



BIOLOGY

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BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

NCERT Exemplar Questions +2

(SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN

FLOWERING PLANTS)

Mcqs

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

- (i) Andrecium (ii) Carpel
(iii) Corolla (iv) Sepal,

A. i and iv

B. iii and iv

C. ii and iv

D. i and ii

Answer: c



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

A. stamen

B. filament

C. pollen grain

D. androecium

Answer: C



3. 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, androecium and gynoecium

B. calyx, corolla, gynoecium and androecium

C. gynoecium, androecium, corolla and calyx

D. androecium, gynoecium, corolla and
calyx

Answer: a



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4. 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.

C. plant is monoecious

D. plant is dioecious and bears only staminate flowers

Answer: d



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5. The outermost and innermost wall layers of microsporangium in an anther are respectively

A. endothecium and tapetum

B. epidermis and endodermis

C. epidermis and middle layer

D. epidermis and tapetum

Answer: d



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6. During microsporogenesis, meiosis occurs in

A. endothecium

B. microspore mother cells

C. microspore tetrads

D. pollen grains

Answer: B



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7. From among the sets of terms given below, identify those that are associated with the gynoecium.

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



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8. 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



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9. 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 a free-nuclear 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



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10. 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



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11. 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. Chasmogamous flowers never exhibit autogamy

Answer: a



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12. A particular species of plant produces light, non-sticky pollen in large numbers and its stigmas are long and feathery. These modifications facilitate pollination by

A. insects

B. water

C. wind

D. animals

Answer: C



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

A. Monoecious plant bearing unisexual flowers

B. Dioecious plant bearing only male or female flowers

C. Monoecious plant with bisexual flowers

D. Dioecious plant with bisexual flowers

Answer: b



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

A. synergid, zygote and primary endosperm nucleus

B. synergid, antipodal and polar nuclei

C. antipodal, synergid and primary

endosperm nucleus

D. synergid, polar nuclei and zygote

Answer: A



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15. In an embryo sac, the cells that degenerate after fertilisation are

A. synergids and primary endosperm cell

B. synergids and antipodals

C. antipodals and primary endosperm cell

D. egg and antipodals.

Answer: b



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16. While planning for an artificial hybridisation programme involving dioecious plants, which of the following steps would not be relevant?

A. Bagging of female flower

B. Dusting of pollen on stigma

C. Emasculation

D. Collection of pollen

Answer: C



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17. 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



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18. The phenomenon observed in some plants wherein parts of the sexual apparatus is used

for forming embryos without fertilisation is called

A. parthenocarpy

B. apomixis

C. vegetative propagation

D. sexual reproduction

Answer: b



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19. 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



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20. The phenomenon wherein, the ovary develops into a fruit without fertilisation is called

- A. parthenocarpy
- B. apomixis
- C. asexual reproduction
- D. sexual reproduction

Answer: A



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