

## Chapter – 5 | Morphology of Flowering Plants

QUIZ  
PART-04

1. After fertilization, the mature ovary develops into:

- A. Seed
- B. Fruit
- C. Leaf
- D. Stem (B)

**Explanation :** Fruit develops from the mature ovary after fertilization.

2. The fruit wall is also called:

- A. Testa
- B. Tegmen
- C. Pericarp
- D. Hilum (C)

**Explanation :** The wall of the fruit is called pericarp.

3. Fruits formed without fertilization are called:

- A. Drupe fruits
- B. Parthenocarpic fruits
- C. Endospermic fruits
- D. Monocot seeds (B)

**Explanation :** Parthenocarpic fruits develop without fertilization and are usually seedless.

4. Mango and coconut are examples of:

- A. Berry
- B. Drupe
- C. Capsule
- D. Parthenocarpic fruit only (B)

**Explanation :** Mango and coconut are drupe-type fruits.

5. In mango, the edible fleshy middle layer is:

- A. Epicarp
- B. Mesocarp
- C. Endocarp
- D. Testa (B)

**Explanation :** In mango, the mesocarp is fleshy and edible.

6. A seed is formed from the:

- A. Ovule
- B. Ovary wall
- C. Petal
- D. Sepal (A)

**Explanation :** After fertilization, the ovule develops into a seed.

7. The outer layer of the seed coat is:

- A. Tegmen
- B. Testa
- C. Endosperm
- D. Scutellum (B)

**Explanation :** The seed coat has two layers: outer testa and inner tegmen.

8. The scar that attaches the seed to the fruit is:

- A. Micropyle
- B. Hilum
- C. Plumule
- D. Radicle (B)

**Explanation :** Hilum is the scar-like mark where the seed was attached to the fruit.

9. In maize seed, the outer covering of endosperm is called:

- A. Aleurone layer
- B. Pericarp
- C. Coleorhiza
- D. Midrib (A)

**Explanation :** The aleurone layer is the protein-rich outer covering of the endosperm in cereals like maize.

10. In monocot seeds, the single cotyledon is called:

- A. Pulvinus
- B. Scutellum
- C. Plumule
- D. Tegmen (B)

**Explanation :** In monocot seeds like maize, the single cotyledon is called scutellum.