1. After fertilization the outer integument of ovule changes into -

(a) Testa (b) Tegmen (c) Fruit (d) Seed

2. The process of double fertilization was discovered by

(a) Hofmeister
(b) Strasburger
(c) Nawaschin
(d) Amici

3. After fertilization the seed is developed from

(a) Ovule
(b) Ovary
(c) Nucellus
(d) Endosperm

4. Double fertilization means

(a) Fusion of male gamete and ovum
(b) Fusion of two polar bodies
(c) A male gamete fused with egg and second male gamete fused with secondary nucleus
(d) All of the above

5. After fertilization seed coat is formed by :

(a) Chalaza
(b) Ovule
(c) Integument
(d) Embryo sac

6. The fusion product of secondary nucleus and male gamete is

(a) Nucellus
(b) Primary endosperm nucleus
(c) Zygote
(d) Secondary nucleus

7. In pollination "Trap door mechanism" is found in :-

(a) Salvia
(b) Aristolochia
(c) Ficus
(d) Yucca

8. Water of coconut is

(a) Endosperm
(b) Nucellus
(c) Endocarp

(d) Mesocarp

9. The suspensor in Capsella develops from

(a) Apical cell
(b) Basal cell
(c) Chalazal cell
(d) Apical & basal cell both

10. Mosaic endosperm is characteristic of :-

(a) Wheat
(b) Plumbago
(c) Maize
(d) Coconut

11. Tigellumrepresents :-

(a) Testa
(b) Tegmen
(c) Both of the above
(d) Main axis of the embryo

12. The number of nuclei taking part in double fertilization are

(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five

13. In albuminous seed, the food is stored in-

(a) Testa (b) Plumule (c) Cotyledon (d) Endosperm

14. Helobial endosperm is restricted usually to

(a) Gymnosperm
(b) Dicotyledons
(c) Order helobiales
(d) Both 2 & 3

15. "Ruminate endosperm" is commonly found in seed of

(a) Euphorbiaceae
(b) Cruciferae
(c) Palmae or Arecaceae
(d) Compositae

16. In which part of the embryo maximum growth takes place in epigeal germination:-

(a) Radicle
(b) Plumule
(c) Epicotyl
(d) Hypocotyl

17. In which part of embryo maximum growth takes place in hypogeal germination :-

(a) Plumule (b) Radicle (c) Epicotyl (d) Hypocotyl

18. At which temperature, germination of seed can not possible in most of the plants :-

(a) 10° – 15°C
(b) 5° – 10°C
(c) 0° – 5°C
(d) 20° – 25°C

19. In seeds, characterised by hypogeal germination, cotyledons generally do not becomes green because :-

(a) They lack mitochondria
(b) They developed very early
(c) They contain inhibitor
(d) They remain below the soil

20. Embryo of sunflower has :-

(a) Two cotyledons
(b) One cotyledon
(c) Eight cotyledons
(d) No cotyledon

21. Endosperm is formed during the double fertilization by -

(a) Two polar nuclei and one male gamete
(b) One polar nuclei and one male gamete
(c) Ovum and male gamete
(d) Two polar nuclei and two male gametes

22. Adventive embryony in Citrus is due to :

(a) Nucellus
(b) Integuments
(c) Zygotic embryo
(d) Fertilized egg

23. In Angiosperms pollen tube liberate their male gametes into the :

(a) Central cell
(b) Antipodal cells
(c) Egg cell
(d) Synergid

24. The aleurone layer in maize grain is specially rich in :-

(a) Protein (b) Starch (c) Lipids (d) Auxins

25. Anthesis is a phenomenon which refers to–

(a) Formation of pollen
(b) Development of anther
(c) Opening of flower bud
(d) Reception of pollen by stigma

26. When the pollens of one flower falls on the stigma of another flower of the same plant then genetically it is known as :-

(a) Cleistogamy
(b) Allogamy
(c) Autogamy
(d) Dichogamy

27. What is the liquid part of green Coconut :-

(a) Endosperm
(b) Female gametophyte
(c) Nucellus
(d) Embryo

28. Entry of pollen tube through micropyle is called:

(a) Porogamy
(b) Syngamy
(c) Chalazogamy
(d) Mesogamy

29. Through which cell of the embryosac, does the pollen tube enter the embryosac :

(a) Egg cell
(b) Central cell
(c) Persistant synergid
(d) Degenerating synergid

30. Endosperm of angiosperm is :-

(a) 2n (b) 3n (c) n (d) 4n

1. (a)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (c)
5. (c)
6. (b)
7. (c)
8. (a)
9. (b)
10. (c)
11. (d)
12. (d)
13. (d)
14. (c)
15. (c)
16. (d)
17. (c)
18. (c)
19. (d)
20. (a)
21. (a)
22. (a)
23. (d)
24. (a)
25. (c)
26. (c)
27. (a)
28. (a)
29. (d)
30. (b)