Question Excerpt From Science Plant reproduction

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

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

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

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

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| --- | --- |
| **Q.2)** | **Sexual reproduction in plants, as in all organisms, requires\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** |
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| **A.** | a male and female |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Q.20)** | Angiosperms differ from mosses, ferns and fungi in that they have |
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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** | true leaves, stems and roots |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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