

S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, (AUTONOMOUS) NIZAMABAD
M.Sc. BOTANY
DEVELOPMENTAL ANATOMY AND PALYNOLOGY
SEM 2 INTERNAL 2
QUESTION BANK

I.MCQ

1. The cambium responsible for secondary growth is called:

- A) Apical meristem
- B) Intercalary meristem
- C) Lateral meristem
- D) Ground meristem

Answer: C) Lateral meristem

2. Abnormal secondary growth is also known as:

- A) Primary growth
- B) Anomalous secondary growth
- C) Intercalary growth
- D) Diffuse growth

Answer: B) Anomalous secondary growth

3. Secondary growth in stem mainly increases:

- A) Length
- B) Width/Girth
- C) Number of leaves
- D) Number of flowers

Answer: B) Width/Girth

4. The study of wood is known as:

- A) Cytology
- B) Embryology
- C) Xylotomy
- D) Ecology

Answer: C) Xylotomy

5. Water conduction in wood mainly occurs through:

- A) Fibres
- B) Rays
- C) Vessels
- D) Cortex

Answer: C) Vessels

6. Ray parenchyma mainly helps in:

- A) Photosynthesis
- B) Storage and lateral conduction
- C) Respiration
- D) Protection

Answer: B) Storage and lateral conduction

7. *Tectonagrandis* is commonly called:

- A) Sal
- B) Neem
- C) Teak
- D) Mango

Answer: C) Teak

8. *Shorea robusta* is commonly known as:

- A) Sal
- B) Sandalwood
- C) Rosewood
- D) Bamboo

Answer: A) Sal

9. *Pongamiapinnata* belongs to the family:

- A) Poaceae

- B) Fabaceae
- C) Solanaceae
- D) Rutaceae

Answer: B) Fabaceae

10. The study of pollen grains is called:

- A) Palynology
- B) Cytology
- C) Anatomy
- D) Ecology

Answer: A) Palynology

11. Acetolysis technique is used for:

- A) Root culture
- B) Pollen preparation
- C) Seed germination
- D) Chromosome staining

Answer: B) Pollen preparation

12. The outer wall of pollen grain is called:

- A) Intine
- B) Exine
- C) Middle lamella
- D) Endothecium

Answer: B) Exine

13. Apertures in pollen grains help in:

- A) Photosynthesis
- B) Germination of pollen tube
- C) Water storage
- D) Respiration

Answer: B) Germination of pollen tube

14. Symmetry of pollen grains is studied under:

A) Palynology

B) Genetics

C) Ecology

D) Taxonomy

Answer: A) Palynology

15. The ornamentation of pollen wall is important in:

A) Taxonomy

B) Respiration

C) Transpiration

D) Digestion

Answer: A) Taxonomy

16. Aeropalynology deals with:

A) Fossil pollen

B) Air-borne pollen grains

C) Water plants

D) Wood anatomy

Answer: B) Air-borne pollen grains

17. Melittopalynology is the study of:

A) Honey and pollen

B) Seeds

C) Roots

D) Fungi

Answer: A) Honey and pollen

18. Palynology is useful in oil exploration because pollen grains are:

A) Easily destroyed

- B) Colorless
- C) Resistant and preservable
- D) Very soft

Answer: C) Resistant and preservable

19. In forensic science, pollen analysis helps in:

- A) Increasing growth
- B) Crime investigation
- C) Food preparation
- D) Plant breeding

Answer: B) Crime investigation

20. The inner wall of pollen grain is called:

- A) Exine
- B) Cuticle
- C) Intine
- D) Pericycle

Answer: C) Intine

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The lateral meristem responsible for secondary growth is called ____.

Answer: Cambium

2. Abnormal secondary growth is also known as ____ secondary growth.

Answer: Anomalous

3. Secondary growth increases the ____ of the stem.

Answer: Girth

4. Wood is mainly composed of secondary ____.

Answer: Xylem

5. The study of wood structure is called ____.

Answer: Xylotomy

6. Vessels are important conducting elements of ____.

Answer: Xylem

7. Axial parenchyma helps in ____ of food.

Answer: Storage

8. Ray parenchyma is mainly involved in ____ conduction.

Answer: Radial

9. Fibres provide ____ to wood.

Answer: Mechanical strength

10. *Tectonagrandis* is commonly known as ____.

Answer: Teak

11. *Shorea robusta* is commonly called ____.

Answer: Sal

12. *Pongamia pinnata* belongs to the family ____.

Answer: Fabaceae

13. The study of pollen grains is known as ____.

Answer: Palynology

14. The chemical method used for pollen preparation is called ____.

Answer: Acetolysis

15. The outer wall of pollen grain is known as ____.

Answer: Exine

16. Apertures in pollen grains help in ____ tube emergence.

Answer: Pollen

17. The arrangement of pollen wall layers is called exine ____.

Answer: Stratification

18. The study of airborne pollen is called ____.

Answer: Aeropalynology

189.The study of pollen present in honey is called ____.

Answer: Melittopalynology

20.Palynology plays an important role in ____ exploration.

Answer: Oil

III.DESRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1.Cambium formation and functions

2.Salient features of Tectonagrandis and Pongamia pinnata

3.Acetolysis

4.Role of Palynology in Taxonomy

5.Morphology of Pollen