

## DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XII<sup>th</sup>

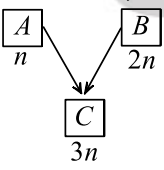
Date :

Subject : BIOLOGY

DPP No. : 2

### Topic :- Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants

- Ovule integument gets transformed into
  - Seed
  - Fruit wall
  - Seed coat
  - Cotyledons
- Triple fusion in angiosperm is the fusion of second sperm with
  - Antipodal cell and one synergid cell
  - Two antipodal cells
  - Two synergid cells
  - Two polar nuclei
- Which one of the following pairs of plants structures has haploid number of chromosomes?
  - Megaspore mother cell and antipodal cells
  - Egg cell and antipodal cells
  - Nucellus and antipodal cells
  - Egg nucleus and secondary nucleus
- Self-incompatibility is a device for
  - Ensuring cross-pollination
  - Preventing self-pollination
  - Ensuring self-fertilisation
  - Genetic control for self-fertilisation
 Choose the correct statements from those given above
  - I, II and III
  - I, II, III and IV
  - I, III and IV
  - I, II and IV
- How many number of nuclei are involved in fertilization?
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 5
- Ovules contain many embryo in
  - Citrus
  - Orange
  - Mango
  - All of these
- Maximum viability of rice and wheat is
  - 60 min
  - 50 min
  - 40 min
  - 30 min
- Find out A, B and C in the flow chart given below
 

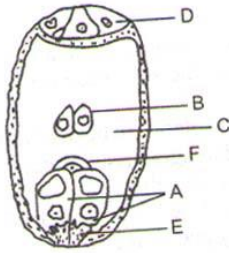


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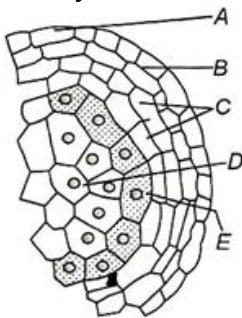
      graph TD
      A["A  
n"] --> C["C  
3n"]
      B["B  
2n"] --> C
      
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  - A-Female gamete, B-Male gamete, C-Endosperm
  - A- Endosperm, B- Female gamete, C- Male gamete
  - A- Female gamete, B-Polar nuclei, C- Endosperm
  - A- Female gamete, B- Endosperm C-Male gamete
- For a gene if AA = male plant, BB = female plant. Find out the genotype of endosperm and embryo
  - AAB, BBA
  - AAB, AB
  - ABB, AB
  - BBA, AAB

10. In the given diagram, parts labelled as A, B, C, D, E and F are respectively identified as



- a) Synergids, polar nuclei, central cell, filiform apparatus and egg  
 b) Polar nuclei, egg, antipodals, central cell, filiform apparatus and polar nuclei  
 c) Egg, synergids, central cell, filiform apparatus, antipodals and polar nuclei  
 d) Central cell, polar nuclei filiform apparatus, antipodals, synergids and egg
11. Micropyle helps in  
 a) Germination of pollen grain  
 b) Growth of pollen tube  
 c) Coming out of pollen tube from pollen grain  
 d) Allowing entry of pollen tube
12. The ovary after fertilization is converted into  
 a) Embryo  
 b) Endosperm  
 c) Fruit  
 d) Seed
13. Which of these is not essential for allogamy?  
 a) Self-sterility  
 b) Dichogamy  
 c) Heterogamy  
 d) None of these
14. Identify A to E in the following diagram



- a) A-Tapetum, B-Microspore mother cell, C-Middle layer, D-Endothecium, E-Epidermis  
 b) A- Epidermis, B- Middle layer, C- Microspore mother cell, D- Tapetum, E- Endothecium  
 c) A- Middle layer, B- Epidermis, C- Tapetum, D- Microspore mother cell, E- Endothecium  
 d) A- Epidermis, B- Endothecium, C-Middle layer, D- Microspore mother cell, E- Tapetum
15. 'In coconut the cellular endosperm surrounds the nuclear endosperm'.  
 The above statement is  
 a) True  
 b) False  
 c) Sometimes (a) and sometimes (b)  
 d) Neither (a) nor (b)
16. Hermaphrodite flower have  
 a) Male and female on same plant  
 b) Male and female on same flower  
 c) Male and female on different flower  
 d) Male and female on difference plant
17. Unisexuality of flowers prevents

- a) Autogamy, but not geitonogamy  
c) Geitonogamy, but not xenogamy
- b) Geitonogamy and xenogamy  
d) Autogamy and Geitonogamy
18. Stalk with which ovules attached to the placenta is called  
a) Funicle                                      b) Raphe                                      c) Hilum                                      d) Chalaza
19. Self-pollination means  
a) Occurrence of male and female sex organs in the same flower  
b) Germination of pollens within the anther  
c) Transference of pollens from anther to the stigma within the same flower  
d) Transference of pollens from one flower to another on the same plant
20. Meiotic cell division takes place during  
a) Gametogenesis                              b) Embryogenesis                              c) Organogenesis                              d) Parthenogenesis

