

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Growing an entire new plant from part of the original plant is called;
(a) Budding
(b) Regeneration
(c) Fragmentation
(d) Vegetative propagation
2. *Rhizopus* reproduces asexually by;
(a) Binary fission
(b) Budding
(c) Spore formation
(d) Endospore formation
3. A corm develops into new garlic plant. This is the process of;
(a) Vegetative propagation
(b) Regeneration
(c) Meiosis
(d) Gametogenesis
4. 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
5. Pollination is the transfer of pollens from;
(a) Anther to stigma
(b) Stigma to anther
(c) Sepal to petal
(d) Petal to sepal
6. Double fertilization in plants means;
(a) Fusion of two sperms with two egg cells
(b) Fusion of one sperm with egg cell and other sperm with fusion nucleus
(c) Fusion of two sperms with single egg cell
(d) Fusion of tube nucleus with fusion nucleus and sperm egg cell
7. After fertilization in plants, the fruit develops from;
(a) Ovule wall
(b) Ovary wall
(c) Petals
(d) Anther
8. Which part of female reproductive system receives egg cells from the ovary?
(a) Fallopian tube
(b) Uterus
(c) Vagina
(d) Collecting duct
9. Inside testes, sperms are produced in;
(a) Vas deferens
(b) Sperm duct
(c) Seminiferous tubules
(d) Collecting duct
10. Which of these cell has haploid number of chromosomes?
(a) Spermatogonium
(b) Primary spermatocyte
(c) Secondary spermatocyte
(d) All of these
11. During binary fission, the nucleus of parent organism divides into two by;
(a) Sexual reproduction
(b) Meiosis
(c) Mitosis
(d) None of these
12. If a planarian breaks into many pieces instead of two, it will be called;
(a) Budding
(b) Spore formation
(c) Binary fission
(d) Fragmentation

13. ~~The fungus~~ the spore is covered by a thick wall called;
- Sporangium
 - Sporophyte
 - Cyst
 - Endospores
14. The eggs of the honeybee remain unfertilized and develops into haploid males by;
- Budding
 - Parthenocarpy
 - Regeneration
 - Parthenogenesis
15. In tissue culture technique, cell starts mitosis and produce masses of cells called;
- Clonning
 - Graftings
 - Calluses
 - Rhizome
16. During binary fission, how many cells are formed?
- Two daughter cells
 - Four cells
 - Many cells
 - All of these
17. In _____, the buds do not detach from the parent body.
- Hydra
 - Amoeba
 - Bacteria
 - Corals
18. Spores which are formed inside bacterial cells are called;
- Cysts
 - Spores
 - Endospores
 - All of these
19. Which of followings reproduces by bulbs?
- Garlic
 - Ginger
 - Ferns
 - Tulips
20. Which method of propagation is also called micro-propagation?
- Cuttings
 - Tissue culture
 - Grafting
 - Suckers
21. Flowers of wind pollination produce;
- Petals
 - Nectar
 - No nectar
 - Do not reproduce
22. Buttercup is an example of;
- Wind pollinated flower
 - Insect pollinated flower
 - Water pollinated flower
 - None of these
23. Which of these germinate by epigeal germination?
- Pea
 - Maize
 - Beans
 - Coconut
24. The optimum temperature for the germination of the seeds of most plants ranges from;
- 20 – 30° C
 - 25 – 35° C
 - 25 – 30° C
 - 20 – 25° C
25. Many diploid oogonia are present in;
- Follicles
 - Sperms
 - Spermatids
 - Scrotum
26. In which group of mammals, the fertilized egg does not develop inside the mother's body?
- Chordates
 - Egg laying mammals
 - Placental mammals
 - All of these
27. Where the sperms of rabbit are produced?
- Cowper's glands
 - Prostate gland
 - Collecting ducts
 - Seminiferous tubules
28. Where the sperms of male rabbit are deposited in the female rabbit?
- Horns
 - Cervix
 - Follicle
 - Ovaries
29. Horizontal underground stems are called:
- Corms
 - Rhizomes
 - Tubers
 - Bulbs

30. Which part of flower is changed into fruit? (Board 2013)
 (a) Ovule (b) Ovary
 (c) Petals (d) Anther
31. An example of Rhizome is: (Board 2013)
 (a) Onion (b) Garlic
 (c) Ginger (d) potato
32. Method of asexual reproduction found in *Amoeba* is: (Board 2013)
 (a) Binary Fission (b) Fragmentation
 (c) Budding (d) Spore formation
33. Double fertilization is a feature of:
 (a) Seedless plants
 (b) Gymnosperms
 (c) Flowering plants
 (d) Ferns
34. Simplest and common method of asexual reproduction is:
 (a) Tissue culture (b) Parthenogenesis
 (c) Cloning (d) Binary fission
35. Gametophyte is produced from:
 (a) Gametes (b) Zygote
 (c) Spores (d) Sporophyte
36. Roses, ivy, grapevines and sugarcane reproduce by:
 (a) Leaves
 (b) Suckers
 (c) Cuttings
 (d) Suckers and Cuttings
37. In which of the following, hypogeal germination takes place;
 (a) Beans (b) Maize
 (c) Cotton (d) Papaya
38. When was NACP established?
 (a) 1947 (b) 1997
 (c) 1987 (d) 2000
39. Into which part, ovule changes after fertilization?
 (a) Fruit (b) Seed
 (c) Flower (d) Leaf
40. In Honeybee the drones are:
 (a) Female flies
 (b) Male flies
 (c) Workers
 (d) Male and female flies
41. When Pakistan Federal Ministry of Health established NACP?
 (a) 1947 (b) 1977
 (c) 1987 (d) 2010
42. In rabbit, embryo develops into a new offspring in:
 (a) 40 – 42 days (b) 30 – 40 days
 (c) 30 – 32 days (d) 280 days
43. By the end of 2010, our population was:
 (a) 176 million (b) 400 million
 (c) 180 million (d) 500 million
44. In male rabbit, each testis consists of a mass of coiled tubes called the:
 (a) Epididymis
 (b) Cowper's gland
 (c) Seminiferous tubules
 (d) Vas deferens
45. When secondary oocyte completes Meiosis II, how many haploid cells result:
 (a) 2 (b) 3
 (c) 4 (d) 5
46. Which of the following are internal conditions for germination of seed:
 (a) Oxygen
 (b) Live embryo
 (c) Sufficient food storage
 (d) Live embryo and sufficient food storage
47. The endosperm nucleus is:
 (a) Haploid (b) Diploid
 (c) Triploid (d) Tetraploid
48. Which of the following reproduces by grafting?
 (a) Ivy
 (b) Pather Chut
 (c) Plum Trees
 (d) Both Ivy and Pather Chut

49. The second whorl of the flower is:
 (a) Calyx (b) Corolla
 (c) Androecium (d) Gynoecium
50. In which of the following, an unfertilized egg develops into new offspring?
 (a) Vegetative propagation
 (b) Spore formation
 (c) ☒ Parthenogenesis
 (d) Budding
51. Binary fission does not take place in:
 (a) Echinoderms (b) Bacteria
 (c) Planaria (d) Hydra
52. Which of the following also reproduces through fragmentation?
 (a) ☒ Planaria (b) Hydra
 (c) Bacterium (d) Yeast
53. Which generation is haploid?
 (a) Sporophyte
 (b) Endospore
 (c) ☒ Gametophyte
 (d) Sporophyte and Endospore
54. Female reproductive part of flower is:
 (a) Androecium (b) Calyx
 (c) Corolla (d) ☒ Gynoecium
55. Ferns reproduce by:
 (a) Corms (b) ☒ Rhizome
 (c) Tubers (d) Bulb
56. In most plants, Sporophyte is:
 (a) Small in size
 (b) Dominant
 (c) Independent
 (d) ☒ Dominant and independent
57. Spermatids are:
 (a) Motile (b) Active
 (c) ☒ Non-motile (d) Sperms
58. Which forms egg cell?
 (a) Follicles
 (b) Primary oocytes
 (c) First polar body
 (d) ☒ Secondary oocyte
59. Placenta is a structure which belongs to:
 (a) birds (b) ☒ mammals
 (c) reptiles (d) amphibians
60. UNFPA works in how many countries?
 (a) 150 (b) 160
 (c) ☒ 140 (d) 100
61. Ovary change into after ripen:
 (Board 2014)
 (a) Into seed (b) ☒ Into fruit
 (c) Into flower (d) Into nectar
62. Sperms and fluid collectively called:
 (Board 2014)
 (a) Hormones (b) ☒ Semen
 (c) Follicle (d) Scrotum
63. In which of the following animal groups, external fertilization takes place;
 (a) Reptiles (b) Amphibians
 (c) ☒ Birds (d) Mammals
64. Pollen grains are produced in anther of flower by:
 (a) ☒ Meiosis
 (b) Mitosis
 (c) Binary fission
 (d) Multiple fission
65. *Rhizopus* reproduces by: (Board 2013)
 (a) Binary Fission
 (b) Budding
 (c) ☒ Spore formation
 (d) Parthenogenesis

Answer Key

1	d	2	c	3	a	4	c	5	a	6	b
7	b	8	a	9	c	10	c	11	c	12	d
13	c	14	d	15	c	16	a	17	d	18	c
19	d	20	b	21	c	22	b	23	c	24	c
25	a	26	b	27	d	28	b	29	c	30	b
31	c	32	a	33	c	34	d	35	c	36	c
37	b	38	c	39	b	40	b	41	c	42	c
43	a	44	c	45	a	46	d	47	c	48	c
49	b	50	c	51	d	52	a	53	c	54	d
55	b	56	d	57	c	58	d	59	b	60	c
61	b	62	b	63	b	64	a	65	c		