

## Biology - 10th Class Biology English Medium Chapter 14 Preparation

Q1. Define Cell body?

**Ans 1:** The part of the nerve cell that contains nucleus.

Q2. What do you mean by coordination and types of coordination?

**Ans 1:** These are the organs that receive information from receptors and send messages to particular organs for proper action. Brain and spinal cord are coordination. They are two types of coordination in organisms.

**Ans 2:** i) Nervous coordination brought about by nervous system.

**Ans 3:** ii) Chemical coordination brought about by endocrine system.

Q3. Define gametogenesis?

**Ans 1:** The formation of gametes is called gametogenesis. In this process, diploid gamete mother cells undergo meiosis and differentiate to form mature haploid gametes.

Q4. What is androecium?

**Ans 1:** The third whorl of a flower is the androecium, which is the male reproductive part of a flower. Its units are called stamens.

Q5. What is seed coat? What is its role?

**Ans 1:** The seed coat develops from the integument, originally surrounding the ovule. The seed coat in a mature seed may be a paper-thin layer or thick, and the seed coat protects the embryo from mechanical injury and from drying out.

Q6. What is embryo? What are its parts?

**Ans 1:** An embryo is an immature plant and consists of a radicle, a plumule, and one or two cotyledons.

Q7. What are bulbs? Give an example.

**Ans 1:** Bulbs are short underground stems surrounded by thick, fleshy leaves that contain stored food. Roots emerge from the base of the bulb, which stores food. Roots emerge from the base of the bulb while shoots emerge from the top of the base. Tulips, onions, and lilies reproduce by bulbs.

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Q8. Define pollination, name its types.

**Ans 1:** Pollination is defined as the transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma. Two types of pollination are recognized. i. Self pollination ii. Cross pollination

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Q9. What is cloning?

**Ans 1:** Cloning is the latest method of vegetative propagation. In this method, identical off spring are produced from a single parent using the parent tissue of vegetative cells.

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Q10. What are rhizomes? Give examples

**Ans 1:** Rhizomes are horizontal underground stems with scale leaves, there are enlarged portion called nodes on rhizome. Buds are produced at nodes. the buds present on the upper surface of rhizomes reproduce by rhizomes.

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