

Episode no – 48

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Reproduction in Organisms

- * The offspring's produced from asexual reproduction are
 - a) Slightly similar
 - b) Identical to parent
 - c) Slightly different
 - d) Completely differentAns : b)

- * In which of the following reproduction parental identity is maintained?
 - a) Asexual
 - b) Sexual
 - c) Parthenogenesis
 - d) None of theseAns : a)

- * The process of reproduction where there is the development of small outgrowth is called
 - a) Fission
 - b) Regeneration
 - c) Budding
 - d) ParthenogenesisAns :c)

- * What do you mean by monoecious species?
 - a) Here, all individuals of the species have only single type of reproductive structure
 - b) Here, individual of the species contains either male or female reproductive structure.
 - c) Here, individual of the species contain both male and female reproductive structures.
 - d) None of the aboveAns :c)

- * Sponges are known for their very high property of
 - a) Fission
 - b) Budding
 - c) Regeneration
 - d) FragmentationAns : b)

- * If the pollen is transferred to the stigma of the same flower, it is called
 - a) Autogamy
 - b) Allogamy
 - c) Double fertilization
 - d) Cross fertilizationAns : a)

- * One of the following produces the pollen grains.
 - a) Anther
 - b) Ovary
 - c) Stigma
 - d) FilamentAns : a)

- * This is the most important part of the plant responsible for continuation of the species
 - a) Shoot
 - b) Root
 - c) Leaf
 - d) FlowerAns : d)

- * The best method of propagation for plants without seed formation is
 - a) Budding
 - b) Vegetative propagation
 - c) Fragmentation
 - d) FissionAns: b)

- * Name the type of cell division involved during budding.
 - a) Amitotic
 - b) Meiotic
 - c) Mitotic
 - d) All of theseAns: c)

- * One of these is not an hermaphrodite
 - a) Hydra
 - b) Earthworm
 - c) Leech
 - d) PrawnAns: d)

- * The type of vegetative propagation generally used for rose and sugarcane is
 - a) Grafting
 - b) Cutting
 - c) Layering
 - d) Any one of theseAns: b)

- * The phenomenon in which eggs are fertilized after they are laid is called
 - a) Self-fertilization
 - b) Cross-fertilization
 - c) Internal fertilization
 - d) External fertilizationAns : d)

- * Animals which give birth to young ones nourished by the mother are called
 - a) Oviparous
 - b) Viviparous
 - c) Ovoviviparous
 - d) None of theseAns: b)

- * Spermatids transformed into spermatozoa by
 - a) Spermiation
 - b) Spermatogenesis
 - c) Meiosis
 - d) MitosisAns: b)

- * External fertilization generally found in this medium
 - a) Aquatic
 - b) Terrestrial
 - c) Aerial
 - d) DesertAns: a)

- * Honey bees are excellent examples for
 - a) Asexual reproduction
 - b) Haploid parthenogenesis
 - c) Diploid parthenogenesis
 - d) Artificial parthenogenesisAns: b)

- * Which of the following is a hermaphrodite?
 - a) Ant
 - b) Aphids
 - c) Earthworms
 - d) CockroachAns: c)

- * Study of pollen grain is called
 - a) Ethmology
 - b) Palynology
 - c) Paleobotany
 - d) Co-taxonomyAns : b)

- * Banana is vegetatively propagated by
 - a) Tubers
 - b) Rhizomes
 - c) Bulbs
 - d) SuckersAns: b)

- * What would happen if karyokinesis of mitosis is not followed by cytokinesis?
 - a) There would be two cells with one nucleus.
 - b) One cell with two daughter nuclei.
 - c) One cell with one nucleus.
 - d) Two cells each with one nucleus.Ans : b)

- * A scion is grafted to a stock. The quality of fruits produced will be determined by the genotype of
 - a) Stock
 - b) Section
 - c) Both stock and scion
 - d) Neither stock or scionAns: b)

- * Which part would be most suitable for raising virus-free plants for micro-propagation?
 - a) Bark
 - b) Vascular tissue
 - c) Meristem
 - d) NodeAns: c)

- * The process in which haploid embryo is formed from haploid egg without fertilization is called
 - a) Apospory
 - b) Apogamy
 - c) Agamospermy
 - d) Vegetative reproductionAns: c)