

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth

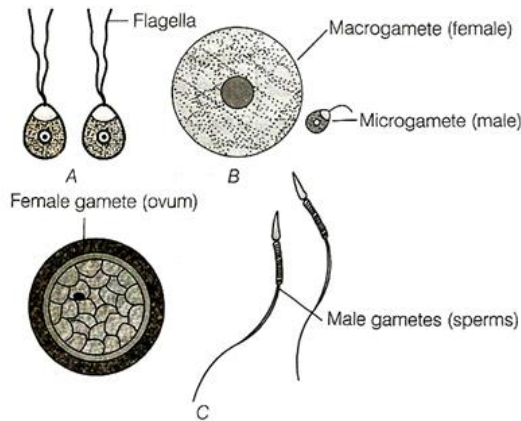
Date :

Subject : BIOLOGY

DPP No. : 2

Topic :- Reproduction in Organisms

- Gametogenesis is the formation of
 - Male gamete
 - Female gamete
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Spore
- Which of the following require water for gamete transfer?
 - Algae, bryophytes and pteridophyte
 - Pteridophytes only
 - Gymnosperms
 - Angiosperms
- During embryogenesis the zygote undergoes
 - Cell division (mitosis)
 - Cell division (meiosis)
 - Cell differentiation
 - (a) followed by (c)
- Find out the wrong pair with respect to number of chromosomes in meiocytes:
 - Fruit fly -8
 - Apple -36
 - Rice -24
 - House fly -12
- Which of the following is pollinated by water?
 - Viola
 - Yucca
 - Oxalis
 - Zostera
- Large number of offspring produced in the case of
 - Fertilization that occur in external medium
 - Fertilization that occur in internal medium
 - Either (a) or (b)
 - Both (a) and (b)
- The period from birth to natural death is called
 - Life span
 - Life cycle
 - Life style
 - Reproductive phase
- Reproduction takes place in which stage of life span
 - Juvenile stage
 - Maturation stage
 - Reproductive stage
 - Ageing phase
- In case of Marchantia, antheridiophore is produced by:
 - Female thallus
 - Male thallus
 - Monoecious plant
 - None of above
- Identify the gametes in fig A, B and C



- a) A-Heterogametes, B-Isogametes, C-Homogametes
 b) A-Homogametes, B-Isogametes, C-Heterogametes
 c) A-Isogametes, B-Heterogametes, C-Heterogametes
 d) A-Heterogametes, B-Heterogametes, C-Isogametes

11. Isogamous condition with non-flagellated gametes is found in:
 a) Spirogyra b) Volvox c) Fucus d) Chlamydomonas
12. Which of the following statement support the view that elaborate sexual reproductive processes appeared much later in organic evolution?
 I. Lower groups of organisms have complex body design
 II. Asexual reproduction is common in lower groups
 III. Asexual reproduction is common in higher groups of organisms
 IV. High incidences of sexual reproduction are visible in angiosperms and vertebrates
 a) I and II b) I and IV c) II and IV d) II and III
13. Name the plants, the structures of which are given in the previous question and select the correct answer the given option

	A	B	C	D	E
a)	Potato	Ginger	<i>Bryophyllum</i>	Water hyacinth	<i>Agave</i>
b)	Potato	Ginger	Water hyacinth	<i>Agave</i>	<i>Bryophyllum</i>
c)	Potato	Ginger	<i>Bryophyllum</i>	<i>Agave</i>	Water hyacinth
d)	Potato	Ginger	<i>Agave</i>	<i>Bryophyllum</i>	Water hyacinth

14. Parameters of old age are
 a) End of reproductive phase b) Concomitant changes in the body
 c) Slowing down of vital process d) All of the above
15. Bud grafting is commonly used in:
 a) Litchi b) Pomegranate c) Rose d) Jasmine
16. Immortal individuals are
 a) Single celled organisms b) Double celled organisms
 c) Multi-celled organisms d) Green plants

17. Air layering is performed in case of:
a) Jasmine b) Grapevine c) Goose berry d) Litchi
18. Product of sexual reproduction generally generates:
a) Prolonged dormancy b) New genetic combination leading to variation
c) Large biomass d) Longer viability of seeds
19. When mature anthers of *Datura inxonia* are cultured in a culture medium supplemented with phytohormone named kinetin, coconut milk and plum juice, several embryos can be obtained floating inside the microsporangia. These embryos can develop into plants that are:
a) Haploid b) Diploid c) Tetraploid d) Both (A) and (B)
20. In papaya, the flowers, are:
a) Unisexual b) Bisexual
c) Neuter d) Flowers are not formed

