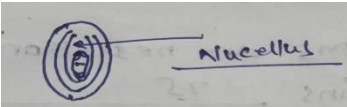


TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
III SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT II EXAMINATIONS
BOTANY QUESTION BANK

I. Multiple choice questions.

1. The pollen tube that enters the ovule by piercing the integuments is known as misogamy
2. Identify the family which shows pseudo embryosac podostemaceae
3. The transfer of pollen from the anther to stigma is called pollination
4. Generative nucleus divides forming 2 male nuclei
5. Intine of pollen grains is composed of cellulose and pectin
6. How many microspore mother cells will give rise to 256 microspores after reduction division 64
7. What is a megasporangium ovule

8.  label the part of marked.

9. Embryosac of angiosperm is 7-cells 8-nucleate
10. Exine layer of pollen grain is made up of sporopollenin
11. A microspore mother cell forms pollengrains
12. Monosporic eight nucleated female gametophyte is found in polygonum
13. The arrangement of the nuclei in normal embryosac in the dicot plant is 3 + 2 + 3
14. An ovule which becomes curved so that the nucellus and embryosac lie at right angles to the funicle is Hemitropous
15. Entry of pollen tube through micropyle is porogamy
16. Parthenogenesis is development of fruit without fertilization
17. The process of formation of seeds without fertilization in flowering plants is known as Apomixis
18. The other name for gynoecium is pistil
19. Double fertilization is characteristic of angiosperms
20. The endosperm of gymnosperm is haploid
21. The embryo in sunflower has two cotyledons
22. Very small and light seeds which are dispersed by air are dust-seeds
23. The outer most proteinaceous layer of maize endosperm is called aleurone
24. The primary endosperm nucleus is diploid
25. Pollination which occurs in closed flowers is known as cleistogamy
26. How many meiotic divisions are necessary to produce 100 pollen grains 25
27. How does the outer most 3 layers help young anther protection
28. Polyembryony may be defined as occurrence of two or more embryos in one ovule.
29. The production of fruits without fertilization is parthenocarpy
30. When pollen grains are not transferred from anthers to stigma in flower, due to the barrier, it is called Herkogamy.
31. Sporopollin is seen in exine
32. Palynology is study of pollengrain
33. Presence of more than one embryo in seeds is known as polyembryony

34. Ovule having scanty (or) little nucellus is called tenuinucellate ovule
35. The body of ovule curve up to 160° Amphitropous ovule.
36. After ovule fertilization the ovary going to develop fruit
37. In some seeds endosperm shows and folding and ridges is known as ruminate endosperm
38. The pollen tube enters the ovule through the micropyle is known as Porogamy

II. Short Answers.

1. Types of ovule?
2. Structure of embryosac
3. Tenuinucellate
4. Obturator
5. Tapetum
6. Apomixis
7. Polyembryony
8. Double fertilization
9. Nuclear endosperm
10. Apospory