BIOLOGY

BOOKS - DINESH PUBLICATION ENGLISH

REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS

Mcq

1. Apromixis is

A. Development of plants in darkness

B. Development of plants without fusion of gametes

C. Inability to perceive stimulus for flowering

D. Effect of low temperature on plant growth.

Answer: B

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2. Amphimixis is development of an organism obtained through

A. Apospory

B. Apogamy

C. Fusion of gametes

D. Without fusion of gametes.

Answer: C

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3. Parthenogenesis is development of new individual from

A. A single gamete without fertilization

B. Fertilization of female gamete with female gamete

C. Fertilization of male gamete with male gamete

D. Vegetative structure.

Answer: A

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4. Reproduction which does not involve gametic union is

A. Paarasexual reproduction

B. Apomixis

C. Parthenogenesis

D. Agamospermy.

Answer: B

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5. Vegetative propagation through budding occurs in

A. Rose

B. Agave

C. Yeast

D. Ginger.

Answer: C

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6. Binary fission is a regular mode of multiplication in

A. Yeast

B. Bacteria

C. Marchantia

D. Mosses.

Answer: B

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7. A part of root of Dalbergia placed in the soil will

A. Sprout

B. Decay

C. Develop underground complex

D. Grow depending upon availbility of food.

Answer: A

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8. Which root will form a new plant

A. Populus

B. Dahlia

C. Azadirachta

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D

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9. It is more economical to propagate Potato and Artichoke through

A. Pieces of tubers

B. Whole tubers

C. Seeds

D. Tissue culture.

Answer: A

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10. Onion is propagated through its

A. Tubers

B. Bulbs

C. Seeds

D. Rhizomes.

Answer: B

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11. Bulbils are employed for multiplication of

A. Bryophyllum

B. Crocus

C. Agave

D. Strawberry.

Answer: C

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12. Leaf tips help in vegetative propagation in

A. Begonia

B. Bryophyllum

C. Sensevieria

D. Adiantum caudatum.

Answer: D

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13. Bryophyllum diagremontianum is characterised by the formation of

A. Plantlets in leaf notches while attached to plant

B. Plantlets from marginal notches when the leaf falls on the ground

C. Buds in the marginal notches of leaves

D. Plantlets on the leaves in the region of injury.

Answer: A

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14. Corm is used as a means of vegetative multiplication in

A. Ginger

B. Gladiolus

C. Banana

D. Pineapple.

Answer: B

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15. Banana is multiplied by means of

A. Seeds

B. Leaf cuttings

C. Rhizome

D. Offsets.

Answer: C

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16. Leaf cuttings are used for quick vegetative propagation of

A. Sansevieria

B. Jasminum

C. Tea

D. Blackberry.

Answer: A

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17. Blackberry is multiplied through

A. Stem cuttings

B. Bulbils

C. Leaf cuttings

D. Root cuttings.

Answer: D

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18. Stem cuttings are often treated with NAA before sowing in order to promote

A. Sprouting of buds

B. Rooting

C. Layering

D. Development of adventitious buds.

Answer: B

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19. Leaf and stem cuttings are sown

A. Vertically with morphological apical end upwards

B. Vertically with morphological basal end upwards

C. Laterally with morphological upper side upwards

D. Laterally with morphological lower side upwards

Answer: A

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20. Air layering is performed in case of

A. Jasmine

B. Grape Vine

C. Gooseberry

D. Litchi.

Answer: D

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21. Many new plants are obtained through

A. Air layering

B. Mound layering

C. Serpentine layering

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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22. The stem branch used in layering is

A. Upper branch

B. Young branch

C. Soft basal branch

D. Hard basal branch.

Answer: C

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23. IN grafting, scion forms

A. Shoot system

B. Root system

C. New plant

D. Hybrid plant.

Answer: A

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24. The technique of pegging a branch in soil is called

A. Grafting

B. Layering

C. Cutting

D. Vegetative propagation.

Answer: B

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25. Bud grafting is commonly used in

A. Litchi

B. Pomegranate

C. Rose

D. Jasmine.

Answer: C

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26. Vegetatively propagated plants

A. Show adaptive veriations

B. Better fitted in the struggle for existence

C. Stouter than parents

D. Clone of their parent.

Answer: D

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27. Clone is

A. Descendants of a single parent

B. Vegetatively produced descendants of a single parent

C. Sexually produced descendants of a single couple

D. All the above

Answer: B

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28. Which one is propagated by cuttings

A. Bougainvillea

B. Tea

C. Sansevieria

D. All the above

Answer: D

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29. Grafting is employed for better and quicker yield of good varieties of

A. Apple

B. Citrus

C. Mango

D. All the above

Answer: D

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30. Parthenogenesis is formation of

A. Embryo without fertilization

B. Embryo from pollen sac

C. Sporophytic plantlet from gametophyte

D. Fruit without fertilization.

Answer: A

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31. The smallest viable unit which can grow, multiply and form a plant in tissue culture is

A. Chromosome

B. Nucleus

C. Cell

D. Tissue

Answer: C

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32. Microproopagation is

A. Raising of plants from a small tissue in culture

B. Multiplication of small plants

C. Propagation of small parts of organisms

D. Indefinite maintenance of an organ or tissue

Answer: A

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33. Tissue culture is

A. Growth of specific plant structures on artificial medium

B. Growth and multiplication of cells on artifical medium

C. Cryogenic maintenance of tissues

D. Maintenance, growth and differentiation of cells, tissues and organs on artificial medium.

Answer: D

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34. Plant part used for culture is called :

A. Scion

B. Explant

C. Stock

D. Callus.

Answer: B

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35. Tissue culture technique was first attempted by

A. Haberlandt

B. Hanning

C. Nobecourt

D. Gautheret.

Answer: A

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36. Tissue culture technique was first performed successfully by

A. Haberlandt

B. Nobecourt

C. White

D. Gautheret.

Answer: C

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37. The structure employed by White for first successful tissue culture was

A. Root of Carrot

B. Root of Tomato

C. Leaf cells

D. Apical meristem.

Answer: B

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38. Callus is

A. Tissue that forms embryo

B. An insoluble carbohydrate

C. Tissue that grows to form embryoid

D. Unorganised actively dividing mass of cells maintained in culture.

Answer: D

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39. Callus formation is promoted by

A. Proper light and subculuring

B. Darkness and subculturing

C. Excess of NAA

D. Absence of salts.

Answer: B

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40. Differentiation of callus into plant parts is

A. Embryogenesis

B. Embryoid formation

C. Morphogenesis

D. Totipotency.

Answer: C

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41. Who discovered that morphogenesis in culture medium is controlled by hormones

A. Muir et al

B. Vasil and Hilderbrandt

C. Skoog and Miler

D. Helperin and Wetherell.

Answer: C

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42. Embryoid culture technique was discovered by

A. Guha and Maheshwari

B. Skoog and Miler

C. Muir et al

D. Steward.

Answer: D

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43. Embryoid is

A. A miniature embryo

B. Non-zygotic embryo formed in vitro culture

C. Embryo raised in culture medium

D. Cellular aggregate similar to embryo in appearance.

Answer: B

44. The concept of cellular totipotency was given by

A. Steward

B. Vasil and Hilderbrandt

C. Carlson et al

D. Barski et al.

Answer: A

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45. Ramet is

A. Clone

B. Individual of clone

C. Cell aggregate

D. Callus.

Answer: B

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46. Guha and Maheshwaris are famous for

A. Shoot tip culture

B. Protoplast fusion

C. Embryoid culture

D. Pollen culture.

Answer: D

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47. The technique of protoplast fusion was developed by

A. Helperin and Wetherell

B. Carlson at al

C. White

D. Steward.

Answer: B

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48. Explant is required to be disinfected before placing in culture. This is done by

A. Autoclaving

B. Ultra-violet rays

C. Clorax or hypochlorite

D. X-rays.

Answer: C

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49. Aseptic culture means

A. Absence of life

B. Presence of bacteria

C. Absence of other organisms like microbes

D. Parthenogenetic development.

Answer: C

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50. Variations appearing suddenly in cultures are

A. Somatic variations

B. Somaclonal variations

C. Mutations

D. Aberrations.

Answer: B

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51. Virus-free plants can be obtained by:

A. Shoot tip culture

B. Haploid culture

C. Protoplast fusion

D. Embryo culture

Answer: A

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52. What additional treatment is required for protoplats fusion in plants

A. Polyethylene glycol and sodium nitrate

B. Coconut milk and glycine

C. Cellulase and pectinase

D. All the above

Answer: C

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53. Protoplast fusion results in

A. Parasexual/somatic hybridisation

B. Genetic hybridisation

C. Male sterility

D. Rapid growth and acclimitisation.

Answer: A

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54. Pollen culture produces

A. Haploid plants where every gene can express its effect

B. Homozygous diploid plants

C. Abundant seeds of rare plants

D. Abundant pollen in male sterile plants.

Answer: A

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55. An androgenic plant can be converted into homozygous diploid plant through the application of

A. Nitrogen mustard

B. Nitrous acid

C. Colchicine

D. Acridine orange.

Answer: C

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56. The enzymes required to obtain protoplast from a plant cell are

A. Cellulase and proteinase

B. Cellulase and pectinase

C. Cellulase and pectinase

D. Cellulase and amylase

Answer: B

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57. Which technique can be helpful in over-coming hybridisation barrier

A. Shoot tip culture

B. Embryo rescue

C. Protoplast fusion

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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58. Two protoplasts can be made to fuse through the apllication of

A. Electrofusion

B. Polyethylene glycol

C. Sodium nitrate

D. All the above

Answer: D

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59. Who developed the technique of nurse tissue to show cellular totipotency

A. Hilderbrandt

B. Steward

C. Muir

D. Konar.

Answer: C

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60. Pollen embryoids were discovered by

A. Konar and Nataraja

B. Guha and Maheshwari

C. Skoog and Miler

D. Helperin and Wetherell.

Answer: B

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61. The term parthenogenesis was introduced by

A. Charles Bonnet

B. Karl von Baer

C. Spallanzani

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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62. Endogenous budding occurs in

A. Hydra

B. Marine sponge

C. Fresh water sponge

D. Obelia.

Answer: C

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63. Pseudopodiospores are formed in

A. Amoeba

B. Plasmodium

C. Planaria

D. Euglena

Answer: A

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64. Crocodile lives for about

A. 10 years

B. 20 years

C. 40 years

D. 60 years.

Answer: D

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65. Binaary fission is longitudinal in

A. Paramoecium

B. Vorticella

C. Amoeba

D. Plasmodium.

Answer: B

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66. Penicillium produces

A. Zoospores

B. Mitospores

C. Meisopores

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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67. Tapeworm shows

A. Strobilation

B. Plasmotomy

C. Multiple fission

D. Binary fission.

Answer: A

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68. A dioecious plant is

A. Pinus

B. Maize

C. Cycas

D. Chara.

Answer: C

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69. The dioecious plant Marchantia develops sex organs on

A. Antheridiophore

B. Archegoniophore

C. Both A and B

D. Tassel.

Answer: C

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70. Dog is a

A. Continuous breeder

B. Seasonal breeder

C. Monoestrus

D. Polyoestrus.

Answer: B

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71. Fertilization is internal in

A. Amphibians

B. Star Fishes

C. Bony Fishes

D. Sharks.

Answer: D

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72. Whiptail lizards show

A. Periodic parthenogenesis

B. Paedogenic parthenogenesis

C. Obligatory parthenogenesis

D. Incomplete parthenogenesis.

Answer: C

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73. Thelytoky occurs in

A. Aphids

B. Typhlina

C. Honey Bee

D. Wasp.

Answer: B

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74. Endogamy is reported in

A. Fasciola

B. Earthworm

C. Marchantia

D. Rabbit.

Answer: A

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75. Apomixis is deveolpment of new plant

A. Without fusion of gametes

B. From fusion products of gametes

C. From stem cuttings

D. From root cuttings.

Answer: A

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76. Development of an organism from female gamete/egg without involving fertilisation is

A. Adeventitive embryony

B. Polyembryony

C. Parthenocarpy

D. Parthenogenesis

Answer: D

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77. An example of parthenogenesis in the development of fruit is the one

A. With viable seeds after fertilization

B. With viable seeds after pollination

C. With viable seeds without fertilisation

D. Without seeds after pollination.

Answer: C

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78. Scion is the term used in relation to

A. Embryology

B. Grafting

C. Agamospermy

D. Emasculation.

Answer: B

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79. Clone is a group of individuals got through

A. Self pollination

B. Cross pollination

C. Vegetative propagation

D. Hybridisation.

Answer: C

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80. Which is not a method of vegetative propagation?

A. Micropropagation

B. Budding

C. Sowing

D. Layering

Answer: C

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81. A population of genetically identical individuals, obtained from asexual reproduction is

A. Callus

B. Clone

C. Deme

D. Aggregate.

Answer: B

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82. Parthenogenesis is

A. Development of embryo without fertilization

B. Development of fruit without fertilization

C. Development of fruit without hormones

D. Development of embryo from egg without fertilization

Answer: D

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83. Cellular totipotency was demostrated by

A. Theodore Schwann

B. A.V. Leeuwenhoek

C. F.C. Steward

D. Robert Hooke.

Answer: C

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84. Totipotent cell refers to

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

B. An undifferentiated cell capable of developing into an organ

C. An undifferentiated cell capable of developing into complete embryo

D. Cell which lacks the capability to differentiate into an organ or system.

Answer: A

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85. A major use of embryo culture is in

A. Induction of somaclonal variations

B. Overcoming hybridsation barriers

C. Production of alkaloids

D. Clonal propagation

Answer: B

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86. After culturing the anther of a plants few diploid plant were got along with haploid plant . Which of the following part might have given rise to diploid plant

A. Exine of pollen gram

B. Vegetative cell of pollen

C. Cells of anther wall

D. Generative cell of pollen.

Answer: C

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87. Which ones produce androgenic haploids in anther cultures

A. Anther wall

B. Tapetal layer of anther wall

C. Connective tissue

D. Young pollen grains.

Answer: D

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88. In Tobacco callus, which one shall induce shoot differentiation in combination of auxin and cytokinin

A. Higher concentration of cytokinin and lower concentration of auxin

B. Lower concentration of cytokinin and higher concentration of auxin

C. Only cytokinin and no auxin

D. Only cytokinin and no auxin

Answer: A

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89. Who could grow tomato roots successfully and develop the technique of tissue culture of rthe first time ?

A. Hilderbrandt

B. P.R. White

C. W.H. Muir

D. F.C. Steward.

Answer: B

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90. Which of the following cells in plant show toti-potency

A. Sieve tubes

B. Xylem vessels

C. Meristem

D. Cork cells.

Answer: C

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91. Variation observed during tissue culture of some plants are known as

A. Clonal variations

B. Somaclonal variations

C. Somatic variations

D. Tissue culture variations.

Answer: B

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92. Virus free plants can be obtained by

A. Antibiotic treatment

B. Bordeaux mixture

C. Root tip culute

D. Shoot tip culture.

Answer: D

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93. Tissue culture technique can produce infinite number of new plants from a small parental tissue. The economic improtance of the technique is in raising.

A. Variants through picking up somaclonal variations

B. Genetically uniform population of an elite species

C. Homozygous diploid plants

D. Development of new species.

Answer: B

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94. External water is not essential for fertilization in

A. Pteriodophytes

B. Bryophytes

C. Thallophytes

D. Spermatophytes.

Answer: D

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95. Syngamy means

A. Fusion of gametes

B. Fusion of cytoplasms

C. Fusion of two similar spores

D. Fusion of two dissimilar spores

Answer: A

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96. Estrous cycle is indications of

A. Breeding period

B. Estrogen secretion

C. Pregnancy

D. Menopause

Answer: A

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97. A quicker regeneration of grass leaves shall occur by

A. Cutting

B. Grazing

C. Irrigation

D. Clipping.

Answer: D

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98. Monoestrous animals have

A. One ovulation each month

B. One egg

C. One breeding season in a year

D. One menses each month.

Answer: C

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99. For ovulation in reflex ovulators

A. Coitus is necessary

B. Coitus is not necessary

C. Plenty of food is not neceassary

D. Plenty of food is necessary

Answer: A

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100. Estrous cycle is a characteristic of

A. Human females

B. Mammalian females

C. Mammalian females other than primates

D. Mammals.

Answer: C

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101. Grafting is not possible in monocots because they

A. Lack cambium

B. Are herbacous

C. Have scattered vascular bundles

D. Have parallel venation

Answer: A

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102. A piece of potato tuber will form a new plant if it possess

A. Branches

B. Stored food

C. Roots

D. Scales/eyes.

Answer: D

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103. Layering is used in vegetativ propagation of

A. Rose

B. Jasmine

C. Mango

D. All the above

Answer: B

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104. Roots are used in vegetative propagation of

A. Ginger

B. Chrysanthemum

C. Sweet Potato

D. Potato.

Answer: C

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105. Individuals of a clone have

A. Same age

B. Same height

C. Same genome

D. Same number of leaves.

Answer: C

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106. Asexually produced organism inheriting all the characters of the parent is

A. Offspring

B. Clone

C. Variety

D. Hybrid

Answer: B

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107. Stem cutting are commonly used in propagation of

A. Mango

B. Cotton

C. Rose

D. Banana.

Answer: C

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108. Haploid plant cultures are got from

A. Leaves

B. Root tip

C. Pollen grain

D. Buds

Answer: C

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109. Somacional variations are

A. Caused by mutagens

B. Produced during tissue culture

C. Induced during sexual embryogeny

D. Caused by gamma rays.

Answer: B

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110. Parasexual hybridisation means fusion of

A. Male gamete with female gamete

B. Male gamete with synergid

C. Somatic protoplasts

D. Male gamete with somatic cell

Answer: C

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111. Application of embryo culture is in

A. Clonal propagation

B. Overcoming hybridisation barrier

C. Production of alkaloids

D. Formation of somaclonal variations.

Answer: B

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112. Plants developed in vitro culture from pollen grains are

A. Androgenic haploids

B. Pollen plants

C. Male plants

D. Sterile plants.

Answer: A

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113. In bacterial/tissue culture, glassware and nutrients are streilised through

A. Water bath at $200^\circ C$

B. Dry air oven at $200^\circ C$

C. Dehumidifier

D. Autoclave at 200 c

Answer: D

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114. Development of shoot and root is determined by

A. Cytokinin and auxin ratio

B. Enzymes

C. Temperature

D. Plant nutrients.

Answer: A

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115. Plant medium used widely in preparation of culture medium is got from

A. Cycas revoluta

B. Cocos nucifera

C. Pinus roxburghii

D. Borassus flabellifera.

Answer: C

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116. Mango and Guava are propagated through

A. Tissue culture

B. Grafting

C. Stem cuttings

D. Layering.

Answer: B

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117. Chrysanthemum multiplies vegetatively by

A. Suckers

B. Runners

C. Stolons

D. Rhizomes.

Answer: A

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118. In vegetative propagation of tubers, which of the following remains constant through generation ?

A. Morphology

B. Vigour only

C. Vigour and morphology only

D. Morphology, vigour and disease resistance.

Answer: D

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119. Induction of rooting on stems before separting them from parent plant is

A. Grafting

B. Layering

C. Cutting

D. Root-stem joint

Answer: B

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120. Clonal cell lines can be obtained by :

A. Tissue culture

B. Tissue fractionation

C. Tissue homogenisation

D. Tissue system

Answer: A

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121. Axenic culture is

A. Culture of tissue

B. Culture of genes

C. Pure culture without contamination

D. Pure culture of microbe without any external nutrient.

Answer: C

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122. A cell from leaf is made to grow into complete plant under culture conditions. It shows cellular

A. Cloning

B. Totipotency

C. Hybridisation

D. All the above

Answer: B

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123. Out of the following which two methods yield genetically similar plants:

(i) Stem cuttings (ii) Seed production

(iii) Mutation (iv) Tissue culture

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: C

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124. In tissue culture, callus can be induced to form shoot or root by altering the ratio of:

A. Auxin to cytokinin

B. Cytokinin to ethylene

C. Auxin to gibberellin

D. Gibberellin to cytokinin.

Answer: A

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125. Method of raising new plants in large number from a small plant tissue over a culture medium is

A. Callus formation

B. Micropropagation/tissue culture

C. Micrografting

D. Juvenility

Answer: B

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126. First succesful animal clone was

A. Dooly goat

B. Dolly sheep

C. Molly goat

D. Molly sheep

Answer: B

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127. Hormone used in tissue culture for better growth is

A. Gibberellin

B. Auxin

C. Cytokinin

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

128. First step in protoplasm fusion is

A. Collection of somatic cell

B. Selection and isolation of somatic cells

C. Isolation of protoplasts

D. Hybridisation.

Answer: B

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129. Potatoes are cultivated by

A. Seeds

B. Foliar buds

C. Buds on tubers

D. Cuttings of roots.

Answer: C

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130. Ginger is multiplied vegetatively by means of

A. Rhizome

B. Tuber

C. Stem

D. Bud.

Answer: A

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131. Bryphyllum is mutiplied vegetatively by

A. Roots

B. Leaves

C. Stem branch

D. Rhizome

Answer: B

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132. Development of haploid plants from pollen is

A. Parthenocarpy

B. Emasculation

C. Androgenesis

D. Somatic hybridisation

Answer: C

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133. Pieces of plant used in tissue culture is called

A. Inoculant

B. Somaclone

C. Clone

D. Explant .

Answer: D

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134. In tissue culture medium, the embryoids formed from pollen grains are due to

A. Test tube culture

B. Cellular totipotency

C. Organogenesis

D. Double fertilisation.

Answer: B

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135. F.C. Steward is associated with

A. Molecular biology

B. Genetics

C. Tissue culture

D. Immunology.

Answer: C

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136. Explant is

A. A small part of plant for tissue culture

B. Exploited part of plant

C. Harvested plant

D. Uprooted part for transplantation.

Answer: A

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137. Callus is

A. Material that heals injury in phloem

B. Undifferentiated mass of cells

C. Tissue developed in the region of wound

D. All the above

Answer: D

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138. Plant propagated by leaves is

A. Kalanchoe

B. Agave

C. Potato

D. Gladiolus.

Answer: A

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139. Binary fission is a form of

A. Vegetation propagation

B. Asexual reproduction

C. Sexual reproduction

D. Nuclear fragmentation.

Answer: B

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140. In oogarmy , fertilization involves

A. A small non-motile female gamete and large motile male gamete

B. A large non-motile female gamete and a small motile male gamete

C.

D. A large motile female gemete and a small non-motile male gamete.

Answer: B

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141. Maximum life span of dog in years is

A. 5

B. 10

C. 15

D. 20

Answer: D

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142. Menstrual cycle occurs in

A. Female primates

B. Human females

C. Mammalian females

D. Rabbit.

Answer: A

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143. Parthenogenesis is a type of :

A. Sexual reproduction

B. Asexual reproduction

C. Regeneration

D. Budding

Answer: B

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144. In which one pair both the plants can be vegetatively propagated by leaf ?

A. Agave and Kalanchoe

B. Bryophyllum and Kalanchoe

C. Asparagus and Bryophyllum

D. Chrysanthemum and Agave.

Answer: B

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145. Artificia vegetative reproduction through cutting of roots is carried out in

A. Lemon and Rose

B. Rose and Hibiscus

C. Tamarind and Chrysanthemum

D. Lemon and Tamarind

Answer: D

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146. Seedless fruits in Banana are produced through

A. Asexual reproduction

B. Parthenogenesis

C. Triploid

D. Cross pollination.

Answer: B

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147. The internal buds of fresh water sponges are otherwise called

A. Choanocyte

B. Gemmule

C. Osculum

D. Blastula

Answer: B

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

A. Bryophyllum and kalanchoe

B. Ginger, potato, onion and zamikand

C. Pistia, chrysanthemum and pineapple

D. Sweet potato, asparagus, tapioca and dahlia

Answer: D

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149. Grafting is successful in dicots but not in monocots because the dicots have-

A. Vascular bundles arranged in a ring

B. Cambium for secondary growth

C. Vessels with elements arranged end to end

D. Cork cambium.

Answer: B

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

A. Scion

B. Stock

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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151. Through which technique more female plants can be proudced in Papaya

A. Genetic engineering

B. Polyploid breeding

C. Spraying ethephon

D. Tissue culture.

Answer: D

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152. Hermaphrodite animal is

A. Spider

B. Honey Bee

C. Ascaris

D. Leech.

Answer: D

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153. Greek word "sexus" means

A. Disjunction

B. Disintegration

C. Union

D. Both A and B.

Answer: C

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154. During favourable condition the encysted amoeba divides by multiple fission and produces pseudopodiospores. This phenomenon is known as

A. Budding

B. Sporulation

C. Fragmentation

D. Regeneration.

Answer: B

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155. Transverse binary fission occurs in

A. Euglena

B. Amoeba

C. Hydra

D. Paramecium.

Answer: D

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156. Plants with poor root system are propagated through

A. Layering

B. Leaf cuttings

C. Stem cuttings

D. Grafting.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

157. Type of asexual reproduction found in Hydra is

A. Gemmule formation

B. Sporulation

C. Binary fission

D. Budding

Answer: D

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158. Isogamy is found in

A. Hydra

B. Monocystis

C. Plasmodium

D. Planaria

Answer: B

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159. Vegetative propagation in mint occurs by :

A. Sucker

B. Runner

C. Offset

D. Rhizome.

Answer: A

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160. Identify the correct statement

A. Because of marked climatic variations, plants growing near the sea shore do not produce annual rings

B. The age of the plant can be determined by its height

C. Grafting is difficult in monocot plants as they have scattered vascular bundles

D. Healing of damaged tissue is because of activity of sclerenchyma cells.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

161. Hydra reproduces by budding. It is

A. Asexual reproduction

B. Sexual reproduction

C. Regeneration

D. Parthenocarpy

Answer: A

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162. In grafting, stock is

A. Stem of desired variety

B. Bud of disired variety

C. Part of rooted plant

D. Part to be grafted.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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163. The term parthenogenesis was coined by

A. Grobben

B. Balfour

C. Boveri

D. siebold

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

164. Micropropagation is a tecnique for production of

A. True to type plants

B. Haploid plants

C. Somatic hybrids

D. Somaclonal plants

Answer: A

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165. Find out wrongly match pair

A. Tuber-Potato

B. Leaf bunds- Banana

C. Offsets - Water Hyacinth

D. Rhizome- Ginger

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

166. Which is not an example of vegetative propagule in angiosperms

A. Zoospores of Chlamydomonas

B. Eyes of Potato

C. Rhizome of Ginger

D. Bulbil of Agave.

Answer: A

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167. Vegetative propagation in Pistia/Water Hyacinth occurs by

A. Sucker

B. Runner

C. Offset

D. Stolon.

Answer: C

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168. Examine the figures (A-D) given below and select the right option out of 1-4 in which all the four structure A,B,C,D are identified correctly

A	B	C	D
(1) Rhizome	Sporan-giophore	Polar cell	Globule
(2) Runner	Archego-niophore	Syner-gid	Antheri-dium
(3) Offset	Antheridio-phore	Antipo-dals	Oogo-nium
(4) Sucker	Seta	Megas-pore mother cell	Gemma cup

A.

a	b	c	d
Rhizome	Sprangiophore	Polar cell	Globule

B.

a	b	c	d
Runner	Archegoniophore	Synergid	Antheridium

C.

a	b	c	d
Offset	Anthridiophore	Antipodals	Oogonium

D.

a	b	c	d
Sucker	Seta	Megaspore mother cell	Gemma cup

Answer: C

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169. In which of the following asexual reproduction, a maternal cell produ8ces innumerable unicellular

unincleate offspring

A. Sporulation

B. Fragmentation

C. Pathenogenesis

D. Multiple fission

Answer: D

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170. Vegetative propagation by leaves is seen in

A. Albizzia lebbek

B. Dalbergia sisso

C. Bryophyllum diagremontianum

D. Murraya sp.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

171. The mode of asexual reproduction in Euglena is

A. Transverse binary fission

B. Irregular binary fission

C. Multiple fission

D. Longitudinal binary fission

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

172. Natural parthenogenesis occurs in

A. Drosophila

B. Housefly

C. Honey Bee

D. All the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

173. Petiole is used in multiplication of

A. Bignonia

B. Saintpaulia

C. Sansevieria

D. Pepromia.

Answer: D

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174. Match the columns and select the correct options

I		II	
a	Gemmule	p	Agave
b	Leaf buds	q	*Penicillium*
c	Bulbil	r	Water Hyacinth
d	Offset	s	Sponges
e	Conidia	t	*Bryophyllum*

(A) $a-s,\ b-t,\ c-p,\ d-r,\ e-q$
(B) $a-s,\ b-r,\ c-q,\ d-p,\ e-t$
(C) $a-r,\ b-t,\ c-s,\ d-q,\ e-p$
(D) $a-s,\ b-p,\ c-t,\ d-r,\ e-q$
(E) $a-r,\ b-t,\ c-s,\ d-p,\ e-q.$

A. a-s,b-t,c-p,d-r,e-q

B. a-s,b-r,c-,d-p,e-t

C. a-r,b-t,c-s,d-q,e-p

D. a-s,b-t,c-s,d-p,e-q

Answer: A

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175. What is common between vegetative reproduction an apomixis ?

A. Both applicable to dicots

B. Both bypass flowering phase

C. Both occur around the year

D. Both produce progeny identical to parent.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

176. Which is wrongly matched

A. Agave-bulbils

B. Penicillum-conidia

C. Water Hyacinth -runner

D. Bryophyllum-leaf buds.

Answer: C

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177. Fusion of dissimilar gametes is

A. Allogamy

B. Dichogamy

C. Autogamy

D. Fertilization

Answer: D

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178. Animals which posses cleidoic eggs exhibit

A. External fertilization and internal development

B. Internal fertilization and internal development

C. Internal fertilization and external development

D. External fertilization and external development

Answer: C

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179. A clone is

A. A group of genetically similar organisms produced as a result of asexual reproduction.

B. A group of genetically similar organisms produced through sexual reproduction.

C. A group of genetically dissimilar organisms produced as a result of asexual reproduction.

D. A group of genetically dissimilar organisms produced as a result of sexual reproduction.

Answer: A

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180. In sexual reproduction of algae fusion between one large, non-motile (static) female gamete and a smaller motile male gamete is termed as

A. Isogamous

B. Anisogamous

C. Oogamous

D. None of these

Answer: C

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181. Regarding fertilization which among the following statements is incorrect

A. It restores diploid condition in the zygote

B. It activates egg both physiologically and metabolically

C. Paternal and maternal sets contribute to the diploid number without causing any variation.

D. It determines the sex of the offspring.

Answer: C

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182. Which among the following statements is correct to indicate the difference between sperm and egg

A. Cytoplasm in sperm is more abundant than in egg

B. Accessory membranes are absent in sperm but present in egg

C. Nucleus is clear in sperm and very compact in egg

D. Mitochondria forms a sheath in egg and diffused in sperm.

Answer: B

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183. Bacteria, fungi and lower plants survive during adverse conditions by

A. Suspended growth

B. Migration

C. Diapause

D. Formation of thick-walled spores.

Answer: D

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184. Which one of the following is common to multicellular fungi,filamentous algae and protonema of mosses?

A. Diplontic life cycle

B. Members of kingdom plantae

C. Multiplication by fragmentation

D. Mode of nutrition.

Answer: C

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185. Which is connected to asexual reproduction

A. Gemmules

B. Gametes

C. Gonads

D. Genitalia

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

186. Consider the following statement with respect to reproduction in

the lower living organisms

A. Organismis 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

A. a and b correct

B. b and c correct

C. a and d correct

D. c and d correct

Answer: D

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187. Find out correct order of vegetative propagules of plants like potato, ginger, Agave, Bryophyllum and water hyacinth

A. Offset, bulbil, leaf bud, rhizome and eyes

B. Leaf bud, bulbil, offset, rhizome and eyes

C. Eyes, rhizome, bulbil, leaf bud and offset

D. Rhizome, bulbil, leaf bud, eyes and offset

Answer: C

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188. Why asexual reproduction is sometimes disadvantageous ?

A. It allows sedentary animals to produce offspring without mates

B. It allows animals to produce many offspring quickly

C. It saves times and energy of gamete formation

D. It produces genetically uniform population.

Answer: D

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189. Which one represents male gametc

A. Antipodals

B. Synergids

C. Endosperm

D. Pollen grain.

Answer: D

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190. Monoecious plant of Chara shows occur- rence of

A. Upper oogonium and lower antheridium on the same plant

B. Antheridiophore and archegoniophore on the same plant

C. Stamen and carpel on the same plant

D. Upper antheridium and lower oogonium on the same plant.

Answer: A

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191. Meiosis takes place in

A. Megaspore

B. Meiocyte

C. Conidia

D. Gemmule.

Answer: B

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192. Product of sexual reproduction generally generates

A. Large biomass

B. Longer viability of seeds

C. Prolonged dormancy

D. New genetic combinations leading to variations.

Answer: D

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193. Megasproes are produced from the megasproe mother cells afer

A. Formation of thick walls

B. Differentiation

C. Meiotic division

D. Mitotic division.

Answer: C

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194. Syngamy can occur outside the body of the organism in

A. Algae

B. Ferns

C. Fungi

D. Mosses.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

195. Human gametes differ from all other body cells in being

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Motile

D. Without cell wall.

Answer: A

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196. Assertion a. Gametes are formed independently either from diploid or haploid parents. Gametes are always haploid

Reason r. In diploid parents, gametes are formed through mitosis and meiosis while in haploid parents it occurs through meiosis.

A. a is wrong and r is correct

B. a is correct and r is wrong

C. Both a and r are correct but r is not correct explanation of a

D. a and r both are correct and r is correct explanation of a

Answer: B

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197. In which set of organisms does external fertilization occur

A. Echinodermata and mosses

B. Hemichordata and ferns

C. Amphibians and algae

D. Reptiles and gymnosperms.

Answer: C

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198. Match the following and choose the correct combination

	Name	*Chromosome Number in Meiocyte (2n)*
(a)	Housefly	(1) 20
(b)	Fruitfly	(2) 34
(c)	Apple	(3) 8
(d)	Maize	(4) 12

A. a-1, b-2,c-3,d-4

B. a-2,b-3,c-4,d-1

C. a-3,b-4,c-2,d-1

D. a-4,b-3,c-2,d-1

Answer: D

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199. Process of sexual reproduction which involves meiosis and syngamy is

A. Apomixis

B. Amphimixis

C. Agamospermy

D. Diplospory.

Answer: B

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200. A polyoestrus animal is

A. Man

B. Cat

C. Rabbit

D. Horse.

Answer: C

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201. Adventitious buds at the leaf notches help to propagate the plant

A. Potato

B. Agave

C. Bryophyllum

D. Cactus

Answer: C

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202. Gametogensis refers to the process of

A. Fusion of two gametes

B. Fusion of two gametangia

C. Formation of two types of gametes

D. Formation of male gametes only.

Answer: C

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203. Chromosome number of apple meiocytes is

A. 12

B. 34

C. 46

D. 78

Answer: B

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204. Zygote is formed by the process of

A. Isogamy

B. Anisogamy

C. Oogamy

D. Syngamy.

Answer: D

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205. Life span of Parrot is

A. 15 years

B. 50 years

C. 25 years

D. 140 years.

Answer: D

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206. Chromosome number in endosperm cell of plant a and in the root apical meristem cell of plant b together equal to chromosome number in shoot apical meristem cell of apple. Plants a and b respectively are

A. Maize, Haplopappus

B. Rice, Potato

C. Rice, Haplopappus

D. Rice, Maize

Answer: A

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207. The type of syngamy in Trichonympha is

A. Hologamy

B. Anisogamy

C. Isogamy

D. Conjugation.

Answer: A

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208. Marchantia is considered heterothallic because it is

A. Heterogametic

B. Bisexual

C. Monoecious

D. Dioecious.

Answer: D

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209. Match the columns and choose the appropriate option.

I		II	
(a)	Rhizome	(p)	*Agave*
(b)	Offset	(q)	Bryophyllum
(c)	Sucker	(r)	Ginger
(d)	Leaf buds	(s)	*Chrysanthemum*
		(t)	*Eichhornia*

A. a-r,b-s,c-p,d-q

B. a-s,b-t,c-q,d-r

C. a-r,b-t,c-s,d-q

D. a-q,b-p,c-t,d-s.

Answer: C

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210. The motile reproductive structures of algae and fungi, which directly give rise to new individuals are called

A. Zygospores

B. Zoospores

C. Cysts

D. Conidia

Answer: B

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211. All Albizzia, vegetative propagation takes place with the help of

A. Fasciculated tuberous roots

B. Epiphyllous buds

C. Subaerial branches

D. Nonfleshy roots.

Answer: D

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212. Which one of the following is wrong about Chara?

A. Globule and nucule present on the same plant

B. Upper antheridium and lower oogonium

C. Globule is male reproductive structure

D. Upper oogonium and lower round antheridium.

Answer: B

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213. Planaria possess high capacity of

A. Regeneration

B. Alternation of generations

C. Bioluminescence

D. Metamorphosis

Answer: A

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214. Which one of the following shows isogamy with non-flagellated gametes?

A. Ectocarpus

B. Ulothrix

C. Spirogyra

D. Sargassum

Answer: C

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215. Choose the correct pair

A. Coconut, cucurbits- dioecious

B. Honeybee, rotifers-parthenogenesis

C. Ornithorhyncus, whale - viviparity

D. Frog, peacock - external fertilization.

Answer: B

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216. Apomixis is

A. Formation of seeds by fusion of gametes

B. Formation of seeds without syngamy and meiosis

C. Formation of seeds with syngamy but no meiosis

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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217. Which of the following organisms breeds only once in lifetime?

A. Bamboo

B. Oysters

C. Pelagic fishes

D. Birds

Answer: A

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218. Flowers are unisexual in

A. Pea

B. Cucumber

C. China Rose

D. Onion.

Answer: B

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219. Which of the following is not correctly matched

A. Offset- Water Hyacinth

B. Rhizome-Banana

C. Binary fission - Sargassum

D. Conidia- Penicillium.

Answer: C

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

A. Begonia

B. Kalanchoe

C. Bryophyllum

D. Oxalis.

Answer: D

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221. 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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222. Match the columns and chosse the correct option

I	II
a. Yeast	*i.* Fragmentation
b. *Penicillium*	*ii.* Zoospores
c. Filamentous algae	*iii.* Budding
d. *Chlamydomonas*	*iv.* Conidia

A. a-iii, b-iv, c-I, d-ii

B. a-ii, b-iii,c-I,d-iv

C. a-iv, b-iii,c-ii,d-i

D. a-iii,b-ii,c-I,d-iv.

Answer: A

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223. The type of reproduction adopted by an organism depends on

A. Habitat and morphology of organism

B. Morphology of an organism

C. Morphology and physiology of an organism

D. Organism's habitat, physiology and genetic make up.

Answer: D

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224. Some plants flower only once in their life, generally after 50-100 years. They produce a large number of fruits and die

A. Strobilanthus kunthiana

B. Bamboo

C. Callistemon linearis

D. Cymbopogon reptocus.

Answer: B

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225. A true is the one in which the fleshy part of the fruit is derved from

A. Thalamus

B. Ovary

C. Inflorescene axis

D. Apocarpous gynoccium.

Answer: B

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226. Identify the wrong statement

A. Plants produced vegetatively or asexually are called clones

B. Organisms exhibiting external fertilization release a large number of gametes

C. Development of embryo from fertilized female gamete is called parthenogenesis

D. Conidia are formed in Alternaria

Answer: C

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227. With respect to Eichhornia

Statement X. It drains off oxygen from water and is seen growing in standing water.

Statement Y. It is an indigenous species of our country

A. Both statements X and Y are wrong.

B. Only statement Y is correct, X is wrong

C. Both the statements X and Y are correct.

D. Only statement X is correct, Y is wrong.

Answer: D

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228. The chromosome number in meiocyte is 34. The organism could be

A. Apple

B. Onion

C. Dog

D. Ophioglossum.

Answer: A

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229. Explant and totipotency are used in :

A. Cutting

B. Grafting

C. Layering

D. Micropropagation.

Answer: B

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230. The fertilization in plants was discovered by

A. Strasburger

B. Nawaschin

C. Hoffmeister

D. Leeuwenhoek.

Answer: A

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231. Identify from the following group of animals, which exhibit oestrous cycle

A. Lion, deer, dog and cow

B. Cow, monkey, elephant and ape

C. Monkey, ape, man and elephant

D. Lion, dog, monkey and ape.

Answer: A

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232. ___ is the most convenent and cheap method of artificial vegetative propagation

A. Grafting

B. Budding

C. Cutting

D. Micropropagation.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

233. Asexual reproduction through formation of gemmule occurs in

A. Ascidia

B. Hydra

C. Planaria

D. Spongilla.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

234. The employes sexual reproduction

A. Amoeba

B. Euglena

C. Plasmodium

D. Sycon.

Answer: D

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235. Arrange the following in descending order

(a) Number of bivalents formed during meiosis of a spore mother of Ophioglossum

(b) Number of chromatids seen on equator at metaphase I in pollen mother cell of Haplopappus gracilis during meiosis

(c) Number of chromosomes found at one pole after anaphase II during meiosis in butterfly

(d) Total number of chromosomes found in all daughter cells formed during meiosis from one megaspore mother cell in Potato

A. b,d,c,a

B. a,c,d,b

C. a,d,c,b

D. d,c,b,a

Answer: B

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236. Assertion (A). Sugar Beet, Cabbatge, Carrot like plants are monocarpic

Reasson (R). Both vernalisation and photoperiodism are related to flowering

A. A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A

B. A and R are true and R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true, R is false

D. A is false, R is true.

Answer: B

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237. The term 'terror of Bengal' is used for

A. Erythroxylum

B. Eichhornia

C. Echinus

D. Echidna.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

238. Arrange the following in the ascending order based on their chromosome number (i) Primary endosperm cell of Maize (ii) Meristematic cell of Apple (iii) Xylem parenchyma cell of Potato (iv) Aleurone layer cell of Rice.

A. iv, I, ii,iii

B. iii,iv,I,ii

C. I,ii,iv,iii

D. ii,iii,I,iv

Answer: D

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239. Match the columns and find the correct combination

I	II
(a) Yeast	(i) Reproduction by true regeneration
(b) Plamaria	(ii) Reproduction by budding
(c) Mules	(iii) Multiply by fragmentation
(d) Protonema of mosses	(iv) Do not reproduce

A. a-I,b-ii,c-iii,d-iv

B. a-iv,b-iii,c-ii,d-i

C. a-iii,b-iv,c-I,d-ii

D. a-ii,b-I,c-iv,d-iii

Answer: D

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240. Which one of the following statements is not correct

A. Water Hyacinth, growing in standing water,drains oxygen from water that leads to death of fishes

B. Offspring produced by asexual reproduction are called clone

C. Microscopic, motile asexual reproductive structures are called zoospores

D. In Potato, Banana, and Ginger, the plantlets arise from internodes present in the modified root.

Answer: D

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241. Which one of the following generates new genetic combinations leading to variation?

A. Nucellar polyembryony

B. Vegetative reproduction

C. Parthenogenesis

D. Sexual reproduction

Answer: D

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242. Which one of the following methods is commonly used to maintain the genetic traits of a given plant?

A. Propagation through seed germination

B. Propagation through vegetative multiplication

C. Generating hybrids through intergeneric pollination

D. Treating seeds with gamma radiations.

Answer: B

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Check Your Grasp

1. Shoot is pruned and lower part covered with soil in

A. Mound layering

B. Serpentine layering

C. Air layering

D. Sugarcane.

Answer:

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2. Scion is narrow as compared to stock in

A. Wedge grafting

B. Bud grafting

C. Crown grafting

D. Side and crown grafting.

Answer:

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3. In Rubber plant, horticultural multiplication is carried out by

A. Stem cutting

B. Grafting

C. Air layering

D. Roots

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Panmictic plant multiplies

A. Sexually

B. Asexually

C. Parthenogenetically

D. By stolons.

Answer:

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5. What is the best time for growth of cuttings

A. Summer

B. Winter

C. Spring

D. Both spring and rainy season.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. Which hormone promotes rootings in cuttings

A. Gibberellin

B. Cytokinin

C. Auxin

D. None of the above.

Answer:

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7. The auxin commonly used in promoting rootings of cuttings is

A. NAAM

B. IBA

C. NAA

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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8. Grafting results in

A. Mixing of traits of two varieties without resorting to hybridisation

B. Providing hormones and stimulating chemicals from stock to scion

C. Quick growth of desirable variety with poor root system

D. All the above

Answer:

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9. Multiple shoot culture requires

A. NAA

B. High salt content

C. Subculturing

D. All the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

10. Callus develops roots if medium is supplied with

A. Cytokinin

B. Auxin

C. Both cytokinin and auxin

D. More cytokinin and less auxin.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

11. Who performed embryo culture for the first time ?

A. Laibach

B. White

C. Skoog and Miler

D. Harrie and Matkins.

Answer:

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12. Barski et al (1960) are famous for successful

A. Tissue culture clones

B. Morphogenesis in tissue culture

C. Protoplast fusion

D. Shoot tip culture.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

13. Embryoid formation is favoured by

A. Auxin

B. Gibberellin

C. Ammonium salts + little auxin

D. NAA + Cytokinin.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

14. Axenic culture is

A. Culture of callus

B. Culture containing embryoids

C. Culture devoid of nutrients

D. Culture without contamination.

Answer: D

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15. An economically useful somaclonal variation is

A. Short duration Sugarcane

B. High protein content in Potato

C. Leaf hopper resistance in Rice

D. All the above

Answer:

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16. Autoclaving for tissue culture apparatus involves

A. Heating at $120^{\circ} C$ for 15-30 minutes

B. Cooling at $-5^{\circ} C$ for 60 minutes

C. Cooling at $-25^{\circ} C$ for 1 week

D. Heating at $100^{\circ} C$ for 2-3 hours.

Answer: A

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17. Embryo culture is performed to

A. Develop seeds quickly

B. Overcome dormancy and multiple difficult hybrids

C. Raise a large number of plants from cells of embryo through shaking

D. Overcome the requirement of fertilization.

Answer: B

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18. Cyclic pedogenesis occurs in

A. Honey Bee

B. Gall Fly

C. Typhlina

D. Lacerta.

Answer:

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19. Artifical parthenogenesis was studied first by

A. Loeb

B. Owen

C. Bonnet

D. Tyson.

Answer: A

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