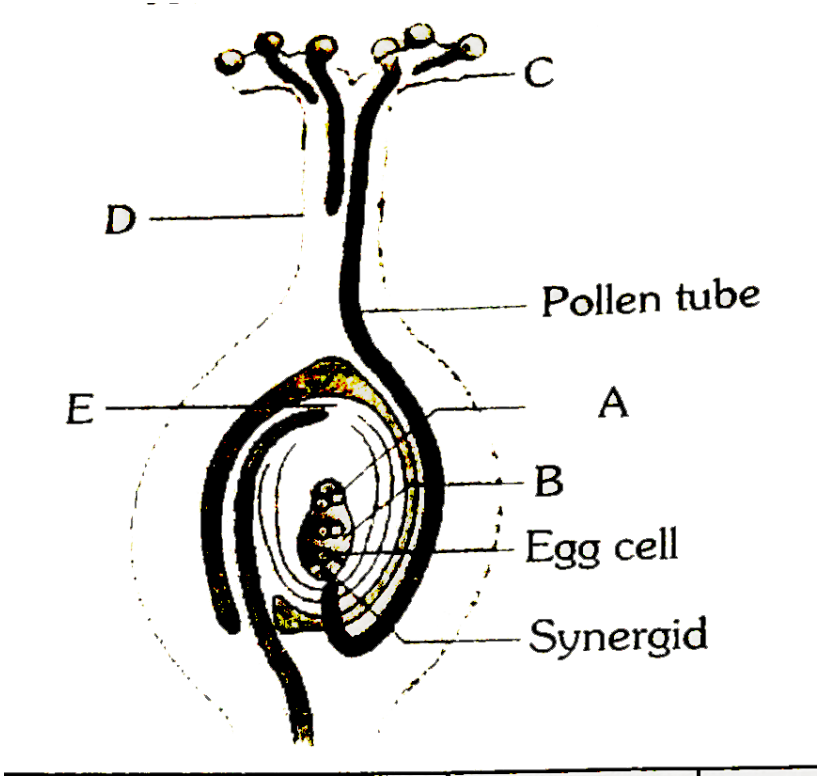
72. Choose the right option in which all the alphabets A, B, C, D and E are correctly identified



A.

A	B	C	D	E
Antipodal cells	secondary nuclei	Chalaza	Stigma	Style

B.

A	B	C	D	E
Antipodal cells	secondary nuclei	Stigma	Chalaza	Style

C.

A	B	C	D	E
Antipodal cells	secondary nuclei	Style	Stigma	Chalaza

D.

A	B	C	D	E
Antipodal cells	secondary nuclei	Stigma	Style	Chalaza

Answer: D

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73. Tegmen develops from

A. Outer integument

B. Inner integument

C. Chalaza

D. Funicle

Answer: B

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74. Crassinucellate ovule shows

A. Absence of nucellus

B. Well development nucellus

C. Partially developed nucellus

D. III developed nucellus

Answer: B

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75. Which of the following statements is not correct

A. Pollen grains of many species can germinate on the stigma of a flower, but only one pollen tube of the same species grows into the style

B. Insects that consume pollen or nectar without bringing about pollination are called $pol \leq n / \neq ctar$ robbers

C. Pollen germination and pollen tube growth are regulated by chemical components of pollen interacting with those of the pistil

D. Some reptiles have also been reported as pollinators in some plant species

Answer: A

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76. the ovule of an angiosperm is technically equivalent to

A. Megaspore

B. Megasporangium

C. Megasporophyll

D. Megaspore mother cell

Answer: B

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77. In angiosperms, functional megaspore developes into or The microscopic structure in flower that contains polar nuclei is

A. Endosperm

B. Pollen sac

C. Embryo sac

D. Ovule

Answer: C

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78. The funtional megaspore undergo

A. 2 meiotic divisions to form mature embryo sac

B. 3 mitotic divisions to form mature embryo sac

C. 2 mitotic divisions to form mature embryo sac

D. 3 meiotic divisions to form mature embryo sac

Answer: B

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79. For the formation of tetrasporic embryosac, how many megaspre mother cells are required

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: A

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80. Which of the following is not fuctionally analogous with other in the group

A. Archegonium

B. Oogonium

C. Antheridium

D. Ovule

Answer: C

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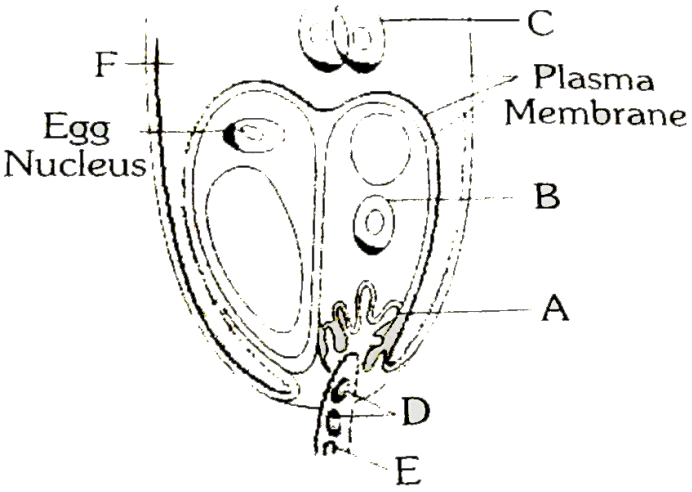
81. Examine the figure given below showing entry of pollen tube into embryo sac. Identify A. B. C. D. E and F respectively



A.

A	B	C	D	E
Obturator	Synergid	Polar nuclei	Male gemetes	Vegatative

B.

A	B	C	D	E
Egg apparatus	Synergid	Polar nuclei	Male gemetes	Vegat

C.

A	B	C	D
filliform apparatus	Synergid	Polar nuclei	Vegetative nucleu

D.

A	B	C	D
filliform apparatus	Synergid	Polar nuclei	Male gametes

Answer: D

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82. Collar like outgrowth arising from the base of ovule and forming is a sort of third integument is known as

A. Coma

B. Caruncle

C. Aril

D. Operaculum

Answer: C

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83. Filliform apparatus is found in which part of angiosperms

A. Sperm

B. Antipodal

C. Egg

D. Synergid

Answer: D

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84. An orthotropous ovule is one in which micropyle and chalaza are

A. In straight line of funiculus

B. Parallel of funiculus

C. At right angles to funiculus

D. Oblique to funiculus

Answer: A

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85. The ovule in pea are or Ovule of Capsella is

A. Antropous

B. Hemianatropous

C. Campylotropous

D. Amphitropous

Answer: C

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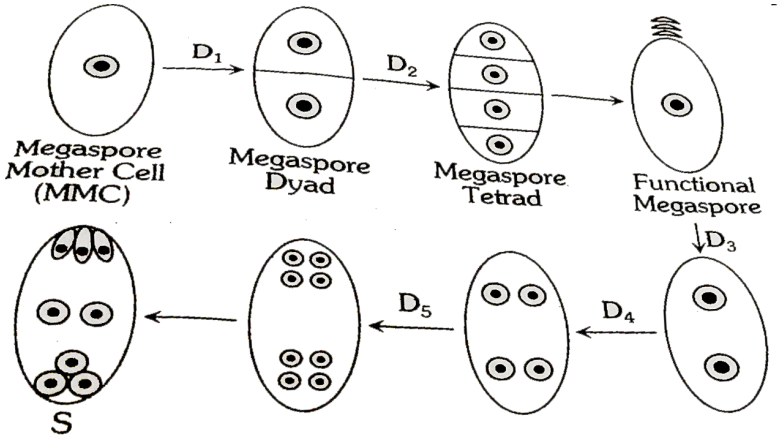
86. The given figure shows megasporogenesis and development of typical female gametophyte in a angiosperms. Which of the following options is right in which all divisions $(D_1 \rightarrow D_5)$ and structure (S) are correctly

identified



A. D_1 Meiosis I D_2 Meiosis II D_3 Mitosis D_4 Mitosis D_5 Mitosis S Embryo

B. D_1 Meiosis I D_2 Meiosis II D_3 Mitosis D_4 Mitosis D_5 Mitosis S Microgame topl

C. D_1 Meiosis I D_2 Meiosis II D_3 Mitosis D_4 Mitosis D_5 Mitosis S Embryo sac

D. D_1 Meiosis D_2 Meiosis D_3 Mitosis D_4 Mitosis D_5 Mitosis S Embryo sac

Answer: C

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87. In an embryo sac of a typical angiosperm there are

A. Egg, synergids and antipodals

B. Egg, synergids, polar nuclei and antipodals

C. Egg, synergids, central cell and polar nuclei

D. Egg, synergids and secondary cell

Answer: B

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88. female gametophyte of angiospermic plants is represented by

A. Oospore

B. Egg

C. Carpel

D. Pollen grain

Answer: B

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89. In Capsella meiosis takes place during

A. Development of pollen grains

B. Development of egg

C. Germination of zygote

D. Development of embryo sac

Answer: D

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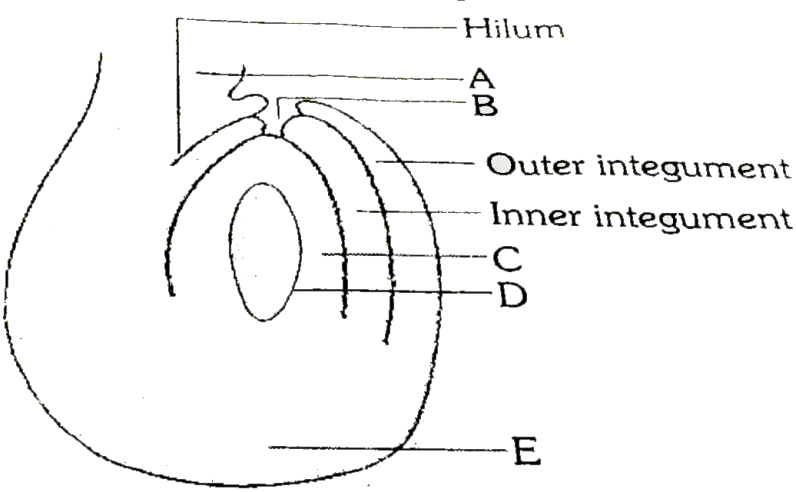
90. A diagrammatic view of a typical anatropous ovule is given below in which of the following option all five parts are correctly identified



A.

A	B	C	D	E
Funicle	Micropyle	Female gametophyte	Embryo sac	Chalaza

B.

A	B	C	D	E
Placenta	Micropyle	Egg	Embryo sac	Chalaza

C.

A	B	C	D	E
Raphe	Micropyle	Egg	Embryo sac	Chalaza

D.

A	B	C	D	E
Funicle	Micropyle	Nucellus	Embryo sac	Chalaza

Answer: D

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91. The formation of embryo sa is called

A. Megasporogenesis

B. Megagametogenesis

C. Micro gametogenesis

D. None of these

Answer: B

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92. Mature Polyganum type embryo sac has got or A normal angiosperm embryo sac at the final stage of development has

A. Seven cells and eight nuclei

B. Seven nuclei and eight cells

C. Eight cells and eight nuclei

D. Seven cells and seven nuclei

Answer: A

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93. If diploid chromosome number in a flowering plant is 12, then which one of the following will have only 6 chromosomes

A. Endosperm

B. Leaf cells

C. Cotyledons

D. Synergids

Answer: D

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94. Egg apparatus of angiosperm consists of

A. One egg cell and two synergids

B. One egg cell 2 synergids 3 antipodals

C. 3 antipodals only

D. Secondary nucleus and egg cell

Answer: A

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95. The point of attachment of funicle with chalazal end is called

A. Placenta

B. Integument

C. Nucellus

D. Hilum

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

96. The haploid cell which divides by mitosis to form embryosac is

A. Megaspore mother cell

B. Microspore mother cell

C. Functional megaspore

D. Non- functional megaspore

Answer: C

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97. What is the direction of micropyle in anatropous ovule

A. Left

B. Right

C. Upward

D. Inverted

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

98. Synergids of the polygonum type embryo sac are

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Polyploid

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

99. Megasporangium is equivalent to

A. Ovule

B. Embryo sac

C. Fruit

D. Nucellus

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

100. Megaspores are produced from the megaspore monther cells after

A. Mitotic division

B. Formation of a thick wall

C. Differentiation

D. Meiotic division

Answer: D

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101. Plants with ovaries having only one ore a few ovules are generally pollinated by

A. Bees

B. Butterflies

C. Birds

D. Wind

Answer: D

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102. Unisexuality of flowers prevents

A. Geitonogamy, but not xenogamy

B. Autogamy and geitonogamy

C. Autogamy, but not geitonogamy

D. Both geitonogamy and xenogamy

Answer: C

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103. Choose the mis-matched option

A. Wind-Cannabis- anemophily

B. Water- Zoostera- hydrophily

C. Insects - Salvia- entomophily

D. Birds- Adansonia- ornithophily

Answer: D

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104. One advantange of cleistogamy is

A. It leads to greater genetic diversity

B. Seed dispersal is more efficient and widespread

C. Seed set is not dependent on pollinators

D. Each visit of a pollinator results in transfer of hundreds of pollen grains

Answer: C

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105. Which one of the following is an example of cleistogamy or Even in absence of pollinating agents seed setting is assured in

A. Sunflower

B. Vallisneria

C. Commelina

D. Calatropis

Answer: C

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106. Continued self pollination result in

A. Formation of unisexual flowers

B. Inbreeding depression

C. Gametes loose vigour

D. Self incompatibility

Answer: B

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107. Match the entires in column I with those of Column II and choose the correct answer

	Column I	Column II
A	Cleistogamy	m. Insect pollination
B	Geitonogamy	n. Bud pollination
C	Entomophily	O. Pollination between flowers in the same plant
D	Xenogamy	p. Wind pollination
		q. Cross pollination

A. A-o, B-m, C-q, D-n

B. A-m, B-q,C-n, D-o

C. A-n, B-o, C-m, D-q

D. A-q, B-p, C-o, D-n

Answer: C

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108. Pollination occurs when a pollen grain

A. Matures and has three nuclei

B. Lands on a stigma

C. Releases it sperm nuclei

D. Releases its pollen tube nucleus

Answer: B

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109. Match the following

	Column I	Column II
A	Zoophily	1. Pollination by birds
B	Ornithophily	2. Pollination by insects
C	Entomophily	3. Pollination by bats
D	Chiropterophily	4. Pollination by animals

A. A-3, B-2,C-1,D-4

B. A-1,B-2, C-3, D-4

C. A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

D. A-4,B-2,C-1, D-3

Answer: C

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110. Pollination by wind is called

A. Geitnogamy

B. Anemophily

C. Autogamy

D. None of these

Answer: B

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111. Geitonogamy involves

A. Fertilization of a flower by the pollen from a flower of another plant in the same population

B. Fertilization of a flower by the pollen from a flower of another plant belonging to a distant population

C. Fertilization of a flower by the pollen from another flower of the same plant

D. Fertilization of a flower by the pollen from the same flower

Answer: C

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112. Pollination by slug and snails is called

A. Ornithophilous

B. Malacophilous

C. Anemophilous

D. Chiropterophilous

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

113. Dichogamy which helps in cross pollination is a floral mechanism in which

A. Pollen sac and stigma are at different heights

B. Anther and stigma mature at different times

C. Structure of pollen sac and stigma functions as hurdles

D. Pollen grain is unable to germinate on the stigma of the same flower

Answer: B

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114. Correct definition of pollination is

A. Transfer of pollen grain from anther to stigma

B. Germination of pollen grain

C. Growth of pollen tube in ovule

D. Visits of insects in flower

Answer: A

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115. Which of the following is pollinated by water

A. Viola

B. Yucca

C. Oxalis

D. Zostera

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

116. Which prevents self pollination or Main condition for a plant to perform cross pollination is

A. Self sterility

B. Herkogamy

C. Dichogamy

D. All of the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

117. Large Stout, nocturnal flowers producing copious nectar and emitting fermenting fruity odour are the adaptation for

A. Entomophily

B. Ornithophily

C. Chironpterophily

D. Anemophily

Answer: C

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118. In plants in nature, autogamy is avoided since the seeds produced

A. Are fewer in number

B. Do not germinate successfully

C. Do not produce healthy plants

D. All the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

119. Wind pollinated flowers are

A. Small, producing nectar and dry pollen

B. Small, brightly coloured, producing large number of pollen grains

C. Small, producing large number of dry pollen grains

D. Large producing abundant nectar and pollen

Answer: C

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120. Wind pollination is common in

A. Orchids

B. Legumes

C. Lilies

D. Grasses

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

121. Pollination by water is seen in

A. Nelumbium

B. Legumes

C. Lilies

D. Grasses

Answer: B

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122. Which one of the following may require pollinators but is generatically similar to autogamy

A. Xenogamy

B. Apogamy

C. Cleistogamy

D. Geitonogamy

Answer: D

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123. In sausage tree (Kigelia africana) the pollination takes place by

A. Birds

B. Bats

C. Wind

D. Insects

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

124. part of the gynoecium which receives the pollen is called

A. Ovary

B. Ovule

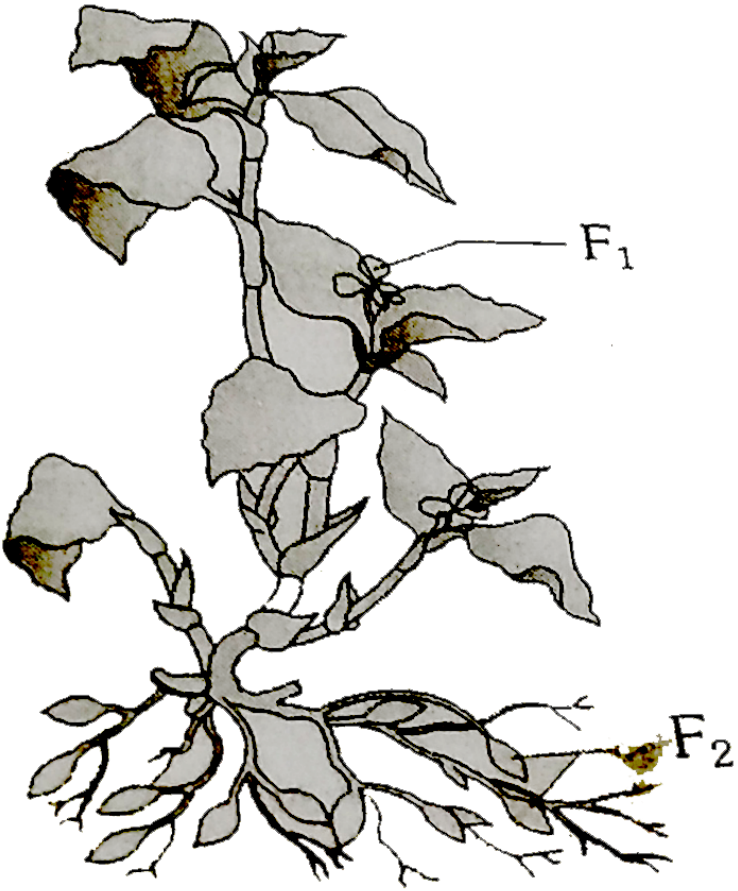
C. Style

D. Stigma

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

125. The diagram given below shows the plant of Commelina with two type of flowers $(F_1 \text{ and } F_2)$ the flowers are



A. F1 - chasmogamous F2 - Cleistogamous

B. F1 - Cryptogamous F2 - Ovulate

C. F1-Neutral F2 - Staminate

D. F1- Cleistogamous F2- Chasmogamous

Answer: A

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126. Xenogamy is essentially a type of

A. Cleistogamy

B. Allogamy

C. Autogamy

D. Homogamy

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

127. A close relation between flower and pollinating agent is best exhibited by or In which of the following pollination takes place by lever mechanism

A. Cocos

B. Salvia

C. Yucca

D. Avena

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

128. Pollination characteristically occurs in

A. Angiosperms and fungi

B. Angiosperms and Gymnosperms

C. Pteridophytes and angiosperms

D. Bryophytes and angiosperms

Answer: B

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129. The transfer of pollen from the stamen to the stigma of the same flower is or the process where by a perfect flower is pollinated by its pollen is called

A. Autogamy

B. Allogamy

C. Geitonogamy

D. Xerogamy

Answer: A

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130. Progency produced as a result of cross pollination

A. Shows high degree of variability and is evolutionary important

B. Is sterile

C. Has recessive characters

D. Is homozygous with phenotypic uniformity

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

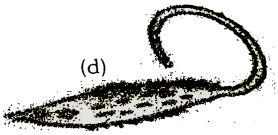
131. Which of the following type of gynoecium is associated by wind pollination

A.

B.

C.

D.



Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

132. In Salvia pollination takes place by

A. Animals

B. Water

C. Air

D. Insects

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

133. Feathery stigma is present in

A. Wheat

B. Pea

C. Ceasalpinia

D. Datura

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

134. Which of the following are the important floral rewards to the animal pollinators

A. Nector and pollen grains

B. Floral fragrance and calcium crystals

C. Protein pellicle and stigma exudates

D. Colour and large size of flower

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

135. Anemophily is NOT observed in

A. Maize

B. Jowar

C. Sugarcane

D. Salvia

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

136. Which type of pollen grains are found in insect pollinated flowers

A. Hygroscopic

B. Light and sticky

C. Light and rough

D. Heavy and coloured

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

137. Cross pollination in crop plant is known as

A. Autogamy

B. Allogamy

C. Cleistogamy

D. Chasmogamy

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

138. Flowers preventing self pollination is called

A. Dichogamy

B. Protandry

C. Herkogamy

D. Protogyny

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

139. The mature stigma is either rough or sticky in

A. All types of flowers

B. Water pollinated flowers

C. Wind pollinated flowers

D. All of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

140. The process of transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigmatic surface of the flower with the help of water is called

A. Anemophily

B. Zoophily

C. Hydrophily

D. Ornithophily

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

141. Anemophilous pollination is mainly observed in

A. Gramineae

B. Annonaceae

C. Papilionaceae

D. Euphorbiaceae

Answer: A

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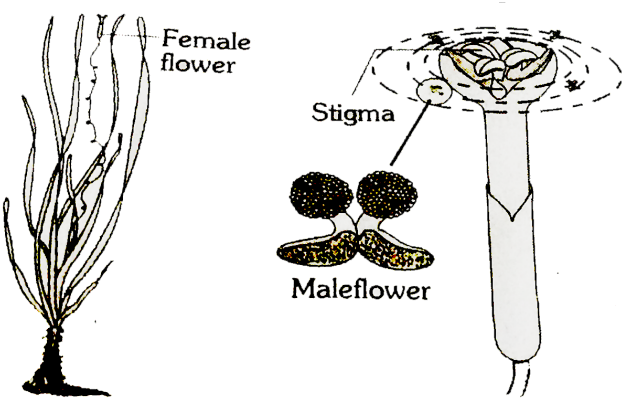
142. The given diagram is showing hydrophily of



A. Vallisneria

B. Hydrilla

C. Zostera

D. Lotus

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

143. Contrivances for self pollination are

A. Bisexuality

B. Homogamy

C. Cleistogamy

D. All of these

Answer: D

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144. Intra- species incompatibility can be overcome by

A. Wetting of the stigma

B. Bud- pollination

C. Mixed - pollination

D. Intra ovarian pollination

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

145. When anthers and stigma mature at the same time it is called

A. Protandry

B. Homogamy

C. Isogamy

D. Dichogamy

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

146. Both, autogamy and geitonogamy are prevented in

A. Papaya

B. cucumber

C. Castor

D. Maize

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

147. In which one of the following pollination is autogamous or Pollination which occurs in closed flower is known as

A. Cleistogamy

B. Geitonogamy

C. Xenogamy

D. Chasmogamy

Answer: A

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148. The pollination of two flowers on different plants is known as or The type of pollination in which genetically different pollen grains are brought to stigma is

A. Xenogamy

B. Geitonogamy

C. Cleistogamy

D. Dichogamy

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

149. Animal vectors are required for pollination in

A. Vallisneria

B. Mulbery

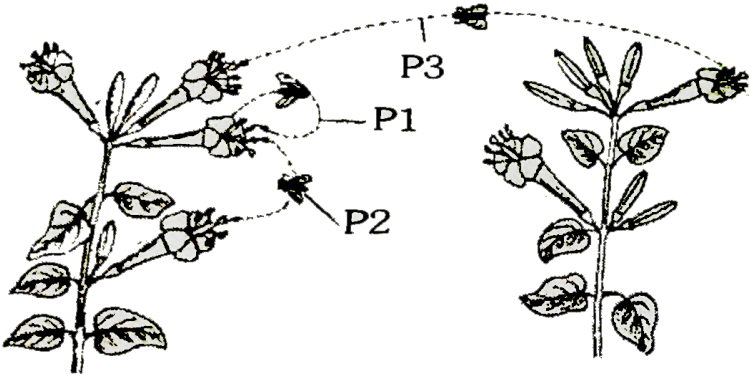
C. Cucumber

D. Maize

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

150. The below figure shows 2 plants of the same species identify the types of pollination indicated as P1 P2 and P3



A.

P1	P2	P3
Autogamy	Geitongamy	Xenogamy

B.

P1	P2	P3
Geitonogamy	Allogamy	Autogamy

C.

P1	P2	P3
Allogamy	Chasmogamy	Cleistogamy

D.

P1	P2	P3
Autogamy	Xenogamy	Geitonogamy

Answer: A

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151. Pollination in water hypacinth and water lily is brought about by the agency of

A. Bats

B. Water

C. Insects or wind

D. Birds

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

152. A dioecious flowering plant prevents both

A. Autogamy and xenogamy

B. Autogamy and geitonogamy

C. Geitonogamy and xenogamy

D. Cleistogamy and xenogamy

Answer: B

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153. Attractants and reward are required for

A. Anemophily

B. Entomophily

C. Hydrophily

D. Cleistogamy

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

154. Which of the following has proved helpful in preserving pollen of fossils

A. Pollenkitt

B. Cellulosic intine

C. Oil content

D. Sporopollenin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

155. Pollen grains can be stored for several years in liquid nitrogen having a temperature of

A. -120° C

B. -80° C

C. -196° C

D. -160° C

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

156. The ovary after fertilization is converted into

A. Embryo

B. Endosperm

C. Fruit

D. Seed

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

157. Micropyle of seed facilitates in the entry of:

A. Air

B. Pollen grains

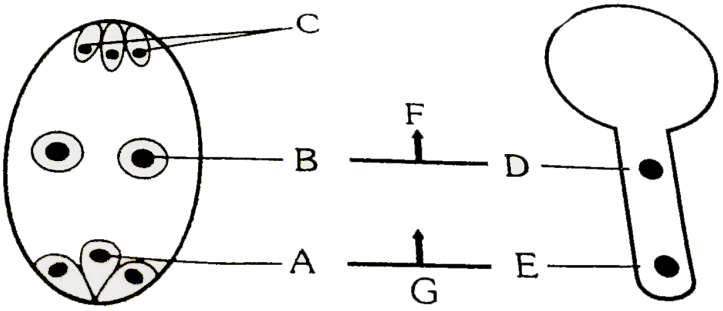
C. CO_2

D. Water

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

158. The given figure is associated to double fertilization A, B, C, D, E, F and G are identified respectively



A. Egg, Polar nuclei, Male gamete, Male gamete, Zygote and Primary endosperm nucleus (PEN)

B. Egg, Male gamete, Male gamete, Polar nuclei, Primary endosperm nucleus (PEN) and Zygote

C. Egg, Male gemete, polar nuclei, Male gamete, Primary endoderm nucleus (PEN) and Zygote

D. Egg, Polar nuclei, Male gamete, Male gamete, Primary endosperm nucleus (PEN) and zygote

Answer: D

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159. when the pollen tube enters through the micropyle it is termed as

A. Chalazogamy

B. Mesogamy

C. Porogamy

D. None of the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

160. Female gametophyte of a typical dicot at the time of fertilization is

A. 8 celled

B. 7 celled

C. 6 celled

D. 4 celled

Answer: B

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161. Which of the following events takes place after double fertilization

A. The pollen grain germinates on the stigma

B. The pollen tubes enter the embryo sac

C. Two male gametes are didcharged into the embryo sac

D. The Pen (Primary endosperm Nucleus) develops into endosperm

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

162. Double fertilization was discovered by

A. Karl Schnarf

B. P. Maheswari

C. S.G. Nawaschin

D. B.G.L Swamy

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

163. When pollen tube enters by integuments then the process is called

A. Mesogamy

B. Porogamy

C. Chalazogamy

D. Pseudogamy

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

164. Double fertilization is a characteristic of

A. Gymnosperms

B. Bryophytes

C. Angiosperms

D. Pteridophytes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

165. Fertilization of egg takes place inside

A. Anther

B. Stigma

C. Pollen tube

D. Embryo sac

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

166. Which of the following floral parts forms pericarp after fertilization

A. Nucellus

B. Outer integument

C. Ovary wall

D. Inner integument

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

167. Which of the following is not true for double fertilization

A. Discovered by Nawaschin

B. Male gamete and secondary nucleus fused to form Endosperm nucleus

C. Endosperm nucleus

D. Endosperm provide nutrition to embryo

Answer: C

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168. The nuclei of the sperm and egg fuse as a result of

A. Base pair relation of DNA and RNA

B. Formation of hydrogen bonds

C. Mutual attraction caused by differences in eletrical charges

D. Attraction of protoplasts of egg and sperm

Answer: D

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169. Number of nuclei taking part in double fertilization is

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

170. Fusion of two dissimilar gametes is called

A. Fertilization of a flower by the pollen from a flower of another plant in the same population

B. Pollination

C. Self pollination

D. Self fertilization

Answer: A

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171. A pollen tube grows down the style because

A. It helps in fertilization

B. It takes nutrients from the style

C. Filiform apparatus of synergids attracts the pollen tube

D. Of chemical attraction

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

172. Double fertilization results in the production of

A. Haploid nucleus

B. Diploid nucleus

C. Triploid nucleus

D. Tetraploid nucleus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

173. Ina mature embryo sac the central cell is

A. Single nucleate

B. Binucleate

C. Four nucleate

D. Eight nucleate

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

174. Which one of the following events in a botanical garden is never directly influenced by light

A. Flowering

B. Photosynthesis

C. Transpiration

D. Fertilization of a flower by the pollen from the same flower

Answer: D

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175. How much time is generally $required / taken$ by the pine plant from pollination to fertilization

A. Four months

B. Thirteen months

C. Two years

D. Four years

Answer: B

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176. The process of fusion between male nucleus and egg nucleus is called as

A. Syngamy

B. Triple fusion

C. Double fertilization

D. Conjugation

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

177. Double fertilization was first discovered by Nawaschin (1898) in

A. Lilium and Feritillaria

B. Mango and sugarcane

C. papaya and pea

D. Brassica and Candydruft

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

178. The phenomenon of syngamy (fertilization) in angiosperms was discovered by

A. Svedberg

B. Strasburger

C. Nawaschin

D. Coulter and Chamberlin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

179. Germination of pollen grain on the stigma is

A. Autogamy

B. In vivo germination

C. In vitro germination

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

180. In angiosperm, triple fusion is necessary for the formation of

A. Seed coat

B. Fruit wall

C. Embryo

D. Endosperm

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

181. In an angiospermic plant, endosperm is formed due to fertilization due to fertilization of secondary nucleus but it is absent in some of the seeds viz. pea, bean, phaselous (moong) etc. it is due to lack of

A. Certain enzymes

B. Dicotyledonous hormone

C. Growth hormone

D. None of the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

182. Growth of pollen tube towards embryo sac is

A. Geotropism

B. Thigmotaxis

C. chemotaxis

D. Phototaxis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

183. Through which route the pollen tube enters the ovule

A. Chalaza

B. Micropyle

C. Funiculus

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

184. During the process of fertilisation the pollen tube of the pollen grain usuallt enters the embryo sac through

A. Egg cell

B. central cell

C. Persistant synergid

D. Degenerated synergid

Answer: D

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185. Which of the following is without exception in angiosperms

A. Secondary growth

B. Presence of vessels

C. Double fertilization

D. Autotrophic nutrition

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

186. Pollen tube discharge its gametes in

A. Synergids

B. Antipodals

C. Central cell

D. None of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

187. The formation of embryo without fusion of gametes is termed as

A. Apospory

B. Isogamy

C. Apogamy

D. Syngamy

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

188. Triple fusion in angiosperm is the fusion of second sperm with

A. Antipodal cell and one synergid cell

B. Two antipodal cells

C. Two synergids cells

D. Two polar nuclei

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

189. After fertilization the outer integument forms

A. Testa

B. Tegmen

C. Perisperm

D. Pericarp

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

190. Which one of the following statements is wrong

A. When pollen is shed at two celled stage, double fertilization does not take place

B. Vegetative cell is larger than generative cell

C. Pollen grains in some plants remain viable for months

D. Intine is made up of cellulose and pectin

Answer: A

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191. Endosperm is consumed by developing embryo in the seed of

A. Pea

B. Maize

C. Coconut

D. Castor

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

192. 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. Aleurone layer

C. Tegmen

D. Scutellum

Answer: B

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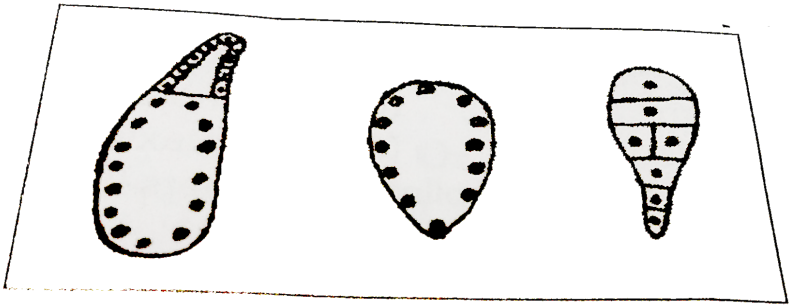
193. Select the correct order of endosperm types



A. Cellular, helobia, free nuclear

B. cellular, free nuclear, helobial

C. Helobial, free nuclear, cellular

D. Free nuclear, cellular, helobial

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

194. Identify the wrong statement regarding post-fertilisation development.

A. The ovary wall develops into pericarp

B. The outer integument of ovule develops into temen

C. The fusion necleus (triple nucleus) develops into endosperm

D. The ovule develops into seed

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

195. which of the following inspite of being dicot lacks cotyledons

A. Cuscuta

B. Pistia

C. Dianthus

D. Ranunculus

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

196. Which one is an example of triploid tissue

A. Onion root

B. Fern prothallus

C. Maize and lily endosperm

D. None of the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Aleurone layer

B. Scutellum

C. Coleoptile

D. Hilum

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

198. Formation, growth and development of a new individual beginning from egg is known as

A. Embryology

B. Cytology

C. Genetics

D. Ethnobotany

Answer: A

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199. The best example of polyembryony is

A. Cocos

B. Pea

C. Capsicum

D. Pinus

Answer: D

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200. Milky water of green coconut fruit is its

A. Liquid nucellus

B. Liquid of female gametophyte

C. Liquid $endosperm$ / $\mathfrak{e}e$ endosperm

D. liquid embryo

Answer: C

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201. In a case of polyembryony if an embryo develops from the synergid and another from the nucellus, then the synergid embryo is $\underline{(i)}$ and nucellar embryo is $\underline{(ii)}$.

A. Apomictic embryo

B. Amphimictic haploid

C. Adventitive embryony

D. Amphimictic diploid

Answer: C

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202. The gymnospermic endosperms differs form an angiospermic endosperm because in gymnosperms it is

A. Haploid and development from female gametophyte

B. Diploid and developed from female gametophyte

C. Triploid and developemt after fertilization

D. Triploid and development before fertilization

Answer: A

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203. Fusion product of polar nuclei and male gamete is

A. Triple fusion

B. Primary endosperm nucleus

C. Zygote

D. Secondary nucleus

Answer: B

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204. Nuclear endosperm has

A. Every nuclear division followed by wall formation

B. Initially free nuclear divisions followed by wall formation

C. First division followed by wall formation and other free nuclear

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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205. Ruminate endosperm is commonly found in seeds of

A. Cruciferae

B. Compositae

C. Euphorbiaceae

D. Annonaceca (Areca nut)

Answer: D

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206. Dicot embryo consists of

A. Radicle and plumule

B. Radicle, plumule, cotyledons and sometimes endosperm

C. Radicle, plummule, cotyledons and tegmen

D. Radicle, plumule, cotyledons, tegmen and testa

Answer: B

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207. Tripoid plants can be obtained from culture of

A. Pollen

B. Endosperm

C. Ovule

D. Megaspore

Answer: B

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208. The sequence of development of embryo sac is

A.

$$Archesp \text{ or } ium \rightarrow megasp \text{ or } emothercell \rightarrow megasp \text{ or } e \rightarrow em$$

B.

$$Archesp \text{ or } ium \rightarrow megasp \text{ or } e \rightarrow megasp \text{ or } emothercell \rightarrow em$$

C.

$Archesp \text{ or } ium \rightarrow megasp \text{ or } e \rightarrow megasp \text{ or } ophyte \rightarrow embryos$

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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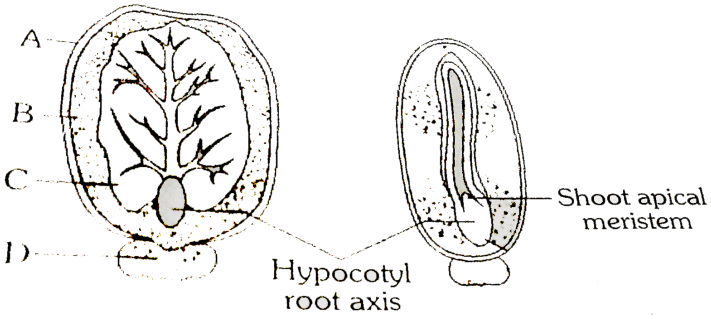
209. The given figure are related to castor seeds, identify A to D respectively



A. Seed coat, endosperm cotyledon and caruncle

B. Seed coat, cotyledon, endosperm and caruncle

C. Seed coat, endosperm, caruncle and cotyledon

D. Endosperm, seed coat, cotyledon and caruncle

Answer: A

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210. If the number of chromosomes in endosperm of a dicot plant is 36 the root cells will contain

A. 72 chromosomes

B. 28 choromosomes

C. 24 chromosomes

D. 48 chromosomes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

211. Which of the following is a non - endospermic monocot seed

A. Plumbago

B. Castor

C. Linseed

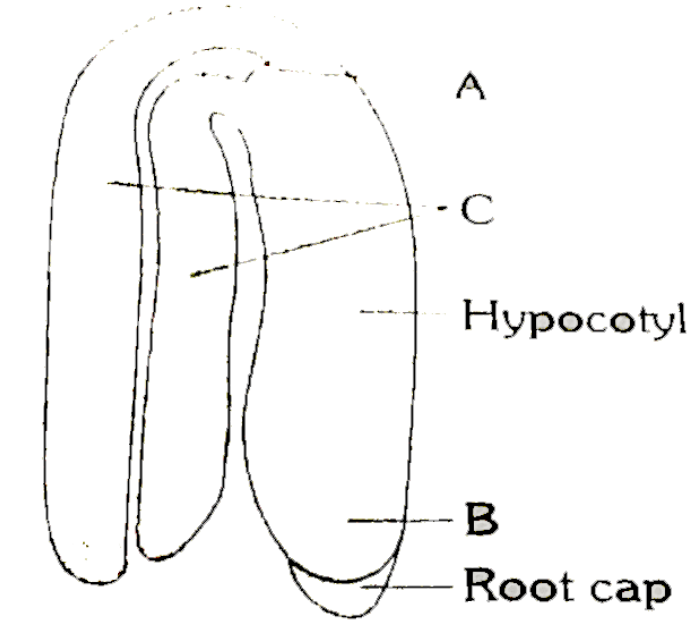
D. Alisma

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

212. Study the given figure of a typical dicot embryo, Select the right option in which all the labelled parts as A, B and C are correctly matched

with their respective functions



A.

A	B
Redicle root system formation	Plumule shoot system formation

B.

A	B
Redicle root system formation	Plumule shoot system formation

C.

A	B
Plumule shoot system formation	Radicle root system formation

D.

A	B
Plumule shoot system formation	Radicle root system formation

Answer: C

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213. In angiosperms endosperm is formed by

A. Free nuclear divisions of megaspore

B. Division of fused polar nuclei

C. Division of fused polar nuclei and male gamete

D. Division of fused synergids and male gamete

Answer: C

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214. From which cells peripheral region of radicle is produced

A. Vegetative cell

B. Hypopysis

C. Apical octant

D. Micropylar octant

Answer: B

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215. If an angiospermic male plant is diploid and female plant tetraploid, the ploidy level of endosperm will be

A. Haploid

B. Triploid

C. Tetrapoloid

D. Pentaploid

Answer: D

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216. Endosperm in Angiosperm (Flowering plants) is or The endosperm of Brassica is

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Polyploid

Answer: C

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217. Function of embryonal suspensor in angiosperms is to

A. Serve as channel for H_2O

B. Push embryo deeper into endosperm

C. Release growth hormones

D. Tranfer nutrients from parent sporophyte to young embryo

Answer: B

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218. The embryo in sunflower has

A. No cotyledon

B. One cotyledon

C. Two cotyledons

D. Many cotyledons

Answer: C

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219. In agamospermy, the embryo sac is diploid because it is formed without meiosis, such embryo sac may develop from

A. Megaspore mother cell

B. Microspore mother cell

C. Megaspores

D. Micropores

Answer: A

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220. When vegetative cell of zygote form embryo it is called

A. Apospory

B. Apomixis

C. Diploid polyembryony

D. Adventive polyembryony

Answer: D

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221. Presence of many embryos (polyembryony) is a characteristic feature of

A. Citrus

B. Mango

C. Banana

D. None of these

Answer: A

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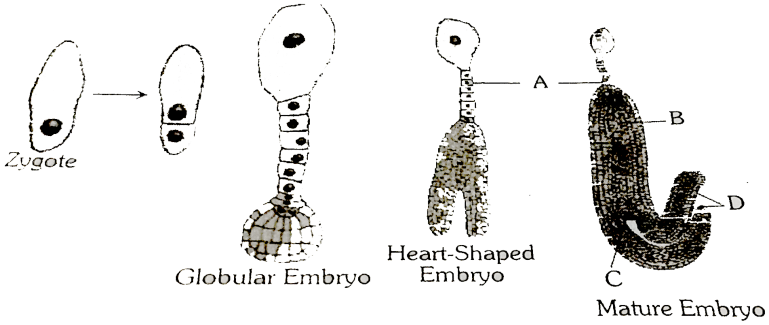
222. The figure given below shows stages in embryogenesis in a typical dicot (Capsella) identify structures A, B, C, and D respectively orWhich

option is correct for the region produced from the apical octant (b) and basal octant (d) in Capsella type of embyonic development



A. Suspensor, Radicle, Plumule, Hypocotyls

B. Suspensor, Plumule, Redicle, Cotyledons

C. Hypopysis, Radicle, Plumule, cotyledons

D. Suspensor, Radicle, Plumule, Cotyledons

Answer: D

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223. The coconut water and the edible part of coconut are equivalent to or the morphological nature of the edible part of coconut is

A. Endosperm

B. Endocarp

C. Mesocarp

D. Embryo

Answer: A

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224. Apomictic embryos in citrus arise from

A. Diploid egg

B. Synergids

C. Maternal sporophytic tissue in ovule

D. Antipodal cells

Answer: C

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225. In angiosperms the oospore on development produces

A. Seed

B. Embryo

C. Protonema

D. Endosperm

Answer: B

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226. Ovule integument gets transformed into or in coconut, black covering (thin layer) adherent to the kemel around the endosperm is

A. Seed

B. Fruit wall

C. Seed coat

D. Cotyledons

Answer: C

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227. The endosperm in angiosperms develops from

A. Micropylar polar nucleus

B. Chalazal polar nucleus

C. Secondary nucleus

D. Zygote

Answer: C

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228. Xenia and metaxenia terms are related with

A. Pollen culture

B. Only endosperm

C. Xylem and phloem

D. Pollen and endosperm

Answer: D

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229. Which of the following workers are related as ecologist, palaeobotanist and embryologist

A. B. sahni, R. Mishra, P. Maheshwari

B. R. Mishra, B. Sahni, P. Maheshwari

C. B. Sahni, P. Maheswari, R. Mishra

D. P. Maheswari R. Mishra B. Sahni

Answer: B

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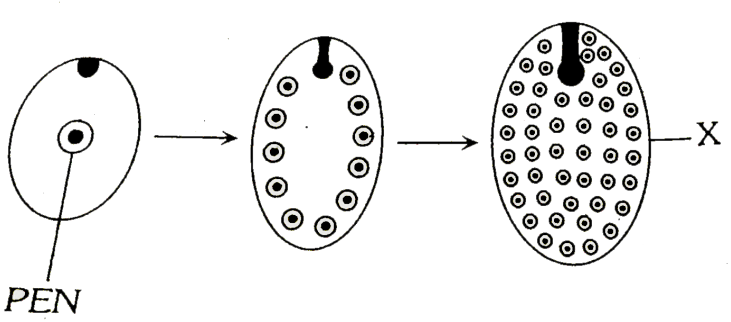
230. in the following figure



A. Ruminate endosperm

B. Nuclear endosperm

C. Helobial endosperm

D. Cellular endosperm

Answer: B

View Text Solution

231. Endosperm of gymosperm is

A. Diploid

B. Tetraploid

C. Haploid

D. none of these

Answer: C

View Text Solution

232. In a seed of maize, scutellum is considered as cotyledon

A. Protects the embryo

B. Contains food for the embryo

C. Absorbs food materials and supplies them to the embryo

D. Converts itself into a monocot leaf

Answer: C

View Text Solution

233. In which one of the following would you expect to find glyoxysomes

A. Endosperm of wheat

B. Endosperm of castor

C. Palisade cells in leaf

D. Root hairs

Answer: B

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234. Perisperm differs from endosperm in

A. Its formation by fusion of secondary nucleus with several sperms

B. Being a haploid tissue

C. Having no reserve food

D. Being a diploid tissue

Answer: D

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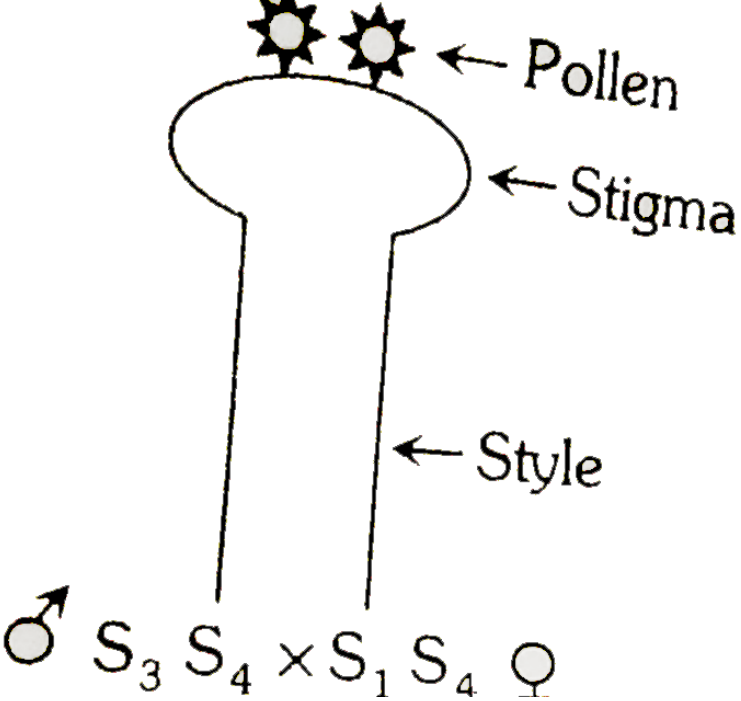
235. The given figure the self incompatibility the genotypes of embryo and endosperms are



A. Embryo $S_1 S_3 S_3 S_4$ Emdosperm $S_1 S_1 S_3 S_4 S_4 S_3$

B. Embryo $S_1 S_1$ Emdosperm $S_1 S_3 S_4$

C. Embryo $S_1 S_1 S_3 S_4$ Emdosperm $S_3 S_4 S_4$

D. Embryo $S_4 S_4$ Emdosperm $S_3 S_4 S_4 S_1 S_1 S_3$

Answer: A

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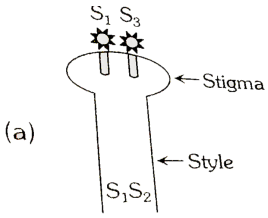
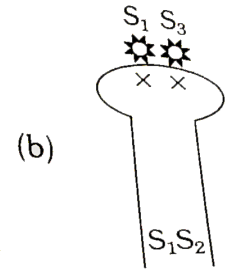
236. Considering the genetic basis of self incompatibility which of the following option is correct, Male plant is S_1S_3 and female plant is S_1S_2

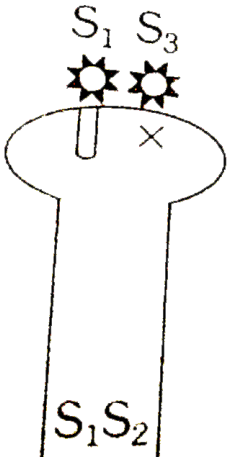
A.

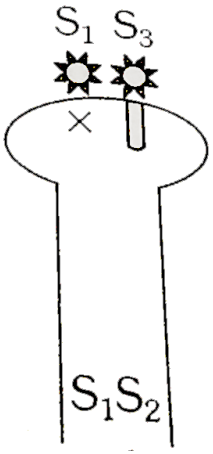


B.



C.



D. 

Answer: D

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237. Functional megaspore in an angiosperm develops into

A. Ovule

B. Endosperm

C. Embryo sac

D. Embryo

Answer: C

View Text Solution

238. Seedles fruit in banana is produced because of

A. Asexual reproduction

B. Parthenogenesis

C. Triploid

D. Cross pollination

Answer: B

View Text Solution

239. Formation of fruits (Seed) without fertilization is known as or ovary $\xrightarrow{No fertilization}$ Fruit or The process of embryo formation without fertilization is known as

A. Parthenocarpy

B. Parthenogenesis

C. Polyembryony

D. Polygamy

Answer: A

View Text Solution

240. Parthenogesis is a term of or which one of the following generates new genetic combination leading to variation

A. Sexual reproduction

B. Asexual reproduction

C. Budding

D. Regeneration

Answer: A

View Text Solution

241. An example of a naturally occurring parthenocarpic fruit is

A. Guava

B. Mango

C. Banana

D. Apple

Answer: C

View Text Solution

242. Seedles grapes are produced due to or Seedles fruits in Vits are formed due to

A. Parthenocarpy

B. Crossing over

C. Parthenogenesis

D. None of these

Answer: A

View Text Solution

243. Which plant will lose its economic value, if its fruits are produced by induced parthenocarpy

A. Grape

B. Pomegranate

C. Orange

D. Banana

Answer: B

View Text Solution

244. Which of the folowing is parthenocarpic fruits

A. Orange

B. Papaya

C. Pomegranate

D. Apple

Answer: B

View Text Solution

245. Among the terms listed below, those that of are not technically correct names for a floral names for a floral whorl are

(i) Androecium

(ii) Carpel

(iii) Corolla

(iv) Sepal

A. (i) and (iv)

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (ii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (ii)

Answer: C

View Text Solution

246. Embryo sac is to ovule as _____ is to an anther

A. Stamen

B. Filament

C. Pollen grain

D. Androecium

Answer: C

View Text Solution

247. In a typical complete, bisexual and hypogynous flower the arrangement of floral whorls on the thalamus from the outermost to the innermost is

A. Calyx, corolla, androcium and gynoecium

B. Calyx, corolla, gynoecium, corolla and calyx

C. Gynoecium, endroecium, corolla and calyx

D. Androcium, gynoecium corolla and calyx

Answer: A

View Text Solution

248. A dicotyledonous plant bears flowers but never produces fruits and seeds. The most probable cause for the above situation is

A. Plant is dioecious and bears only pistillate flowers

B. Plant is dioecious and bears both pistillate and staminate flowers

C. Plant is monoecious

D. Plant is dioecious and bears only staminate flowers

Answer: D

View Text Solution

249. The outermost and innermost wall layers of microsporagium in an anther are respectively

A. Endothecium and tapetum

B. Epidermis and endodermis

C. Epidermis and middle layer

D. Epidermis and tapetum

Answer: D

View Text Solution

250. During microsporogenesis, meiosis occurs in

A. Endothecium

B. Microspore mother cell

C. Microspore tetrads

D. Pollen grains

Answer: B

View Text Solution

251. From among the sets of term given below, identify those that are associated with the gynecium

A. Stigma, ovule, embryo sac, placenta

B. Thalamus, pistil, style, ovule

C. Ovule, ovary, embryo sac, tapetum

D. Ovule, stamen, ovary, embryo sac

Answer: A

View Text Solution

252. Starting from the innermost part, the correct sequence of parts in an ovule are

A. Egg, nucellus, embryo sac, integument

B. Egg, embryo sac, nucellus, integument

C. Embryo sac, nucellus, integument, egg

D. Egg, integument, embryo sac, nucellus

Answer: B

View Text Solution

253. From the statements given below choose the option that are true for a typical female gametophyte of a flowering plant

(i) It is 8 nucleate and 7- celled at maturity

(ii) it is free nucleate during the development

(iii) it is situated inside the integument but outside the nucellus

(iv) it has an egg apparatus situated at the chalazal end

A. (i) and (iv)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (i) and (ii)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: C

View Text Solution

254. Autogamy can occur in a chasmogamous flower if

A. Pollen matures before maturity of ovule

B. Ovules mature before maturity of pollen

C. Both pollen and ovules mature simultaneously

D. Both anther and stigma are of equal lengths

Answer: C

View Text Solution

255. choose the correct statement from the following

A. Cleistogamous flowers always exhibit autogamy

B. Chasmogamous flowers always exhibit geitonogamy

C. Cleistogamous flowers exhibit both autogamy and geitonogamy

D. Chasmogamy flowers never exhibit autogamy

Answer: A

View Text Solution

256. A particle species of plant produces light, non sticky pollen in large numbers and its stigmas are long and feathery these modification facilitate pollination by

A. insects

B. Water

C. Wind

D. Animals

Answer: C

View Text Solution

257. From among the situations given below, choose the one that prevents both autogamy and geitonogamy

A. Monoecious plant bearing unisexual flowers

B. Dioecious plant with bisexual flowers

C. Monoecious plant with bisexual flowers

D. Dioecious plant with bisexual flowers

Answer: B

View Text Solution

258. In a fertilised embryo sac, the haploid, diploid and triploid structures are

A. Synergid, zygote and primary endosperm nucleus

B. Synergids antipodal and polar nuclei

C. Antipodal, synergid and primary endosperm nucleus

D. Synergid, polar nuclei and zygote

Answer: A

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259. In an embryo sac the cells that degenerate after fertilization are

A. Synergids and primary endosperm cell

B. Synergids and antipodals

C. Antipodals and primary endosperm cell

D. Egg and antipodals

Answer: B

View Text Solution

260. While planning for an artificial hybridization programme involving dioecious plants, which of the following steps would not be relevent

A. Bagging of female flower

B. Dusting of pollen on stigma

C. Emasculation

D. Collection of pollen

Answer: C

View Text Solution

261. In the embryos of a typical dicot and a grass, true homologous structures are

A. Coleorhiza and coleoptile

B. Coleoptile and scutellum

C. Cotyledons and scutellum

D. Hypocotyl and radicle

Answer: C

View Text Solution

262. The phenomenon observed in some plants wherein parts of the sexual apparatus is used for forming embryos without fertilization is called

A. Parthenocarpy

B. Apomixis

C. Vegetative propagation

D. Sexual reproduction

Answer: B

View Text Solution

263. In a flower, if the megaspore mother cell forms megaspores without undergoing meiosis and if one of the megaspores develops into an embryo sac, its nuclei would be

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. A few haploid and a few diploid

D. With varying ploidy

Answer: B

View Text Solution

264. Arrange the following in the order of their location from periphery to centre in the entire dicotyledonous plant body

(i) Fusiform cells

(ii) Trichoblasts

(iii) colloytes tyloses

(iii) collocytes

(iv) Tyloses

The correct sequence is

A. IV, I, II, III

B. II, III, I, IV

C. III, II, I, IV

D. I, IV, III, II

Answer: B

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265. The plant part which consists of two generations one within the other is

A. Germinated pollen grain

B. Embryo

C. Unfertilized ovule

D. Seed

Answer: D

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266. Embryo axis above the cotyledon is called as

A. Epicotyl

B. Hypopcotyl

C. Funicle

D. Raphe

Answer: A

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267. Secondary nucleus in the middle of an embryo sac of angiosperms is

A. Diploid

B. Triploid

C. Tetraploid

D. Haploid

Answer: A

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268. If the diploid number of an angiospermic plant is 24, the number of chromosomes in the pollen grain, endosperm and integument will be

A. $12, 36, 12$

B. $12, 24, 36$

C. $12, 12, 36$

D. $12, 36, 24$

Answer: D

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269. What would be the number of chromosomes in the cell of the aleurone layer in a plant species with 8 choromosomes in its synergids

A. 32

B. 8

C. 16

D. 24

Answer: D

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270. Which of the following four phases, in the post emergence life of an angiospermic plant, begins just after germination of seed and ends when the platn develops the capacity to reproduce

A. Death

B. Ageing

C. Maturity

D. Juvenility

Answer: D

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271. Pick out wrong statement

A. Double fertilization is unique to gymnosperms and monocotyledons

B. Sequoia, a gymnosperm, is one of the tallest tree

C. Phaeophyceae members possess chlorophyil a, c, carotenoids and xanthophylls

D. Moss is a gametophyte which consits of two stages namely, protonema stage and leafy stage

Answer: A

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272. Which of the following statements is correct for the pollen tube

A. It shows chemotactic movement

B. it shows only tip growth

C. It is composed of three non cellular zones

D. it shows radial cytoplasmic streaming

Answer: A

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273. Even after killing the generative cell with a laser beam, the pollen grain of a flowering plant germinates and produces normal pollen tube because

A. Laser beam stimulates pollen germination and pollen tube growth

B. The laser beam does not damage the region from which pollen tube emergies

C. The contents of killed generative cell permit germination and pollen tube growth

D. The vegetative cell has not been damaged

Answer: D

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274. Which one of the following statements is not true

A. Pollen grains of some plants cause severe allergies and bronchail afflictions in some people

B. The flowers pollinated by flies and bats secrete foul odour to attract them

C. Honey is made by bees by digesting pollen collected from flowers

D. Pollen grains are rich in nutrients, and they are used in the form of tablets and syrups

Answer: C

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275. Double fertilization process means

A. Fusion of one male gamete nucleus with egg nucleus while fusion of other male gamete nucleus with secondary nucleus

B. Fusion of male gamete nucleus with secondary nucleus

C. Fusion of two polar nucleus with secondary nucleus

D. Fusion of male gamete nucleus with egg nucleus

Answer: A

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276. Despite high level of heterozygosity the progeny derived from seed of a cross pollinated plant was found to be completely uniform One

reason for this may be completely uniform One reason for this may the phenomenon of

A. Parthenocarpy

B. Apoximis

C. Induced mutation

D. Polyploidy

Answer: B

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277. Sperm cells of angiosperms differ from the rest of the plant groups like gymnosperms by

A. In angiosperms the sperm cells are non motile whereas in the other they are flagellate

B. In angiosperms the sperm cells are produced in the pollen grain whereas in the rest they are produced in the antheridium

C. In angiosperms and gymonsperms the sperm cells and are non motile whereas in the rest they are flagellated

D. None of the above

Answer: D

View Text Solution

278. When the pollen grains are not transferred from anthers to the stigma in flower due to the barrier or fence, it is referred or when some natural barrier exists between androcium and gynoecium to check self pollination it is known as

A. Heterostyly

B. Herkogamy

C. Dichogamy

D. Cleistogamy

Answer: B

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279. Which is the most logical sequence with reference to the life cycle of angiosperm

A. Germination, endosperm formation seed dispersal double fertilization

B. Pollination fertilization, seed formation germination

C. Cleavage, fertilization, grafting, fruit formation

D. Maturation, mitosis, differentiation fertilization

Answer: B

View Text Solution

280. Seed formation without fertilization in flowering plants involves the process of

A. Polymbryony

B. Parthenocarpy

C. Dormancy

D. Apomixis

Answer: D

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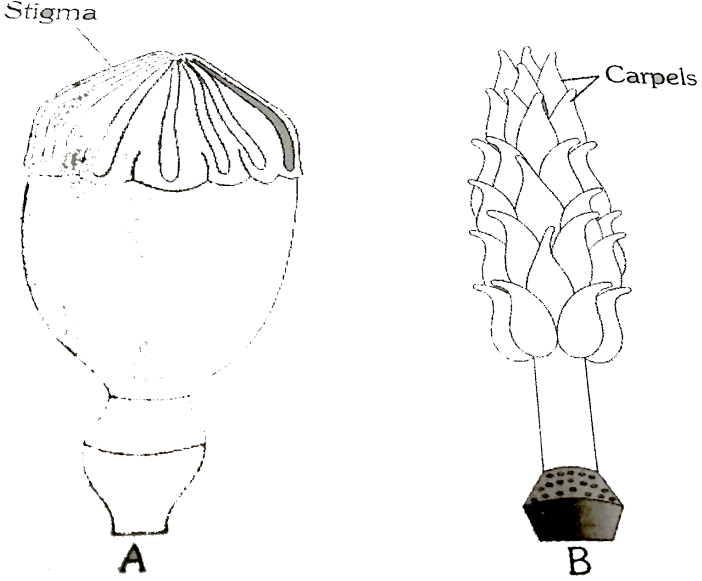
281. The given figure A and B show female reproductive organs of Papaver and michelia respectively



A. A- Multicarpellary syncarpous pistil and B Multicarpellary apocarpous pistil

B. A- Multicarpellary apocarpous pistil B- Multicarpellary syncarpous pistil

C. Both A and B are multicarpellary syncarpous pistils

D. Both A and B are multicarpellary apocarpous pistil

Answer: A

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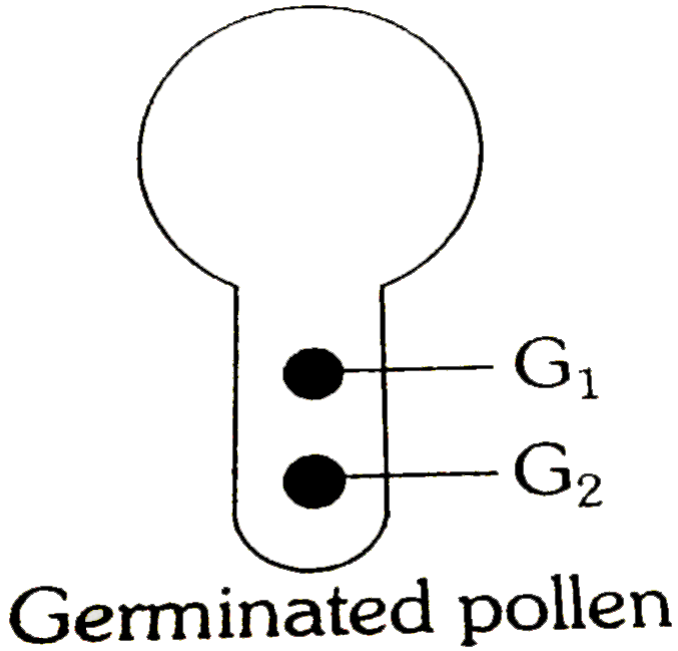
282. G_1 and G_2 genetically identical because



A. They are products of meiosis I

B. They are products of amitosis

C. They are products of meiosis

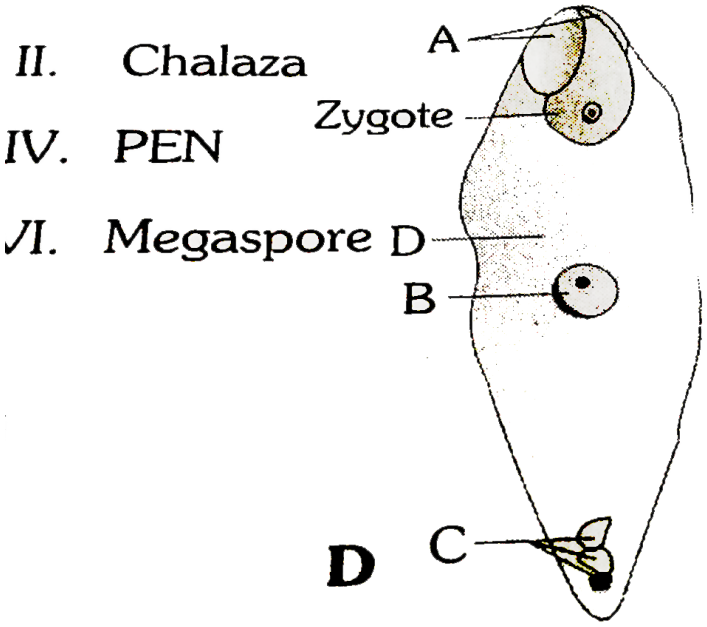
D. They are products of mitosis

Answer: D

View Text Solution

283. Identify the components labelled A, B, C, and D in the given figure from the list I and VIII

I	Micropyle	II	Chalaza
III	Central cell	IV	PEN
V	PEC	VI	Megaspore
VII	Degenerating synergid		
VIII	Degerating antipodal cell		



A.

A	B	C	D
I	VIII	II	III

B.

A	B	C	D
II	VIII	III	I

C.

A	B	C	D
VI	IV	VII	III

D.

A	B	C	D
VI	IV	VII	V

Answer: D

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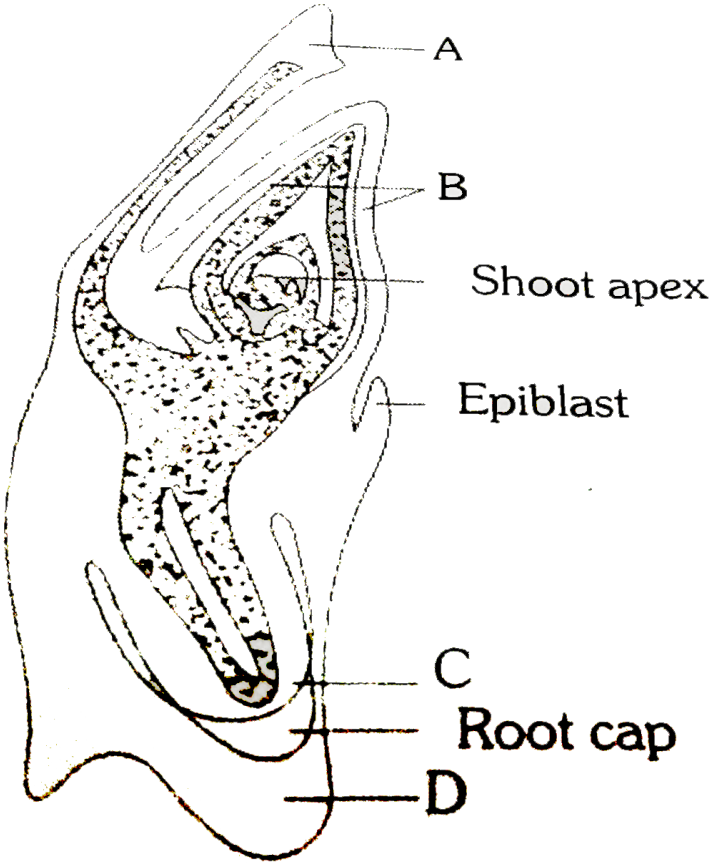
284. Identify all the four parts A, B, C, and D in the given diagram



A. A B C D
Hypopysis Coleoptile Radicle Coleorhiza

B. A B C D
Hypopysis Coleorhiza Radicle Coleoptile

C. A B C D
Scutellum Coleorhiza Radicle Coleoptile

D. A B C D
Scutellum Coleoptile Radicle Coleorhiza

Answer: D

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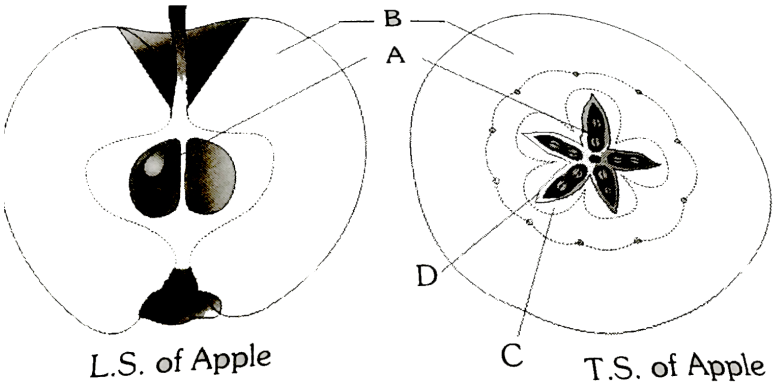
285. Select the right option in which the edible part (A, B, C and D) shoen in the figure in correctly identified



A. D- Endocarp

B. $C = E\pi carp + Mesocarp$

C. B- Thalamus

D. A- Seed

Answer: C

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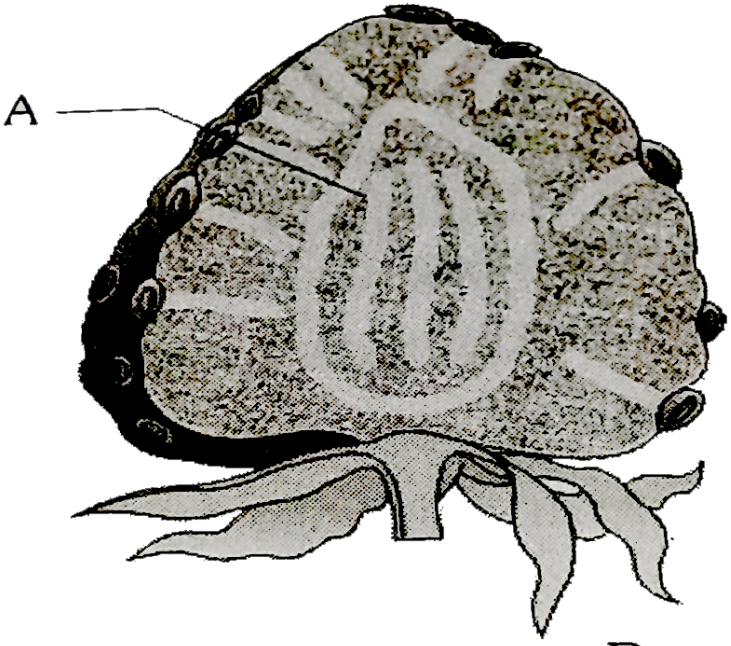
286. In the given figure of strawberry fruit, identify A and B



A. A- Mesocarp B- Drupe

B. A- Thalamus, B-Achene

C. A- Thalamus, B- Pome

D. A- Endocarp B-Pome

Answer: B

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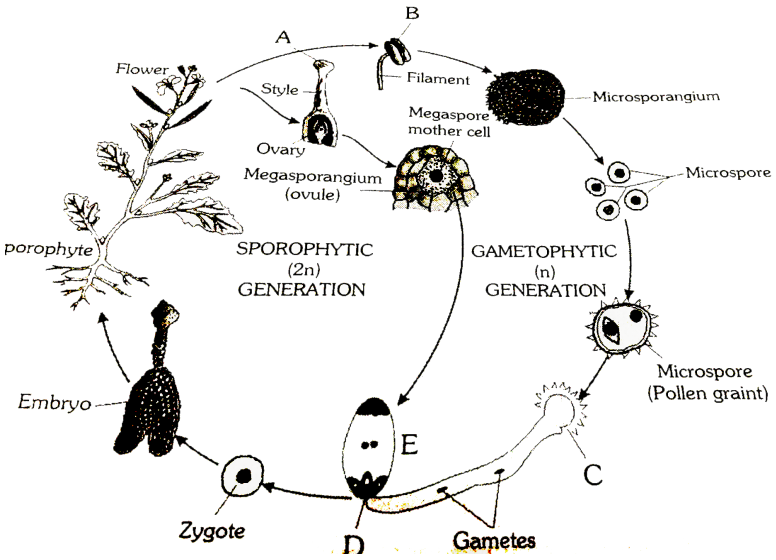
287. See the following figure and identify A, B, C, D and E are respectively



A. Stigma, Anther, Ebryo sac, Egg and female gametophte

B. Stigma, Anther, Male, gametophyte, fertilized egg and female gametophyte

C. Stigma, Anther, Female gametophyte Egg and Male gametophyte

D. Stigma, Anther, Male gametophyte, Egg and female gametophyte

Answer: D

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288. Double fertilization is a characteristic of

A. Fusion of two male gametes of a pollen tube with two different eggs

B. Fusion of one male gamete with two polar nuclei

C. Fusion of two mle gametes with one egg

D. Syngamy and triple fusion

Answer: D

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289. Assertion : Angiospermic flowers perform the function of sexual reproduction

Reason : The male and female reproductive structures are found in the flowers.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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290. Assertion : Endosperm is a nutritive tissue and it is triploid

Reason : Endosperm is formed by fusion of secondary nucleus to second male gamete. It is used by developing embryo.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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291. Assertion : In hemianatropous ovule, the funicle lies parallel to body of ovule

Reason : Here, body of ovule has rotated by 90°

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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292. Assertion : Pollen grain reaches directly to the egg, which is seated deep in the ovarian cavity

Reason : To effect fertilization, the pollen grains germinate on the stigma.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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

Reason : The embryo contains radicle and plumule.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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294. Assertion : The megaspore mother cell divides mitotically to produce four spores

Reason : Megaspore mother cells are diploid and megaspore is haploid.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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295. Assertion : The embryo which is capable to germinate should have well-developed radicle plumule and cotyledons, but can germinate.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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296. Assertion : Chasmogamous flowers require pollinating agents

Reason : Cleistogamous flowers do not expose their sex organs.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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297. Assertion : Nuclear endosperm is formed by subsequent nuclear division without wall formation

Reason : Coconut is an example of such endosperm, where the endosperm remains nuclear throughout the development of the fruit.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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298. Assertion : 7-celled, 8 nucleate and monosporic embryosac is called polygonum type of embryo sac

Reason : It was discovered by Hofmesister for the first time in polygonum.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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299. Assertion : Tapetum helps in the libertion of microspores from tetrad

Reason : Tapetum shows callose activity

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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300. Assertion : Insects visit flowers to gather honey

Reason : Attraction of flower prevents the insect from damaging other part of the plant.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: D

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301. Assertion : Proembryo stage is restricted to 2-celled stage

Reason : It has one basal and one apical cell.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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302. Assertion : Most common type of ovule is anatropous.

Reason : Anatropous ovule is horse-shoe shaped

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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303. Assertion : Megaspore mother cell undergoes meiotic division

Reason : All four megaspores form female gametophyte.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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304. Assertion : The chalazal cells of the ambryo sac is central cell

Reason : They play nutritive role for embryo sac.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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305. Assertion : The largest cell of the embryo sac is central cell

Reason : It consists of a fused nuclei.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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306. Assertion : Autogamy is pollination between two flowers on the same plant

Reason : Xenogamy is pollination between two flowers on different plants.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If the assertion is false but reason is true

Answer: D

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307. Assertion : Cellular endosperm is formed by both nuclear division and wall formation

Reason : It lacks haustoria.

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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308. Feathery stigma is called

A. Spur

B. Stylopodium

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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309. Two rigid pointed look-like structures are present in

A. Martynia

B. Cleome

C. Xanthium

D. Achyranthes

Answer: A

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310. Most resistance biological material is

Or

An organic substance that can withstand enviornmental extremes and cannot be degraded by any enzyme is

A. Ligin

B. Cellulose

C. Suberin

D. Sporopolenin

Answer: D

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311. Which of the following plant product is the hardest

A. Lignin

B. Cutin

C. Suberin

D. Sporopolenin

Answer: D

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312. If position of ovary is below sepals petals and stamens, the fower is called

A. Epigynous

B. Perigynous

C. Mesogynous

D. Metagynous

Answer: A

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313. The arrangement of the ovules on the placenta developed from the central axis of the ovary is called

A. Parietal placentation

B. Axile placentation

C. Basal placentation

D. Marginal placentation

Answer: B

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314. Who is author of book "Inroduction to the Embryology" of Angiosperms

A. Maheswari

B. Birbal Sahni

C. T.S. Mahabale

D. J.S. Singh

Answer: A

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315. Which of these is not essential for allogamy

A. Self sterility

B. Dichogamy

C. Heterogamy

D. None of these

Answer: D

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316. Siphonogamy in angiosperm means

A. Tube like male gamets

B. Motile male gametes

C. Male gametes produced in a tube

D. Male gametes ae carried in a tube

Answer: D

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317. Plasmogamy refers to

A. The fusion of two haploid hyphae with simultaneous nuclear fusion

B. The fusion of two haploid hyphae without simultaneous nuclear fusion

C. Fusion of egg cell with sperm

D. Fusion of sperm with polar nuclei

Answer: C

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318. A plant radised from a single germinating pollen grain under cultural conditions is called a

A. Haploid plant

B. Diploid plant

C. Tetraploid plant

D. Polyploid plant

Answer: A

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319. Match the following ovule structure with post fertilization structure and select the correct alternative

(A)	Ovule	1.	Ensosperm
(B)	Funiculus	2.	Aril
(C)	Nucellus	3.	Seed
(D)	Polar nuclei	4.	Perisperm

Codes

A.

A	B	C	D
2	3	4	1

B.

A	B	C	D
2	3	1	4

C.

A	B	C	D
3	2	4	1

D.

A	B	C	D
3	2	1	4

Answer: C

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320. Heteroblastic means

A. Development of male and female structures on the same plant

B. Development of male and female structures on different plants

C. Vegetative and reproductive growth in different seasons

D. Vegetative structure of young and old plants is different

Answer: D

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321. In angiospherm, microsporgenesis and megasporogensis

A. Form gamets without further divisions

B. Involve meiosis

C. Occur in ovule

D. Occur in anther

Answer: B

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322. Environmetal biotic factor that helps in pollination is

A. Air

B. Water

C. Wind

D. Insects

Answer: D

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