

## Embryology-II

1. **True statement regarding pollination is**

I : All bisexual flowers undergo only autogamy.

II : All unisexual flowers undergo only Xenogamy.

III : All geitonogamous flowers are not unisexual.

- 1) I & II                      2) Only III                      3) II & III                      4) Only I

2. **Assertion A : Geitonogamy & Xenogamy can take place in Cocos**

**Reason R : Cocos is monoecious plant. Pollen may be from same or different plant.**

1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

3) A is true, R is false

4) A is false, R is true

3. **Synchronization of pollen and pistil maturation takes place in**

A. *Viola*

B. *Oxalis*

C. *Commelina*

D. *Solanum*

1. A, B, C

2. Only C

3. Only D

4. A, C

4. **True statement regarding anemophilous flowers**

I. It is the most common method of pollination

II. Stigmas may be feathery

III. Single seeded fruits are a character

IV. Sticky pollen grains to stick easily to stigma

1. I & II

2. II & III

3. III & IV

4. IV & I

5. **Both chasmogamous and cleistogamous flowers are seen in**

1. Maize

2. *Vallisneria*

3. *Zostera*

4. *Viola*

6. **Cross pollination but similar to self pollination takes place in**

1. Dioecious plants

2. Bisexual flowers

3. Monoecious plants

4. Unisexual flowers

7. **Assertion A : In *Commelina* always self pollination takes place.**

**Reason R : *Commelina* shows cleistogamous flowers.**

1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

3) A is true, R is false

4) A is false, R is true

8. **Pollination in which maximum genetic variations are seen is**  
1) Geitonogamy                      2) Autogamy                      3) Xenogamy                      4) Cleistogamy
9. **Enormous amount and light weight pollen grains are produced in**  
1. Anemophilous flowers                      2. Entomophilous flowers  
3. Ornithophilous flowers                      4. Hypo hydrophilous flowers
10. **Wind pollination is seen in**  
1. Mango                      2. Cucumber                      3. Grass                      4. Onion
11. **Pollination in water plants like water hyacinth and water lily is**  
1. Hydrophily                      2. Anemophily  
3. Zoophily                      4. Epi hydrophily
12. **Epi hydrophily is**  
1. Pollination in flowers floating on water  
2. Floating pollen responsible for pollination  
3. Pollination taking place on the surface of the water  
4. Pollination taking place inside the water
13. **Assertion (A): Water pollinated plants do not produce nectar**  
**Reason(R): Nectar production is a waste process for water pollination**  
1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
3) A is true, R is false  
4) A is false, R is true
14. **Characteristic feature of plants pollinated by flies and beetles is**  
1. Flowers emanate foul smell.                      2. Aquatic plants  
3. Flowers are colourless                      4. Flowers with short styles
15. **Bat pollination is called as**  
1. Ornithophily                      2. Ophiophily  
3. Entemophily                      4. Chiropterophily
16. **Contrivance in *Gloriosa* is**  
1. Dicliny                      2. Heterostyly  
3. Dichogamy                      4. Herkogamy
17. **Genetic mechanism which prevents self sterility is**  
1. Monoecious                      2. Protandry                      3. Self sterility                      4. Cleistogamy

18. **Dicliny is a contrivance for preventing**  
1) Autogamy      2) Xenogamy      3) Geitonogamy      4) Cross pollination
19. **In chasmogamous flowers**  
1) Always self pollination      2) Always cross pollination  
3) Both self & Cross pollination.      4) Neither self nor cross pollination.
20. **Pollination in *Yucca* is by**  
1) Insects      2) Wind      3) Water      4) Mammals
21. **If pollination occurs beneath the surface of water, it is**  
1. Epihydrophily      2. Endohydrophily  
3. Mesohydrophily      4. Hypohydrophily
22. **Pollen tube is made up of**  
1. Cellulose and hemicelluloses      2. Sporopollenin  
3. Lipids and proteins      4. Cellulose and lignin
23. **At the time of entry of pollen tube into ovule**  
1) Generative cell disappears.      2) Generative cell divides into gametes  
3) Vegetative cell guides the tube.      4) Pollen tube disintegrates.
24. **To produce 100 gametes, the number of microspore mother cells required are**  
1) 25      2) 13      3) 12      4) 12.5
25. **Pollen tube entry into embryo sac in is**  
1) Micropylar side    2) Chalazal side    3) Through Integuments    4) Any Side
26. **Bagging during hybridization is**  
1. To prevent self pollination      2. To encourage self pollination  
3. To prevent unwanted cross pollination      4. To protect from sun light
27. **In artificial hybridization emasculation is**  
1. To stop unwanted pollination      2. To stop self pollination  
3. To make flower into unisexual      4. To encourage cross pollination
28. **Assertion (A): Endosperm development precedes embryo development**  
**Reason(R): Endosperm provides assured nutrition to the developing embryo**  
1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
2) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
3) A is true, R is false  
4) A is false, R is true

- 29. Edible portion in coconut is**
1. Endocarp
  2. Endosperm
  3. Pericarp
  4. Cotyledons
- 30. Example for endospermic seed is**
1. Castor
  2. Pea
  3. Bean
  4. Ground nut
- 31. Epicotyle terminates in**
1. Radicle
  2. Cotyledons
  3. Plumule
  4. Root cap
- 32. Persistent nucellus is**
1. Perisperm
  2. Coleoptiles
  3. Endosperm
  4. Scutellum
- 33. The scutellum is**
1. Storage substance in dicots
  2. Protective layers of radical
  3. Single cotyledon of monocots
  4. Left over nucellus
- 34. Ploidy of aleurone layer is**
1. Haploid
  2. Diploid
  3. Triploid
  4. Tetraploid
- 35. Animal dispersed seeds among the following**
- |            |             |                      |                 |
|------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| I. Coconut | II. Grass   | III. <i>Martynia</i> | IV. Figs        |
| 1. I & II  | 2. II & III | 3. III & IV          | 4. II, III & IV |
- 36. The longest dormancy ever recorded is in the seeds of**
1. *Lodocia*
  2. *Martynia*
  3. *Lupinus*
  4. Date plant
- 37. Production seeds without fertilization is**
1. Parthenocarpy
  2. Parthenogenesis
  3. Apomixis
  4. Polyembryony
- 38. Minute seeds are seen in**
1. Orchids
  2. *Ficus*
  3. *Phoenix*
  4. Mustard
- 39. True statement regarding grapes**
1. Pollinators are not necessary to produce fruits
  2. These are parthenocarpic fruits
  3. Seeds are with many embryos
  4. Seeds are perispermic
- 40. Black pepper shows**
1. Endosperm developing into many embryos
  2. Nucellus is persistent
  3. Endosperm is liquid
  4. Seeds developing without fertilization

## Embryology-II

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	1	1	2	4	3	4	3	1	3	3	3	2	1	4	4	3	1	3	1
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
4	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	3	4	3	3	1	2	2

[www.sakshieducation.com](http://www.sakshieducation.com)