



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT PRAKASHAN

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANT

**Topic 1 Practice Questions Exams Textbook S
Other Imp Questions 1 Mark Questions Exam
Questions**

1. Nocturnal flowers like Nyctanthes attract insects by their

A. colour

B. nectar

C. scent

D. edible sap

Answer: C



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2. In, pollen tube enters through micropyle into the ovule.

A. porogamy

B. chalazogamy

C. mesogamy

D. herkogamy

Answer: A



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3. Correct the statements:

The outer sterile tissue that provides nourishment to the developing microspores in microsporangia is called endothecium.



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4. The innermost layer of wall layers is



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5. Straight ovules are called _____



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6. When gynoecium matures first it is called _____ to effect cross pollination .



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7. Zygote develops from _____ cell of the embryo sac .





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8. In Ornithophily , the agents for cross pollination are _____



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9. Fertilization was discovered by



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10. Contrivance of self pollination is



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11. Androecium and gynoecium whorls are present in the same flower.



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12. Both the essential whorls are absent in a flower.



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13. Petals are united in a flower.



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14. Free carpels in a flower.



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15. Transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma of the same flower.



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16. The process in which the male gamete fertilises with egg.



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17. Pollination in aquatic plants.



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18. Fusion of one male gamete with definitive nucleus.



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19. Anemophilous flowers are pollinated by ants.



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20. Dichogamy is found in bisexual flowers where stamens and carpels mature at same time.



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21. The ovule is attached to the placenta of ovary by means of nucellus.



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22. Animals acting as agents of pollination are called anemophily.



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23. In maize plant, male inflorescence is borne at portion of the plant.



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24. The outer wall of the pollen grain is called

.....



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25. The male gametes are formed from.....
cell.



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26. The fertile cells from which microspores or megaspores developed are called....cells.



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27. The cells present on two sides of egg in the egg apparatus are called



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Other Imp Questions 2 1 2 Mark Questions Exam**

1. Write a note on outbreeding devices.



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2. Explain the role of tapetum in the formation of pollen grain wall.



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3. Where is sporopollenin present in plants?

State its significance with reference to its chemical nature.



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4. What is pollen kit? Write a short note on pollen viability.



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5. Name all the haploid cells present in an unfertilised mature embryo sac of a flowering plant. Write the total number of cells in it.



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6. What are chasmogamous flowers? Can cross-pollination occur in cleistogamous flowers? Give reasons for your answer.



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7. What is hydrophily? Name any hydrophilous plant and give its important characters which help in pollination.



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8. Write a short note on self-incompatibility.



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Other Imp Questions 3 1 2 Mark Questions Exam
Questions

1. Differentiate between apospory and apogamy.



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2. Differentiate between binary fission and multiple fission.



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3. Differentiate between fragmentation and budding.



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4. Differentiate between zoospores and conidia.



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1. Answer within 200 words : Give a structure of a typical pollen grain and its pre- and post-pollination changes .



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2. Give an account of development of female gametophyte in angiosperms.



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3. With diagrams, describe the development of male and female gametophyte in angiosperms.



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4. Describe how double fertilisation and triple fusion occur in the angiosperms.



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Topic 1 Topic Test 1

1. , is the cushion of parerichymatous cell that joins ovary and ovule .



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2. Exine is formed of substance called



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3. The mode of arrangement of ovule along the placenta in the cavity of the ovary





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4. The pollination preferred by snails .



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5. The narrow pore at one end of the ovule is called

A. micropyle

B. funiculus

C. chalaza

D. hilum

Answer: A



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6. The presence of filiform apparatus is the characteristic feature of

A. egg

B. zygote

C. suspensor

D. synergid

Answer: D



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7. Explain the role of tapetum in the formation of pollen grain wall.



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8. Explain the significant of pollination in flowering plants .



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9. Differentiate between apocarpous gynoecium and syncarpous gynoecium .



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10. With the help of a neat well- labelled diagram explain the 7-celled , 8 nucleate mature of the female gametophyte .



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Topic 2 Practice Question Exams Textbook S
Other Imp Questions 1 Mark Questions
Important Questions

1. Due to triple fusion , _____ is formed .



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2. The marks the point of attachment to the stalk.

(micropyle, hilum, coleoptile)



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3. Fruit derived from ovary along with other accessory floral parts like thalamus is called

.....

(true fruit, false fruit, parthenocarpic fruit)



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4. Production of seed without meiosis and syngamy is termed as

(apomixis, parthenocarpy, parthenogenesis)



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5. A type of endosperm, which is an intermediate between cellular and nuclear type.



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6. An embryo sac directly produced from a nucellar cell.



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7. The phenomenon of the formation of gametophyte directly from sporophyte without meiosis is



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8. The portion of the embryonal axis above the level of attachment of scutellum.



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9. Root cap enclosed in undifferentiated sheath is called as



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10. Perisperm is:



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11. Apomixis is the development of seeds with fertilisation.



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12. Polyembryony involves the development of one embryo.



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13. The endosperm in which first division is cellular and subsequent cellular is called endosperm



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14. In a zygote, the terminal cell situated towards the chalazal pole is called



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15. The position of plumule in monocot embryo is



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16. The part of pistil which develops into fruits is



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17. Parthenogenesis means development of fruits without



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**Topic 2 Practice Question Exams Textbook S
Other Imp Questions 2 1 2 Marks Questions**

Important Questions

1. In angiosperms, zygote is diploid while primary endosperm cell is triploid. Explain.



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2. Why do you think that the zygote is dormant for some time in a fertilised ovule?



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3. Double fertilisation is reported in plants of both, castor and groundnut. However, the mature seeds of groundnut are non-albuminous and castor are albuminous. Explain the post-fertilisation events that are responsible for it.



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4. Why do the integuments of an ovule harden and the water content gets highly reduced as

the seed matures?



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5. Strawberry is sweet and eaten raw just like any other fruit. Why do botanists call it a false fruit?



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6. Give reasons why hybrid seeds are to be produced year after year.



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7. Are pollination and fertilisation necessary in apomixis?



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8. What is apomixis? Comment on its significance. How can it be commercially used?



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9. Write a note on polyembryony



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Other Imp Questions 3 1 2 Questions Exams
Questions

1. Differentiate between parthenocarpy and parthenogenesis



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2. Differentiate between nuclear endosperm and cellular endosperm



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3. Differentiate between embryo and endosperm



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4. Differentiate between monocot and dicot embryo



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5. Differentiate between perisperm and pericarp



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Topic 2 Practice Question Exams Textbook S
Other Imp Questions 7 Marks Questions

Important Questions

1. Describe the process of development of endosperm in angiosperms.



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2. Describe the mechanism of development of dicot embryo along with labelled diagram.



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3. Write a note on structure of seed.



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4. Give an account of the special mechanism of reproduction in angiosperms:



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Topic 2 Topic Test 2 Fill In The Blanks

1. The phenomenon of the formation of gametophyte directly from sporophyte without meiosis is



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2. In a zygote, the terminal cell situated towards the chalazal pole is called



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3. The embryonal axis below the level of cotyledons is called_____



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4. Root cap enclosed in undifferentiated sheath is called as



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5. Basal cell divides to produce

A. haustorium

B. hypobasal cells

C. suspensor cells

D. epibasal cells

Answer: C



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6. Adventive embryony in citrus occurs due to

A. nucellus

B. integuments

C. embryo

D. fertilised egg

Answer: A



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7. Comment on the genetic nature of embryos produced through apomixis. Can they be called clones?



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8. Why do you think is mango called a true fruit and strawberry is called a false fruit?



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9. Differentiate between endosperm and perisperm



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10. What do you mean by pollination? Explain the various types of pollination observed in plants.



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Chapter Test

1. The thick swollen embryonal leaf filled with reserve food is called



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2. Stalk with which ovule remains attached to the placenta is called



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3. A mass of parenchyma cells, surrounded by integuments and encloses embryo sac is called

.....



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4. Total number of nuclei involved in double fertilization in angiosperms are :



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5. The individual members of corolla are called



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6. Non endospermic seeds are found in

A. groundnut

B. pea

C. beans

D. All of these

Answer: D



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7. Primary Endosperm Cell (PEC) is formed

A. after triple fusion

B. before triple fusion

C. at the time of syngamy

D. always persisted

Answer: A



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8. How many cellular nuclei do the pollen tube of angiosperm have? What is the ploidy of each of the nuclei?



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9. Write the location and function of synergid.



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10. Function of filiform apparatus is to



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11. How do flowers reward their insect pollinators? Explain.



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12. Micropyle remains as a small opening found on the seed coat. Do you agree? Also, state its function.



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13. Why do you think is mango called a true fruit and strawberry is called a false fruit?



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14. Differentiate between hydrophily and entomophily.



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15. Differentiate between polyembryony and parthenogenesis.



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16. Differentiate between microsporogenesis and megasporogenesis. Which type of cell division occurs during these events? Name the structures formed at the end of these two events



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17. With diagrams, describe the development of male and female gametophyte in angiosperms.





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18. Explain the mechanism of double fertilization.



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19. Give an account of contrivances of self and cross pollinations.



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20. Describe the process of development of monocotyledonous embryo with labelled diagram.



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