

BIOLOGY

21. In plants, ____ are morphological and embryological marvels and the sites of sexual reproduction. [NCERT Pg. No. 20]
(1) Seed (2) Flower
(3) Fruit (4) Spore
22. A typical angiospermic anther is [NCERT Pg. No. 21]
(1) Bilobed, Bisporangiate
(2) Monolobed, Bisporangiate
(3) Monolobed, Tetrasporangiate
(4) Bilobed, Tetrasporangiate
23. Total microsporangia in each lobe of anther is/are – [NCERT Pg. No. 21]
(1) One (2) Two
(3) Four (4) Six
24. Microsporogenesis occurs – [NCERT XII Pg. No. 22]
(1) on margins of leaves
(2) in non essential floral whorls
(3) inside anther
(4) inside ovule
25. Male gametophyte in flowering plants – [NCERT XII Pg. No. 22]
(1) Pollen grain
(2) Generative cell
(3) Male pronucleus
(4) Embryo sac
26. During human spermatogenesis, 1046 spermatozoa were produced. Sperm mother cells participated in the above process in the organism could be – [NCERT XII Pg. No. 22, 23]
(1) 261.5 (2) 261
(3) 263 (4) 262
27. In a fertilised ovule, n , $2n$ and $3n$ conditions occur respectively in – [NCERT XII Pg. No. 24-26]
(1) Egg, Central cell and Endosperm
(2) Endosperm, Nucellus and Egg nucleus
(3) Pollen nucleus, Connective and Tapetum
(4) Antipodals, Zygote and Aleurone cell
28. In most of angiospermic families, three celled stage of the mature male gametophyte is reached _____. [NCERT XII Pg. No. 23]
(1) before pollination
(2) after pollination
(3) during fertilisation
(4) after fertilisation
29. How many eggs will be formed after meiotic division in 10 megaspore mother cells? [NCERT XII, pg. 39]
(1) 10 (2) 40
(3) 80 (4) 20
30. The plant that flowers once in its lifetime is called – [NCERT XII, pg. 9]
(1) Monoecious
(2) Unicarpellary
(3) Monocarpic
(4) Unilocular