

## Important Questions for CBSE Class 7 Science Chapter 8 - Reproduction in Plants

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Very Short Answer Questions: 1 mark

1. Which of the following is a vegetative part of the flower?

- a) Pistil b) Anther c) Leaf d) Seed

Ans: c) Leaf

2. Which of the following is the female part of the flower?

- a) Style b) Anther c) Filament d) Sepal

Ans: a) Style

3. A piece of branch containing a \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for propagation by cutting.

- a) Bud b) Eye c) Flower d) Node

Ans: d) Node

4. Scars present on the tuber of potato are called as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Stem b) Branch c) Eye d) Sapling

Ans: c) Eye

5. Propagation by leaf buds is seen in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Bryophyllum b) Rose c) Onion d) Potato

Ans: a) Bryophyllum

Short Answer Questions: 3 marks

Differentiate between:

6. Cutting and budding

Ans: The difference between cutting and budding are:

Cutting	Budding
Vegetative Propagation by a piece of stem or branch with at least one node.	Vegetative Propagation by adventitious buds.
The cut branch is planted in soil which develops roots and grows into a new plant.	When the bud becomes mature it detaches from the parent plant and grows into a new plant.
Example: Rose, Champa, etc.	Potatoes, Yeast, etc.

7. Budding in potato and budding in Bryophyllum

Ans: The difference between potato budding and Bryophyllum budding are:

Budding in Potatoes	Budding in Bryophyllum
Vegetative propagation by adventitious buds from the stem.	Vegetative propagation by adventitious buds from the leaf.
Bud arises from nodes of a modified stem known as the eye.	Bud arises from the leaf margin.

8. Stamen and Pistil

Ans: The difference between stamen and pistil are as follows:

Stamen	Pistil
It is the male reproductive part of a plant.	It is the female reproductive part of a plant.
It contains pollen consisting of anther and filament.	It contains stigma, style, and ovaries.
It produces pollen grains.	It produces ovules.
Occurs outside the pistil.	It is present in the center of the flower.

#### 9. Budding in potato and budding in yeast

Ans: Difference between budding in potato and budding in yeast are as follows:

Budding in Potatoes	Budding in Yeast
Vegetative propagation by adventitious buds.	Budding in yeast is a form of asexual reproduction.
Adventitious bud is formed at the eye or node of the potato.	Small buds outgrow from the parent body.
It forms a whole new multicellular plant.	It forms single-celled yeast.

#### 10. Spore formation in fungus and spore formation in fern

Ans: Difference between spore formation of fungus and fern are:

Spore Formation in Fungus	Spore Formation in Ferns
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Spore formation inside a structure called sporangia.

Spore formation inside a structure called sori.

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Sporangia are microscopic structures that are not clearly visible

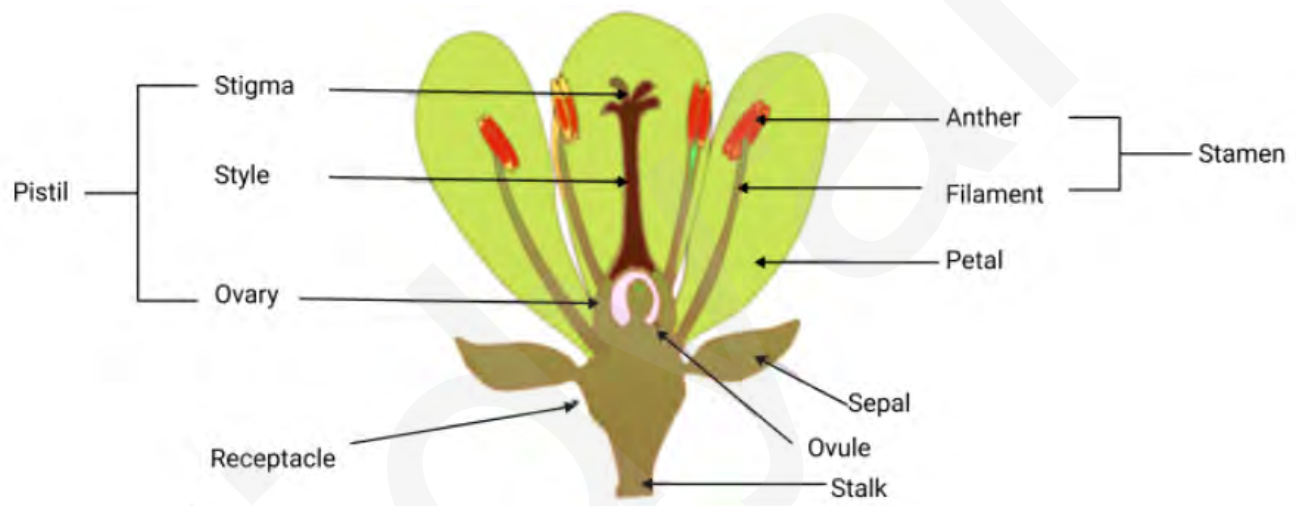
Sori are clearly visible on the leaf margins

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Long Answer Questions: 5 marks

11. Draw and label the parts of a bisexual complete flower.

Ans:



12. Why is pollination important for sexual reproduction in plants?

Ans: The fertilization of male and female gametes in an organism is known as sexual reproduction. In plants, the male gamete is found in pollen grains and the pollen grains are found in the anther part of the flower. Whereas, female gametes are present inside the pistil. For fertilization to occur male gamete need to come in contact with the female gamete which is carried out with the help of pollination. Pollination is the process by which the pollen grains are transferred to the stigma of the pistil so that the male gamete can fuse with the female gamete which is present inside the ovary of the pistil. After fertilisation zygote is formed. Hence, pollination is a crucial step for sexual reproduction in plants. Pollination can be of two types: i) self-pollination and ii) cross-pollination.

13. What are the different methods of seed dispersal and how are the seeds adapted for the same?

Ans: Seeds dispersed to different areas for better colonization and survival. Seeds can be dispersed by different methods using different means depending on the seed's adaptation.

1. Dispersal by wind: Seeds that are dispersed by wings.

Adaption: lightweight, dry, feathered, or winged.

Example: Winged seeds of drumstick and maple, seeds of grasses and sunflowers, etc.

2. Dispersal by water: Seeds that are dispersed by water.

Adaption: light and buoyant as well as water-resistant.

Example: This can be seen in coconut which is a buoyant floating seed with an outer fibrous water-resistant coating.

3. Dispersal by animals: Such seeds are adapted to attach to the body of the animal as they graze or pass along the plants.

Adaptation: Seeds usually have spiny or hook-like structures that attach to the bodies of the animals and are then carried away to distant places.

Example: Mango, Guavas, etc.

4. Dispersal by fruit bursts: When fruits burst the seeds within are released far from the parent plant.

Example: This is seen in castor

Q4. Explain the importance of seed dispersal.

Ans: Seed dispersal is the process of spreading a plant seed away from its parent plant. Seed dispersal is important in many ways such as:

1. Prevents competition between new plants and parent plants for the limited nutrients, sunlight, and water.

2. Seed dispersal also ensures the continuity of the species and prevents the plant from extinction.

3. Seed dispersal allows plants to invade and colonize newer areas.

4. It reduces the chance of predators destroying the whole plant species.

5. Speed dispersal also makes plants adapt to new environments.

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