

# DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XII<sup>th</sup>

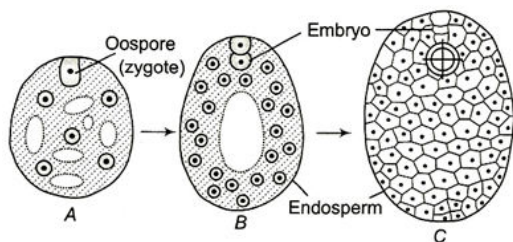
Date :

Subject : BIOLOGY

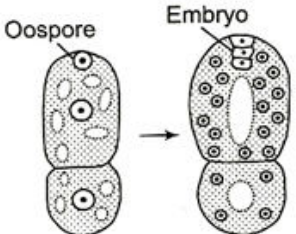
DPP No. : 9

## Topic :- Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants

- Seed germination requires  
I. Light II. Temp (suitable)  
III. Moisture IV. Oxygen  
Select correct option  
a) I, II and III                      b) II, III and IV                      c) I, III and IV                      d) II, IV and I
- In which one pair, both the plants can be vegetatively propagated by leaf pieces?  
a) *Bryophyllum* and *kalanchoe*                      b) *Chrysanthemum* and *Agave*  
c) *Agave* and *kalanchoe*                      d) *Asparagus* and *Bryophyllum*
- Larger nucleus in a pollen grain is  
a) Tube nucleus                      b) Sperm nucleus                      c) Generative nucleus                      d) None of these
- Tallest flower is *Amorphophallus*. It is  
a) True                      b) False  
c) Sometimes (A) and sometimes (b)                      d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- Anthesis is  
a) Development of pollen                      b) Development of anther  
c) Opening of flower                      d) Reception of pollen by stigma
- Single megasporic development is called  
a) Single sporic                      b) Unisporic                      c) Monosporic                      d) Nulleiporic
- Identify the type of endosperm to given diagram

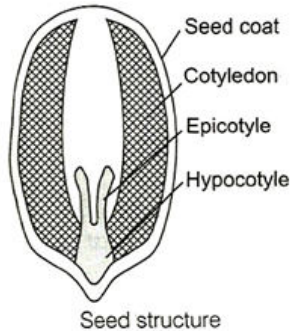


- a) Cellular                      b) Helobial                      c) Nuclear                      d) None of these

8. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option.  
I. The genetic constitution of a plant is unaffected in vegetative propagation.  
II. Rhizome in ginger serves as an organ of vegetative reproduction.  
III. Totipotency of cells enables us to micropropagate plants.  
a) Statements I and II alone are true  
b) Statements II and III alone are true  
c) Statements II alone is true  
d) All the three Statements I, II and II are true
9. Micropyle exists in  
a) Seed                                      b) Ovule                                      c) Both (a) and (b)                                      d) Fruit only
10. Which one of the following is surrounded by a callose wall?  
a) Microspore mother cell                                      b) Male gamete  
c) Egg                                      d) Pollen grain
11. In *Amorphophallus* and *Yucca*, the moth lay egg into the  
a) Locule of ovary                                      b) On stigma                                      c) Into the fruit wall                                      d) On style
12. Which of the following is incorrect in angiosperm?  
a) Pollen grain - Haploid  
b) Megaspore - Diploid  
c) Synergid - Haploid  
d) Endosperm - Triploid
13. Aleurone layer is found in  
a) Dicotyledons                                      b) Monocotyledons                                      c) Both (a) and (b)                                      d) None of these
14. Advantage of seed is/are  
a) Given variation to upcoming new plants                                      b) Better dispersal  
c) Protect embryo                                      d) All of the above
15. Identify the type of endosperm in given diagram  
  
a) Cellular                                      b) Nucleus                                      c) Helobial                                      d) Persist
16. Epicotyle is the upper part of embryonal axis in  
a) Monocots                                      b) Dicots                                      c) All plants                                      d) All of these

17. Ruminant endosperm is found in the seeds of family  
a) Compositae                      b) Cruciferae                      c) Euphorbiaceae                      d) Annonaceae

18. Find out the type of seed and three embryonal parts out of the four labellings given below



- a) Monocot (seed coat, cotyledon, epicotyle)                      b) Dicot (seed coat, epicotyle, hypocotyle)  
c) Monocot (seed coat, hypocotyle, cotyledon)                      d) Dicot (cotyledon, epicotyle, hypocotyle)
19. The process of embryo formation without fertilization, is known as  
a) Apospory                      b) Apogamy                      c) Parthenocarpy                      d) Polyembryony
20. In previous figure find out *F* and *G*  
a) F-Radicle; G-Root cap                      b) F-Root cap; G-Coleorhiza  
c) F-Epiblema; G-Radicle                      d) F-Root cap; G-Epiblema

