

**SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANTS-MCQ-NEET**  
**CLASS-XII BIOLOGY**

- 1) Formation of microspores from a Pollen Mother cell through meiosis is known as  
a) Megasporogenesis, b) Pollination, c) Microsporogenesis, d) Embryogenesis
- 2) The process of transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma of another flower of the same plant is called  
a) Xenogamy b) Geitonogamy c) Autogamy d) Syngamy
- 3) Removal of anthers from flower bud before the anther dehisces for plant breeding is known as  
a) Emasculation, b) Bagging, c) Artificial hybridization, d) Rebagging
- 4) Inactive state of an embryo (seed)  
a) Apomixis, b) Dormancy, c) Polyembryony, d) Embryony
- 5) Most resistant organic material of exine  
a) Funicle, b) Scutellum, c) Germ pore, d) Sporopollenin
- 6) Flowers which do not open at all  
a) Syncarp, b) Cleistogamous, c) Apocarpous, d) Chasmogamous
- 7) Cotyledon of grass family situated towards one sided of embryonic axis  
a) Scutellum, b) Antipodal, c) Epicotyl, d) Pericarp
- 8) Female gametophyte  
a) Pollen grain, b) Ovule, c) Embryo sac, d) Tapetum
- 9) Residual persistent nucleus  
a) Pericarp, b) Germ pore, c) hilum, d) Perisperm
- 10) Fusion of male and female gamete is called as  
a) Double fertilization, b) Triple fusion, c) Syngamy  
d) Artificial hybridization
11. The nutrition for developing pollen grains is obtained from-  
a) Tapetum, b) Exine, c) Middle layer, d) none of these
12. In female reproductive structure ovule how many megaspores are functional.  
a) one, b) two, c) three, d) All
13. Apple is an example of ---fruit  
a) True fruit, b) False fruit, c) Parthenocarpic fruit, d) Apomictic fruits.

14. The resistant material present in the outer layer of pollen grains are made up of----  
a. Cellulose, b. Pectine, c) Sporopollinin, d) Amylose.
15. Which seed has a viability of 10,000 yrs.  
a) Lupinus arcticus b) Date palm c) Rice, d) Phoenix dactylifera
16. Microspore development occurs within.....  
a) Microsporangium b) Endothecium c) Micropyle, d) Nucellus.
17. Name a flower pollinated by bird.  
a) Agave, b) Grass c) Vallisneria, d) Red silk cotton
18. Pollen grains are well preserved as fossils because of.....  
a) Germ pores b) Sporopollenin c) cryopreservation, d. Pectin.
19. Yucca plant is pollinated by  
a) Bird, b) Water c) Moth, d) Wind
20. Many insects may consume pollen without bringing out pollination such floral visitors are referred to as :  
a) Pollen inhibitors, b) Pollen robbers, c) Pollinators, d) None of these.  
b)
21. Which of the following statement is not true  
a. Tapetum helps in the dehiscence of anther  
b. Exine of pollen grains are made of sporopollinin  
c. Pollen grains of many species causes allergy  
d. Pollen grains are stored in liquid nitrogen.
22. An example for a plant that provides safe places to lay eggs as floral rewards for pollination  
a) Viola, b) Amorhophallus, c) Maize, d) Vallisneria.
23. Presence of more than one embryos in Seed without fertilization is  
a) Somatic hybridization, b) Budding, c) Apomixis, d) Polyembryony
24. Which one of the following statement is not correct  
a. The offsprings produced by asexual rep. are called clones.  
b. Microscopic motile asexual reproductive structures are called zoospores  
c. In potato, ginger and banana the new plantlets arise from internodes of modified stem.  
d. Water hyacinth that drain oxygen from water leads to the death of fishes
25. Which one of the following generate new genetic variation

a) Vegetative propagation ,b)Sexual reproduction, c)Parthenogenesis, d) Polyembryony.

26.In majority of Angiosperms

a)Egg has filiform apparatus, b) Egg has many antipodal cells c)Reduction division occurs in the megaspore cells, d)A small central cell is present in the Embryosac.

27.The ovule of an angiosperm is technically called.

a) Megasporangium, b)Megasporophyll, c)Megaspore mother cell , d)Megaspore.

28. Double fertilization is exhibited by

a)Algae, b)Fungi, c)Angiosperms, d)Gymnosperms.

29.Coconut fruit is a

a)Berry, b)Nut, c)Capsule, d)Drupe

30.Morphological nature of edible part of coconut is

a) Cotyledon, b)Endosperm,c) Perisperm, d)Pericarp.

31.A dioecious flowering plant prevents both

a) Autogamy and Geitonogamy, b)Geitonogamy and Xenogamy,  
c)Cleistogamy and Xenogamy, d)Autogamy and xenogamy

32.Attraction and rewards are required for pollination in

a) Entomophilly, b) Hydrophilly, c) Anemophilly ,d)Cleistogamy.

33.Functional megaspore in an Angiosperm develops into

a)Endosperm, b) Embryo, c) Embryosac, d) Ovule

34.The coconut water from tender coconut represents

a)Endocarp , b)Free Nuclear endosperm,c) Free Nuclear embryo, d)Mesocarp.

35.The proximal end of filament of stamen is attached to

a)Anther, b)Placenta, c) Thalamus,d) Connective

36. Pollination in water hyacinth and water lily is carried out by

a)Water, b)Insects, c)Bats, d.) Air.

37.Name the plant that come to the surface of water to collect pollen grains

a) Vallisneria, b)Water lily, c)Lotus, d) Hydrilla

38.Corn cob tassels are made up of

a)Anther , b)Style and stigma, c)Stipules, d)None of these.

39.How many nucleus are present in the mature female gametophyte.

a)Four, b) Seven, c) One, d) Eight.

40. An economically important process in which seedless fruits are formed without fertilisation is by  
a) Parthenocarpy, b) Apomixis, c) Emasculation, d) None of these.
41. Pollen grains are stored in  
a) Formaline, b) Water, c) Liquid nitrogen, d) Saline water.
42. The technique of preserving pollen grains is by  
a) Cryopreservation, b) Hybridisation, c) Tissue culture, d) None of these.
43. Which among the following is not a False fruit.  
a) Cashew, b) Strawberry, c) Banana, d) Apple.
44. A genetic mechanism to prevent self pollen from same flower or other flowers of same plant is by which of the following out breeding devices in plants  
a) Anther and stigma placed different positions, b) Self incompatibility, c) Production of unisexual flowers, d) None of these.
45. An example for non albuminous seed is----  
a) Wheat, b) Maize, c) Ground nut, d) Caster.
46. Production of seeds without fertilisation is called as  
a) Parthenogenesis, b) Hybridisation, c) Emasculation, d) Apomixis.
47. The filiform apparatus that guide the entry of pollen tube into the ovule is present in  
a) Antipodal cells, b) Synergids, c) Stigma, d) Polar nuclei.
48. The removal of anthers from female flower in artificial hybridisation is called as  
a) Bagging, b) Rebagging, c) Emasculation, d) None of these.
49. Name the type of pollination in which genetically different types of pollen grains of the same species land on the stigma.  
a) Xenogamy, b) Geitonogamy, c) Autogamy, d) Parthenocarpy.
50. Name the type of tissue present in the fertilised ovules of an Angiospermic plant that supplies food and nourishment to the developing embryo is  
a) Tapetum, b) Endosperm, c) Sporogenous tissue, d) Synergids.

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### ANSWER KEY -

1. c)Microsporogenesis
2. b)Geitonogamy
- 3 . a)Emasculation
- 4 . b) Dormancy
- 5 . d) Sporopollenin
- 6 . b) Cleistogamous
- 7 .a) Scutellum
- 8 . c)Embryo sac
- 9 . d) Perisperm
- 10 .c) Syngamy
11. a) Tapetium
12. a)one
13. b)False fruit
14. c)Sporopollinin
15. a) Lupinus arcticus
16. a) Microsporangium
17. d.Red silk cotton
18. b) Sporopollenin
19. c) Moth
20. b) Pollen robbers
21. a. Tapetum helps in the dehiscence of anther
- 22 . b)Amorphophallus
23. d) Polyembryony
24. c. In potato, ginger and banana the new plantlets are arise from internodes of modified stem
25. b)Sexual reproduction
26. d)A small central cell is present in the Embryosac.
27. a) Megasporangium,
28. c)Angiosperms
29. b) Nut
30. b)Endosperm,
31. a) Autogamy and Geitonogamy
32. a) Entomophilly
33. c) Embryosac
34. b)Free Nuclear endosperm
35. c) Thalamus
36. b)Insects
37. a) Vallisneria
38. b)Style and stigma
- 39 .d) Eight.

- 40. b) Apomixis
- 41. c) Liquid nitrogen
- 42. a) Cryopreservation
- 43. c) Banana
- 44. b) Self incompatibility
- 45. c) Ground nut
- 46. d) Apomixis
- 47. b) Synergids
- 48. c) Emasculation
- 49. a) Xenogamy
- 50. b) Endosperm

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