

## Reproduction

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Planaria reproduces asexually by	A. budding B. binary fission C. parthenogenesis D. spore formation
2	In _____ the buds do not detach from the parent body.	A. Hydra B. amoeba C. Bacteria D. Corals
3	Growing an entire new plant from part of the original plant is called.	A. Budding B. Regeneration C. Fragmentation D. Vegetative propagation
4	Method of asexual reproduction found in Amoeba is:	A. Binary fission B. Fragmentation C. Budding D. Spore formation
5	Where the sperms of rabbit are produced?	A. Cowper's glands B. Prostate gland C. Collecting ducts D. Seminiferous tubules.
6	The female reproductive part of flower is:	A. Carpels B. Sepals C. Petals D. Stamens
7	In animal process of reproduction without fertilization is called:	A. Parthenocarp B. Parthenogenesis C. Tissue culture D. Fission
8	The unit of Androecium is:	A. Gametes B. Pollen Grains C. Anther D. Stamens
9	A corn develops into new garlic plant. This process is called:	A. Natural vegetation propagation B. Regeneration C. Meiosis D. Gametogenesis
10	Which part of flower is changed into fruit?	A. Ovule B. Ovary C. Petals D. Anther
11	Ginger produces by:	A. Bulbs B. Corns C. Rhizomes D. Stem tubers
12	Essential process for continuation of species is:	A. Reproduction B. Cloning C. Respiration D. Locomotion
13	The outermost part of flower is called:	A. Androecium B. Corolla C. Calyx D. Gynoecium
14	Which plant reproduces by stem tubers?	A. Onion B. Garlic C. Potato D. Ginger
15	The method used for the cultivation of sugar cane is:	A. Cutting B. Grafting C. Layering D. Spores

16	The male reproductive part of flower is:	A. Gynoecium B. Androecium C. Corolla D. Calyx
17	Parthenogenesis is a type of reproduction:	A. Sexual B. Fragmentation C. Asexual D. Grafting
18	Double fertilization results into:	A. Ovule B. Egg C. Triploid Endosperm Nucleus D. Diploid Endosperm Nucleus
19	A corn develops into new plant this is the process of :	A. Vegetative propagation B. Regeneration C. Meiosis D. Gametogenesis
20	The process in which inherited material transfer from generation to next generation:	A. Reproduction B. Respiration C. Reduction D. Circulation