Test No. 02. Test Type - MCQs Max. Marks - 20

Chapter No. 02 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants

1. How many microspore mother cells are required to produce 1000 microspores/pollen grains?

(a) 100

(b) 150

(c) 200

(d) 250

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2. Which of the following represents the female gametophyte in angiosperms?

(a) Embryo

(b) Embryo sac

(c) Synergid

(d) Endosperm

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3. In a breeding experiment, the selected male parent is diploid and the female parent is tetraploid. What will be the ploidy level of the endosperm that will develop after double fertilisation?

(a) Diploid

(b) Triploid

(c) Tetraploid

(d) Pentaploid

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4. The development of fruits without fertilisation of the ovary, is called

(a) parthenogenesis

(b) parthenocarpy

(c) agamospermy

(d) apomixis

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5. When the pollen of a flower is transferred to the stigma of another flower on the same plant, the process is known as

(a) autogamy

(b) geitonogamy

(c) xenogamy

(d) cleistogamy

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6. The number of meiotic divisions, required to produce 400 seeds in a pea plant, is

(a) 100

(b) 200

(c) 400

(d) 500

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7. A dicotyledonous plant bears flowers but never produces fruits and seeds. The most probable cause for the above situation is

(a) plant is dioecious and bears only pistillate flowers.

(b) plant is dioecious and bears both pistillate and staminate flowers.

(c) plant is monoecious.

(d) plant is dioecious and bears only staminate flowers.

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8. Autogamy can occur in a chasmogamous flower if

(a) pollen matures before maturity of ovule.

(b) ovules mature before maturity of pollen.

(c) both pollen and ovules mature simultaneously.

(d) both anther and stigma are of equal lengths.

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9. Choose the correct statement from the following.

(a) Cleistogamous flowers always exhibit autogamy.

(b) Chasmogamous flowers always exhibit geitonogamy.

(c) Cleistogamous flowers exhibit both autogamy and geitonogamy.

(d) Chasmogamous flowers never exhibit autogamy.

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10. From among the situations given below, choose the one that prevents both autogamy and geitonogamy.

(a) Monoecious plant bearing unisexual flowers.

(b) Dioecious plant bearing only male or female flowers.

(c) Monoecious plant with bisexual flowers.

(d) Dioecious plant with bisexual flowers.

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11. In a fertilised embryo sac, the haploid, diploid and triploid structures are: (a) Synergid, zygote and primary endosperm nucleus.

(b) Synergid, antipodal and polar nuclei.

(c) Antipodal, synergid and primary endosperm nucleus.

(d) Synergid, polar nuclei and zygote.

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12. In an embryo sac, the cells that degenerate after fertilisation are:

(a) Synergids and primary endosperm cell.

(b) Synergids and antipodals.

(c) Antipodals and primary endosperm cell.

(d) Egg and antipodals.

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13. Which of the following floral parts forms the pericarp after fertilisation?

(a) Nucellus

(b) Outer integument

(c) Ovary wall

(d) Inner integument

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14. The stalk of the ovule is called _____ .

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15. The outer integument of the ovule develops into _____ after fertilisation.

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16. The exine of pollen grains is made up of _____ .

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17. The outermost layer of endosperm in a maize grain is known as _____ .

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18. A bisexual flower that never opens, is called _____ .

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19. In the grass family, the single cotyledon is called _____ .

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20. The hollow foliar structure that encloses the leaf primordia in a grass embryo, is called _____ .
