Reproduction in Plants

Question 1.
Bisexual flowers are those flowers which have both:
(a) pollen grains and stamens
(b) stamens and pistils
(c) ovary and pollen grains
(d) pistils and ovary

▼ Answer

(b) stamens and pistils
Bisexual flowers are those flowers which have both stamens and pistils.

Question 2.
The plants which have unisexual flowers are:
(a) torai
(b) lauki
(c) pumpkin
(d) all of these

▼ Answer

(d) all of these
Lauki, torai and pumpkin all are unisexual flowers.

Question 3.
Seeds and fruits are formed by:
(a) ovary forms fruits and ovules form seeds
(b) ovary forms seeds and ovules form fruits
(c) pollen grains form seeds and anther forms fruit
(d) pollen grains form fruits and anther forms seed.

▼ Answer

(a) ovary forms fruits and ovules form seeds
Ovary forms fruits and ovules form seeds

Question 4.
The male reproductive part is:
(a) pistil
(b) stamen
(c) ovary
(d) flower

▼ Answer

(b) stamen
The male reproductive part is stamen.

Question 5.
The flowers which contain either pistil or stamens are called:
(a) bisexual flowers
(b) sexual flowers
(c) unisexual flowers
(d) pollination flower

▼ Answer

(c) unisexual flowers
The flowers which contain either pistil or stamen are called unisexual flowers.

Question 6.
Female reproductive part is:
(a) stamen
(b) pollen grain
(c) bud
(d) pistil

▼ Answer

(d) pistil
Female reproductive part is pistil.

Question 7.
The flowers which contain both stamens and pistils are:
(a) unisexual flowers
(b) bisexual flowers
(c) sexual flowers
(d) asexual flowers

▼ Answer

(b) bisexual flowers
The flowers which contain both stamens and pistil are bisexual flowers.

Question 8.
The process in which plant can give rise to new plants without seeds is called:
(a) asexual reproduction
(b) sexual reproduction
(c) pollination
(d) fragmentation

▼ Answer

(a) asexual reproduction
The process in which plant can give rise to new plants without seeds is called asexual reproduction

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Question 9.
are formed in fungi:
(a) Pollen grains
(b) Seeds
(c) Buds
(d) Spores

▼ Answer

(d) Spores
Spores are formed in fungi.

Question 10.
The production of new individuals from their parents in known as:
(a) pollination
(b) reproduction
(c) fertilisation
(d) fragmentation

▼ Answer

(b) reproduction
The production of new individuals from their parent plant is called reproduction.

Question 11.
The process in which new plants are produced from different vegetative parts such as leaves, stems and roots is called:
(a) reproduction
(b) fragmentation
(c) vegetative propogation
(d) fertilisation

▼ Answer

(c) vegetative propogation
The process in which new plants are produced from different vegetative parts such as leaves, stems etc., is called vegetative propogation.

Question 12.
A small bulb like projection, which comes out of yeast all is called:
(a) bud
(b) spores
(c) zygete
(d) flower

▼ Answer

(a) bud
A small bulb like projection, which comes out of yeast cell is called bud.

Question 13.
A division of elongated parent cell into two daughter cell is called:
(a) fragmentation
(b) pollination
(c) binary fission
(d) fertilisation

▼ Answer

(c) binary fission
A division of elongated parent cell into two daughter cell is called binary fission.

Question 14.
Splitting up of filaments of algae in two or more than two parts is called:
(a) fertilisation
(b) fragmentation
(c) pollination
(d) reproduction

▼ Answer

(b) fragmentation
Splitting up of filaments of algae in two or more than two parts is called fragmentation.

Question 15.
In sexual reproduction, a male and a female gametes fuse to form a:
(a) flower
(b) fungi
(c) spore
(d) zygote

▼ Answer

(d) zygote
In sexual reproduction , a male and female gametes fuse to form zygote.

Question 16.
The transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a flower is called:
(a) fragmentation
(b) fertilisation
(c) pollination
(d) reproduction

▼ Answer

(c) pollination
The transfer of pollen grains from another to stigma of a flower is called pollination.

Question 17.
If the pollen lands on the stigma of the same flower, it is called:

(a) cross pollination
(b) self pollination
(c) right pollination
(d) pollination

▼ Answer

(b) self pollination
If the pollen lands on the stigma of the same flower, it is called self pollination.

Question 18.
When you add yeast to dough, it rises because:
(a) yeast cell reproduce by budding
(b) budding yeast cells form chains
(c) the rapidly reproducing yeast cells release carbon dioxide due to respiration
(d) of the bulk of the new yeast cells.

▼ Answer

(c) the rapidly reproducing yeast cells release carbon dioxide due to respiration
When you add yeast to dough, it rises because the rapidly reproducing yeast cells release CO_2 due to respiration.

Question 19.
In onion and garlic, new plants are produced from:
(a) bulbs
(b) tubes
(c) leaf buds
(d) subaerial stems

▼ Answer

(a) bulbs
In onion and garlic, new plants are produced from bulbs.

Question 20.
Tiny cells protected by a thick wall and capable of producing new plants are called:
(a) seeds
(b) spores
(c) buds
(d) gametes

▼ Answer

(b) spores
Tiny cells protected by thick wall and capable of producing new plants are called buds.

Question 21.
Rose and lemon are grown from:
(a) tubers

(b) bulbs
(c) stemcuttings
(d) leaf buds

▼ Answer

(c) stemcuttings
Rose and lemon are grown from stem cuttings.

Question 22.
The mode of reproduction in which an individual produces off spring without the help of another individual is called:
(a) asexual reproduction
(b) fertilisation
(c) spore formation
(d) vegetative reproduction

▼ Answer

(a) asexual reproduction
The mode of reproduction in which an individual produces offspring without the help of another individual is called asexual reproduction.

Question 23.
Terms and mosses reproduce by:
(a) fertilisation
(b) vegetation
(c) spore formation
(d) pollination

▼ Answer

(c) spore formation
Terms and mosses are produces by spore formation.

Question 24.
The reproduction part of a plant is the:
(a) leaf
(b) stem
(c) root
(d) flower

▼ Answer

(d) flower
The reproductive part of a plant is the flower.

Question 25.
The process of fusion of the male and the female gametes is called:
(a) fertilisation

(b) pollination
(c) reproduction
(d) seed formation

▼ Answer

(a) fertilisation
The process of fusion of the male and the female gametes is called fertilisation.

Question 26.
Mature ovary forms the:
(a) seed
(b) stamen
(c) pistil
(d) fruit

▼ Answer

(d) fruit
Mature ovary forms the fruits.

Question 27.
A spare producing plant is:
(a) rose
(b) bread mould
(c) potato
(d) ginger

▼ Answer

(b) bread mould
A spare producing plant is bread mould.

Question 28.
Bryophyllum can reproduce by its:
(a) stem
(b) leaves
(c) roots
(d) flower

▼ Answer

(b) leaves
Bryophyllum can reproduce by its leaves.

Question 29.
The seeds dispersed by birds and animals are:
(a) less smell
(b) very smelly

(c) with smell and nectar
(d) none of these

▼ Answer

(c) with smell and nectar
The seeds dispersed by birds and animals are with smell and nectar.

Question 30.
Which parts of the flower forms fruit:
(a) seed
(b) ovary
(c) petals
(d) stamen

▼ Answer

(b) ovary
Ovary forms fruit.

Question 31.
The cotyledon of which of the following come out of the soil when the seeds germinate:
(a) gram
(b) methi
(c) temarind
(d) all the above

▼ Answer

(c) temarind
The cotylendon of tamarind come out of the soil when the seeds germinate.

Question 32.
Pollination is:
(a) formation of flowers from buds
(b) falling of pollen grains to stigma
(c) transfer of pollen grains to stigma
(d) all of these

▼ Answer

(c) transfer of pollen grains to stigma
Pollination is transfer of pollen grains to stigma.

Question 33.
Which of the following has unisexual flower:
(a) torai
(b) lauki
(c) pumpkin
(d) all of these

▼ Answer

(d) all of these
Torai, lauki and pumpkin all are unisexual flower.

Question 34.
Which part of flower changes into fruit:
(a) stamen
(b) pistil
(c) ovary
(d) seed

▼ Answer

(c) ovary
Ovary of flower changes into fruit.

Question 35.
The seed of which of the following plants has monocotylendon:
(a) maize
(b) bean
(c) pea
(d) gram

▼ Answer

(a) maize
The seed of maize plant has monocotylendon.

Question 36.
Which part of embryo forms stem and leaves:
(a) radicle
(b) plumule
(c) endosperm
(d) none of these

▼ Answer

(b) plumule
Plumule of embryo forms stem and leaves.

Question 37.
Which part of seed forms new plant (seedlings):
(a) endosperm
(b) seed coating
(c) embryo
(d) none of these

▼ Answer

(c) embryo
Embryo of seed forms new plant (seedlings).

Question 38.
What is the function of flower in plants:
(a) reproduction
(b) transportation
(c) transpiration
(d) respiration

▼ Answer

(a) reproduction
Function of flowers is reproduction.

Match the column A with column B:

Question 1.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Bud	(i) Maple
(b) Eyes	(ii) Spirogyra
(c) Fragmentation	(iii) Yeast
(d) Wings	(iv) Bread mould
(e) Spores	(v) Potato

▼ Answer

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Bud	(iii) Yeast
(b) Eyes	(v) Potato
(c) Fragmentation	(ii) Spirogyra
(d) Wings	(i) Maple
(e) Spores	(iv) Bread mould

Question 2.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Stem cutting	(i) Filament
(b) Potato	(ii) Ovary
(c) Leaves in the margin	(iii) Bryophyllum
(d) Pistil	(iv) Eye
(e) Stamen	(v) Rose

▼ Answer

Column-A	Column-B

(a) Stem cutting	(v) Rose
(b) Potato	(iv) Eye
(c) Leaves in the margin	(iii) Bryophyllum
(d) Pistil	(ii) Ovary
(e) Stamen	(i) Filament

Question 3.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Ovule	(i) Egg
(b) Ovary	(ii) Torai
(c) Female ganete	(iii) Seed
(d) Unisexual flower	(iv) Embryo
(e) Zygote	(v) Fruit

▼ Answer

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Ovule	(iii) Seed
(b) Ovary	(v) Fruit
(c) Female ganete	(i) Egg
(d) Unisexual flower	(ii) Torai
(e) Zygote	(iv) Embryo

State the following statements are True or False:

Question 1.
Leaves are the reproductive part of plant.

▼ Answer

False

Question 2.
Fertilised egg is called stamen.

▼ Answer

False

Question 3.
Seed dispersal is aided by water, insects and birds.

▼ Answer

False

Question 4.
Ovary forms the seeds.

▼ Answer

False

Question 5.
Ovules form the seeds.

▼ Answer

True

Fill in the blanks:

Question 1.
In ..... reproduction plants can give rise to new plants without seeds.

▼ Answer

asexual

Question 2.
The production of new individuals from their parents is known as .....

▼ Answer

reproduction

Question 3.
Flowers are the ..... part of a plant.

▼ Answer

reproductive

Question 4.
The male reproductive part of a plant is .....

▼ Answer

stamen

Question 5.
Corn, Papaya and Cucumber produces ..... flower.

▼ Answer

unisexual

Question 6.
Mustard, Rose and Petunia produces .....flower.

▼ Answer

bisexual

Question 7.
In sexual reproduction a male and female gametes fuse to form a .....

▼ Answer

zygote

Question 8.
If the pollen lands on the stigma of the same flower it is called .....

▼ Answer

self-pollination zygote

Question 9.
The cell which results after fusion of the gametes is called a .....

▼ Answer

fertilisation

Question 10.
The fusion of male and female gametes is called .....

▼ Answer

fertilisation

Question 11.
Seed dispersal is aided by wind, water and .....

▼ Answer

animals

Question 12.
..... is the reproductive part of plant.

▼ Answer

flower

Question 13.
…… reproduction involves the fusion of male and female gametes.

▼ Answer

sexual

Question 14.
Pollination is of two types …… pollination and …… pollination.

▼ Answer

self, cross

Question 15.
Pollination takes place in plants with the help of wind, water and ……

▼ Answer

insects
