



PARISHRAM PUBLICATIONS  
PUNE

NAME of Student : \_\_\_\_\_

Subject : Biology

Class : XII

Max. Marks :- 180

Chapter Test  
23

Topic : Reproduction in Organisms

NEET CHAPTER TEST

Marking Scheme:

- (i) Each question is allotted 4 (four) marks for each correct response.  
(ii)  $\frac{1}{4}$  (one fourth) marks will be deducted for indicating incorrect response of each question. No deduction from the total score will be made if no response is indicated for an item in the answer sheet.

- Q.1** What is the transfer of pollen from an anther to a carpel?  
(1) fragmentation (2) pollination  
(3) fertilization (4) germination
- Q.2** Immortal individuals are  
(1) single celled organisms  
(2) double celled organisms  
(3) multi-celled organisms  
(4) green plants
- Q.3** How do most land animals reproduce?  
(1) by releasing gametes in water  
(2) by external fertilization  
(3) by internal fertilization  
(4) by producing shelled eggs
- Q.4** In diploid organisms, the two chromosomes of a pair are called \_\_\_\_\_ chromosomes.  
(1) analogous (2) homologous  
(3) homogenous (4) heterogenous
- Q.5** What is a group of cells or an entire organism produced through asexual reproduction?  
(1) pollen (2) ovum  
(3) flower (4) clone
- Q.6** What is a type of reproduction in which there is only one parent?  
(1) conjugation (2) sexual reproduction  
(3) reproduction by spores (4) asexual reproduction
- Q.7** What process allows the exchange of genetic information in prokaryotes?  
(1) fertilization (2) conjugation  
(3) crossing over (4) pollination
- Q.8** What are organs in animals that produce gametes?  
(1) lungs (2) gonads  
(3) kidneys (4) ears
- Q.9** Amoeba and Yeast reproduce asexually by fission and budding respectively, because they are:  
(1) Microscopic organisms

- (2) Heterotrophic organisms  
(3) Unicellular organisms  
(4) Uninucleate organisms.

- Q.10** In flowering plants, where are the gametes produced?  
(1) in the leaves (2) in the roots  
(3) in the stem (4) in the flowers
- Q.11** What is another name for external fertilization of many aquatic animals?  
(1) menstruation (2) swimming  
(3) pollination (4) spawning
- Q.12** In humans, where are the male testes located?  
(1) in the vas deferens (2) in the uterus  
(3) in the penis (4) in the scrotum
- Q.13** Which of the following statements, support the view that elaborate sexual reproductive process appeared much later in the organic evolution.  
i. Lower groups of organisms have simpler body design  
ii. Asexual reproduction is common in lower groups  
iii. Asexual reproduction is common in higher groups of organisms  
iv. The high incidence of sexual reproduction in angiosperms and vertebrates  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) i and iii; (2) i and iii  
(3) ii and iv (4) ii and iii
- Q.14** Which of the following is definitely not an example of a asexual reproduction?  
(1) A new raspberry shoot sprouts in the lawn near the raspberry patch  
(2) Geneticists grow a field of blight-resistant wheat using the cells of a single plant  
(3) Bread mould spreads on a slice of bread at the back of the fridge  
(4) Breeders cross different dogs to develop a new breed of dog
- Q.15** Binary fission is the mode of asexual reproduction in –  
(1) Amoeba (2) Paramecium  
(3) Both (1) and (2) (4) Yeast
- Q.16** Some bacteria that do not have a nucleus and cannot undergo mitosis use which reproductive method?  
(1) Binary fission (2) Sexual reproduction  
(3) Budding (4) Fragmentation
- Q.17** Common mode of reproduction in *Penicillium* is –

- (1) conidia (2) buds  
(3) gemmules (4) zoospore
- Q.18** Which of the following organisms cannot undergo budding?  
(1) Yeast (2) Hydra  
(3) Bacteria (4) Sponge
- Q.19** Which of the following is an example of vegetative reproduction?  
(1) A new baby fern shows up your back yard, just like the fern your neighbours have next door  
(2) A new starfish grows from the severed tip of a tentacle  
(3) Strep throat bacteria quickly colonize in your body and make you sick  
(4) A single lily bulb once planted becomes a large colony of identical lilies in three summers
- Q.20** The term 'clone' cannot be applied to offspring formed by sexual reproduction because:  
(1) Offspring do not possess exact copies of parental DNA  
(2) DNA of only one parent is copied and passed on to the offspring  
(3) Offspring are formed at different times  
(4) DNA of parent and offspring are completely different.
- Q.21** Micropropagation is a technique for the production of  
(1) new plant (2) haploid plants  
(3) hybrid variety (4) somaclonal plants
- Q.22** Examples of vegetative propagation are  
(1) rhizome (2) tuber  
(3) offset (4) All of these
- Q.23** Terror of Bengal is  
(1) freshwater plant called water lily  
(2) marine plant called water propagules  
(3) aquatic plant called water hyacinth  
(4) None of the above
- Q.24** A few statements describing certain features of reproduction are given below:  
i. Gametic fusion takes place  
ii. Transfer of genetic material takes place  
iii. Reduction division takes place  
iv. Progeny have some resemblance with parents  
Select the options that are true for both asexual and sexual reproduction from the options given below:  
(1) i and ii (2) ii and iii  
(3) ii and iv (4) i and iii
- Q.25** Transverse binary fission occurs in  
(1) *Euglena* (2) *Amoeba*  
(3) *Hydra* (4) *Paramecium*
- Q.26** An example of corm is  
(1) ginger (2) *Colocasia*  
(3) onion (4) potato
- Q.27** A few statements with regard to sexual reproduction are given below:  
i. Sexual reproduction does not always require two individuals  
ii. Sexual reproduction generally involves gametic fusion  
iii. Meiosis never occurs during sexual reproduction  
iv. External fertilisation is a rule during sexual reproduction  
Choose the correct statements from the options below:  
(1) i and iv (2) i and ii  
(3) ii and iii (4) i and iv
- Q.28** A multicellular, filamentous alga exhibits a type of sexual life cycle in which the meiotic division occurs after the formation of zygote. The adult filament of this alga has  
(1) haploid vegetative cells and diploid gametangia  
(2) diploid vegetative cells and diploid gametangia  
(3) diploid vegetative cells and haploid gametangia  
(4) haploid vegetative cells and haploid gametangia
- Q.29** The male gametes of rice plant have 12 chromosomes in their nucleus. The chromosome number in the female gamete, zygote and the cells of the seedling will be, respectively,  
(1) 12, 24, 12 (2) 24, 12, 12  
(3) 12, 24, 24 (4) 24, 12, 24.
- Q.30** Given below are a few statements related to external fertilization. Choose the correct statements.  
i. The male and female gametes are formed and released simultaneously  
ii. Only a few gametes are released into the medium  
iii. Water is the medium in a majority of organisms exhibiting external fertilization  
iv. Offspring formed as a result of external fertilization have better chance of survival than those formed inside an organism  
(1) iii and iv (2) i and iii  
(3) ii and iv (4) i and iv
- Q.31** The statements given below describe certain features that are observed in the pistil of flowers.  
i. Pistil may have many carpels  
ii. Each carpel may have more than one ovule  
iii. Each carpel has only one ovule  
iv. Pistil have only one carpel  
Choose the statements that are true from the options below:  
(1) i and ii (2) i and iii  
(3) ii and iv (4) iii and iv
- Q.32** Which of the following situations correctly describe the similarity between an angiosperm egg and a human egg?  
i. Eggs of both are formed only once in a lifetime  
ii. Both the angiosperm egg and human egg are stationary  
iii. Both the angiosperm egg and human egg are motile transported  
iv. Syngamy in both results in the formation of zygote  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) ii and iv (2) iv only  
(3) iii and iv (4) i and iv

- Q.33** Appearance of vegetative propagules from the nodes of plants such as sugarcane and ginger is mainly because:  
 (1) Nodes are shorter than internodes  
 (2) Nodes have meristematic cells  
 (3) Nodes are located near the soil  
 (4) Nodes have non-photosynthetic cells
- Q.34** *Strobilanthus kunthiana* is also called  
 (1) Neela Kuranji (2) Peela Kuranji  
 (3) Hara Kuranji (4) Violet Kuranji
- Q.35** Offspring formed by sexual reproduction exhibit more variation than those formed by Asexual reproduction because:  
 (1) Sexual reproduction is a lengthy process  
 (2) Gametes of parents have qualitatively different genetic composition  
 (3) Genetic material comes from parents of two different species  
 (4) Greater amount of DNA is involved in sexual reproduction.
- Q.36** Choose the correct statement from amongst the following:  
 (1) Dioecious (hermaphrodite) organisms are seen only in animals  
 (2) Dioecious organisms are seen only in plants  
 (3) Dioecious organisms are seen in both plants and animals  
 (4) Dioecious organisms are seen only in vertebrates
- Q.37** There is no natural death in single celled organisms like Amoeba and bacteria because:  
 (1) They cannot reproduce sexually  
 (2) They reproduce by binary fission  
 (3) Parental body is distributed among the offspring  
 (4) They are microscopic
- Q.38** There are various types of reproduction. The type of reproduction adopted by an organism depends on:  
 (1) The habitat and morphology of the organism  
 (2) Morphology of the organism  
 (3) Morphology and physiology of the organism  
 (4) The organism's habitat, physiology and genetic makeup
- Q.39** Identify the incorrect statement.  
 (1) In asexual reproduction, the offspring produced are morphologically and genetically identical to the parent  
 (2) Zoospores are sexual reproductive structures  
 (3) In asexual reproduction, a single parent produces offspring with or without the formation of gametes  
 (4) Conidia are asexual structures in Penicillium
- Q.40** Which of the following is a post-fertilisation event in flowering plants?  
 (1) Transfer of pollen grains  
 (2) Embryo development  
 (3) Formation of flower  
 (4) Formation of pollen grains
- Q.41** The number of chromosomes in the shoot tip cells of a maize plant is 20. The number of chromosomes in the microspore mother cells of the same plant shall be:  
 (1) 20 (2) 10  
 (3) 40 (4) 15
- Q.42** Life begins in all sexually reproducing organism from –  
 (1) single celled zygote  
 (2) double celled zygote  
 (3) haploid zygote  
 (4) from gametes
- Q.43** Fusion of male and female gametes is called  
 (1) syngamy (2) fertilisation  
 (3) Both (1) and (2) (4) heterogamy
- Q.44** The condition in which male and female parts present on the different plant, is called  
 (1) heterothallic (2) dioecious  
 (3) unisexual (4) All of these
- Q.45** The technique of obtaining large number of plantlets by tissue culture method is called –  
 (1) plantlet culture (2) organ culture  
 (3) micropropagation (4) macropropagation