



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - LAKHMIR SINGH & MANJIT KAUR

REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

Exercise

1. Which life process ensures that a plant or animal species will not disappear from the

earth ?

A. Reproduction

B. Metamorphosis

C. Cloning

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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2. What is the name of the reproductive process which involves two parents ?



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3. What is the name of the reproductive process which involves only one parent?



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4. Name two animals which reproduce sexually.



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5. Name two animals which reproduce asexually.



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6. State whether human beings reproduce by sexual method or asexual method



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7. Which type of reproduction:

a) involves gametes ?



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8. Which type of reproduction does not involve gametes?



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9. Give another term for a fertilised egg.





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10. Name the process of the fusion of gametes.



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11. Do all animals give birth to individuals like humans ?



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12. What is the other name of sex cells?



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13. What are the organs in humans which produces the gametes ?



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14. What are the male gametes in humans called ?



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15. Name the organs which produce male gametes .



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16. What are the female gametes in humans called ?



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17. Name the organs which produce female gametes.



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18. Name the organs which produce sperms in humans.



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19. Name the organs which produce eggs (or ova) in humans .



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20. What do the testes in a man produce ?



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21. What do the ovaries in a woman produce ?



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22. Which organ of the human body passes sperms from a man to a woman ?



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23. In which female reproductive organ does the embryo get embedded ?

A. Fallopian tubes

B. Ovary

C. Uterus

D. Vagina

Answer: C



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24. Which stage comes earlier in the development of a human baby from zygote : foetus or embryo ?



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25. Name the technique which is used to help a woman with blocked oviducts to have a baby.



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26. Write the full name of IVF.



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27. What is the success rate of IVF technique of reproduction in humans ?



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28. What type of fertilisation takes place in a hen ?



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29. What term is used for the change from tadpole to frog.



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30. Name two animals which produce embryos that grow into larvae before transforming into adults.



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31. What term is used for 'bulges' observed on the sides of the body of Hydra?



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32. What type of fission takes place in Amoeba ?



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33. Name one animal each which reproduces by binary fission.



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34. Name one animal each which reproduces :

(b) by budding .



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35. Name the asexual method of reproduction

:

(a) in Hydra.



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36. Name the asexual method of reproduction

:

(b) in Amoeba.



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37. Name the technique which was used in producing 'Dolly' the sheep.



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38. Name the parent sheep of which Dolly was a clone.



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39. What name is given to the following ?

An animal which is an exact copy of its parents.

A. Zygote

B. Embryo

C. Clone

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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40. What are the two general methods of reproduction in organisms ?



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41. State whether the following statements are true or false:

a) Each sperm is a single cell



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42. State whether the following statements are true or false:

b) A new human individual develops from a cell called gamete.



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43. State whether the following statements are true or false:

c) Egg laid after fertilisation is made up of a single cell.



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44. State whether the following statements are true or false:

d) A zygote is formed as a result of fertilisation.



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45. State whether the following statements are true or false:

e) External fertilisation takes place in frog.



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46. State whether the following statements are true or false:

f) An embryo is made up of a single cell.



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47. State whether the following statements are true or false:

g) Oviparous animals give birth to young ones.



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48. State whether the following statements are true or false:

h) Internal fertilisation takes place in hens.



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49. State whether the following statements are true or false:

i) The hens give birth to chicks like human beings give birth to babies.



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50. State whether the following statements are true or false:

j) Amoeba reproduces by budding.



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51. State whether the following statements are true or false:

k) Binary fission is a method of asexual reproduction



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52. State whether the following statements are true or false:

l) Fertilisation is a necessary even in asexual reproduction .



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53. State whether the following statements are true or false:

Cloning is a sexual reproduction method in mammals.

A. True

B. False

C. All of these

D. None of these

Answer: A



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54. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

a) The process of Ensures continuity of life on earth.



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55. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

The cells involved in sexual reproduction are called



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56. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

c) Fusion of gametes gives rise to a single cell called



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57. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

d) The process of fusion of gametes is called



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58. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

e) The other name of egg cell is



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59. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

f) A sperm is much Than an egg cell.

A. smaller

B. larger

C. brighter

D. dimmer

Answer: B



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60. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

g) In humans , one mature egg (or ovum) is released into oviduct every By one of the ovaries.

A. year

B. day

C. month

D. second

Answer: C



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61. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

h) The egg laying animals are called
Animals.



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62. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

i) The cow is a animal where ostrich is an
..... Animal.



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63. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

j) The change of caterpillar into an adult silk moth is called



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64. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

k) The larva of frog is called



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65. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

l) The two common methods of asexual reproduction in animals are and



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66. Fill in the following blanks with suitable words:

m) Dolly, the sheep, was produced by the technique called



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67. What is the basic difference between asexual and sexual reproduction ?



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68. Which of the following organisms reproduce by sexual method and which by asexual method ?

Amoeba, Cats, Humans , Hydra , Birds





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69. What is meant by the terms 'internal fertilisation' and 'external fertilisation' ?

Explain with examples .



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70. Draw a labeled diagram of female reproductive system. Answer



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71. Where in the human body does an egg (or ovum) get fertilised ?



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72. Where does a fertilised egg (or zygote) develop into a baby in the human body ?



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73. Which type of fertilisation takes place in the following ?

a) Cow



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74. Which type of fertilisation takes place in the following ?

b) Frog



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75. Which type of fertilisation takes place in the following ?

c) Humans



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76. Which type of fertilisation takes place in the following ?

d) Fish



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77. Which type of fertilisation takes place in the following ?

e) Hen



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78. Why do female frogs (or female fish) lay hundreds of eggs ?



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79. What is meant by an 'embryo' ? Can we identify the body features in an embryo ?



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80. Give two differences between a zygote, an embryo and a foetus .



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81. Describe the various steps involved in the sexual reproduction in animals.



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82. Draw a labeled diagram of male reproductive system.



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83. Define foetus. After how many weeks of development, a human embryo is said to become a foetus ?



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84. What is metamorphosis ? Give two example of metamorphosis.



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85. What is difference between viviparous animals and oviparous animals ?



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86. Which of the following are oviparous animals and which are viviparous animals ?

Frog, Human being, Sparrow, Lizard , Cow, Dog, Hen, Fish, Butterfly, Cat.



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87. Give five example each of animals which develop:

a) inside the mother.



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88. Give five example each of animals which develop:

b) Inside eggs which the mother lays.



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89. Explain how, chicks are born. How much time does the embryo present in hen's egg take to develop into a chick (when provided sufficient warmth)?



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90. In which of the following animals the embryos develop fully inside the mother's body and in which they develop fully in the eggs laid by mother ?

Cow , Butterfly, Silk moth, Humans, Frog,
Housefly, Sparrow, Hen, Mosquito, Monkey.



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91. What are gametes ?



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92. In which sort of reproduction are gametes
involved ?



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93. What is formed when two gametes fuse ?



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94. What is this act of fusion called ?



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95. Match the terms given in column A with those given in column B :

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (i) Sperm | (a) Female organ |
| (ii) Ovary | (b) Egg tube |
| (iii) Oviduct | (c) Male organ |
| (iv) Testes | (d) Male gamete |



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96. Differentiate between internal fertilisation and external fertilisation. What type of fertilisation takes place in (a) frog and (b) fox ?



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97. What is meant by 'cloning' ? State whether gametes are involved in cloning or not. Name two animals which have been produced by cloning.



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98. What is meant by 'reproduction' ? Why is it essential ?



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99. Define asexual reproduction. Name two methods of asexual reproduction in animals. Name two animals which reproduce by these asexual reproduction methods.



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100. What is a clone ? Name one famous clone.



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101. Explain the term 'fertilisation'. Describe the process of fertilisation in human beings.



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102. Draw a labelled diagram to show the fertilisation of a human egg by a sperm to form a zygote.



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103. What type of couples are helped to have babies by the in vitro fertilisation technique ?



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104. Describe the 'in vitro fertilisation' technique of reproduction in humans.



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105. What are viviparous animals ? Give two examples of viviparous animals.



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106. What are oviparous animals ? Give two animals of oviparous animals.



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107. How does an Amoeba reproduce ?

Describe with the help of labelled diagrams.



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108. How does a Hydra reproduce ? Explain

with the help of labelled diagrams.



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109. Internal fertilisation occurs:

A. in female body

B. outside female body

C. in male body

D. outside male body.

Answer: A



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110. The number of nuclei present in a zygote is :

A. none

B. one

C. two

D. four

Answer: B



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111. A tadpole develops into an adult frog by the process of :

A. fertilisation

B. metamorphosis

C. embedding

D. budding

Answer: B



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112. Fertilisation results immediately in the formation of :

A. a zygote

B. an embryo

C. a placenta

D. a foetus

Answer: A



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113. Which of the following is not a part of the human male reproductive system ?

A. testes

B. oviducts

C. seminal vesicles

D. epididymis

Answer: B



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114. Which of the following is not a viviparous animal ?

A. rat

B. lizard

C. rabbit

D. cat

Answer: B



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115. The multicellular organism which reproduces by budding is :

A. Amoeba

B. Yeast

C. Paramecium

D. Hydra

Answer: D



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116. In sexual reproduction, two offsprings having the genetic material and the same body features are called.

A. callus

B. twins

C. chromosomes

D. clones

Answer: D



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117. Which of the following animals does not show metamorphosis ?

A. fish

B. frog

C. silk moth

D. mosquito

Answer: A



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118. Asexual reproduction is :

A. a fusion of specialised cells

B. a method by which all types of organisms reproduce

C. a method producing genetically identical offsprings

D. a method in which more than one parent are involved.

Answer: C



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119. Which of the following organisms reproduces by binary fission ?

A. Hydra

B. Yeast

C. Amoeba

D. Sea anemone

Answer: C



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120. Which of the following is not an oviparous animal ?

A. snake

B. fish

C. rat

D. frog

Answer: C



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121. Tadpole is the larva of :

A. fish

B. frog

C. mosquito

D. butterfly

Answer: B



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122. The production of an exact copy of an animal by asexual reproduction is known as :

A. budding

B. mating

C. cloning

D. hatching

Answer: C



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123. One of the following is not a part of the human female reproductive system. This one is

A. ovary

B. uterus

C. scrotal sacs

D. oviducts

Answer: C



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124. Reproduction is essential for living organisms in order to

- A. keep the individual organism alive
- B. fulfil their energy requirements
- C. maintain growth
- D. continue the species for ever .

Answer: D



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125. One of the following occurs in the reproductive system of flowering plants as well as that of humans. This is :

A. sperm ducts

B. anther

C. ovary

D. style

Answer: C



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126. In human males, the testes lie in the scrotal sacs outside the body because it helps in the :

- A. process of mating
- B. formation of sperms
- C. easy transfer of sperms
- D. all the above

Answer: B



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127. Characteristics that are transmitted from parents to offsprings during sexual reproduction show :

A. only similarities with parents

B. only variations with parents

C. both similarities and variations with parents.

D. neither similarities nor variations with parents.

Answer: C



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128. Offspring formed as a result of sexual reproduction exhibit more variations because

A. sexual reproduction is lengthy process

B. genetic material comes from two parents of different species.

C. genetic material comes from two parents of same species

D. genetic material comes from many parents

Answer: C



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129. Two very small organisms X and Y both reproduced by the method of budding. Organism X is industrially very important

because it is used in making alcohol from sugar. It is also used in making bread. Organism Y is a tiny animal having tentacles which lives in water.

a) What is organism X ?



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130. Two very small organisms X and Y both reproduced by the method of budding .Organism X is industrially very important because it is used in making alcohol from

sugar. It is also used in making bread.

Organism Y is a tiny animal having tentacles which lives in water.

b) Name the process in which X converts sugar into alcohol.



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131. Two very small organisms X and Y both reproduced by the method of budding .Organism X is industrially very important because it is used in making alcohol from

sugar. It is also used in making bread.

Organism Y is a tiny animal having tentacles which lives in water.

c) To which class of organisms does X belong?



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132. Two very small organisms X and Y both reproduced by the method of budding .Organism X is industrially very important because it is used in making alcohol from sugar. It is also used in making bread.

Organism Y is a tiny animal having tentacles which lives in water.

d) What is organism Y ?



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133. Two very small organisms X and Y both reproduced by the method of budding .Organism X is industrially very important because it is used in making alcohol from sugar. It is also used in making bread. Organism Y is a tiny animal having tentacles

which lives in water.

e) Out of X and Y, which organism is multicellular and which one is unicellular ?



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134. A unicellular organism P lives in pond water. The organisms P has no fixed shape , its shape keeps on changing. It moves and catches its prey with the help of organs Q which keep on appearing and disappearing. The organism P reproduces by a process R.

Another organism S also reproduces by this process. Name P, Q ,R and S.



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135. The animal A which is classified as an amphibian lays eggs in pond water. The hatching of its eggs produces a tailed - form B which looks very different from the animal A . The form B then undergoes a change C and gets converted into animal A.

a) Name (i) animal A, and (ii) form B.



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136. The animal A which is classified as an amphibian lays eggs in pond water. The hatching of its eggs produces a tailed - form B which looks very different from the animal A . The form B then undergoes a change C and gets converted into animal A.

b) What is the change C known as ?



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137. The animal A which is classified as an amphibian lays eggs in pond water. The hatching of its eggs produces a tailed - form B which looks very different from the animal A . The form B then undergoes a change C and gets converted into animal A.

c) Name the breathing organs of A.



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138. The animal A which is classified as an amphibian lays eggs in pond water. The hatching of its eggs produces a tailed - form B which looks very different from the animal A . The form B then undergoes a change C and gets converted into animal A.

d) What are the breathing organs of B ?



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139. X and Y are the two type of animals. The animals like X undergo external fertilisation whereas animals like Y undergo internal fertilisation. The animals like X lay eggs from which baby animals are hatched. On the other hand, in animals like Y, the young one develops inside the uterus of mother which then gives birth to the baby.

a) What is the general name of animals like X ?



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140. X and Y are the two type of animals. The animals like X undergo external fertilisation whereas animals like Y undergo internal fertilisation. The animals like X lay eggs from which baby animals are hatched. On the other hand, in animals like Y, the young one develops inside the uterus of mother which then gives birth to the baby.

b) Give two examples of animals like X.



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141. X and Y are the two type of animals. The animals like X undergo external fertilisation whereas animals like Y undergo internal fertilisation. The animals like X lay eggs from which baby animals are hatched. On the other hand, in animals like Y, the young one develops inside the uterus of mother which then gives birth to the baby.

c) What is the general name of animals like Y ?



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142. X and Y are the two type of animals. The animals like X undergo external fertilisation whereas animals like Y undergo internal fertilisation. The animals like X lay eggs from which baby animals are hatched. On the other hand, in animals like Y, the young one develops inside the uterus of mother which then gives birth to the baby.

d) Write the names of two animals like Y.



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143. A is an insect which breeds in ponds of stagnant water. The egg of this insect produces a worm like form B which is entirely different in appearance from the adult insect. The form B undergoes a change C and gets converted into insect A . The female of insect A is a carrier of protozoan D which spreads a disease in humans.

a) What are A , B, C , and D ?



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144. A is an insect which breeds in ponds of stagnant water. The egg of this insect produces a worm like form B which is entirely different in appearance from the adult insect. The form B undergoes a change C and gets converted into insect A . The female of insect A is a carrier of protozoan D which spreads a disease in humans.

b) Name another insect which also undergoes changes C.



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