

Chapter-02 Reproduction in flowering plants

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Sexual Reproduction In Flowering Plants- MCQ-Neet Class-Xii Biology

- 1) Formation of microspores from a Pollen Mother cell through meiosis is known as
a) Megasporogenesis, b) Pollination, c) **Microsporogenesis**, d) Embryogenesis

Ans:c

- 2) The process of transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma of another flower of the same plant is called

a) Xenogamy b) **Geitonogamy** c) Autogamy d) Syngamy

Ans:b

- 3) Removal of anthers from flower bud before the anther dehisces for plant breeding is known as

a) **Emasculation** b) Bagging,
c) Artificial hybridization, d) Rebagging

Ans:a

- 4) Inactive state of an embryo (seed)

a) Apomixis, b) **Dormancy**, c) Polyembryony, d) Embryony

Ans:b

- 5) Most resistant organic material of exine

a) Funicle, b) Scutellum, c) Germ pore, d) **Sporopollenin**

Ans:d

- 6) Flowers which do not open at all

a) Syncarp, b) **Cleistogamous**, c) Apocarpous, d) Chasmogamous

Ans:b

- 7) Cotyledon of grass family situated towards one sided of embryonic axis
a) Scutellum, b)Antipodal, c) Epicotyl, d) Pericarp

Ans:a

- 8) Female gametophyte
a)Pollen grain , b)Ovule , c)Embryo sac, d) Tapetum

Ans:c

- 9) Residual persistent nucleus
a) Pericarp , b)Germ pore, c) hilum , d) Perisperm

Ans:d

- 10) Fusion of male and female gamete is called as
a) Double fertilization , b)Triple fusion ,
c) Syngamy d)Artificial hybridization

Ans:c

11. The nutrition for developing pollen grains is obtained from
a) Tapetium, b)Exine c) Middle layer layer, d)none of these

Ans:a

12. In female reproductive structure ovule how many megaspores are functional.
a)one , b)two, c) three, d)All

Ans:a

13. Apple is an example of ---fruit
a) True fruit, b)False fruit, c)Parthenocarpic fruit, d)Apomictic fruits.

Ans:b

14. The resistant material present in the outer layer of pollen grains are made up of---
a.Cellulose, b. Pectine , c)Sporopollinin , d)Amylose.

Ans:c

15. Which seed has a viability of 10,000 yrs.

- a) **Lupinus arcticus** b) Date palm c) Rice, d) Phoenix dactylifera

Ans:a

16. Microspore development occurs within

- a) **Microsporangium** b) Endothecium c) Micropyle, d) Nucellus.

Ans:a

17. Name a flower pollinated by bird.

- a) Agave, b) Grass c) Vallisneria, d) **Red silk cotton**

Ans:d

18. Pollen grains are well preserved as fossils because of

- a) Germ pores b) **Sporopollenin** c) Cryopreservation, d). Pectin.

Ans:b

19. Yucca plant is pollinated by

- a) Bird, b) Water c) **Moth,** d) Wind

Ans:c

20. Many insects may consume pollen without bringing out pollination such floral visitors are referred to as :

- a) Pollen inhibitors, b) **Pollen robbers,** c) Pollinators, d) None of these.

Ans:

21. which of the following statement is not true

- a. **Tapetum helps in the dehiscence of anther**
b. Exine of pollen grains are made of sporopollinin
c. Pollen grains of many species causes allergy
d. Pollen grains are stored in liquid nitrogen.

Ans:a

22. An example for a plant that provides safe places to lay eggs as floral rewards for pollination

- a)Viola, **b)Amorphophallus,** c) Maize, d)Vallisneria.

Ans:b

23. Presence of more than one embryos in Seed without fertilization is

- a)Somatic hybridization, b) Budding,
c) Apomixis, **d) Polyembryony**

Ans:d

24. Which one of the following statement is not correct

- a. The offsprings produced by asexual rep. are called clones.
b. Microscopic motile asexual reproductive structures are called zoospores
c. In potato, ginger and banana the new plantlets arise from internodes of modified stem.
d. Water hyacinth that drain oxygen from water leads to the death of fishes

Ans:c

25. Which one of the following generate new genetic variation

- a) Vegetative propagation , **b)Sexual reproduction,**
c)Parthenogenesis, d) Polyembryony.

Ans:b

26. In majority of Angiosperms

- a)Egg has uniform apparatus,
b) Egg has many antipodal cells
c)Reduction division occurs in the megaspore cells,
d)A small central cell is present in the Embryosac.

Ans:d

27. The ovule of an angiosperm is technically called.

- a) Megasporangium,** b)Megasporophyll, c)Megaspore mother cell, d) Megaspore.

Ans:a

28. Double fertilization is exhibited by
a)Algae, b)Fungi, **c)Angiosperms,** d)Gymnosperms.

Ans:c

29. Coconut fruit is a
a)Berry, **b)Nut,** c)Capsule, d)Drupe

Ans:b

30. Morphological nature of edible part of coconut is
a) Cotyledon, **b)Endosperm,** c) Perisperm, d) Pericarp.

Ans:b

31. A dioecious flowering plant prevents both
a) Autogamy and Geitonogamy, b)Geitonogamy and Xenogamy,
c)Cleistogamy and Xenogamy, d)Autogamy and xenogamy

Ans:a

32. Attraction and rewards are required for pollination in
a) Entomophilly, b) Hydrophilly c) Anemophilly , d)Cleistogamy.

Ans:a

33. Functional megaspore in an Angiosperm develops into
a)Endosperm, b) Embryo, **c) Embryosac,** d) Ovule

Ans:c

34. The coconut water from tender coconut represents
a)Endocarp , b)Free Nuclear endosperm,
c) Free Nuclear embryo, d)Mesocarp.

Ans:c

35. The proximal end of filament of stamen is attached to
a)Anther, b)Placenta, **c) Thalamus,** d) Connective

Ans:c

36. Pollination in water hyacinth and water lily is carried out by
a) Water, **b) Insects,** c) Bats, d) Air.

Ans: b

37. Name the plant that come to the surface of water to collect pollen grains
a) Vallisneria, b) Water lily, c) Lotus, d) Hydrilla

Ans: a

38. Corn cob tassels are made up of
a) Anther, **b) Style and stigma,** c) Stipules, d) None of these.

Ans: b

39. How many nucleus are present in the mature female gametophyte?
a) Four, b) Seven, c) One, **d) Eight.**

Ans: d

40. An economically important process in which seedless fruits are formed without fertilisation is by
a) Parthenocarpy, **b) Apomixis** c) Emasculation, d) None of these.

Ans: b

41. Pollen grains are stored in
a) Formaline, b) Water, **c) Liquid nitrogen,** d) Saline water.

Ans: c

42. The technique of preserving pollen grains is by
a) Cryopreservation, b) Hybridisation, c) Tissue culture, d) None of these.

Ans: a

43. Which among the following is not a False fruit.
a) Cashew, b) Strawberry, **c) Banana,** d) Apple.

Ans: c

44. A genetic mechanism to prevent self pollen from same flower or other flowers of same plant is by which of the following out breeding devices in plants

- a) Anther and stigma placed different positions,
- b) Self incompatibility,**
- c) Production of unisexual flowers,
- d) None of these.

Ans:b

45. An example for non albuminous seed is----

- a)Wheat,
- b) Maize,
- c) Ground nut,**
- d) Caster.

Ans:c

46. Production of seeds without fertilisation is called as

- a) Parthenogenesis,
- b) Hybridisation,
- c) Emasculation,
- d) Apomixis.**

Ans:d

47. The filiform apparatus that guide the entry of pollen tube into the ovule is present in

- a) Antipodal cells,
- b) Synergids,**
- c) Stigma,
- d) Polarnucei.

Ans:b

48. The removal of anthers from female flower in artificial hybridisation is called as

- a) Bagging,
- b) Retagging,
- c) Emasculation**
- ,d)None of these.

Ans:c

49. Name the type of pollination in which genetically different types of pollen grains of the same species land on the stigma.

- a) Xenogamy,**
- b) Geitonogamy,
- c) Autogamy,
- d) Parthenocarpy.

Ans:a

50. Name the type of tissue present in the fertilised ovules of an Angiospermic plants that supplies food and nourishment to the developing embryo is

- a) Tapetum,
- b) Endosperm,**
- c) Sporogenous tissue,
- d) Synergids.

Ans:b