

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

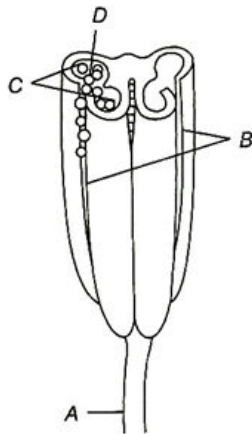
Class : XIIth
Date :

Subject : BIOLOGY
DPP No. : 5

Topic :- Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants

1. Occurrence of more than one embryo is called
 a) Polyembryony b) Embryony c) Parthenogenesis d) Fertilization
2. Grass family (Poaceae) contains
 a) Exposed stigma b) Versatile anther c) Both (a) and (b) d) Large pollens
3. What is the ratio of equational divisions that take place in *Cycas* and angiosperms respectively leading to the formation to male gametes from pollen grains?
 a) 3: 2 b) 3: 1 c) 2: 1 d) 2: 3
4. Pollen grains are shed at
 a) 1-celled stage b) 2- celled stage c) 2,3- celled stage d) 5- celled stage
5. Which of these cells is the largest cell of the ovule?
 a) Antipodal cell
 b) Central cell
 c) Megaspore mother cell
 d) The size of the cells varies from species to species and none of the given above can be treated as largest
6. In orthotropous ovule, the micropyle and chalaza are
 a) Oblique to funiculus b) Parallel to funiculus
 c) At right angle to funiculus d) In straight line with funiculus
7. Pick out the wrong statement.
 a) Double fertilization is unique to gymnosperms and monocotyledons
 b) *Sequoia*, a gymnosperm, is one of the tallest trees
 c) Phaeophyceae members possess chlorophyll-*a*, *c*, carotenoids and xanthophylls
 d) Evolutionarily, pteridophytes are the first terrestrial plants to possess xylem and phloem
8. The onagrad type embryo, development is found in
 a) *Solanum* b) *Capsella* c) *Lilium* d) *Hibiscus*
9. Male gametes in angiosperms are formed by the division of
 a) Microspore b) Generative cell

- c) Vegetative cell
d) Microspore mother cell
10. In the fully organized *Polygonum* type of embryo sac, what is the ratio of haploid, diploid and triploid nuclei?
a) 3 : 1 : 3 b) 6 : 0 : 1 c) 6 : 1 : 0 d) 3 : 2 : 3
11. Megasporogenesis is
a) Formation of fruit b) Formation of seeds
c) Formation of megaspores d) Both (b) and (c)
12. Fibrous thickenings of hygroscopic nature are found in which part of the anther wall?
a) Epidermis b) Endothecium c) Middle layers d) Tapetum
13. Which one of following represents an ovule, where the embryo sac becomes horse-shoe shaped and the funiculus and micropyle are close to each other
a) Circinotropous b) Anatropous c) Amphitropous d) Atropous
14. In angiosperm functional megaspore develops into
a) Embryo sac b) Ovule c) Endosperm d) Pollan sac
15. Ornithophily refers to the pollination by which of the following?
a) Insects b) Birds c) Snails d) Air
16. Raphe is
a) Part of flower b) Funicle attached to ovule
c) Ridge formed by funiculus d) Part of nucellus
17. The pollens are liberated in *cassutha* by
a) Porous dehiscence b) Longitudinal dehiscence
c) Transverse dehiscence d) Valvular dehiscence
18. Identify A to D in the following diagram



- a) A-Filament, B-Pollen sac, C-Pollen grain, D-Line of dehiscence
 - b) A-Filament, B-Pollen sac, C-Line of dehiscence, D-Pollen grain
 - c) A-Filament, B- Line of dehiscence, C- Pollen sac, D-Pollen grains
 - d) A-Filament, B- Line of dehiscence, C- Pollen sac, D-Pollen grains
19. Pollen kit material is secreted by
- a) Tapetum
 - b) Endothecium
 - c) Epidermis
 - d) Endodermis
20. Wind pollinated flower have long well exposed stigma. This statement is
- a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Sometimes (a) and sometimes (b)
 - d) Neither (a) nor (b)

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