

કુલ સમય : ૬૦ મીનીટ

કુલ પ્રશ્નો : ૫૦

વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો : ૩૫

નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

- (1) A tissue that contain lignin walls
(a) Sclerenchyma (b) Parenchyma (c) Collenchyma (d) Chlorenchyma
- (2) Tissue having air spaces is called
(a) Chlorenchyma (b) Aerenchyma (c) Parenchyma (d) Collenchyma
- (3) Vascular bundles in dicot stem are
(a) Closed, conjoint, endarch (b) Open, conjoint, endarch
(c) Closed, conjoint, exarch (d) Open, conjoint, exarch
- (4) Cork is formed from
(a) cork cambium (phellogen) (b) vascular cambium (c) phloem (d) xylem
- (5) Which gives rise to the cork tissue?
(a) Periblem (b) Phellogen (c) Phelloderm (d) Periderm
- (6) Organisation of stem apex into corpus and tunica is determined mainly by
(a) planes of cell division (b) regions of meristematic activity
(c) rate of cell growth (d) rate of shoot tip growth
- (7) Sieve tubes are suited for translocation of food because they possess
(a) bordered pits (b) no ends walls (c) broader lumen and perforated cross walls (d) no protoplasm
- (8) Collenchyma occurs in the stem and petioles of
(a) xerophytes (b) monocots (c) dicot herbs (d) hydrophytes
- (9) Which of the following has a perforated cell wall?
(a) Vessel (b) Fibre (c) Tracheid (d) Sclereid
- (10) Angular collenchyma occurs in
(a) Cucurbita (b) Helianthus (c) Aristolochia (d) Salvia
- (11) Fibres associated with phloem
(a) Wood fibres (b) Bast fibres (c) Hard fibres (d) Surface fibres
- (12) A bicollateral vascular bundle is characterised by
(a) phloem being sandwiched between xylem (b) transverse splitting of vascular bundle
(c) longitudinal splitting of vascular bundle (d) xylem being sandwiched between phloem
- (13) The age of the tree can be determined by
(a) Measuring its diameter (b) Counting the number of annual rings
(c) Counting the number of leaves (d) Finding out the number of branches
- (14) Abnormal/anomalous secondary growth occurs in
(a) Dracaena (b) ginger (c) wheat (d) sunflower
- (15) The endarch condition is characteristic of
(a) Root (b) Stem (c) Leaves (d) Petiole
- (16) Bordered pits are found in
(a) Tracheid wall (b) Sieve cells (c) Sieve tube (d) Companion cells
- (17) Which of the following plant cells will show totipotency ?
(a) sieve tubes (b) xylem vessels (c) meristem (d) cork cells
- (18) Function of companion cells is
(a) to control the translocation in sieve tube (b) to control the translocation in vessels
(c) to control the translocation in tracheids (d) to control the translocation in sieve cells
- (19) Casparian strips are found in
(a) Epidermis (b) Endodermis (c) Exodermis (d) Pericycle
- (20) Apical cell theory was proposed by
(a) Stockhom (b) Smith (c) Nageli (d) Hanstein
- (21) Heartwood is also known as
(a) Duramen (b) Sap wood (c) Porous wood (d) Non porous wood
- (22) Where in epiphytes are velamen cells located?
(a) Below the endodermis (b) Below the epidermis (c) Just outside the cortex (d) Just outside the exodermis
- (23) Quiescent centre is found in
(a) Maize (b) Sun flower (c) Dracaena (d) Boerhaavia
- (24) Non porous wood is the characteristic of
(a) Dicots (b) Gymnosperms (c) Monocots (d) None of these
- (25) Following is the characteristic of collenchyma
(a) Elongated cells with thickened corners (b) Isodiametric cells with thickened walls
(c) Elongated cells with deposits of cellulose and pectin (d) Isodiametric cells with deposits of cellulose and pectin

- (26) The transfer of pollen from the anther to stigma is called
 (a) Pollination (b) Fertilization (c) Adoption (d) Diffusion
- (27) A microspore mother cell forms
 (a) An ovule (b) An embryo sac (c) A pollen sac (d) Pollen grains
- (28) Functional megaspore in an angiosperm develops into
 (a) Endosperm (b) Embryo (c) Embryo-sac (d) Ovule
- (29) Which layer of microsporangium provides nutrition on the developing pollen grains:
 (a) Epidermis (b) Endothecium (c) Tapetum (d) All
- (30) Formation of gametophyte directly from sporophyte without meiosis is
 (a) apospory (b) apogamy (c) parthenogenesis (d) amphimixis
- (31) Egg apparatus consists of
 (a) Egg and antipodals (b) Polar nuclei (c) Egg and synergids (d) Egg
- (32) Microsporogenesis is the formation of :
 (a) Microspore (b) Megaspore (c) Egg (d) Embryo sac
- (33) Mass of parenchymatous cells on the body of the ovary is called
 (a) Nucellus (b) Meristematic cell (c) Tegument (d) Ovule
- (34) Study of pollen is known as :
 (a) Embryology (b) Palynology (c) Physiology (d) None
- (35) Double fertilization is found in
 (a) Gymnosperms (b) Angiosperms (c) Algae (d) Bryophytes
- (36) In a typical anatropous, the funicle is ____ with the ovary.
 (a) detached (b) fused (c) above (d) different
- (37) Embryo sac of angiosperm is
 (a) 6-celled 8-nucleate (b) 8-celled 7-nucleate (c) 7-celled 8-nucleate (d) 7-celled 7-nucleate
- (38) Double fertilization is a charaterics of
 (a) Gymnosperms (b) Angiosperms (c) Bryophyte (d) Fungi
- (39) The entry of pollen tube in to the ovule through micropyle is called
 (a) Mesogamy (b) Anisogamy (c) Porogamy (d) Chalazogamy
- (40) In Angiosperms, endosperm is
 (a) haploid (b) diploid (c) triploid (d) None
- (41) Functional megaspore in a flowering plant develops into
 (a) Endosperm (b) Ovule (c) Embryo-sac (d) Embryo
- (42) In flowering plants, meiosis occurs at the time of
 (a) germination of seed (b) Formation of bud (c) Formation of root primordial (d) Formation of pollen grains
- (43) Study of embryo is called
 (a) Embryology (b) Anthology (c) Palynology (d) Pomology
- (44) Double fertilization in angiosperms was first explained by
 (a) Stewart (b) Nawaschin (c) Maheshwari (d) N. Borlaug
- (45) In gymnosperm endosperm is
 (a) Haploid (b) Diploid (c) Triploid (d) None of the above
- (46) The polar nuclei and male gamete fuse to form
 (a) secondary nucleus (b) zygote (c) triple fusion (d) PEN
- (47) Fertilization is the process of
 (a) Transfer the pollen from anther to sigma (b) Fusion of one male gamete with the egg
 (c) Formation of seed from ovule (d) Fusion of male nucleus with polar nuclei
- (48) Which is the most common type of endosperm?
 (a) Cellular (b) Helobial (c) Single (d) Nuclear
- (49) In flowering plants meiosis occurs at the time of
 (a) Germination of seed (b) Formation of buds (c) Formation of root premerdia (d) Formation of pollen grains
- (50) A typical Angiosperm anther is and
 (a) Bilobed, tetrasporangiate (b) Bilobed, bisporangiate
 (c) Bilobed, monosporangiate (d) tetralobed, monosporangiate