DPP
DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth **Subject : BIOLOGY**
Date : **DPP No. : 6**

Topic :- Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants

1. Microsporangia develops in to
   a) Pollens b) Microgametes c) Megagametes d) Pollen sacs

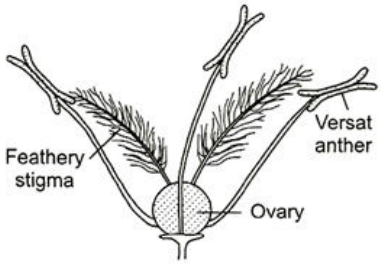
2. Pollen grains have ability to tolerate extreme temperatures because of the presence of
   a) Sporopollenin b) Suberin c) Cubin d) Callose

3. An interesting modification of flower shape for insect pollination occurs in some orchids in which a male insect mistakes the pattern on the orchid flower for the female of his species and tries to copulate with it, thereby pollinating the flower. This phenomenon is called
   a) Pseudoparthenocarpy b) Mimicry
   c) Pseudopollination d) Pseudocopulation

4. Petals together form
   a) Corolla b) Gynoecium c) Androecium d) Pistil

5. Cleistogamous flowers
   a) Never open b) Always open
   c) Sometimes they open d) Remain still

6. The diagram (below) depicts a flower with



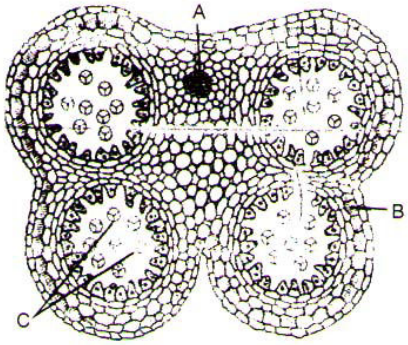
   a) Air pollination b) Anemophily c) Water pollination d) Hybridization

7. Autogamy stands for
   a) Self-pollination in same flower b) Self-pollination in different flower
   c) Pollination in two flowers d) Division in embryo

8. Inflorescence is

a) Development of flower
b) Distribution of flowers
c) Arrangement of flower
d) All of these

9. The following is the diagram of TS of anther. Identify the parts labelled as A,B and C.

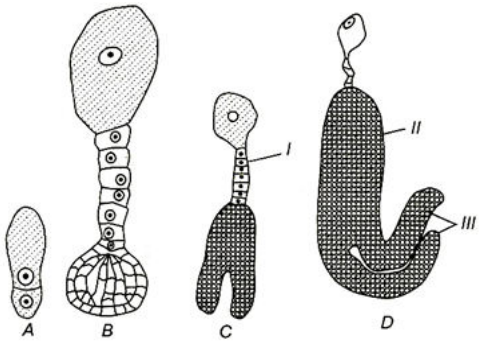


a) A-Connective, B-Endothecium, C-Pollen grain
b) A- Endothecium, B- Connective, C-Pollen grain,
c) A-Pollen grain, B- Connective, C-Endothecium,
d) A- Endothecium, B-Pollen grain, C-Connective,

10. Pollens outer layer is called ...A... . This is made up of ...B... . This is absent on the ...C... . Fill in the blanks A, B and C
a) A-Intine, B-organic compound, C-micropyle
b) A-exine, B-sporopollenin, C-germ pore
c) A-exine, B-intine, C-micropyle
d) A-micropyle, B-intine, C-exine

11. "In Western countries a large number of ..... Product in the form of tablets and ..... are available in market. Pollen consumption claimed to increase the ..... of athelete". The words to fill blanks in sequential order are
a) Pistil, syrup, power
b) Stamen, food, sexual urge
c) Carpel, yoghurt, labido
d) Pollen, syrup, performance

12. Identify the different stages in embryogenesis in the given diagram *A*,*B*,*C* and *D*



a) A-Two celled stage, B-Heart-shaped, C-Globular, D-Mature embryo
b) A-Two celled stage, B-Mature embryo, C-Heart-shaped, D-Globular type
c) A-Two celled stage, B-Globular type, C-Heart-shaped, D-Mature embryo
d) A-Mature embryo, B-Heart-shaped, C-Globular type, D-Two celled stage

13. Tapetum is

a) Protective b) Reproductive c) Nutritive d) Respiratory

14. Formation of diploid embryo sac from diploid vegetative structure, eg, nucellus or integument, etc, without meiosis is called
a) Apospory b) Apomixis
c) Diplospory d) Adventive polyembryony

15. The terminal structure of stamen is called
a) Pollen b) Filament c) Anther d) All of these

16. Generally pollen tube enters through
a) Micropylar region b) Antipodal region c) Chalazal end d) Nuclear region

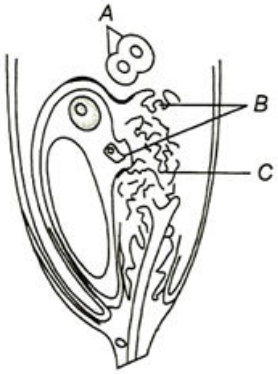
17. Identify the type of flower *A* and *B*

a) A-Cleistogamous; B-Chasmogamous b) A-Homogamous; B-Heterogamous
c) A-Chasmogamous; B-Cleistogamous d) A-Heterogamous; B-Homogamous

18. Water pollinated plant is
a) *Vallisneria* b) *Hydrilla* c) *Zostera* d) All of these

19. Endospermic seeds are seen in
a) Castor b) Coconut c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of these

20. Diagram showing discharge of gametes in the egg apparatus. Identify *A*, *B* and *C*



a) A-Polar nuclei, B-Female gametes, C-Synergid cell
b) A- Male gametes, B- Synergid cell, C- Polar nuclei
c) A- Synergid cell, B- Male gametes, C- Polar nuclei
d) A- Polar nuclei, B- Male gametes, C- Synergid cell