

Class - 7th

Subject - Science

Chapter - 12th

Reproduction in plants

①

- 1) Fill in the blanks. (Book activity)
  - a) Production of new individuals from the vegetative part of parent is called vegetative propagation.
  - b) A flower may have either male or female reproductive part, such a flower is called unisexual.
- 2) 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.
- 3) The fusion of male and female gametes is termed as fertilisation.
- 4) Seed dispersal takes place by mean of wind, water and animals.

(NOTE - book)  
2) Describe the different method of asexual reproduction. Give examples.?

Ans → Asexual modes of reproduction are as follow.

- 1) vegetative propagation → A plant can produce new plant from vegetative parts of the plant like roots, stems.

2) Budding  $\rightarrow$  It involves the formation of new individual from a bulb-like projection called a bud. (2)

3) Fragmentation  $\rightarrow$  New organism are formed of the parent body.

4) Spore formation  $\rightarrow$  plants reproduce by the formation of spores.

3) Explain what you understand by sexual reproduction.

Ans  $\rightarrow$  Sexual reproduction is a method where male and female gametes fuse to form a new individual. In plants stamens and pistils are male and female reproductive organs which bear the anthers and ovary respectively.

4) State the main difference between asexual and sexual reproduction.

Ans  $\rightarrow$  Asexual Reproduction

1) It requires only one parent.

2) Daughter cells formed are identical to parent and to each other.

3) Ex - yeast, rose

Sexual Reproduction

1) Require a male and female parent.

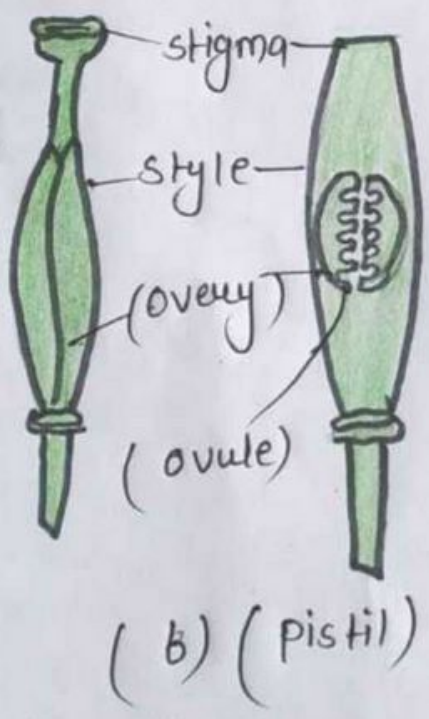
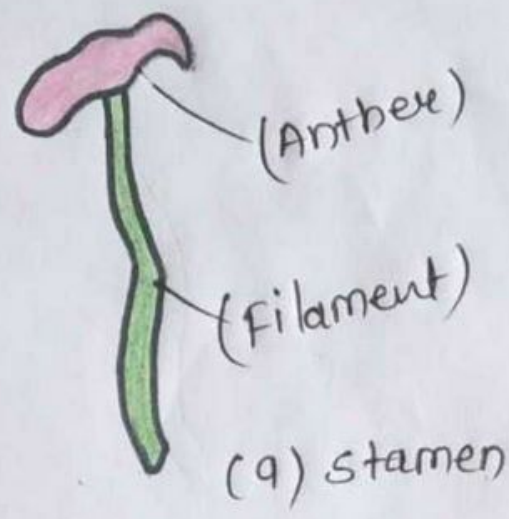
2) Newly formed offspring show variation in comparison to the parents

3) Ex - Insect, animal.



5) sketch the reproductive part of a flower.

Ans →



6) Explain the difference between self-pollination and cross-pollination.

Ans → self-pollination

1) It involves the transfer of pollen from the stamen to the pistil of the same flower.

2) self-pollination occurs only in bi-sexual flower.

cross-pollination

1) It involves the transfer of pollen from the stamen of one flower to the pistil of another flower.

2) It occurs in both unisex. and bisexual flowers.

7) How does the process of fertilisation take place in flower.

Ans → The process of fusion of male and female (to form a zygote) is called fertilisation. The zygote develops into an embryo and undergoes mitotic cell division to form seeds.

8) Describe the various ways by which seeds are dispersed.

Ans → 1) Seeds and fruits of plants are carried away by the wind, water and animals. Winged seeds such as those of drumstick and maple, light seeds of oak (madar) and hairy fruit of the sunflower, get blown off with the wind to faraway places.

2) Seeds of aquatic plant or plants near water bodies usually develop floating ability in the form of a spongy or fibrous outer coat as in Coconut dispersed by water.

3) Spiny seeds with hooks which get attached to the body of animal and are carried to distant places.



9) Match item in column I with those in column II:

Ans →

Column I	Column II
a) Bud	1) Yeast
b) Eyes	2) potato
c) Fragmentation	3) Spirogyra
d) wings	4) Maple
e) spores	5) Bread Mould.

10) Tick the correct answer:-

a) The reproductive part of a plant is the

Ans → (Flower)

b) The process of fusion of the male and the female gametes is called.

Ans → (Fertilisation)

c) mature ovary forms the

Ans → Fruit

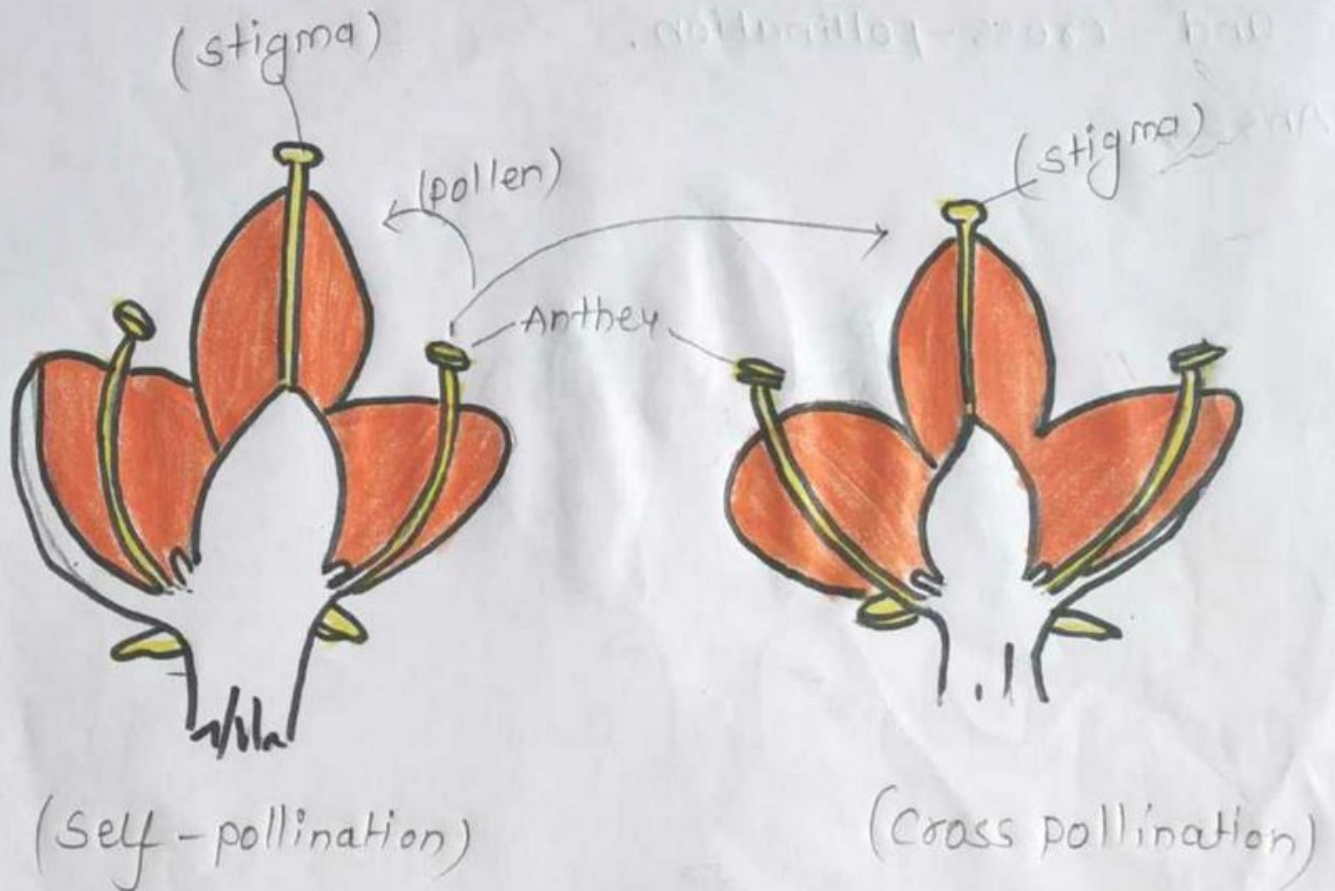
d) A spore producing organism is

Ans → (bread mould)

e) Bryophyllum can reproduce by its

Ans → (leaves)

① Draw the diagram of self-pollination and cross-pollination (NOTE-BOOK) (EX. question) ⑥



(Pollination in flower)