HW: 12/6/21

1. A _____ fuses with a _____ in generative fertilisation.
   (c) Male gamete, female gamete

2. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
   (d) all of the above

3. In a list of organisms give below which is reproduced by asexual method?
   (b) Yeast

4. Offsprings formed by asexual method of reproduction have greater similarity among themselves because ____
   (b) Asexual reproduction does not involve gametes

5. The correct sequence of reproductive stages seen in flowering plants is
   (a) gametes, zygote, embryo, seedling

6. The number of chromosomes present in parents and offspring of a particular species remains constant due to ____.
   (b) halving of chromosomes during gamete formation

7) In rhizopus tubular structure bearing sporanga at their tips are called _____.
(d) hyphae

8) Length of the pollen grain depends upon the distance between _____.
(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 _____.
(c) Multi fission

(10) Asexual Reproduction takes place through budding in _____.
(b) yeast

(11) The anther contains _____.
(d) pollens

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

(13) syngamy is:
(d) fusion of egg cell and male gamete in flower plants.

(14) which of the following statements are true for flower

(b) They are sexual reproductive organ

(15) which among the following statements are false for unisexual flowers?

(b) they possess either stamen or pistil.

(16) why does the period of development of embryo is longer in case of multicellular organism?

In multicellular organisms, the zygote undergoes cleavage to form blastula, which in some species is a hollow ball of cells, undergoes a process called grastulation, during which three germ layer forms - ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm, these germ layers then forms cells, tissues and organs.

ultimately, these process take longer period of time.

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

chalazal end → Antipodals

→ polar nuclei

Central cell

egg

synergoids

Filiform apparatus

micropylar end