

PYQSide

NEET SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANTS — OUTBREEDING DEVICES AND POLLEN–PISTIL INTERACTION — PYQS

Max. Marks: 32

Questions: 8

Section A (MCQ)

- Q.1** To ensure that only the desired pollens fall on the stigma in artificial hybridization process
- the female flower buds of plant producing unisexual flowers need not be bagged.
 - there is no need to emasculate unisexual flowers of selected female parent
 - emasculated flowers are to be bagged immediately after cross pollination
 - emasculated flowers are to be bagged after removal of anthers
 - bisexual flowers, showing protogyny are never selected for cross
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below [NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]
- A, D and E only
 - A, B and C only
 - B, C and D only
 - B, C and E only

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.2** A dioecious flowering plant prevents both [NEET 2017]
- autogamy and geitonogamy
 - geitonogamy and xenogamy
 - cleistogamy and xenogamy
 - autogamy and xenogamy.

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.3** Which of the following statements is not correct? [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]
- Pollen germination and pollen tube growth are regulated by chemical components of pollen interacting with those of the pistil.
 - Some reptiles have also been reported as pollinators in some plant species.
 - Pollen grains of many species can germinate on the stigma of a flower, but only one pollen tube of the same species grows into the style.
 - Insects that consume pollen or nectar without bringing about pollination are called pollen/nectar robbers.

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.4** Flowers are unisexual in [AIPMT 2015]
- China rose
 - onion
 - pea
 - cucumber.

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.5** Transmission tissue is characteristic feature of [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]
- dry stigma
 - wet stigma
 - hollow style
 - solid style.

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.6** Both, autogamy and geitonogamy are prevented in [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]
- Papaya
 - cucumber
 - castor
 - maize.

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.7** What does the filiform apparatus do at the entrance into ovule? [AIPMT 2008]
- It brings about opening of the pollen tube.
 - It guides pollen tube from a synergid to egg.
 - It helps in the entry of pollen tube into a synergid.
 - It prevents entry of more than one pollen tube into the embryo sac.

Scan or tap for the full solution



- Q.8** Unisexuality of flowers prevents [AIPMT 2008]
- geitonogamy, but not xenogamy
 - autogamy and geitonogamy
 - autogamy, but not geitonogamy
 - both geitonogamy and xenogamy

Scan or tap for the full solution



ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Ans.	3	1	3	4	4	1	3	3			