



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CENGAGE BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS

Choose The Correct Option

1. The plant propagated through roots is

A. Sweet potato

B. Asparagus

C. Dahlia

D. All of these

Answer: 4



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2. In grafting, scion belongs to

A. Plant having superior or desirable characters

B. Plant having well-developed root system

C. Plant resistant to diseases

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: 1



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3. Gootee (air layering) is common in

A. Bryophyllum

B. Lemon

C. Eichhornia

D. Tapioca

Answer: 2



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4. Stem cutting are commonly used in propagation of

A. Mango

B. Cotton

C. Rose

D. Banana

Answer: 3



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5. Ginger is multiplied vegetatively by means of

A. Bud

B. Tuber

C. Corm

D. Rhizome

Answer: 4



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6. Pieces of plant used in tissue culture is called

A. Explant

B. Inoculant

C. Somaclone

D. Clone

Answer: 1



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7. Secondary nucleus in the middle of an embryo sac of angiosperms is

A. Tetraploid

B. Triploid

C. Diploid

D. Monoploid

Answer: 3



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8. In angiosperms, triple fusion is required for

A. Endosperm

B. Embryo

C. Fruit wall

D. Suspensor

Answer: 2



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

A. Roots

B. Eyes

C. Stored food

D. Branches

Answer: 2



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10. Layering is used in vegetativ propagation of

A. Jasmine

B. Rose

C. Mango

D. All the above

Answer: 1



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

A. Cutting

B. Grafting

C. Layering

D. Vivipary

Answer: 4



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12. If a plant fails to develop viable seeds, it could best be grown by

A. Cutting

B. Grafting

C. Layering

D. Micropropagation

Answer: 4



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13. Study of formation, growth and development of new individual from an egg is

A. Cytology

B. Embryology

C. Histology

D. Genetics

Answer: 2



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

- A. 11 in gametes
- B. 22 in gametes
- C. 44 in embryo
- D. 11 in a cell of stem

Answer: 1



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15. Tegmen develops from

- A. perisperm
- B. Funicle
- C. Inner integument
- D. Outer integument

Answer: 3



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16. In angiosperm, the female gametophyte is the

A. Egg apparatus

B. Embryo

C. Synergids

D. Embryo sac

Answer: 4



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

A. Base pair relation of DNA and RNA

B. Formation of hydrogen bonds

C. Mutual attraction caused by differences in electrical charges

D. Attraction of protoplasts of the egg and the sperm

Answer: 4



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

- A. Egg without fertilization
- B. Synergids without fertilization
- C. Fruits without fertilization
- D. Fruit without pollination

Answer: 3



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

A. 100

B. 125

C. 25

D. 50

Answer: 1



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20. The most significant property of vegetative propagation is that

A. It enables the rapid production of genetic variation

B. It is a means of production of genetic individuals genetically identical to the parent.

C. It ensures that the progeny are safe from the attack of disease and pests

D. It is an ancient practice.

Answer: 2



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21. The zygospore of *Chlamydomonas* gives rise to

- A. Zoospore
- B. Aplanospore
- C. Hypnospore
- D. Parthenospore

Answer: 1



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22. The antherozoids of fern are

- A. Non-motile
- B. Uniflagellate
- C. Biflagellate
- D. Multiflagellate

Answer: A



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23. Find the odd one with respect to sexuality.

A. Papaya

B. chara

C. cucurbits

D. coconut

Answer: 1



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24. In which plant the fruit is a drupe, seed coat is thin, embryo is inconspicuous, and endosperm is edible?

- A. Zygotic
- B. Gametic
- C. Both (1) and (2)
- D. Sporic

Answer: 2



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

A. Starch

B. Lipids

C. Proteins

D. Mannitol

Answer: 1



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26. The nucule of Chara is capped by

- A. Nodal cells
- B. Internodal cells
- C. Tube cells
- D. Coronary cells

Answer: 4



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27. External fertilization is not observed in

A. Yeast

B. Spirogyra

C. Chlamydomonas

D. Ulothrix

Answer: 2



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28. The conidia of *Penicillium* are

A. Thick walled, uninucleate

B. Thin walled, uni-or multinucleate

C. Thick walled, multinucleate

D. Thin or thick walled, multinucleate

Answer: 4



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

A. Conidiophore → Rami → Phialides →

Metulae → Conidia

B. Conidiophore → Rami → Metulae →

Phialides → Conidia

C. Ramus → Conidiophore → Metulae →

Phialides → Conidia

D. Metulae → Rami → Conidiophore →

Phialides → Conidia

Answer: 2



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30. The type of reproduction found in fucus is

A. Isogamy

B. anisogamy

C. oogamy

D. all the above

Answer: 3



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31. In bryophytes, the diploid number of chromosomes occurs in

A. Gametes

B. Spores

C. Nuclei of gametophyte

D. Spore mother cells

Answer: 4



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32. Gametophytic generation is dominant in

A. Pteridophytes

B. Gymnosperms

C. Angiosperms

D. Bryophytes

Answer: 4



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33. Riccia fluitans multiplies vegetatively by

A. Rhizoids

B. Tubers

C. Adventitious branches

D. Gemmae

Answer: 3



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34. The number of thallus formed by a gemma of *Marchantia* upon successful germination is

A. One only

B. Two only

C. Four only

D. Several

Answer: 2



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35. External syngamy occurs in case of

A. Reptiles

B. Birds

C. Mammals

D. Bony fishes

Answer: 4



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36. The term 'parthenogenesis' was coined by :

A. Owen

B. Bovery

C. Balfour

D. Grobben

Answer: 1



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37. Natural parthenogenesis occurs in

A. honeybee

B. all insects

C. protozoans

D. earthworm

Answer: 1



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38. Oogamous type of Fertilization involves

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

Answer: 1



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

A. When offspring is produced without fertilization of diploid egg cell

B. When offspring is produced through fertilization of diploid egg cell

C. When offspring is produced without fertilization of haploid egg cell

D. When offspring is produced through fertilization of haploid egg cell

Answer: 1



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

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

Answer: 3



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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: 4



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42. Why asexual reproduction is sometimes disadvantageous ?

A. It allows animals that do not move around to produce offspring without finding mates.

B. It allows an animal to produce many offsprings quickly

C. It saves the time and energy of gaemete production.

D. It produces genetically uniform populatio.

Answer: D



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43. Isogamous condition with non-flagel- lated gametes is found in

A. Volvos

B. Fucus

C. Spirogyra

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer: 4



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44. Product of sexual reproduction generally generates

A. Large biomass

B. Prolonges dormancy

C. Longer viability of seeds

D. New genetic combination leading to variation

Answer: 3



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45. Which of the following pairs of animals have almost similar maximum life span ?

A. Ant queen and squirrel

B. Toad and house mouse

C. Bull frog and house rat

D. Carp and guineapig

Answer: B



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46. Which one can't be included under basic features of reproduction ?

A. DNA replication

B. Formation of reproductive units

C. Meiosis is never involved as all divisions are mitotic

D. Growth due to synthesis of more protoplasm

Answer: 1



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47. Binary fission is a form of :

A. asexual reproduction

B. sexual reproduction

C. both of these

D. none of these

Answer: 3



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48. Fusion of two dissimilar gametes is known as :

A. Allogammy

B. Autogamy

C. Anisogamy

D. Paedogenesis

Answer: 3



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

A. One pair of testis in segment 9

B. One pair of ovary in segment 13

C. Protandrous condition

D. Cross-fertilization

Answer: 1



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

A. Whale

B. Giant tortoise

C. Hippopotamus

D. Elephant

Answer: 1



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51. Asexual reproduction result in

- A. rapid increase in number
- B. little genetic variability
- C. production of clones
- D. all of these

Answer: 4



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52. Inheritances of skin colour in humans is an example of

- A. Hydra
- B. Planaria
- C. Plasmodium
- D. All of these

Answer: 3



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53. Hydra reproduces by budding. This is an example of

- A. parthenocarpy
- B. regeneration
- C. asexual reproduction
- D. sexual reproduction

Answer: 3



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

A. Butterfly

B. Pigeon

C. Horse

D. Goat

Answer: 1



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

- A. Morphogenesis
- B. Epimorphosis
- C. Morphallaxis
- D. Accretionary growth

Answer: B



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2. What is true for cleavage ?

- A. Size of embryo increase
- B. Size of cells decrease
- C. Size of cells increase
- D. Size of embryo decrease

Answer: B



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3. Vegetative propagation in mint occurs by :

A. Sucker

B. Runner

C. Offset

D. Rhizome

Answer: A



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4. The "eyes" of the potato tube are

A. axillary buds

B. root buds

C. flower buds

D. shoot buds

Answer: A



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5. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?

A. Chlamydomonas -Conidia

B. Yeast -Zoospores

C. Onion-Bulb

D. Ginger-Sucker

Answer: C



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6. Meiosis takes place in

A. Meiocyte

B. Conidia

C. Gemmule

D. Megaspore

Answer: A



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7. Monoecious plant of Chara shows occurrence of

A. Antheridiophore and archegoniophore on the same plant

B. Stamen and carpel on the same plant

C. Upper antheridium and lower oogonium on
the same plant

D. Upper oogonium and lower antheridium on
the same plant

Answer: D



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8. Select the wrong statement :

- A. Isogametes are similar in structure, function and behavior
- B. Anisogametes differ either in structure, function and behaviour
- C. In oomycetes female gamete is smaller and motile, while male gamete is larger and non-motile
- D. Chlamydomonas exhibits both isogamy and anisogamy and Fucus shows oogamy

Answer: C





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