

## Chapter – 1 | Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants

QUIZ  
PART-07

1. After double fertilization, the ovule develops into —

- A. Fruit
- B. Seed
- C. Stigma
- D. Style (B)

**Explanation :** The fertilized ovule becomes the seed.

2. After fertilization, the ovary develops into —

- A. Fruit
- B. Pollen grain
- C. Embryo sac
- D. Funicle (A)

**Explanation :** The ovary develops into fruit.

3. A seed consists of seed coat, cotyledons and —

- A. Embryonic axis
- B. Pericarp only
- C. Stigma
- D. Anther (A)

**Explanation :** Seed contains seed coat, cotyledons and embryonic axis.

4. Seeds in which endosperm remains are called —

- A. Non-albuminous
- B. Albuminous
- C. Cleistogamous
- D. Chasmogamous (B)

**Explanation :** Albuminous seeds retain a part of the endosperm.

5. Peas and peanuts are examples of —

- A. Albuminous seeds
- B. Non-albuminous seeds
- C. Parthenocarpic fruits
- D. False fruits (B)

**Explanation :** In peas and peanuts, residual endosperm is absent.

6. Remnants of nucellus in some seeds are called —

- A. Perisperm
- B. Pericarp
- C. Exine
- D. Intine (A)

**Explanation :** Perisperm is persistent nucellus.

7. Micropyle in seed helps in entry of —

- A. Water and oxygen
- B. Pollen and anther
- C. Stigma and style
- D. Sepals and petals (A)

**Explanation :** Micropyle helps water and oxygen enter during germination.

8. Apple is called a false fruit because it develops partly from —

- A. Anther
- B. Thalamus
- C. Filament
- D. Pollen grain (B)

**Explanation :** In false fruits like apple, thalamus contributes to fruit formation.

9. Fruit development without fertilization is called —

- A. Parthenocarpic
- B. Microsporogenesis
- C. Geitonogamy
- D. Syngamy (A)

**Explanation :** Parthenocarpic fruits develop without fertilization.

10. Presence of more than one embryo in a seed is called —

- A. Apomixis
- B. Polyembryony
- C. Dormancy
- D. Triple fusion (B)

**Explanation :** Polyembryony means more than one embryo in a seed.