

SCIENCE QUIZ MARCH 2022

1. The anther contains:
(a) sepals (b) ovules (c) carpel (d) pollen grains
2. Which of the following is not a part of the female reproductive system in human beings?
(a) ovary (b) uterus (c) vas deferens (d) oviducts
3. One of the following is not a part of the human male reproductive system. This is:
(a) testis (b) oviduct (c) seminal vesicle (d) prostate gland
4. Which of the following is not a sexually transmitted disease?
(a) gonorrhoea (b) hepatitis (c) syphilis (d) AIDS
5. Fertilization results immediately in the formation of:
(a) a zygote (b) an embryo (c) a placenta (d) a foetus
6. Which of the following best describes the function of the umbilical cord? It:
(a) feeds the embryo with digested substances
(b) conveys nutrients and waste to and from the embryo respectively
(c) removes waste matter from the embryo to the mother's blood
(d) supplies oxygenated blood from the mother to the embryo
7. The sexually transmitted disease which is caused by bacteria is:
(a) malaria (b) diarrhoea (c) gonorrhoea (d) AIDS
8. AIDS is a deadly disease which is caused by:
(a) a protozoa (b) a fungus (c) a bacterium (d) a virus
9. The advantage that internal fertilization has over external fertilization is that in internal fertilization:
(a) new off- springs are exactly like the parent
(b) production of large number of gametes is unnecessary
(c) copulation and fusion of gamete is passive
(d) fewer individuals are produced
10. In a flower, the parts that produce male and female gametes are respectively:
(a) sepals and anther (b) filament and stigma (c) anther and ovary (d) stamen and style
11. Which of the following is the correct sequence of events of sexual reproduction in a flower?
(a) pollination, fertilization, seed, embryo
(b) seed, embryo, fertilization, pollination
(c) pollination, fertilization, embryo, seed
(d) embryo, seed, pollination, fertilization
12. The characteristics transmitted from parents to offspring are present in:
(a) cytoplasm (b) ribosome (c) golgi bodies (d) genes

13. Characters that are transmitted from parents to offspring during sexual reproduction show:
- (a) only similarities with parents
 - (b) only variation with parents
 - (c) both similarities and variation with parents
 - (d) neither similarities nor variation with parents
14. The number of chromosomes in parents and off- springs of a particular species remains constant due to:
- (a) doubling of chromosomes after zygote formation
 - (b) halving of chromosomes during gamete formation
 - (c) doubling of chromosome after gamete formation
 - (d) halving of chromosomes after gamete formation
15. The length of pollen tube depends on the distance between:
- (a) pollen grain and upper surface of stigma
 - (b) pollen grain on upper surface of stigma and ovule
 - (c) pollen grain in anther and upper surface of stigma
 - (d) upper surface of stigma and lower part of Style
16. Which of the following statements are true for flowers?
- (i) flowers are always bisexual
 - (ii) they contain sexual reproductive organs
 - (iii) they are produced in all groups of plants
 - (iv) after fertilization they give rise to fruits
- (a) (i) and (iv) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)
17. Which among the following are not the functions of testes at puberty?
- (i) formation of germ cells (ii) secretion of testosterone
 - (iii) development of placenta (iv) secretion of estrogen
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i) and (iii) (c) (ii) and (iv) (d) (iii) and (iv)
18. One of the following occurs in the reproductive system of flowering plants as well as that of humans.
This is:
- (a) vas deferens (b) anther (c) ovary (d) style
19. Which among the following statements are true for unisexual flowers?
- (i) they possess both stamen and pistil
 - (ii) they possess either stamen or pistil
 - (iii) they exhibit cross pollination
 - (iv) unisexual flowers possessing only stamens cannot produce fruits
- (a) (i) and (iv) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)

20. Which of the following statements are true for sexual reproduction in flowering plants?
- (i) it requires two type of gametes
 - (ii) fertilization is a compulsory event
 - (iii) it always results in the formation of zygote
 - (iv) off- springs formed are clones
- (a) (i) and (iv) (b) (i) , (ii) and (iv)
 (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
21. The correct sequence of reproductive stages occurring in flowering plant is:
- (a) gametes, zygote, embryo, seed
 - (b) zygote, gametes, embryo, seed
 - (c) seed, embryo, zygote, gametes
 - (d) gametes, embryo, zygote, seed
22. The part of a seed which grows and develops into root on germination is:
- (a) cotyledon (b) plumule (c) follicle (d) radicle
23. The male gametes in a flower and in a human are produced respectively in:
- (a) stigma and ovary (b) anther and style
 - (c) ovary and testes (d) anther and testes
24. The ratio of number of chromosomes in a human zygote and a human sperm is:
- (a) 2 : 1 (b) 3:1 (c) 1:2 (d) 1:3
25. The normal body cell of an organism contains 28 pairs of chromosomes the number of chromosomes present in its germ cells will be:
- (a) 28 (b) 14 (c) 56 (d) 42

ANSWERS

21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (a)
11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (c)
1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (c)