Reproduction

1. Endothecium is ( )

1) Inner wall of microspore 2) Middle layer of pericarp

3) Inner tissue of ovule 4) Fibrous layer of anther wall

2. Edible portion in *Pithecellobium* is ( )

1) Pericarp 2) Aril 3) Seed 4) Leaves

3. Monosporic type of embryo sac is ( )

1) Embryo sac developed from single spore

2) Only one spore develops into embryo sac

3) Embryo sac developing into one sporophyte

4) Embryo sac fertilized by one microspore

4. Assertion A: In fully mature anther lobe tapetal cells are not seen. ( )

Reason R: Tapetal cells serve as food material for growing spores.

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

5. Area at which dehiscence takes place is ( )

1) Connective 2) Between Theca 3) Stomium 4) At the apex

6. Pollen grains germinate ( )

1) On stigma 2) In the air 3) On insect pollinators 4) In Sporangium

7. Number of microsporangium in an immature dithecous stamen is/are ( )

1) 2 2) 4 3) 1 4) 8

8. Pollen tube entry into embryo sac in *Cucurbita* is ( )

1) Micropylar side 2) Chalazal side 3) Through Integuments 4) Any Side

9. Endothecium is present between ( )

1) Middle layers and tapetum 2) Tapetum and sporogenous tissue

3) Middle layers and epidermis 4) Outside epidermis

10. First cell of the gametophyte is ( )

1) Gamete 2) Vegetative cell 3) Generative cell 4) Spore

11. **Assertion A: Germ pores are essential for germination on stigma** ( )

Reason R: Pollen tube comes out of germ pores.

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

12. The chemical present in exine is ( )

1) Pectin 2) Cellulose 3) Sporopollenin 4) Pectin & Cellulose

13. Functions of tapetum is ( )

1) Only protection 2) Protection and nutrition

3) Protection, Nutrition & Transportation 4) Photosynthesis

14. Circinotropous ovule ( )

A. Initially the ovule is anatropous

B. The rotation of the ovule is 360^0

C. *Opuntia* and *Plumbago* are examples of this type of ovules.

D. Compared to other types it is more frequently seen.

1. A & B 2.B & C 3.C & D 4.A & D

15. Chemically pollen tube is made up of ( )

1) Sporopollenin 2) Lipids 3) Pecto - cellulose 4) Cellulose

16. Polysiphonous condition is seen in ( )

1) Malvaceae & Asteraceae 2) Malvaceae & Cucurbitaceae

3) Cucurbitaceae & Asteraceae 4) Asteraceae & Solanaceae

17. Arrange the following plants in the increased order of the curvature seen in their ovules ( )

A. *Plumbago* B. *Ranunculus* C. *Dolichos*

D. *Alisma* E. *Polygonum* F. *Tridax*

1. E---- B----C-----D------F-----A 2. A----F-----D-----C------B-----E

3. E-----B----D-----C-----F-----A 4. A----F-----B-----B-------C-----E

18. The cell that degenerates after germination on stigma is ( )

1) Vegetative cell 2) Generative cell

3) Both Vegetative and Generative cell 4) Protective cell

19. Stage at which pollen grain released from pollen sacs in angiosperms generally **( )**

1) Single celled 2) Three celled 3) Four celled 4) Two celled

20. Total number of mitotic divisions in pollen grain is/are **( )**

1) 1 2) 2 3) 3 4) 4

21. Horse-shoe shaped embryo sac is seen in **( )**

1. Campylotropous ovule 2. Ovules of Butomaceae

3. Ovules of *Primula* 4. Anatropous Ovule

22. In *Brassica* in each immature stamen a pollen sac contains 100 spore mother cells. Number of spores formed from single flower. ( )

1) 4 x 100 x 4 2) 6 x 4 x 100 3) 6 x 4 x 100 x 4 4) 6 x 2 x 100 x 4

23. Embryo sac developing from single functional megaspore and ovule has no curvature in ( )

1. *Primula* 2. *Fritillaria* 3. *Polygonum* 4. *Allium*

24. Nucellus not covered by integuments is seen in **( )**

1. *Loranthus* 2. *Peperomia* 3. *Tridax* 4. *Opuntia*

25. Vegetative fertilization is **( )**

1. Union of somatic cells 2. Triple fusion

3. Union of gamete with PEN 4. Embryo directly developing from egg

26. Female gametophyte in Angiosperms is **()**

1) Embryo 2) Ovule 3) Ovary 4) Embryo sac

27. True statement among the following **( )**

I : All cells of nucellus forms into archesporial cells.

II : Archesporial cell can directly develop into spore mother cell.

III : Parietal cell sometimes develop into spore mother cell.

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

28. Endosperm formation suppressed in **( )**

1. Orchidaceae and Plumbaginaceae 2. Orchidaceae and Podostemaceae

3. Podostemaceae and Plumbaginaceae 4. Plumbaginaceae and Solanaceae

29. Example for ex-albuminous seeds **( )**

1. *Ricinus* 2. *Piper* 3.*Cicer* 4.*Solanum*

30. In tetrasporic type of embryo sac ( )

1) All four haploid spores develop into four embryo sacs

2) All four haploid spores develop into single embryo sac

3) All embryo sacs are four celled

4) Embryo sacs develop from four megaspore mother cells.

31. Embryo sac in *Polygonum* is ( )

1) Eight celled seven nucleated 2) Eight celled eight nucleated

3) Seven celled eight nucleated 4) Seven celled seven nucleated.

32. Edible portion in coffee seed is ( )

1. Cotyledons 2.Nucellus 3. Embryo 4.Cotyledons & integuments

33. In the dicotyledonous seed the embryonal axis is called as

( )

1. Hypocotyle 2. Epicotyle 3. Tigellium 4. Hilum

34. Scutellum is ( )

1. Left over nutrients in cotyledons 2. Cotyledon of monocot seed

3. Embryonal axis in dicot seeds 4. Sheath covering the radical

35. Vegetative cells of embryo sac ( )

1) Synergids 2) Polar nuclei 3) Egg 4) Antipodals

36. The division of nucleus of functional megaspore gives rise to ( )

1) Parietal cell and megaspore mother cell

2) Upper polar nucleus and lower polar nucleus

3) Primary micropylar and primary chalazal nuclei

4) Embryo sac and nucellus

37. In *Allium cepa* chromosome number in pollen and synergid respectively ()

1) 8, 8 2) 16, 16 3) 8, 16 4) 16, 8

38. In the polygonum type of embryosac largest cell show ( )

I. Two nuclei II. Tetraploid nucleus

III. Large vacuole IV. Stored food material

1) I & II 2) I & III 3) II & III 4) II & IV

39. **Type of ovules in *Ranunculus* & *Primula*** **( )**

1) Anatropous 2) Orthotropous

3) Campylotropous 4) Hemi anatropous

40. **In Asteraceae fruit dispersal is helped by** **( )**

1. Calyx 2. Corolla

3. Wing 4.Gynoecium

Reproduction

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