



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION ENGLISH

SEEDS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Seed is

A. Developed ovule

B. Fertilised and developed ovule

C. Developed ovary

D. Fertilised and developed ovary.

Answer: B



2. The smallest and the lightest seed is that of

A. Lemna

B. Marigold

C. Orchis

D. Wolffia

Answer: C

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3. The largest and heaviest seed is that of

A. Lodoicea

B. Coconut

C. Rafflesia

D. Mango

Answer: A



- 4. Seed bearing plants include:
 - A. Pterdophyta
 - B. Bryophyta
 - C. Vascular cryptogams
 - D. Phanerogams

Answer: D



5. Outer seed coat is

A. Testa

B. Tegmen

C. Hilum

D. Funiculus

Answer: A

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6. Seed bud is

A. Plumule

B. Tegmen

C. Ovule

D. Mesocotyl

Answer: C

7. Tegmen is the name of

A. Embryo shoot

B. Embryonic node

C. Cotyledon

D. Inner seed coat

Answer: D

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8. Hilum of seed is

A. Scar of micropyle

B. Scar of funiculus

C. Area through wich pollen tube enters the ovule

D. Glandular and attractant region of ovule

Answer: B



- 9. Define Tigellum
 - A. Embryonic axis
 - B. Embryonic root
 - C. Embryonic shoot
 - D. Embryonic leaf.

Answer: A



10. Seed leaf is

- A. Leaf present over the plumule
- B. Cotyledon
- C. Coleoptile
- D. Mesocotyl

Answer: B

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

protective covering ?

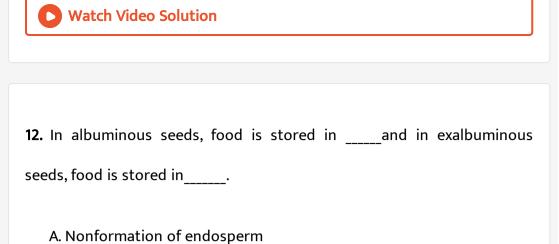
A. Spore

B. Fruit

C. Seed

D. Fruitlet.

Answer: C



B. Abundant formation of endosperm

C. Abundant protein

D. Consumption of endosperm during developed of seed

Answer: D

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13. In exalbuminous seed the food is gererally stored in

A. Endosperm initially but hypocotyl later on

B. Cotyledons

C. Endosperm from the beginning

D. Testa.

Answer: B

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

A. Nymphaea

B. Coconut

C. Onion

D. Litchi

Answer: A

15. An endospermic seed is

A. Pea

B. Gram

C. Castor

D. Bean.

Answer: C

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16. Endosperm of Areca/Betal Nut is

A. Tetraploid

B. Soft

C. Smooth

D. Ruminate.

Answer: D
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17. Integumentary outgrowht present over the microphyle of Castor is
A. Chalaza
A. Chalaza
B. Carucnle
C. Aril
D. Wing
Answer: B
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18. Hair of Cotton are

A. Outgrowth of testa

B. Outgrowth of inner layer of perisperm

C. Constituents of aril

D. Formed from caruncle.

Answer: A

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19. Which is an albuminous seed

A. Gram

B. Castor

C. Maize

D. Both B and C

Answer: D

20. Persistent nucellus in the seed is known as

A. Endosperm

B. Endocarp

C. Perisperm

D. Aril.

Answer: C

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21. The plant in which hypocotyl stores food is

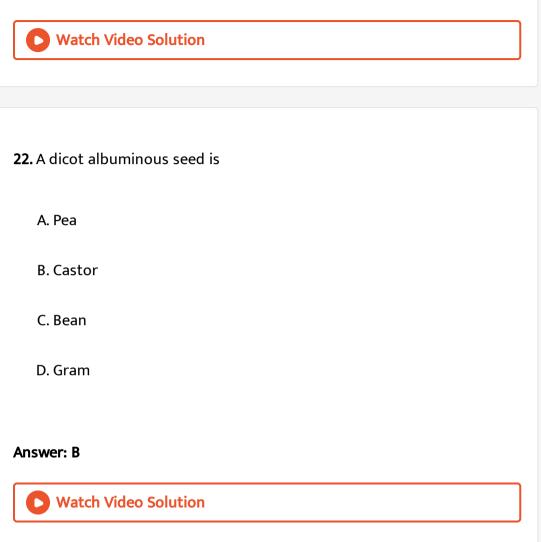
A. Bertholettia

B. Nymphaea

C. Cotton

D. Rice

Answer: A



23. A dicot exalbuminous seed is

A. Pea

B. Castor

C. Rice

D. Wheat

Answer: A

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24. In endospermic seed the cotyledons are

A. Fleshy

B. Leathery

C. Papery

D. Green

Answer: C

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

A. coleoptile

B. Coleorhiza

C. Mesocotyl

D. Scutellum

Answer: A

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26. Aleurone layer is

A. Outer layer of scutellum in contact with endosperm

B. Layer of pericarp specialized in absorption water

C. Layer present in the ovule that guides pollen tube

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

grains

Answer: D

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27. Seed of Black Pepper is

A. Endospermic

B. Exalbuminous

C. Acotyledonous

D. Perispermic

Answer: D

28. What is coleorhiza?

A. Covering of radicle

B. Covering of plumule

C. Plumule and rudimentary sheath

D. Radicle and root cap

Answer: A

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29. Aleurone layer in the grain helps in

A. Protection of delicate embryo

B. Enzyme synthesis

C. Transfer of food to cotyledons

D. Transfer of fodd from cotyledons to embryo tips.

Answer: B



30. A spongy white bilobed structures present at the narrrow tip of

Castor seed is

A. Strophiole

B. Caruncle

C. Raphe

D. Remains of chalaza

Answer: B

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31. The function of caruncle is to

A. Protect the radicle end of embryo

B. Check entry of pathogens through mecropyle

C. Protect against mechanical injury

D. Absorb water and its inward transfer through micropyle

Answer: D

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32. Seeds are required for fruit growth

A. Throughout

B. Early phase

C. Late phase

D. Mid phase

Answer: B

33. A seed which does not possess microphyl and hilum is

A. Pea

B. Gram

C. Castor

D. Maize

Answer: D

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

A. Perisperm /tegmen

B. Tigellum

C. Strophiole

D. Exo-endosperm

Answer: A



35. Cotyledonary node of embryo lies between

A. Hypocotyl and radicle

B. Epicotyl and plumule

C. Epicotyl and hypocotyl

D. Cotyledons and radicle

Answer: C



36. Seeds having longest viability belong to

A. Chenopodium

B. Quercus

C. Nelumbo

D. Eucalyptus

Answer: C

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37. Viability of the seed is tested with

A. triphenyl tetrazolium chloride

B. Indole acetice acid

C. Mercuric chloride

D. 2,4-D

Answer: A



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

A. Yellow

B. Black

C. Blue

D. Red

Answer: D

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

A. Occurrence of impermeable seed coat

B. Immaturity of embryo

- C. Occurrence of inhibitors
- D. Absence of growth hormones.

Answer: B

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

A. Xanthium

B. Pisum sativum

C. Zea mays

D. Both B and C

Answer: D

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

A. Ethylene

B. Cytokinins

C. Abscisic acid

D. Both B and C

Answer: C

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

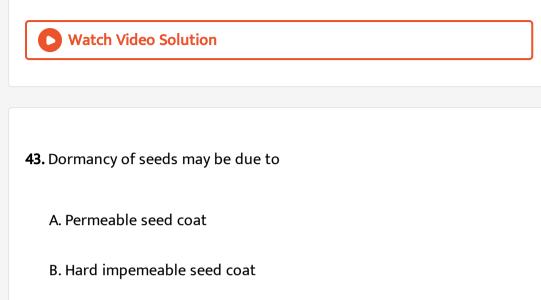
A. Presence of ferulic acid

B. Presence of excess salts

C. Absence of oxygen

D. Presence of ABA

Answer: A



C. Thin seed coat

D. Lack of reserve food

Answer: B



44. Wheat germ is

A. Cotyledon

B. Endosperm

C. Embryo

D. Ovule.

Answer: C

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45. Name the following:

A plant hormone which breaks the dormancy of buds and seeds.

A. Coumarin

B. Ferulic acid

C. ABA

D. GA

Answer: D

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

A. Scarification

B. Stratification

C. Impaction

D. Compaction

Answer: A

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47. Thiourea is used in overcomin seed dormancy by

A. Chemichal scarification

B. Counteracting ihibitors

C. Inducing cell division

D. Develop osmotic pressure.

Answer: B
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48. The most important external factor for seed germination is
A. Light
B. Soil
C. Oxygen
D. Water
Answer: D
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49. The first process which occurs when the seed is placed in the soil is

A. Photosynthesis

B. Respiration

C. Imbibition

D. Solubilisation of food

Answer: C

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

A. Unable to get sufficient oxygen

B. Without sufficient food to bring the seeding to the surface

C. Under pressure of overlying soil layers

D. Unable to get light

Answer: A

51. During germination, microphyle of seed takes part in

A. Forming weak point for emergence of radicle

B. Absorption of water

C. Passage of gases

D. Leaching inhibitors

Answer: B

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52. Which are the external conditions required for seed gemination

A. Oxygen , carbon dioxide and suitable temperature

B. Oxygen, light and suitable temperature

C. Light ,moisture and suitable temeperature

D. Oxygen , moisture and suitable temperature

Answer: D Watch Video Solution 53. A seed which does not require oxygen for germination is A. Pea B. Rice C. Typha D. Both B and C Answer: D Watch Video Solution

54. A seed which is ubale is germinate in the presence of light is

A. Viscum

B. Onion

C. Bean

D. Maize

Answer: B

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55. Dormancy of seeds is broken by red light in

A. Pea

B. Gram

C. Lettuce

D. Castor

Answer: C

56. During seed germination which of the following part of embryonal

axis grows first in hypogeal germination?

A. Radicle

B. Plumule

C. Epicotyl

D. Hyocotyl

Answer: A

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57. Essential requirements for seed germination is

A. Oxygen

B. Light

C. Suitable temperature

D. Moisture

Answer: B Watch Video Solution 58. Part of the seed which forms the shoot at the time of germination is A. Radicle **B.** Cotyledons C. Epicotyl D. Plumule Answer: D Watch Video Solution

59. Germination is hypogeal in

A. Cotton

B. Pea

C. Castor

D. Bean

Answer: B

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60. Cotyledons constitute the first pairs of leaves in

A. Castor

B. Maize

C. Pea

D. Gram

Answer: A

1. Epigeal germination is found seeds like:

A. Pea

B. Gram

C. Castor

D. Maize

Answer: C

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2. Vivipary occurs in

A. Mangrove plants

B. Alpine plants /Orchids

C. Tropical plants /Sea Weeds

D. Desert plants/ Vallisneria

Answer: A



- 3. Seeds are called products of sexual reproduction because they
 - A. Given rise to new plants
 - B. Have variability
 - C. Are formed by fusion of gametes
 - D. Are formed by fusion of pollen tube.

Answer: C



4. Caruncle develops from

A. Outer integument

B. Cotyledon

C. Funiculus

D. Inner integument

Answer: A

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5. Perisperm is

A. Remnant of endosperm

B. Presistent nucellus

C. Peripheral part of endosperm

D. Disintegrated secondary nucleus

Answer: B

6. Food is stored in albuminous seed in

A. Testa

B. Cotyledon

C. Endosperm

D. Plumule

Answer: C

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

A. Endosperm

B. Coleoptile

C. Cotyledon

D. Coleorhiza

Answer: A



8. Proteinaceous part of Maize endosperm is

A. Apophysis

B. Aleurone layer

C. Peripheral layer

D. Scutellum

Answer: B



9. Micropyle of seed is involved in the passage of

A. Male gamete

B. Pollen Nut

C. Water

D. Gases

Answer: C

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10. Ruminate endosperm is commonly found in seeds of

A. Annonaceae/Areca nut

B. Compositae

C. Cruciferae

D. Euphorbiaceae

Answer: A

11. Scutellum is :

A. Single fleshy cotyledon of Trapa

B. Single shield-shaped cotyledon of cereals

C. Covering of plumule

D. Convering of radicle.

Answer: B

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12. Vivipary is

A. Seed germination with substerranean cotyledons

B. Seed germination with epiterranean cotyledons

C. Fruit development without pollination

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

Answer: D



13. Tegmen develops from

A. Funiculus

B. Chalaza

C. Inner integument

D. Outer intergument.

Answer: C



14. Milky water of green tender conconut called coconut milk is

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

Answer: B

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15. In monocotyledonous seeds , endosperm is separated from embryo by

a distinct layer of

A. Epidermis

B. Pericarp

C. Tunica

D. Aleurone

Answer: D

16. Oil reserve of groundnut is present in

A. Embryo

B. Cotyledons

C. Endosperm

D. Underground tubers

Answer: B

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17. Vivipary is characteristic of

A. Mesophytes

B. Xerophytes

C. Hygrophytes

D. Halophytes

Answer: D



18. An albuminous seed showing hypogeal germination is

A. Castor

B. Bean

C. Gram

D. Maize

Answer: D



19. Oil is stored in the endosperm of

A. Groundnut

B. Soyabean

C. Coconut

D. Cashewnut

Answer: C

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20. Germination of seed within fruit is

A. Ovipary

B. Vivipary

C. Hypogeal

D. Epigeal

Answer: B

- 21. Aleurone layer in the grain helps in
 - A. Storage of food in endosperm
 - B. Protection of embryo
 - C. Utilization of stored food
 - D. All the above

Answer: C

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22. In the leguem seed, food is stored in

A. Cotyledons

B. Endosperm

C. Perisperm

D. Seed coats

Answer: A



23. Epithelia layer of Maize scutellum secretes the hormone

A. Auxin

B. Cytokinin

C. Gibberellin

D. Ethylene

Answer: C



24. Micropyle occurs in

A. Ovary

B. Seeds

C. Ovule

D. Both B and C

Answer: D

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25. Shield- shaped cotyledon/scutellum occurs in

A. Maize/Sorghum

B. Gram

C. Pea

D. Cucumber

Answer: A

26. Outgrowth developing along with hilum of the seed is

A. Plumule

B. Radicle

C. Strophiole

D. Perisperm

Answer: C

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

A. Nitrogen

B. Oxygen

C. Hydrogen

D. Water vapours

Answer: B



28. In Groundnut, seeds are

A. Geocarpic

B. Amphicarpic

C. Photocarpic

D. Epicarpic

Answer: A



29. Which is active in Maize

A. Maltase

B. Zymase

C. Diastase

D. Cotyledon

Answer: C

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30. Part of Castor seed that yields oil is

- (a) Caruncle
- (b) Endsoperm
- (c) Nucellus
- (d) Cotyledon

A. Caruncle

B. Endsoperm

C. Nucellus

D. Cotyledon

Answer: B



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

A. O_2

 $\mathsf{B}.\,H_2$

 $\mathsf{C}.\,N_2$

D. CO_2

Answer: A

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32. Protective covering over radicle during seed germination is

A. Colerohiza

B. Coeloptile

C. Suspensor

D. Epithelium

Answer: A

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

A. Cotyledons

B. Embryo

C. Cotyledons + Endosperm

D. Cotyledons + Endosperm + Pericarp

Answer: B

34. The character found only in halophytes is

A. Vivipary

B. Velamen

C. Heterophylly

D. Sunken stomata

Answer: A

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35. Endosperm is formed in angiosperms due to double fertilization . It is ,

however, absent in certain seeds due to lack of

A. Certain enzymes

B. Growth hormone

C. Dicotyledonous hormone

D. Nutrients

Answer: B



36. Coleorhiza is cap-like covering over

A. Radicle in dicots

B. Plumule in dicots

C. Plumule in monocots

D. Radicle in monocots

Answer: D



37. Seed dormancy allows the plant to

A. Overcome unfavourable climatic conditions

- B. Develop healthy seeds
- C. Reduce viability
- D. Prevent deterioration of seeds

Answer: A

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

A. IBA

B. GA

C. Ethylene

D. Ferulic acid

Answer: D

39. Germination is hypogeal in

A. Zea mays

B. Helianthus

C. Mangifera

D. Pisum

Answer: B

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40. Which hormone induces seed dormancy?

A. Gibberellins

B. Caffeine

C. ABA

D. Potassium nitrate

Answer: C



41. Fruit of Peanut (Arachis hypogea) is

A. Pod

B. Achene

C. Caryopsis

D. Drupe

Answer: A



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

water is

A. Stratification

B. Scarification

C. Vernalisation

D. Devernalisation

Answer: B

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43. During seed germination, seed coat ruptures due to

A. Differentiation of cotyledons

B. Massive glycolysis in endsoperm and cotyledons

C. Massive imbibition of water

D. Sudden increases in cell division

Answer: C



44. Hormone group responsible for breaking seed dormancy

a. ABA , b. Cytokinin

c. Auxin , d. Gibberellin

A. 1,3

B. 1,2,4

C. 2,3,4

D. 1,2,4

Answer: C

45. In some halophytes , seeds germinate with fruits while attached to parent plant .

A. Vivipary

B. Halophytosis

C. Monocarpic

D. Vernalisation

Answer: A

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46. Mitochondria produce more energy during

A. Formation of seed

B. Seed maturation

C. Dormant seed

D. Seed germination

Answer: D



47. Which one is endospermous

A. Cajanus cajan

B. Helinathus annus

C. Ricinus communis

D. Revenala madagascariensis

Answer: C



48. The embryo is sunflower has

A. One cotyledon

B. Two cotyledons

C. Many cotyledons

D. No cotyledon

Answer: B

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49. Non-albuminous seeds occur in

A. Maize

B. Wheat

C. Rice

D. Vallisneria

Answer: D

50. In pulses protein is stored in

A. Cotyledons

B. Endosperm

C. Pericarp

D. Seed coat

Answer: A

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51. Aleurone layer is rich in:

(a) Proteins

(b) Starch

(c) Lipids

(d) Auxins

A. Proteins

B. Starch

C. Lipids

D. Auxins

Answer: A

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

A. Sunflower

B. Hibiscus

C. Marigold

D. Rose

Answer: A

53. Which one is monocot albuminous seed

A. Maize

B. Wheat

C. Rice

D. All the above

Answer: D

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54. Oil reserve of groundnut is present in

A. Embryo axis

B. Endosperm

C. Cotyledons

D. None of the above

Answer: C



55. Assign the seeds to their respective categories .

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

56. In pea, castor, and maize, the number of cotyledons are respectively,

A. One, two and two

B. Two, two and one

C. Two, one end two

D. One, two and one

Answer: B

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57. Which one does not exhibit seed dormancy?

A. Phaseolus

B. Rhizophora

C. Cassia

D. Xanthium

Answer: B



58. Which one yields castor oil ?

A. Sesamum indicum

B. Cocos nucifera

C. Ricinus communis

D. Brassica campestris.

Answer: C

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59. Dry fruit "Chilgoza " is

A. Fruit of Cycas

B. Seed of Cycas

- C. Fruit of Pinus gerardiana
- D. Seed of Pinus geradiana

Answer: D

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60. Why is vivipary and undersirable character for annuyal crop plants?

A. It reduces vigour of the plant

B. It adversely affects the fertility of the plant

C. The seeds exhibit long dormancy

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

season

Answer: D

61. A dicot plant lacking cotyledons is

A. Cuscuta

B. Santalum

C. Ladoicea

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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62. Seed of castor is

A. Nonedospermic albuminous

B. Endospermic albuminous

C. Endospermic exalbuminous

D. Nonendospermic albuminous

Answer: B



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

A. Coleoptile

B. Coleorhiza

C. Scutellum

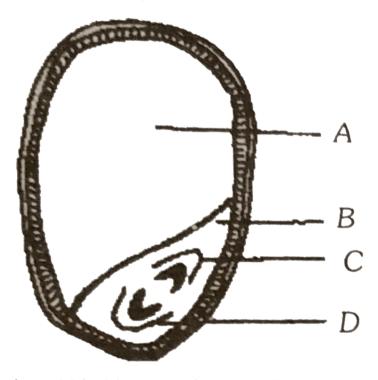
D. Prophyll

Answer: C



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

combinaion of labelling



A. a-aleurone layer, b-scutellum, c-coleptile, d-coleorhiza
B. a-seed coat, b-scutellum, c-coleptile, d-coleorhiza
C. a-epithelium, b-scutellum, c-coleoptile, d-coleorhiza
D. a-endosperm, b-scutellum, c-coleptile, d-coleorhiza



65. Edible part of paddy is

A. Endosperm

B. Cotyledons

C. Fruit

D. Endosperm and embryo

Answer: D

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

A. Hilum

B. Micropyle

C. Tegmen

D. Plumule

Answer: A



67. In maize grain, plumule is covered by protective sheath

A. Scutellum

B. Coleorrhiza

C. Coleoptile

D. Tegmen

Answer: C



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

	Column-I		Column-II
А.	Coleorhiza	1.	Grapes
В.	Food storing tissue	2.	Mango
С.	Parthenocarpic fruit	3.	Maize
D.	Single seeded fruit developing from monocarpellary superior ovary	4.	Radicle
Е.	Membranous seed coat	5.	$\operatorname{Endosperm}$
A. a-1,b-3,c-2,d-5-,e-4			
B. a-4,b-5,c-1,d-2,e-3			
C. a-3,b-1,c-4,d-2, e-5			
D. a-4,b-2,c-5,d-1,e-3			

Answer: B

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69. In monocotyledonous seeds, endosperm is separated from embryo by

a distinct layer of

A. Testa

B. Tegmen

C. Aleurone layer

D. Scutellum

Answer: C

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70. Scutellum of maize is

A. Cotyledon

B. Endosperm

C. Tegmen

D. Testa

Answer: A

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

(a) Micropyle , chalaza , and funiculus is same vertical line

(b) Both unisexual and bisexual flowers on same plant

(c) Filiform apparatus conducts food from endosperm to egg apparatus

(d) Long funiculus coils like watch spring around the ovule.

A. a,b and c

B. a and b

C. b and c

D. a and c

Answer: B

72. Find the correct answers where seeds have separate endosperm .

- (a) Mazie (b) Onion
- (c) Rice (d) Bean

A. a,b and c

B. a and b

C. b and c

D. a and c

Answer: A

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73. Pre-chilling treatment to break seed dormancy is

A. Scarification

B. Vernalisation

C. Impaction

D. Stratification

Answer: D



74. Endosperm is completely consumed by the developing embryo in

A. Coconut

B. Pea

C. Maize

D. Castor

Answer: B

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75. Embryo axis above the cotyledon is known as

A. Hypocotyl

B. Funicle

C. Epicotyl

D. Raphe

Answer: C

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76. Scutellum is the seed leaf of

A. Gymnosperms

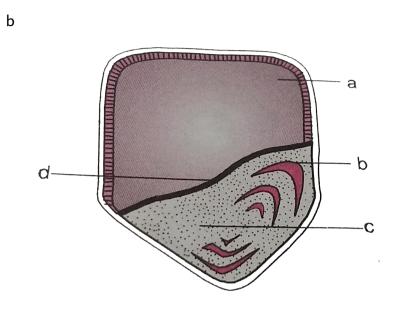
B. Dicots

C. Pteridophytes

D. Monocots

Answer: D

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



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

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

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

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

Answer: C

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

A. Castor

B. Coffee

C. Lily

D. Cotton

Answer: A

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79. Match the following

 $\operatorname{Column} I$

Column II

- (a) Coleorhiza (i)
- (b) Apogamy (ii)
- (c) Indusim (
- (d) Caudex (d)
- Development of sporophyte directly from gametop
- Development of gametophyte directly from sporop
- (iii) An unbranched columnar stem with a crown of lea
- (iv) Protective covering of radicle
- (v) Protective structure of a sorus

A. a-v,b-ii,c-iv,d-1

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

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

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

Answer: C

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80. Residual perisistent nucellus is known as

A. Perisperm

B. Integument

C. Pericarp

D. None of the above

Answer: A

81. Non-endospermic seeds are found in

A. Barley

B. Castor

C. Bean

D. Wheat

Answer: C

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82. In hypogeal germination , plumule comes out of ground due to the

elongation of

A. Hypocotyl

B. Epicotyl

C. Cotyledons

D. Both A and B

Answer: B



83. A large shield shaped cotyledon found in some monocotyledonous

seeds is

A. Aleurone layer

B. Coleorhiza

C. Scutellum

D. Hilum

Answer: C

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84. Seed develops from

A. Embryo

B. Ovule

C. Embryo sac

D. Ovary

Answer: B

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85. Testa of a seed is produced from

A. Ovary wall

B. Hilum

C. Outer integument

D. Funcile

Answer: C

86. The recent record of Years old viable seed is of the data palm, phoenix dactylifera , discovered during archaeological excavation at king Herod's palace near the dead sea.

A. Bamboo

B. Areca Plam

C. Coconut

D. Date plam.

Answer: D

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87. Embryo axis above the cotyledon is known as

A. Epicotyl

B. Hypocotyl

C. Radicle

D. Coleoptile

Answer: A

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88. Aleurone layer is present in

A. Bacterial biofilm

B. Virus infected plant cell

C. Pathogenic fungi

D. Seed

Answer: D

89. In albuminous seeds, food is stored in _____and in exalbuminous seeds, food is stored in _____.

A. Cotyledons

B. Hypocotyl

C. Perisperm

D. Endosperm

Answer: D

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90. Seed are non-endospermic in

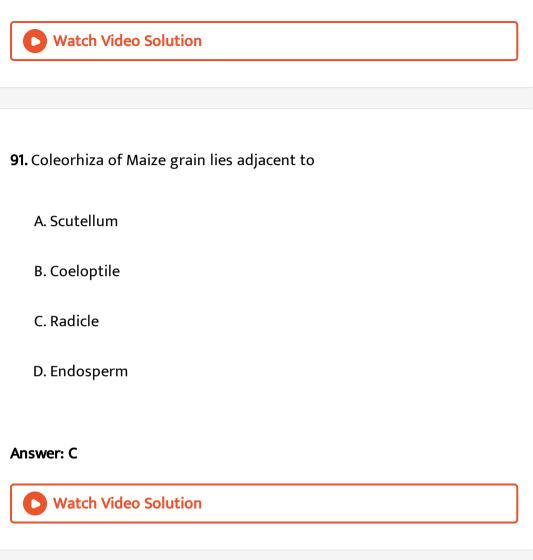
A. Gram

B. Pea

C. Bean

D. All the above

Answer: D



92. The seed of which of the following were used for weighing by jewelers

A. Cajanus cajan

B. Lens culinaris

C. Glycine max

D. Abrus precatorius

Answer: D

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93. Select the option that contains all plants which produce nonendospermic seeds

A. Gram, Pea, Bean, Groundnut

B. Castor, Peanut, Orchid, Wheat

C. Coconut, Walnut, Wheat, Gram

D. Castor, Maize, Coconut, Orchid

Answer: A

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

Reason : The embryo contains radicle and plumule.

A. If both are treu and reason is correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion in true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: B



Check Your Grasp

1. The plant in which hypocotyl stores food is

A. Black Pepper

B. Nymphaea

C. Bertholettia

D. Castor.

Answer:

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2. Food is stored in ruminate endosperm in the single seeded berry of

A. Archras sapota

B. Areca Nut

C. Walunt

D. Eugenia jambolina

Answer:

- 3. Seeds of Phlox are
 - A. Viviparous
 - **B. Smallest**
 - C. Positively photoblastic
 - D. Negatively photoblastic

Answer:

- 4. Seeds of Oxalis have viability of
 - A. A few weeks
 - **B.** Several years
 - C. Hundreds of years

D. A few hours

Answer:



5. Soaking seeds in KNO_3 /thiourea enhances germination due to

A. Antifungal property

B. Antibacterial property

C. Dissolution of waxy coating

D. Immobilisation of inhibitors

Answer:



6. The seed coat is impermeable to water in

A. Chenopodium

B. Brassica alba

C. Xanthium

D. Capsella

Answer:

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7. Prior chilling treatement is essential for seed germination in

A. Cherry

B. Peach

C. Plum

D. All the above

Answer:

8. Roots developing from coleorhiza during germination of Maize grain

are

A. Adventitious

B. Seminal

C. Secondary

D. None of the above

Answer:

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9. The number of nodes present on tigellum is

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Many

Answer:



10. Cotyledons with palmate venation occurs in

A. Bean

B. Pea

C. Castor

D. Maize

Answer:

