



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - OSWAAL BIOLOGY

(KANNADA ENGLISH)

REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS

Topic 1 Life Span And Asexual Reproduction Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why is reproduction essential for organisms?



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2. Although potato tuber is an underground part, it is considered as a stem. Give two reasons.



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3. Write the name of the organism that is referred to as the Terror of Bengal.



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4. Name the vegetative propagules in (a) Bryophyllum and (b) Onion.



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5. How asexual reproduction takes place in Yeast?



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6. Name the mode of reproduction that helps in producing genetically identical offsprings.



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7. How Hydra reproduce asexually?



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8. Name an organism where cell division is itself a mode of reproduction.



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9. How does Penicillium reproduce asexually?



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10. Name the asexual reproductive structure produced from Chlamydomonas.



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11. Mention a characteristic feature of zoospore.



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12. Mention the asexual reproduction in (a) Protista, (b) Sponges, (c) Paramecium , (d) Chlamydomonas.



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13. Name the organism which produces gemmules.



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14. Define the term reproduction.



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15. What is binary fission?



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16. Name a multicellular invertebrate which reproduces asexually by budding?



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17. Name a unicellular fungi which reproduces asexually by budding?



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Topic 1 Life Span And Asexual Reproduction

Short Answer Type Questions I

1. Which is a better mode of reproduction : sexual or asexual ? Why ?



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2. Mention two inherent characteristics of Amoeba and Yeast that enable to reproduce asexually



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3. Why offspring derived by asexual reproduction are called clones?



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4. Is there a relationship between the size of an organism and its life span? Give two examples in support of your answer.



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5. Between an annual and a perennial plant, which one has a shorter juvenile phase? Give one reason.



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6. Rearrange the following events of sexual reproduction in the sequence in which they occur in a flowering plant: embryogenesis, fertilisation, gametogenesis and pollination.



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7. The probability of fruit set in a self-pollinated bisexual flower of a plant is far greater than a dioecious plant. Explain.



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8. In haploid organisms that undergo sexual reproduction, name the stage in the life cycle when meiosis occurs. Give reasons for your answer.



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9. What is life span ?



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10. Mention the problems created by the plant water hyacinth.



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11. Define clone.



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12. Justify: There is no relationship between the size and lifespan of an organism.



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13. In Yeast and Amoeba the parent cell divides to give rise to two new individual cells. How does the cell division differ in these two organisms?



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14. What is asexual reproduction?



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15. Why vegetative propagation is called asexual reproduction?



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16. What is vegetative propagation? Give two suitable examples.



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17. Why do internodal segments of sugarcane fail to propagate vegetatively even when they are in contact with dump soil?



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18. Mention any two characteristic features of asexual reproduction.



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19. What is the basic difference between binary fission and budding?



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20. Define encystation.



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21. What is sporulation? Give an example.



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22. What is meant by fragmentation? Give an example.



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Topic 1 Life Span And Asexual Reproduction

Short Answer Type Questions Ii

1. Name asexual reproductive structure in

(i) Hydra

(ii) Chlamydomonas

(iii) Penicillium

(iv) Spong



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2. What is vegetative propagation? Give two suitable examples



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3. Is it possible to consider vegetative propagation observed in certain plants like

Bryophyllum, reproduction? Give two/three reasons.



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4. The number of taxa exhibiting asexual reproduction is drastically reduced in higher plants(angiosperms) and higher animals (vertebrates) as compared with lower groups of plants and animals. Analyse the possible reasons for this situation.



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5. Draw the sketches of a zoospore and conidia. Mention two dissimilarities between and atleast one feature common to both struture.



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6. What are the factors responsible for the reproduction?



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7. Explain the proces of budding in Yeast with neat sketch.



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8. Draw the structure of vegetative propagules in potato and Bryophyllum.



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9. What are the significance of reproduction?



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10. Make a labelled diagram of gemmule.



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Topic 1 Life Span And Asexual Reproduction Long Answer Type Questions li

1. Explain the proces of asexual reproduction in amoeba and yeast cells with the help of diagrams.



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2. Define vegetative propagules. Tabulate various vegetative propagules of plants with the parts involved.



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**Topic 1 Life Span And Asexual Reproduction
Multiple Choice Questions Ii**

1. The term clone cannot be applied of offspring formed by sexual reproduction because:

A. Offspring do not possess exact copies of parental DNA.

B. DNA of only one parent is copied and passed on to the offspring.

C. Offspring are formed at different times.

D. DNA of parent and offspring are completely different

Answer: A



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2. Amoeba and Yeast reproduce asexually by fission and budding respectively, because the are:

- A. Microscopic organisms
- B. Heterotrophic organisms.
- C. Unicellular organisms
- D. Uninucleate organisms.

Answer: C



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3. The male gametes of rice plant have 12 chromosomes in their nucleus. The chromosome number in the female gamete, zygote and the cells of the seedling will be respectively.

A. 12,24,12

B. 24,12,12

C. 12,24,24

D. 24,12,24

Answer: C



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4. Appearance of vegetative propagules from the nodes of plants such as sugarcane and ginger is mainly because:

A. Nodes are shorter than internodes.

B. Nodes have meristematic cells.

C. Nodes are located near the soil.

D. Nodes have non photosynthetic cells.

Answer: B



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5. There is no natural death in single celled organisms like Amoeba and bacteria because:

A. They cannot reproduce sexually.

B. They reproduce by binary fission.

C. Parental body is distributed among the offspring.

D. They are microscopic.

Answer: C



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6. The type of reproduction adopted by an organism depends on

A. The habitat and morphology of the organism.

B. Morphology of the organism.

C. Morphology and physiology of the organism.

D. The organism's habitat, physiology and genetic makeup.

Answer: D



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7. Identify the incorrect statement.

A. In asexual reproduction, the offspring produced are morphologically and genetically identical to the parent.

B. Zoospores are sexual reproductive structures.

C. In asexual reproduction a single parent produces offspring with or without the formation of gametes.

D. Conidia are asexual structures in Penicillium.

Answer: B



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Topic 2 Sexual Reproduction Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are meiocyte?



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2. Define parthenocarpy?



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3. In haploid organisms that undergo sexual reproduction, name the stage in the life cycle when meiosis occurs?



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4. In a developing embryo, analyse the consequences if cell divisions are not followed by cell differentiation.



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5. Why all papaya plants bear flowers but fruits is seen only in some?



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6. Name the plant that flowers once in 12 years.



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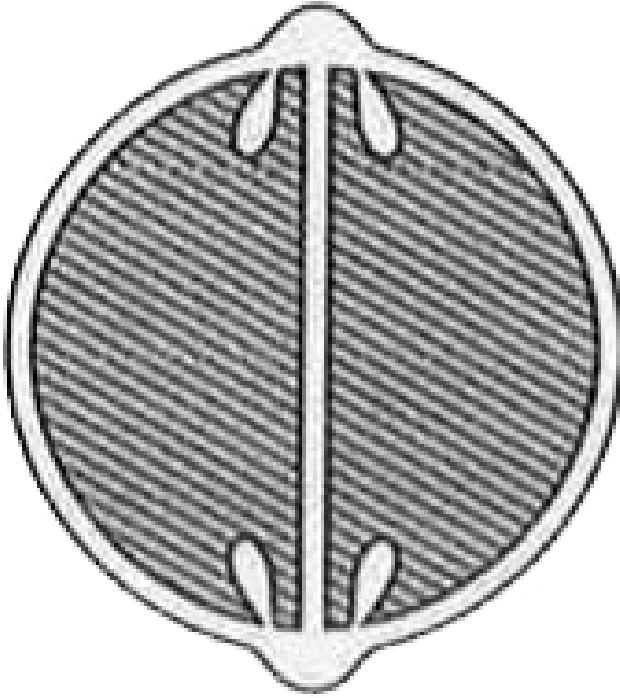
7. Explain why meiosis and gametogenesis are always interlinked?



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8. In the following figure of a fruit, label the part which is protective in function and that

which is responsible for producing new plants.



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9. The turkey usually produce females for several generations. How is this possible?



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10. The meiotic cycle of an onion plant contains 32 chromosomes. Work out the number of chromosomes found in its endosperm.



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11. Name two acellular organisms which reproduce sexually.



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12. Coconut plant is monoecious while date palm is dioecious. Why are they called so?



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13. What are pre fertilization events of sexual reproduction?



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14. Mention the site where syngamy occurs in amphibians and reptiles respectively.



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15. Name the phase all organisms have to pass through before they can reproduce sexually.



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16. State the difference between meicyte and gamete with respect to chromosome number.



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17. What are hermaphrodites?



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18. Define syngamy?



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19. Differentiate between syngamy and fertilisation.



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20. What is sexual reproduction?



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21. Differentiate between parthenocarpy and parthenogenesis.



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22. A haploid organism produces gametes by mitosis. Does it mean that meiosis never

occurs in such organisms?



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23. Name the mode of reproduction that ensures creation of new variants.



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Topic 2 Sexual Reproduction Short Answer Type Questions I

1. Give reasons for the following:

a. Compared to internal fertilization the external fertilization is disadvantageous to the animal.

b. Chances of survival of young ones are more in viviparous than in oviparous.



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2. What is parthenogenesis? Give two examples.





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3. Define 'oestrus' and 'menstrual cycles'.



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4. Distinguish between homogametes and heterogametes.



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5. Differentiate between oviparous and viviparous animals with a suitable example for each.



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6. Which of the followings are monoecious and dioecious organisms?

a. Earthworm _____

b. Chara _____

c. Marchantia _____

d. Cockroach _____



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7. What do the following parts of a flower develop into after fertilisation?

a. Ovary _____

b. Ovules _____



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8. Mention the unique flowering phenomenon exhibited by *Strobilanthus Kunthiana*.
(NeelaKurinji)



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9. In certain simple plants, why are male gametes produced in large numbers as compared to the female gametes? It is applicable in animals also? Yes or not.



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10. What are the three major phases in the life cycle of an organism? Define each phase.



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11. Differentiate the following organisms on the basis of isogamy and heterogamy-
Monocytis, Plasmodium, Human beings, Cladophora.



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12. Define external fertilization. Mention its disadvantages.



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13. Different between a stamina and a pistillate flower, Give the term for this condition of flower.



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14. Mention the different stages of sexual reproduction.



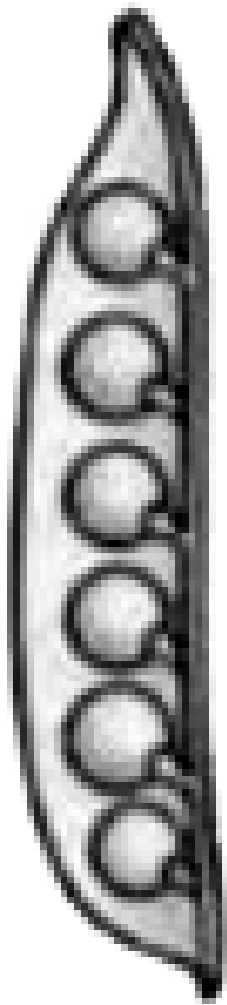
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15. Differentiate between seasonal breeders and continuous breeders.



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16. In the figure given show, mark the ovule and pericarp.



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Topic 2 Sexual Reproduction Short Answer Type Questions II

1. Name the following:

- a. The organism in which cell division itself is a mode of reproduction.
- b. The type of reproductive cycle in non primate mammals.
- c. The plant that flowers only once in its life time.



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2. Honeybees produce their young ones only by sexual reproduction. In spite of this in a colony of bees we find both haploid and diploid individuals. Name the haploid and diploid individuals in the colony and analyse the reasons behind their formation.



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3. List the differences between external fertilisation and internal fertilisation?



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4. Describe how the organisms maintain chromosome numbers during multiplication by sexual reproduction.



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5. Differentiate between oviparous and viviparous animals with a suitable example for each.



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6. Mention three differences between asexual and sexual reproduction.



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Topic 2 Sexual Reproduction Long Answer Type Questions Ii

1. Do all the gametes formed from a parent organism have the same genetic composition (identical DNA copies of the parental

genome)? Analyse the situation with the background of gametogenesis and provide or give suitable explanation.



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2. Give an account of pre-fertilisation events?



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3. Mention the different stages of sexual reproduction.



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4. Write a short note on (i) Embryogenesis, (ii) Syngamy



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Topic 2 Sexual Reproduction Multiple Choice Questions II

1. Choose the correct statement from amongst the following:

A. Dioecious (hermaphrodite) organisms

are seen only in animals.

B. Dioecious organisms are seen only in

plants.

C. Dioecious organisms are seen in both

plants and animals.

D. Dioecious organisms are seen only in vertebrates.

Answer: C



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2. Which of the following is a post fertilisation event in flowering plants?

A. Transfer of pollen grains.

B. Embryo development

C. Formation of flower.

D. Formation of pollen grains.

Answer: C



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3. A few statements describing certain features of reproduction are give below:

(i) Gametic fusion takes place

(ii) Transfer of genetic material takes place

(iii) Reduction division takes place

(iv) Progeny have some resemblance with parents Select the options that are true for both asexual and sexual reproduction from the options given below:

A. a. (i) and (ii)

B. b. (ii) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iii)

Answer: D



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4. A few statements with regard to sexual reproduction are given below:

(i) Sexual reproduction does not always require two individuals.

(ii) Sexual reproduction generally involves gametic fusion.

(iii) Meiosis never occurs during sexual reproduction.

(iv) External fertilisation is a rule during sexual reproduction.

Choose the correct statements from the options below:

A. i. and iv

B. I and ii

C. ii and iii

D. I and iv

Answer: B



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5. A multicellular, filamentous alga exhibits a type of sexual life cycle in which the meiotic division occurs after the formation of zygote.

The adult filament of this alga has:

A. haploid vegetative cells and diploid gametangia.

B. Diploid vegetative cells and diploid gametangia.

C. diploid vegetative cells and haploid gametangia.

D. haploid vegetative cells and haploid gametangia.

Answer: A



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6. Given below are a few statements related to external fertilization. Choose the correct statements:

(i) The male and female gametes are formed and released simultaneously.

(ii) Only a few gametes are released into the medium.

(iii) Water is the medium in a majority of organisms exhibiting external fertilization.

(iv) Offspring formed as a result of external fertilization have better chance of survival than those formed inside an organism

A. iii and iv

B. I and iii

C. ii and iv

D. I and iv

Answer: B



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7. The statements given below describe certain features that are observed in the pistil of flowers.

(i) Pistil may have many carpels.

(ii) Each carpel may have more than one ovule.

(iii) Each carpel has only one ovule.

(iv) Pistil has only one carpel.

Choose the statements that are true from the options below:

A. I and ii

B. I and iii

C. ii and iv

D. iii and iv

Answer: C



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8. Which of the following situations correctly describe the similarity between an angiosperm egg and a human egg?

(i) Eggs of both are formed only once in a lifetime.

(ii) Both the angiosperm egg and human egg are stationary.

(iii) Both the angiosperm egg and human egg are motile transported.

(iv) Syngamy in both results in the formation of zygote.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A. ii and iv

B. iv only

C. iii and iv

D. I and iv

Answer: B



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9. Which of the following statements, support the view that elaborate sexual reproductive process appeared much later in the organic evolution.

(i) Lower groups of organisms have simpler body design.

(ii) Asexual reproduction is common in lower groups.

(iii) Asexual reproduction is common in higher groups of organisms.

(iv) The high incidence of sexual reproduction in angiosperms and vertebrates.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

A. I and iii

B. I and iii

C. ii and iv

D. ii and iii

Answer: C



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10. Offsprings formed by sexual reproduction exhibit more variation than those formed by asexual reproduction because

A. Sexual reproduction is a lengthy process.

B. Gametes of parents have qualitatively different genetic composition.

C. Genetic material comes from parents of two different species.

D. Greater amount of DNA is involved in sexual reproduction.

Answer: B



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11. The number of chromosomes in the shoot tip cells of a maize plant is 20. The number of chromosomes in the microspore mother cells of the same plant shall be:

A. 20

B. 10

C. 40

D. 15

Answer: A



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