

THE TERMS TO KNOW

- **Acrosome:**

Cap-like head of sperm cell which helps it in penetrating the egg cell

- **Alternation of generations:**

In plants, the phenomenon in which the sporophyte and gametophyte generations alternate with each other

- **Androecium:**

The male reproductive whorl of the flower, consists of stamens

- **Anther:**

The sac-like structure of a stamen in which pollen grains are produced

- **Binary fission:**

Division into two, the simplest method of asexual reproduction in prokaryotes and many unicellular eukaryotes

- **Budding:**

A type of asexual reproduction in which a bud develops as a small outgrowth on parent's body and forms the new individual

- **Bulb:**

Underground vertical shoots which have modified leaves

- **Calyx:**

The outer whorl of flowers, consists of sepals

- **Carpel:**

Part of the gynoecium of the flower, consists of stigma, style and ovary

- **Cervix:**

In female reproductive system, the part which separates uterus from the vagina

- **Cloning:**

Method of asexual reproduction in which identical off springs are produced from a vegetative tissue or cell of the parent

- **Corm:**

Short, swollen underground stem; has bud(s) at the top gives rise to new plants by vegetative propagation

- **Corolla:**

The second whorl of flower, consisting of petals

- **Cotyledon:**

A modified leaf present in seeds, often gives nourishment to the developing seedling

- **Cowper's gland:**

An accessory gland in rabbits male reproductive system, provides lubrication to the ducts

- **Endosperm nucleus:**

In the female gametophyte, the triploid nucleus formed by the fusion of sperm and the fusion nucleus

- **Endosperm tissue:**

In the female gametophyte, the triploid nucleus formed by the fusion of sperm and the fusion nucleus

- **Endospore:**

The spore formed inside the bacterial cell

- **Epicotyl:**

The embryonic stem above the point of attachment of the cotyledon(s)

- **Epididymis:**

A storage area for sperms on the upper part of the testes

- **Epigonal germination:**

A type of seed germination in which the hypocotyl elongates and forms a hook, pulling the cotyledons above the ground

- **Fallopian tube:**

A part of the female reproductive system; receives egg cell discharged from the ovary

- **Follicle:**

A structure in the ovary in which the mature egg develops

- **Fragmentation:**

A type of asexual reproduction in which the animal breaks up into many pieces and each piece develops into a mature animal

- **Fusion nucleus:**

A part of the female gametophyte in plants formed by the fusion of two nuclei gives rise to endosperm nucleus when fertilized by a sperm. Gametogenesis: The process of the formation of gametes

- **Gametophyte:**

The haploid generation in plant life cycle, produces gametes

- **Grafting:**

A type of artificial vegetative propagation in which a piece of stem is cut from the plant and is inserted into another plant with established root system

- **Gynoecium:**

The central whorl in the flower, consists of carpels

- **Hilum:**

A scar on the seed coat the point where the seed is attached to the ovary wall

- **Hypocotyl:**

The embryonic stem below the point of attachment of cotyledon

- **Hypogeal germination:**

A type of seed germination in which the epicotyl elongates and forms the... while the cotyledons stay underground

- **Gametogenesis:**

The process of the formation of gametes

- **Hypogeal germination:**

A type of seed germination in which the epicotyl elongates and forms the hook while the cotyledons stay underground

- **Gametogenesis:**

The process of the formation of gametes

- **Gametophyte:**

The haploid generation in plant life cycle, produces gametes

- **Grafting:**

A type of artificial vegetative propagation in which a piece of stem is cut from the plant and is inserted into another plant with established root system

- **Gynoecium:**

The central whorl in the flower, consists of carpels

- **Hilum:**

A scar on the seed coat the point where the seed is attached to the ovary wall

- **Hypocotyl:**

The embryonic stem below the point of attachment of cotyledon

- **Hypogeal germination:**

A type of seed germination in which the epicotyl elongates and forms the hook while the cotyledons stay underground

- **Macrospore:**

Haploid cell produced in the ovule divides mitotically and produces the female gametophyte

- **Micropyle:**

The opening in the ovule through which the pollen tube enters seed use it for the absorption of water

- **Microspore:**

Pollen grain, the haploid cells produced in the pollen sac guide meiotically to produce male gametophyte

- **Multiple fission:**

Division into many, a method of asexual reproduction used by many cellular organisms

- **Oogenesis:**

The formation of ovum (egg cell)

- **Oogonium:**

(Plural Oogonia) The diploid cells in the follicles of the ovary produce diploid primary oocytes during oogenesis

- **Ovary:**

The female gonad produces egg cells and female sex hormones

- **Ovule:**

In seed plants a structure present ... into female gametophyte ovule ...

- **Pollination:**

The transfer of pollen grains from flower's anther to stigma

- **Prostate gland:**

An accessory gland in the male reproductive system produces a s..... neutralizes the acidity

- **Parthenocarpy:**

The process in which ovaries develop into fruit without the fertilization in the ovules present in them results in seedless fruits e.g. bananas

- **Parthenogenesis:**

A form of asexual reproduction in which an unfertilized egg develops into new offspring

- **Plumule:**

The pan of the plant embryo that develops into new shoot

- **Pollen grain:**

Another has pollen-sacs in which haploid microspores (pollen grains) are produced through ...

- **Pollen tube:**

A tube formed by the tube nucleus of the pollen grain, carries sperme to the ovule

- **Radicle:**

The part of the plant embryo that develops into new root

- **Rhizomes:**

Horizontal underground stems have scale leaves with buds shoots of the new plant develop and grow from buds (vegetative propagation)

- **Seed dormancy:**

A period during in which are is no growth in the seed seeds in dormancy are pe seeds but do not germinate under favorable conditions the seeds break dormancy ...

- **Semen:**

The material containing sperms in a fluid

- **Seminal vesicle:**

The associated ... in male reproductive system produces secretions having nutrients for the sperms

- **Seminiferous tubule:**

The coiled tubes ... in testes, sperms are formed in these tubules

- **Sperm:**

The male gamete

- **Spermatid:**

The immature non-motile forms of sperms are converted into sperms after many changes

- **Spermatogenesis:**

The farmaco sperms

- **Spermatogonium:**

A spermatogoum is an intermediary male gametogonium (a kind of germ cell) in the production of spermatozoa

OR

Arct ... of the gonads in male organisms that are the progenitors of ...

- **Sporophyte:**

The ... in plant life cycle, produces spores

- **Stame:**

The part of the androecium, consists of anther and filament

- **Stigma:**

The upper part of the carpel

- **Style:**

The middle portion of the carpel

- **Testa:**

Outer covering of a seed develops from the integument of the ovule protects the embryo from mechanical injury and from drying out

- **Testis:**

The male gonads, produces sperms and male sex hormones

- **Tuber:**

The swollen ends of slender rhizomes (underground stem), new plants develop from buds on the stem tubers (vegetative propagation)

- **Uterus horn:**

The two separate parts of the uterus in the female rabbit

- **Vas deferens:**

The tubes that carry sperms from each testis to the urethra

- **Vegetative propagation:**

A type of asexual reproduction in which the vegetative parts of the plants i.e. roots stems or leaves produce new generation

