

Chapter – 1 | Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants

QUIZ
PART-06

1. Post-fertilization events include development of —

- A. Endosperm and embryo
- B. Only pollen grains
- C. Only anthers
- D. Only stigma (A)

Explanation : Post-fertilization events include endosperm, embryo, seed and fruit formation.

2. In free nuclear endosperm development, the primary endosperm nucleus undergoes —

- A. Successive nuclear divisions
- B. Immediate seed dispersal
- C. Formation of pollen grains
- D. Formation of sepals (A)

Explanation : Free nuclear endosperm forms by repeated nuclear divisions.

3. Endosperm development generally —

- A. Follows embryo development
- B. Precedes embryo development
- C. Stops fertilization
- D. Forms the stigma (B)

Explanation : Endosperm development starts before embryo development.

4. Tender coconut water is an example of —

- A. Cellular embryo
- B. Free nuclear endosperm
- C. Seed coat
- D. Pericarp (B)

Explanation : Tender coconut water contains free nuclear endosperm.

5. The white part of coconut is —

- A. Cellular endosperm
- B. Tapetum
- C. Micropyle
- D. Filament (A)

Explanation : The PPT states that coconut white part is cellular endosperm.

6. In which seed is endosperm present at maturity?

- A. Pea
- B. Groundnut
- C. Bean
- D. Castor (D)

Explanation : Castor has endosperm in the mature seed.

7. In dicot embryo, the portion above the cotyledons is called —

- A. Hypocotyl
- B. Epicotyl
- C. Radicle
- D. Root cap (B)

Explanation : Epicotyl is above the cotyledons and ends in the plumule.

8. The hypocotyl terminates at the tip of the —

- A. Plumule
- B. Radicle
- C. Scutellum
- D. Coleoptile (B)

Explanation : Hypocotyl is below the cotyledons and ends in the radicle.

9. In grass family, the single cotyledon is called —

- A. Scutellum
- B. Hilum
- C. Nucellus
- D. Pericarp (A)

Explanation : The cotyledon of grasses is called scutellum.

10. In monocot embryo, the radicle and root cap are enclosed by —

- A. Coleoptile
- B. Coleorhiza
- C. Exine
- D. Endothecium (B)

Explanation : Coleorhiza covers the radicle and root cap.