

1. Multiple choice questions: Tick the correct choice.

1. The common method of reproduction in bacteria is
 - (a) budding
 - (b) fragmentation
 - (c) binary fission
 - (d) all the above
2. Budding is commonly seen in
 - (a) yeast
 - (b) grasses
 - (c) Amoeba
 - (d) Spirogyra
3. Reproduction or propagation by stem is common in
 - (a) rose
 - (b) potato
 - (c) sweet potato
 - (d) Bryophyllum
4. Unisexual flowers are found in
 - (a) mulberry
 - (b) mustard
 - (c) pea
 - (d) sunflower
5. Spirogyra can reproduce asexually by
 - (a) fragmentation
 - (b) fusion of gametangia
 - (c) fission
 - (d) budding
6. The male reproductive part of a flower is called
 - (a) calyx
 - (b) corolla
 - (c) stamens
 - (d) inflorescence
7. The transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma of a pistil is called
 - (a) fertilization
 - (b) pollination
 - (c) germination
 - (d) grafting
8. Salvia is an example of
 - (a) insect-pollinated flower
 - (b) wind-pollinated flower
 - (c) water-pollinated flower
 - (d) self-pollinated flower
9. Bryophyllum reproduces vegetatively by means of
 - (a) stolon
 - (b) bulbil
 - (c) adventitious buds
 - (d) rhizome

10. When condition is unfavourable, amoeba reproduces by
- (a) binary fission (b) budding
 - (c) encystment (d) fragmentation

2. Fill in the blanks by selecting suitable words:

(unisexual, fertilization, fruit, stamen, anther, bisexual, pollination, seed, ovary)

1. A flower that bears both the male and the female parts is known as _____ flower.
2. A flower bearing only male or female parts is known as _____ flower.
3. Transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma is known as _____
4. Fusion of male cell with the female cell is called _____.
5. The ovule develops into a _____.

3. Which of the following statements are true (T) and which ones are false (F)?

Mark T or F:

1. Asexual reproduction is more common than the sexual reproduction.
2. Producing life is called respiration.
3. Bacteria, yeast and amoeba reproduce by sexual reproduction.
4. Reproduction by spores is a method of asexual reproduction.
5. A potato tuber is really an underground stem.
6. A whole new plant can grow from the eye of a tuber.
7. Cutting and grafting are natural means for reproduction.

4. Find the odd one out, giving reasons:

1. Gamete, budding, fragmentation, regeneration.
2. Cutting, grafting, layering, binary fission.
3. Ovary, stigma, style, pollen grain.

5. Name the following:

1. Part of the flower where ovule is formed.
2. Three agents of pollination.
3. The place where fertilisation occurs in a flowering plant.
4. Organism showing multiple fission.

6. Mention the common method of reproduction in the following organisms:

1. Bacteria 2. Yeast 3. Spirogyra 4. Mucor 5. Potato 6. Ginger

7. Answer the following Questions.

1. What is micropropagation.
2. Describe the advantages of vegetative reproduction?
3. What are the male and female gametes in a flowering plant?
4. What part is played by stamens and carpels in reproduction?
5. How does vegetative propagation differ from sexual reproduction?
6. Distinguish between pollination and fertilisation?
7. State two differences between insect-pollinated flowers and wind-pollinated flowers.
8. Mention two ways in which cross-pollination is advantageous than self-pollination.
9. How is fertilization brought about in a flower?
10. Comment: 'Amoeba is immortal'.
11. What is binary fission?
12. How does hydra reproduce?
13. When does an amoeba form a cyst?