

**Multiple Choice Questions**

- The reproductive part of a plant is**
 - Root
 - Flower
 - Leaf
 - Stem
- Pollen is produced in the**
 - Ovary
 - Anther
 - Stigma
 - Sepal
- The process of fusion of male and female gametes is called**
 - Pollination
 - Fertilisation
 - Germination
 - Budding
- A seed develops from the**
 - Ovary
 - Ovule
 - Stamen
 - Petal
- The transfer of pollen from anther to stigma is**
 - Pollination
 - Fertilisation
 - Fission
 - Regeneration
- Bryophyllum reproduces by**
 - Spores
 - Leaf buds
 - Seeds
 - Stem cuttings
- Potato reproduces through its**
 - Roots
 - Leaves
 - Fruit
 - Tubers
- Mushrooms reproduce by**
 - Seeds
 - Spores
 - Leaves
 - Flowers
- The part of the seed that grows into a new plant is**
 - Seed coat
 - Fruit wall
 - Embryo
 - Cotyledon

10. **A seed requires water, air, and suitable temperature for**
- (a) Pollination
 - (b) Budding
 - (c) Germination
 - (d) Fertilisation

Fill in the blanks :

11. The male reproductive part of a flower is the _____.
12. After fertilisation, the ovary becomes a _____.

True / False

13. Pollination always occurs through insects only.
14. Fertilisation takes place in the ovule.

Very Short Type Questions

15. What is pollination?
16. What is a seed?

Short Type Questions

17. How does fertilisation occur in flowers?
18. What conditions are necessary for seed germination?

Essay Type Questions

19. Describe the structure of a flower and explain the functions of its main parts.
20. Explain different methods of asexual reproduction in plants with examples.

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A):** Pollination is essential for seed formation.
Reason (R): Pollination brings pollen grains to the ovule for fertilisation.
Choose the correct option:
- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation
 - c) A is true but R is false
 - d) A is false but R is true

Chapter-12 | REPRODUCTION
IN PLANTS

Worksheet-1

Answer & Solution

JINENDER SONI
Founder, MISSION GYAN

1. (b) Flower
2. (b) Anther
3. (b) Fertilisation
4. (b) Ovule
5. (a) Pollination
6. (b) Leaf buds
7. (d) Tubers
8. (b) Spores
9. (c) Embryo
10. (c) Germination
11. Stamen
12. Fruit
13. FALSE
14. TRUE
15. Pollination is the transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of a flower.
16. A seed is the fertilised ovule containing the embryo that grows into a new plant.
17. Fertilisation occurs when a pollen grain reaches the stigma, grows a pollen tube, and the male gamete travels through it to fuse with the female gamete in the ovule.
18. Seeds need water to activate enzymes, air for respiration, and proper temperature for growth. These conditions allow the embryo to develop into a seedling.
19. A flower is the reproductive part of a flowering plant. It is usually attached to the stem by a stalk called the pedicel. The main parts of a flower are arranged in four whorls: sepals, petals, stamens, and pistil. The sepals are the outermost green leaf-like parts that protect the flower in the bud stage. Inside the sepals are the petals, which are often brightly colored and scented. Their main function is to attract insects and other pollinators for pollination. The stamens are the male reproductive parts. Each stamen consists of a filament and an anther. The anther produces pollen grains, which contain male gametes. The pistil (or carpel) is the female reproductive part. It has three parts: stigma, style, and ovary. The stigma receives pollen, the style connects the stigma to the ovary, and the ovary contains ovules. After fertilization, the ovary develops into a fruit and the ovules become seeds.

20. Asexual reproduction in plants is the process by which new plants are produced from a single parent without the formation of seeds. One common method is vegetative propagation, where new plants grow from roots, stems or leaves. For example, potato grows from underground stems (tubers), ginger from rhizomes, and Bryophyllum from leaf buds. Another method is budding, seen in yeast, where a small outgrowth develops into a new individual. Fragmentation occurs when a plant body breaks into pieces and each piece grows into a new plant, as in Spirogyra. Spore formation is found in non-flowering plants like ferns and mosses, where tiny spores develop into new plants under suitable conditions. Asexual reproduction helps plants multiply quickly and produce genetically identical offspring, ensuring rapid spread and survival in favourable environments.

21. Correct Answer: (A)

Explanation:

Pollination carries pollen grains to the stigma, enabling fertilisation in the ovule. Without pollination, seed formation cannot occur.

100% FREE!
Video COURSES | QUIZ | PDF | TEST SERIES