

COURSE TITLE: PRINCIPLES OF SEED TECHNOLOGY

COURSE: 243

Seed Science One Liner

Q1. Seed is- Fertilized and developed ovule

Q2. The smallest and the lightest seed is that of- Orchis

Q3. The largest and heaviest seed is that of- Lodoicea

Q4. The seed bearing plants belong to the group of- Phanerogam

Q5. Outer seed coat is- Testa

Q6. Seed bud is- Ovule

Q7. Tegmen is the name of- Inner seed coat

Q8. Hilum of seed is- Scar of funiculus

Q9. Tigellum is- Embryonic axis

Q10. Seed leaf is- Cotyledon

Q11. Which one is the reproductive unit having an embryo, reserve food and protective covering- Seed

Q12. In exalbuminous seeds, there is- Consumption of endosperm during development of seed

Q13. In exalbuminous seed the food is generally stored in- Cotyledons

Q14. The seed in which reserve food is present in the perisperm- Nymphaea

Q15. An endospermic seed is- Castor

Q16. Endosperm of Areca/Betel Nut is- Ruminant

- Q17. Integumentary outgrowth present over the micropyle of Castor is- **Caruncle**
- Q18. Hair of cotton are- **Outgrowth of testa**
- Q19. Which is an albuminous seed- **Castor, Maize**
- Q20. The remnants of nucellus present in the seed constitute- **Perisperm**
- Q21. Cotyledon is absent in- **Cuscuta**
- Q22. The plant in which hypocotyls stores food is- **Berthollettia**
- Q23. A dicot albuminous seed is- **Castor**
- Q24. A dicot exalbuminous seed is- **Pea**
- Q25. In Maize, a tubular sheath covers the plumule. It is- **Papery**
- Q26. In Maize, a tubular sheath covers the plumule. It is- **Coleoptiles**
- Q27. Aleurone is- **Layer present on the outside of endosperm and having protein grains**
- Q28. Seed of Black Pepper is- **Perispermic**
- Q29. Coleorhizae is- **Covering of radicle**
- Q30. Aleurone layer takes part in- **Enzyme synthesis**
- Q31. Which one is a monocotyledonous seed- **Triticum aestivum**
- Q32. A spongy white bilobed structures present at the narrow tip of Castor seed is- **Caruncle**
- Q33. The function of caruncle is to- **Absorb water and its inward transfer through micropyle**
- Q34. Seeds are required for fruit growth- **Early phase**
- Q35. A seed which does not possess micropyle and hilum is- **Maize**

- Q36. In Ricinus, the outer white papery covering of endosperm is- **Perisperm/tegmen**
- Q37. Cotyledonary node of embryo lies between- **Epicotyls and hypocotyls**
- Q38. Seed having the longest viability is- **Nelumbo**
- Q39. Viability of the seed is tested with- **Triphenyl tetrazolium chloride**
- Q40. A seed cut into two halves and immersed in 0.1% triphenyl tetrazolium chloride solution. Its viability is indicated by development of colouration- **Pink**
- Q41. Freshly liberated seeds of Erianthus hiemalis do not germinate due to- **Immaturity of embryo**
- Q42. Freshly shed seeds can germinate immediately under favourable conditions in- **Pisum sativum, Zea mays**
- Q43. Common cause of seed and bud dormancy is presence of- **Absciscic acid**
- Q44. Seeds of tomato do not germinate in its pulp due to- **Presence of ferulic acid**
- Q45. Seed dormancy may be due to- **Hard impermeable seed coat**
- Q46. Wheat germ is- **Embryo**
- Q47. The hormone which can break seed dormancy is- **GA**
- Q48. Mechanical injuring of seed coat to break dormancy is called- **Scarification**
- Q49. Thiourea is used in overcoming seed dormancy by- **Counteracting inhibitors**
- Q50. The most important external factor for seed germination is- **Water**
- Q51. The first process which occurs when the seed is placed in the soil is- **Imbibitions**

**Q52. Seeds placed deep in the soil do not germinate because they are-
Unable to get sufficient oxygen**

**Q53. During germination, micropyle of seed takes part in- Absorption of
water**

**Q54. which are the external conditions required for seed germination-
Oxygen, moisture and suitable temperature**

Q55. A seed which does not require oxygen for germination is- Rice, Typha

Q56. A seed which is unable to germinate in the presence of light is- Onion

Q57. The seed in which dormancy can be broken by red light is- Lettuce

**Q58. Part of the embryo which comes out first during seed germination is-
Radicle**

Q59. Which is not essential for seed germination in most cases- Light

**Q60. Part of the seed which forms the shoot at the time of germination is-
Plumule**

Q61. Germination is hypogeal in- Pea

Q62. Vivipary is seed germination- While contained inside the fruit

Q63. Cotyledons constitute the first pair of leaves in- Castor

Q64. Epigeal germination occurs in- Castor

Q65. Vivipary occurs in- Mangrove plants