



NCERT Solutions for 7th Class Science: Chapter 12- Reproduction in Plants



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Exercises

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1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Production of new individuals from the vegetative part of parent is called _____.
- (b) A flower may have either male or female reproductive parts. Such a flower is called _____.
- (c) 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 _____.
- (d) The fusion of male and female gametes is termed as _____.
- (e) Seed dispersal takes place by means of _____, _____ and _____.

Answer

- (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 parts. Such a flower is called unisexual.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The fusion of male and female gametes is termed as fertilisation.
- (e) Seed dispersal takes place by means of wind, water and animals.

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

Answer

Different methods of asexual reproduction:

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(i) Vegetative propagation: In this asexual reproduction, new plants are produced from roots, stems, leaves and buds of individual plant. Examples: Stem cutting cutting in champa, eye growth in potatoes, bud in case of bryophyllum etc.

(ii) Budding: The bud is a small projection which gradually grows and gets detached from the parent cell and

forms a new yeast cell. The new yeast cell grows, matures and produces more yeast cells. example: Yeast.

(iii) Fragmentation: In this mode of reproduction, the growth and multiplication is done by rapidly breaking down into two or more fragments. Each pieces grow into new individuals whenwater and nutrients are available. Example: Algae

(iv) Spore Formation: This reproduction is done by spores which under favourable condition germinates and develops into a new individual. Examples: Moss and ferns.

3. Explain what you understand by sexual reproduction.

Answer

The mode of reproduction in which two parents are involved for the production of new generation. the reproduction is done by male and female gametes. The anther contains the male parts in which pollen grains are formed and pistil consists of stigma, style and ovary which contains the female parts. Most of the plants reproduce sexually with the help of flowers and seeds.

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

Answer

Asexual Reproduction	Sexual reproduction
(i) One parent is involved.	(i) Two parents are involved.
(ii) New generation is identical or true copy of their parent.	(ii) New born are similar to their parents.

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(iii) It doesn't require the formation of gametes.

(iv) Special organs for reproduction are not required.

(v) Examples: Potato, Jasmine, Rose, Yeast, Bryophyllum etc.

(iii) It requires the formation of gametes.

(iv) Special organs for reproduction are required.

(v) Examples: Mangoes, coconut, Hibiscus etc.

5. Sketch the reproductive parts of a flower.

Answer



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

Answer

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Cross Pollination

Self pollination

(i) Transfer of pollen from the stamen to the pistil of the same flower.

(ii) External medium is not required.

(iii) It occurs only in bisexual flower.

(i) Transfer of pollen from the stamen of one flower to the pistil of another flower of the same plant or different plants of the same kind.

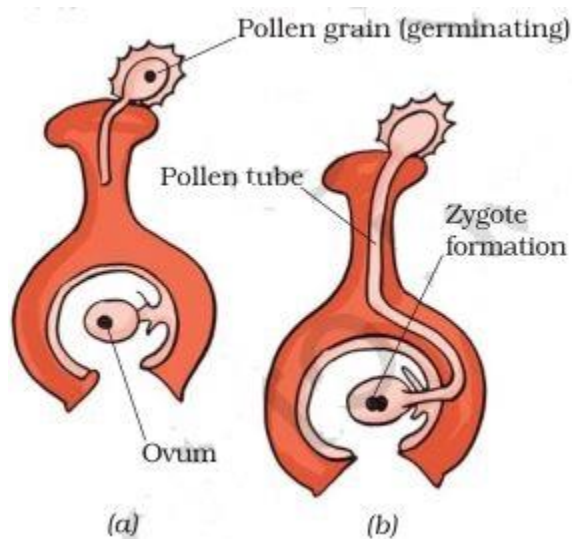
(ii) External medium is required.

(iii) It occurs in both unisexual and bisexual flowers.

7. How does the process of fertilisation take place in flowers?

Answer

When a pollen grain lands on the stigma of a suitable flower, it makes a tiny tube through the style to the ovary. The pollen grain carries male gametes which meet the female gamete in the ovule and fertilisation takes place in flowers. The cell which results after fusion of the gametes is called a zygote which further develops into an embryo.



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

Answer

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Various ways by which seeds are dispersed are:

(i) Dispersal by wind: Light seeds or hairy seeds and hairy fruit get blown off with the wind to far away places. Examples: Sunflower, maple, drumsticks etc.

(ii) Dispersal by water: Fruits or seeds which develop floating ability in the form of spongy or fibrous

outer coat are carried away with to different places. Example: Coconut.

(iii) Dispersal by animals or birds: Spiny seeds with hooks which get attached to the bodies of animals and

are carried to distant places. Also, the fruits are eaten up by animals and birds and their seeds get dispersed to far away places. Examples: Xanthium, Urena, Mango etc.

(iv) Dispersal by bursting: Some seeds are dispersed when the fruits burst with sudden jerks and the seeds

are scattered far from the parent plant. Examples: castor and balsam.

(v) Dispersal by human being: They also play an important role in seed dispersal especially during plantation and farming. They also transport fruits which also help in the dispersal of seeds.

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

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- (e) Spores (v) Potato
- (vi) Rose

Answer

Column I	Column II
(a) Bud	(iii) Yeast
(b) Eyes	(ii) Potato
(c) Fragmentation	(v) Spirogyra
(d) Wings	(i) Maple
(e) Spores	(iv) Bread mould

10. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

(a) The reproductive part of a plant is the

- (i) leaf
(ii) stem
(iii) root
(iv) flower
✓ (iv) flower

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

- (i) fertilisation
(ii) pollination

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- (iii) reproduction
- (iv) seed formation
- ✓ (i) fertilisation

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(c) Mature ovary forms the

- (i) seed
- (ii) stamen
- (iii) pistil
- (iv) fruit
- ✓ (iv) fruit

(d) A spore producing plant is

- (i) rose
- (ii) bread mould
- (iii) potato
- (iv) ginger
- ✓ (ii) bread mould

(e) Bryophyllum can reproduce by its

- (i) stem
- (ii) leaves
- (iii) roots
- (iv) flower
- ✓ (ii) leaves

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