II ND PUC BOTANY NEET.

# Question 1

Flowers with both androecium and gynoecium are called:

1. Bisexual flowers
2. Anther
3. Stamens
4. Unisexual flowers

# Question 2

The transfer of pollen from the anther to stigma is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Pollination
2. Fertilization
3. Adoption
4. Diffusion

# Question 3

The fusion of female reproductive nucleus with the male reproductive nucleus is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Adoption
2. Excretion
3. Fertilization
4. Regeneration

# Question 4

The two nuclei at the end of the pollen tube are called \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Tube nucleus and a generative nucleus
2. Sperm and ovum
3. Generative nucleus and stigma
4. Tube nucleus and sperm

# Question 5

Generative nucleus divides forming:

1. 2 male nuclei
2. 3 male nuclei
3. 2 female nuclei
4. 3 female nuclei

# Question 6

Embryo sac is located inside the:

1. Stigma
2. Ovule
3. Micropyle
4. Style

# Question 7

One nucleus of the pollen tube and secondary nucleus of the ovum grow into:

1. Stigma
2. Endosperm
3. Anther
4. Stamen

# Question 8

The male reproductive part of a flower is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. petals
2. sepals
3. stamen
4. pistil

# Question 9

The other name for gynoecium is:

1. Pistil
2. Stigma
3. Style
4. None of these

# Question 10

Functional megaspore in a flowering plant develops into:

1. Endosperm
2. Ovule
3. Embryo-sac
4. Embryo

# Question 11

Which of the following is similar to autogamy, but requires pollinators?

1. Geitonogamy
2. Cleistogamy
3. Apogamy
4. Xenogamy

# Question 12

What is the function of the filiform apparatus?

1. Guide the entry of pollen tube
2. Recognize the suitable pollen at the stigma
3. Produce nectar
4. Stimulate division of the generative cell

# Question 13

Seed formation without fertilization in flowering plants involves the process of:

1. Budding
2. Apomixis
3. Sporulation
4. Somatic hybridization

# Question 14

A dioecious flowering plant prevents:

1. Geitonogamy and xenogamy
2. Autogamy and xenogamy
3. Autogamy and geitonogamy
4. Cleistogamy and xenogamy

# Question 15

If an endosperm cell of an angiosperm contains 24 chromosomes, the number of chromosomes in each cell of the root will be:<ul class="Ts\_solution\_list ng-scope" dir="ltr" ng-if="show\_single\_data[10] == 1 || show\_single\_data[10] == 3"></ul>

1. 8
2. 4
3. 16
4. 24

# Question 16

The cells of endosperm have 24 chromosomes. What will be the number of chromosomes in the gametes?

1. 8
2. 16
3. 23
4. 32

# Question 17

The true embryo develops as a result of fusion of:

1. Two polar nuclei of embryo sac
2. Egg cell and male gamete
3. Synergid and male gamete
4. Male gamete and antipodals

# Question 18

The portion of embryonal axis between plumule(future shoot) and cotyledons is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Hypocotyl
2. Epicotyl
3. Coleorhiza
4. Coleoptile

# Question 19

Coleorhiza and coleoptile are the protective sheaths covering \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_ respectively.

1. Radicle, Plumule
2. Plumule, Radicle
3. Plumule, Hypocotyl
4. Epicotyle, Radicle

# Question 20

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not an endospermic seed.

1. Pea
2. Castor
3. Maize
4. Wheat

# Question 21

Pollen grain is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Megaspore
2. Microspore
3. Microsporophyll
4. Microsporangium

# Question 22

How many pollen mother cells should undergo meiotic division to produce 64 pollen grains?

1. 64
2. 32
3. 16
4. 8

# Question 23

Proximal end of the filament of stamen is attached to the:

1. Anther
2. Connective
3. Placenta
4. Thalamus or petal

# Question 24

The most common type of ovule in Angiosperms is:

1. Anatropous
2. Amphitropus
3. Orthotropous type
4. Antropous

# Question 25

The flower which does not open for pollination are called as:

1. Autogamous
2. Chasmogomous
3. Geitogamous
4. Cleistogamous

# Question 26

Insect pollinated flowers are:

1. Large and without fragrance
2. Small and without fragrance
3. Colorful and contain nectar
4. Colorless and without nectar

# Question 27

Which of the following flower contain both stamens and pistils?

1. Perfect flower
2. Incomplete flower
3. Staminate flower
4. Bracteate flower