



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

ASEXUAL AND SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

Example

1. What is endothelium ?



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2. Define the term Diplospory .



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3. What is mellitophily ?



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4. Define natural vegetative reproduction.



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5. What is conventional method vegetative reproduction?



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6. Define isogamy.



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7. Define Anisogamy.



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8. Define oogamy.



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9. What is meant by monosporic development of female gametophyte ?



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10. What is tetrasporic development?



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11. What is autogamy?



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12. What is allogamy?



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13. Define epiphytism.



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14. Define hypohydrophy.



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15. What is open style?



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16. What is closed style?



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17. What is semi solid style?



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18. Define porogamy.



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19. Define chalazogamy.



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20. Define mesogamy.



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21. Define obturator.



Watch Video Solution

22. Define microspore.



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23. Define pollen grain.



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24. What is gynoecium?



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25. What is meant by double fertilization?



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26. What is triple fusion ?



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27. Define endosperm.



Watch Video Solution

28. Define radicle.



Watch Video Solution

29. Define plumule.



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30. Define epicotyl.



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31. Define hypocotyl.



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32. Parthenogenesis is the development of the unfertilized female gamete into an embryo. If so what is parthenocarpy ?



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33. Define genetic parthenocarpy.



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34. Define environmental parthenocarpy.



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35. What is chemically induced parthenocarpy?



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36. Define callus.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

37. What is endothecium?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

38. Define horticulture.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

39. What is Nucellus ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

40. Write a note on regeneration.



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41. What is sporopollenin?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

42. What is transmitting tissue ?



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43. What are reproductive propagules?



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44. What is artificial method of reproduction.



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45. What is meant by Totipotency?



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46. What is the process of micropropagation ?



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47. What is pollinium?



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48. What is corpusculum?



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49. What is retinaculum?



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50. Define palynology and cryopreservation.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

51. Define megasporogenesis.



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52. What is meant by chasmogamy ?



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53. What do you mean by cleistogamy ?



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54. What is homogamy.



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55. What is geitonogamy?



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56. Define xenogamy.



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57. What are the contrivances of cross pollination?



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58. What is dicliny?



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59. What is incomplete dichogamy?



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60. What are known as monoecious and dioecious?



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61. What is meant by monocliny?



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62. What is meant by dichogamy?



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63. What is meant by protandry and protogyny?



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64. What is meant by self sterility?



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65. What is herkogamy?



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66. What is zoophily and entomophily?



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67. What is Cheiropterophily ?



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68. What is malacophily ?



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69. What are pollen robbers / nectar robbers ?



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70. What is pseudocopulation?



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71. What is caruncle ?



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72. What is seed?



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73. What is amphimixis?



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74. What is apomixis and what is its importance ?



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75. Define agamospermy.



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76. What is adventive embryony?



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77. What is apospory?



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78. What is called polyembryony ?



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79. What are embryoids?



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80. What is be pollen?



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81. What is pollen calendar ?



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82. What is grafting?



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83. What is layering ?



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84. Differentiate Dicot and Monocot seed.



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85. Distinguish tenuinucellate and crassinucellate ovule.



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86. Differentiate Grafting and Layering.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

87. Distinguish mound layering and air layering.



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88. Differentiate bisporic megaspore development from tetrasporic development.



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89. write any two difference between male gametophyte and female gametophyte.



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90. Distinguish intine and exine.



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91. Distinguish microspores and pollen grains.



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92. What is reproduction?



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93. Mention the contribution of Hofmeister towards Embryology.



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94. List out two sub-aerial stem modifications with example.



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95. What is layering ?



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96. What are clones ?



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97. A detached leaf of Bryophyllum produces new plants. How ?



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98. What is Cantharophily ?



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99. What is endothelium ?



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100. ' The endosperm of angiosperm is different from gymnosperm ". Do you agree .

Justify your answer.



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101. Define the term Diplospory .



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102. What is mellitophily ?



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103. Explain the conventional methods adopted in vegetative propagation of higher plants.



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104. Differentiate Grafting and Layering.



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105. "Tissue culture is the best method for propagating rare and endangered plant species". Discuss.



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106. List any two strategy adopted by bisexual flowers to prevent self-pollination .



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107. Distinguish mound layering and air layering.



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108. What is polyembryony ? How it can be commercially exploited.



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109. Why does the zygote divide only after the division of Primary endosperm cells ?



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110. Endothecium is associated with dehiscence of anther Justify the statement .



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111. Distinguish tenuinucellate and crassinucellate ovules.



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112. List out the functions of tapetum.



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113. Write short notes on pollenkit.



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114. Pollination in Gymnosperms is different from Angiosperms' - Give reasons.



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115. Write short note on Heterostyly.



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116. Enumerate the characteristic features of Entomophilous flowers.



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117. Differentiate Dicot and Monocot seed.



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118. Describe cutting.



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119. What is grafting?



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120. Write notes on bud grafting.



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121. Write short notes on approach grafting.



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122. Write notes on tongue grafting.



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123. Explain crown grafting.



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124. Describe the wedge grafting process.



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125. What is layering ?



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126. Write notes on mound layering.



Watch Video Solution

127. Describe air layering.



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128. Highlight the milestones from the history of plant embryology.

Milestones in Plant Embryology.



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129. Discuss the importance of Modern methods in reproduction of plant.



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130. which cell develops into pollen grain?

Where it develops?



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131. With a suitable diagram explain the structure of an ovule.



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132. Give a concise account on steps involved in fertilization of an angiosperm plant.



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133. What is endosperm ? Explain the types.



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134. (a) Give a detailed account on parthenocarpy. Add a note on its significance.



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135. Define natural vegetative reproduction.



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136. What are the artificial methods of vegetative reproduction in plants?



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137. What is conventional method vegetative reproduction?



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138. What is modern method of vegetative reproduction?



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139. Sexual reproduction



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140. Define isogamy.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

141. Define Anisogamy.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

142. Define oogamy.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

143. What is androecium?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

144. Define microsporogenesis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

145. What is anther?



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146. What are the layers of a mature anther wall?



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147. What are the types of tapetum based on behaviour?



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148. What is meant by monosporic development of female gametophyte ?



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149. What does the term 'Bisporic development of embryo sac ' refers to ? Give example .



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150. What is tetrasporic development?



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151. What is autogamy?



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152. What is allogamy?



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153. What is hydrophily?



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154. Define epihydrophily.



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155. Define hypohydrophily.



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156. Fertilization



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157. What is open style?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

158. What is closed style?



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159. What is semi solid style?



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160. Define porogamy.



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176. Define environmental parthenocarpy.



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178. Define callus.



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180. Define horticulture.



Watch Video Solution

181. Define nucellus.



Watch Video Solution

182. Regeneration



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183. What is sporopollenin?



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184. What is transmitting tissue ?



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185. Asexual reproduction



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186. Name some asexual reproduction methods with examples.



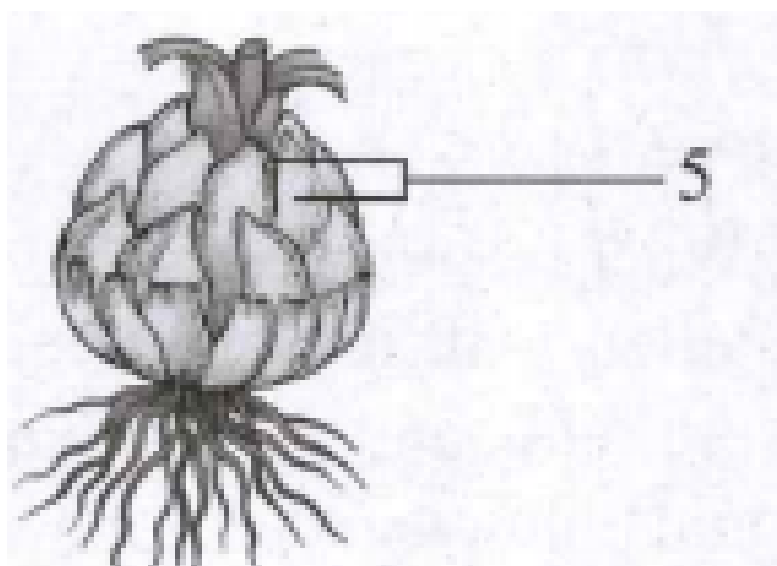
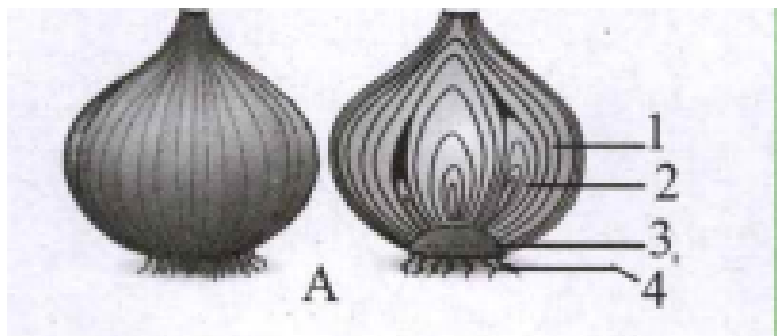
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187. What are reproductive propagules?



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188. Identify the given diagrams A and B and label the parts 1 to 5.



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189. Explain the underground stem modifications.



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190. Write short notes on Scilla.



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191. What is artificial method of reproduction.



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192. Write the disadvantages of conventional methods of vegetative reproduction.



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193. What is meant by Totipotency?



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194. What does the term micropropagation refer to ?



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195. What are the types of gametic fusion?



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196. Name the non-essential and essential organs of a flower.



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197. What is pollinium?



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198. What is corpusculum?



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199. What is retinaculum?



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200. Define palynology and cryopreservation.



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201. Give short notes on types of ovules .



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202. Define megasporogenesis.



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203. How many cells are found in an angiosperm embryo sac? Name them.



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204. Define pollination.



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205. How many nuclei are found in an angiosperm embryo sac? Name them.



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206. What is meant by chasmogamy ?



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207. What do you mean by cleistogamy ?



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208. Give some examples for cleistogamous flower.



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209. What is homogamy.



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210. What is cross - pollination ? What are its types ?



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211. What is geitonogamy?



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212. Define xenogamy.



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213. What is contrivances of cross pollination?



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214. What is dicliny?



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215. What is incomplete dichogamy?



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216. What are known as monoecious and dioecious?



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217. What is meant by monocliny?



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218. What is meant by dichogamy?



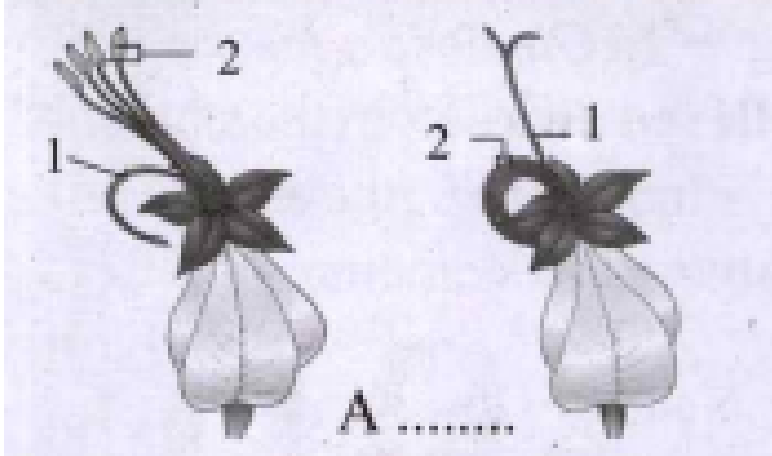
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219. What is meant by protandry and protogyny?



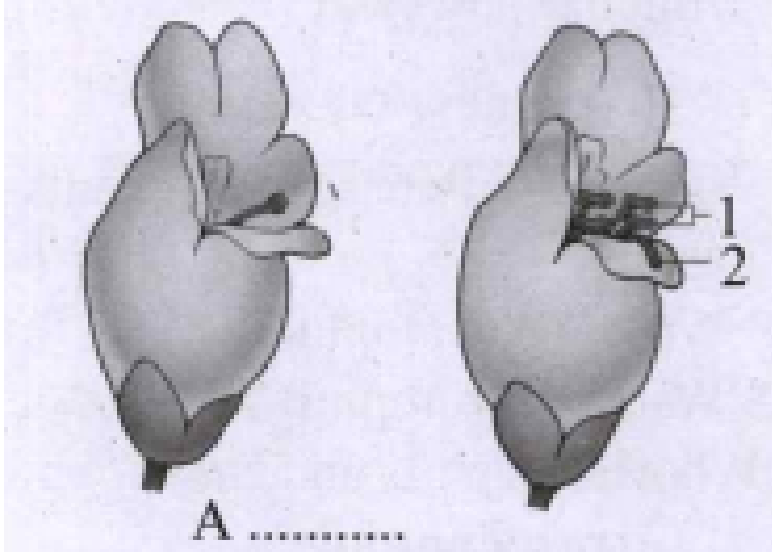
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220. Identify the given diagram A and mark the parts labelled as 1 and 2.



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221. Identify the given diagram A and mark the parts labelled as 1 and 2.



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222. What is meant by self sterility?

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223. What is herkogamy?



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224. Name two abiotic agents involved in pollination.



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225. What is zoophily and entomophily?



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226. What is Cheiropterophily ?



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227. What is malacophily ?



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228. Mention the advantages of self-pollination.



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229. Write the advantages and disadvantages of self-pollination.



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230. Write down the advantages and disadvantages of cross-pollination.



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231. Write down the advantages and disadvantages of cross-pollination.



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232. What is the significance of pollination?



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233. What is pseudocopulation?



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234. What are the types of style?



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235. What is caruncle ?



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236. What is seed?



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237. Give few examples for endospermous and non-endospermous seeds.



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238. What is amphimixis?



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239. What is apomixis and what is its importance ?



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240. Define agamospermy.



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241. What is adventive embryony?



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242. What is apospory?



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243. What is called polyembryony ?



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244. Draw and label the structure of a mature embryo sac of angiosperms.



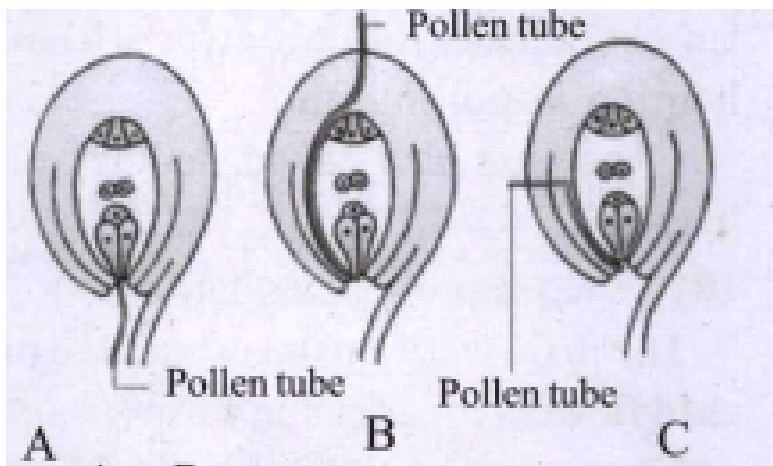
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245. Point out the function of endosperm.



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246. Identify the given diagram A, B and C.





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247. What are the steps involved in anther development?



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248. Write notes on circinotropous ovule.



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249. List the types of embryo sac.



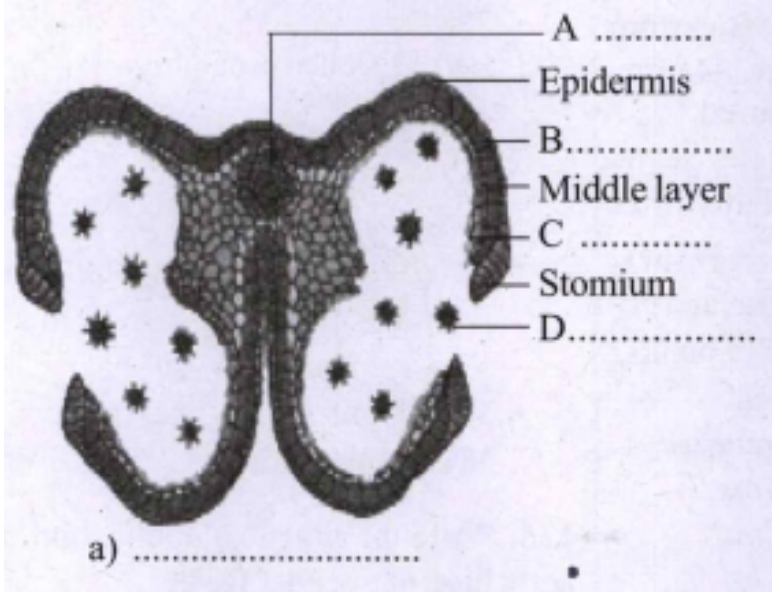
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250. Differentiate bisporic megaspore development from tetrasporic development.



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251. Identify the given diagram a and label the parts A to D.



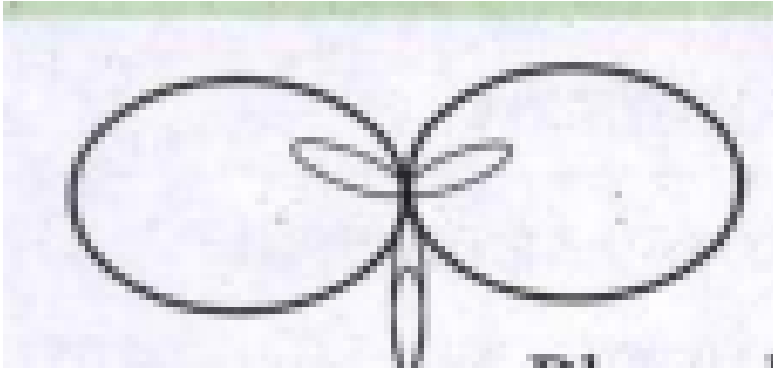
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252. write any two difference between male gametophyte and female gametophyte.



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253. Draw this diagram and label the parts.



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254. What are embryoids?



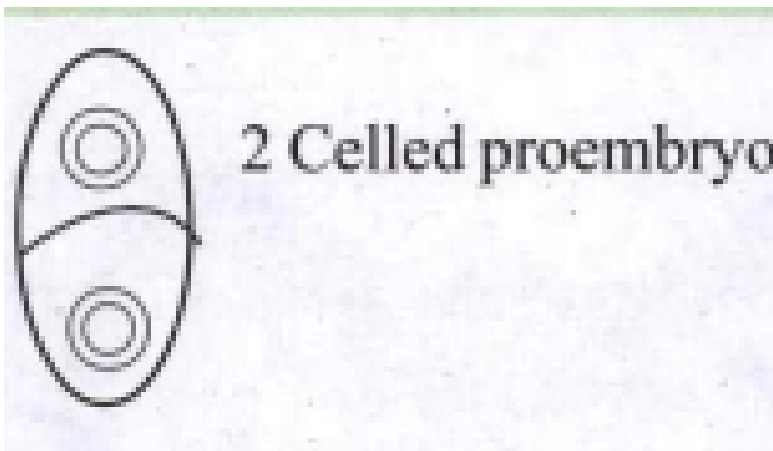
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255. Which method of artificial vegetative reproduction is good in plants? Give reason for Your answer.



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256. Redraw the diagram and label the parts.





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257. write the practical application of activation of nucellar tissue.



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258. How are roots involved in vegetative reproduction?



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259. Write the advantages of natural vegetative reproduction.



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260. list down the advantages of conventional methods.



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261. Write the disadvantages of modern methods of plant propagation.



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262. Write short notes on androecium



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263. Discuss the steps involved in development of anther walls.



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264. Which layer of anther nourishes the developing sporogenous tissue? Describe it.



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265. Briefly explain about the types of tapetum.



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266. Write short notes on amoeboid tapetum.



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267. Distinguish intine and exine.



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268. Distinguish microspores and pollen grains.



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269. What is be pollen?



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270. Define pollen calender. What are the allergic reactions caused by pollen grains?



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271. Explain the female reproductive part of a flower.



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272. Which type of ovule is found in Piperaceae family? Describe this type.



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273. Name and explain the inverted ovule.



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274. Write notes on hemianatropous ovule.



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275. Explain the bean shaped ovule.



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276. Write notes on amphitropous ovule.



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277. Discuss the steps involved in Microsporogenesis .



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278. Describe the development of monrospric embryo sac.



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279. Write the unique characteristics of the plant, *Commelina benghalensis*.



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280. Write notes on distyly.



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281. Write notes on tristyly.



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282. Explain the pollination in Zea mays.



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283. Which plant shows lever mechanism in pollination? Explain.



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284. Write notes on hollow style.



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285. Name the type of style which is found in dicots. Describe it.



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286. Define polyembryony. Describe its types.



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287. Which plant is known as "Terror of Bengal"? Give reasons.



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288. Which type of pollination takes place in *Vallisneria spiralis*. Explain it.



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289. What is the haploid cell which develops into the embryo sac?



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290. What is the other name of embryo sac?



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291. What is the type of embryo sac development in Polygonamy?



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292. How many cells and nuclei are found in polygonum embryo sac?



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293. Describe the development of monosperic embryo sac.



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294. Draw the structure of T.S. of mature anther and label its parts.



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295. Explain the development process of male gametophyte.



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296. Enumerate the characteristic features of anemophilous plants.



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297. What is ornithophily? Write the characteristic features of ornithophilous flowers.



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298. Explain the development of a Dicot embryo.



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299. (a) Describe the structure of a Cicer seed (dicot seed) with labelled diagram.



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300. Differentiate Dicot and Monocot seed.



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Exercise

1. Choose the correct statement from the following:

A. Gametes are involved in asexual reproduction

B. Bacteria reproduce asexually by budding

C. Conidia formation is a method of sexual reproduction

D. Yeast reproduce by budding

Answer:



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2. An eminent Indian embryologist is

A. S.R. Kashyap

B. P. Maheshwari

C. M.S. Swaminathan

D. K.C. Mehta

Answer:



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3. Identify the correctly matched pair

A. Tuber - *Allium cepa*

B. Sucker - *Pistia*

C. Rhizome - *Musa*

D. Stolon - Zingiber

Answer:



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4. Pollen tube was discovered by

A. J.G. Kolreuter

B. G.B. Amici

C. E. Strasburger

D. E. Hanning

Answer:



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5. Size of pollen grains in Myosotis

- A. 10 micrometer
- B. 20 micrometer
- C. 200 micrometer
- D. 2000 micrometer

Answer:



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6. First cell of male gametophyte in angiosperm is

A. Microspore

B. Megaspore

C. Nucleus

D. Primary Endosperm Nucleus

Answer:



7. Match the following:

I) External fertilization	-	i) pollen grain
II) Androecium	-	ii) anther wall
III) Male gametophyte	-	iii) algae
IV) Primary parietal layer	-	iv) stamens

A. I-iv, II-I, III-ii, IV-iii

B. I-iii, II-iv, III-i, IV-ii

C. I-iii, II-iv, III-ii, IV-i

D. I-iii, II-i, III-iv, IV-ii

Answer:



8. Arrange the layers of anther wall from locus to periphery

A. Epidermis, middle layers, tapetum, endothecium

B. Tapetum, middle layers, epidermis, endothecium

C. Endothecium, epidermis, middle layers, tapetum

D. Tapetum, middle layers, endothecium,
epidermis

Answer:



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9. Identify the incorrect pair.

A. Sporopollenin - exine of pollen grain

B. Tapetum - nutritive tissue for developing
microspores

C. Nucellus - nutritive tissue for developing
embryo

D. Obturator - directs the pollen tube into
micropyle

Answer:



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10. Assertion : Sporopollenin preserves pollen
in fossil deposits.

Reason : Sporopollenin is resistant to physical and biological decomposition

A. Assertion is true, reason is false.

B. Assertion is false, reason is true

C. Both assertion and reason are not true

D. Both assertion and reason are true

Answer:



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11. Choose the correct statement (s) about tenuinucellate ovule.

A. Sporogenous cell is hypodermal

B. Ovules have fairly large nucellus

C. Sporogenous cell is epidermal

D. Ovules have single layer of nucellus
tissue

Answer:



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12. Which of the following represent megagametophyte ?

A. Ovule

B. Embryo sac

C. Nucellus

D. Endosperm

Answer:



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13. In *Haplopappus gracilis* , number of chromosomes in cells of nucellus is 4. What will be the chromosome number in Primary endosperm cell ?

A. 8

B. 12

C. 6

D. 2

Answer:



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14. Transmitting tissue is found in

- A. Micropylar region of ovule
- B. Pollen tube wall
- C. Styler region of gynoecium
- D. Integument

Answer:



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15. The scar left by function in the seed is

A. Tegmen

B. Radicle

C. Epicotyl

D. Hilum

Answer:



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16. A Plant called X possesses small flower with reduced perianth and versatile anther . The probable agent for pollination would be

A. Water

B. Air

C. Butterflies

D. Beetles

Answer:



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17. Consider the following statement(s)

In Protandrous flowers pistil matures earlier

In Protogynous flowers pistil matures earlier

Herkogamy is noticed in unisexual flower.

Distyly is present in Primula.

A. I and ii are correct

B. ii and iv are correct

C. ii and iii are correct

D. I and iv are correct

Answer:



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18. Coelorhiza is found in

A. Paddy

B. Bean

C. Pea

D. Tridax

Answer:



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19. Parthenocarpic fruits lack

A. Endocarp

B. Epicarp

C. Mesocarp

D. Seed

Answer:



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20. In majority of plants pollen is liberated at

A. 1 celled stage

B. 2 celled stage

C. 3 celled stage

D. 4 celled stage

Answer:



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21. What is modern method of vegetative reproduction?

A. Grafting

B. Layering

C. Tissue culture

D. Cutting

Answer:



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22. "An introduction to the embryology of Angiosperm" was published by-

A. Mahershwari

B. K.V Krishnamurthy

C. E. Strasburger

D. D.A. Johansen

Answer:



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23. Which of the following is called "Terror of Bengal"?

A. Bryophyllum

B. Eichhornia

C. Pistia

D. Allium

Answer:



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24. A highly condensed shoot is called.

A. Node

B. Branch

C. Flower

D. Fruit

Answer:



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25. Embryo sac is located inside the.

A. Stamen

B. Style

C. Stigma

D. Ovule

Answer:



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26. The stamens are collectively known as.

A. Androecium

B. Gynoecium

C. Calyx

D. Corolla

Answer:



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27. Fuction megaspore in an angiosperm develops into:

A. Endosperm

B. Ovule

C. Embryo sac

D. Embryo

Answer:



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28. Which of the following statement is correct?

A. sporogenous tissue is haploid

B. Outer layer of pollen is called intine

C. Tapetum nourishes the developing sporogenous tissues

D. Microspores are produced by endothecium

Answer:



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29. The study of pollen grains is

A. Pollenalogy

B. Palynology

C. Phytology

D. Pollenialogy

Answer:



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30. Match the following and select the correct option:

1. Aspergillus - A) Budding
2. Yeast - B) Gemma production
3. Spirogyra - C) Conidia formation
4. Marchantia- D) Fragmentation



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31. A reproduction without the involvement of male and female gametes is called apomixis. Give an outline of this method.

A. Amphimixis

B. Apomixis

C. Syngamy

D. Autogamy

Answer:



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32. Match the following and select the correct option:

i) Phalaenophily - A) Pollination by snails

ii) Psychophily - B) Pollination by moths

iii) Malacophily - C) Pollination by birds

iv) Ormithophily - D) Pollination by butterflies



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33. The study of honey pollen is called.

- A. Melissopalynology
- B. Pollinitopalynology
- C. Pomology
- D. Anthology

Answer:



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34. Identify the correctly matched pair.

A. Corm - *Solanum tuberosum*

B. Sucker - *Colocasia*

C. Axillary bulbils - *Fragaria*

D. Rhizome - *Zingiber officinale*

Answer:



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35. *Parthenium hysterophorus* is commonly called

- A. Bulb grass
- B. Potato grass
- C. Carrot grass
- D. Allium grass

Answer:



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36. Which of the following plant was introduced as a contaminant into India along with wheat ?

A. *Centella asiatica*

B. *Pistia stratiotes*

C. *Solanum tuberosum*

D. *Parthenium hysterophorus*

Answer:



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37. 95% of hay fever sufferers are allergic to.

- A. Oak pollen
- B. Grass pollen
- C. Willow pollen
- D. Birch pollen

Answer:



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38. Which of the following is used to preserve pollen in viable condition?

- A. Liquid nitrogen
- B. Liquid hydrogen
- C. Liquid fluorine
- D. Liquid chlorine

Answer:



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39. Number of ovules found in Paddy.

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer:



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40. The covering around megasporangium is called.

A. Funicle

B. Raphe

C. integuments

D. Nucellus

Answer:



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41. Transversely oriented ovules are.

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

Answer:



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42. Synergids are.

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Tetraploid

Answer:



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43. The stalk of ovule

A. Integument

B. Funicle

C. Chalaza

D. Embryo sac

Answer:



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44. Which of the following ovule is bean shaped?

A. Circinotropous

B. Amphitropous

C. Campylotropous

D. Anatropous

Answer:



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45. Archesporium in an ovule is.

A. Single celled and terminal in origin

B. Singly celled and epidermal in origin

C. Single celled and endodermal in origin

D. Single celled and hypodermal in origin

Answer:



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46. Crassinucellate ovule shows.

A. Large nucellus

B. Small nucellus

C. Partly developed nucellus

D. Absence of nucellus

Answer:



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47. Seven cell with eight nucleated embryo sac is found in.

A. Gymnosperms

B. Angiosperms

C. Pteridophytes

D. Bryophytes

Answer:



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48. The ovule in Polygonaceae.

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

Answer:



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49. Both, autogamy and geitonogamy are prevented in

A. Monoecious plant

B. Dioecious plant

C. Monoclonal plant

D. none of the above

Answer:



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50. Identify the wrongly matched pair.

- A. Cleistogamy - Commelina
- B. Homogamy - Mirabilis jalapa
- C. Protandry - Helianthus
- D. Protogyny - Carica

Answer:



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51. Egg apparatus of angiosperm consists of .

- A. One egg cell and two synergids
- B. One egg cell and two antipodals
- C. One egg cell and secondary nucleus
- D. only eggs

Answer:



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52. Intine of pollen grain is composed of.

A. Sporopollenin and pollenkit

B. Lipid and protein

C. Pectin and cellulose

D. Pectin and lignin

Answer:



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53. Pollination carried out within the closed flower is.

A. Cleistogamy

B. Homogamy

C. Geitonogamy

D. Xenogamy

Answer:



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54. Which of the following is an example of obligate mutualism?

- A. Yucca and moth
- B. Vallisneria and moth
- C. Primula and butterfly
- D. Lythrum and butterfly

Answer:



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55. Choose the correct statement from the following:

A. Anemophilous flowers are brightly coloured

B. Entomophilous flowers are small in size

C. Epihydrophilous flowers occur at the water level

D. Hypohydrophilous flowers occur above the water level

Answer:



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56. The flower of *Salvia* is adapted for pollination.

A. Beetle

B. Bee

C. Bird

D. Bat

Answer:



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57. Which of the following mechanism helps in Salvia pollination?

A. Screw

B. Pulley

C. Wedge

D. Lever

Answer:



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58. Which of the following plant has female wasp like flower?

A. Ophrys

B. Amorphophallus

C. Salvia

D. Bougainvillea

Answer:



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59. Match the following and select the correct option.

- i) Aristolochia - A) Clip mechanism
- ii) Arum - B) Trap mechanism
- iii) Asclepiadaceae - C) Piston mechanism
- iv) Papilionaceae - D) Pit fall mechanism

A. i-B, ii-D, iii-A, iv-C

B. i-D, ii-C, iii-A, iv-B

C. i-D, ii-A, iii-B, iv-C

D. i-C, ii-B, iii-A, iv-D

Answer:



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60. Classification for embryo development was proposed by.

A. L.Guignard

B. S.G.Nawaschin

C. R.J.Camerarius

D. D.A. Johansen

Answer:



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61. After fertilization, the seed develops from.

A. Ovary

B. Ovule

C. Egg

D. Funicle

Answer:



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62. After fertilization the perisperm develops from.

A. Nucellus

B. Sepals

C. Funicle

D. Ovule

Answer:



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63. Match the following and select the correct option:

i) Funicle	- A. Seed coat
ii) Integument	- B. Fruit
iii) Ovary	- C. Endosperm
iv) Secondary nucleus	- D. Stalk of the seed

A. i-C, ii-A, iii-D, iv-B

B. i-D, ii-A, iii-B, iv-C

C. i-B, ii-D, iii-A, iv-C

D. i-D, ii-B, iii-A, iv-C

Answer:



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64. The persistent calyx is found in.

A. *Anacardium occidentale*

B. *Myristica*

C. Ricinus communis

D. Solanum melongena

Answer:



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65. Choose the wrongly matched pair

A. Receptacle becomes - Pyrus malus fleshy

B. Flower stalk becomes juicy - Anacardium

occidentale

C. Funicle becomes fleshy - Ricinus

communis

D. Calyx becomes cover of the fruit -

Physalis minima

Answer:



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66. Aleurone layers are found around the endosperm of

A. Fruits

B. Vegetables

C. Cereals

D. Wood

Answer:



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67. which of the following secretes amylase during germination?

A. Sphaerosome

B. Ovule

C. Chromosome

D. Ribosome

Answer:



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68. Which of the following is cellular endosperm portion of coconut fruit?

A. Tender coconut

B. Kernel part

C. Coconut water

D. Coconut milk

Answer:



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69. Identify the endosperm seed.

A. Bean

B. Mango

C. Cucurbits

D. Wheat

Answer:



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70. Fresh weight of an orchid seed is

A. 20.33 microgram

B. 21.33 microgram

C. 22.33 microgram

D. 23.33 microgram

Answer:



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71. The weight of *Lodoicea maldivica* seed is

A. 60 kg

B. 6 kg

C. 600 kg

D. 0.6 g

Answer:



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72. The term Apomixis was introduced by.....
in the year 1908.

A. G.B. Amici

B. Hanstein

C. Winkler

D. Hanning

Answer:



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73. Select the wrongly matched pair.

- A. Bulbils - Fritillaria
- B. Bulbs - Allium
- C. Runner - Mentha
- D. Sucker - Dioscorea

Answer:



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74. The first case of polyembryony was reported by.

A. Antonie van Leuwenhoek

B. Johansen

C. Nehemiah Grew

D. Strasburger

Answer:



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75. Parthenocarpy was classified by.

A. Antonie van

B. Amici

C. Nitsch

D. Kolreuter

Answer:



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76. Assertion: Double fertilization is unique to angiosperms

Reason: Triple fusion occurs in double fertilization.

- A. Assertion is true, reason is false
- B. Assertion is false, reason is true
- C. Both assertion and reason are not true
- D. Both assertion and reason are true

Answer:



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77. Which of the following fruit is produced by parthenocarpy?

A. Mango

B. Jack fruit

C. Banana

D. Brinjal

Answer:



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78. Wind pollination is common in.

A. Bougainvillea

B. Grasses

C. Legumes

D. Lilies

Answer:



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79. Secented flower with well developed nectaries are adapted for.

- A. Anemophily
- B. Hydrophily
- C. Entomophily
- D. Epihydrophily

Answer:



80. Size of pollen grain in Cucurbitaceae.

- A. 20 micrometer
- B. 200 micrometer
- C. 2 micrometer
- D. 2000 micrometer

Answer:



81. The style intermediate between solid and hollow type is.

- A. Open type
- B. Closed type
- C. Half open type
- D. Half closed type

Answer:



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82. Which of the following structure guide the pollen tube towards micropyle?

- A. Obturator
- B. Transmitting tissue
- C. Galnduar cells
- D. Cap block

Answer:



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83. Which of the following reptile involves in pollination?

A. Lemur

B. Gecko lizard

C. Rodent

D. Honey eater

Answer:



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