1. A Male gamete fuses with a female gamete in generative fertilization

Ans (c) Male gamete, female gamete

2. Which of the statement is incorrect?

Ans (c) Androecium is a part of the carpel

3. In a list of organisms given below is reproduced by asexual method?

Ans (b) Yeast

4. Off springs formed by asexual method of reproduction have greater similarity among themselves because.

Ans (b) Asexual reproduction does not involve gametes

5. The correct sequence of reproductive stages seen in flowering plants is

Ans (a) Gamete, zygote, embryo, seedling

6. The number of chromosomes present in parents and offspring of a particular species remains constant

due to

Ans (b) Halving of chromosomes during gamete formation.

7. In rhizopus tubular structure bearing sporangia at their tips are called

Ans (b) Rhizoids

8. Length of the pollen grain depends upon the distance between

Ans (b) Pollen grain on upper surface of stigma and ovule.

9. The ability of cell to divide into several cells during reproduction in plasmodium is called

Ans (c) Multiple fission

10. Asexual reproduction takes place through budding in

Ans (b) Yeast.

11. The anther contains

Ans (d) Pollens

12. The triploid nucleus formed is called
Ans (d) endosperm

13. Syngamy is:
Ans (a) A fusion of male gamete and female gamete in humans

14. Which of the following statements are true for flowers?
Ans (b) They are sexual reproductive organ

(d) After fertilization they give rise to fruit.

15. Which among the following statements are false for unisexual flowers?
Ans (b) They possess either stamen or pistil

Short answer type

16. Why does the period of development of embryo is longer in case of multicellular organism?
Ans Fertilization results in the

formation of single-celled zygote. The zygote then undergoes repeated mitotic division (cleavage) to increase the number of cells in zygote to form embryo. After 4-5 days the embryo descends into uterus to be implanted into the inner wall of the uterus.

17. Draw the diagram of an embryo sac of plants.