BIOLOGY

NEET & AIIMS

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANTS

Example

1. Which of the following statement for flower is wrong?

A. Morhphological and embryological marvels in angiosperms

B. Sites of sexual reproduction

C. Objects of aesthetic ornamental social recreation

D. Calyx and gynoecium are essential whorls

Answer:

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2. Select the odd one (wr.r.t wall layer of microsporanglum in flowering plants)

A. Endothecium

B. Tapetum

C. Hilum

D. middle layers

Answer:

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3. Exine of pollen grain

A. is pectolcellulose

B. Exhibits a fascinating array of pattern and designs

C. has micropyle

D. is degraded by enzymes

Answer: B

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4. Which of the following plant came into india as a contaminant with imported wheat ?

A. Zea mays

B. Mangifera

C. Rosa indica

D. Parthenium

Answer:

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5. Mark the odd one (q.r.t ploidy level)

A. Nucellus

B. Integument

C. Funicle

D. Embryo sac

Answer:

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6. Which of the following cell is binculeate in an embryo sac?

A. Antipodal cell

B. central cell

C. Female gamete

D. Synergid

Answer:

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7. Chasmogamous as well as cleistogamous both types of floweres are found in

A. Commelina

B. Arachis hypogea

C. Mangifera indica

D. Zea mays

Answer:

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8. Female flowers remain submerged in water and the pollen grains are released inside water in

A. Valisneria

B. Sea grasses

C. Water hyacinth

D. Water lily

Answer:

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9. Mark the odd one (w.r.t post fertilisation events)

A. ovules maturing into seed

B. Development of endosperm

C. Fruit maturing into ovary

D. Development of embryo

Answer:

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10. In adventive embryony embryo arises form

A. cells of nucellus

B. diploid embryo sac

C. cells of integument

D. more than one option is correct

Answer:

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Try Yourself

1. Give one word for the following

(i) The nutritonal layer of anther wall

(ii) End product of microsporogenesis is _____

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2. Ploidy level of the cells in microspore tetad is _____

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3. Fill in the blanks

(i) The intine is made of _____ and _____

(ii) There are _____ meotic division (s) and _____mitotic divisions required to form two male gametes from a PMC

(iii) _____is the most resistant organic material known on earth associtated with pollen

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4. State True or False

(i) Shedding of pollen grains takes place at three celled stage in 60% os angiosperms

(ii) Pollen viablity period for rice is 30 minutes

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5. Fill the blanks

(i) The megasproe mother cell undergoes _____and forms a linear tetrad of megaspores

(ii) _____embryo sac is most common in

angiospermic plants

(iii) Mature female gametophyte in angiosperms is _____celled and _____nucleated

(iv) _____are the vegettive cells of the embryo sac

(v) Filiform apparatus is present in _____of embryo sac

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6. State true or false and correct each flase statement to make it true

(i) The ploidy level of female gametophyte is diploid in flowering plants

(ii) Integumented megasporangum is also called as ovary

(iii) The embryo sac lies at chalazal end of ovule

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7. Fill in the blanks

(i) An apocarpous gynorecium has several _____carpels

(ii) During the life cycle of flowering plants male nad female gametes are formed in and _____respectively

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8. Fill in the blanks

(i) Autogamy is obligatory in _____floweres

(ii) The shedding fo pollen grains occurs at _____stage in 40% of angiosperms

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9. State True of False

(i) Light nd non sticky pollen grains are characteristic of wind pollinated floweres

(ii) Dioecious conditin in plants prevents xenogamy

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10. Fill in the blanks

(i) Double fertilzation involves _____and _____

(ii) The most commont type of endosperm in angiosperms is _____

(iii) Perispermic seeds have persistent _____

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11. State true of false

(i) Single cotyledon of monocots is lateral in

postin and called as scutellum

(ii) Wall of the fruit is called pericarp

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Exercise

1. A typical angiospermic anther is bilkobed and tet ragonal consisting of

A. Two microsporangia

B. Three microsporangia

C. Four microsproangia

D. Only one microsporangia

Answer: C

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2. Select the odd one out w.rt wall layers of microsporangium in flowering plants

A. Endothecium

B. Middle layers

C. tapetum

D. integument

Answer: D

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3. Prollen grains are well preserved as fossils because of the presence of:

A. sporopollenin

B. cellulose

C. pectin

D. carotenoids

Answer: A

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4. Which of the following option about tapetum is correct?

A. nutritive tissue

B. sporogenous tissue

C. protective and haploid tissue

D. external layer of mcirosporangium wall

Answer: A

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5. The prominent pollen grain apertures called germ pores are present on

A. vegetative cell

B. intine

C. exine

D. generative cell

Answer: C

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6. Which of the following ween has become a major cause of pollen allergy in india ?

A. pistia

B. myosotis

C. parthenium

D. mirabills

Answer: C

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7. α cellulose fibrous thickening is present in/on

A. epidermis

B. tapeturn

C. outer tangential wall of endothecium

D. ineer tangential wall of endothecium

Answer: D

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8. Intine of pollen grain is made of

A. sporopollenin

B. pecto celluslose

C. silica and cellulose

D. only celluslose

Answer: B

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9. Select the odd one out w.r.t the polen grains

A. pollen grains are rich in nutirents

B. its consumption increases the performance of athletes and race horses

C. it can be stored for years in liquid nitrogen

D. pollen grans possess non sticky converg called pollen kitt

Answer: D

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10. Pollen viability for rice and wheat plant is

A. 30 hours

B. several months

C. $1/2$ hour

D. 30 seconds

Answer: C

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11. Two celled stage of pollen grains is the result of

A. Meiosis

B. symmetic mitosis

C. asymmetric mitosis

D. amitosis

Answer: C

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12. In most of the flowering plants pollination takes place at _____ celled stage

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

Answer: A

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13. What is incorrect for generative cell ?

A. floats in cytoplasm of vegetative cell

B. spindle shaped

C. having abundant food reserve

D. has dense cytoplasm and a nucleus

Answer: C

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14. Mature male gametophyte is made up of

A. one celled

B. two celled

C. one celled and two nucleate

D. three celled

Answer: D

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

A. cirncinotropous

B. amphitropous

C. hemianatropous

D. anatropus

Answer: B

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16. The point at which funiculus touches the ovule is

A. placenta

B. miropyle

C. integument

D. hilum

Answer: D

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17. The gynoecium of michelia is

A. monocarpellary

B. multicarpellary apocarpus

C. multicarpellary, syncarpous

D. bicarpelary syncarpous

Answer: B

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18. In 82% of angiosperm families, ovule is

A. anatropous

B. orthotropous

C. amhitoropous

D. circintropous

Answer: A

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19. In which of the following plant the number of ovules in an ovary is one ?

A. mango

B. orchids

C. water melon

D. papaya

Answer: A

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20. A multicarpellary syncarpousgynoeciu is found in

A. papaver

B. michelia

C. hibiscus

D. more than one option is correct

Answer: D

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21. Polygonum type of embryo sac is

A. 8 celled

B. 15 nucleated

C. haploid

D. exosporic type

Answer: C

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22. Mark the odd option (w.r.t contrivances of autogamy)

A. homogamy

B. cleistogamy

C. dicliny

D. bud pollination

Answer: C

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23. Which of the following pollination is common amongst abiotic agents ?

A. hydrophily

B. entomophily

C. ornithophily

D. anemophily

Answer: D

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24. Epihydorophily is found in

A. tape grass

B. sea grass

C. lotus

D. alisma

Answer: A

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25. Mark the incorrect match (w.r.t pollination)

A. yucca - pronuba

B. ficus - anemophily

C. aristolochia - protogynous

D. arachis - cleistogynous

Answer: B

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26. Which of the following plant provide safe place to insect for laying eggs?

A. Sage plant

B. ophrys

C. centaurea

D. amorphophallus

Answer: D

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27. Pollination occurs by pseudocopulation mechanism in

A. ophrys

B. fig

C. mango

D. Zea mays

Answer: A

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28. Lemur a large animal acts as pollinator in

A. flax

B. ravenaela

C. capsella

D. hydrilla

Answer: B

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29. Which of the following type of pollination is present in santalum ?

A. ornithophily

B. ophiophily

C. malacophily

D. entomophily

Answer: B

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30. In entomophily floweres are

A. dull coloured

B. nectaries

C. with sticky pollen grains

D. small sized solitary

Answer: C

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31. In flowering plants the generative cell of pollen grain divides mitoticaly to give rise to the

A. 2 male gametes

B. 3 male gametes

C. 1 male gamete

D. 4 male gametes

Answer: A

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32. In porogamy, the pollen tube enters the ovule through

A. integument

B. chalaza

C. micropyle

D. funicle

Answer: C

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33. Entry of pollen tube in to the embryo sac is under _____ guidance

A. chemotropic

B. chemotactic

C. phototropic

D. thigmotropic

Answer: A

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34. The precautronary measures in artifical hybridisatin is /are

A. emasculation only

B. bagging only

C. both emasculation and bagging

D. tagging

Answer: C

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

A. lilium and allium

B. lilium and fritillaria

C. zea mays and mangifera

D. nigella and fritillaria

Answer: B

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36. The cells fo the endosperm are filled with reserve food material and are used for the nutrition of developing embryo is gernally a _____ in angiosperms

A. triploid tissue

B. diploid tissue

C. haploid tissue

D. hexaploid tissue

Answer: A

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37. Scutellum is

A. single cotyledon in monocots

B. radical sheath in monocots

C. plumule covering in monocots

D. cotyledons in dicots

Answer: A

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38. The most common type of development of endosperm is

A. helobial endosperm

B. cellular endosperm

C. nuclear endosperm

D. mosaci endosperm

Answer: C

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39. In embryogeny of dicot plants the suspensor cell undergoes transverse divisions forming susensor which is

A. 6-10 celled

B. 1-5 celled

C. 11-15 celled

D. 16-21 celled

Answer: A

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40. The remains of second cotyledon occur in some grasses it is called

A. scutellum

B. hypocotyl

C. epicotyl

D. epiblast

Answer: D

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41. Select the incorrect option w.r.t endospemic seeds

A. Wheat

B. pea

C. castor

D. coconut

Answer: B

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42. Perisper, is found in the seeds of

A. piper

B. barley

C. beans

D. groundnut

Answer: A

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43. Which of the following plant prduces false fruits ?

A. apple

B. strawberry

C. cashewnut

D. more than one option is correct

Answer: D

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44. Which fo the following change does not occurs in ovary as a result of sexual reproductin ?

A. ovary wall - pericarip

B. ovary - fruit

C. ovule - fruit wall

D. integument - speed coat

Answer: C

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45. Seeds of which plant were discover during the archeological excavation at king herod place near the Dead sea?

A. rose

B. lupinus

C. phoenix

D. agave

Answer: C

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46. Recurrent agamospermy is seen in

A. banana

B. apple

C. pear

D. both 2 & 3

Answer: D

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47. Select the odd one out w.r.t polyembryony

A. onion

B. groundnut

C. mango

D. capsella

Answer: D

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48. Mark the structure which facilitates entry of oxygen and water in to the seed during germination

A. sprophytic budding

B. apogamy

C. apospory

D. diplospory

Answer: C

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49. The nucellar embryos are apomictic embryos developed by

1)hypocotyl

2)epicotyl

3) coleorhiza

4) radicle

A. hypocotyl

B. epicotyl

C. coleorhiza

D. radicle

Answer: A

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50. The portion of the embryonal axis above the level of cotyledons is

A. hypocotyl

B. epicotyl

C. coleorhiza

D. radicle

Answer: B

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Assignment Section A

1. A typical angiosperm anther is:

A. Bilobed tetrasporanglate

B. bilkobed , monosporanglate

C. bilkobed, bisporangiate

D. tetralobed ,monosporanglate

Answer: A

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2. The innermost wall layer of anther

A. is nutritive in function

B. helps in dehiscence of anther

C. is haploid and protective in function

D. forms microspores

Answer: A

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3. The process of formation of microspores from pollen mother cell (PMC) through meiosis is called

A. megasprogenesis

B. microsporogenesis

C. megagametogeneiss

D. microgametogenesis

Answer: B

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4. The pollen grain represents

A. male gamete

B. male gametophye

C. microsporophyll

D. microsporangium

Answer: B

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5. The most resistant organic material known which makes up the outemost layer of pollen wall is

A. pectin

B. cellulose

C. sprorpollenin

D. lignin

Answer: C

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6. Choose the correct option w.r.t the function of the germ pore

A. it allows growth of pollen tube

B. it allows water absorption in seed

C. it helps dehiscence of pollen grain

D. more than one option is correct

Answer: A

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7. The thin and continuous wall layer of pollen is

A. exine

B. intine

C. germ pore

D. endothecium

Answer: B

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8. The two celled stage of mature pollen grain consists of

A. vegetative cell generative cell

B. vegetative cell one male gamete

C. two male gametes

D. generative cell male gamete

Answer: A

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9. In 40% angiosperms the pollen grains are shed at

A. four celled stage

B. three celled stage

C. two celled stage

D. five celled stage

Answer: B

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10. Pollen allergy is caused by pollens fo

A. rose

B. clematis

C. parthenium

D. sunflower

Answer: C

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11. The pollen viability period of rice and pea respecitvely is

A. 30 minutes and several months

B. several months and 30 minutes

C. few days and few months

D. few days in both the cases

Answer: A

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12. Integumented megasporangium is

A. ovule

B. pollen sac

C. pollen grain

D. embryo sac

Answer: A

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13. The nutritive tissue present in the ovule is called

A. nucellus

B. funicle

C. embryo

D. integuments

Answer: A

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14. The number of embryo sac in an ovuls is gernally

A. one

B. many

C. four

D. three

Answer: A

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15. The role of triple fusion in angiosperms is to produce

A. cotyledons

B. pen

C. endocarp

D. seed

Answer: B

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16. The polidy level of nucellus and female gametophyte respectively is

A. n,n

B. n,2n

C. 2n,n

D. 2n,2n

Answer: C

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17. The number of nuclei in a mature embryo sac are

A. eight

B. seven

C. six

D. four

Answer: A

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18. The largest cell of the mature embryo sac is

A. antipodal cells

B. synergids

C. central cell

D. egg cell

Answer: C

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19. The structures which guide the pollen tube into synergid is

A. antipodals

B. germ pore

C. aril

D. filiform apparatus

Answer: D

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20. Geitonogamy is

A. genetically autogamous

B. ecologically atutogamous

C. genetically allogamous

D. functionally autogamous

Answer: A

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21. Which of the following plant provide safe place to insect for laying eggs?

A. sage plant

B. amorphosphallus

C. phyrs

D. mango

Answer: B

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22. Production of seed without fertilization is called

A. parthenocarpy

B. parthenogenesis

C. apomixis

D. apogamy

Answer: C

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23. Examples of water pollinated floweres are

A. zostera lotus water lily

B. lotus vallisneria hydrilla

C. ptoamogeton vallisneria lotus

D. vallisneria hydreilla zostera

Answer: D

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24. The central cell after triple fusion becomes the

A. pec

B. pen

C. endosperm

D. embryo

Answer: A

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25. Which of the following is not a characteristic feature of insect pollinated floweres ?

A. fragrance

B. nectaries

C. foul odour

D. mucilagnous covering on pollen grains

Answer: D

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26. Pollen robber

A. consume pollen or nectar

B. are effective in bringing about pollination

C. do not visit floweres for pollen

D. take pollen from other insects

Answer: A

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27. Dioecious condition prevents

A. autogamy

B. geitonogamy

C. xenogamy

D. both 1 & 2

Answer: D

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28. The diploid and triplod product of double fertilization resecitvely are

A. zygote and primary endosperm nucleus

B. endosperm and cotyledons

C. embryo and perisperm

D. zygote and scutellum

Answer: A

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29. Double endosperm is found in

A. wheat

B. rice

C. pea

D. coconut

Answer: D

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30. Exalbuminos seeds are of

A. wheat pea groundnut

B. castor pea groundnut

C. pea groundnut beans

D. wheat castor rice

Answer: C

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31. The single cotyledon in monocots is

A. scutellum which is laterial in position

B. aleurone layeer which is terminal in position

C. scutellum which is centrally placed

D. epiblast which is halpid and lateral in position

Answer: A

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32. The sheath enclosing plumule and radicle respectively in monocot seed are

A. coleoptile and coleorhiza

B. coleorhiza and coleoptile

C. scutellum nd epiblast

D. aleurone layer and pericarp

Answer: A

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33. Perispermic seeds are

A. castor sunflower

B. black pepper beet

C. maize beet

D. barely maize

Answer: B

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34. Adventure polyebryony is common in

A. wheat

B. apple

C. mango

D. orobanche

Answer: C

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35. Which of the followng is a partheocarpic fruit ?

A. banana

B. apple

C. strawberry

D. pomegranate

Answer: A

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Assignment Section B

1. Pollen grains are generally _____ in outline measuring _____micrometers in diamet er

A. spherical 25-50

B. oblong 25-50

C. oval 10-25

D. spehrical 75-100

Answer: A

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2. The vegetative cell is

A. small has large irregualry shapped nucleus

B. large has large irregularly shaped nucleus

C. large with spindle shaped nucleus

D. small spindle shaped nucleus

Answer: B

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3. Cryoptreservation means stroing of products in

A. liquid nitrogen

B. liquid oxygen

C. liquid hydrogen

D. liquid helium

Answer: A

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4. Choose the odd one w.r.t gynoecium

A. gynoecium repersents the female reproductive part of flower

B. the gynoecium may be syncarous and apocarpous

C. the number of ovules in papaya and mango is one

D. the ovules are attached to placenta

Answer: C

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5. The number of mitotic generations required to form a mature embryo sac in most of the flowering plants is

A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

Answer: C

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6. The types of flowers which always produce seed even in the absence of pollincators

A. chasmogamous flowers

B. cleistogamoius floweres

C. bisexual floweres

D. unisexual flowers

Answer: B

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7. The type of pollination which brings genetically different types of pollen on the stigma is

A. autogamy

B. xenogamy

C. geitonogamy

D. cleistogamy

Answer: B

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8. Feathery stigma and versatile anthers are charcteristic of

A. wind pollined flowers

B. insect pollinated flowers

C. water pollinated flowers

D. bat pollinated flowers

Answer: A

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9. Hydorphily is limited to 30 genera which are mostly

A. gymnosperms

B. monocots

C. dicots

D. more than one option is correct

Answer: B

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10. common floral reward provided by plants to pollinator are

A. nectar and pollen

B. pollen and enzymes

C. hormones and nectar

D. all the these

Answer: A

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11. Pollne pistil interactin is

A. chemically mediated process

B. dynamic process

C. genetically controlled process

D. more than one option is correct

Answer: D

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12. Emasculation

A. prevent self pollination in female parent

B. prevent cross pollination in female parent

C. prevent self pollination in male parent

D. prevent cross pollination in male parent

Answer: A

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13. The cylindrical portion below the level of cotyledons on embryonal axis is

A. epicotyl

B. hypocotyl

C. radicle

D. plumule

Answer: B

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14. Suitable environmental conditions for seed germination are

A. adequate moisture light anaerobic conditions

B. adequare moisture low temperaturee light

C. adequate moisture suitable temperature and oxygen

D. light water absence oxygen

Answer: C

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15. Pericarp is dry in

A. guava mango mustard

B. mango groundnut orange

C. groundnut mustard

D. orange guava mango

Answer: C

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16. Mark the incorrect statement

A. outer three layers of anther wall are protective in function

B. sprorogenous tissue occupies the centre of each microsporangium

C. cell of tapetum and endothecium show increase in DNA contents by endomitosis and olyteny

D. ploidy level of microspore tetrad is haploid

Answer: C

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17. Which of the following statement is applicable for all flowering plants ?

1 Each cell of sporogenous tissue in anther is capable of giving rise to microspore tetrad

II The polllen grain reprsent male

gametophyte

III Pollen grains are usually traingular and 10-15 μm in diameter

IVsporopollenin is one of the most resistance organice material whihc can be destoryed only by storn acids and alkali

A. monosiphonous pollen tube

B. non motile and morphologically dissimilar gamestes

C. presence of pollinium

D. division of generatve cell after pollination

Answer: B

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18. Which statement is incorrect?

A. I,II are incorrect but III IV are correct

B. III IV are incorrect but I II are correct

C. I III are incorrect but II IV are correct

D. II IV are correct but I III are incorrect

Answer: B

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19. Which statement is incorrect?

A. intine is the inner wal of pollen grain and exhibit fascinating array of pattern and designs

B. the mature pollen grains has two cells the bigger is vegetative cell and the smaller is generative cell which floats in cytoplasm of vegatative cell

C. carrot grass pollens cause pollen allergy

D. pollen grains of pea and rose maintain viability for months

Answer: A

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20. In papaya male and female flowers are present on different plants it permits

A. autogamy

B. geitonogamy

C. btoh autogamy and geitonogamy

D. xenogamy

Answer: D

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21. Select incorrect statement regarding microporogenesis in an anther

A. large number of microspore mother cells differentiate in one pollen sac

B. each microsporogenesis involves one meiosis and two mitosis

C. microspore tetrads may be tetrahedral or isobilateral

D. it consumes tapetum and middle layer

Answer: B

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22. In castor proliveration of the outer integumentary cells at micropylar region

A. lacks hygroscopic ability

B. attarct ants and heps in myrmecophily

C. is called epiblast

D. stores sugary substances

Answer: D

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23. An angiospermic plant is having 24 chromosomes in it leaf cells the number of chromosomes presnet in synergid pollen grain nucellus & endospem will be respectively

A. 12,12,12,72

B. 8,8,12,36

C. 12,12,24,36

D. 12,12,12,36

Answer: C

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24. The devices to discourage self pollination are

A. pollen release and stigma receptivity is not syncronised

B. anther and stigma are placed at different position

C. rejection of pollen by stigma of the same flowers

D. all the these

Answer: D

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25. In monoecious plant like castor and maize

A. autogamy and allogmy are not prevented

B. geitonogamy is prevented

C. autogamy is not prevented

D. geitonogamy is not prevented

Answer: D

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26. Select incorrect statement (w.r.t artificial hybridisation)

A. emasculation is removal of anther in their mature condition from bisexual flower

B. emasculation is not required in male sterile plants

C. unisexual female flower is bagged in bud condition to prevent contamination

D. emasculated flowers are bagged in bud condition

Answer: D

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27. Pick out wrong statement

A. double fertilization is unique to angiosperms

B. sequoia a gymnosperm is one of the tallest tree

C. exine has apertures where sporopollenin is present

D. exine of pollen grains is made up of sproropollenin

Answer: c

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28. Choose the correct option from the following

I Dehydration and dormanyc of mature seed are crucial for seed storage ltgtbrgt II Seed fo lupinus arcticus is the oldest one which

geminated after 2000 year

III orchid seed is one of largest seed in plant kingdom

IV seeds of parastic plants orobanche and stiga are tiny seeds

A. I,II are correct but III,IV are incorrect

B. I,IV are correct but II ,III are incorrect

C. III ,IV are correct but I,II are incorrect

D. II ,III are correct but I,IV are incorrect

Answer: B

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29. Select the correct statement from the following

A. hanging drop method as in vivo germination of pollen grain

B. obturator directs the growth of pollen tibe twoards mircropyle of seed

C. there are many embryos of different sized and shapes in the seeds of orange

D. embryo arises parthenogenetically from the diploid egg in adventive embryony

Answer: A

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30. Choose the correct option from the folllwong statements

I Apormixis is form of asexual reproduction which mimcs sexual reproduction

II in Apomixis seeds deveop either form diploid

egg cell or form cells nucelluys

III Seeds collected form hybrids plant maintaint hybrid character for a longer times

IV In apomoxis there is segregation of character

A. all are correct

B. all are incorrect

C. only I and II ar correct

D. only II IV are correct

Answer: C

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Assignment Section C

1. A dioecious flowering plant prevents both

A. autogamy

B. autogamy and geitonogamy

C. geitonogamy and xenogamy

D. cleistrogamy and xenogamy

Answer: B

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2. Functional megaspre in an angiosperm develops into

A. ovule

B. endosperm and cotyledons

C. embryo sac

D. embryo

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

3. Attractants and reward are required for

A. anemophily

B. entomophily

C. hydrophily

D. cleistogamy

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

4. Fowers which have single ovule in the ovary and are packed into inflorescence are usually pollinated by

A. water

B. bee

C. wind

D. bat

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

5. Double fertililzation is exhibited by

A. gymnosperms

B. algae

C. fungi

D. angiosperms

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

6. In majority of angiosperms

A. egg has a filliform apparatus

B. there are numerous antipodal cells

C. reduction division occurs in the megaspore mother cells

D. a small central cell is present in the embryo sac

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

7. Pollination in water by hyacinth and water lily is brought about by the agency of:

A. water

B. insects or wind

C. brids

D. bats

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

8. the ovule of an angiosperm is technically equivalent to

A. maegasproangium

B. megasprophyll

C. megaspore mothe cell

D. megaspore

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

9. Which one of the following statements is not true ?

A. stored pollen in liquid nitrogen can be used in the crop breeding programmes

B. tapeturn helps in the dehiscence of anther

C. exine of pollen grains is made up of sporopolleniin

D. pollen grans of many species cause severse allergies

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

10. Proximal end of the filament of stamen is attached to the

A. thalamus or petal

B. anther

C. connective

D. placenta

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

11. The coconut water from tender coconut represents

A. Free Nuclear Endosperm

B. Endocarp

C. Fleshy Mesocarp

D. Free nuclear proembryo

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

12. Which of the following statements is not correct?

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

B. Pollen grains of may species can germinate on the stigma of flower but

only one pollen tube of the same species grows into the style

C. Insects that consume pollen or nectar without bringing about pollination are called pollenectar robbers

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

Answer: B

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

A. apomixis

B. sporulation

C. budding

D. somatic hybridization

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

14. Male gametophyte in angiosperms produces:

A. three sperms

B. two sperms and a vegetative cell

C. single sperm and a vegetative cell

D. single sperm and two vegetative cells

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

15. Coconut water from a tender coconut is:

A. degenerated nucellus

B. immature embryo

C. free nuclear endosperm

D. inermost layers of the seeed coat

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

16. The filiform apparatus is present in

A. Synergids

B. generative cell

C. nucellar embryo

D. aleurone cell

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

17. The wheat grain/maize grain has an embryo with one, large, shield shaped cotyledon known as:

A. coleoptile

B. epiblast

C. colerrrihiza

D. scutellpm

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

18. Which one of the following fruits is parthenocarpic

A. banana

B. brinjal

C. apple

D. jackfruit

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

19. In angiosperms, microsporogenesis and megasporogeneis

A. occur in ovule

B. occur in anther

C. form gametes without further divisions

D. involve meisosis

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

20. Which one of the following statement is not true ?

A. honely is made by bees by digesting pollen collected form flowers

B. pollen grains are rich in nutrients and they are used in the form of tablests and syrups

C. pollengrains of some plants cause severse allergies and bronchial affictons

in some people

D. The flowers poolinated by files and bats secrete foul odour to atttract them

Answer: A

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21. The hilum is a scar on the :

A. seed where mricroplyle was present

B. seed where funicle was attached

C. fruit where it was attached to pedicel

D. fruit where sytle was present

Answer: B

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

A. cleistogamy

B. geitonogamy

C. xenogamy

D. apogamy

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. protei pellice cand stigamtic exudates

B. colour and large size of flower

C. nectar an pollen grains

D. floral fragrance and calcium crystals

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

24. Transmission tissue is characteristic feature of

A. wet stigma

B. hollow style

C. solid style

D. dry stigma

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

25. Geitonogamy involves

A. fertization of a flower by the pollen from another flower of the same plant

B. fertization of a flower by the pollen from the same flower

C. fertization of a flower by the pollen from a flower of another plant in the same polulation

D. fertization of flower by the pollen from a flower of another plant belonging to a distant population

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

26. Pollen tablets available in market are for

A. in vitro fertization

B. breeding euisetum

C. supplementing food

D. ex situ conservation

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

27. Function of filiform apparatus is to :-

A. recognize the sutiable pollen at stigma

B. stimulate division of ernatvie cell

C. produce nectar

D. guide the entry of pollen tube

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

28. Perisperm differs from endosperm in

A. having no reserve food

B. being a diploid tissue

C. its formation by fusion of secondary nucleus with several sperms

D. being a haploid tissue

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

29. Megasporangium is equivalent to

A. fruit

B. nucellus

C. ovule

D. embryo sac

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

30. Advantage of cleistogamy is

A. more vigorous offspring

B. no dependence on pollinators

C. vivipary

D. higher genetic varibility

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

31. Which one of the following statements is correct

A. Sporogenous tissue is protective in function

B. Endothecium produces the microspores

C. Tapetum nourishes the developing pollen

D. Hard outer layer of pollen is called intine

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

32. Most resistance biological material is

Or

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

A. liginin

B. cellulose

C. cuticel

D. sporopollenin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. mesocarp

B. embyo

C. endosperm

D. Endocarp

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

34. The gynoecium consists of many free pistils in flowers of

A. papaver

B. michelia

C. aloe

D. tomato

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

35. Both, autogamy and geitonogamy are prevented in

A. castor

B. maize

C. paaya

D. cucumber

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

36. Even in absence of pollinating agents seed-setting is assured in

A. salvia

B. fig

C. commenllina

D. zostera

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

37. What is the function of germ pore

A. emergenece of radicel

B. absorption of water for seed germination

C. initiation fo pollen tube

D. release of male gametes

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

38. Which one of the following statements is wrong

A. when polen is shed at two celled stage double fertizlation does not take place

B. vegetative cell is larger than generatvioe cell

C. pollen grains in some plants remains viable for months

D. intine is made up of cellulose and pectin

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. bees

B. butterfilees

C. birds

D. wind

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

40. Nucellar polyembryony is reported in species of

A. brassica

B. citrus

C. gossypium

D. triticum

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

41. Filifom apparatus is characteristic feature of :

A. zygote and primary endosperm nucleus

B. suspensor

C. egg

D. synergid

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

42. Wind pollination is common in

A. orchids

B. legumes

C. lilites

D. grasses

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

43. In which pollination is autogamous

A. cleistogamy

B. geitonogamy

C. xenogamy

D. chasmogamy

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

44. In angiosperms functional megaspore develops into

A. endosperm

B. pollen sac

C. embryuo sac

D. ovule

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

45. What is common between vegetative reproduction and Apomixis

A. both occur roiund the year

B. both produces progeny identical to the parent

C. both are appicable to only dioct plants

D. both bypass the flowering phase

Answer: B

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46. What would be the number of chromosomes of the aleurone cells of a plant with 42 chromosomes in its root tip cells?

A. 21

B. 42

C. 63

D. 84

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

47. Transfer of pollen grains from anther to the stigma of another flower on the same plant is called

A. autogamy

B. xenogamy

C. geitonogamy

D. karyogamy

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

48. Wind pollinated flowers are

A. samll producing nectar and dry polen

B. small brightyl 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

Watch Video Solution

49. Apomictic embryos in citrus arise from

A. diploid egg

B. synergids

C. maternal sprorphytic tissue in ovule

D. antipodal cells

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. egg nucleus and secondary nucleus

B. megasproe motehr cell and antipodal cells

C. egg cell and antipodal cells

D. nucelus and antipodal cells

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. it guides pollen tube form a synergid to egg

B. it helps in the entry of pollen tube in to a synergid

C. it prevents entry of more than one pollne tube into the embryosac

D. it bring about opening of the pollen tube

Answer: B

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52. Uniseuality of floweres prevents

A. autogamy and geitonogamy

B. autogamy but not geitonogamy

C. both geitonogamy and xenogamy

D. geitonogamy but not xenogamy

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

53. Which one of the following is resistant action

A. leaf cuticle

B. cork

C. wood fibre

D. pollen exine

Answer: D

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

A. microsperoe mother cell

B. microspre

C. generative cell

D. vegetative cell

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. pollen grain

B. microsper mother cell

C. male gamete

D. egg

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

56. 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. 16

B. 24

C. 32

D. 8

Answer: B

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57. Long filamentous threads protruding at the end of a young cob of maize are-

A. anthers

B. sytles

C. ovaries

D. hairs

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. 2+4+2

B. 3+2+3

C. 2+3+3

D. 3+3+2

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. coleorhiza

B. scutellum

C. prophyll

D. coleoptile

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

60. In a type of apomixis known as adventure embryony embryos develop directly from the

A. nucellus or integuments

B. synergids or antipodal s in an embryo sac

C. accessory embryo sacs in the ovule

D. zygoe

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

61. Through which cell of the embryo sac does the pollen tube enter the embryo sac?

A. egg cell

B. central cell

C. persistent synergid

D. degenerated synergid

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

62. Which one of the following represents an ovule, where the embryo sac becomes horse-shoe shaped and the funiculus and micropyle are close to each other -

A. circinotropous

B. anatropous

C. amphitorpous

D. atropous

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

63. Which one of the following statement is correct

A. geitonogamy involves the pollen and stigma of flower of different plants

B. clesitogamous flowers are always atuogamous

C. xenogamy occurs only by wind pollination

D. chasmogamous flower do not open at all

Answer: B

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64. Megaspores are produced from megaspore mother cells after

A. meiotic division

B. mitotic division

C. formation fo thick wall

D. differntitation

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

65. Animal vectors are required for pollination in

A. maize

B. vallisneria

C. mubery

D. cucumber

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

66. Which of the following statement is correct ?

A. sporopollenin can withstand high temperauture but not strong acids

B. sporopollenin can be degraded by enzymes

C. sporopollenin is made up of inorganic materials

D. sporopollenin can withstand high temperature as well as strong acids and alkalis

Answer: D

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67. Albuminous seeds store their reserve food mainly in

A. perisperm

B. endosperm and cotyledons

C. cotyledons

D. hypocotyl

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

68. The embryo in sunflower has

A. two cotyledons

B. many cotyledons

C. no cotyledon

D. one cotyledon

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

69. Endosperm is consumed by the developing embryo in

A. maize

B. coconut

C. castor

D. pea

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

70. In a flowering plant the pollen tube first arrivs in

A. egg

B. an antipodal cell

C. a synergid

D. central cell

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

71. Which of the folliwng statement is wrongs?

A. pollen grains remain viable for several months because their outer covering is made of sprorpollenin

B. no enzyme can degrade spororpollenin

C. pollen grains are well repersented in fossil strata due to sprorpollenin

D. pollenwall was cavities containing proteins

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

72. Long ribbon like pollen grains are seen in some

A. aquatic plants

B. wind pollinated grasses

C. gymnosperms

D. bird pollinated flowers

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. egg nucleus and secondary nucleus

B. megaspore mother cell and antipodal cells

C. egg cell and antipodal cells

D. nucellus and antipdal cell s

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

74. Embryo sac represents

A. megasproe

B. megagmetophyte

C. megasporotphyl

D. megagamete

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. tetraploid

B. pentaploid

C. haploid

D. tripoid

Answer: B

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76. The role of double fertilization is to produce:

A. cotyledons

B. endocarjp

C. endosperm

D. integuments

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

77. An interesting modification of flower shape for insect pollination occurs in some orchids in which a male insect mistakes the pattern on the orchid lower for the females species and tries to copulate with it thereby pollinating the flower this phenomenon is called

A. pseudo pollination

B. pseudo parthenocarpy

C. mimicry

D. pseudo copulatoin

Answer: D

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78. Endosperm is formed during the double fertilization by

A. t wo polar nuclei and one male gamete

B. one polar nucleir and one male gamete

ovum and male gamete

C. ovum and male gamete

D. two poplar nuclei and two male gametes

Answer: A

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79. Anemophily type of pollination is found in :

A. salvia

B. bottle brush

C. vallisneris

D. coconut

Answer: D

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80. What is the direction of micropyle in anatropous ovule?

A. upward

B. downard

C. right

D. left

Answer: B

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

A. pectocellulose

B. callose

C. cellulose

D. sprorpollenin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

82. In Angiosperms pollen tube liberate their male gametes into the :

A. central cell

B. antipodal cells

C. egg cell

D. antipodal cells

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. hemtroposu

B. campylotropous

C. anatropous

D. orthotropous

Answer: A

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84. When a diploid female plant is crossed with a tetraploid male, the ploidy level of endosperm cells in the resulting seed is:

A. tetrapolidy

B. pentaploidy

C. diploidy

D. tripolidy

Answer: A

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85. Polyembryony commonly occurs in

A. tomato

B. potato

C. cirus

D. turmeric

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

86. Eight nucleated embryosac is

A. only monosporic

B. only bisporic

C. only tetrasproic

D. any of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

87. Adventive embryony in Citrus is due to

A. nucellus

B. integuments

C. zygotic embryo

D. fertized egg

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

88. In flowering plants archesporium gives rise to

A. only the wal of the sprorangium

B. both wall and the sprorogenous cells

C. wall and the tapetum

D. only tapetum and sprorgenous cells

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

89. In a type of apomixis known as adventure embryony embryos develop directly from the

A. nucelllus or integuments

B. zygote

C. synergids ro antipodals in an embryosac

D. accessory embryo sacs in the ovule

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

90. Function of filiform apparatus is to :-

A. Recognize thee sutiable pollen at stigma

B. stimulate division of gerative cell

C. produce nectar

D. guide the entry of pollen tube

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

Assignment Section D

1. A: Each cell fo the sporogenous tissue is capable of giving rise to a microsproe tetrads

R: Most abundant microspore tetrads is the product of simultaneous cytokinesis

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

2. A: In sporoderm pecitocellulosic layer is surrounded by sproropollenin

R: Exine is differntiated into outer ektexine and inner endexine

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

3. A: The gerative cell comes to lie freely in the cytoplasm of the tube cell

R: Cellulosic wall around generative cell is dissoved

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are false statements then mark

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

4. A: Restitutional nucleus can be observed in endothecium cells

R: Endothecium cells are usually triploid

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

5. A: chalazal vacuole is present in the help cell of embryo sac

R: Polarity of synegid cytoplasm is opposite to egg cell

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

6. A: Formatin of mature male gametophyte requires one meiotic and one mitotic division in 60% of the anglosperms

R: Pollination occurs in three celled conditon in majority of angiosperms

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation

of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

7. A: filiform apparauts guides the pollen tube into the synergids

R: It is special cellular thickening at microplylar tip to secrete chemotorpic stimulus

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

8. A: Geitonogamy helps in maintaining homozygosity and superiority of the race indefinitely

R: It is functionally ecorlogically and genetically cross pollination

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

9. A: Initial growth of pollen tube takes places on expenditure of food present in the stigma and style

R:Pollen tube travels intracellularity and chemoitactically

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

10. A: Eight cells of octant stage in dicot embryogeny are made by 2 vertical and one tranverse divisions in embryonal cell

R: These cells are arranged in epibasal and hypobasal tier

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of

the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

11. A: Triple fusion is associated with the sexual reproduction inall spermatiophytes

r: It is required to form definitve nucleus as nutritive tissue

A. if both assertion & reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation

of the assertion then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are false statements then mark

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

12. A: Anatropous ovule is resupinate ovule

R: The body of ovule is completely bent with hilum close to micropyalr end

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

13. A: More than one pollen tubes can enter an embryo sac

R: Double fertization can occur by

contributing of gametes from different pollens

A. if both assertion A reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are true and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are false statements then mark

Answer: B

View Text Solution

14. A: hybird seed have to eb produced every year because seeds collected form hybrid plnats if sown subsequently do not maintain hybrid charcters

r: Hybird seeds show segregation of traits

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

15. A: Growth of male gametophyte is completed over the female reproductive organ

R: 2- celled stage of partial male gametophyte is developed in situ

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: B

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16. A: certain proteins of pollen orgin identifies the compatible stigam

r: Complatibility protiens are found located in ektexine

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: A

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17. A: Tetrapid gametophyte can be produced form tetraploid sporophyte by menas of

apogamy

R:L Apogamy involves fertilisation not meiosis

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: D

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18. A: continued self pollination checks inbreeding depression

R: pollen release and stigma receptivity are synchornised

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: D

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19. A: Complete radicle is not produced by hypobasal tier of octant embryo during cruciferad development

R" Hypophysis cell of suspensor contributes the tip of raadicle in this type of development

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of

the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: A

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20. A: Apomicitic embryo is asexual mode of reproduction

R: it prevents the segregation of traits

A. if both assetion A reason are ture and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion then mark

B. if both assertion & reason are ture and the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertin then mark

C. if assertion is true statement but reason is false then mark

D. if both assertion and reason are flase statements then mark

Answer: B

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