

**ATOMIC ENERGY EDUCATION SOCIETY, MUMBAI**

**WORKSHEET 2**

**SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANTS**

SUBJECT: BIOLOGY

CLASS XII

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

MAXIMUM MARKS:30

MARKS OBTAINED: \_\_\_\_\_

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**YOUR ANSWERS SHOULD BE BRIEF AND RELEVANT**

**ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. How many meiotic divisions are necessary to produce pollen grains in a gram plant? (1)
2. Can snails pollinate flowers? What do you call such pollination? (1)
3. Name a plant which produces cleistogamous flowers (1)
4. What do you call the sheath covering the plumule? (1)
5. Give the scientific term for development of embryo from the egg without the process of fertilisation. (1)
6. What do you technically call the water that you drink and the kernel that you eat in a tender coconut? (1)
7. Write the fate of egg cell and the polar nuclei after fertilisation. (1)
8. Write the function of germ pores. (1)
9. Pea flowers produce assured seed sets. Give reason. (1)
10. What is the function of coleorhiza. (1)

**TWO MARKS QUESTIONS**

11. State two differences between perisperm and pericarp. (2)
12. Draw LS of anatropous ovule of an angiosperm. (2)
13. List different devices which flowering plants have developed to discourage self-pollination. (2)

14. If you squeeze a seed of orange, you might observe many embryos of different sizes. How is it possible? Explain. Are these embryos genetically similar or different? Comment. (2)
15. Give four adaptations of flowers pollinated by wind. (2)
16. Gynoecium of a flower may be apocarpous or syncarpous. Explain with an example each. (2)
17. Is pollination and fertilisation necessary in apomixes? Give reasons. (2)
18. Why does zygote begin to divide only after the division of primary endosperm nucleus? (2)
19. Suggest two advantages to a farmer of using apomictic seeds of hybrid varieties. (2)
20. What is the significance of dispersal of seeds? (2)

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