
Chapter 2- Reproduction in Plants

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Put a tick mark (✓) against the correct alternative in the following statements:

(a) Pollen is produced in the:

1. Filament
2. Style
3. Pistil
4. Anther

Solution: 4. Anther

(b) Reproductive whorls of a flower are:

1. Stamens and carpels
2. Sepals and petals
3. Sepals and stamens
4. Petals and carpels

Solution: 1. Stamens and carpels

(c) Grafting is a method of:

1. Artificial vegetative propagation
2. Sexual reproduction
3. Artificial pollination
4. Cross-pollination

Solution: 1. Artificial vegetative propagation

(d) Which one of the following is a false fruit?

1. Tomato
2. Apple
3. Potato
4. Pea

Solution: 2. Apple

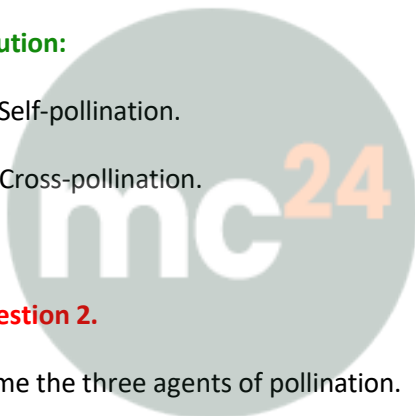
Short Answer Questions:

Question 1.

Write two ways in which pollination may occur in plants.

Solution:

- (a) Self-pollination.
- (b) Cross-pollination.



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Question 2.

Name the three agents of pollination.

Solution:

The three agents of pollination are:

- (a) Insect
- (b) Wind
- (c) Water

Question 3.

Give two features of flowers which favour pollination by insects.

Solution:

Specialities of insect-pollinated flowers:

- (a) These flowers are large with coloured petals to attract insects.
- (b) The smell of the flower attracts insects.

Question 4.

Name two characteristics of flowers in which pollination occur by the wind.

Solution:

Special features of wind-pollinated flowers:

- (a) They produce light pollen so that it is easily carried away.
- (b) A large amount of pollen is produced.

Question 5.

What is a 'false fruit'? Give one example:

Solution:

The base of the flowers (thalamus) in false fruits becomes the main fleshy part of the fruit, while the ovary remains a small central part containing seeds. Example: Apple and Pear.

Question 6.

Name any three agencies for dispersal of seeds.

Solution:

- a. Wind
- b. Water
- c. Man and animals, birds, bats, squirrels.

Question 7

Fill in the blanks by selecting suitable words:

(unisexual, fertilisation, fruit, stamen, anther, bisexual, pollination, seed, ovary)

Solution:

- a. A flower that bears both the male and the female parts is known as **bisexual** flower.
- b. A flower bearing only male or female parts is known as **unisexual** flower.
- c. Transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma is known as **pollination**.
- d. Fusion of male cell with the female cell is called **fertilisation**.
- e. The ovule develops into a **seed**.
- f. The ovary of the flower develops into a **fruit**.

Long Answer Questions:

Question 1:

1. What is vegetative reproduction?

Solution:

Vegetative reproduction: In this method, the vegetative parts of the plants produce new plants. The vegetative part means the leaf, stem and root. Potato, mint, ginger, banana etc. are reproduced by this method.

- Vegetative propagation can occur by natural methods as well as by artificial methods
- The natural method includes reproduction by the stem, by roots and by leaves.
- The artificial method includes reproduction by cutting, layering, grafting and tissue culture.

Question 2

Briefly explain why a gardener prefers to grow certain plants vegetatively?

Solution:

Gardener prefers to grow certain plants by the vegetative method. The advantages of doing so are as follows:

1. In a shorter time, Reproduction by vegetative parts takes place.
2. New plants, thus produced, spread very fast in a small area.

3. It is a surer method.

4. All the characters of the mother plant are retained by the daughter plants.



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