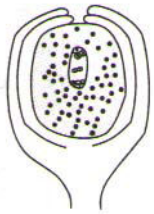
DPP
DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth **Subject : BIOLOGY**
Date : **DPP No. : 7**

Topic :- Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants

1. Parthenogenesis is a type of
   a) Sexual reproduction b) Asexual reproduction
   c) Budding d) Regeneration

2. The diagram given below represents the sectional view of



   a) Amphitropous ovule b) Campylotropous ovule
   c) Anatropous ovule d) Orthotropous ovule

3. Banana fruits are seedless, because
   a) Auxins are sprayed for rapid development of fruits
   b) Of vegetative propagation of plants
   c) Of triploid plants
   d) Fruits are artificially ripened

4. Which of the following is not true for double fertilization?
   a) Discovered by Nawaschin
   b) Male gamete and secondary nucleus fused to form endosperm nucleus
   c) endosperm nucleus is diploid
   d) endosperm nucleus nutrition to embryo

5. Mature male gametophyte is derived from a 'pollen mother cell' by
   a) Three meiotic divisions
   b) One meiotic, one mitotic division
   c) Single mitotic division
   d) Two mitotic divisions

6. Embryo sac is also known as
   a) Micro-gametophyte b) Mega-gametophyte c) Micro-sporangium d) Mega – sporangium

7. Albuminous seed
   a) Has no endosperm
   b) Has thick cotyledons
   c) Have food storage in cotyledons
   d) Both (b) and (c)

8. How many nuclei take part in double fertilization of flowering plants?
   a) 3
   b) 2
   c) 4
   d) 8

9. A typical dicotyledonous embryo consist of an …A… axis and …B… cotyledons.
   The portion of embryonal axis above the level of cotyledons is …C… which terminates with the …D… or stem tip
   A, B, C, D in the above statement are
   a) A-Plumule, B-epicotyle, C-cotyledons, D-embryonal axis
   b) A- embryonal axis, B- cotyledons, C- epicotyle, D- Plumule
   c) A- embryonal axis, B- epicotyle, C- cotyledons, D- Plumule
   d) A- embryonal axis, B- Plumule, C- cotyledons, D- epicotyle

10. Transfer of pollen grains from one flower to another flower of same plant is
    a) Geitonogamy
    b) Autogamy
    c) Allogamy
    d) Cleistogamy

11. Which one of the following statements is not true?
    a) Pollen grains are released from anthers at 2-celled state
    b) Sporogenous cell directly behaves as the megaspore mother cell
    c) Megaspore divides twice to form an eight nucleate embryo sac
    d) Egg and synergids always lie near the micropylar end of ovule

12. In embryo sac the number of → synergid → egg cell → central cell → antipodal cell follows the order
    a) 1-1-2-3
    b) 2-1-3-2
    c) 2-1-2-3
    d) 3-2-1-2

13. Choose the mis –matched option.
    a) Wind – *Cannabis* – Anemophily
    b) Water – *Zoostera* – Hydrophily
    c) Insect – *Salvia* – Entomophily
    d) Birds – *Adansonia* – Ornithophily

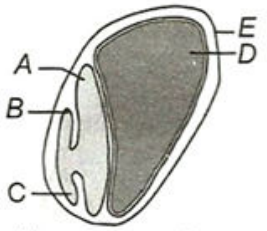
14. Which one of the following would not lead to formation of clones?
    a) Double fertilization
    b) Apomixis
    c) Vegetative reproduction
    d) Tissue culture

15. Apomixis is seen in
    a) Asteracea
    b) Grasses
    c) Both (a) and (b)
    d) None of these

16. Ovary develops into
    a) Fruit
    b) Seed
    c) Fruit wall
    d) Embryo

17. Pollination is
    a) Shedding of pollens
    b) Maturing of anther
    c) Transfer of pollen to stigma
    d) Formation of pollen

18. Find out the type of seed and identify cotyledons epicotyle and endosperm



Monocot seed structure

    a) Monocots- A,B and C
    b) Dicots-B,A and C
    c) Monocots-A,B and D
    d) Dicots-D,E and A

19. Approximate diameter of pollen grain is
    a) 25-50 micrometer
    b) 50-75 micrometer
    c) 75-100 micrometer
    d) 25-35 micrometer

20. In porogamy, pollen tube enters the ovule through the
    a) Chalazal end
    b) Integument
    c) micropyle
    d) Ovary wall