

## Reproduction in Plants

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In fungi, the spore is covered by a thick wall called.	A. Sporangium B. Sporophyte C. Cyst D. Endospores
2	Which of the following is compact thickened, vertically growing, underground stem enveloped by thick, succulent leaves, surviving as reservoir of stored nutrients.	A. Corn B. Bulb C. Rhizome D. Stem tuber
3	Fruit is formed by the enlargement of.	A. Sepal B. Anthers C. Ovary containing the seed D. Embryo in the ovule
4	In which one of the following method of artificial vegetative propagations a new plant can be grown on another plant.	A. Cutting B. Grafting C. Tissues culturing D. Cloning
5	Double fertilization involves.	A. Fertilization of egg by two male gametes B. Fertilization of egg and fusion nucleus by two sperm C. Fertilization of egg and the tube cell by two sperms D. Fertilization of two eggs in the same embryo sac by two sperms
6	Which of the following parts of the flower are called accessory whorls	A. Calyx and gynoecium B. Calyx and corolla C. Androecium and corolla D. Androecium and gynoecium
7	How many sperm are involved in fertilization in a flower.	A. Four B. Two C. Three D. One
8	Almond, plum, cherries etc. are reproduced by.	A. Cutting B. Suckers C. Corn D. Grafting
9	Spore are produced in a structure known as.	A. Bud B. Capsule C. Sporangium D. Sporangiphore
10	Zygote in flowering plants develops into.	A. Endosperm B. Embryo C. Seed coat D. Micropyle
11	Which flower structure produce pollen.	A. Anther B. Petal C. Stigma D. Carpel
12	Which plant propagates through tubers.	A. Onion B. Garlic C. Ginger D. Potato
13	Which part of the flower is responsible for producing pollen	A. Petal B. Ovary C. Stigma D. Anther
14	Growing an entirely new plant from part of the original plant is called.	A. Budding B. Vegetative propagation C. Regeneration D. Fragmentation

15	Which of these does NOT help of plant for vegetative propagation.	A. Flower B. Corn C. Runner D. Rhizome
16	Pollination is the transfer of pollens.	A. Petal to sepal B. Stigma to anther C. Anther to stigma D. Sepal to petal
17	The process by which an embryo is activated to form a seedling is called.	A. Propagation B. Germination C. Vegetation D. Fertilization
18	Which of the following is NOT a part of carpel?	A. Stigma B. Ovary C. Style D. Filament
19	It reproduces by bulb.	A. Tulip B. Ginger C. Fern D. Garlic
20	What happens in some bacterial during harsh condition.	A. Creation of a bud that detached from the cell B. Formation of thick walled endospores C. Splitting the cell into two identical daughter cells D. Fusion of two bacterial cells
21	Which of the following organisms commonly reproduce by binary fission	A. Yeast B. Plants C. Bacteria D. Rhizopus
22	Which of the following statements is true about spore formation in fungi.	A. They produce spores during sexual reproduction B. Spores are produced to withstand harsh conditions C. Spores can only grow into new fungi in dry environments D. They produce two kinds of spores
23	Which of the following modes of asexual reproduction generally occurs during unfavorable conditions.	A. Budding B. Binary fission C. Spore formation D. Parthenogenesis
24	In Bryophyllum, small plantlets that are much like tiny versions of the parent plant, are created along the.	A. Root tip B. Stem surface C. Edges of its leaves D. All of these
25	After fertilization which structure develops into the seed of a flowering plant.	A. Carpel B. Style C. Ovule D. Ovum
26	A corn develops into new garlic plant. This process of reproduction is called.	A. Meiosis B. Gametogenesis C. Vegetative propagation D. Regeneration
27	Roses, ivy grapevines and sugar cane are reproduced.	A. Leaves B. Cutting C. Suckers and cuttings D. Suckers
28	In binary fission of amoeba the offspring lack genetic variation because they.	A. Contain a single chromosome B. Are limited in number C. Are produced asexually D. Are unicellular organism
29	Which of the following is the benefit of sexual reproduction.	A. This is rapid way of reproduction B. This is complex mechanism of reproduction C. It contributes genetic variability in successive generations D. It can occur any time in life cycle.
30	The horizontal above ground stem, which produces leaves and roots at its nodes.	A. Stolon B. Bulb C. Rhizome D. Corm

A. Flower

31	Which of the following part of the plant that's been changed and adapted for the job of reproduction.	A. Flower B. Leaf C. Root D. Meristematic tissue
32	The endospore nucleus is.	A. Triploid B. Haploid C. Diploid D. Tetraploid
33	The male gametophyte in flowering plants is known as.	A. Ovary B. Carpel C. Pollen grain D. Embryo sac
34	Embryo sac is formed inside.	A. Anther B. Filament C. Style D. Ovule
35	Which structure forms the female gametophyte in flowering plants.	A. Sepal B. Anther C. Ovule D. Pollen grain
36	Rhizopus reproduce asexually by	A. Binary fission B. Budding C. Spore formation D. Endospore formation
37	During binary fission, the nucleus of parent organism divides into two by	A. Mitosis B. Asexual reproduction C. Meiosis D. Sexual reproduction
38	The second whorl of the flower is.	A. Calyx B. Corolla C. Androecium D. Gynoecium
39	In the life cycle of flowering plants, which structure is triploid (3n)?	A. Egg B. Sperm C. Endosperm nucleus D. Fusion nucleus
40	Which of the following is incorrect about asexual reproduction.	A. Contributes in evolution of new species B. Single parent contributes genetic material C. No gamete formation is involved D. Offspring are genetically identical
41	In a flower, the embryo sac is formed inside the.	A. Filament B. Style C. Ovule D. Anther
42	What is the primary method of reproduction in yeast.	A. Binary fission B. Spore formation C. Fragmentation D. budding
43	Part of flower which changes into fruit is.	A. Anther B. Ovary C. Ovule D. Petals
44	Which of the following is an example of vegetative propagation through runners.	A. Strawberry B. Ginger C. Onion D. Potato
45	Spore which are formed inside bacterial cells are called.	A. Cysts B. Spores C. Endospore D. All of these
46	A horizontal underground stem with scale leaves and nodes is called.	A. Corn B. Tuber C. Bulb D. Rhizome
47	Which of the following is an example of vegetative propagation through runners.	A. Ginger B. Strawberry C. Potato D. Onion
48	Which of the following is an example of vegetative propagation through runners.	A. Have the same flower colour as their parent B. Grow bigger than their parent

- B. Grow bigger than their parent
  - C. Develop into a new variety
  - D. Be more resistant than their parent to disease
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