1. Define reproduction.
2. What is vegetative reproduction?
3. Give examples of
   (a) Plant reproducing through its stem
   (b) Plant reproducing through its root
   (c) Plant reproducing through its leaf
   (d) Plant reproducing through its vegetative buds
4. What is the advantage of vegetative propagation?
5. What is budding? Draw a diagram to show budding in yeast.
6. What is a bud? (in plants)
7. What are vegetative buds?
8. Differentiate between asexual reproduction and sexual reproduction.
9. List all the asexual methods of reproduction in plants.
10. Explain fragmentation as a method asexual reproduction. Give one example
11. What are spores? What is their function.
12. Explain reproduction in Bread mould/Rhizopus.
13. How are spores capable of covering large distances?
14. Draw diagrams of spore formation, fragmentation, budding.
15. Give reasons:
    (a) Fragmentation is asexual reproduction.
    (b) Budding in yeast is asexual reproduction.
    (c) Fungi start growing spontaneously on food.
    (d) Sweet potato is propagated through its roots.
    (e) Potato is propagated through stem.
16. Which method of asexual reproduction is seen in ferns? Explain the method.
17. How do algae grow so fast? (cover a large area in a short time?)
18. List the advantages of
    (a) Fragmentation (b) Spore formation
19. How do mosses and ferns reproduce?
20. Name the reproductive part of a plant.
21. Name the ♂ and ♀ reproductive parts of plants.
22. What are sori? Where are they found? What is their function.
23. Draw a labelled diagram of fungus. Identify Hypha, sporangium and spores.
    What is the advantage of spores to the fungus?
24. What does potato do with its eyes?
25. Differentiate between Stamen & Pistil. Draw diagrams too.
26. Distinguish between unisexual and bisexual flowers. Give three examples for each.
27. What kind of flowers are produced by corn, petumia, hibiscus, papaya, rose, cucumber, mustard.
28. Draw diagrams for a flower showing self pollination & a flower showing cross pollination.
29. What is the male gamete in plants? Where is it produced? How does it reach the female gamete?

30. What is the female gamete in plants? Where is it produced? How does it meet the male gamete?
31. What is fertilization?
32. What is the product of fusion of gametes.
33. Define pollination? Name four agents of pollination.
34. Distinguish between self-pollination & cross pollination.
35. Why are flowers generally so colourful and fragrant?
36. What is the advantage of
    (a) Self pollination (b) Cross pollination
37. Draw a diagram to show fertilization.
38. What is the function of pollen tube?
39. What is a zygote? How many cells does it have?
40. What does the zygote develop into?
41. What is fruit? How is it formed?
42. What is a seed? How is formed?
43. What do the following become? Or what is the fate of:
    (a) Petals (b) Sepals (c) Stamens
    (d) Ovary (e) Stigma (f) Ovules
44. How does seed dispersal take place? Why is it necessary?
45. What will happen if all the seeds of a plant were to fall at the same place and grow there?
46. How do plants benefit by seed dispersal?
47. Name the three main agents of seed dispersal.
48. How does wind aid seed dispersal? What are the properties of seeds/fruits dispersed by wind? Give examples.
49. What are the properties of seeds and fruits dispersed by water.
50. Some plants show a special mechanism of bursting of fruits to disperse seeds. Explain & give examples.
51. How are the following dispersed:
    (a) Drumstick (b) Maple (c) Grasses
    (d) Aak (madar) (e) fruit of Sunflower (f) Coconut
    (g) Xanthium (h) Urena (i) Castor
    (j) Balsam
52. What does a coconut represent? (seed or fruit)