Reproduction

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which type of asexual reproduction found in hydra and corals?	A. Fragmentation B. Spore formation C. Budding D. Regeneration
2	Buttercup is an example of:	A. Wind pollinated flower B. Insect pollinated flower C. Water pollinated flow D. None of these
3	Fruit is formed by:	A. Ovule B. Ovary C. Calyx D. Style
4	The male reproductive part if flower is:	A. Stigma B. Stamen C. Ovary D. Carpel
5	Which method of propagation is also called micro-propagation?	A. Cuttings B. Tissue culture C. Grafting D. Suckers
6	Vegetation propagation in mint takes place by:	A. Rhizome B. Corms C. Leaves D. Suckers
7	Inside testes, sperms are produced in:	A. Vas deferencs B. Sperm duct C. Seminiferous tubules D. Collecting duct
8	Parthenogenesis is a type of reproduction:	A. Sexual B. Fregmentation C. Aseual D. Grafting
9	Every mature ovary is called:	A. Seed B. Fruit C. Flower D. Sporangia
10	Vegetative propagation by leaves is found in:	A. potatoes B. brybhyllum C. ginger D. onions
11	Pollination is the transfer of pollens from:	A. Anther to sigma B. Stigma to anther C. Sepal to petal D. Petal to sepal
12	Which of these germinate by epigeal germination?	A. Pea B. Maize C. Beans D. Coconut
13	The male reproductive part of flower is:	A. Gynoecuim B. Androecium C. Corolla D. Calyx
14	Onion lily reproduce by:	A. Blubs B. Corms C. Rhizomes D. Stem tubers
15	Growing an entire new plant from part of the original plant is called.	A. Budding B. Regeneration C. Fragmentation D. Vegetative propagation

16	Essential process for continuation of species is:	A. Reproduction B. Cloning C. Respiration D. Locomotion
17	The plant in which vegetation propagation occurs by leave is called:	A. Ginger B. Ferns C. Water lily D. Bryophylum
18	The outermost part of flower is called:	A. Androecium B. Corolla C. Calyx D. Gynoecium
19	Inside testes the sperms are produced in:	A. vas deferens B. sperms duct C. seminiferous D. collecting ducts tubules
20	If a planarian breaks into many pieces instead of two, it will be called.	A. Budding B. Spore formation C. Binary fission D. Fragmantation