



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANT

Exercise

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

A. porogamy

B. chalazogamy

C. mesogamy

D. herkogamy

Answer: A



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2. True fruit is formed from _____.

A. peduncle

B. ovary

C. thalamus

D. receptacle

Answer: B



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3. Which one of the following has filiform apparatus ?

A. Anther cell

B. Pollen grain

C. synergids

D. Spores

Answer: C



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4. Allogamy is best favoured by :

A. Dichogamy

B. Dicliny

C. Cleistogamy

D. Homogamy

Answer: A



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5. Development of an egg without fertilization is called:

A. parthenocarpy

B. polyembryony

C. parthenogenesis

D. gametogenesis

Answer: C



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6. Maturation of male and female sex organ at different times is known as

A. Herkogamy

B. Dichogamy

C. Polygamy

D. Apogamy

Answer: A



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7. Egg apparatus consist of :

A. Egg

B. Egg and polar nuclei

C. Egg and synergids

D. Egg and antipodal cells

Answer: C



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8. Triple fusion involves fusion of :

A. Two male gametes and one egg

B. Two male gametes and a secondary
nucleus

C. Two egg nad one male gametes

D. One male gametes and two polar nuclei

Answer: D



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9. Endosperm of following plants develops from :

A. Haploid nucleus

B. Diploid nucleus

C. Triploid nucleus

D. Tetraploid nucleus

Answer: C



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10. In angiosperms, triple fusion produces :

A. Secondary nucleus

B. Polar nuclei

C. Primary endosperm nucleus

D. Haploid nucleus

Answer: C



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11. In flowering plants, archesporium gives rise to :

- A. Wall of sporangium
- B. Both wall and sporogenous cell
- C. Tapetum and sporogenous cell
- D. Wall and tapetum

Answer: B



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12. Pollen grains are able to tolerate extremes of temperature and desiccation because their exine consists of:

A. cutin

B. suberin

C. sporopollenin

D. callose

Answer: C



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13. Secondary nucleus present in the middle of embryo sac is :

A. Tetraploid

B. Triploid

C. Diploid

D. Haploid

Answer: B



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14. Correct the sentences, if required by changing the underlined word.

Largest cell of ovule is antipodal cell

- A. Antipodal cell
- B. Megaspore mother cell
- C. Central cell
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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15. Ovule integument gets transformed into :

A. seed

B. seed coat

C. fruit wall

D. cotyledon

Answer: B



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16. In nature, cleistogamous flowers are :

- A. Self-pollinated
- B. Insect-pollinated
- C. Wind-pollinated
- D. Bird-pollinated

Answer: A



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17. From which cells of embryo plumule is produced?

A. Proembryo

B. Hypophysis

C. Apical octant

D. Micropylar octant

Answer: C



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18. From which cells peripheral region of radical is produced ?

- A. Vegetative cell
- B. Hypophysis
- C. Apical octant
- D. Micropylar octant

Answer: B



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19. Name the process of embryo sac formation from cell of nucellus, without undergoing meiosis.

- A. Polyembryony
- B. Incompatibility
- C. Parthenocarpy
- D. Parthenogenesis

Answer: D



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20. Mesogamy is :

- A. Fusion of male and female gametes
- B. Fusion of physiologically similar and morphologically different gametes
- C. Entry of pollen tube through integuments
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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21. Nucellus forms which of the following part of fruit ?

A. Seed coat

B. Perisperm

C. Seed

D. Raphe

Answer: B



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22. Number of chromosome in an angiospermic plant is 14, then the number of chromosome in synergid cells will be :

A. 14

B. 7

C. 18

D. 21

Answer: B



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23. Double fertilization is the process in the plants that includes

- A. Syngamy and triple fusion
- B. Only triple fusion
- C. Development of antipodal cells
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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24. Unisexuality of flowers prevents :

A. Geitonogamy, but not xenogamy

B. Autogamy and geitonogamy

C. Autogamy, but not geitonogamy

D. Both geitonogamy and xenogamy

Answer: C



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25. Which of the following shows triploid nature in flowering plants ?

A. Megaspore

B. Microspore

C. Embryo

D. Endosperm

Answer: D



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26. Which one of the following is not a device to promote cross-pollination ?

A. Cleistogamy

B. Heterostyly

C. Herkogamy

D. Dichogamy

Answer: A



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27. Ornithophily refers to the pollination by which of the following ?

A. Insects

B. Birds

C. Snails

D. Air

Answer: C



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28. The water of green coconut is :

A. Liquid endosperm

B. seed

C. Mesocarp

D. Endocarp

Answer: A



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

- A. Anatropous ovule
- B. Campylotropous ovule
- C. Amphitropous ovule
- D. Circinotropous ovule

Answer: A



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30. Embryo axis above the cotyledon is called as :

A. Epicotyl

B. Hypocotyl

C. Funicle

D. Raphe

Answer: A



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31. Fusion of male gamete with polar nuclei of embryo sac is known as :

A. Double fertilization

B. Embryogeny

C. Pollination

D. Triple fusion

Answer: A



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32. Vegetative fertilisation is also called :

A. Triple fusion

B. True fertilization

C. Syngamy

D. Generative fertilization

Answer: A



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33. The residual persistent nucellus is known as :

A. Perisperm

B. Pericarp

C. Integument

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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34. The female gametophyte in angiosperm is

A. Carpel

B. Ovule

C. Embryo sac

D. Egg

Answer: C



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35. The egg apparatus of angiosperm comprises :

- A. An egg cell and two antipodals
- B. An egg cell and two synergids
- C. An egg cell and two polar nuclei
- D. An egg cell and the central cell

Answer: B



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36. The type of pollination involving transfer of pollen grains from anther to the stigma of same flower is known as :

A. Geitonogamy

B. Xenogamy

C. Autogamy

D. Apogamy

Answer: C



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37. Transfer of pollen grains from one flower to another flower of the same plant is called :

- A. Xenogamy
- B. Geitonogamy
- C. Autogamy
- D. Allogamy

Answer: B



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38. Ovule integument gets transformed into :

A. Seed

B. Fruit wall

C. Seed coat

D. cotyledons

Answer: C



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

A. 42

B. 63

C. 84

D. 21

Answer: B



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40. Which one of the following pollination autogamous ?

A. Geitonogamy

B. Xenogamy

C. Chasmogamy

D. Cleistogamy

Answer: D



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41. In angiosperms, functional megaspore develops into :

A. Embryo sac

B. Ovule

C. Endosperm

D. Pollen sac

Answer: A



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

A. Suspensor

B. Egg

C. Synergids

D. Zygote

Answer: C



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43. Wind pollination is common in :

A. Legumes

B. Lilies

C. Grasses

D. Orchids

Answer: C



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44. What is common between vegetative reproduction and apomixis ?

- A. Both are applicable to only dicot plants
- B. Both bypass the flowering phase
- C. Both occur round the year
- D. Both produce progeny identical to the parent

Answer: D



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45. The formation of pericarp takes place from
:

- A. Ovary wall
- B. Outer integument
- C. Inner integument
- D. Placenta

Answer: A



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46. Find out the odd one.

A. Embryo sac

B. Micropyle

C. Nucellus

D. Pollen grain

Answer: D



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47. Ovule is attached to placenta of ovary wall
by :

A. Funicle

B. Hilum

C. Raphe

D. Chalaza

Answer: A



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48. Entry of the pollen tube with two male gametes and tube nucleus through micropyle is called :

- A. Mesogamy
- B. Porogamy
- C. Chalazogamy
- D. Autogamy

Answer: B



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49. Apomixis on plant means, development of a plant :

- A. By fusion of gametes
- B. Without fusion of gametes
- C. From stem cutting
- D. From root cutting

Answer: B



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50. Development of embryo sac from any cell of nucellus is called :

A. Apogamy

B. Apospory

C. Parthenogenesis

D. Sporogenesis

Answer: B



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51. The major application of embryo culture is
in :

- A. Production of alkaloids
- B. Clonal propagation
- C. Overcoming hybridization barriers
- D. Induction of some clonal variation

Answer: C



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52. Apomixis is a type of reproduction that results in the development of a/an :

A. New organism without fusion of

gametes

B.

C. New organism from fusion products of

gametes

D. Embryo from endosperm

Answer: A



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53. Perisperm in angiospermic seeds is derived from :

A. Nucellus

B. Endosperm

C. Integument

D. Antipodals

Answer: A



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54. In ovule meiosis occurs in :

A. Megaspore

B. Megaspore mother cell

C. Endosperm

D. Sporogonium

Answer: B



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55. The fusion product of polar nuclei and male gamete is :

- A. Secondary nucleus
- B. Triple fusion
- C. Primary endosperm nucleus
- D. Zygote

Answer: C



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56. The secondary nucleus after fusing with one of the two male gametes develops into :

A. Endosperm

B. Embryo

C. Seed

D. Fruit

Answer: A



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57. If an endosperm cell of an angiosperm contains 24 chromosomes, the number of chromosomes in each cell of root will be :

A. 8

B. 4

C. 16

D. 24

Answer: C



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58. Ovule is attached to placenta by a slender stalk called :

A. Pedicel

B. Petiole

C. Placenta

D. Funicle

Answer: C



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59. In angiosperms, embryo sac represents :

A. Female gametophyte

B. Sporophyte

C. Male gametophyte

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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60. When micropyle, chalaza and hilum lie in straight line, the ovule is said to be :

- A. Anatropous
- B. Orthotropous
- C. Amphitropous
- D. Campylotropous

Answer: B



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61. In angiosperms, free nuclear division occurs during :

- A. Gamete formation
- B. Endosperm formation
- C. Embryo sac formation
- D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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62. Tapetum layer around pollen sacs is meant for :

A. Dehiscence

B. Protection

C. Nutrition

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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63. In fully developed male gametophyte, number of nuclei is :

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: C



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64. In a fertilized ovule, n , $2n$ and $3n$ conditions occur respectively in :

- A. Antipodal, zygote and endosperm
- B. Egg, nucellus and endosperm
- C. Endosperm, nucellus and egg
- D. Antipodals, synergids and egg

Answer: A



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65. Porogamy is entry for pollen tube through

:

A. Chalaza

B. Funicle

C. Micropyle

D. Integuments

Answer: C



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66. Milky water of green cocount is :

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

Answer: B



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67. Synergide are :

A. Hexaploid

B. Haploiod

C. Diploid

D. Triploide

Answer: B



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68. In anther meiosis occurs in :

- A. Tapetal cells
- B. Endothelial cells
- C. Pollen mother cells
- D. Stomium cells

Answer: C



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69. Fusion of egg with male gamete is called :

A. Syngamy

B. Apogamy

C. Autogamy

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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70. Albuminous seeds store their food in _____

A. Cotyledons

B. Endosperm

C. Testa

D. Plumule

Answer: B



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71. Development of fruit without fertilization is called:

A. Parthenogenesis

B. Parthenocarpy

C. Apomixis

D. Apogamy

Answer: B



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72. Egg apparatus consist of :

A. Egg

B. Egg and polar nuclei

C. Egg and synergids

D. Egg and antipodal cells

Answer: C



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73. Germ pore is the region where the exine is

:

A. Thin

B. Uniform

C. Thick and uniform

D. Absent

Answer: A



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74. Double fertilization in angiosperms was discovered by :

A. Strasburger

B. J.C. Bose

C. Maheswari

D. Nawaschin

Answer: D



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75. Maturation of male and female sex organ at different times is known as

A. Herkogamy

B. Dichogamy

C. Polygamy

D. Apogamy

Answer: B



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76. Allogamy is best favoured by :

A. Dichogamy

B. Dicliny

C. Cleistogamy

D. Homogamy

Answer: A



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77. In an angiosperm, male plant is diploid and female plant tetraploid, endosperm will be :

- A. Haploid
- B. Triploid
- C. Tetraploid
- D. Pentaploid

Answer: D



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78. Embryo sac is :

A. Microgametophyte

B. Megagametophyte

C. Microsporangium

D. Megasporangium

Answer: B



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79. The root cell of wheat plant has 42 chromosomes. What would be the number of chromosomes in the synergid cell ?

- A. 7
- B. 14
- C. 21
- D. 28

Answer: C



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80. Anemophilous flowers have :

- A. Sessile stigma
- B. Small smooth stigma
- C. Coloured flower
- D. Large feathery stigma

Answer: D



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81. Which among the following are pollinated by bat ?

A. Saliva

B. Ophrys

C. Kigellia

D. Brassica

Answer: C



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82. Double fertilization in angiospermic plants

means :

A. Fusion of two egg cells with two male gametes

B. Fusion of egg cell twice with male gametes

C. Fusion of one male gamete with the egg cell and the other male gamete with the synergid

D. Fusion of one male gamete with the egg cell and the other male gamete with the secondary nucleus.

Answer: D



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83. Entry of pollen tube through the chalazal end is called

A. porogamy

B. Mesogamy

C. Basigamy

D. Syngamy

Answer: C



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84. Anemophily is pollination affected by :

A. Water current

B. Birds

C. Wind

D. Insect

Answer: C



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85. Triple fusion in angiosperms is the fusion of second sperm with :

A. One antipodal cell and one synergid cell

B. Two antipodal cell

C. Two synergid cell

D. Two polar nuclei

Answer: D



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

A. Two

B. Four

C. Five

D. Six

Answer: C



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

A. -120°

B. -80°

C. -196°

D. -160°

Answer: C



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88. Name the process of formation of microspore from pollen mother cells.

A. Microsporogenesis

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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89. Name the outer hard covering of pollen grains made up of sporopollenin.

A. Exine

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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90. What term is used for inner wall of the pollen grain?

A. Intine

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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91. Name the plant in which the pollen grains are not covered by exine.

A. *Zosteramortina*

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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92. What is the shield shaped single cotyledon of monocot called ?

A. Scutellum

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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93. Which part of ovule forms perisperm ?

A. Nucellus

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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94. Name the smallest flower of the world.

A. Wolffia

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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95. Name the largest flower of the world.



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96. Which part of flower serves as landing platform of pollen grain?



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97. Which term is used for basal bulging part of the pistil ?

A. Ovary

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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98. What term is used for pollination achieved within same flower ?



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99. What term is applied for transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma of flower, different plant.



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100. What is the special mechanism to produce seed without fertilization ?



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101. Occurrence of more than one embryo in a seed.



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102. True fruit is formed from _____.

A. True fruit

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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103. The inactivity state of an embryo.

A. Dormancy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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104. Name the structure that covers the root tip.

A. Root cap

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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

A. Epicotyl

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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106. Fill in the blank: The part of embryonal axis above the level of cotyledons is called

_____.

A. Hypocotyl

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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107. What term is applied for fusion of male and female gametes ?

A. Syngamy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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108. What term is used for male sex organ of a flower ?

A. Androecium

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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109. What term is used for female sex organ of a flower ?

A. Gynoecium

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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

A. Autogamy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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111. Pollination by wind.

A. Anemophily

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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112. Pollination by water.

A. Hydrophily

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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113. When androecium and gynoecium mature at different time.

A. Dichogamy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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114. When androecium mature earlier than pollen grain.

A. Protoandry

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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115. When gynoecium mature earlier than anther.

A. Protogyny

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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116. What term is used for formation of microspores?

A. Microsporogenesis

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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117. Occurrence of more than one embryo in a seed.

A. Polyembryony

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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

A. Albuminous

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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119. The entry of pollen tube through the micropyle is

A. porogamy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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120. Express in one word only

Flowers that never open.

A. Cleistogamy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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121. Express in one word only

Ovule is otherwise called as.

A. Megasporangium

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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122. Express in one word only

Ovary is otherwise called as.

A. Megasporophyll

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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123. Pollination by insects.



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124. The pollination by bats is known as _____.



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125. Deposition of pollen grain on the stigma of another flower of the same inflorescence or on the same plant is called _____.

A. Geitonogamy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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126. In embryo sac, the egg apparatus consist of _____ and _____.

A. Egg, Synergids

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



127. Pollen kit is present in the pollens of _____ flower.

A. Entomophilous

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



128. The tapetum of microsporoangium is the innermost _____ layer.

A. Parietal

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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129. Double fertilization take place only on _____.

A. Angiosperms

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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130. The nature of endosperm in angiosperm is _____.

A. Nutritive

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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131. When pollen tube enters the ovule through chalaza, the condition is known as _____.

A. Chalazogamy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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132. The phenomenon of double fertilization was first observed by _____.

A. S.G. Nawaschin

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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133. The seed dormancy in tomato is caused due to the presence of _____.

A. Ferulic acid

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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134. Ovule is attached to placenta by a slender stalk called :

A. Funiculus

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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135. Banana are seedless because they develop by _____.

A. Parthenocarpy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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136. The famous plant embryologist in India was _____.

A. P. Maheshwari

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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137. Free nuclear division in angiosperms takes place during the formation of _____.

A. Endosperm

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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138. The tissue in anther which produces enzyme and hormone is _____.

A. Tapetum

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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139. Germination of seeds within the fruits take place in _____ plants.

A. Viviparous

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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140. Pollination by the agency of animals is called _____.

A. Zoophily

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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141. Pollination by water.

A. Hydrophily

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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142. Pollen tube is ____ in nature as it absorbs nutrients from the style.

A. Parasitic

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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143. Albuminous seeds store their food in _____

A. Endosperm

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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

(apomixis, parthenocarpy, parthenogenesis)

A. Apogamy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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145. Anemophily is pollination by _____.

A. Air

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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146. A flower without stamens is called as _____.

A. Pistillate

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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147. Study of pollen grain is called:

A. Pallinology

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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148. The exine of the pollen grain is composed of _____.

A. Sporopollenin

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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149. Express in one word only

Yellowish viscous sticky substance exuded
from pollen grains.

A. Pollen kit

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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150. Pollen kit is secreted by _____ cells.

A. Tapetal

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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151. Pollination takes place by insect is _____ .

A. Entomophily

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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152. Pollination by wind.

A. Anemophily

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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153. Express in one word only

Fertilized or mature ovary.

A. Fruit

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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154. The wall of the fruit is called _____.

A. Pericarp

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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155. Seed without endosperm is called _____.

A. Exalbuminous

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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156. Development of fruit without fertilization is called:

A. Parthenocarpy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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157. Formation of mature embryo is called _____.

A. Embryogenesis

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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158. Finger like structures present in synergids are known as _____.



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159. The process of fusion of one male gamete with the haploid egg to form a zygote is known as _____.

A. Syngamy/ True fertilization/ Amphimixis

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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160. _____ is the central part of ovule made up of diploid mass of tissue.

A. Nucellus

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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161. _____ consist of one pair of synergids and one large egg in micropylar end.

A. Egg apparatus

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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162. _____ type of endosperm is intermediate between nuclear and cellular types.



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163. _____ is a fertilized rippen ovary.



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164. _____ is the asexual production of seeds or embryos without fertilization or meiosis.

A. Apospory

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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165. Pollination by snail is called _____.



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166. _____ is the occurrence of two or more type of flowers having different length of styles and stamens.

A. Heterostyles

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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167. The development of sporophyte from gametophytic tissue without fusion of gametes is

A. Apogamy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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

A. Apospory

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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169. Vallisneria and Hydrilla are wind pollinating plants.

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

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171. Chasmogamous flower do not open at all.



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172. Hybridization is the removal of anther from a bisexual flower.



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173. Zygote is a haploid cell.



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174. Fusion of 3 haploid nuclei is called pollination.

A. Triple fusion

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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175. The zygote develops into endosperm.

A. Embryo

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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176. In the grass family the cotyledon is called plumule.

A. Scutellum

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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177. Correct the statement if required by changing of underlined words only.

Development of fruit without fertilization is called olygamy.

A. Parthenocarpic

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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178. Correct the statement if required.

The innermost layer of microsporangia.

A. Tapetum

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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179. Ubisch bodies are present epidermal cells.

A. Tapetal cells

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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180. Tapetum is the 2nd layer of microsporangium.

A. Endothecium

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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181. Formation and differentiation of microspore is called Megasporogenesis.



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182. When carpels are free called as hydrophily.

A. Apocarpous

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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183. Each ovule attaches to the placenta by a slender stalk is called hilum.

A. Funicle

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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184. Pollination by animals is called hydrophily.

A. Zoophily

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

185. Correct the statement if required by changing of underlined words only.

Seeds are fertilized ovaries.

A. Ovule

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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186. Removal of anther from a bisexual flower is called fertilization.



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187. A small opening is left at integument of ovule is called as chalaza.

A. Micropyle

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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188. Phenomenon of formation of more than one embryo per ovule is called mesogamy.



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189. Callus is a proteinous layer present on the outer surface of seeds of maize etc.

A. Aleurone layer

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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190. Tapetum is the cover sheath of plumule in monocots.

A. Coleoptile

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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191. Coleoptile is the protective sheath of radicle in monocots.(TRUE/FALSE)

A. Colobrhiza

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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192. Process of carrying male gametes in the vicinity of female gamete by pollen tube is called polyembryony.

A. Siphonogamy

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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193. Tapetum layer around pollen sacs is meant for :

A. Tapetum

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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