

**CHAPTER – 13**  
**Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants**

1. The male reproductive part of a flower is called the:
  - a) Stigma
  - b) Style
  - c) Anther
  - d) Carpel
  
2. Which part of the flower is responsible for producing pollen?
  - a) Stigma
  - b) Style
  - c) Anther
- Ovary
3. The female reproductive part of a flower is known as the:
  - a) Stamen
  - b) Carpel
  - c) Peduncle
  - d) Sepal
  
4. Pollination occurs when pollen is transferred from the:
  - a) Anther to the stigma
  - b) Ovary to the style
  - c) Style to the ovary
  - d) Stigma to the anther
  
5. Which of the following types of pollination involves transfer of pollen between flowers of the same plant?
  - a) Cross-pollination
  - b) Self-pollination
  - c) Water-pollination
  - d) Wind-pollination

6. The fusion of male and female gametes is known as:
- a) Fertilization
  - b) Pollination
  - c) Germination
  - d) Spore formation
7. The structure that develops into the seed after fertilization is the:
- a) Ovary
  - b) Style
  - c) Stigma
  - d) Anther
8. Which part of the flower protects the developing bud?
- a) Petal
  - b) Sepal
  - c) Stigma
  - d) Anther
9. In flowering plants, double fertilization involves the fusion of:
- a) One sperm with one egg and another sperm with two polar nuclei
  - b) Two sperm with two eggs
  - c) One sperm with two eggs
  - d) One sperm with one egg only
10. Which part of the flower becomes the fruit after fertilization?
- a) Ovary
  - b) Stigma
  - c) Anther
  - d) Style
11. The pollen tube grows through the:
- a) Style

- b) Ovary
- c) Anther
- d) Stigma

12. Which structure in the flower contains the ovules?

- a) Anther
- b) Style
- c) Ovary
- d) Stigma

13. The process by which a pollen grain reaches the stigma is called:

- a) Fertilization
- b) Germination
- c) Pollination
- d) Seed dispersal

14. The term used to describe the development of a seed from an ovule is:

- a) Germination
- b) Fertilization
- c) Seed formation
- d) Embryogenesis

15. Which type of pollination occurs when pollen is carried by insects?

- a) Wind-pollination
- b) Water-pollination
- c) Insect-pollination
- d) Self-pollination

16. The ovary of the flower develops into:

- a) Seed
- b) Fruit

- c) Petal
- d) Sepal

17. The transfer of pollen from one flower to another flower of the same species is known as:

- a) Cross-pollination
- b) Self-pollination
- c) Water-pollination
- d) Wind-pollination

18. The structure that provides nourishment to the developing embryo within the seed is the:

- a) Endosperm
- b) Cotyledon
- c) Seed coat
- d) Embryo sac

19. In which part of the flower does fertilization take place?

- a) Stigma
- b) Style
- c) Ovary
- d) Anther

20. Which of the following is NOT a method of seed dispersal?

- a) Wind
- b) Water
- c) Insects
- d) Germination

21. The term for the production of seeds without fertilization is:

- a) Apomixis
- b) Pollination

- c) Fertilization
- d) Germination

22. Which type of fruit develops from a single ovary?

- a) Simple fruit
- b) Aggregate fruit
- c) Multiple fruit
- d) Composite fruit

23. The part of the flower that is often brightly colored to attract pollinators is the:

- a) Petal
- b) Sepal
- c) Stigma
- d) Anther

24. The mature ovule becomes the:

- a) Seed
- b) Fruit
- c) Flower
- d) Stem

25. In flowering plants, the term "gametophyte" refers to:

- a) The pollen grain and ovule
- b) The seedling stage
- c) The mature flower
- d) The fruit

26. Which plant part aids in the protection of the flower bud?

- a) Sepal
- b) Petal
- c) Anther

d) Stigma

27. Which process is characterized by the fusion of one sperm nucleus with the egg nucleus and another sperm nucleus with the polar nuclei?

- a) Double fertilization
- b) Cross-pollination
- c) Self-pollination
- d) Apomixis

28. The part of the flower where pollen lands and germinates is the:

- a) Stigma
- b) Style
- c) Ovary
- d) Anther

29. The pollen grain is composed of:

- a) A single cell
- b) Two cells
- c) Three cells
- d) Four cells

30. Which part of the flower develops into the seedcoat?

- a) Ovule integuments
- b) Endosperm
- c) Cotyledons
- d) Embryo sac

31. The structure responsible for providing the embryo with nutrients during seed development is the:

- a) Endosperm
- b) Seed coat

- c) Cotyledon
- d) Embryo sac

32. Which of the following is a feature of a complete flower?

- a) Presence of all four floral parts
- b) Absence of petals
- c) Lack of stamens
- d) Missing ovary

33. The process of seed development without fertilization is known as:

- a) Apomixis
- b) Cross-pollination
- c) Double fertilization
- d) Self-pollination

34. The female gametophyte in flowering plants is also known as the:

- a) Embryo sac
- b) Pollen grain
- c) Ovule
- d) Seed coat

35. Which part of the flower is typically involved in capturing pollen?

- a) Stigma
- b) Anther
- c) Style
- d) Ovary

36. The fusion of pollen with the stigma occurs in which part of the flower?

- a) Pistil
- b) Sepal
- c) Petal
- d) Anther

37. The process that ensures genetic diversity in flowering plants is:

- a) Cross-pollination
- b) Self-pollination
- c) Apomixis
- d) Asexual reproduction

38. Which type of fruit develops from a cluster of flowers?

- a) Multiple fruit
- b) Aggregate fruit
- c) Simple fruit
- d) Composite fruit

39. The part of the plant that usually becomes the seed after fertilization is the:

- a) Ovule
- b) Petal
- c) Sepal
- d) Stigma

40. Which structure is responsible for the production of male gametes in flowering plants?

- a) Anther
- b) Style
- c) Ovary
- d) Stigma

41. The mature ovary of a flower is known as the:

- a) Fruit
- b) Seed
- c) Flower
- d) Petal

42. The pollen tube penetrates the ovule through a small opening called the:



- a) Micropyle
- b) Integument
- c) Chalaza
- d) Hilum

43. Which part of the flower contains the ovules?

- a) Ovary
- b) Anther
- c) Stigma
- d) Petal

44. The primary role of sepals in flowering plants is to:

- a) Protect the flower bud
- b) Attract pollinators
- c) Produce pollen
- d) Store nutrients

45. The female part of the flower that is involved in seed formation is the:

- a) Carpel
- b) Stamen
- c) Petal
- d) Sepal

46. Which plant hormone is involved in the development of flowers?

- a) Gibberellin
- b) Cytokinin
- c) Ethylene
- d) Abscisic acid

47. The fusion of the sperm nucleus with the egg nucleus results in

the formation of the:

- a) Zygote
- b) Embryo
- c) Seed
- d) Fruit

48. The term for a fruit developed from multiple ovaries of a single flower is:

- a) Aggregate fruit
- b) Multiple fruit
- c) Simple fruit
- d) Composite fruit

49. Which of the following is NOT a function of petals?

- a) Attracting pollinators
- b) Protecting the ovary
- c) Providing a landing platform for insects
- d) Supporting the flower

50. The embryo in a seed develops from the:

- a) Zygote
- b) Ovule
- c) Endosperm
- d) Cotyledon

**Answer Key for Chapter 13 (Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants)**

1	2	3	4	5
C	C	B	A	B
6	7	8	9	10
A	A	B	A	A
11	12	13	14	15
A	C	C	D	C
16	17	18	19	20
B	A	A	C	D
21	22	23	24	25
A	A	A	A	A
26	27	28	29	30
A	A	A	B	A
31	32	33	34	35
A	A	A	A	A
36	37	38	39	40
A	A	A	A	A
41	42	43	44	45
A	A	A	A	A
46	47	48	49	50
A	A	A	B	A

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