Vidya Bhawan Balika Vidyapeeth Lakhisarai

Arun Kumar Gupta

Class 12th

Sub. Biology

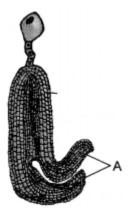
Date 28.07.20

Based on NCERT patterns

Questions practice for PA 1

- 1. Name two groups of plants where water is the medium for transport of male gametes.
- 2. How do the pollen grains of Vallisneria protect themselves?
- 3. How do flowers of Vallisneria get pollinated?
- 4. Why do the pollen grains of Vallisneria have a mucilaginous covering?
- 5. Mention the pollinating agents for aquatic plants, Vallisneria and water lily, respectively.
- 6. What are nectar/pollen robbers?
- 7. How is fertilisation by a self-incompatible pollen prevented?
- 8. What is pollen-pistil interaction and how is it mediated?
- 9. The meiocyte of rice has 24 chromosomes. Write the number of chromosomes in its endosperm.
- 10. What happens to the endosperm in seeds like castor?
- 11. Fill in the blanks **a** and **b** Zygote \rightarrow **a** \rightarrow Globular embryo \rightarrow **b** \rightarrow Mature embryo.

12. Identify 'A' in the figure showing a stage of embryonic development in a dicot plant and mention its function.



- 13. Mention the common function that cotyledons and nucellus perform.
 - Mention the common function that endosperm and perisperm perform.
- 14. Name the part of the flower that contributes to fruit formation in strawberry and guava respectively.
- 15. Why is banana referred to as a parthenocarpic fruit?
 Or
 Why is banana considered a good example of parthenocarpy?
- 16. Given below is a section of a maize grain. Identify 'A' and state its function.
- 17. Mention two advantages of seeds to man,
- 18. How does a farmer use the dormancy of seeds to his advantage?
- 19. Name the seeds that have retained their viability for thousands of years.
- 20. Name two parasitic species of plants that produce many minute seeds in a fruit.
- 21. Name the mechanism responsible for the formation of seed without fertilisation in angiosperms. Give an example of a species of flowering plants with such seed formation.

22. Normally one embryo develops in one seed, but when an orange seed is squeezed, many embryos of different shapes and sizes are seen. Mention how it has happened.