

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL BURAIDAH
CLASS 12 BIOLOGY
WORKSHEET - 1

1. What kind of structures is formed at the end of microsporogenesis and megasporogenesis? (1)
2. What is funiculus? (1)
3. Define parthenocarpy. (1)
4. What is microsporogenesis? (1)
5. Why is emasculation done in the process of hybridization? (1)
6. Describe the structure of a microsporangium with a neatly labeled diagram. (2)
7. Why pollen grains can remain well preserved as fossils? (2)
8. How are the cells arranged in an embryo sac? (2)
9. Why are cleistogamous flowers invariably autogamous? (2)
10. State any one advantage and disadvantage of pollen grains to humans. (2)
11. Differentiate between microsporogenesis and megasporogenesis. (3)
12. Explain the stages involved in the maturation of a microspore into a pollen grain. (3)
13. What is triple fusion? Where does it occur? (3)
14. Explain the structure of an anatropous ovule with a neat labeled diagram? (3)
15. Explain the formation of an embryo sac with diagrams. (5)

Worksheet-2

1. What do you understand by double fertilization? (1)
2. What is sporopollenin? (1)
3. Name one plant each where pollination occurs with the help of (1)
 - a) Water.
 - b) Bats
4. Why do most zygotes develop after certain amount of embryo is formed? (1)
5. What is polyembryony? (1)
6. State the characteristics of insect pollinated flowers. (2)
7. Differentiate between chasmogamous and cleistogamous flowers (2)
8. Which type of pollination ensures the arrival of genetically different pollen grains to stigma? (2)
9. What relationship exists between a species of moth and Yucca plant? (2)
10. Describe the structure of a pollen grain. (3)

11. Enlist the advantages offered by seeds to angiosperms. (3)
12. Give any three advantages of sexual incompatibility. (3)
13. Explain the development of embryo in a dicotyledonous plant with neatly labeled diagrams. (5)