SSR DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) NIZAMABAD
SEM – II INTERNAL – II EXAMINATIONS
BOTANY
QUESTION BANK

I.MCQ

1.The outermost layer of the anther wall is

A. Endothecium

B. Middle layers

C. Tapetum

D. Epidermis

Answer: D

2.Microsporogenesis refers to the formation of

A. Megaspores

B. Microspores

C. Pollen tube

D. Ovules

Answer: B

3.The nutritive layer of anther is

A. Epidermis

B. Endothecium

C. Tapetum

D. Middle layer

Answer: C

4.Pollen grains are formed from

A. Microspore mother cells

B. Megaspore mother cells

C. Zygote

D. Endosperm

Answer: A

5.Which type of anther dehiscence is common in angiosperms?

A. Porous

B. Valvular

C. Longitudinal

D. Transverse

Answer: C

6.The most common type of ovule is

A. Orthotropous

B. Anatropous

C. Campylotropous

D. Amphitropous

Answer: B

7.The opening of ovule is called

A. Chalaza

B. Hilum

C. Funiculus

D. Micropyle

Answer: D

8.Female gametophyte in angiosperms is known as

A. Ovule

B. Embryo sac

C. Megaspore

D. Nucellus

Answer: B

9.Pollination between flowers of different plants of the same species is

A. Autogamy

B. Geitonogamy

C. Xenogamy

D. Apomixis

Answer: C

10.Transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma is called

A. Fertilization

B. Pollination

C. Germination

D. Syngamy

Answer: B

11.Pollination by insects is known as

A. Anemophily

B. Hydrophily

C. Entomophily

D. Zoophily

Answer: C

12.Double fertilization is a characteristic feature of

A. Gymnosperms

B. Bryophytes

C. Pteridophytes

D. Angiosperms

Answer: D

13.One male gamete fuses with egg to form

A. Endosperm

B. Zygote

C. Embryo sac

D. Ovule

Answer: B

14.Fusion of second male gamete with polar nuclei forms

A. Zygote

B. Embryo

C. Primary endosperm nucleus

D. Ovule

Answer: C

15.Endosperm formed by triple fusion is

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Tetraploid

Answer: C

16.The food storage tissue in seeds is

A. Embryo

B. Endosperm

C. Integument

D. Pericarp

Answer: B

17.Which embryo has one cotyledon?

A. Dicot

B. Gymnosperm

C. Monocot

D. Bryophyte

Answer: C

18.Occurrence of more than one embryo in a seed is called

A. Parthenogenesis

B. Apomixis

C. Polyembryony

D. Syngamy

Answer: C

19.Apomixis is

A. Sexual reproduction

B. A type of fertilization

C. Seed formation without fertilization

D. Pollination

Answer: C

20.In dicot embryo, the part that gives rise to shoot is

A. Radicle

B. Plumule

C. Cotyledon

D. Hypocotyl

Answer: B

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1.The vascular cambium is responsible for __ growth in plants.

Answer: secondary

2.Heartwood is also known as __.

Answer: duramen

3.Sapwood is physiologically __ part of wood.

Answer: active

4.Anomalous secondary growth in Achyranthes is due to the presence of __ cambium.

Answer: extra-stelar

5.Dracaena shows anomalous secondary growth due to __ cambium.

Answer: secondary thickening

6.The wood of Tectonagrandis is commonly known as __.

Answer: teak

7.Pterocarpussantalinus is commonly called __.

Answer: red sanders

8.Neem belongs to the genus __.

Answer: Azadirachta

9.Anther is a part of the __.

Answer: stamen

10.Microsporogenesis results in the formation of __.

Answer: pollen grains

11.The male gametophyte in angiosperms is the __.

Answer: pollen grain

12.Megasporogenesis occurs inside the __.

Answer: ovule

13.The functional megaspore develops into the __.

Answer: embryo sac

14.Pollination is the transfer of pollen grains from anther to __.

Answer: stigma

15.Interaction between pollen and pistil ensures __ fertilization.

Answer: successful

16.Double fertilization is a characteristic feature of __.

Answer: angiosperms

17.Endosperm is generally __ in dicot seeds.

Answer: triploid

18.The dicot embryo has __ cotyledons.

Answer: two

19.Polyembryony refers to the presence of more than one __ in a seed.

Answer: embryo

20.Apomixis is seed formation without __.Answer: fertilization

III. DISCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Anomalous secondary growth Boerhavia
2. Explain about the wood structures of Teak and Red sanders
3. Explain about the Anther structure
4. Write about the Pollen-Pistil interaction