



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SANTRA BIOLOGY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which one group of plants is propagated through underground roots ?

A. Sweet potato, Asparagus and Dahlia

B. Agave, Oxalis and Wild Yam

C. Bryophyllum and Kalanchoe

D. Pistia, Chrysanthemum and Pineapple

Answer: A



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2. A scion is grafted to a stock. The quality of fruits produced will be determined by the genotype of

A. Stock

B. Scion

C. both Stock and Scion

D. neither Stock and Scion

Answer: B



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3. Male gametes in angiosperms are formed by the division of

A. Microspore

B. Vegetative Cell

C. Generative Cell

D. Microspore mother Cell

Answer: C



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4. Which of the following animals having longitudinal binary fission ?

A. Plasmodium

B. Hydra

C. Paramecium

D. Euglena

Answer: D



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5. From which cell peripheral region of radicle is produced ?

A. Hypophysis

B. Apical octant

C. Micropylar octant

D. Vegetative cell

Answer: A



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6. It is the process of embryosac formation from cell of nucellus without undergoing meiosis

A. Incompatibility

B. Parthenogenesis

C. Parthenocarpy

D. Polyembryony

Answer: B



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7. Which of the following can regenerate entire alimentary canal

A. Fish

B. Sea cucumber

C. birds

D. amphibian

Answer: B



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8. Spermatids are transformed into spermatozoa by

A. Spermiogenesis

B. Meiosis

C. Spermiation

D. Spermatosis

Answer: A



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9. Study of pollen grain is called

A. Palynology

B. Paleobotany

C. Co-taxonomy

D. Ethmology

Answer: A



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10. Exponential growth occurs in

A. bacteria

B. Yeast

C. during asexual reproduction

D. All of them

Answer: C



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11. Vegetative propagation in mint occurs by

A. rhizome

B. offset

C. sucker

D. runner

Answer: C



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12. Synergids are

A. tetraploid

B. haploid

C. diploid

D. triploid

Answer: B



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13. Which one of the following animals possesses high regeneration capacity

A. Salpa

B. Planaria

C. Ascidia

D. Taenia

Answer: B



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14. Comparable to angiosperms, which of the following algae exhibits diplontic life cycle

A. Fucus

B. Polysiphonia

C. Ectocarpus

D. Spirogyra

Answer: A



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15. Asexual reproduction in fungi takes place by

A. Conidiospore

B. Exospore

C. Endospore

D. Gametangia

Answer: A



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16. Gymnosperm bear seeds but lack fruits because they lack

A. Embryo

B. Ovary

C. Ovule

D. Cotyledon

Answer: B



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17. Which one of the following processes results in the formation of clone of bacteria ?

A. Transduction

B. Transformation

C. Conjugation

D. binary fission

Answer: D



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18. The egg apparatus, of angiosperm comprises

- A. an egg cell and two polar nuclei
- B. an egg cell and two antipodals
- C. an egg cell two synergids
- D. an egg cell and the central cell

Answer: C



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19. Vegetative propagation in *Pistia* occurs by

- A. Sucker
- B. Stolon
- C. runner
- D. offset

Answer: D



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20. Which of the following is pollinated by the water

A. Oxalis

B. Viola

C. Zostera

D. Commelina

Answer: C



21. The stage between two meiotic divisions is called

A. karyokinesis

B. diakinesis

C. cytokinesis

D. interkinesis

Answer: B



22. The chromosomal number in the meiocytes of housefly is

A. 21

B. 8

C. 12

D. 34

Answer: C



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23. The 'eyes' of the potato tuber are

- A. flower buds
- B. shoot buds
- C. root buds
- D. axillary buds

Answer: D



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24. Isogamous condition with non-flagellated gametes is found in

A. Spirogyra

B. Volvox

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Fucus

Answer: A



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25. Meiosis takes place in

- A. Meiocyte
- B. Gemmule
- C. Megaspore
- D. Conidia

Answer: A



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26. Which of the following is not a unicellular organism ?

A. Amoeba

B. Paramecium

C. Hydra

D. Yeast

Answer: C



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27. Which of the following shows budding ?

A. Yeast

B. Amoeba

C. Paramecium

D. Plasmodium

Answer: A



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28. Which of the following shows multiple fission ?

A. Hydra

B. Yeast

C. Spirogyra

D. Plasmodium

Answer: D



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29. Which is the common method of reproduction in majority of fungi and bacteria ?

A. binary fission

B. Multiple fission

C. Budding

D. Spore formation

Answer: D



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30. Which of the following shows spore formation?

A. Amoeba

B. Mucor

C. Plasmodium

D. Paramecium

Answer: B



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31. Regeneration is observed in

A. Amoeba

B. Planaria

C. Spirogyra

D. Yeast

Answer: B



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32. Which of the following does not show regeneration ?

A. Mucor

B. Planaria

C. Sponges

D. Starfish

Answer: A



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33. Which of the following is not an artificial method of vegetative propagation

A. cutting

B. layering

C. grafting

D. hybridization

Answer: D



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34. What is formed after fertilization

- A. A zygote
- B. A gamete
- C. A sperm
- D. An ovum

Answer: A



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35. Which of the following shows budding ?

A. Paramecium

B. Hydra

C. Spirogyra

D. Amoeba

Answer: B



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36. Several new individuals are produced in

A. binary fission

B. Multiple fission

C. both binary fission and multiple fission

D. Fertilization

Answer: C



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37. In grafting the plant rooted in the soil is called _____

A. Stock

B. sucker

C. scion

D. rhizome

Answer: A



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38. Which of the following plants show vegetative propagation ?

A. Wheat

B. Radish

C. Sunflower

D. Bryophyllum

Answer: D



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39. The unicellular fungus which shows bud formation is

A. Yeast

B. Amoeba

C. Mucor

D. none of them

Answer: A



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40. The animal which shows regeneration is

A. Rhizopus

B. Hydra

C. Paramecium

D. Amoeba

Answer: B



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41. The method by which desired characters of plants can be combined is

A. grafting

B. cutting

C. layering

D. budding

Answer: A



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42. Gametes released in the surrounding medium

A. Fishes

B. Amphibians

C. Mammals

D. both a and b

Answer: D



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43. Method of gamete transfer

A. Pollination

B. Pollen

C. Zygote

D. Tentacles

Answer: A



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44. Development of zygote depends on

- A. Life cycle of the organism
- B. Enviroment it is exposed to
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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45. _____ is for increase the number of cells

A. cell division

B. cell enlargement

C. cell differentiation

D. none of them

Answer: A



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46. Gametes are usually

A. Diploid

B. haploid

C. Both a and b

D. none of them

Answer: B



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47. If the gametes are similar in their appearance they are called as

A. anisogametes

B. isogametes

C. Homogametes

D. both c and b

Answer: D



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48. Find the monocious plant

A. Coconut

B. Cucurbits

C. Both a and b

D. Papaya

Answer: C



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49. In some algae ____ are motile

A. male gametes

B. female gametes

C. both male and female gametes

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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50. In algae _____ is the medium for gametes transfer

A. water

B. air

C. tentacles

D. anther

Answer: A



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51. Hydra reproduces asexually by

A. budding

B. binary fission

C. multiple fission

D. Vegetative propagation

Answer: A



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52. In this plant, the site of origin of new plants is node

A. Potato tuber

B. Onion bulb

C. Rhizome giner

D. All the above

Answer: D



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53. Find the propagules of ginger

A. Runner

B. Bulbil

C. Rhizome

D. Bulb

Answer: C



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54. Bulb acts as a propagule in

A. Onion

B. Garlic

C. Agave

D. both a and b

Answer: D



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55. The life span of man is

A. 100 yrs

B. 60 yrs

C. 50 yrs

D. 85 yrs

Answer: A



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56. Sexual reproduction can be grouped into
_____ distinct stages

A. two

B. three

C. four

D. five

Answer: B



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57. In this method parent cell divides into many daughter cells

- A. Fission
- B. binary fission
- C. multiple fission
- D. budding

Answer: C



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58. Propagules used to raise

- A. new plants
- B. old plants
- C. plant growth
- D. none of them

Answer: A



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59. What is meiocyte ?

- A. The cell undergoes meiosis
- B. The cell undergoes mitosis
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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60. Juvenile phase represents the period of

A. Growth

B. Death

C. Birth

D. None

Answer: A



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61. Either male or female reproductive organs are found in the body

A. Monoecious

B. Dioecious

C. Meiosis

D. Syngamy

Answer: B



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62. All individuals produced are genetically identical

A. clone

B. offspring

C. fission

D. monoecious

Answer: A



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63. Sexual reproduction involves _____
division

A. mitotic

B. meiotic

C. meiotic at some stages

D. none of them

Answer: C



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64. In yeast cell division results in a small cell called

A. offspring

B. bud

C. clone

D. branch

Answer: B



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65. Multiple fission occurs in this organism

A. Paramecium

B. Plasmodium

C. Amoeba

D. All the above

Answer: B



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Choose More Than One Correct Answers

1. Which of the following organisms have life span of more than 100 years ?

A. Man

B. Parrot

C. Banyan tree

D. Elephant

Answer: B::C



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2. Which of the followings how binary fission ?

A. Euglena

B. Yeast

C. Amoeba

D. Bacteria

Answer: A::C::D



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3. Strobilation occurs in

A. Hydra

B. Aurelia

C. Taenia

D. Planaria

Answer: B::C



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4. Which of the following are root promoting hormones ?

A. IAA

B. NAA

C. Gibberilin

D. IBA

Answer: A::B::D



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5. Which of the following organisms produce isogametes ?

A. Yeast

B. Chlanmydomonas

C. Mucor

D. Monocystis

Answer: C::D



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6. External fertilization is found in

A. Man

B. Rabbit

C. Fish

D. Toad

Answer: C::D



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7. Which are the characteristics of Sexual reproduction ?

- A. It takes place through union of gametes
- B. It has no role in evolution
- C. Variations always appear
- D. Two parents are required

Answer: A::C::D



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8. Which of the following undergo haploid parthenogenesis ?

A. Aphids

B. Bee

C. Ant

D. Earthworm

Answer: B::C



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9. Alternation of generations is also known as

A. Regeneration

B. Metagenesis

C. Metastasis

D. Heterogenesis

Answer: B::D



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10. Which of the following are the methods of artificial propagation ?

A. Budding

B. Cutting

C. grafting

D. Layering

Answer: B::C::D



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Fill In The Blanks

1. In case of _____ multiple fission occurs.



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2. In yeast, cell division results in a small cell is called _____.



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3. Exponential growth occurs during

_____.



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4. _____ have longitudinal binary fission.



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5. _____ can regenerate entire alimentary canal.



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6. Spermatids are transformed into spermatozoa by_____



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7. Asexual reproduction in fungi takes place by_____.



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8. _____ shows vegetative propagation.



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9. In case of _____, gametes are released in the surrounding medium.



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10. _____ is a monoecious plant.



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11. Regeneration was first discovered in Hydra by _____.



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12. Ephyra larva is found in Aurelia. It is formed by _____.



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13. _____ is an ovoviviparous animal.



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14. Paedogenesis is found in the larvae of _____.



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15. The age of parrot is _____.



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Mention True Or False

1. The cilliate motile spores are called zoospores.



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2. Mention True or False: The endosperm in angiosperm is triploid.



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3. Chromosome number in gamete of onion is 24.



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4. The meiocyte is diploid.



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5. The chromosome number in meiocyte of human beings is 46.



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6. Mention True or False: Zoospores of Chlamydomonas are sexual reproductive unit.



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7. Mention True or False: In case of plants, meiosis occurs in anther.



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8. Mention True or False: Ramet is an individual member of a clone.



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9. Double fertilization is found in bryophytes.



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10. In case of tapeworm, self fertilization is seen.



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11. Mention True or False: Bulb acts as a propagule in onion.



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12. Hydra reproduces asexually by budding.



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13. In algae air is the external medium for gamete transfer.



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14. Juvenile phase represents the period of birth.





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15. In case of Plasmodium, multiple fission occurs.



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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why is reproduction essential ?



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2. What is scion ?



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3. What is stock ?



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4. In what circumstances is grafting a better method ?



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5. Give examples of organisms showing multiple fission.



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6. Give examples of organisms showing budding.



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7. What is the similarity between Hydra and Yeast ?



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8. Mention some organisms showing spore formation.



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9. Give examples of organisms showing fragmentation.



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10. Give examples of plants showing vegetative propagatin.



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11. Mention names of artificial methods of vegetative propagation.



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12. Give examples of some plants on which cutting is used as a method of vegetative propagation.



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13. What is Juvenile phase ?



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14. Do you know the special features about flowering of Neelakuranji ?



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15. Name the kind of reproduction in bees in which drones are produced.



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16. Give one example of a unicellular organism in which isogamy occurs.



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17. What is the reason why Amoeba is immortal ?



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18. Name the unicellular fungi which reproduce asexually by budding.



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19. What is special in flowering of bamboo ?



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20. Name two groups of plants that have a haploid body.





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21. What is meiocyte ?



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22. Where is the zygote formed in a seed plant ?



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23. What is ageing ?



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24. Where is irregular binary fission found ?



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25. What is paedogenesis ?



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26. What is parthenogenesis ?



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27. What is the chromosome no. in meiocyte of rice ?



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28. Name one oviparous animal.



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29. Name one viviparous animal.



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30. Where does regeneration occurs ?



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Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is budding ?



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2. Mention different types of asexual reproduction.



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3. What is binary fission ?



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4. What is multiple fission ?



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5. What is asexual reproduction ?



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6. What is reproduction ?



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7. Give examples of some plants in which layering is used as a method of vegetative propagation.



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8. What is grafting ?



Watch Video Solution

9. What is sporangium ?



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10. What is regeneration ?



Watch Video Solution

11. What is fragmentation ?



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12. What is vegetative propagation ?



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13. Define Micropropagation.



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14. Mention two difference between vegetative and asexual reproduction.



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15. What is Syngamy ?



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16. What is parthenocarpy ?



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17. What is diploid parthenogenesis ?



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18. What is alternation of generation ?



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19. What is metagenesis ?



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20. Define gemmules.



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21. What is anisogamy ?



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22. What is Amphitoky ?



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23. Differentiate between syngamy and fertilization.



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24. Difference between zygote and zoospore.



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25. What are the advantages and disadvantages of asexual reproduction ?



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26. Mention the advantages of micropropagation.



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27. State the difference between binary fission and budding .



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28. State the difference between artificial propagation and vegetative propagation.



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29. Differentiate between asexual and sexual reproduction.



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30. State the difference between conjugation and fertilization.



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31. Briefly state about the alternation of generation in higher organism.



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32. State the significance of alternation of generation.



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33. Briefly state the advantages of sexual reproduction.



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34. What are Oviparous, Ovoviviparous and viviparous animal ?



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Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe the alternation of generation in lower organism with schematic illustration.



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2. What is alternation of generation. What are the significance ?



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3. What is micropropagation ? What are the characteristics and advantages of micropropagation ?



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4. Mention the advantages of sexual reproduction. State the difference among vegetative, sexual and asexual reproduction.



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5. Describe briefly about the different types of vegetative reproduction.



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6. Describe different types of asexual reproduction with proper diagrammatic illustrations.



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7. Mention the basic features of reproduction. Describe about different stages of organism's life span.



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8. Describe briefly about different types of sexual reproduction .



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9. What is parthenogenesis ? Describe about different types of parthenogenesis ? State the significance.



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10. Describe about different types of spores with their proper diagrammatic illustrations.



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11. State the different methodologies of Natural Vegetative propagation in plants.



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12. What is grafting? Describe about the different techniques of grafting.



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13. What are the advantages and disadvantages of vegetative propagation in plant ?



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14. Describe briefly the pre-fertilization events of sexual reproduction.



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15. What is fertilization? Describe the different types of fertilization.



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16. What are the advantages and disadvantages of sexual reproduction ?



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