Biology 9th Class English Medium Chapter 10 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following organisms commonly reproduce by binary fission	A. Yeast B. Plants C. Bacteria D. Rhizopus
2	What is the primary method of reproduction in yeast.	A. Binary fission B. Spore formation C. Fragmentation D. budding
3	Which of the following statemetns is true about spore formation is fungi.	A. They produce spores during sexual reproduction B. Sproes are produced to withstand harsh conditions C. Spore cna only grow into new fungi in dry envrionments D. The produce two kinds of spores
4	What happens in some bacterial durng harsh condition.	A. Creation of a bud that detached fro the cell B. Formation of thick walled endospores C. Splitting the cell into two identical daughter cells D. Fusion of two bacterial cells
5	Which of the following is an example of vegetaative prpagation through runners.	A. Ginger B. Strawberry C. Potato D. Onion
6	Whcih pltn propagates through tubers.	A. Onion B. Garlic C. Ginger D. Potato
7	Which of the followign is an example of vegetative propagation through runners.	A. Strawbeery B. Ginger C. Onion D. Potato
8	The horizontal above ground stem, which produces leaves and roots at its nodes.	A. Stolon B. Bulb C. Rhizome D. Corm
9	Which of these does NOT help of plant for vegatative propagation.	A. Flower B. Corn C. Runner D. Rhizome
10	Which part of the flower is responsibel for producting pollen	A. Petal B. Ovary C. Stigma D. Anther
11	Which of the followign is incorrect about asexual reproduction.	A. Conrtibutes in evolution of new species B. Single parent contributes gentic mateial C. No gamete formation is involved D. Offspring afe genetically identical
12	Which of the following is NOT a part of carpel?	A. Stigma B. Ovary C. Style D. Filament
13	Which structure forms the female gametophyte in flowering plants.	A. Sepal B. Anther C. Ovule D. Pollen grain
14	The male gametphyte in flowering platns is known as.	A. Ovary B. Carpel

		C. Pollen grain D. Embryo sac
15	In the life cycel of clowering plants, which structure is triploid (3n)?	A. Egg B. Sperm C. Endosperm nucleus D. Fusion nucleus
16	Embryo sac is formed inside.	A. Anther B. Filament C. Style D. Ovule
17	Double fertilization involves.	A. Fertilization of egg by two male gametes B. Fertilization of egg and fusion nucleus by two sperm C. Fertilization of egg and the tube cell by two sperms D. Fertilizatin of two eggs in the same embryo sac by two sperms
18	Which of the followign modes of asexual reproduction generally occurs during unfavorable conditions.	A. Budding B. Binary fission C. Spore formation D. Parthenogenesis
19	Which of the following is compact thickned, vertically growing, underground stem eveloped y thick, succulent leaves, surviving as reservoir of stored nutrients.	A. Corn B. Bulb C. Rhizome D. Stem tuber
20	In Bryophyllum, small plantlts that are much lime tiny versions of the parent platn, are created along the.	A. Root tip B. Stem surface C. Edges of its leaves D. All of these
21	Spore are produced in a structure known as.	A. Bud B. Capsule C. Sporangium D. Sporangiophore
22	The offspring from asexual reproduction i plants are likely to	A. Have the same flower colur as their parent B. Grow bigger than their parent C. Develop into a new variety D. Be more resistant than their parent to disease
23	A horizontal underground stem with scale leavers and nodes is called.	A. Corn B. Tuber C. Bulb D. Rhizome
24	In binary fission of amoeba the offspring lack genetic variation because they.	A. Contain a single chromosome B. Are limited in number C. Are produced asexually D. Are unicellular organism
25	Growing an entirely new platn from part of the original plant is callled.	A. Budding B. Vegetative propagation C. Regeneration D. Fragmenttion
26	Rhizopus reproduce aseually by	A. Binary fission B. Budding C. Spore formation D. Endospore formation
27	A corn develops into new garlic plant. This process of repreodcution is called.	A. Meiosis B. Gametogenesis C. Vegetative propagation D. Regeneration
28	During binary fission, the nucleus of parent organism divides into two by	A. Mitosis B. Asexual reproduction C. Meiosis D. Sexual reproduction
29	In fungi, the spre is covered by a thick wall called.	A. Sporangium B. Sporophyte C. Cyst D. Endospores
30	Spore which are formed inside bacterial cells are called.	A. Cysts B. Spores C. Endospore D. All of these

31	It reproduces by bulbf.	A. Tulip B. Ginger C. Fern D. Garlic
32	Almond, plum, cherries etc. are reproduced by.	A. Cutting B. Suckers C. Corn D. Grafting
33	In which one of the following method of artificial vegetative propagations a new plant can be grown on anoher plant.	A. Cutting B. Grafting C. Tissues culturing D. Cloning
34	Roses, ivy grapevines and sugar cane are reproduced.	A. Leaves B. Cutting C. Suckers and cuttings D. Suckers
35	Which of the following is the benefit of sexual repoduction.	A. This is rapid way of reproduction B. This is complex mechanism of reproduction C. It contributes genetic variablility in successive genertions D. It can occur any timein life cycle.
36	Zygote in flowiring platns deveolps into.	A. Endosperm B. Embryo C. Seed coat D. Micropyle
37	The process by which an embryo is activated to form a seedling is called.	A. Propagation B. Germination C. Vegetation D. Fertilization
38	Which of the following part of the plant that's been changed and adapted for the job of reproduction.	A. Flower B. Leave C. Root D. Meristematic tissue
39	Which of the following parts of the flower are called accessary whorls	A. Calyx and gynoccium B. Calyx and corolla C. Androcecium and corolla D. Androecium and gynoecium
40	Fruit is formed by the enlargement of.	A. Sepal B. Anthers C. Ovary containing the seed D. Embryo in the ovule
41	How many sperm are involved in fertilization in a flower.	A. Four B. Two C. Three D. One
42	After fertilization which structure develps into the seed of a flowring plant.	A. Carpel B. Style C. Ovule D. Ovum
43	Which flower structure produce pollen.	A. Anther B. Petal C. Stigma D. Carpel
44	In a flower, the embryo sac is formed inside the.	A. Filament B. Style C. Ovule D. Anther
45	The endospore nucleus is.	A. Triploid B. Haploid C. Diploid D. Tetraploid
46	Pollination is the transfer of pollens.	A. Petal to sepal B. Stigma to anther C. Anther to stigma D. Sepal to petal
47	Part of flower which changes into fruit is.	A. Anther B. Ovary C. Ovule D. Petals
		A. Calyx

48	The second whrol of the flower is.	B. Corolla C. Androecium D. Gynoecium