

1. Mention the unique flowering phenomenon exhibited by *Srirobilanthus kunthiana*.
2. Mention the unique feature with respect to flowering and fruiting to bamboo species.
3. All papaya plants bear flowers but fruits are seen only in some explain.
4. Mention the site where syngamy occurs in amphibians and reptiles.
5. Why is coconut plants refer as monoecious?
6. Define Gametogenesis.
7. Both Tape worm and Earthworm are hermaphrodites.. How do they differ from each other with reference to fertilization?
8. Why are male gametes produced in thousands while female gametes are few?
9. Define Parthenogenesis.
10. Animals are categorized as oviparous and viviparous . What forms the basis for their classification ?
11. State the difference between meicyte and gametes with respect to chromosome number.
12. Why is whiptail lizard referred to as parthenogenesis ?
13. The cell division involved in gamete formation is not of the same type in different organism. Justify.
14. Why is it difficult to get rid of water hyacinth?
15. How does sexual reproduction enable organisms like algae and fungi to survive during unfavourable condition?
16. Is marchantia monoecious or dioecious ? Why where are the sea organs borne in this plant ?
17. What are vegetative propagules ? Name any four of them along with the example for each.
18. Why is banana considered a good example of parthenocarpy?
19. Papaver and michelia both have multicarpellary ovaries. How do they differ from each other?
20. Normally one embryo develops in one seed but when an orange seed is squeezed many embryos of different shapes and size are seen. Mention how it has happened.
21. A bilobed dithecous anther has 100 micospore mother cells per microsporangium. How many male gametophytes can this anther produce?
22. An anther with malfunctioning tapetum often fails to provide viable male gametophytes give one reason.
23. Why do the pollen grains of vallisneria have a mucilaginous covering?
24. Why is apple reffered as false fruit ?
25. Why do corn cobs have long tassel ?
26. Why is bagging of the emasculated flowers essential during hybridization experiments?
27. The Meicyte of rice has 24 chromosomes. How many chromosomes are present in its endosperm ?
28. Name the type of pollination as a result of which genetically different types of pollen grains of the same species land on the stigma.
29. Why are non albuminous seeds so called?
30. Mention the application of pollen bank. How are pollen stored in the bank?
31. What is meant by a dithecous anther?
32. How many microsporangia are present in an anther?
33. Explain Microsporogenesis.
34. Explain megasporogenesis.
35. Cells in a microspore tetrad are haploid. Give reason.
36. Explain the different types of endosperms.
37. Hhow does the study of different parts of flower help in identifying wind as its pollination agents?
38. Write the cellular contents carried by the pollen tube. How does the pollen tube gain its entry into the embryosac?
39. How many haploid cells are present in a mature female gametophyte of a flowering plant? Name them.
40. Define 1. Autogamy. 2. Chasmogamy 3. Cleistogamy 4. Geitonogamy 5. Xenogamy
41. Define following :- 1. Testa 2. Tigma 3. Perisperm 4. Pericarp
42. Draw a diagram of angiospermic ovule.
43. What is meant by double fertilization and triple fusion?
44. Name the hormones produced during pregnancy in human female, mention their source organs.
45. Where are leydigs cells present? What is the role in reproduction?
46. How is the milk production regulated by the hormone in human female? Explain.
47. Draw the labelled diagram of female reproductive system of human.
48. Describe the process of spermatogenesis.
49. Discribe the process of oogenesis.
50. Draw a labeled diagram of human sperm
51. Draw a labeled diagram of human ovum.