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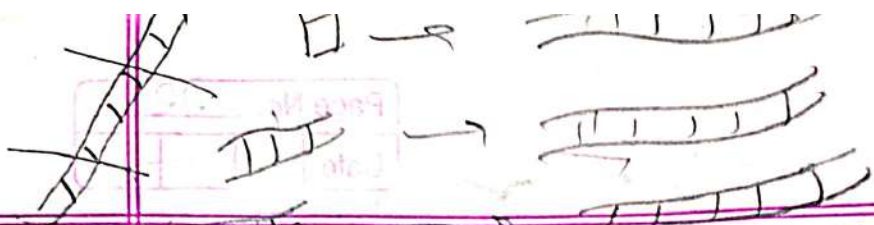
CH-8 Reproduction in plants!

Q1. Fill in the blanks :-

- Production of new individuals from the vegetative part of parent is called vegetative propagation.
- A flower may have either male or female reproductive parts. Such a flower is called unisexual.
- The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of the same or of another flower of the same kind is known as pollination.
- The fusion of male and female gametes is termed as fertilisation.
- Seed dispersal takes place by means of wind, water and animals.

Q2. Describe the different methods of asexual reproduction. Give examples.

→ Different methods of asexual reproduction are :-



fragmentation

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i) Vegetative propagation :- Ability of a plant to produce new plants from root, stem and leaves - ex- Rose.

ii) Budding :- The bud grows and get detached from the parent to form new individual ex- yeast.

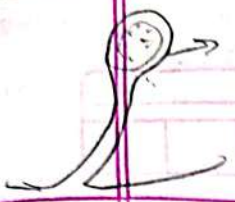
iii) Fragmentation :- New organism is formed from the fragment part of Parent body. ex- Spirogyra.

iv) Spore formation :- Spore are tiny cell protected by a thick wall. And produces new organism ex- fungi.

Q3 Explain what you understand by Sexual reproduction.

→ It require two parents. The main function of flower is to reproduce the therefore develop new seeds that can grow into new plants.

Q4 State the main difference between asexual reproduction and Sexual reproduction.



spore formation

→ Asexual reproduction Sexual reproduction

- | | |
|---|--|
| i) It requires only one parent | i) It requires two parents |
| ii) New organism is identical to parents | ii) New organism not identical to parents |
| iii) Special reproductive parts are not present | iii) Special reproductive organs are present |
| iv) ex- yeast | iv) ex- flowering plants |

Ob Explain the difference between self-pollination and cross-pollination.

Self-pollination	Cross-pollination
1. Transfer of pollen from stamen to stigma of different same flower.	1. Transfer of pollen from another to stigma of same flower. different/ another

Q. It occurs only in bisexual flower.

Q. It occurs only in unisexual flower.

Q7 How does the process of fertilisation take place in flowers?

→ Pollen germinates on stigma and pollen tube reaches an ovule. Male gametes fuse with female gametes and zygote is formed. This zygote developed into embryo.

Q8 Describe the various ways by which seeds are dispersed.

→ i) Dispersal by animals:- Some animals eat fruit and excrete seed away from parents plants. In some fruits hook and other substances that get attached to animals body and are carried to new site.

ii) Dispersal by wind:- Seeds get dispersed by wind are smaller in size, have wings, hair, etc. help in dispersal.

iii) Dispersal By explosion:- Bursting fruits with sudden jerks help in dispersal.

Q9 Match items in Column I with those in Column II :

Column I Column II

- a) Bud — ~~ii) Yeast~~ iii) Yeast
- b) Eyes — v) Potato
- c) Fragmentation — ii) Spirogyra
- d) Wings — i) Maple
- e) Spores — iv) Bread mould

Q10 Tick (✓) the correct answers :

- a) The reproductive part of a plant is the
 - i) Leaf
 - ii) Stem
 - iii) root
 - iv) Flower
- b) The process of fusion of the male and the female gametes is called :
 - i) Fertilisation
 - ii) pollination
 - iii) reproduction
 - iv) Seed formation

- c) Mature ovary forms the
- i) Seed
 - ii) Stamen
 - iii) pistil
 - iv) ~~Front~~ Fruit
- d) A spore producing organism is
- i) ~~wheat~~
 - ii) ~~bread mould~~
 - iii) potato
 - iv) ginger
- e) Bryophyllum can reproduce by its
- i) Stem
 - ii) ~~leaves~~
 - iii) roots
 - iv) flowers

TSA
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