Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	**Subject**	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
Topic	Plant Reproduction System	**Last updated on**	17 February 2025

1.Which of the following does not function in vegetative propagation?

a. Root
b. Leaf
c. Flower
d. Stem

Ans: c.Flower

2.How many pairs of sex chromosomes are present in humans?

a. Forty six pairs
b. Two pairs
c. Twenty two pairs
d. One pair

Ans: d.One pair

3. The pollen needs to be transferred from the stamen to the stigma. If this transfer of pollen occurs in the same flower, this phenomenon is known as:

a. Spore formation
b. Self-pollination
c. Cross-pollination
d. Fertilisation

Ans: b.Self-pollination

4. In which of the following organisms is Fragmentation common?

a. Only in few unicellular organisms
b. Only in few bicellular organisms
c. In all multicellular organisms
d. In all unicellular organisms

Ans:a.Only in few unicellular organisms

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5. Which of the following is an example of regeneration in plants?

a. Budding in hydra.
b. Binary fission in bacteria
c. Reproduction in humans
d. Growth of a new plant from a cutting

Ans:d.Growth of a new plant from a cutting

6. Which of the following is true regarding the bud development process in Hydra?

a. Cell divisions at one site
b. Formation of spore
c. Splitting of cytoplasm
d. Splitting of nucleus

Ans: Cell divisions at one site

7. If a child inherits an Y chromosome from the father, what will be the sex of the child?

a. Female
b. Male
c. Hermaphrodite
d. Cannot be determined

Ans:b.Male

8. What are regenerative cells used by Hydra for?

a. Hydra uses regenerative cells for reproduction by sexual reproduction.
b. Hydra uses regenerative cells for reproduction by spore formation.
c. Hydra uses regenerative cells for reproduction by fragmentation.
d. Hydra uses regenerative cells for reproduction by budding

Ans: d.Hydra uses regenerative cells for reproduction by budding

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	**Subject**	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
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9. Which of the following plants produce unisexual flowers?

a. Watermelon and Papaya
b. Watermelon and Mustard
c. Hibiscus and Papaya
d. Mustard and Hibiscus

Ans:a.Watermelon and Papaya

10. The flower of the Hibiscus plant is-

a. Bisexual
b. Neuter
c. very small
d. Unisexual

Ans:a.Bisexual

11. Some plants can also produce new plants from their roots. An example of such a plant is _____.

a. Cactus
b. Ginger
c. Bryophyllum
d. Sweet Potato

Ans:d.Sweet Potato

12. In Rhizopus, tubular thread like structures bearing sporangia at their tips are called-

a. Filaments
b. Rhizoids
c. Roots
d. Hyphae

Ans:d.Hyphae

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	Subject	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
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13. Budding is found in:
    a. Hydra
    b. Planaria
    c. Leishmania
    d. All of these

Ans:a.Hydra

14. Spirogyra reproduce by-

    a. Budding
    b. Regeneration
    c. Binary Fission
    d. Fragmentation

Ans:d.Fragmentation

15. Which single-celled organism has a whip-like structure (flagella. on its side and reproduces by binary fission?
    a. Amoeba
    b. Plasmodium
    c. Leishmania
    d. Euglena

Ans:c.Leishmania

16.During favorable conditions, Amoeba reproduces by-
    a. multiple fission
    b. Budding
    c. Fragmentation
    d. binary fission

Ans:d.binary fission

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17.The female sex organ in flower is ___
- a. Zoospores
- b. Stamen
- c. Pistil
- d. Chlorophyceae

Ans: c.Pistil

18.The male sex organ in flower is ___
- a. Zoospores
- b. Stamen
- c. Pistil
- d. Chlorophyceae

Ans: b.Stamen

19.The ovaries of different flowers may contain
- a. only one ovule
- b. many ovules
- c. one to many ovules
- d. only two ovules

Ans:c.one to many ovules

20.A pollen tube is used in the transport of..?
- a.Pollen Grains
- b.Sperm Cells
- c.Eggs
- d.All of them

Ans: a.Pollen Grains

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	**Subject**	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
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21.Yeast is an important source of ___
- a. Vitamin c
- b. Protein
- c. Vitamin b
- d. Invertase

Ans: c.Vitamin b

22.What is mushroom ?
- a. Fungus
- b. Plant
- c. Animal
- d. Bacteria

Ans: a.Fungus

23.What is cryptogamae?
- a. Plants having covered seeds
- b. Flowering plants
- c. Non -Flowering plants
- d. Plants having uncovered seeds

Ans: c.Non -Flowering plants

24.What is binary fission?
- a. Division of a single cell into four daughter cells
- b. Division of a single cell into two daughter cells
- c. Fusion of two cells into one
- d. Division of multiple cells simultaneously

Ans: b. Division of a single cell into two daughter cells

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	**Subject**	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
Topic	Plant Reproduction System	**Last updated on**	17 February 2025

25.Which organism commonly reproduces through binary fission?

a. Amoeba
b. Hydra
c. Paramecium
d. Both A and C

Ans: d. Both A and C

26.Which of the following organisms reproduce using multiple fission?

a. Plasmodium
b. Hydra
c. Bacteria
d. Yeast

Ans: a. Plasmodium

27.What is fragmentation?

a. Breaking of an organism into pieces, each growing into a new organism
b. Division of a cell into two daughter cells
c. Fusion of two cells to form one
d. Formation of spores for reproduction

Ans: a. Breaking of an organism into pieces, each growing into a new organism

28.Fragmentation is commonly seen in which type of organisms?

a. Unicellular organisms
b. Multicellular organisms
c. Virus
d. Bacteria

Ans: b. Multicellular organisms

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	**Subject**	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
Topic	Plant Reproduction System	**Last updated on**	17 February 2025

29.Which plant reproduces by fragmentation?

a. Rose
b. Fern
c. Spirogyra
d. Mango

Ans: c. Spirogyra

30.Fragmentation is a form of:

a. Sexual reproduction
b. Asexual reproduction
c. Budding
d. Binary fission

Ans: b. Asexual reproduction

31.Which of these organisms can regenerate through fragmentation?

a. Planaria
b. Starfish
c. Hydra
d. All of the above

Ans: d. All of the above

32.Which condition is necessary for successful fragmentation?

a. Presence of spores
b. Presence of specialized reproductive cells
c. Each fragment must contain part of the parent's tissues
d. Fertilization of gametes

Ans: c. Each fragment must contain part of the parent's tissues

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	Subject	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
Topic	Plant Reproduction System	Last updated on	17 February 2025

33. What is budding?

a. A process where a new organism develops from an outgrowth of the parent
b. Division of a single cell into two cells
c. Fusion of two different organisms
d. Formation of spores for reproduction

Ans: a. A process where a new organism develops from an outgrowth of the parent

34.Which organism commonly reproduces through budding?

a. Amoeba
b. Hydra
c. Paramecium
d. Planaria

Ans: b. Hydra

35.Which yeast reproduces by budding?

a. Saccharomyces cerevisiae
b. Rhizopus
c. Penicillium
d. Plasmodium

Ans: a. Saccharomyces cerevisiae

36.In Hydra, where does the bud appear?

a. At the tip of the tentacle
b. On the surface of the body
c. On the roots
d. Inside the body cavity

Ans: b. On the surface of the body

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37.Which of the following is a characteristic of budding?

a. The parent cell divides into equal halves
b. The bud eventually detaches from the parent
c. The offspring are genetically different from the parent
d. Budding occurs only in plants

Ans: b. The bud eventually detaches from the parent

38.Which of these organisms can reproduce by both sexual reproduction and budding?

a. Amoeba
b. Hydra
c. Bacteria
d. Virus

Ans: b. Hydra

39.What is a key advantage of budding?

a. It produces genetically diverse offspring
b. It allows rapid reproduction
c. It requires two parents
d. It produces seeds

Ans: b. It allows rapid reproduction

40.What is spore formation?

a. A form of reproduction involving the release of tiny reproductive units called spores
b. The division of a cell into two identical cells
c. The fusion of male and female gametes
d. The formation of buds on the parent body

Ans: a. A form of reproduction involving the release of tiny reproductive units called spores

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	Subject	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
Topic	Plant Reproduction System	Last updated on	17 February 2025

41.Which of the following organisms reproduce through spore formation?

a. Amoeba
b. Rhizopus
c. Hydra
d. Paramecium

Ans: b. Rhizopus

42.In which structure are spores produced in fungi like Rhizopus?

a. Sporangium
b. Capsule
c. Bud
d. Leaf

Ans: a. Sporangium

43.Which of these is a key advantage of spore formation?

a. Requires two parents
b. Rapid reproduction and survival in harsh conditions
c. Produces genetically diverse offspring
d. Happens only in animals

Ans: b. Rapid reproduction and survival in harsh conditions

44.Which plant reproduces through spore formation?

a. Mango
b. Rose
c. Fern
d. Coconut

Ans: c. Fern

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	**Subject**	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
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45.How do spores spread from one place to another?

a. Through roots
b. By wind, water, or animals
c. By direct contact
d. Through seeds

Ans: b. By wind, water, or animals

46.Which of the following statements about spore formation is true?

a. Spores are always visible to the naked eye
b. Spores can survive unfavorable conditions
c. Spore formation only occurs in animals
d. Spores cannot grow into new organisms

Ans: b. Spores can survive unfavorable conditions

47.What is regeneration?

a. The process of breaking down food into energy
b. The ability of an organism to regrow lost or damaged body parts
c. The fusion of two cells
d. The production of spores

Ans: b. The ability of an organism to regrow lost or damaged body parts

48.Which of the following organisms can regenerate body parts?

a. Planaria
b. Starfish
c. Hydra
d. All of the above

Ans: d. All of the above

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49.Which part of the human body has the highest regeneration capability?

a. Brain
b. Liver
c. Heart
d. Kidney

Ans: b. Liver

50.Which organism is known for its exceptional ability to regenerate an entire organism from a small body fragment?

a. Amoeba
b. Planaria
c. Yeast
d. Bacteria

Ans: b. Planaria

51.What is the primary tissue responsible for regeneration in animals?

a. Muscle tissue
b. Nervous tissue
c. Stem cells
d. Fat cells

Ans: c. Stem cells

52.Which of the following is an example of regeneration in plants?

a. Formation of seeds
b. Growth of a new plant from a cutting
c. Pollination
d. Flowering

Ans: b. Growth of a new plant from a cutting

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	**Subject**	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
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53.How is regeneration different from reproduction?

a. Regeneration produces new organisms only
b. Reproduction repairs damaged tissues
c. Regeneration replaces lost body parts, while reproduction creates new organisms
d. There is no difference

Ans: c. Regeneration replaces lost body parts, while reproduction creates new organisms

54.What is vegetative propagation?

a. Reproduction through seeds
b. Reproduction using vegetative parts of plants like roots, stems, or leaves
c. Reproduction by spores
d. Reproduction through binary fission

Ans: b. Reproduction using vegetative parts of plants like roots, stems, or leaves

55.Which part of a potato is used for vegetative propagation?

a. Seeds
b. Leaves
c. Stem tuber
d. Roots

Ans: c. Stem tuber

56. Which of these plants can grow from leaves?

a. Mango
b. Bryophyllum
c. Rose
d. Wheat

Ans: b. Bryophyllum

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	**Subject**	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
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57. Which of the following plants reproduce through runners?

a. Strawberry
b. Mango
c. Sunflower
d. Coconut

Ans: a. Strawberry

58.Which of these methods is an artificial type of vegetative propagation?

a. Budding
b. Grafting
c. Spore formation
d. Fragmentation

Ans: b. Grafting

59.Which part of a ginger plant helps in vegetative propagation?

a. Roots
b. Leaves
c. Rhizome
d. Flowers

Ans: c. Rhizome

60. Which of these is an advantage of vegetative propagation?

a. Genetic variation in offspring
b. Faster reproduction without seeds
c. Requires two parents
d. Slower growth than seeds

Ans: b. Faster reproduction without seeds

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	Subject	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
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61.What are unisexual flowers?

a. Flowers that have both stamens and carpels
b. Flowers that contain either stamens or carpels
c. Flowers that do not have any reproductive organs
d. Flowers with colorful petals only

Ans: b. Flowers that contain either stamens or carpels

62.Which of the following plants has unisexual flowers?

a. Papaya
b. Rose
c. Sunflower
d. Hibiscus

Ans: a. Papaya

63.What is the male reproductive part of a flower called?

a. Petal
b. Stamen
c. Carpel
d. Sepal

Ans: b. Stamen

64.Which term is used for plants that have separate male and female flowers on the same plant?

a. Monoecious
b. Dioecious
c. Bisexual
d. Unisexual

Ans: a. Monoecious

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	Subject	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
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65.What are bisexual flowers?

a. Flowers that have only stamens
b. Flowers that have only carpels
c. Flowers that contain both stamens and carpels
d. Flowers without reproductive organs

Ans: c. Flowers that contain both stamens and carpels

66.Which of the following is a bisexual flower?

a. Papaya
b. Watermelon
c. Hibiscus
d. Corn

Ans: c. Hibiscus

67.What is the advantage of bisexual flowers?

a. They produce more fruits
b. They can self-pollinate and cross-pollinate
c. They do not require pollinators
d. They produce seeds without fertilization

Ans: b. They can self-pollinate and cross-pollinate

68.Which of the following organisms reproduce by fragmentation?

a. Amoeba
b. Planaria
c. Paramecium
d. Yeast

Ans: b. Planaria

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	**Subject**	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
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69 . What is the difference between binary fission and multiple fission?

a. Binary fission produces more than two daughter cells
b. Multiple fission produces more than two daughter cells
c. Binary fission occurs in plants only
d. Multiple fission occurs in animals only

Ans: b. Multiple fission produces more than two daughter cells

70. Which organelle helps *Leishmania* move during its life cycle?

a. Cilia
b. Flagella
c. Pseudopodia
d. None of the above

Ans: b. Flagella

*71.*Leishmania reproduces by which method?

a. Multiple fission
b. Budding
c. Binary fission
d. Fragmentation

Ans: c. Binary fission

*72.*Spirogyra primarily reproduces by which method?

a. Binary fission
b. Budding
c. Fragmentation
d. Spore formation

Ans: c. Fragmentation

Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V2	Subject	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
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73.Hydra primarily reproduces by which method?

a. Binary fission
b. Budding
c. Fragmentation
d. Conjugation

Ans: b. Budding

74.In Bryophyllum, which part of the plant helps in vegetative reproduction?

a. Stem
b. Root
c. Root
d. Flower

Ans: c. Leaf

75.Which of the following is a unisexual plant?

a. Tomato
b. Hibiscus
c. Papaya
d. Rose

Ans: c. Papaya

76.What is the pistil in a flower?

a. The male reproductive part
b. The female reproductive part
c. The colorful part of the flower
d. The outermost whorl of the flower

Ans: b. The female reproductive part

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77.Which of the following is an example of an organism that reproduces through spore formation?

a. Hydra
b. Yeast
c. Rhizopus (bread mold)
d. Amoeba

Ans: c. *Rhizopus*

78.Which of the following organisms is well known for its high regeneration capacity?

a. Human
b. Planaria
c. Elephant
d. Parrot

Ans: b. Planaria