EXERCISE – I (Conceptual Question)

Build Up your Understanding

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MALE AND FEMALE PEPRODUCTION ORGAN									
1.	Androphore structure (1) Internode	e is formed by: (2) Node	(3) Sepals	(4) Petals					
2.	Which of the followi (1) Shisham	ng is monocarpic plant (2) Mango	:: (3) Pinus	(4) Bamboo					
3.	Capsella is angiosper (1) Naked Seed	rm because it possess – (2) Pollen grain	(3) Vascular tissue	(4) Fruit/Covered seeds					
4.	Which part of the rep (1) Archesporium	production structure pro (2) Middle layer	oduces both enzyme ho (3) Tapetum	ormone (4) Endothecium					
5.	Ubisch bodies are pro (1) Embryosac	oduced in (2) Endothecium	(3) Pollen grain	(4) Tapetum					
6.	 Tapetum is : (1) Parietal in origin and is the inner most layer of anther wall. (2) Modified endothecium of anther wall (3) Outer most layer of sporogenous tissue modification (4) Parietal in origin ,and is the inner most layer og ovule wall 								
7.	Example of polyploid tissue present in an angiosperm plant is (1) Perisperm (2) Embryo (3) Tapetum (4) Placenta								
8.	Pollen gerain represe (1) Female gametoph (3) Sporophyte	(2) Male gametophte(4) Anther							
9.	Anther is generally c (1) One sporangium	omposed of (2) Two sporangia	(3) Three sporangia	(4) Four sporangia					
10.	Occurence of more the (1) Polysiphony	han four spores in a tetr (2) Polyspermy	rad is called (3) Polyspory	(4) Poly embryony					
11.	How many cells or n (1) One	uclei are present in ma (2) Two	ture male gametophyte (3) Three	e of Capsella (4) Many					
12.	How many and what (1) One, multi ciliate (3) Two, multi ciliate	type of male gametes a d ed	are produced but he ma (2) Two, biciliated (4) Two, non motile	ale gametophyte of Capsella					
13. 14.	Ubisch bodies are as (1) Embryo Most reduced sized g (1) Bryophyte	sociated with the devel (2) Pollen grains gametophyte is of (2) Pteridophyte	opment of (3) Endosperm (3) Gymnosperm	(4) Embryo sac (4) Angiosperrri					

15.	Pollen grain of Capse (1) Monocolpate	ella is (2) Bicolpate	(3) Tricolpate	(4) Polycolpate			
16.	Essential whorls of a (1) Calyx and Corolla (3) Androecium and	flowers are a Gynoecium	(2) Corolla and Gync(4) Al of the above	(2) Corolla and Gynoechim(4) Al of the above			
17.	Sporopollenin is four (1) Exine	nd in :- (2) Intine	(3) Cytoplasm	(4) Nucleus			
18.	Microsporophyll of A (1) Androecium	Angiosperms is known (2)Anther	as: (3) Filament	(4)Stamen			
19.	Main function of end (1) Mechanical	othecium (in anther) is (2) Nutritive	(3) Dehiscence	(4) Storage			
20.	Endothecium, middle (1) Primary sporogen (3) Both	e layer and tapetum in. ous cells	anther are derived from (2) Primary sporogen (4) None of the above	n: nous cells e			
21.	Which one is female (1) Embryo	gametophyte (2) Embryosac	(3) Endosperm	(4) Pistil			
22.	What type of ovule is (1) Orthotropous	found in Capsella- (2) Campylotropous	(3) Anatropous	(4) Hemitropous			
23.	The functional megas (1) Micropylar	spore in Capsella is alv (2) Chalazal	vays (3) All	(4) Any			
24.	Ategmic ovule shows (1) Absence of nucel (3) Partially develope	s lus ed integuments	(2) Absence of integr(4) Modified nucellu	uments s			
25.	Caruncle is formed b (1) Peduncle	y. (2) Cotyledons	(3) Integument	(4) Perisperm			
26.	Obturators which hel (1) Pollen tube (3) Placenta or funicu	p in fertilization are ou Ilus	nt growth of (2) Stigma (4) Pollen grains				
27.	Filiform apparatus ar (1) Antipodal cell	e found in (2) Egg cell	(3) Secondary nucleu	us (4) Synergids			
28.	Perisperm is (1) Persistant nucellu (3) Ovule coat	s in seed	(2) Ovule wall (4) Fossil of haustori	a			
29.	The plant in which G (1) Capsella	.B. Amici discovered J (2) Parthenium	collen tube is:- (3) Portulaca	(4) Pisum			

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30.	Megasporophyll is ca (1) Stamen	lled:- (2) Carpel	(3) Ovary	(4) Stigma			
31.	How many pollen sac (1) 4	s are present in a matu (2) 1	re anther (3) 3	(4) 2			
32.	Anatropous (Resupina (1) Straight	ate) type of ovule is :- (2) Inverted	(3) Transverse	(4) Coiled			
33.	Horizontally oriented (1) Amphitropous	ovule in Angiosperm (2) Hemitropous	s called (3) Campylotropous (4) Cirdnotropous				
34.	The special features of (1) Radially elongated (3) Hygroscopic	of the endothecium of a d cells	anther of Capsella :- (2) Thickening of a-cellulose (4) All of the above				
35.	Which of the followin (1) Bisporic polygonu (3) Monosporic- onag	ng types of embryosac im type grad type	is mostly ' found in Angiosperm (2) T etrasporic type (4) Monosporic- polygonum type				
36.	When hilum, chalaza (1) Amphitropous	and micropyle lie in or (2) Orthotropous	ne stra <mark>ight .line then ov</mark> (3) Campylotropous	vule is called: (4) Anatropous			
37.	Translator apparatus i (1) Mustard	s found in (2) Pea	(3) Calotropis	(4) Mango			
38.	Pollen tube develops (1) Generative cell	from (2) Male gametes	(3) Vegetative cell	(4) Vegetative nucleus			
39.	Longest pollen tube is (1) Wheat	s found in : (2) Maize	(3) Barley	(4) Rice			
40.	'Callase' enzyme white provided by:-	ch dissolve callose of	tetrad of microspores	to separate 4 microspores is			
41.	(1) Foncer grains The primary endosper (1) Haploid	rm nucleus in Polygon (2) Diploid	um type of embryosac (3) Triploid	is :- (4) Tetraploid			
42.	Science of cultivation (1) Apiculture	, breeding and marketi (2) Embryo culture	ing of flower is : (3) Tissue celture	(4) Floriculture			
43.	In Angioperms all the (1) Pectocellulose	e four microspores of to (2) Callose	etrad are covered by a (3) Cellulose	layer which is made up of : (4) Sporopollenin			
44.	The owle in which mit (1) Campylotropous	cropyle lying at right a (2) Anatropous	angle to the funicle is: (3) Orthotropous	(4) Hemitropous			

45.	Monothecous anothe (1) Malvaceae	r is found in which fan (2) Liliaceae	nily: (3) Brassicaceae	(4) Asteraceae			
46.	All the nuclei in poly (1) Haploid	gonum type of embryc (2) Diploid	osac are (3) Haploid	(4) Haploid and polyploidy			
47.	In ehich family pollin (1) Papilionaceae	nia are found : (2) Asteraceae	(3) Asclepiadaceae	(4) Apocyanaceae			
48.	Nucellus is found in (1) Cell	:- (2) Pollen	(3) Owle	(4) Leaf			
49.	The nutritive layer of (1) Endothecium	f microsporangia of Ca (2) Exothecium	psella is (3) Sporogenous tissu	ue (4) Tapetum			
50.	That haploid cell whi (1) Megaspore mothe (3) Functional megas	ich divides by mitosis t er cell spore	to form embryosac is : (2) Microspore mothe (4) Non functional m	er cell egaspore			
51.	Microspore mother c (1) Meiosisand Mitos (3) Meiosis	ell produce microspore sis	es by (2) Mitosis (4) Mitosis and Amitosis				
52.	Embryosac is represe (1) Megagametophyt (3) Microgametes	ented by: e	(2) Megasporophyll(4) Megaspore				
53.	Pollen grains are able is composed of : (1) Cutin	e to withstand extremes	s of temperature and do	(4) Callose			
54.	Which one of the for shaped and the funite (1) Circinotropous	ollowing represents an ulus and micropyle are (2) Anatropous	ovule, where the em close to each other : (3) Amphitropous	(1) Eurosebryosac becomes horse-shoe(4) Atropous			
55.	What does angiosper (1) Naked seed	m mean :- (2) Covered seed	(3) Leaf fall	(4) Seed bud			
56.	How many times flow (1) Once	wering takes place in b (2) Twice	iennial plants :- (3) Many	(4) Three			
	POLLINATION,	, FERTILIZATION,	ENDOSPERM, EMB	RYO, SEED ETC			
57.	Outer seed coat is kr (1) Aril	nown as :- (2) Testa	(3) Operculum	(4) Caruncle			
58.	Which structure of th (1) Nucellus	e ovule is diploid :- (2) Integuments	(3) Sec. nucleus	(4) All of the above			

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59.	Which type of growth (1) Lateral growth	n is found in pollen tub (2) Apical growth	e:- (3) Middle growth	(4) No growth					
60.	Chasmogamy refers t (1) Rowers remains c (3) Flowers open	to the condition where closed	(2) Flowers absent(4) Flowers gamopetalous						
61.	When pollen grains of the process is called (1) Geitonogamy	of a flower are transfer	red to stigma of another flower of a different plant, (2) Xenogamy						
62.	 (3) Autogamy (4) Homogamy Autogsmy means (1) Transfer of pollen from anthers to stigma of the same flowers (2) Transfer of pollen from one flowers to another on the different plant (3) Occurrence of male and female sex organ in the same flowers 								
63.	 (4) Germination of po "Lever mechanism" of (1) Antirrhinum (3) Salvia (Sage plant) 	ollen or "tum pipe mechanisi t)	m" for pollination is characteristic feature of (2) Ocimum (4) Ficus						
64.	Maize is best exampl (1) Anemophily	e of : (2) Omithophily	(3) Entomophily	(4) Hydrophily					
65.	Polysiphonous pollen (1) Malvaceae	grains occur in (2) Cucurbitaceae	(3) Both	(4) Solanaceae					
66.	Which of the followin (1) Starch	ng promotes pollen ger (2) Boron	rmination and tube gro (3) Calcium	wth (4) Potassium					
67.	Polyembryony was fi (1) Rosenberg	rst discovered by (2) Hofmeister	(3) Leeuwenhoek	(4) Guha					
68. 69	Tegmen of the seed d (1) Perisperm	levelops from:- (2) Funiculum	(3) Inner integument	(4) Outer integument					
07.	(1) Zostera	(2) Vallisneria	(3) Nelumbium	(4) Hydrilla					
70.	Pollination in Yucca (1) Honey bee	plant takes place by :- (2) Butter fly	(3) Pronuba moth (4) Bird						
71.	The main embryo is developed as a result of (1) Pollination (2) Triple fusion (3)Syngamy (4) Fusion of two polar nuclei of an embryosac								
72.	After fertilization the (1) Testa	outer integument of o (2)Tegmen	vule changes into - (3) Fruit	(4) Seed					

73.	The process of doubl (1) Hofmeister	e fertilization was disc (2) Strasburger	overed by (3) Nawaschin	(4) Amici					
74.	After fertilization the (1) Ovule	e seed is developed from (2) Ovary	n (3) Nucellus	(4) Endosperm					
75.	 Double fertilization means (1) Fusion of male gamete and ovum (2) Fusion of two polar bodies (3) A male gamete fused with egg and second male gamete fused with secondary nucleus (4) All of the above 								
76.	After fertilization see (1) Chalaza	ed coat is formed by : (2) Ovule	(3) Integument	(4) Embryo sac					
77.	The fusion product of (1) Nucellus (3) Zygote	rm nucleus							
78.	In pollination "Trap o (1) Salvia	loor mechanism" is for (2) Aristolochia	und in : (3) Reus	(4) Yucca					
79.	Water of coconut is (1) Endosperm	(2) Nucellus	(3) Endocarp	(4) Mesocarp					
80.	The suspensor in Cap (1) Apical cell	osella develops from (2) Basal cell	(3) Chalazal cell	(4) Apical & basal cell both					
81.	Mosaic endosperm is (1) Wheat	characteristic of : (2) Plumbago	(3) Maize	(4) Coconut					
82.	Tigellum represents : (1) Testa (3) Both of the above		(2) Tegmen (4) Main axis of the e	embryo					
83.	The number of nucle (1) Two	i taking part in double (2) Three	fertilization are (3) Four	(4) Five					
84.	In albuminous seed, t (1) Testa	the food is stored in- (2) Plumule	(3) Cotyledon	(4) Endosperm					
85.	Helobial endosperm (1) Gymnosperm	is restricted usually to (2) Dicotyledons	(3) Order helobiales	(4) Both 2 & 3					
86.	"Ruminate endosperr (1) Euphorbiaceae (3) Palmae or Arecac	ri" is commonly found reae	in seed of (2) Cruciferae (4) Compositae						

87.	In which part of the embryo maximum grow (1) Radicle (2) Plumule	vth takes place in epige (3) Epicotyl	eal germination:- (4) Hypocotyl			
88.	In which part of embryo maximum growth (1) Plumule (2) Radicle	takes place in hypogeal germination :- (3) Epicotyl (4) Hypocotyl				
89.	At which temperature, germination of seed (1) 10° - 15° C (2) 5° - 10° C	can not possible in mo (3) 0° - 5°C	st of the plants :- (4) 20° - 25°C			
90.	In seeds, characterised by hypogeal germin because : (1) They lack mitochondria	ination, cotyledons generally do not becomes green				
	(3) They contain inhibitor	(4) They remain belo	w the soil			
91.	Embryo of sunflower has : (1) Two cotyledons (3) Eight cotyledons	(2) One cotyledon(4) No cotyledon				
92.	Endosperm is formed during the double fer (1) Two polar nuclei and one male gamete (2) One polar nuclei and one male gamete (3) Ovum and male gamete (4) Two polar nuclei and two male gametes	tilization by-				
93.	Adventive embryony in Citrus is due to : (1) Nucellus (2) Integuments	(3) Zygotic embryo	(4) Fertilized egg			
94.	In Angiosperms pollen tube liberate their m (1) Central cell (2) Antipodal cells	ale gametes into the : (3) Egg cell	(4) Synergid			
95.	The aleurone layer in maize grain is special(1) Protein(2) Starch	ly rich in:- (3) Lipids	(4) Auxins			
96.	Anthesis is a phenomenon which refers to- (1) Formation of pollen (3) Opening of flower bud	(2) Development of a(4) Reception of poll	inther en by stigma			
97.	When the pollens of one flower falls on the genetically it is known as :- (1) Cleistogamy (2) Allogamy	ne stigma of another fl (3) Autogamy	lower of the same plant then (4) Dichogamy			
		(3) Hutoguniy	(1) Dienoganiy			
98.	What is the liquid part of green Coconut :(1) Endosperm(3) Nucellus	(2) Female gametoph (4) Embryo	lyte			
99.	Entry of pollen tube through micropyle is ca (1) Porogamy (2) Syngamy	alled: (3) Chalazogamy	(4) Mesogamy			
100.	Through which cell of the embryosac, does (1) Egg cell	the pollen tube enter the (2) Central cell	ne embryosac :			

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	(3) P	(3) Persistant synergid					(4) Degenerating synergid						
101.	Endosperm of angiosperm is :- (1) 2n (2) 3n						(3) n	(3) n		(4) 4	(4) 4n		
	~ /												
						ANSW	ER KI	ΞY					
				EXI	ERCIS	E-I (Co	onceptu	al Que	stions)				
1.	(1)	2.	(4)	3.	(4)	4.	(3)	5.	(4)	6.	(1)	7.	(3)
8.	(2)	<u>9</u> .	(4)	10.	(3)	11.	(3)	12.	(4)	13.	(2)	14.	(4)
15.	(3)	16.	(3)	17.	(1)	18.	(4)	19.	(3)	20.	(2)	21.	(2)
22.	(2)	23.	(2)	24.	(2)	25.	(3)	26.	(3)	27.	(4)	28.	(1)
29.	(3)	30.	(2)	31.	(4)	32.	(2)	33.	(2)	34.	(4)	35.	(4)
36.	(2)	37.	(3)	38.	(3)	39.	(2)	40.	(3)	41.	(3)	42.	(4)
43.	(2)	44.	(4)	45.	(1)	46.	(1)	47.	(3)	48.	(3)	49.	(4)
50.	(3)	51.	(3)	52.	(1)	53.	(3)	54.	(3)	55.	(2)	56.	(1)
57.	(2)	58.	(4)	59.	(2)	60.	(2)	61.	(2)	62.	(1)	63.	(3)
64.	(1)	65.	(3)	66.	(2)	67.	(3)	<mark>68</mark> .	(3)	69.	(2)	70.	(3)
71.	(3)	72.	(1)	73.	(3)	74.	(1)	75.	(3)	76.	(3)	77.	(2)
78.	(3)	79.	(1)	80.	(2)	81.	(3)	82.	(4)	83.	(4)	84.	(4)
85.	(3)	86.	(3)	87.	(4)	88.	(3)	89.	(3)	90.	(4)	91.	(1)
92.	(1)	93.	(1)	94.	(4)	95.	(1)	96.	(3)	97.	(3)	98.	(1)
99 .	(1)	100.	(4)	101.	(2)								