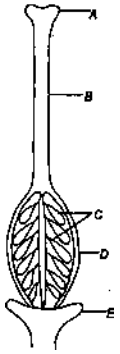
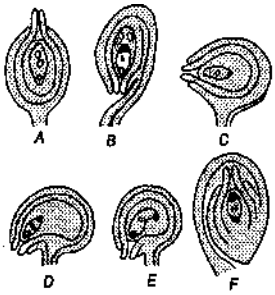
BR BIOLOGY

1. Identify *A* to *E* in the following diagram.



(a) A-Style,B-Stigma, C-Ovules, D-Thalamus, E-Ovary
(b) A-Ovary,B-Thalamus, C-Ovules, D-Style, E-Stigma
(c) A-Thalamus,B-Cycle, C-Stigma, D-Ovary, E-Ovules
(d) A-Stigma,B-Style, C-Ovules, D-Ovary, E-Thalamus

2. Identify different ovules of diagrams *A* to *F*.



(a) A-Circinotropous,B-Amphitropous, C-Campylotropous, D-Hemitropous, E-Anatropous, F-Orthotropous
(b) A-Campylotropous,B-Anatropopous, C-Hemitropous, D-Amphitropous, E-Circinotropous, F-Orthotropous
(c) A-Orthotropous,B-Anatropous, C-Hemitropous, D-Campylotropous, E-Amphitropous, F-Circinotropous
(d) A-Campylotropous,B-Anatropous, C-Hemitropous, D-Amphitropous, E-Orthotropous, F-Circinotropous

3. In the given diagram of pistil in which part fertilisation takes place.

(a) D (b) C
(c) B (d) A

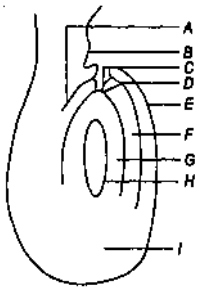
4. Identify the type of ovary in diagram.

(a) Multicarpallery apocarpous
(b) Multicarpellary syncarpous
(c) Multicarpellary pistillate
(d) Monocarpellary apocarpous

5. Identify the type of ovary in diagram.

(a) Monocarpellary syncarpous
(b) Monocarpellary apocarpous
(c) Multicarpellarysyncarpous
(d) Multicarpellary apocarpous

6. Identify *A* to*H* inthe given diagram.



(a) A-Chalazal end,B-Embryo sac, C-Nucellus, D-Inner integuments, E-Outer integuments, F-Micropylar

pole, G-Micropyle, H-Funicle,I-Hilum

(b) A-Inner integuments,B-Nucellus,C-Embryosac, D-Chalazalend,E-Hilum,F-Funicle,G-Micropyle, H-Micropylar end,I-Outer integuments

(c) A-Hilum,B-Funicle, C-Micropyle, D-Micropylar pole, E-Outer integuments, F-Inner integuments, G-Nucellus, H-Embryo sac,I-Chalazal pole

(d) A-Micropylar end,B-Micropyle, C-Funicle, D-Hilum, E-Outer integuments, F-Inner integuments, G-Nucellus, H-Embryo sac,I-Chalazal end

7. Micropyle exists in
(a) seed (b) ovule
(c) Both (a)&(b) (d) fruit only

8. The stalk which joins ovule and placenta is called
(a) funicle (b) hilum
(c) chalaza (d) micropyle

9. In ovule protective covering (integuments)are generally..... in number.
(a) 3 **(b) 2**
(c) 4 (d) 1

10. Micropyle is formed by
(a) absence of integuments
(b) absence of funicle
(c) absence of nucellus
(d) absence of embryo sac

11. Chalazal pole is present
(a) opposite to micropyle
(b) at the origin of integuments
(c) opposite to nucellus
(d) near the embryo sac

12. Mass of cells enclosed by integuments is called
(a) nucellus (b) embryo
(c) ova (d) pollen

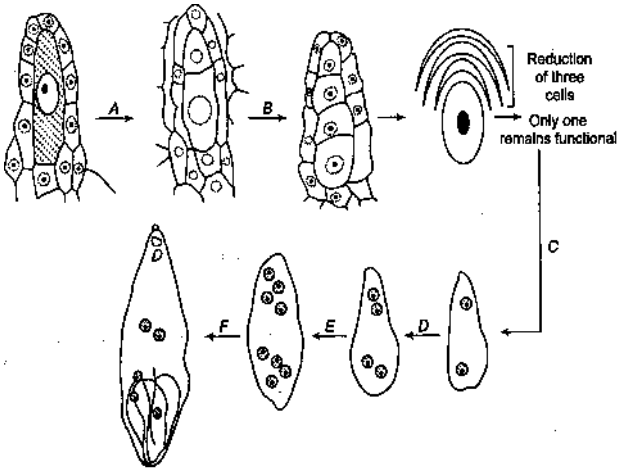
13. Embryo sac is also called
(a) female gamete
(b) synergids
(c) female gametophyte
(d) egg of angiosperm

14. Megasporogenesis is
(a) formation of fruit
(b) formation of seeds
(c) formation of megaspores
(d) Both (b) & (c)

15. An ovule is a
(a) differentiated megasporangium
(b) dedifferentiated megasporangium
(c) integumented megasporangium
(d) differentiated megasporangium

16. Megaspore mother cell is found near the region of
(a) micropyle (b) chalaza
(c) nucellus (d) integuments

17. Identify *A* to *F* in diagram given below



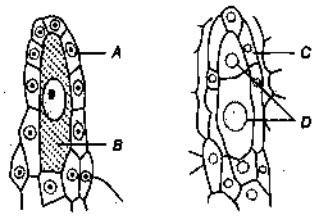
(a) A-Mitosis,B-Meiosis-I, C-Meiosis-II, D-Mitosis, E-Meiosis, F-Meiosis

(b) A-Meiosis-I,B- Meiosis-II, C-Mitosis, D-Mitosis, E-Mitosis, F-Embryosac

(c) A-Embryosac,B-Meiosis-I, C-Meiosis-II, D-Mitosis, E-Mitosis, F-Mitosis

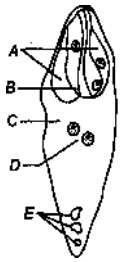
(d) A-Mitosis,B-Mitosis, G-Mitosis, D-Meiosis, E-Meiosis, F-Meiosis

18. Identify the labelling of given diagrams



(a) A-MMC,B-Megaspore dyad, C-Nucellus, D-Nucleus
(b) A-Nucellus,B-Megaspore dyad, C-Nucellus D-MMC
(c) A-Nucellus,B-MMC, C-Nucellus, D-Megaspore dyad
(d) A-MMC,B-Nucelles, C-Megaspore dyad, D-Nucleus

19. Identify *A* to *E* in the diagram given below.

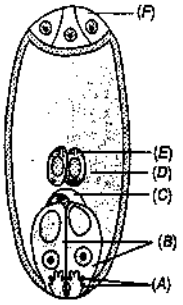


(a) A-Antipodal,B-2 polar nuclei, C-Central cell, D-Egg, E-Synergids
(b) A-Antipodal,B-Central cell, C-2 polar nuclei, D-Egg, E-Synergids
(c) A-2 polar nuclei,B-Central cell, C-Antipodal cell, D-Egg, E-Synergids
(d) A-Synergids,B-Egg, C-Central cell, D-2 polar nuclei, E-Antipodal cell

20. In embryo sac the number of → synergid → egg cell → central cell → antipodal cell follows the order
(a) 1-1-2-3 (b) 2-1-3-2
(c) 2-1-2-3 (d) 3-2-1-2

21. Single megasporic development is called
(a) singlesporic (b) unisporic
(c) monosporic (d) nulleiporic

22. Identify *A* to *F*in the diagram.



(a) A-Egg,B-Filiform apparatus, C-Synergid, D-Antipodal cell, E-Polar nuclei, F-Central cell
(b) A-Egg,B-Synergid, C-Filiform apparatus, D-Antipodal cell, E-Central cell, F-Polar nuclei
(c) A-Central cell,B-Egg, C-Synergid, D-Antipodal cell, E-Filiform apparatus, F-Polar nuclei
(d) A-Filiform apparatus,B-Synergid, C-Egg, D-Central cell, E-Polar nuclei, F-Antipodal cell

23. How many nuclei are found in female gametophyte?
(a) 8 (b) 7
(c) 6 (d) 5

24. How many cells are found in female gametophyte?
(a) 6 (b) 8
(c) 7 (d) 5

25. Two nuclei with one cell are found in
(a) antipodal cell (b) chalazal cell
(c) central cell (d) synergidcell

26. Egg apparatus consists of [AFMC2001;DUMET2010]
(a) 2 synergids + 2 eggs
(b) 2 synergids + 2 eggs
(c) 2 synergids + 1 egg
(d) 2 synergids+ 4 eggs

27. Filiform apparatus are
(a) special cellular thickning at antipodal cell
(b) special cellular thickning at micropylar end

(c) special cellular thickning at synergid cells
(d) special cellular thickning at nuclear end

28. 'Cells at the chalazal end are called synergid cells'. The above statement is
(a) True **(b) False**
(c) Sometimes (a) and Sometimes (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

29. 'Cells in the micropylar region are called antipodal cell'.
The above statement is
(a) True **(b) False**
(c) Sometimes (a) and Sometimes (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

30. Find the odd one out
(a) micropyle (b) embryo sac
(c) nucellus **(d) pollen grain**

31. In fruits the ovule integuments get transformed into
(a) seed (b) fruit wall
(c) seed coat (d) cotyledons

32. An orthotropous ovule is one in which micropyle and chalaza are[AFMC1998]
(a) right angles of funicle
(b) parallel of funicle
(c) in straight line of funicle
(d) parallel along with ovule

33. An ovule, where embryo sac is horse shoe-shaped and funicle and micropyle are close to each other, is
[CBSEAIPMT2005]
(a) amphitropous (b) circinotropous
(c) atropous (d) anatropous

34. Synergids are
(a) haploid (b) diploid
(c) triploid (d) tetraploid

35. In angiosperm functional megaspore develops into [CBSEAIPMT2011]
(a) embryo sac (b) ovule
(c) endosperm (d) pollansac