12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14718 14718

14718-- The most appropriate definition of an ovule/seed in terms of homologous structures is that it is –

(A) Integumented indehiscent sporangium having a single spore
(B) Integumented gynosporangium
(C) Integumented indehiscent megasporangium with a single megaspore (D) Integumented bud containing an egg.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14718 C

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14733 14733

14733-- Ovule is curved and the embryo sac is horse-shoe shaped. Micropyle, chalaza and funicle occur near one another. The ovule is –

(A) Campylotropous
(B) Amphitropous
(C) Orthotropous
(D) Anatropous.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer	14733	B

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14734 14734

14734-- Meiotic divisions in an ovule occur in –

(A) Megaspore mother cell
(B) Megaspore
(C) Nucellus
(D) Archesporium.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14734 A

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14736 14736

14736-- In anatropous ovule, micropyle lies –

(A) Side by side with funicle
(B) At 45° with funicle
(C) At 90° with funicle
(D) In straight line with funicle.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14736 A

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14743 14743

14743. Crassinucellate ovule has –

(A) Well developed nucellus
(B) Partially developed nucellus
(C) Well developed nucellus
(D) No nucellus.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14743 C

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14748 14748

14748. The archesporium of ovule is –

(A) Single celled terminal
(B) Single celled central
(C) Single celled hypodermal
(D) Single celled lateral.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14748 C

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14751 14751

14751. Ovules of Capsella and Pisum sativum are –

(A) Orthotropous
(B) Anatropous
(C) Amphitropous
(D) Campylotropous.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14751 D

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14753 14753

14753. When the pollen tube enters the ovule through the integuments, the phenomenon is known as –

(A) Isogamy
(B) Porogamy
(C) Mesogamy
(D) Chalazogamy.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14753 C

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14761 14761

14761. Ovule is technically equivalent to–

(A) Megasporangium
(B) Megaspore
(C) Megagametangium
(D) Microgametangium.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14761 A

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14769 14769

14769. Ovule is attached to the placenta by a stalk named –

(A) Funicle
(B) Petiole
(C) Pedicel
(D) Placenta.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14769 A

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14770 14770

14770. Ovule is inverted with body fused to funicle, micropyle lying close to hilum and facing the placenta. It is –

(A) Hemitropous
(B) Orthotropous
(C) Anatropous
(D) Campylotropous.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14770 C

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14771 14771

14771. The point of attachment of funicle with the body of the ovule is –

(A) Nucellus
(B) Chalaza
(C) Micropyle
(D) Hilum.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14771 D

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14772 14772

14772. Ovule is straight with funiculus, embryo sac, chalaza and micropyle lying on one straight line. It is –

(A) Orthotropous
(B) Anatropous
(C) Campylotropous
(D) Amphitropous.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14772 A

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14773 14773

14773. Collar-like outgrowth developing from bases of ovule and forming a sort of third integument is –

(A) Caruncle
(B) Aril
(C) Coma
(D) Operculum.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer	14773	B

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14774 14774

14774. In Orthotropous ovule, the micropyle and chalaza are -In straight line with funiculus –

(A) Parallel to funiculus
(B) At right angles to funiculus
(C) Oblique angle to funiculus
(D) In straight line with funiculus.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14774 D

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14817 14817

14817-- A flower does not open. Its pollen germinate inside anther and pollen tubes enter the carpels to fertilise ovules. The condition is –

(A) Cleistogamous
(B) Polygamous
(C) Cleistocarpic
(D) Autogamous

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14817 A

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14895 14895

14895. Route used by pollen tube for entering ovule is –

(A) Integument
(B) Micropyle
(C) Chalaza
(D) Any of the above.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14895 D

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14895.01 14895.01

14895. Route used by pollen tube for entering ovule is –

(A) Integument
(B) Micropyle
(C) Chalaza
(D) Any of the above.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer	14895.01	D

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

14963 14963

14963. In a fertilized ovule, n, 2n and 3n conditions occur respectively in –

(A) Antipodal, egg and endosperm
(B) Egg, nucellus and endosperm
(C) Endosperm, nucellus and egg
(D) Antipodals, synergids and integument.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 14963 A

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15100 15100

15100. In mesogamy, pollen tube enters the ovule through –

(A) Middle of integuments after piercing the tissues
(B) Middle of integuments without piercing the tissues
(C) Chalaza
(D) Middle of micropyle.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer	15100	A

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15181 15181

15181. The body of ovule lies straight in continuation of funicle, with funicle chalaza and micropyle in straight line. The type of ovule is –

(A) Anatropous
(B) Orthotropous
(C) Hemitropous
(D) Amphitropous.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer	15181	B

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15190 15190

15190. Orthotropous ovules occur in –

(A) Pisum sativum
(B) Solanum nigrum
(C) Polygonum
(D) Helianthus.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15190 C

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15192 15192

15192. The most common type of ovule is –

(A) Orthotropous
(B) Hemitropous
(C) Anatropous
(D) Campylotropous.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15192 C

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15193 15193

15193. Circinotropous ovule occurs in –

(A) Opuntia
(B) Rannunculus
(C) Polygonum
(D) Cicero

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15193 A

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15194 15194

15194. The characteristic of anatropous ovule is –

(A) Occurrence of hilum near the micropyle
(B) Presence of raphe
(C) Inversion (180°) over the funicle
(D) All the above.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer	15194	D

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15195 15195

15195. In Hemitropous ovule which one lies nearer –

(A) Hilum and micropyle
(B) Chalaza and micropyle
(C) Hilum and chalaza
(D) None; hilum is equidistant to micropyle and chalaza.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15195 D

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15196 15196

15196. Body of the ovule is straight but at right angles to the funicle. It is –

(A) Orthotropous
(B) Campylotropous
(C) Hemitropous
(D) Amphitropous.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15196 C

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15197 15197

15197. What is the characteristic of Amphitropous ovule –

(A) Body is straight but the embryo sac is curved
(B) Body of ovule as well as embryo sac are curved
(C) Body of ovule is curved but the embryo sac is straight
(D) The funiculus is coiled over the body of ovule.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer	15197	B

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15198 15198

15198. Name the type of ovule in which hilum, chalaza and micropyle come to lie nearby –

(A) Campylotropous
(B) Amphitropous
(C) Both A and B
(D) Hemitropous.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15198 C

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15202 15202

15202. Ovules are attached to a parenchymatous cushion called –

(A) Nucellus
(B) Obturator
(C) Conducting tissue
(D) Placenta.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15202 D

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15203 15203

15203. The stalk of ovule is –

(A) Pedicel
(B) Funiculus
(C) Petiolule
(D) Rachiole.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15203 B

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15204 15204

15204. A mass of parenchymatous tissue forming the bulk of ovule is –

(A) Obturator
(B) Female gametophyte
(C) Nucellus
(D) Endosperm.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15204 C

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15205 15205

15205. Ovule is tritegmic in –

(A) Juglans
(B) Casuarina
(C) Opuntia
(D) Asphodelus.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15205 D

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15206 15206

15206. A primitive massive nucellus occurs in some ovules. The condition is called –

(A) Crassinucellate
(B) Tenuinucellate
(C) Resupinate ovule
(D) Protonucellate.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15206 A

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15207 15207

15207. The tenuinucellate ovule has –

(A) Large amount of nucellus
(B) Small amount of nucellus
(C) Micropylar nucellus
(D) Chalazal nucellus.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15207 B

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15208 15208

15208. The point at which funiculus touches the ovule is –

(A) Chalaza
(B) Hilum
(C) Raphe
(D) Endothelium.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer	15208	B

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15213 15213

15213. In ovule, archesporial cell differentiates from nucellus –

(A) At chalazal region
(B) Middle of nucellus.
(C) Laterally near endothelium
(D) Hypodermally in the micropylar region

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15213 D

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15214 15214

15214. In ovule, meiosis occurs in –

(A) Archesporial cell
(B) Megasporocyte
(C) Megaspore
(D) Parietal cell.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer	15214	B

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15242 15242

15242. Ovule is –

(A) Megasporangium
(B) Megasporophyll
(C) Integumented Megasporangium
(D) Rolled Megasporophyll.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15242 C

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15243 15243

15243. In porogamy, the pollen tube enters the ovule through

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15243 C

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15244 15244

15244. The phenomenon of pollen tube entering the ovule laterally through integuments is called –

(A) Mesogamy
(B) Aporogamy
(C) Chalazogamy
(D) Vegetative fertilization.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15244 A

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15246 15246

15246. A pollen tube enters the ovule through chalaza lying opposite the micropyle. It will enter the embryo sac through –

(A) Chalazal end
(B) Laterally
(C) Antipodal haustorium
(D) Micropylar end.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15246 D

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15252 15252

15252. Archesporium of ovule is –

(A) Single called derived from nucellar epidermis
(B) Single called derived from nucellar hypodermis
(C) Multicellular derived from nucellar epidermis
(D) Multicellular derived from nucellar hypodermis.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15252 B

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15261 15261

15261. Who discovered fertilization in ovule –

(A) Amici
(B) Nawaschin
(C) Hofmeister
(D) Strasburger.

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15261 D

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

15280 15280

15280. Ategmic ovule is found in –

(A) Sunflower
(B) Chenopodium
(C) Olax
(D) Juglans

12 Plant reproduction Ovule - 2

Answer 15280 C