Question Excerpt From Science Plant reproduction

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.1)**  | **The production of new plants from underground stems is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reproduction.**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | sexual  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | zygote  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | two parent  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | asexual  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.2)**  | **Sexual reproduction in plants, as in all organisms, requires\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | a male and female  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | only a male  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | only a female  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | only small parts of the plant  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.3)**  | **Spores are produced during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stage of a plant's life cycle.**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | gametophyte  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | sporophyte  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | sexual  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | asexual  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.4)**  | **What special types of cells are produced during the gametophyte stage of a plant's life cycle?**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | sex cells  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | zygotes  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | spores  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | seed cells  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.5)**  | **One difference between sexual reproduction in plants and animals is that in plants, sex cells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | are called sperm and egg  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | join in a process called fertilization  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | unite to form a zygote  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | are produced in structures made of haploid cells  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.6)**  | **The male part of the flower that contains the pollen producing parts is the**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | petals  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | stamen  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | carpels  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | sepals  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.7)**  | **The innermost part of the flower that contains the ovaries that make the ovules to be fertilized by the pollen are the**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | petals  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | stamen  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | carpels  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | sepals  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.8)**  | **The base of the flower where it is attached to the rest of the plant is the**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | pistil  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | receptacle  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | furit  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.9)**  | **The colorful parts of the flower within the sepals altogether called the corolla are**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | petals  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | stamen  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | carpels  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | sepals  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.10)**  | **The parts of the flower that are the leaflike outermost layer altogether called the calyx are the**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | petals  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | stamen  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | carpels  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | sepals  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.11)**  | **A flower that lacks one or more organs is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | long-day plant  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | complete flower  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | incomplete flower  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | short-day plant  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.12)**  | If a stigma receives pollen from another flower of the same species, the flower is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | cross-pollinated  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | an incomplete flower  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | a complete flower  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | self-pollinated  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.13)**  | **When a butterfly drinks from a flower, it brushes against the anthers and gets covered with pollen. When the butterfly visits another flower, the pollen attaches to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, resulting in pollination.**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | anther  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | stigma  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | sepals  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | petal  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.14)**  | **Moths feed on flowers that are open at night. These flowers are usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | dull in color with no nectar but a strong scent  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | brightly colored and unscented  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | pale in color and sweetly scented  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | scented like rotting meat  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.15)**  | **During pollination, pollen grains are transferred from the anther to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | pistil  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | ovary  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | stamen  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | sepal  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.16)**  | **Pollen is produced by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | stigma  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | ovary  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | anther  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | style  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.17)**  | **Nectar-feeding pollinators are attracted to a flower by its color or \_\_\_\_\_.**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | stigma  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | sepals  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | scent  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | pollen  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.18)**  | **The base of the pistil is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | style  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | sepal  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | stamen  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | ovary  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.19)**  | The flowering plant group which is the biggest in the plant kingdom is  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | ferns  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | angiosperms  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | gymnosperms  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.20)**  | Angiosperms differ from mosses, ferns and fungi in that they have  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | true leaves, stems and roots  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | mycelium  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | fronds  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.21)**  | What is the name of the process by which a plant makes it own food?  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | reproduction  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | respiration  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | sunlight  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **D.**  | photosynthesis  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.22)**  | These are a type of plant that reproduce by seeds not contained in a flower  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | angiosperms  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | gymnosperms  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | ferns  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.23)**  | Cone bearing plants is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | fungi  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | conifers  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | angiosperms  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.24)**  | The leaves of confiers are in the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.**  | needles  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **B.**  | fronds  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **C.**  | mycelium  |