Biology 10th Class English Medium Chapter 14 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Enssential process for continuation of species is:	A. locomotion B. reproduction C. respiration D. cloning
2	The simplest method of asexual reproduction is:	A. Fragmentation B. budding C. parthenogenesis D. binary fission
3	Planaria reproduces asexually by	A. budding B. binary fission C. parthenogenesis D. spore formation
4	Horizontal underground stems with scale leaves are called:	A. stem tubers B. rhizomes C. corms D. bulbs
5	Short underground stems surrounded by thick fleshy leaves that contain stored food are called:	A. stem tubers B. suckers C. corms D. bulbs
6	Vegetative propagation by leaves is found in:	A. potatoes B. brybhyllum C. ginger D. onions
7	Seedless fruits plants are propagated by:	A. cloning B. suckers C. cutting D. grafting
8	Male gametes are called:	A. sperms B. eggs C. testes D. ovaries
9	The function of male and female gametes is called:	A. fertilization B. pollination C. propagation D. reproduction
10	in the life cycle of plants how many generations alternate with each other?	A. two B. four C. five D. three
11	Seed is formed form:	A. ovary B. ovule C. radicle D. plumule
12	Inside testes the sperms are produced in:	A. vas deferens B. sperms duct C. seminiferous D. collecting ducts tubules
13	Growing an entire new plant from part of the original plant is called.	A. Budding B. Regeneration C. Fragmentation D. Vegetative propagation
14	Rhizopus reproduces asexually by:	A. Binary fission B. Budding C. Spore formation D. Endopore formation
15	A corn develops into new garlic plant this is the process of :	A. Vegetative propagation B. Regeneration C. Meiosis D. Gametogenesis

16	Which is not an advantage of grafting?	A. The graft is identical to the parent plant. B. Grafting allows the propagation of seedless fruits. C. The graft combines the characteristics of two plants. D. Grafting may allow for the faster production of desirable fruits.
17	Pollination is the transfer of pollens from:	A. Anther to sigma B. Stigma to anther C. Sepal to petal D. Petal to sepal
18	Double fertilization in plants means:	A. Fusion of two sperm with two egg cells. B. Fusion of one sperm with egg cell and other sperm with fusion nucleus C. Fusion of two sperm with single egg cell D. Fusion of tube nucleus with fusion nucleus and sperm egg cell
19	After fertilization on plants, the fruit develops from:	A. Ovule wall B. Ovary wall C. Petals D. Anther
20	Which part of female reproductive system receives egg cells from the ovary?	A. Fallopian tube B. Uterus C. Vegina D. Collecting duct
21	Inside testes, sperms are produced in:	A. Vas deferencs B. Sperm duct C. Seminiferous tubules D. Collecting duct
22	Which of these cells have haploid number of chromosomes:	A. Spermatogonium B. Primary spermatocyte C. Secondary spermatocyte D. All of these
23	During binary fission, the nucleus of parent organism divides into two by:	A. Sexual reproduction B. Meiosis C. Mitosis D. None of these
24	If a planarian breaks into many pieces instead of two, it will be called.	A. Budding B. Spore formation C. Binary fission D. Fragmantation
25	In fungi, the spore is covered by a thick wall called.	A. Spore formation B. Sporophyte C. Cyst D. Endospores
26	The egg of the honeybee remain unfertilized and develops into haploid males by:	A. Budding B. Parthenocarpy C. Regeneration D. Parthenogenesis
27	In tissue culture technique, cell starts mitosis and produce masses of cells called.	A. Clonning B. Graftings C. Calluses D. Rhizome
28	During binary fission, how many cells are formed?	A. Two daughter cells B. Four cells C. Many cells D. All of these
29	In _____ the buds do not detach from the parent body.	A. Hydra B. amoeba C. Becteria D. Corals
30	Spores which are formed inside bacterial cells are called.	A. Cysts B. Spores C. Endospores D. All of these
31	Which of followings reproduces by bulbs?	A. Garlic B. Ginger C. Terns D. Tulips
		A. Cuttings

32	Which method of propagation is also called micro-propagation?	A. Cuttings B. Tissue culture C. Grafting D. Suckers
33	Flowers of wind pollination produce.	A. Petals B. Nectar C. No nectar D. Do not reproduce
34	Buttercup is an example of:	A. Wind pollinated flower B. Insect pollinated flower C. Water pollinated flow D. None of these
35	Which of these germinate by epigeal germination?	A. Pea B. Maize C. Beans D. Coconut
36	The optimum temperature for the germination of the seeds of most plants ranges from:	A. 20 - 30 ^oC B. 25 - 35^oC C. 25 - 30^oC D. 20 - 25^oC
37	Many diploid oogonia are present in :	A. Follicles B. Sperms C. Spermatids D. Scrottum
38	In which group of mammals, the fertilized egg do not develop inside the mother's body?	A. Chordates B. Egg laying mammals C. Placental mammals D. All of these
39	Where the sperms of rabbit are produced?	A. Cowper's glands B. Prostate gland C. Collecting ducts D. Seminiferous tubules.
40	Where the sperms of male rabbit are deposited in the female rabbit?	A. Horns B. Cervix C. Follicle D. Ovaries
41	The process in which inherited material transfer from generation to next generation:	A. Reproduction B. Respiration C. Reduction D. Circulation
42	Essential process for continuation of species is:	A. Reproduction B. Cloning C. Respiration D. Locomotion
43	Binary fission is seen in :	A. Yeast B. Planaria C. Hydra D. Corals
44	The simple and most common way of asexual reproduction in bacteria:	A. Binary fission B. Multiple fission C. Regeneration D. Budding
45	Method of asexual reproduction found in Amoeba is:	A. Binary fission B. Fragmentation C. Budding D. Spore formation
46	Method of asexual reproduction in hydra is:	A. binary fission B. Budding C. Fragmentation D. Parthengenesis
47	Which type of asexual reproduction found in hydra and corals?	A. Fragmentation B. Spore formation C. Budding D. Regeneration
48	Budding located in :	A. Amoeba B. Planaria C. Becteria D. Yeast
49	In which type of the following reproduction ways, buds are formed:	A. Regeneration B. Fragmentation C. Budding D. Binary fission

50	By which method sponges, hydra and corals reproduce?	A. Fragmentation B. Spores C. Regeneration D. Budding
51	Asexual reproduction in yeast takes place through:	A. Budding B. Fragmentation C. Binary fission D. Spore formation
52	Corals reproduce by means of:	A. Binary fission B. Fragmentation C. Budding D. Sexual Reproduction
53	Reproduction method in Rhizopus is:	A. Binary fusion B. Budding C. Spore formation D. Parthenogenesis
54	Each spore is covered with a thick wall called:	A. Membrane B. Semipermeable memebrane C. Fragment D. Cyst
55	How sexual reproduction takes place in Rhizopus?	A. By binary fission B. By budding C. By spores D. By Endospores
56	In animal process of reproduction without fertilization is called:	A. Parthenocarpy B. Parthenogenesis C. Tissue culture D. Fission
57	Parthenogenesis is a type of reproduction:	A. Sexual B. Fregmentation C. Aseual D. Grafting
58	An example of Rhizome is:	A. Onion B. Garlic C. Ginger D. Potato
59	Which plant is not found in the form of underground bulb?	A. Garlic B. Tulip C. Onion D. Lily
60	Natural vegetation propagation in Garlic is by:	A. Bulbs B. Corms C. Rhizomes D. Stem tubers
61	A corn developers into new garlic plant. This process is called:	A. Natural vegetation propagation B. Regeneraton C. Meiosis D. Gametogenesis
62	In propagation of peach _____ is use:	A. Cutting B. Grafting C. Suckers D. Runners
63	Ginger produces by:	A. Bulbs B. Corns C. Rhizomes D. Stem tubers
64	Onion lily reproduce by:	A. Blubs B. Corms C. Rhizomes D. Stem tubers
65	Which plant reproduces by stem tubers?	A. Onion B. Garlic C. Potato D. Ginger
66	Tulip plants reproduce through _____	A. Natural vegetative reproduction B. Artificialvegetative reproduition C. Cutting D. Grafting
67	The plant in which vegetation propagation occurs by leave is called:	A. Ginger B. Ferns C. Water lily

		D. Bryophylum
68	Vegetation propagation in mint takes place by:	A. Rhizome B. Corms C. Leaves D. Suckers
69	The method used for the cultivation of sugar cane is:	A. Cutting B. Grafting C. Layering D. Spores
70	Reproducing a new plant form any part of a plant is:	A. Parthenogenesis B. Cutting C. Grafting D. Tissue culture
71	These are horizontal underground stems:	A. Tubers B. Rhizomes C. Suckers D. None
72	The latest method of vegetative propagation is:	A. Budding B. Bulbs C. Cuttings D. Cloning
73	The plant in which vegetative propagation occurs by:	A. Garlic B. Ginger C. Potato D. Bryopylium
74	Cloning is latest method of :	A. Tissue culture B. Vegetation propagation C. Cutting D. Grafting
75	Calyx is the outer most whorl of the flower and bears the colour:	A. Red B. Green C. Blue D. white
76	Diploid (2n) is:	A. Egg cell B. Sperm cell C. Zygote D. Endosperm
77	Microsphore in plants is also termed as:	A. Pollen grain B. Pollen tube C. Germ nucleus D. Mega spore
78	Ovule after ripening make :	A. Fruit B. Seed C. Root D. Egg
79	Fruit is formed by:	A. Ovule B. Ovary C. Calyx D. Style
80	Female reproductive part of flower is called:	A. Androecium B. Gynoecium C. Calyx D. Corolla
81	The outermost part of flower is called:	A. Androecium B. Corolla C. Calyx D. Gynoecium
82	Which part of flower is changed into fruit?	A. Ovule B. Ovary C. Petals D. Anther
83	After fertilization in plant the fruit develops from:	A. Wall of ovule B. Petals C. Wall of ovary D. Anther
84	The whorl of carpels in a flower is called:	A. Calyx B. Corola C. Androceium D. Gynoecium
		A. Stigma

85	The male reproductive part if flower is:	B. Stamen C. Ovary D. Carpel
86	The female reproductive part of flower is:	A. Carpels B. Sepals C. Petals D. Stamens
87	Ripened ovary is called:	A. Sperm B. Seed C. Egg D. Fruit
88	Ovary ripped and converted into:	A. Seed B. Fruit C. Flower D. Sweetness
89	Double fertilization results into:	A. Ovule B. Egg C. Triploid Endosperm Nucleus D. Diploid Endosperm Nucleaus
90	The outer most whorl of flower is called:	A. Corolla B. Petals C. Calyx D. Androecium
91	Every ripened ovule is called:	A. Leaves B. Flower C. Seed D. Fruit
92	The unit of Androecium is:	A. Gametes B. Pollen Grains C. Anther D. Stamens
93	Every mature ovary is called:	A. Seed B. Fruit C. Flower D. Sporangia
94	The male reproductive part of flower is:	A. Gynoecuim B. Androecium C. Corolla D. Calyx
95	Flower of which plant is pollinated by wind:	A. Rose B. Sunflower C. Grass D. Butter cup