



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CBSE COMPLEMENTARY MATERIAL BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANTS

Questions Vsa

1. Give an example of a plant which came into India as a contaminant and is a cause of pollen allergy.



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2. Which characteristic of water pollinated species of pollen grains protect them from water?



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3. Why are pollen grains produced in enormous quantity in Maize ?



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4. In some species of Asteraceae and grasses, seeds are formed without fusion of gametes. Mention the scientific term for such of reproduction.



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5. If the diploid number of chromosomes in an angiospermic plant is 16. Mention number of chromosomes in the endosperm and antipodal cell.



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Questions Sa I

1. Fruits generally develops from ovary, but in few species thalamus contributes to fruit formation.



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2. Name the two categories of fruits and give one example of each.



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3. Among the animals, insects particularly bees are the dominant pollinating agents. List any four characteristic features of the insect pollinated flower.



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4. Differentiate between geitonogamy and xenogamy.



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5. In the given figure 1 of a dicot embryo, label the parts (A) and (B) and give their function.

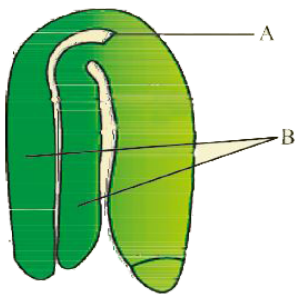


Figure 1

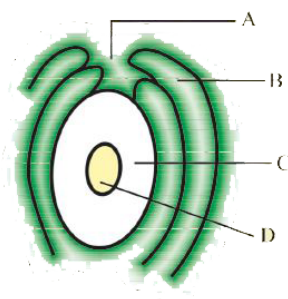


Figure 2



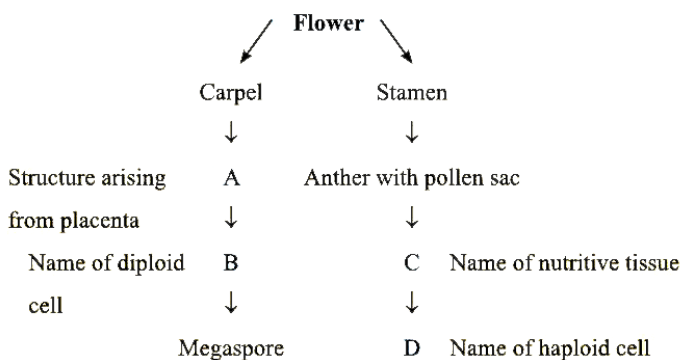
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6. Name the plants A, B, C and D of the anatropous ovule (Figure 2) given above.



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7. Given below is an incomplete flow chart showing formation of gamete in angiospermic plant. Observe the flow chart carefully and fill in the blank A, B, C and D.



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1. Even though each pollen grain has two male gametes, why are at least 10 pollen grains and not 5 pollen grains required to fertilise 10 ovules present in a particular carpel ?



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2. Continued self pollination lead to inbreeding depression. List three devices, which flowering plant have developed to discourages self pollination ?





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Questions La

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



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2. Draw the embryo sac of a flowering plant and label the parts:

(i) Which guides the entry of pollen tube ?

(ii) Which develops into endosperm ?

(iii) Which fuses with male gamete to form zygote ?



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3. What will be the fate of antipodal cells after fertilisation ?





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4. Name the cell that develops into embryo Sac. How many embryo sacs are formed from one megaspore mother cell ?



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