



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - TRUEMAN BIOLOGY

NCERT Exemplar Questions +2 (REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS)

Mcqs

1. A few statements describing certain features of reproduction are give 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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2. The term clone cannot be applied of 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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3. Amoeba and Yeast reproduce asexually by fission and budding respectively, because they are:

A. microscopic organism

B. heterotrophic organisms

C. unicellular organisms

D. uninucleate organisms

Answer: c



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4. 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 options below:

A. I and iv

B. I aand ii

C. ii and iii

D. I and iv

Answer: b



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5. 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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6. 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



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7. Given below are a few statements related to external fertilization. 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 fertilization.

(iv) Offspring formed as a result of external fertilization have better chance of survival than those 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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8. 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 has only one carpel.

Choose the statements that are true from the options below:

A. I and ii

B. I and iii

C. ii and iv

D. iii and iv

Answer: a



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9. 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 formation of zygote.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A. ii and iv

B. iv only

C. iii and iv

D. I and only

Answer: b



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10. Appearance of vegetative propagules from the nodes of plants 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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11. 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 from the options given below:

A. i and iii

B. i and iv

C. ii and iv

D. ii and iii

Answer: c



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12. Offsprings 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 different 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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13. 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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14. 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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15. 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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16. 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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17. 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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18. 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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