



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

WORK SHEET – 10

Class: XII

Sub: Biological science

Date: 10.06.2020

**Topic: Sexual reproduction in flowering plants (part 6)
formation of seed and fruit**

F.M. : 15

Choose the correct option:

(1x15=15)

1. The fertilized ovule develops into a / an :-
a) Ovary b) Seed c) Pericarp d) Seed coat
Answer : Seed (b)
2. The seed coat consists of :-
a) Epicarp b) Testa c) Tegmen d) Testa and Tegmen both
Answer : Testa and Tegmen both (d)
3. Nucellus if present forms _____ in a fruit :-
a) Pericarp b) Perisperm c) Endocarp d) Mesocarp
Answer : Perisperm (b)
4. The ovary wall consists of :-
a) Epicarp b) Mesocarp c) Endocarp d) All of these
Answer : All of these (d)
5. The following nuclei gets disorganized after fertilization :-
a) Synergids b) Secondary nucleus c) Antipodal cells d) Synergids and antipodal cells both
Answer : Synergids and antipodal cells both (d)
6. Which part of ovary forms the stalk of the seed in fruit ?
a) Hilum b) Funicle c) Nucellus d) Micropyle
Answer : Funicle (b)
7. The fruit which develops exclusively from the ovary is called :-
a) True fruit b) Multiple fruit c) Aggregate fruit d) False fruit
Answer : True fruit (a)
8. The fruit which develops from thalamus is :-
a) Mango b) Pineapple c) Strawberry d) Apple
Answer :Apple (d)

9. The fruit which is formed without the act of fertilization is called :-
a) True Fruit b) False fruit c) Parthenocarpic fruit d) All of these
Answer : Parthenocarpic fruit (c)
10. The minute scar present on the seed surface is called :-
a) Micropyle b) Hilum c) Nucellus d) Funicle
Answer : Hilum (b)
11. The example of exalbuminous dicot seeds is/are :-
a) Castor b) Poppy c) Custard d) Gram
Answer : Gram (d)
12. The type of fruit present in cereals is called :-
a) Berry b) Drupe c) Caryopsis d) Achene
Answer : Caryopsis (c)
13. The portion between the plumule and the point of attachment of cotyledon is :-
a) Hypocotyl b) Epicotyl c) Mesocotyl d) None of these
Answer : Epicotyl (b)
14. The protective sheath around the radicle in a maize seed is called :-
a) Coleorhiza b) Coleoptile c) Scutellum d) Aleurone layer
Answer : Coleorhiza (a)
15. The layer of proteins forms a specialized sheath in monocot maize seed, this layer is called :-
a) Aleurone layer b) Seed coat c) Pericarp d) All of these
Answer : Aleurone layer (a)

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