

India's Number 1 Education App

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CENGAGE BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS

Choose The Correct Option

1. निम्न में से कौन एक कृत्रिम ऑक्सिन नहीं है?

A. Cutting

B. Grafting

C. Layering

D. Bulbils

Answer: 4



2. The plant propagated through roots is

A. Sweet potato

B. Asparagus

C. Dahlia

D. All of these

Answer: 4

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3. In grafting, scion belongs to

A. Plant having superior or desirable characters

B. Plant having well-developed root system

C. Plant resistant to diseases

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: 1

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4. Gootee (air layering) is common in

A. Bryophyllum

B. Lemon

C. Eichhornia

D. Tapioca



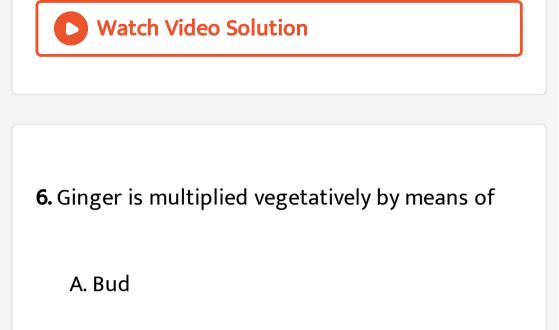
5. Stem cuttings are commonly used for the propagation of

A. Mango

B. Cotton

C. Rose

D. Banana



B. Tuber

C. Corm

D. Rhizome



7. The piece of plant used in tissue culture is called

A. Explant

B. Inoculant

C. Somaclone

D. Clone



8. Secondary nucleus in the middle of an embryo

sac of angiosperms is

A. Tetraploid

B. Triploid

C. Diploid

D. Monoploid

Answer: 3

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9. In angiosperms, triple fusion is required for

A. Endosperm

B. Embryo

C. Fruid wall

D. Suspensor



10. A piece of potato tuber will form a new plant if

it possess

A. Roots

B. Eyes

C. Stored food

D. Branches

Answer: 2

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11. Layering is used for vegetative propagation of

A. Jasmine

B. Rose

C. Mango

D. All the above

Answer: 1



12. Which is the involved in embryogenesis?

- A. Cell multiplication
- B. Cell differentiation
- C. Equational division
- D. Reduction division

Answer: D

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13. A method in which roots are induced on the stem branch, while it is still attached to the parent plant, is called

A. Cutting

B. Grafting

C. Layering

D. Vivipary

Answer: 4

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14. If a plant fails to develop viable seeds, it could

best be grown by

A. Cutting

B. Grafting

C. Layering

D. Micropropagation

Answer: 4

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15. Study of formation, growth and development

of new individual from an egg is

A. Cytology

B. Embryology

C. Histology

D. Genetics

Answer: 2



16. A leaf cell of a flowering plant has 22 chromosomes. Then the number of chromosomes would be

A. 11 in gametes

B. 22 in gametes

C. 44 in embryo

D. 11 in a cell of stem

Answer: 1



17. The tegment of a seed develops from

A. perisperm

B. Funicle

C. Inner integument

D. Outer integument

Answer: 3

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18. In angiosperm, the female gametophyte is the

A. Egg apparatus

B. Embryo

C. Synergids

D. Embryo sac





19. The nuclei of the sperm and egg fuse as a result of

- A. Base pair relation of DNA and RNA
- B. Formation of hydrogen bonds
- C. Mutual attraction caused by differences in

electrical charges

D. Attraction of protoplasts of the egg and

the sperm

Answer: 4



20. Parthenogenesis is defined as the development of organism directly from

A. Egg without fertilization

B. Synergids without fertilization

C. Fruits without fertilization

D. Fruit without pollination

Answer: 3

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21. How many meiotic divisions are required for the formation of 100 pollen grains ?

A. 100

B. 125

C. 25

D. 50



22. The most significant property of vegetative propagation is that

A. It enables the rapid production of genetic

variation

B. It is a means of production of genetic individuals genetically identical to the parent. C. It ensures that the progeny are safe from

the attack of disease and pests

D. It is an ancient practice.

Answer: 2

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23. The zygospore of Chlamydomonas gives rise

to

A. Zoospore

B. Aplanospore

C. Hypnospore

D. Parthenospore

Answer: 1



24. The antherozoids of Chara are

A. Non-motile

B. Uniflagellate

C. Biflagellate

D. Multiflagellate

Answer: A

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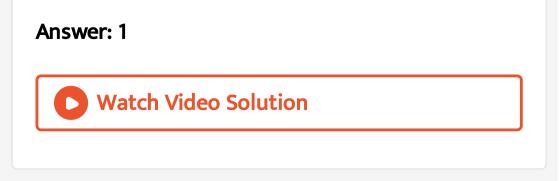
25. Find the odd one with respect to sexuality.

A. Papaya

B. Date palm

C. Tree of heaven

D. Sago palm



26. In Marchantia, the meiosis is

A. Zygotic

B. Gametic

C. Both (1) and (2)

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D. Sporic



27. The star-shaped bodies meant for the vegetative reproduction of Chara are rich in

A. Starch

B. Lipids

C. Proteins

D. Mannitol



28. The nucule of Chara is capped by

A. Nodal cells

B. Internodal cells

C. Tube cells

D. Coronary cells

Answer: 4



29. External fertilization is not observed in

A. Yeast

B. Spirogyra

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Ulothrix

Answer: 2

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30. The conidia of Penicillium are

A. Thick walled, uninucleate

B. Thin walled, uni-or multinucleate

C. Thick walled, multinucleate

D. Thin or thick walled, multinucleate

Answer: 4

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31. The sequence of structures in a penicillus of Penicillium digitatum shall be

A. Conidiophore ightarrow Rami ightarrow Phialides ightarrow

Metulae \rightarrow Conidia

B. Conidiophore $\ o$ Rami $\ o$ Metulae \rightarrow
Phialides $ ightarrow$ Conidia
C. Ramus $\ ightarrow$ Conidiophore $ ightarrow$ Metulae $\ ightarrow$
Phialides $ ightarrow$ Conidia
D. Metulae $ ightarrow$ Rami $ ightarrow$ Conidiophore $ ightarrow$
Phialides $ ightarrow$ Conidia
Answer: 2



32. The type of gamete found in fucus is ____

A. Isogamete

B. Coenogamete

C. Heterogamete

D. Multicellular gamete

Answer: 3

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33. In bryophytes, the diploid number of

chromosomes occurs in _____

A. Gametes

B. Spores

C. Nuclei of gametophyte

D. Spore mother cells

Answer: 4

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34. Gametophytic generation is dominanat in

A. Pteridophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Angiosperms

D. Bryophytes

Answer: 4



35. Riccia fluitans multiplies vegetatively by

A. Rhizoids

B. Tubers

C. Adventitious branches

D. Gemmae

Answer: 3

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36. The number of thallus formed by a gemma of Marchantia upon successufl germination is

A. One only

B. Two only

C. Four only

D. Several



37. External syngamy occurs in case of

A. Reptiles

B. Birds

C. Mammals

D. Bony fishes

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38. The term 'parthenogenesis' was coined by :

A. Owen

B. Bovery

C. Balfour

D. Grobben

Answer: 1

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39. Natural parthenogenesis occurs in

A. honeybee

B. allinsects

C. protozoans

D. earthworm

Answer: 1

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40. In oogamy, fertilization involves :

A. a large non-motile female gamete and a

small motile male gamete

B. a large motile female gamete and a small

nonmotile male gamete

C. a small non-motile female gamete and a

large motile male gamete

D. a large non-motile female gamete and a

small non-motile male gamete

Answer: 1

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41. Why sometimes, even diploid offspring is produced through parthenogenesis ?

A. When offspring is produced without fertilization of diploid egg cell B. When offspring is produced through fertilization of diploid egg cell C. When offspring is produced without fertilization of haploid egg cell D. When offspring is produced through fertilization of haploid egg cell



42. The process in which haploid embryo is formed from haploid egg without fertilization is called :

- A. apospory
- B. apogamy
- C. agamospermy
- D. vegetative reproduction

Answer: 3



43. Match the following and choose the correct combination from the options given Column I Column II (Organism) (Approximate life span)

- A. Butterfly 1. 60 years
- $B. \quad \text{Crow} \qquad 2. \quad 140 \text{ years}$
- C. Parrot 3. 15 years
- D. Crocodile 4. 1-2 weeks

A. A - 1, B - 2, C - 3, D - 4

B. A - 4, B - 3, C - 1, D - 2

C. A - 2, B - 3, C - 4, D - 1

D. A - 4, B - 3, C - 2, D - 1

Answer: 4



44. Why asexual reproduction is sometimes disadvantageous ?

A. It allows animals that do not move around

to produce offspring without finding mates.

B. It allows an animal to produce many

offsprings quickly

C. It saves the time and energy of gaemete

production.

D. It produces genetically uniform populatio.

Answer: D

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

A. Volvos

B. Fucus

C. Spirogyra

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: 4

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46. Product of sexual reproduction generally generates

A. Large biomass

- B. Prolonges dormancy
- C. Longer viability of seeds
- D. New genetic combination leading to

variation

Answer: 3

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47. Which of the following pairs of animals have

almost similar maximum life span?

A. Ant queen and squirrel

B. Toad and house mouse

C. Bull frog and house rat

D. Carp and guineapig

Answer: B

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48. Which one can't be included under basic

features of reproduction ?

A. DNA replication

B. Formation of reproductive units

C. Meiosis is never involved as all divisions are

mitotic

D. Growth due to synthesis of more

protoplasm

Answer: 1

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49. Binary fission is a form of :

A. asexual reproduction

B. sexual reproduction

C. both of these

D. none of these

Answer: 3

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50. Fusion of two dissimilar gametes is known as :

A. Allogammy

B. Autogamy

C. Anisogamy

D. Paedogenesis

Answer: 3



51. Which of the following statements is not correct w.r.t. earthworm ?

A. One pair of testis in segment 9

B. One pair of ovary in segment 13

C. Protandrous condition

D. Cross-fertilization

Answer: 1

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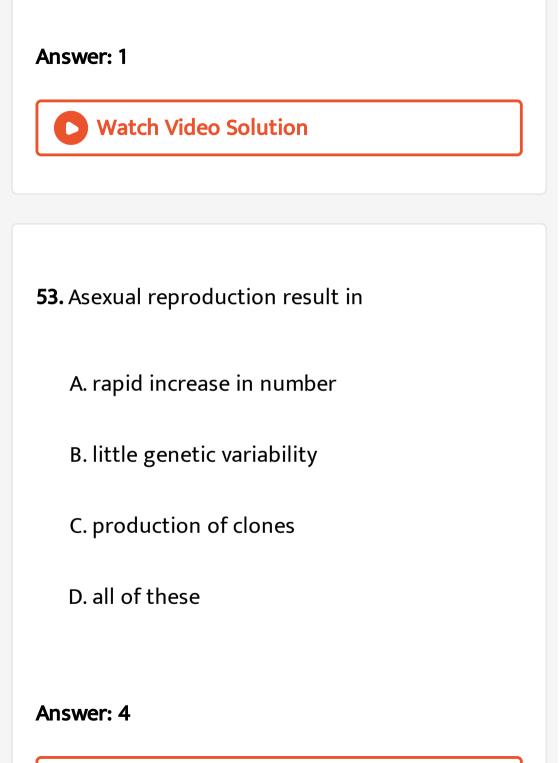
52. Which of the following is the longest living animal?

A. Whale

B. Giant tortoise

C. Hippopotamus

D. Elephant





54. Multiple fission occus in

A. Hydra

B. Planaria

C. Plasmodium

D. All of these

Answer: 3

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55. Hydra reproduces by budding. This is an

example of

A. parthenocarpy

B. regeneration

C. asexual reproduction

D. sexual reproduction

Answer: 3



56. Among butterfly, pigeon, horse and goat, which one has the highest chromosome number in gametes ?

A. Butterfly

B. Pigeon

C. Horse

D. Goat

Answer: 1

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1. During regeneration, modification of an organ to other organ is known as : -

A. Morphogenesis

B. Epimorphosis

C. Morphallaxis

D. Accretionary growth

Answer: B

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2. What is true for celeavage ?

A. Size of embryo increase

B. Size of cells decrease

C. Size of cells increase

D. Size of embryo decrease

Answer: B



3. Vegetative propagation in mint occurs by

A. Sucker

B. Runner

C. Offset

D. Rhizome

Answer: A

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4. The 'Eyes' of the potato tuber are :-

A. axillary buds

B. root buds

C. flower buds

D. shoot buds

Answer: A

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5. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?

A. Chlamydomonas -Conidia

B. Yeast -Zoospores

C. Onion-Bulb

D. Ginger-Sucker

Answer: C



6. Meiosis takes place in

A. Meiocyte

B. Conidia

C. Gemmule

D. Megaspore

Answer: A

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7. Monoecious plant of Chara shows occurrence of

A. Antheridiophore and archegoniophore on

the same plant

B. Stamen and carpel on the same plant

C. Upper antheridium and lower oogonium on

the same plant

D. Upper oogonium and lower antheridium on

the same plant

Answer: D

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8. Select the wrong statement :

A. Isogametes are similar in structure,

function and behavior

B. Anisogametes differ either in structure,

function of behaviour

C. In oomycetes female gamete is smaller and

motile, while male gamete is larger and

non-motile

D. Chlamydomonas exhibits both isogamy and

isogamy and Fucucs shows oogamy

Answer: C



