



**ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL**



**A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION**

**SOLUTIONS – 07**

**Class: XII**

**Sub: Biological science**

**Date: 18.05.2020**

**Topic: Sexual Reproduction in flowering plants(Part 3)**

**Pollination and out breeding devices**

**F.M. : 15**

**Choose the correct option:**

**(1x15=15)**

1. The following is not a type of self pollination :-  
a) Autogamy b) Xenogamy c) Geitonogamy d) Both (a) and (c)  
**Answer : Xenogamy (b)**
2. Autogamy is defined as the transfer of pollen grains from the anther of a flower to the :-  
a) Stigma of different flower on same plant b) Stigma of the flower on another plant c) Stigma of the same flower d) Stigma of another flower species  
**Answer : Stigma of the same flower (c)**
3. When pollen grains from a flower is transferred to the stigma of another flower on the same plant. It is called :-  
a) Autogamy b) Allogamy c) Xenogamy d) Geitonogamy  
**Answer : Geitonogamy (d)**
4. A condition where anther and stigma mature at the same time :-  
a) Homogamy b) Dichogamy c) Herkogamy d) Chasmogamy  
**Answer : Homogamy (a)**
5. A condition where the flowers never open is called :-  
a) Chasmogamy b) Xenogamy c) Dichogamy d) Cleistogamy  
**Answer : Cleistogamy (d)**
6. The following are/is the out breeding devices :-  
a) Self sterility b) Herkogamy c) Cleistogamy d) Both (a) and (b)  
**Answer : Both (a) and (b) (d)**
7. Protandry is found in the following plant :-  
a) *Salvia* b) *Gossypium* c) *Helianthus* d) All of these  
**Answer : All of these (d)**
8. A condition which refers to the dimorphism flowers with styles of different length :-  
a) Herkogyny b) Protogyny c) Heterostyly d) None of these  
**Answer : Heterostyly (c)**

9. The examples of biotic agents for pollination are :-

- a) Wind b) Birds c) Bats d) Birds and Bats both

**Answer : Birds and Bats both (d)**

10. Transfer of pollen grains by wind is called :-

- a) Anemophily b) Hydrophily c) Entomophily d) None of these

**Answer : Anemophily (a)**

11. The type of pollination brought about by snails is called :-

- a) Entomophily b) Ornithophily c) Chiropterophily d) Malacophily

**Answer : Malacophily (d)**

12. The following is the characteristic of an insect pollinated flower :-

- a) Pollen grain is sticky b) Pollen grain is dry c) Flower is not showy d) Flower is scentless

**Answer : Pollen grain is sticky (a)**

13. Stigma are long, often feathery and protrudes above petals in a \_\_\_\_\_ pollinated flower.

- a) Water b) Wind c) Bats d) Snail

**Answer : Wind (b)**

14. The moth completes its life cycle in the following flower and also pollinates it simultaneously:-

- a) *Salvia* b) Rose c) Maize d) *Yucca*

**Answer : Yucca (d)**

15. The contrivances of a bird pollinated flower :-

- a) Large quantity of nectar b) Tuber shaped flower c) Large and showy d) All of these

**Answer : All of these (d)**