



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - UNIVERSAL BOOK DEPOT 1960 BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS

Reproduction In Organisms

1. In Vorticella, the total number of micronuclei formed at the end of pre zygotic nuclear division in female gamont is

A. 4

B. 6

C. 8

D. 5

Answer: A



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2. Which one of the following glands is absent in reproductive system of rabbit

A. Cowper's gland

B. Collateral gland

C. Perineal gland

D. Prostate gland

Answer: B

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3. Haploid parthenogenesis among insects is shown by order

- A. Hymenoptera
- B. Homoptera
- C. Coleoptera
- D. All the above

Answer: A

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4. a person which shows the secondary sexual characters of both male and female is called

- A. intersex
- B. hermaphrodite
- C. bisexual
- D. gynandromorph

Answer: D



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5. Gemmule formation in sponges is helpful in

- A. Parthenogenesis
- B. Sexual reproduction
- C. Only dissemination
- D. asexual reproduction

Answer: D



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6. Product of sexual reproduction generally generates

- A. large biomass
- B. Longer viability of seeds
- C. Prolonged dormancy
- D. New genetic combination leading to variation

Answer: D



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7. Which is mode of reproduction in Amoeba

- A. Binary fission only
- B. Binary fission and multiple fission
- C. Binary fission and conjugation
- D. Multiple fission only

Answer: B



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8. In Earthworms ,self fertilization dose not occur due to

- A. Hypogyny
- B. Protogyny
- C. Protandry
- D. Epigyny

Answer: C



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9. Binary fission is found in

- A. Amoeba
- B. Paramecium
- C. Planaria
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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10. Drones in a colony of honey bees originate by

- A. Thelytoky
- B. Arrhenotoky
- C. Cyclic parthenogenesis
- D. Diploid parthenogenesis

Answer: B



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11. Which of the following shows the sexual dimorphism

- A. Hydra and Ascaris
- B. Hydra and oryctolagus
- C. Ascaris and Pheretima
- D. Ascaris and Oryctologus

Answer: D



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12. Arrhenotoky is related to

- A. Parthenogenesis
- B. Wax formation
- C. Both[a] and[b]
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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13. Fertilization is internal in

A. Toads

B. Frogs

C. Dog fish

D. Cat fish

Answer: C



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14. Natural parthenogenesis occurs in

A. Frog to from female

B. Honeybee to produce drones

C. Cockroach

D. Vegetarian eggs

Answer: B



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15. Which type of reproduction is found in Hydra

- A. Polyembryony
- B. Sexual and asexual
- C. Parthenogenesis
- D. Encystment

Answer: B



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16. Apomixis in plant means development of a plant

- A. From root cuttings
- B. Without fusion of gametes
- C. From fusion of gametes
- D. From cuttings of stem

Answer: B



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17. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option

The genetic constitution of a plant is unaffected in vegetative propagation

(ii) Rhizome in ginger serves as an organ of vegetative reproduction

(iii) Totipotency of cells enables us to micropropagate plants

- A. Statement (i) and (ii) alone are true
- B. Statement (ii) and (iii) alone are true
- C. Statement (ii) alone is true
- D. All the three statements [(i) (ii) and (iii)] are true

Answer:



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18. Vegetative propagation in mint occurs by

- A. Runner
- B. Offset
- C. Rhizome
- D. Sucker

Answer: D



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19. The part which is grafting on stalk of another tree is called

- A. Graft
- B. Bulbil
- C. Bud
- D. scion

Answer: D



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20. Vegetative propagation in Pistia occurs by

A. Stolon

B. Offset

C. Runner

D. Sucker

Answer: B



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21. Which one of the following plants does not help in vegetative propagation by leaves

A. Begonia

B. Kalanchoe

C. Bryophyllum

D. Oxalis

Answer: C



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22. Among the following which one is not a method of vegetative propagation

A. Budding

B. Layering

C. Sowing

D. Tissue culture

Answer: C



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23. After culturing the anther of a plant, a few diploid plants were found along with haploid plants. The diploid plants could have arisen from

- A. Generative cell of pollen
- B. Cells of anther wall
- C. Vegetative cell of pollen
- D. Exine of pollen wall

Answer: B



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24. Reproducing new plants by cells instead of seeds is known as

- A. Biofertilizer
- B. Mutation
- C. Tissue culture
- D. Antibiotics

Answer: C



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25. The development of a sporophyte without fertilization from the vegetative cells of the gametophyte is called

- A. Zygosporry
- B. Aplanosporry
- C. Aposporry

D. Apogamy

Answer: D

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26. Genetically identical progeny is produced when an individual

- A. Practices self fertilization
- B. Produces identical gametes
- C. Practices reproduction
- D. Practices by breeding without meiosis

Answer: B

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27. Which one of the following is not a natural method of vegetative propagation

- A. Runner
- B. Foliar buds
- C. Stem tuber
- D. Grafting

Answer: D



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28. Formation of a sporohyte from gametophyte and vice versa is termed as

- A. Sexual reproduction
- B. Asexual reproduction
- C. Alteration of generation
- D. Transformation

Answer: C



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29. Which of the following plant material is widely used in the preparation of culture medium

- A. *Cycas revoluta*
- B. *Cocus nucifera*
- C. *Pinus Longifolia*

D. *Borassus flabellifer*

Answer: B



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30. Development of embryo from the cells of the nucellus is called

- A. Parthenocarpy
- B. Apocarpy
- C. Adventive embryony
- D. Apospory

Answer: C



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31. The development of gametophyte from the vegetative parts of the sporophyte without the intervention of spores is called or The formation of gametophyte from the sporophyte (without meiosis) is called

- A. Parthenocarpy
- B. Parthenogenesis
- C. Apogamy
- D. Apospory

Answer: B



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32. To get haploid callus, one can culture

- A. Embryo
- B. Leaf tissue
- C. Stigma
- D. Pollen grain

Answer: D



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33. The reason of formation of embryoid from pollen grain in a tissue culture medium is

- A. Organogenesis
- B. Double fertilization
- C. Test tube culture

D. Cellular totipotency

Answer: D



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34. Which of the following propagates through leaf tip

A. Marchantia

B. Moss

C. Walking fern

D. Sprout - leaf plant

Answer: C



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35. Grafting of tissue or organ between individuals of different species is called

- A. Autograft
- B. Isograft
- C. Xenograft
- D. Allograft

Answer: C



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36. One of the plants using Foliar adventitious buds as method for vegetative propagation is

- A. Banana

B. Ginger

C. Bryophyllum

D. Calocasia

Answer: C



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37. In which one pair, both the plants can be vegetatively propagated by leaf pieces ?

A. Bryophyllum and kalanchoe

B. Chrysanthemum and Agave

C. Agave and Kalanchoe

D. Asparagus and Bryophyllum

Answer: A



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38. In a type of apomixis known as adventitious embryony embryos develop directly from the

- A. Nucellus or integuments
- B. Synergids or antipodals in a embryo sac
- C. Accessory embryo sacs in the ovule
- D. Zygote

Answer: A



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39. Stem cuttings are commonly used for the propagation of

A. Banana

B. Rose

C. Mango

D. Cotton

Answer: B



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40. Carrot is micropropagated through

A. Embryo

B. Embryoids

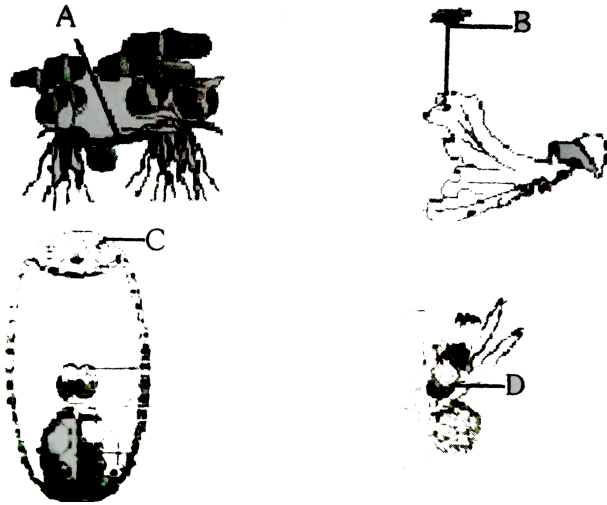
C. Shoot culture

D. Callus

Answer: D

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41. Examine the figure (A-D) given below and select the right option out of a-d in which all the four structures A, B, C, and D are identified correctly



- A. A B C E
Rhizome Sporangiochore Polar cell Globule

B. A B C E
Runner Archegoniophore Synergid Antheridium

C. A B C E
Offset Antheridiophore Antipodals Oogonium

D.

 A B C D
Sucker Seta Megaspore mother cell Gemma cup

Answer: C



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42. What is common between vegetative reproduction and Apomixis

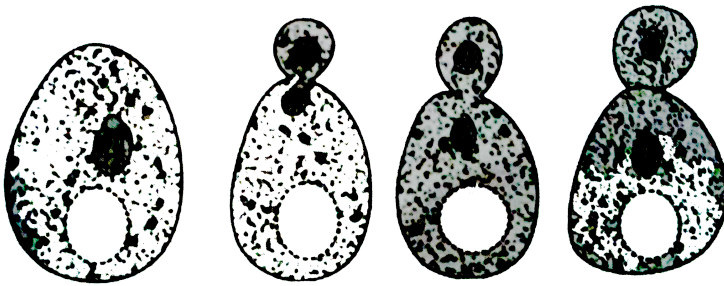
- A. Both occur round the year
- B. Both produces progeny identical to the parent
- C. Both are applicable to only dicot plants

D. Both bypass the flowering phase

Answer: B

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43. The given diagram refers to which type of reproduction in yeast



A. Layering

B. Budding

C. Binary fission

D. Fusion

Answer: B



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44. Name the plant shows adventive embryonic cells

A. Sunflower and Mango

B. Citrus and Mango

C. Lemon and Maize

D. Lemon and Palms

Answer: B



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45. Offesets are produced by

- A. Meiotic divisions
- B. Mitotic divisions
- C. Parthenocarpy
- D. Parthenogenesis

Answer: B



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46. A few statements describing certain features of reproduction are given below.

- (i) Gametic fusion takes place.
- (ii) Transfer of genetic material takes place.
- (iii) Reduction division takes place.

(iv) Progeny have some resemblance with parents.

Select the options that are true for both asexual and sexual reproduction from the options given below.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (ii) and (iv)
- D. (i) and (iii)

Answer: C



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47. The terms 'clone' cannot be applied to offspring formed by sexual reproduction because

- A. Offspring do not possess exact copies of parental DNA

B. DNA of only one parent is copied and passed on to the offspring

C. Offspring are formed at different times

D. DNA of parent and offspring are completely different

Answer: A



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48. Asexual method of reproduction by binary fission is common to which of the following ?

(i) Some eukaryotes

(ii) All eukaryotes

(iii) Some prokaryotes

(iv) All prokaryotes

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (ii) and (iii)
- C. (i) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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49. A few statements with regard to sexual reproduction are given below.

- (i) Sexual reproduction does not always require two individuals.
- (ii) Sexual reproduction generally involves gametic fusion.
- (iii) Meiosis never occurs during sexual reproduction.
- (iv) External fertilisation is a rule during sexual reproduction.

Choose the correct statements from the option below.

A. (i) and (iv)

B. (i) and (ii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (i) and (iv)

Answer: B



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50. A multicellular, filamentous alga exhibits a type of sexual life cycle in which the meiotic division occurs after the formation of zygote. The adult filament of this alga has

A. Haploid vegetative cells and diploid gametangia

B. Diploid vegetative cells and diploid gametangia

C. Diploid vegetative cells and haploid gametangia

D. Haploid vegetative cells and haploid gametangia

Answer: D



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51. The male gametes of rice plant have 12 chromosomes in their nucleus. The chromosome number in the female gamete, zygote and the cells of the seedling will be, respectively

A. 12, 24, 12

B. 24, 12, 12

C. 12, 24, 24

D. 24, 12, 24

Answer: C

52. Given below are a few statements related to exgternal fertilisation. Choose the correct statements.

(i) The male and female gametes are formed and released simultaneously.

(ii) Only a few gametes are released into the medium.

(iii) Water is the medium in a majority of organisms exhibiting external fertilisation.

(iv) Offspring formed as a result of external fertilisation have better chance of survival than thos formed inside an organism.

A. (iii) and (iv)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iv)

Answer: B



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53. The statements given below describe certain features that are observed in the pistil of flowers.

- (i) Pistil may have many carpels.
- (ii) Each carpel may have more than one ovule.
- (iii) Each carpel has only one ovule.
- (iv) Pistil have only one carpel.

- A. (i) and (ii)
- B. (i) and (iii)
- C. (ii) and (iv)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: A



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54. Which of the following situations correctly describe the similarity between an angiosperm egg and a human egg ?

- (i) Eggs of both are formed only once in a lifetime.
- (ii) Both the angiosperm egg and human egg are stationary.
- (iii) Both the angiosperm egg and human egg are motile transported.
- (iv) Syngamy in both results in the option given below.

- A. (ii) and (iv)
- B. (iv) and only
- C. (iii) and (iv)
- D. (i) and (iv)

Answer: B



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55. Appearance of vegetative propagules from the nodes of plant such as sugarcane and ginger is mainly because

- A. Nodes are shorter than internodes
- B. Nodes have meristematic cells
- C. Nodes are located near the soil
- D. Nodes have non photosynthetic cells

Answer: B



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56. Which of the following statements, support the view that elaborate sexual reproductive process appeared much later in the organic evolution ?

- (i) Lower groups of organisms have simpler body design.
- (ii) Asexual reproduction is common in lower groups.
- (iii) Asexual reproduction is common in higher groups of organisms.
- (iv) The high incidence of sexual reproduction in angiosperms and vertebrates.

Choose the correct answer given below.

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (i), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i) , (ii) and (iv)

D. (ii),(iii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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57. Offspring formed by sexual reproduction exhibit more variation than those formed by asexual reproduction because

- A. Sexual reproduction is a lengthy process
- B. Gametes of parents have qualitatively genetic composition
- C. Genetic material comes from parents of two different species
- D. Greater amount of DNA is involved in sexual reproduction

Answer: B



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58. Choose the correct statement from amongst the following.

- A. Dioecious (hermaphrodite) organisms are seen only in animals
- B. Dioecious organisms are seen only in plants
- C. Dioecious organisms are seen in both plants and animals
- D. Dioecious organisms are seen only in vertebrates

Answer: C



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59. There is no natural death in single celled organisms like Amoeba and bacteria because

- A. They cannot reproduce sexually

- B. They reproduce by binary fission
- C. Parental body is distributed among the offspring
- D. They are microscopic

Answer: C



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60. There are various types of reproduction. The type of reproduction adopted by an organism depends on

- A. The habitat and morphology of the organism
- B. Morphology of the organism
- C. Morphology and physiology of the organism
- D. The organism 's habitat physiology and genetic makeup

Answer: D



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61. Identify the incorrect statement.

- A. In asexual reproduction the offspring produced are morphologically and genetically identical to the parent
- B. Zoospores are sexual reproductive structures
- C. In asexual reproduction a single parent produces offspring with or without the formation of gametes
- D. Conidia are asexual structures in penicillium

Answer: B



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62. Which of the following is a post-fertilisation event in flowering plants ?

- A. Transfer of pollen grains
- B. Embryo development
- C. Formation of flower
- D. Formation of pollen grains

Answer: B



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63. The number of chromosomes in the shoot tip cells of a maize plant is 20. The number of chromosomes in the microspore mother cells of the same plant shall be

A. 20

B. 10

C. 40

D. 15

Answer: A



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64. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. | Mode of reproduction
Rhizome | Example
Banana |
| B. | Mode of reproduction
Binary fission | Example
Sargassum |
| C. | Mode of reproduction
Conidia | Example
Penicillium |
| D. | Mode of reproduction
Offset | Example
Water hyacinth |

Answer: B



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65. 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 offspring quickly
- C. It saves the time and energy of gamete production
- D. It produces genetically uniform populations

Answer: D



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66. Air layering or pot layering is followed for those plants which

- A. Do not sucker readily
- B. Do not have flexible branches
- C. Both above
- D. None above

Answer: C



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67. Why inarching is an improved method of vegetative multiplication

- A. Seeds are not formed

B. Stock and scion remain intact

C. Improved seed formation

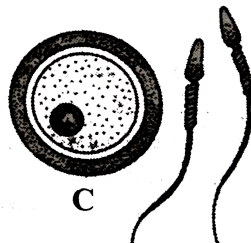
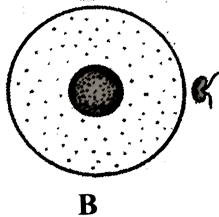
D. All of these

Answer: B

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68. Refer the following figures and identify the type of gametes

(A, B and C) respectively.



A. Homogametes, isogametes, heterogametes

B. isogametes, homogametes, heterogametes

C. Heterogametes, isogametes, homogametes

D. *Homo/isogametes* heterogametes heterogametes

Answer: D



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69. In rabbit ex- abdominal reproductive organs are

A. Testes, Penis, Epididymis

B. Testes, Vas deferens, Testes sac

C. Testes, Vas deferens, Ejaculating duct

D. Testes sac, Seminal Vesicle, Epididymis

Answer: A



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70. Virus free culture of banana can be raised from

- A. Apical cells
- B. Pith of stem
- C. Leaf lamina
- D. Primary root

Answer: A



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71. In a type of layering the basal branch is pegged down in the soil at several places to form a number of new plants from a single branch it is known as

A. Serpentine layering

B. Air layering

C. Simple layering

D. All of these

Answer: A



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72. One of the methods of vegetative propagation is by cutting in woody plants roots are readily formed

A. If branches are cut from juvenile stage

B. If older branches are cut from adult stage

C. if younger branches are cut from adult stage

D. There is no difference

Answer: A

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73. The group of crop plants which are vegetatively propagated is

A. Potato, Papaya, Banana

B. Onion, Coriander, Lime

C. Groundnut, Drumstick, Cashewnut

D. Sugarcane, Tapioca, Banana, Potato, Rose

Answer: D

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74. Grafting of vegetable yielding plants is not done because

- A. The variety cannot be improved
- B. The yield cannot be improved
- C. They are mostly herbs
- D. They may get killed

Answer: C



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75. Agamospermy and vegetative propagation represent

- A. Asexual reproduction
- B. Sexual reproduction

C. Adventive polyembryony

D. Apoximis

Answer: A



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76. Root of sweet potato when placed in suitable soil

A. Undergoes fragmentation

B. Sporous

C. Undergoes decay

D. Develops more adventitious roots

Answer: B



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77. Parthenogamy represents the

- A. Union of two vegetative nuclei
- B. Union of two parent hyphae
- C. Union of two gametes of one sex
- D. Union of three gametes

Answer: C



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78. In sugarcane, the lower ends of cuttings are often dipped in IBA prior to sowing to promote

- A. Rooting

B. Increase in number of shoot buds

C. Sprouting of shoot bud

D. None of these

Answer: A



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79. In Sansevieria, the mode of vegetative propagation is through

A. Stem cuttings

B. Leaf cuttings

C. Rhizome cuttings

D. None of these

Answer: B



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80. Which of the following devices is not used by plants to prevent autogamy

- A. Self incompatibility
- B. Production of unisexual flowers
- C. Heterostyly
- D. Production of cleistogamous flowers

Answer: D



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81. In agamospermy, diploid embryo sac is derived from

- A. Megaspore without meiosis
- B. Microspore
- C. Megaspore mother cell without meiosis
- D. Microspore mother cell without meiosis

Answer: C



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82. Grafting in monocots is rarely successful because

- A. Monocots have closed
- B. Monocots are without cambium
- C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Both wrong

Answer: C



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83. In vegetative propagation

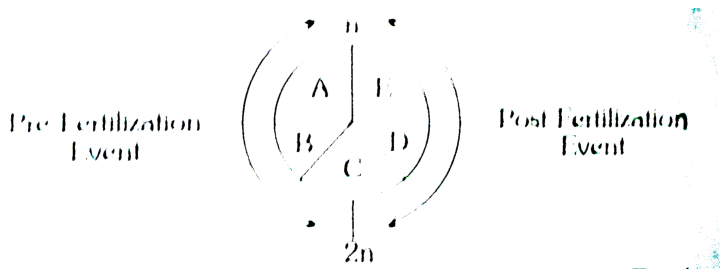
- A. Unit of reproduction is floral bud
- B. Unit of reproduction is plant part
- C. Seed of produced amphimictically
- D. All the above

Answer: B



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84. Select the right option in which the events (A, B, C and E) in life of general reproduction are correctly identified



- A. A- Gemetogenesis B- Zygote formation, C- Fertilization D- Gamete transfer E- Embryogenesis
- B. A- Gemetogenesis B- Gamete transfer C- Fertilization D- Zygote formation, E- Embryogenesis
- C. A- Gamete transfer B- Gametogenesis, C- Fertilization D- Zygote formation E- Embryogenesis
- D. A- Gemetogenesis B- Gamete transfer C- Fertilization D- Embryogenesis E- Zygote formation

Answer: B



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85. The progressive development of an egg cell or an asexual reproductive body into an adult individual resembling its parent is

- A. Ontogenis development
- B. Phylogenetic development
- C. Development biology
- D. Blastogenesis

Answer: D



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86. The development of a human child in the mother's womb was described in a monumental indian book called

- A. Ramayana
- B. Vedas
- C. Gita
- D. Susruta Samhita

Answer: D



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87. De Generatione Animalium was written Samhita

- A. Anaximander
- B. Aristotle

C. Hippocrates

D. Empedocles

Answer: B



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88. Sometimes, larva develops gonads and reproduces by normal sexual reproduction it is called

A. Regeneration

B. Noeteny

C. Automy

D. Paedogenesis

Answer: B

89. Consider the following statement with respect to reproduction in the lower living organisms

A. Organisms like yeast and Planaria reproduce asexually by means of budding

B. True regeneration is observed in Hydra

C. The protonema of mosses multiply by fragmentation

D. In the unicellular organisms like bacteria algae and Amoeba, reproduction is synonymous with growth i.e increase in number of cells of the above statements

A. A and B alone are correct

B. B and C alone are correct

C. A and D alone are correct

D. B and D alone are correct

Answer: D



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90. Match the following and choose the correct combination from the options given

Column I (Organism)	Column II (Approximate life span)
A Butterfly	60 years
B Crow	140 years
C Parrot	15 years
D Crocodile	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-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

Answer: D



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91. Multiple fission occurs in Amoeba under

- A. Favourable conditions
- B. Unfavorable conditions
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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92. Asexual reproductive body is called

- A. Egg

B. Sperm

C. Ovum

D. Blastos

Answer: D



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93. Paramecium reproduces by

A. Asexual reproduction

B. Sexual reproduction

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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94. During binary fission and multiple fission the cell division is

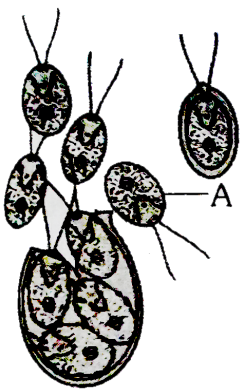
- A. Mitosis
- B. Meiosis
- C. Amitosis
- D. Cytokinesis

Answer: A

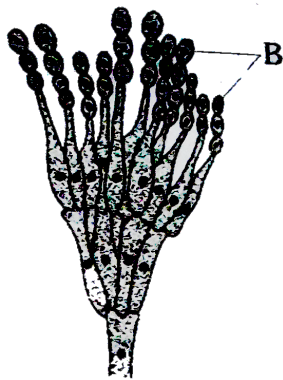


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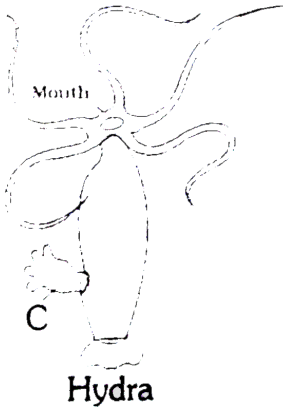
95. Identify A to D in given figures showing asexual reproductive structure



Chlamydomonas



Penicillium



Hydra



Sponge

A. A-Zoospore B- Conidiosporangium C- Bud D- Gemmule

B. A- Zoospore, B- Conidia C-Bud D- Gemmule

C. A-Zoogamete B-Conidia, C-Bud, D- Gemule

D. A- Aplanospore B-Conidia C-Bud D-Gemmule

Answer: B



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96. Read the following statements and select the correct option,

Statement 1 : Many plants are propagated vegetatively even though they bear seeds.

Statement 2 : Sweet potatoes multiply vegetatively by root tubers.

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason is false

Answer: A



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97. Assertion: Asexual reproduction is also called blastogenesis

Reason: In asexual reproduction there is no formation and fusion of gametes

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason is false

Answer: B



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98. Assertion: Claspers of cartilage fishes are analogous to penis of human male

Reason: Both act as copulatory organs and transfer the sperms into female

- A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion
- B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion
- C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false
- D. If both the assertion and reason is false

Answer: A



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99. Assertion: In apomixis plants of new genetic sequence are produced

Reason: In apomixis plants of new genetic sequence are produced

Reason: In apomixis two individual of same genetic sequence meet

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason is false

Answer: D



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100. Assertion: Grafting is not usually possible in monocots

Reason: Successful grafting requires that cambia of both stock and scion fuse to form new vascular tissues

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason is false

Answer: A



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101. Assertion: A plant biotype can be retained and multiplied indefinitely without any change or variation by the method of asexual reproduction

Reason: Asexual reproduction does not involve meiosis and syngamy

A. If both the assertion and the reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion

B. If both the assertion and reason are true but the reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion

C. If the assertion is true but the reason is false

D. If both the assertion and reason is false

Answer: A



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102. Totipotent cell refers to

A. An undifferentiated cells capable of developing into complete embryo

B. An undifferentiated cell capable of developing into an organ

C. An undifferentiated cell capable of developing into a system or entire plant

D. Cells which lack the capability of differentiating into an organ or system

Answer: C



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103. Match the following

Column I

- A Virus free
- B Root cutting
- C Dalbergia
- D Mounted layering

Column II

- I intact roots
- II in vitro
- III Black berry
- IV Jasmine

A. A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

B. A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

C. A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

D. A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Answer: B



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104. An explant is a

A. Plant which has totally disappeared from that area

B. Plant part which falls due to the formation of abscission layer

C. Plant part used for culturing in *micro* α *agation* / *tissue*

D. None of these

Answer: C



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105. The fastest method to obtain clones is through

- A. Induced mutation
- B. Parasexual Hybridization
- C. Parthenogenesis
- D. Vegetative reproduction

Answer: D



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106. Morphogenesis is defined as the

- A. Proliferation of callus
- B. Differentiation of callus into reproductive buds

C. Differentiation of callus into plant parts

D. None of these

Answer: C



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107. To obtain naked protoplasts during somatic hybridization the enzymes needed are

A. Cellulase and protease

B. Cellular and amylase

C. Cellulase and pectinase

D. Cellulase and lipase

Answer: C

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108. In grafting the part having the strong root system is known as

- A. Scion
- B. Stock
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Slice or Whip

Answer: B

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109. Which of the following cell is totipotent

A. Sieve tubes

B. Xylem vessels

C. Meristems

D. Cork cells

Answer: C



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110. Binary fission is transverse in

A. Transverse

B. Longitudinal

C. Oblique

D. Asymmetrical

Answer: A



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111. A great power of regeneration is found in

- A. Hydra
- B. Sponges
- C. Planaria
- D. All the three

Answer: D



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112. Binary fission in Euglena is

A. Transverse

B. Longitudinal

C. Oblique

D. Unequal

Answer: B



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113. The field of study which deals with the study of embryogenetic or blastogenetic processes by which organisms undergo progressive and orderly changes in structure and function during their entire life history is called

A. Development biology

B. Embryology

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Embryogenesis

Answer: C



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114. The period of development passed within the egg or the womb of the mother is

A. Post embryonic period

B. Post natal period

C. Pre natal period

D. None of these

Answer: C

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115. In which of the following animals parthenogenesis is very common

A. Monkeys

B. Hens

C. Ducks

D. Aphids

Answer: D

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116. Syngamy is the complete and permanent fusion of two gametes. It includes

- A. Endogamy and Exogamy
- B. Isogamy and Anisogamy
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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