

NCERT Solutions

Class-VII (CHAPTER-12) REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

Questions

1. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) Production of new individual from the vegetative parts of parent is called -----.
 - (b) A flower may have either male or female reproductive parts. Such flower is called -----.
 - (c) The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to stigma of the same or of another flower of the same kind is known as -----.
 - (d) The fusion of male and female gametes is termed as -----.
 - (e) Seed dispersal takes place by means of ----- and -----.
2. Describe the different methods of asexual reproduction. Give examples.
3. Explain what you understand by sexual reproduction.
4. State the main difference between asexual and sexual reproduction.
5. Sketch the reproductive parts of flower.
6. Explain the difference between self-pollination and cross-pollination.
7. How does the process of fertilisation take place in flowers?
8. Describe the various ways by which seeds are dispersed.
9. Match items in Column I with those in Column II:

Column I	Column II
(a) Bud	(i) Maple
(b) Eyes	(ii) Spirogyra
(c) Fragmentation	(iii) Yeast
(d) Wings	(iv) Bread mould
(e) Spores	(v) Potato
	(vi) Rose
10. Tick () the correct answer:
 - (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 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) Fruit

(d) A spore producing plant is

(i) Rose

(ii) Bread mould

(iii) Potato

(iv) Ginger

(e) Bryophyllum can reproduce by its

(i) Stem

(ii) Leaves

(iii) Roots

(iv) Flower

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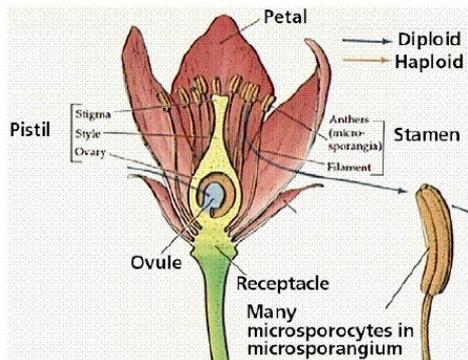
Answers

1. Fill in the blanks:
 - (a) Production of new individual from the vegetative parts of parent is called **vegetative propagation**.
 - (b) A flower may have either male or female reproductive parts. Such flower is called **unisexual flowers**.
 - (c) The transfer of pollen grains from the anther to stigma of the same or of another flower of the same kind is known as **pollination**.
 - (d) The fusion of male and female gametes is termed as **fertilisation**.
 - (e) Seed dispersal takes place by means of **wind, insect** and **water**.
2. Various methods of asexual reproduction are:
 - a. Vegetative propagation- In this method new plants are developed from root, stem or leaf of plant.
 - b. Budding – Here, small bulb-like projection coming out from, yeast cell is called bud, gradually grows and gets detached from parent body to form new organism. Ex- hydra, yeast.
 - c. Fragmentation- In favorable condition, plant body breaks into two or more fragments which grow into independent plant.
 - d. Spore formation – The fungi on bread pieces grow from spores which are present in air. Spores germinate when come in contact of moisture.
3. The mode of reproduction in which male and female gamete fuse together to form a zygote. Zygote divides further to form new organism. Male and female gamete may be of same kind or different kind. Sexual reproduction is common in multicellular organism and unicellular organism in unfavorable condition.

4.

Asexual reproduction	Sexual reproduction
<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Single parent is involved.ii. No gamete formation takes place.iii. New organism is similar to parents.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Two parents are involved.ii. Gametes are formed.iii. New organism are different from the parents.

5.



6. If the pollen lands on the stigma of the same flower it is called self-pollination. When the pollen of a flower lands on the stigma of another flower of the same plant or that of a different plant of the same species. It is called cross-pollination.
7. The male and female gametes fuse together to form zygote. The process of fusion of male and female gamete is called fertilization. The zygote undergoes mitotic division to form embryo.
8. Dispersal of seed takes place by various means such as wind, water, insects, animals and birds. The seeds dispersed by wind are light and smaller in size. So, that it may be carried by wind easily. The water dispersed seeds are generally floating in nature. Spiny seeds with hooks are generally carried by animal's body. The birds disperse the seed to faraway places by eating fruit, they excrete with digesting the seeds.
9. (a) (iii)
(b) (v)
(c) (ii)
(d) (i)
(e) (iv)
10. (a) (iv) flower.
(b) (i) fertilisation.
(c) (iv) fruit.
(d) (iii) bread mould.
(e) (ii) leaves.