

12 Bio Lesson 1 Reproduction in organisms

12.0001

12.0001

12.0001. Cellular totipotency is demonstrated by : (a) all eukaryotic cells (b) only bacterial cells (c) only gymnospermic cells (d) all plant cells.

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Answer

12.0001

D

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12.0002

12.0002

12.0002. Clones of plants can be produced by :
(a) sexual reproduction (b) hybridisation (c)
vegetative reproduction (d) mutational breeding.

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Answer

12.0002

C

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12.0003

12.0003

12.0003. Secondary sex organs :

(a) transport gametes, secrete transporting medium and help in reproductive process (b) include urinary ducts and digestive glands (c) regulate their growth and function by pituitary gonadotropins (d) are called gonads (male gonad and female gonad).

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Answer

12.0003

A

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12.0004

12.0004

12.0004. Asexual reproduction is :

- (a) monoparental
- (b) biparental
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of the above.

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Answer

12.0004

A

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12.0005

12.0005

12.0005. Formation of $2n$ embryo sac from $2n$ vegetative structures like nucellus and integuments without meiosis is called:

(a) diplospory (b) apospory (c) adventitious polyembryony (d) apomixes.

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Answer

12.0005

B

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12.0006

12.0006

12.0006. In Agave, vegetative propagation is carried out through: (a) bulbils (b) rhizome (c) stolon (d) sucker

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Answer

12.0006

A

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12.0007

12.0007

12.0007. Stem cuttings are commonly used for the propagation of :

(a) banana (b) rose (c) mango (d) cotton

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Answer

12.0007

B

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12.0008

12.0008

12.0008. Among the following which is not a method of vegetative propagation? (a) Budding (b) Layering (c) Sowing (d) Tissue culture.

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Answer

12.0008

C

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12.0009

12.0009

12.0009. Grafting is not possible in monocots as they are :

- (a) herbaceous (b) without cambium
- (c) having parallel venation (d) without bundles.

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Answer

12.0009

B

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12.0011

12.0011

12.0011. Birds are:

- (a) oviparous with internal fertilization
- (b) oviparous with external fertilization
- (c) ovoviviparous
- (d) viviparous.

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Answer

12.0011

A

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12.0012

12.0012

12.0012. External fertilization occurs almost exclusively in habitats that are:

- (a) warm (c) aquatic
- (b) tropical (d) crowded.

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Answer

12.0012

C

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12.0013

12.0013

12.0013. Binary fission is a form of:

(a) asexual reproduction (b) division of amoeba
(c) fusion of chromosomes (d) both (a) and (b).

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Answer

12.0013

D

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12.0014

12.0014

12.0014. Bulbils is a method of vegetative propagation in :

(a) Agave (b) onion (c) sunflower (d) Solarum.

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Answer

12.0014

A

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12.0015

12.0015

12.0015 The development of an embryo directly from an egg cell or a male gamete is called :

(a) parthenogenesis (b) polyploidy (c) porogamy
(d) protandry.

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Answer

12.0015

A

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12.0016

12.0016

12.0016. Development of embryo from any cell of embryo sac except egg is called :

(a) parthenogenesis (b) apogamy (c) apospory
(d) adventive embryony (apomixis).

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Answer

12.0016

D

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12.0017

12.0017

12.0017. Vegetative reproduction by layering is found in :

(a) mango (b) jasmine (c) rose (d) all Of these.

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Answer

12.0017

B

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12.0018

12.0018

12.0018. Which of the following propagates through leaf tip ?

(a) Moss (b) Walking fern (c) Pitcher plant (d) Marchantia.

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Answer

12.0018

B

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12.0019

12.0019

12.0019. A piece of potato tuber will form a new plant if it has:

(a) branches (b) roots (c) stored food (d) eyes

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Answer

12.0019

D

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12.002

12.002

12.0020. Ginkgo, a rare gymnosperm, is now cultivated everywhere because of :

(a) grafting (b) tissue culture (c) layering (d) bud grafting.

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Answer

12.002

B

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12.0021

12.0021

12.0021. Stem cuttings are common means of propagation in case of:

(a) rose (c) Bougainvillea (b) sugarcane (d) all of these.

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Answer

12.0021

D

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12.0022

12.0022

12.0022. When an animal has the characteristics of both male and female, it is called

- (a) intersex (b) gynandromorph (c) super female
(d) super male.

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Answer

12.0022

B

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12.0023

12.0023

12.0023. Physiological polyspermy is characteristic of :

(a) birds (b) insects (c) reptiles (d) all the above.

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Answer

12.0023

D

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12.0024

12.0024

12.0024. The gestation period refers to the period:

- (a) between fertilization and birth
- (b) of zygote development
- c) when lining of uterus is replaced
- (d) of development of secondary sexual characters.

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Answer

12.0024

A

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12.0025

12.0025

12.0025. Gemmules are :

(a) internal buds containing archaeocytes (b) found in marine water sponges (c) concerned with sexual reproduction (d) calcareous spicules of sponges.

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Answer

12.0025

A

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12.0026

12.0026

12.0026. Vegetative reproduction by bulbils occur in (a) Agave (b) ginger (c) Vallisneria (d) Curcuma

12 Bio Lesson 1 Reproduction in organisms

Answer

12.0026

A

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12.0027

12.0027

12.0026. In Bryophyllum vegetative reproduction is by: (a) roots (b) stem (c) leaves (d) branch.

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Answer

12.0027

C

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12.0028

12.0028

12.0028. Grass is propagated vegetatively because there is : (a) no flower formation (b) no sexual reproduction (c) poor seed formation (d) all of these.

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Answer

12.0028

C

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12.0029

12.0029

12.0029. Roots system used in grafting is from:

(a) scion (b) stock (c) gootee (d) all of these.

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Answer

12.0029

B

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12.003

12.003

12.0030. Which of the following animals is having longitudinal binary fission?

(a) Euglena (b) Plasmodium (c) Planaria (d) Paramecium

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Answer

12.003

A

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12.0031

12.0031

12.0031. Gootee is a method usually employed for propagating: (a) lemon (b) guava (c) litchi (d) all the above.

12 Bio Lesson 1 Reproduction in organisms

Answer

12.0031

D

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12.0032

12.0032

12.0032. Which plant propagates through leaves ? (a) Agave (b) Kalanchoe (c) Gladiolus (d) Potato.

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Answer

12.0032

B

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12.0033

12.0033

12.0033. Development of $2n$ embryo sac from the $2n$ megaspore mother cell without undergoing meiosis is called:

(a) diplospory (b) apospory (c) apogamy (d) parthenogenesis.

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Answer

12.0033

D

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12.0034

12.0034

12.0034. Stem cutting are treated to ensure root formation. The chemical used in treatment is :

(a) IBA (c) ABA (b) GA3 (d) ethylene

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Answer

12.0034

A

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12.004

12.004



12 Bio Lesson 1 Reproduction in organisms

Answer

12.004

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2572

2572

2572. Formation of gametophyte directly from sporophyte is

(A) Apogamy (B) Apospory (C) Apocarpous (D) Parthenogenesis.

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Answer

2572

B

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3224

3224

3224. Formation of embryo without gametic union(A) Apogamy(B) Apospory(C) Isogamy(D) Syngamy.

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Answer

3224

A

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4939

4939

4939. Gemmules of sponges are
(A) External buds (B) Branches bearing
reproductive organs (C) Internal buds (D) Germ
cells.

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Answer

4939

C

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4968

4968

4968 Gemmules take part in
(A) Sexual reproduction (B) Asexual
reproduction (C) Digestion (D) Development of
water current in sponges.

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Answer

4968

B

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4978

4978

4978 Internal buds in sponge are called
(A) Nodes (B) Buds (C) Gemmules (D)
Gastrulae.

12 Bio Lesson 1 Reproduction in organisms

Answer

4978

C

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5028

5028

5028. Reproductive cells present in gemmules are (A) Germ cells (B) Archaeocytes (C) Chromocytes (D) Phagocytes.

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Answer

5028

B

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5035

5035

5035. Sponge dispersal occurs through

(A) Ciliated larva (B) Gemmules (C) Reduction bodies (D) All the above.

12 Bio Lesson 1 Reproduction in organisms

Answer

5035

D

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5036

5036

5036. Regeneration ability of sponges is due to
(A) Reduction bodies
(B) Gemmules (C) Archaeocytes (D) Germ cells.

12 Bio Lesson 1 Reproduction in organisms

Answer

5036

C

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9930

9930

9930. Formation of fruit without fertilization is
(A) Apogamy(B) Apospory(C)
Syngensis (D) Parthenocarpy.

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Answer

9930

D

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15052

15052

15052. Apogamy is direct formation of. (A)
Sporophyte from sporophyte
(B) Sporophyte from gametophyte(C)
Gametophyte from sporophyte
(D) Gametophyte from gametophyte.

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Answer

15052

B

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15053

15053

15053.- Parthenoapogamy involves (A)
Fusion of two gametic nuclei
(B) Fusion of three gametes(C) Fusion of two
vegetative nuclei
(D) Development of new plant from a single
gametophytic cell

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Answer

15053

C