



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - BETOPPERS

HOW DO ORGANISM REPRODUCE

Worksheet 1

1. 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 offspring

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

Answer:



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2. One of the following organisms does not reproduce by fission. This is :

A. Amoeba

B. Plasmodium

C. Leishmania

D. Paramecium

Answer:



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3. The micro-organisms which reproduced by multiple fission is the one which causes the disease known as

A. Kala-azar

B. marasmus

C. malaria

D. amoebiasis

Answer:



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4. The protozoan having a flagellum at its one end is:

A. Amoeba

B. Paramecium

C. Hydra

D. Leishmania

Answer:



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5. In the list of organisms given , those which reproduce by the asexual method are:

(i) banana (ii) yak (iii) yeast (iv) Amoeba

A. (i) and (iv)

B. (i), (iii) and (iv)

C. (i) and (iv)

D. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer:



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6. One of the following organisms does not reproduce by budding . This is :

A. Sponge

B. Yeast

C. Hydra

D. Planaria

Answer:



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7. The disease kala-azar is caused by a micro-organism know as :

A. Planaria

B. Leech

C. Leishmania

D. Plasmodium

Answer:



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8. Reproduction is essential for living organisms in order to

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

Answer:



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9. The unicellular organisms which reproduces by budding is :

A. Spirogyra

B. Hydra

C. Planaria

D. Yeast

Answer:



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10. The unicellular organisms which reproduces by budding is :

A. Amoeba

B. Yeast

C. Leishmania

D. Hydra

Answer:



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11. The offsprings formed by asexual reproduction method have greater similarity among themselves because :

(i) asexual reproduction involves only one parent

(ii) asexual reproduction involves two parents

(iii) asexual reproduction involves gametes

(iv) asexual reproduction involves does not involve gametes

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iv)

Answer:



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12. A simple multicellular animal having tentacles which lives in freshwater usually reproduces by the asexual process of

A. binary fission

B. spore formation

C. budding

D. fragmentation

Answer:



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13. One of the following does not reproduce by spore formation method. This is :

A. Rhizopus fungus

B. Penicillium fungus

C. Yeast fungus

D. Mucor fungus

Answer:



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14. The factors responsible for the rapid spreading of beard mould on slices bread are:

- (i) Presence of large number of spores in air
- (ii) Presence of large number of thread-like

branched hyphae

(iii) Presence of moisture and nutrients

(iv) formation of round shaped sporangia

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (ii) and (iv)

C. (i) and (ii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer:



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15. One of the following reproduces by forming spores. This is :

A. Fern

B. Planaria

C. Spirogyra

D. Potato

Answer:



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16. Asexual reproduction through budding takes place in :

(i) Amoeba (ii) Yeas and Hydra (iii) Hydra and Plasmodium (iv) Corals and Sponges

A. (i) and (ii)

B. only (ii)

C. (i) and (iii)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer:



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17. A feature of reproduction that is common to Amoeba, Yeast and Bacterium is that :

- A. they are all multicellular
- B. they are all unicellular
- C. they reproduce only sexually
- D. they reproduce asexually

Answer:



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18. One of the following organisms does not reproduces by fission. This is :

A. Amoeba

B. Leishmania

C. Planaria

D. Plasmodium

Answer:



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19. An organism which may be considered to be a kind of plant and reproduces by budding is :

A. Paramecium

B. Bread mould

C. Hydra

D. Yeast

Answer:



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20. An animal which reproduces by the process of budding is :

A. Plasmodium

B. yeast

C. Hydra

D. Planaria

Answer:



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21. In Spirogyra, asexual reproduction takes place by

A. division of a cell into two cells

B. breaking up of filaments into smaller bits

C. division of a cell into many cells

D. formation of a large number of buds

Answer:



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22. The ability of a cell to divide into several cells during reproduction in Plasmodium is called

- A. budding
- B. fragmentation
- C. binary fission
- D. multiple fission

Answer:



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23. In *Rhizopus* fungus, the fine thread-like structures spread on the whole surface of slice of bread are called :

A. rhizoids

B. stems

C. roots

D. hyphae

Answer:



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24. Vegetative propagation refers to formation of new plants from

- A. stems, roots and flowers
- B. stems, roots and leaves
- C. stems, flowers and fruits
- D. stems, leaves and flowers

Answer:



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25. There are four tiny organisms A, B, C and D.

The organism A is a parasitic protozoan which causes a disease known as kala-azar. The organism B is a microscopic single-celled animal which causes malaria disease in human beings. The organism C is a unicellular animal which can change its body shape according to need, it has no fixed shape. The organism D is also a unicellular animal which is slippershaped having a large number of tiny hair all around its body.

Name the organisms A, B, C and D



26. There are four tiny organisms A, B, C and D.

The organism A is a parasitic protozoan which causes a disease known as kala-azar. The organism B is a microscopic single-celled animal which causes malaria disease in human beings. The organism C is a unicellular animal which can change its body shape according to need, it has no fixed shape. The organism D is also a unicellular animal which is slipper-shaped having a large number of tiny

hair all around its body.

Name one characteristic body feature of organism A.



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27. There are four tiny organisms A, B, C and D.

The organism A is a parasitic protozoan which causes a disease known as kala-azar. The organism B is a microscopic single-celled animal which causes malaria disease in human beings. The organism C is a unicellular animal

which can change its body shape according to need, it has no fixed shape. The organism D is also a unicellular animal which is slipper shaped having a large number of tiny hair all around its body.

Name the insect which carries organism B and transmits it from one person to another



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28. There are four tiny organisms A, B, C and D. The organism A is a parasitic protozoan which

causes a disease known as kala-azar. The organism B is a microscopic single-celled animal which causes malaria disease in human beings. The organism C is a unicellular animal which can change its body shape according to need, it has no fixed shape. The organism D is also a unicellular animal which is slipper-shaped having a large number of tiny hair all around its body.

What name is given to the asexual method of reproduction of A and B?



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29. There are four tiny organisms A, B, C and D.

The organism A is a parasitic protozoan which causes a disease known as kala-azar. The organism B is a microscopic single-celled animal which causes malaria disease in human beings. The organism C is a unicellular animal which can change its body shape according to need, it has no fixed shape. The organism D is also a unicellular animal which is slipper-shaped having a large number of tiny hair all around its body.

Where do organisms C and D live?



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30. Two very small organisms X and Y both reproduce by the method of budding. Organism X is industrially important because it is used in making alcohol from sugar. It is also used in making bread. Organism lives in freshwater. If organism Y gets cut into a number of parts accidentally, each cut part can grow to form complete organism.

What are organisms X and Y?



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31. Two very small organisms X and Y both reproduce by the method of budding. Organism X is industrially important because it is used in making alcohol from sugar. It is also used in making bread. Organism lives in freshwater. If organism Y gets cut into a number of parts accidentally, each cut part can grow to form complete organism.

What is the name of the process in which X converts sugar into alcohol ?





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32. Two very small organisms X and Y both reproduce by the method of budding. Organism X is industrially important because it is used in making alcohol from sugar. It is also used in making bread. Organism lives in freshwater. If organism Y gets cut into a number of parts accidentally, each cut part can grow to form complete organism.

To which class of organisms does X belong?



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33. Two very small organisms X and Y both reproduce by the method of budding. Organism X is industrially important because it is used in making alcohol from sugar. It is also used in making bread. Organism lives in freshwater. If organism Y gets cut into a number of parts accidentally, each cut part can grow to form complete organism.

Which organism is multicellular and which one is unicellular?



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34. When a moist slice of bread was kept aside for a few days then some organism grew on it to form a cottony mass which later turned black. When this slice of bread was observed through a magnifying then fine thread-like projections and thin stems having bulb-like structures at the top were seen.

What is the common name and scientific name of the organism which grew on the moist slice of bread



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35. When a moist slice of bread was kept aside for a few days then some organism grew on it to form a cottony mass which later turned black. When this slice of bread was observed through a magnifying then fine thread-like projections and thin stems having bulb-like structures at the top were seen.

How did this organism grow on the moist slice of bread automatically?



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36. When a moist slice of bread was kept aside for a few days then some organism grew on it to form a cottony mass which later turned black. When this slice of bread was observed through a magnifying then fine thread-like projections and thin stems having bulb-like structures at the top were seen.

What are the fine, thread-like projections on the surface of slice of bread known as ?



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37. When a moist slice of bread was kept aside for a few days then some organism grew on it to form a cottony mass which later turned black. When this slice of bread was observed through a magnifying then fine thread-like projections and thin stems having bulb-like structures at the top were seen.

What name is given to the knob-like structures and what do they contain ?



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38. When a moist slice of bread was kept aside for a few days then some organism grew on it to form a cottony mass which later turned black. When this slice of bread was observed through a magnifying then fine thread-like projections and thin stems having bulb-like structures at the top were seen.

What is the name of this method of reproduction?



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39. When a moist slice of bread was kept aside for a few days then some organism grew on it to form a cottony mass which later turned black. When this slice of bread was observed through a magnifying then fine thread-like projections and thin stems having bulb-like structures at the top were seen.

Name one unicellular organism which reproduces by this method.



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40. When a moist slice of bread was kept aside for a few days then some organism grew on it to form a cottony mass which later turned black. When this slice of bread was observed through a magnifying then fine thread-like projections and thin stems having bulb-like structures at the top were seen.

Name two non-flowering plants which reproduce by this method.



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41. A scientist removed some cells from the growing point of a plant and placed it in a suitable medium leading to the formation of a shapeless lump of mass X. X is then transferred to another medium which stimulates it to develop roots. When X with developed roots is placed in a yet another medium, then it develops shoots to form tiny plantlets. These plantlets can then be transplanted in pots or soil where they can grow to form mature plants.

What is the shapeless lump of mass X known as ?



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42. A scientist removed some cells from the growing point of a plant and placed it in a suitable medium leading to the formation of a shapeless lump of mass X. X is then transferred to another medium which stimulates it to develop roots. When X with developed roots is placed in a yet another medium, then it develops shoots to form tiny plantlets. These plantlets can then be transplanted in pots or soil where they can

grow to form mature plants.

What name is given to this method of producing new plants?



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43. A scientist removed some cells from the growing point of a plant and placed it in a suitable medium leading to the formation of a shapeless lump of mass X. X is then transferred to another medium which stimulates it to develop roots. When X with

developed roots is placed in a yet another medium, then it develops shoots to form tiny plantlets. These plantlets can then be transplanted in pots or soil where they can grow to form mature plants.

The growth medium used in this method contains plant nutrients in the form of a 'jelly'.

Name this jelly.



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44. A scientist removed some cells from the growing point of a plant and placed it in a suitable medium leading to the formation of a shapeless lump of mass X. X is then transferred to another medium which stimulates it to develop roots. When X with developed roots is placed in a yet another medium, then it develops shoots to form tiny plantlets. These plantlets can then be transplanted in pots or soil where they can grow to form mature plants.

What is the general name of chemicals used to

stimulate the growth of plant cells and development of roots and shoots ?



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45. A scientist removed some cells from the growing point of a plant and placed it in a suitable medium leading to the formation of a shapeless lump of mass X. X is then transferred to another medium which stimulates it to develop roots. When X with developed roots is placed in a yet another

medium, then it develops shoots to form tiny plantlets. These plantlets can then be transplanted in pots or soil where they can grow to form mature plants.

Name any two plants which are produced by this method.



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46. A scientist removed some cells from the growing point of a plant and placed it in a suitable medium leading to the formation of a

shapeless lump of mass X. X is then transferred to another medium which stimulates it to develop roots. When X with developed roots is placed in a yet another medium, then it develops shoots to form tiny plantlets. These plantlets can then be transplanted in pots or soil where they can grow to form mature plants.

What is the other name of this method [other than that given above) ?



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47. The stem of a fruit tree X fixed in soil is cut in a slanting way. The upper part of stem of another fruit tree of different variety of same species is also cut in a slanting way. The cut stem of tree Y, without roots but having some leaves, is placed over the rooted cut stem of tree X in such a way that their cut surfaces fit together properly. While joining the two cut stems, care is taken to make sure that the layer Z of one cut stem is in contact with layer of the other cut stem. The joint of cut stem is bound tightly with a piece of cloth and covered properly with polythene. Soon the cut

heals and the two stems grow together and become one fruit tree producing leaves, flowers and fruits.

What is the name of this method of producing plants or trees?



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48. The stem of a fruit tree X fixed in soil is cut in a slanting way. The upper part of stem of another fruit tree of different variety of same species is also cut in a slanting way. The cut

stem of tree Y, without roots but having some leaves, is placed over the rooted cut stem of tree X in such a way that their cut surfaces fit together properly. While joining the two cut stems, care is taken to make sure that the layer Z of one cut stem is in contact with layer of the other cut stem. The joint of cut stem is bound tightly with a piece of cloth and covered properly with polythene. Soon the cut heals and the two stems grow together and become one fruit tree producing leaves, flowers and fruits.

What name is given to the cut stem of tree X having roots ?



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49. The stem of a fruit tree X fixed in soil is cut in a slanting way. The upper part of stem of another fruit tree of different variety of same species is also cut in a slanting way. The cut stem of tree Y, without roots but having some leaves, is placed over the rooted cut stem of tree X in such a way that their cut surfaces fit

together properly. While joining the two cut stems, care is taken to make sure that the layer Z of one cut stem is in contact with layer of the other cut stem. The joint of cut stem is bound tightly with a piece of cloth and covered properly with polythene. Soon the cut heals and the two stems grow together and become one fruit tree producing leaves, flowers and fruits.

What name is given to the cut stem of tree Y which has no roots but has some leaves ?



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50. The stem of a fruit tree X fixed in soil is cut in a slanting way. The upper part of stem of another fruit tree of different variety of same species is also cut in a slanting way. The cut stem of tree Y, without roots but having some leaves, is placed over the rooted cut stem of tree X in such a way that their cut surfaces fit together properly. While joining the two cut stems, care is taken to make sure that the layer Z of one cut stem is in contact with layer of the other cut stem. The joint of cut stem is bound tightly with a piece of cloth and

covered properly with polythene. Soon the cut heals and the two stems grow together and become one fruit tree producing leaves, flowers and fruits.

Name the layer Z.



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51. The stem of a fruit tree X fixed in soil is cut in a slanting way. The upper part of stem of another fruit tree of different variety of same species is also cut in a slanting way. The cut

stem of tree Y, without roots but having some leaves, is placed over the rooted cut stem of tree X in such a way that their cut surfaces fit together properly. While joining the two cut stems, care is taken to make sure that the layer Z of one cut stem is in contact with layer of the other cut stem. The joint of cut stem is bound tightly with a piece of cloth and covered properly with polythene. Soon the cut heals and the two stems grow together and become one fruit tree producing leaves, flowers and fruits.

Why should the layer Z of one cut stem be in contact with the layer Z of the other cut stem?



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52. The stem of a fruit tree X fixed in soil is cut in a slanting way. The upper part of stem of another fruit tree of different variety of same species is also cut in a slanting way. The cut stem of tree Y, without roots but having some leaves, is placed over the rooted cut stem of tree X in such a way that their cut surfaces fit

together properly. While joining the two cut stems, care is taken to make sure that the layer Z of one cut stem is in contact with layer of the other cut stem. The joint of cut stem is bound tightly with a piece of cloth and covered properly with polythene. Soon the cut heals and the two stems grow together and become one fruit tree producing leaves, flowers and fruits.

Name any four fruit trees which are usually bred by this technique.



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53. The stem of a fruit tree X fixed in soil is cut in a slanting way. The upper part of stem of another fruit tree of different variety of same species is also cut in a slanting way. The cut stem of tree Y, without roots but having some leaves, is placed over the rooted cut stem of tree X in such a way that their cut surfaces fit together properly. While joining the two cut stems, care is taken to make sure that the layer Z of one cut stem is in contact with layer of the other cut stem. The joint of cut stem is bound tightly with a piece of cloth and

covered properly with polythene. Soon the cut heals and the two stems grow together and become one fruit tree producing leaves, flowers and fruits.

State any one advantage of producing fruit trees by this technique.



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54. A small part of the shoot of a plant is removed with a sharp knife. When the lower end of this small part of the shoot is buried in

moist soil, it gradually develops roots and shoots and grows to become a new plant.

What is the name of this method of propagating plants?



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55. A small part of the shoot of a plant is removed with a sharp knife. When the lower end of this small part of the shoot is buried in moist soil, it gradually develops roots and shoots and grows to become a new plant.

What care should be taken while removing a small part of the shoot from the parent plant with a knife?



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56. A small part of the shoot of a plant is removed with a sharp knife. When the lower end of this small part of the shoot is buried in moist soil, it gradually develops roots and shoots and grows to become a new plant.

Name any two plants which provide us with

food directly or indirectly and are grown by this method.



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57. A small part of the shoot of a plant is removed with a sharp knife. When the lower end of this small part of the shoot is buried in moist soil, it gradually develops roots and shoots and grows to become a new plant.

Give one advantage of this method of producing new plants.



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58. A small part of the shoot of a plant is removed with a sharp knife. When the lower end of this small part of the shoot is buried in moist soil, it gradually develops roots and shoots and grows to become a new plant.

State whether it is a sexual method of reproduction or an asexual method. Why?



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59. A small part of the shoot of a plant is removed with a sharp knife. When the lower end of this small part of the shoot is buried in moist soil, it gradually develops roots and shoots and grows to become a new plant.

What special name can be given to the genetically identical new plants produced by this technique?



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60. When the branches of a plant growing in the field are pulled towards the ground and a part of the covered with moist soil (leaving the tips of the branches exposed above the ground), then after some new roots develop from the parts of branches buried in the soil. On cutting these branches from the p plant, new plants are produced from the cut parts of branches which had developed roots.

What is this method of propagation of plants known as ?



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61. When the branches of a plant growing in the field are pulled towards the ground and a part of the covered with moist soil (leaving the tips of the branches exposed above the ground), then after some new roots develop from the parts of branches buried in the soil. On cutting these branches from the p plant, new plants are produced from the cut parts of branches which had developed roots.

What type of branches should a plant have to be able to be propagated by this method ?



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62. When the branches of a plant growing in the field are pulled towards the ground and a part of the covered with moist soil (leaving the tips of the branches exposed above the ground), then after some new roots develop from the parts of branches buried in the soil. On cutting these branches from the p plant, new plants are produced from the cut parts of branches which had developed roots.

Name any two plants which are grown for their flowers and propagated by this method.



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63. When the branches of a plant growing in the field are pulled towards the ground and a part of the covered with moist soil (leaving the tips of the branches exposed above the ground), then after some new roots develop from the parts of branches buried in the soil. On cutting these branches from the p plant,

new plants are produced from the cut parts of branches which had developed roots.

Name any two plants which are grown for their fruits and propagated by this method.



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64. When the branches of a plant growing in the field are pulled towards the ground and a part of the covered with moist soil (leaving the tips of the branches exposed above the ground), then after some new roots develop

from the parts of branches buried in the soil.

On cutting these branches from the p plant, new plants are produced from the cut parts of branches which had developed roots.

Name one plant which gets propagated by this method naturally by forming runners (soft horizontal stems running above the ground)



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65. A worm X found in freshwater and slow-moving streams has been accidentally cut into

three pieces. It was observed that in due course of time, each cut piece of the worm develops to become a complete worm by growing all the missing parts.

Name the worm X which can exhibit this phenomenon of making complete worm from its cut body parts.



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66. A worm X found in freshwater and slow-moving streams has been accidentally cut into

three pieces. It was observed that in due course of time, each cut piece of the worm develops to become a complete worm by growing all the missing parts.

Name another organism Y which possesses the same characteristic of growing fully from its cut body parts.



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67. A worm X found in freshwater and slow-moving streams has been accidentally cut into

three pieces. It was observed that in due course of time, each cut piece of the worm develops to become a complete worm by growing all the missing parts.

What is the name of this process in which a complete organism is formed from its cut body part.



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68. A worm X found in freshwater and slow-moving streams has been accidentally cut into

three pieces. It was observed that in due course of time, each cut piece of the worm develops to become a complete worm by growing all the missing parts.

State whether X and Y are unicellular and/or multicellular organisms.



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69. A worm X found in freshwater and slow-moving streams has been accidentally cut into three pieces. It was observed that in due

course of time, each cut piece of the worm develops to become a complete worm by growing all the missing parts.

Can a dog be produced completely from its cut body part (say, a cut tail) just like organisms X and Y? Why?



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70. A thickened underground stem X of a plant which is swollen with stored food has a number of points Y on its surface. When the

old stem X is planted in the soil of a field in the next growing season, then each point Y present on its surface grows into a new plant.

What is the general name of the underground stems like X ?



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71. A thickened underground stem X of a plant which is swollen with stored food has a number of points Y on its surface. When the old stem X is planted in the soil of a field in

the next growing season, then each point Y present on its surface grows into a new plant.

Give one example of X.



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72. A thickened underground stem X of a plant which is swollen with stored food has a number of points Y on its surface. When the old stem X is planted in the soil of a field in the next growing season, then each point Y

present on its surface grows into a new plant.

What are points Y present on X known as ?



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73. A thickened underground stem X of a plant which is swollen with stored food has a number of points Y on its surface. When the old stem X is planted in the soil of a field in the next growing season, then each point Y present on its surface grows into a new plant. Is it necessary to plant the whole of stem X in

the ground to obtain its new plants ? Explain your answer.



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74. A thickened underground stem X of a plant which is swollen with stored food has a number of points Y on its surface. When the old stem X is planted in the soil of a field in the next growing season, then each point Y present on its surface grows into a new plant.

What is the name of this method of reproduction of plants?



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75. A thickened underground stem X of a plant which is swollen with stored food has a number of points Y on its surface. When the old stem X is planted in the soil of a field in the next growing season, then each point Y present on its surface grows into a new plant.

What is the advantage of growing new plants from the underground stems like X ?



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76. A filamentous alga X is found in ponds, lakes and slow-moving streams. The filament of this alga simply breaks into two (or more) pieces on maturing and each piece then grows to become a complete new alga.

Name an alga which X is likely to be.



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77. A filamentous alga X is found in ponds, lakes and slow-moving streams. The filament of this alga simply breaks into two (or more) pieces on maturing and each piece then grows to become a complete new alga.

What is the colour of X ?



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78. A filamentous alga X is found in ponds, lakes and slow-moving streams. The filament

of this alga simply breaks into two (or more) pieces on maturing and each piece then grows to become a complete new alga.

What is the method of forming new algae by the breaking of parent alga known as ?



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79. A filamentous alga X is found in ponds, lakes and slow-moving streams. The filament of this alga simply breaks into two (or more) pieces on maturing and each piece then grows

to become a complete new alga.

An Amoeba also breaks up to form two daughter Amoebae. What is the difference in the splitting of Amoeba and splitting of this alga as a method of reproduction ?



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80. A filamentous alga X is found in ponds, lakes and slow-moving streams. The filament of this alga simply breaks into two (or more) pieces on maturing and each piece then grows

to become a complete new alga.

Name one marine animal which reproduces in the same way as alga X.



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81. When a broken piece of the stem of a plant X is planted in the soil, a new plant grows from it in a week's time. The leaves of plant X also have many small entities Y in their margins which can fall to the ground alone or

along with leaves and grow into new plants.

Name a plant which X could be.



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82. When a broken piece of the stem of a plant X is planted in the soil, a new plant grows from it in a week's time. The leaves of plant X also have many small entities Y in their margins which can fall to the ground alone or along with leaves and grow into new plants.

What are the entities Y present on the leaves of X known as ?



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83. When a broken piece of the stem of a plant X is planted in the soil, a new plant grows from it in a week's time. The leaves of plant X also have many small entities Y in their margins which can fall to the ground alone or along with leaves and grow into new plants.

Name a plant other than X' which can be reproduced from its leaves.



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84. When a broken piece of the stem of a plant X is planted in the soil, a new plant grows from it in a week's time. The leaves of plant X also have many small entities Y in their margins which can fall to the ground alone or along with leaves and grow into new plants.

Name a common plant grown in many homes

which can be propagated from its broken stems like plant X .



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85. When a broken piece of the stem of a plant X is planted in the soil, a new plant grows from it in a week's time. The leaves of plant X also have many small entities Y in their margins which can fall to the ground alone or along with leaves and grow into new plants.

Name a kind of dormant organs present in dry

stems of old grass plants lying in the fields which get activated and produce green grass plants after the rains.



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Worksheet 2

1. In sexual reproduction of flowering plants, the first event involved in this is.

A. fertilization

B. germination

C. regeneration

D. pollination

Answer:



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2. Which of the following statements are false?

P) Angiosperms contain sex organs.

Q) Angiosperms are commonly known as flowering plants.

R) The male reproductive organ of flower is called carpel.

S) The female reproductive organ of flower is called stamen.

A. P, Q

B. R,S.

C. P,R

D. Q,S

Answer:



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3. The tissue in which cells are filled with reserve food materials and are used for nutrition of the developing embryo, is:

A. zygote

B. placenta

C. scutellum

D. endosperm

Answer:



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4. The disadvantage of self pollination is

A. There is no wastage of pollen grains,

B. Evolution is very slow

C. Self pollination is sure in bisexual
flowers

D. Flowers need not depend on agents of
pollination

Answer:





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5. Which of the following constitute male reproductive part of a flower ?

A. Calyx

B. Corolla

C. Androecium

D. Gynocccium

Answer:



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6. Which part of the flower represent female reproductive organ

A. Calyx

B. Corolla

C. Androecium

D. Gynoecium

Answer:



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7. During pollination, pollen grains are transferred from

- A. anther to stigma
- B. stigma to anther
- C. corolla to calyx
- D. androceium to gynoceium

Answer:



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8. Which of the following are the pollinating agents?

A. Wind

B. Water

C. Insects

D. All

Answer:



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9. Ornithophily refers to the pollination by which or the following :

A. snakes

B. lizards

C. birds

D. mammals

Answer:



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10. The pollination by animals is called

A. Anemophily

B. Hydrophily

C. Zoophily

D. All

Answer:



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11. Pollination by wind is called

A. Anernophily

B. Hydrophily

C. Zoophily

D. Ornithophily

Answer:



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12. Hydrophily is pollination by

A. Animals

B. Wind

C. Insects

D. Water

Answer:



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13. Fusion of a male gamete with egg in embryo sac is

A. Fusion

B. Fission

C. Pollination

D. Fertilization

Answer:



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14. The fusion product of secondary nucleus and male gamete is

A. Binary fusion

B. Triple fusion

C. Pollination

D. Fertilization

Answer:



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15. The nucleus developed by triple fusion is called

A. perisperm

B. ectosperm

C. endosperm

D. zoosperm

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

16. The tissue in which cells are filled with reserve food materials and are used for nutrition of the developing embryo, is:

A. perisperm

B. ectosperm

C. endosperm

D. zoosperm

Answer:



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17. The process of fusion of a male gamete with egg and the other gamete with secondary nucleus is known as

A. Single fertilization

B. Double Fertilization

C. Triple Fertilization

D. All

Answer:



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18. Match the following

Column-1

- A. Stamen
- B. Carpel
- C. Pollen grains
- D. Eggs

Column-2

- P. Eggs
- Q. Male gametes
- R. Female reproductive organ of flower
- S. Male reproductive organ of flower



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19. Match the following

Column-1	Column-2
A. Receptacle	P. Outer circle of a flower
B. Sepals	Q. Base of the flower
C. Petals	R. Male reproductive organ of a flower
D. Stamen	S. Colourful parts of a flower



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20. Match the column I with Column II

Column-I	Column-II
A. Androecium	P. Stigma
B. Gynoecium	Q. Seed
C. Ovary,	R. Stamens
D. Ovule	S. Fruit



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21. Match the column I with Column II

Column-I

- A. Self pollination
- B. Cross pollination
- C. Bird pollination
- D. Wind Pollination

Column-II

- P. Allogamy
- Q. Ornithophily
- R. Anemophily
- S. Autogamy



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22. Statement -I: Sexual reproduction takes place by the combination of special reproductive cells called 'sex cells'.

Statement - II: The sex cells are commonly known as gametes.

- A. Statement - I is true, Statement - II is false
- B. Statement - I is false, Statement - II is true
- C. Both statements are true
- D. Both statements are false

Answer:



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23. Statement - I : In sexual reproduction, a male gamete fuses with a female gamete to form a new cell called Embryo.

Statement - II: The sex cells or gametes are also sometimes called germ cells.

A. Statement. I is true, Statement - II is false

B. Statement - I is false, Statement - II is true

C. Both statements are true

D. Both statements are false.

Answer:



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24. Assertion(A): Sexual reproduction in plants take place in flower.

Reasoning(R): Both male and female reproductive organs are present in flower itself.

A. A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is wrong.

D. A is wrong and R is correct.

Answer:



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25. Assertion (A): Self pollination is known as autogamy.

Reasoning (R): This is because pollen grains

from the anther of a flower to the stigma of the same flower or another flower of the same plant are transferred.

A. A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is correct and R is wrong.

D. A is wrong and R is correct.

Answer:





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26. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

Androecium is the male reproductive organ of a flower.



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27. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

Gynoecium is the male reproductive organ of a flower.



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28. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them

Androecium contains ovary or carpels.



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29. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them

Androecium is a group of stamens



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30. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

Self pollination is also known as allogamy.



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31. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

Cross pollination is also known as autogamy



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32. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

The process of fusion of a male gamete with egg and the other gamete with secondary nucleus is called triple fusion.



Watch Video Solution

33. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

The fusion of secondary nucleus with the second male gamete is known as triple fusion.



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34. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

The ovary develops into a seed.



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35. Spot the mistakes in the given statements and correct them.

The ovule develops into a fruit.



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Worksheet 3

1. One of the following is not a part of the human male reproductive system. This is

A. testis

B. oviduct

C. seminal vesicle

D. prostate gland

Answer:



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2. Which of the following is not a sexually transmitted disease ?

A. gonorrhoea

B. hepatitis

C. syphilis

D. AIDS

Answer:



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3. Which of the following method of contraception protects a person from acquiring a sexually transmitted disease ?

A. oral pills

B. condom

C. copper-T

D. surgery

Answer:



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4. In which one of the following birth control methods, a small portion of oviducts of a

women is removed by surgical operation and the cut ends are ligated ?

- A. copper-T
- B. tubectomy
- C. vasectomy
- D. diaphragm

Answer:



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5. One of the following is a surgical method which prevents the sperms from reaching the ovum and pregnancy does not occur . This method is :

A. IUCD

B. vasectomy

C. condom

D. tubectomy

Answer:



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6. Fertilisation results immediately in the formation of :

- A. a zygote
- B. an embryo
- C. a placenta
- D. a foetus

Answer:



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7. Which one of the following best describes the function of the umbilical cord ? It:

A. feeds the embryo with digested substances

B. conveys nutrients and wastes to and from the embryo respectively

C. removes waste matter from the embryo to the mother's blood.

D. supplies oxygenated blood from the mother to the embryo.

Answer:



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8. The sexually transmitted disease which is caused by bacteria is :

A. malaria

B. diarrhoea

C. gonorrhoea

D. AIDS

Answer:



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9. AIDS is a deadly disease which is caused by:

A. a protozoan

B. a fungus

C. a bacterium

D. a virus

Answer:



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10. The advantages that internal fertilisation has over external fertilisation is that in internal fertilisation :

A. new off-springs are exactly like the parent

B. production of large numbers of gametes

is unnecessary

C. copulation and fusion of gametes is

passive

D. fewer individuals are produced

Answer:



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11. Characters transmitted from parents to offspring are present in

A. cytoplasm

B. ribosome

C. golgi bodies

D. genes

Answer:



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12. Characters that are transmitted from parents to offspring during reproduction show

A. only similarities with parents

B. only variations within parents

C. both similarities and variations with parents

D. neither similarities nor variations with parents

Answer:



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13. The number of chromosomes in parents and offsprings of a particular species remains constant. due to

A. doubling of chromosomes after zygote formation

B. halving of chromosomes during gamete formation

C. doubling of chromosomes after gamete formation

D. halving of chromosomes after gamete formation

Answer:



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14. The correct sequence of organs in the male reproductive system for transport of sperms is

A. testis → vas deferens → urethra

B. testis → ureter → urethra

C. testis → urethra → ureter

D. testis → vas deferens → ureter

Answer:



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15. In human males, the testes lie in the scrotum, because it helps in the

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

Answer:



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16. Which among the following is not the function of testes at puberty?

(i) Formation of germ cells (ii) Secretion of

testosterone

(iii) Development of placenta (iv) Secretion of estrogen

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (i) and (ii)

C. (ii) and (iv)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer:



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17. During adolescence, several changes occur in the human body. Mark one change associated with sexual maturation in boys

- A. loss of milk teeth
- B. increase in height
- C. cracking of voice
- D. weight gain

Answer:



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18. In human females, an event that reflects onset of reproductive phase is

- A. growth of body
- B. change in hair pattern
- C. change in voice
- D. menstruation

Answer:



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19. 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:



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20. Which among the following statements are true for unisexual flowers?

- (i) They possess both stamen and pistil.
- (ii) They possess either stamen or pistil.
- (iii) They exhibit cross pollination.
- (iv) Unisexual flowers possessing only stamens cannot produce fruits.

A. (i) and (iv)

B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (i), (iii) and (iv)

Answer:



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21. Which one of the following would not lead to formation of clones?

A. fission

B. fertilisation

C. fragmentation

D. tissue culture

Answer:



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22. The correct sequence of reproductive stages seen in flowering plants is

A. gametes, zygote, embryo, seed

B. zygote, gametes, embryo, seed

C. seed, embryo, zygote, gametes

D. gametes, embryo, zygote, seed

Answer:



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23. The normal body cell of an organism contains 28 pairs of chromosomes. The number of chromosomes present in its germ cell will be:

A. 28

B. 14

C. 56

D. 42

Answer:



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24. When a human female reaches a certain age then vaginal bleeding occurs for a few days after regular time intervals.

What is this process known as (i) in scientific terms, and (ii) in everyday language ?



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25. When a human female reaches a certain age then vaginal bleeding occurs for a few days after regular time intervals.

At what approximate age this process starts in human females ? What is the human female said to have attained at this stage?



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26. When a human female reaches a certain age then vaginal bleeding occurs for a few days after regular time intervals.

After how much time is this process repeated ? For how many days this process usually lasts?



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27. When a human female reaches a certain age then vaginal bleeding occurs for a few

days after regular time intervals.

What does the onset of this process in human females signify ?



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28. When a human female reaches a certain age then vaginal bleeding occurs for a few days after regular time intervals.

At which particular event in the life of a human female this process stops temporarily but starts again?



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29. When a human female reaches a certain age then vaginal bleeding occurs for a few days after regular time intervals.

At which approximate age of human female this process stops permanently?



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30. X is a human being with the reproductive
oval shaped almond sized organ Y which

releases mature gamete Z monthly once that goes into tube like structure A where it fuses with another gamete called B to form a new cell C. This cell C divides vigorously to form a ball of cells D which gets embedded in the thick lining of organ E of the reproductive system of X where it grows and develops into a foetus.

i] Identify X, as male or female.

ii] Name the reproductive part Y and give its two functions.

iii] Name the gametes Z and B.

iv] Name the process which leads to the

formation of C and Identify C.

v] Name the ball of cells D.

vi] Identify the organ E.



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31. X is a human being with the reproductive oval shaped almond sized organ Y which releases mature gamete Z monthly once that goes into tube like structure A where it fuses with another gamete called B to form a new cell C. This cell C divides vigorously to form a

ball of cells D which gets embedded in the thick lining of organ E of the reproductive system of X where it grows and develops into a foetus.

i] Identify X, as male or female.

ii] Name the reproductive part Y and give its two functions.

iii] Name the gametes Z and B.

iv] Name the process which leads to the formation of C and Identify C.

v] Name the ball of cells D.

vi] Identify the organ E.



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32. X is a human being with the reproductive oval shaped almond sized organ Y which releases mature gamete Z monthly once that goes into tube like structure A where it fuses with another gamete called B to form a new cell C. This cell C divides vigorously to form a ball of cells D which gets embedded in the thick lining of organ E of the reproductive system of X where it grows and develops into a foetus.

i] Identify X, as male or female.

ii] Name the reproductive part Y and give its two functions.

iii] Name the gametes Z and B.

iv] Name the process which leads to the formation of C and Identify C.

v] Name the ball of cells D.

vi] Identify the organ E.



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33. X is a human being with the reproductive
oval shaped almond sized organ Y which

releases mature gamete Z monthly once that goes into tube like structure A where it fuses with another gamete called B to form a new cell C. This cell C divides vigorously to form a ball of cells D which gets embedded in the thick lining of organ E of the reproductive system of X where it grows and develops into a foetus.

i] Identify X, as male or female.

ii] Name the reproductive part Y and give its two functions.

iii] Name the gametes Z and B.

iv] Name the process which leads to the

formation of C and Identify C.

v] Name the ball of cells D.

vi] Identify the organ E.



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34. X and Y are two human beings. The organ A in the reproductive system of X releases a mature gamete B once a month which goes into a tube-like structure C through a funnel-like opening. The organ D in the reproductive system of Y makes and releases gametes E

which pass through a duct F and are introduced by an organ of Y, into the body of X. B and E fuse together in C to form a new cell G. The cell G divides repeatedly to form a ball of cells H which gets embedded in the lining of organ I of reproductive system of X where it grows and develops into a baby.

Name (i) cell G (ii) ball of cells H, and (iii) organ I.



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35. X and Y are two human beings. The organ A in the reproductive system of X releases a mature gamete B once a month which goes into a tube-like structure C through a funnel-like opening. The organ D in the reproductive system of Y makes and releases gametes E which pass through a duct F and are introduced by an organ of Y, into the body of X. B and E fuse together in C to form a new cell G. The cell G divides repeatedly to form a ball of cells H which gets embedded in the lining of organ I of reproductive system of X where it

grows and develops into a baby.

Out of X and Y, which one is (i) male, and (ii) female ?



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36. When a fertilised egg E formed in the oviduct of a human female divides repeatedly to form an embryo, the embryo gets implanted in the thick and soft lining of the uterus. After this a disc-like special tissue T develops between the uterus wall and embryo

through which all the requirements of the developing embryo (and foetus) are met from the mother's body. The embryo is connected to the tissue T through a string like structure S.

What is the other name of fertilised egg cell E?



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37. When a fertilised egg E formed in the oviduct of a human female divides repeatedly to form an embryo, the embryo gets

implanted in the thick and soft lining of the uterus. After this a disc-like special tissue T develops between the uterus wall and embryo through which all the requirements of the developing embryo (and foetus) are met from the mother's body. The embryo is connected to the tissue T through a string like structure S.

What is the name of tissue T?



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38. When a fertilised egg E formed in the oviduct of a human female divides repeatedly to form an embryo, the embryo gets implanted in the thick and soft lining of the uterus. After this a disc-like special tissue T develops between the uterus wall and embryo through which all the requirements of the developing embryo (and foetus) are met from the mother's body. The embryo is connected to the tissue T through a string like structure S.

Name the string-like structure S.



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39. When a fertilised egg E formed in the oviduct of a human female divides repeatedly to form an embryo, the embryo gets implanted in the thick and soft lining of the uterus. After this a disc-like special tissue T develops between the uterus wall and embryo through which all the requirements of the developing embryo (and foetus) are met from the mother's body. The embryo is connected to the tissue T through a string like structure

S.

Name two substances which pass from mother's blood to embryo through tissue T and, one type of substance which passes from embryo to mother's blood.



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40. When a fertilised egg E formed in the oviduct of a human female divides repeatedly to form an embryo, the embryo gets implanted in the thick and soft lining of the

uterus. After this a disc-like special tissue T develops between the uterus wall and embryo through which all the requirements of the developing embryo (and foetus) are met from the mother's body. The embryo is connected to the tissue T through a string like structure S.

What happens to S when the baby is born?
Why?



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41. When a female child is born, her ovaries already contain thousands of immature eggs (or ova) contained in immature structures A. On maturing, A bursts open and an egg shoots out of the ovary in a process called B. The process B starts in the females at puberty and occurs again and again after a time period x. Before every occurrence of process B, the inner lining of uterus becomes thick and soft with lots of blood vessels in it. When the egg cell gets fertilised by a sperm, then an event C occurs in the life of mature human female

which lasts for time period y leading to the birth of baby. If, however, the egg cell released by the ovary does not get a sperm to fuse with, then the thick and soft inner lining of uterus breaks down and comes out of the female's body in an event called D. The occurrence of event D is controlled by chemical substances E.

What are A?



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42. When a female child is born, her ovaries already contain thousands of immature eggs (or ova) contained in immature structures A. On maturing, A bursts open and an egg shoots out of the ovary in a process called B. The process B starts in the females at puberty and occurs again and again after a time period x. Before every occurrence of process B, the inner lining of uterus becomes thick and soft with lots of blood vessels in it. When the egg cell gets fertilised by a sperm, then an event C occurs in the life of mature human female

which lasts for time period y leading to the birth of baby. If, however, the egg cell released by the ovary does not get a sperm to fuse with, then the thick and soft inner lining of uterus breaks down and comes out of the female's body in an event called D. The occurrence of event D is controlled by chemical substances E.

What is process B?



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43. When a female child is born, her ovaries already contain thousands of immature eggs (or ova) contained in immature structures A. On maturing, A bursts open and an egg shoots out of the ovary in a process called B. The process B starts in the females at puberty and occurs again and again after a time period x. Before every occurrence of process B, the inner lining of uterus becomes thick and soft with lots of blood vessels in it. When the egg cell gets fertilised by a sperm, then an event C occurs in the life of mature human female

which lasts for time period y leading to the birth of baby. If, however, the egg cell released by the ovary does not get a sperm to fuse with, then the thick and soft inner lining of uterus breaks down and comes out of the female's body in an event called D. The occurrence of event D is controlled by chemical substances E.

What is the time period x ?



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44. When a female child is born, her ovaries already contain thousands of immature eggs (or ova) contained in immature structures A. On maturing, A bursts open and an egg shoots out of the ovary in a process called B. The process B starts in the females at puberty and occurs again and again after a time period x. Before every occurrence of process B, the inner lining of uterus becomes thick and soft with lots of blood vessels in it. When the egg cell gets fertilised by a sperm, then an event C occurs in the life of mature human female

which lasts for time period y leading to the birth of baby. If, however, the egg cell released by the ovary does not get a sperm to fuse with, then the thick and soft inner lining of uterus breaks down and comes out of the female's body in an event called D. The occurrence of event D is controlled by chemical substances E.

Name the event C.



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45. When a female child is born, her ovaries already contain thousands of immature eggs (or ova) contained in immature structures A. On maturing, A bursts open and an egg shoots out of the ovary in a process called B. The process B starts in the females at puberty and occurs again and again after a time period x. Before every occurrence of process B, the inner lining of uterus becomes thick and soft with lots of blood vessels in it. When the egg cell gets fertilised by a sperm, then an event C occurs in the life of mature human female

which lasts for time period y leading to the birth of baby. If, however, the egg cell released by the ovary does not get a sperm to fuse with, then the thick and soft inner lining of uterus breaks down and comes out of the female's body in an event called D. The occurrence of event D is controlled by chemical substances E.

How much is the time period Y ?



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46. When a female child is born, her ovaries already contain thousands of immature eggs (or ova) contained in immature structures A. On maturing, A bursts open and an egg shoots out of the ovary in a process called B. The process B starts in the females at puberty and occurs again and again after a time period x. Before every occurrence of process B, the inner lining of uterus becomes thick and soft with lots of blood vessels in it. When the egg cell gets fertilised by a sperm, then an event C occurs in the life of mature human female

which lasts for time period y leading to the birth of baby. If, however, the egg cell released by the ovary does not get a sperm to fuse with, then the thick and soft inner lining of uterus breaks down and comes out of the female's body in an event called D. The occurrence of event D is controlled by chemical substances E.

What is the name of process D?



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47. When a female child is born, her ovaries already contain thousands of immature eggs (or ova) contained in immature structures A. On maturing, A bursts open and an egg shoots out of the ovary in a process called B. The process B starts in the females at puberty and occurs again and again after a time period x. Before every occurrence of process B, the inner lining of uterus becomes thick and soft with lots of blood vessels in it. When the egg cell gets fertilised by a sperm, then an event C occurs in the life of mature human female

which lasts for time period y leading to the birth of baby. If, however, the egg cell released by the ovary does not get a sperm to fuse with, then the thick and soft inner lining of uterus breaks down and comes out of the female's body in an event called D. The occurrence of event D is controlled by chemical substances E.

Name the chemical substances E.



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48. In the surgical method of birth control available for males, the structures A in the reproductive system are cut and ligated (tied up) at both ends. This prevents the reproductive cells B from coming out from the organs C where they are made in the male body. Since B cannot come out from the male body, they cannot fuse with cell D in the body of a female and hence pregnancy is prevented. What are structures A?



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49. In the surgical method of birth control available for males, the structures A in the reproductive system are cut and ligated (tied up) at both ends. This prevents the reproductive cells B from coming out from the organs C where they are made in the male body. Since B cannot come out from the male body, they cannot fuse with cell D in the body of a female and hence pregnancy is prevented. What are cells B?



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50. In the surgical method of birth control available for males, the structures A in the reproductive system are cut and ligated (tied up) at both ends. This prevents the reproductive cells B from coming out from the organs C where they are made in the male body. Since B cannot come out from the male body, they cannot fuse with cell D in the body of a female and hence pregnancy is prevented. Name the organs C.



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51. In the surgical method of birth control available for males, the structures A in the reproductive system are cut and ligated (tied up) at both ends. This prevents the reproductive cells B from coming out from the organs C where they are made in the male body. Since B cannot come out from the male body, they cannot fuse with cell D in the body of a female and hence pregnancy is prevented. What is cell D?



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52. In the surgical method of birth control available for males, the structures A in the reproductive system are cut and ligated (tied up) at both ends. This prevents the reproductive cells B from coming out from the organs C where they are made in the male body. Since B cannot come out from the male body, they cannot fuse with cell D in the body of a female and hence pregnancy is prevented. What is the name of this surgical procedure for birth control available to males?



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53. In the surgical method of birth control available for human females, the structures P in the reproductive system are cut and ligated (tied up) properly at both ends. This prevents the reproductive cell released by an organ R from entering the structures P so that is not available to fuse with another reproductive cell S coming from the male reproductive system. In this way, pregnancy is prevented.

What are structures P ?



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54. In the surgical method of birth control available for human females, the structures P in the reproductive system are cut and ligated (tied up) properly at both ends. This prevents the reproductive cell released by an organ R from entering the structures P so that is not available to fuse with another reproductive cell S coming from the male reproductive system. In this way, pregnancy is prevented.

What is cell Q?

55. In the surgical method of birth control available for human females, the structures P in the reproductive system are cut and ligated (tied up) properly at both ends. This prevents the reproductive cell released by an organ R from entering the structures P so that is not available to fuse with another reproductive cell S coming from the male reproductive system. In this way, pregnancy is prevented.

Name the organ R.



56. In the surgical method of birth control available for human females, the structures P in the reproductive system are cut and ligated (tied up) properly at both ends. This prevents the reproductive cell released by an organ R from entering the structures P so that is not available to fuse with another reproductive cell S coming from the male reproductive system. In this way, pregnancy is prevented.

What is the reproductive cells ?



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57. Describe two surgical methods of birth control



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58. The human males use a device X made of a very thin rubber sheet as a covering on the male organ to prevent pregnancy. This device traps the gametes Y in it. In order to prevent

pregnancy, the human females use a device Z which is a circle of rubber with a metal spring around it. The device Z is put inside the vagina to cover the cervix. It stops Y from going into the uterus.

What is device X ?



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59. The human males use a device X made of a very thin rubber sheet as a covering on the male organ to prevent pregnancy. This device

traps the gametes Y in it. In order to prevent pregnancy, the human females use a device Z which is a circle of rubber with a metal spring around it. The device Z is put inside the vagina to cover the cervix. It stops Y from going into the uterus.

What are Y?



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60. The human males use a device X made of a very thin rubber sheet as a covering on the

male organ to prevent pregnancy. This device traps the gametes Y in it. In order to prevent pregnancy, the human females use a device Z which is a circle of rubber with a metal spring around it. The device Z is put inside the vagina to cover the cervix. It stops Y from going into the uterus.

Name the device Z.



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61. The human males use a device X made of a very thin rubber sheet as a covering on the male organ to prevent pregnancy. This device traps the gametes Y in it. In order to prevent pregnancy, the human females use a device Z which is a circle of rubber with a metal spring around it. The device Z is put inside the vagina to cover the cervix. It stops Y from going into the uterus.

What is the general name of these methods of birth control or preventing pregnancy)?



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62. The human males use a device X made of a very thin rubber sheet as a covering on the male organ to prevent pregnancy. This device traps the gametes Y in it. In order to prevent pregnancy, the human females use a device Z which is a circle of rubber with a metal spring around it. The device Z is put inside the vagina to cover the cervix. It stops Y from going into the uterus.

The use of which contraceptive device, X or Z,

can protect the persons from sexually transmitted diseases ?



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63. A woman uses pills A to prevent pregnancy for birth control. These pills prevent the ovaries from releasing ovum into oviducts. Another woman uses a chemical B that kills the sperm and prevent pregnancy.

What do the pill A contains?



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64. A woman uses pills A as a method of birth control or preventing pregnancy). The pills A stop the ovaries from releasing ovum into oviducts. Another woman uses pills B as a method of birth control. The pills B kill the sperms and prevent pregnancy.

What is the common name of pills A?



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65. A woman uses pills A as a method of birth control or preventing pregnancy). The pills A stop the ovaries from releasing ovum into oviducts. Another woman uses pills B as a method of birth control. The pills B kill the sperms and prevent pregnancy.

What do the pills B contain ?



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66. A woman uses pills A as a method of birth control or preventing pregnancy). The pills A stop the ovaries from releasing ovum into oviducts. Another woman uses pills B as a method of birth control. The pills B kill the sperms and prevent pregnancy.

What is the common name of pills B ?



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67. A woman uses pills A to prevent pregnancy for birth control. These pills prevent the ovaries from releasing ovum into oviducts. Another woman uses a chemical B that kills the sperm and prevent pregnancy.

What is the general name of these methods of birth control?



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Competitive Worksheet

1. The two organisms which can regenerate fully from their cut body parts are :

- A. Paramecium and Hydra
- B. Hydra and Amoeba
- C. Planaria and Leishmania
- D. Hydra and Planaria

Answer:



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2. The two types of organisms which produces colonies by the process of budding are :

- A. Hydra and Corals
- B. Yeast and Sponges
- C. Corals and Sponges
- D. Hydra and Yeast

Answer:



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3. Spore formation is the most common asexual method of reproduction in :

A. protozoa

B. tubers

C. fungi

D. algae

Answer:



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4. An alga which reproduces by the asexual reproduction method called fragmentation is :

A. Rhizopus

B. Salmonella

C. Plasmodium

D. Spirogyra

Answer:



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5. The organisms which can reproduce by fragmentation are :

A. Corals and Sponges

B. Corals and Spirogyra

C. Sea anemone and Spirogyra

D. Sponges and Sea anemones

Answer:



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6. Binary fission describes the type of reproduction where the organism divides to form :

- A. Many spores
- B. Two daughters
- C. Many buds
- D. Two hyphae

Answer:



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7. The cut part of stem (without roots) which is used in the process of grafting is known as :

A. stock

B. stump

C. Scion

D. graft

Answer:



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8. The cut part of stem (having roots and fixed to ground) which is used in the process of grafting is known as :

A. stock

B. scion

C. cutting

D. bud

Answer:



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9. Multiple fission occurs in one of the following . This is :

A. bread mould

B. kala-azar parasite

C. flatworm

D. malaria parasite

Answer:



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10. An organism having a whip-like structure at one end which reproduces by the process of binary fission is :

A. Hydra

B. Paramecium

C. Leishmania

D. Plasmodium

Answer:



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11. A tiny animal having tentacles which reproduces by growing buds on the sides of its body is :

A. Planaria

B. Yeast

C. Amoeba

D. Hydra

Answer:



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12. An organism which can by two asexual reproduction methods one similar to the reproduction in yeast and the other similar to the reproduction in Planaria is :

A. Spirogyra

B. Bryophyllum

C. Hydra

D. Sea anemone

Answer:



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13. Stock and scion are involved in the artificial method known as :

A. tissue culture

B. layering

C. grafting

D. cuttings

Answer:



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

A. callus

B. twins

C. clones

D. chromosomes

Answer:



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15. The method of asexual reproduction in plants in which callus is produced is:

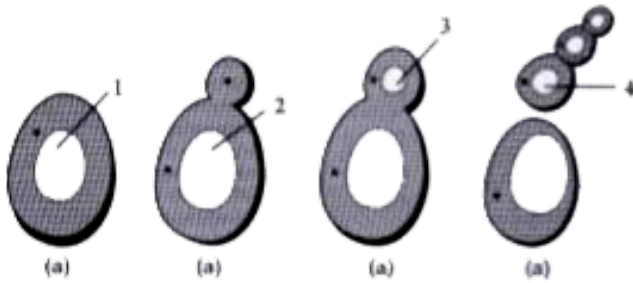
- A. micro propagation
- B. vegetative propagation
- C. regeneration
- D. fragmentation

Answer:



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16. Study the diagram given below and answer



A Planaria worm is cut horizontally in the middle into two halves P and Q such that the part P contains the whole head of the worm.

Another Planaria worm is cut vertically into two halves R and S in such a way that both the cut pieces R and S contain half head each.

Which of the cut pieces of the two Planaria

worms could regenerate to form the complete respective worms?

A. only P

B. only R and S

C. P, R and S

D. P, Q, R and S

Answer:



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17. The anther contains :

A. sepals

B. ovules

C. carpel

D. pollen grains .

Answer:



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18. Which of the following is not a part of the female reproductive system in human beings?

A. ovary

B. uterus

C. vas deferens

D. oviducts

Answer:



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19. In a flower, the parts that produce male and female gametes (germ cells) are

- A. sepal and anther
- B. filament and stigma
- C. anther and ovary
- D. stamen and style

Answer:



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20. Which of the following is the correct sequence of events of sexual reproduction in a flower?

- A. pollination, fertilisation, seed, embryo
- B. seed, embryo, fertilisation, pollination
- C. pollination, fertilisation, embryo, seed
- D. embryo, seed, pollination, fertilisation

Answer:



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21. Length of pollen tube depends on the distance between

A. pollen grain and upper surface of stigma

B. pollen grain on upper surface of stigma
and ovule

C. pollen grain in anther and upper surface
of stigma

D. upper surface of stigma and lower part
of style

Answer:



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22. Which of the following statements are true for flowers?

- (i) Flowers are always bisexual
- (ii) They are the sexual reproductive organs
- (iii) They are produced in all groups of plants
- (iv) After fertilisation they give rise to fruits

A. (i) and (iv)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iii)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer:



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23. Which among the following statements are true for sexual reproduction in flowering plants?

(i) It requires two types of gametes.

(ii) Fertilisation is a compulsory event.

(iii) It always results in formation of zygote.

(iv) Offspring formed are clones.

A. (i) and (iv)

B. (i), (ii) and (iv)

C. (i), (ii) and (iii)

D. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer:



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24. The part of a seed which grows and develops into root on germination is :

A. cotyledon

B. plumule

C. follicle

D. radicle

Answer:



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25. The male gametes in a flower and in a human are produced respectively in :

- A. stigma and ovary
- B. anther and style
- C. ovary and testes
- D. anther and testes

Answer:



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26. The flask-shaped organ A at the centre of a flower is surrounded by a number of little stalks B having swollen tops which lie just inside the ring of petals.

Name A. What are the various parts of A?



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27. The flask-shaped organ A at the centre of a flower is surrounded by a number of little stalks B having swollen tops which lie just

inside the ring of petals.

Which part of A contains gametes?



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28. The flask-shaped organ A at the centre of a flower is surrounded by a number of little stalks B having swollen tops which lie just inside the ring of petals.

Name B. What is the swollen top of B known as ?



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29. The flask-shaped organ A at the centre of a flower is surrounded by a number of little stalks B having swollen tops which lie just inside the ring of petals.

What does the swollen top of B contain ?



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30. The flask-shaped organ A at the centre of a flower is surrounded by a number of little stalks B having swollen tops which lie just

inside the ring of petals.

Out of A and B, which one is (i) male part, and (il) female part of the flower ?



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31. When an insect sits on the flower of a plant then some particles A present in the top of little staks in flower attach to its body hair. When this insect now sits on the flower of another similar plant, then particles A attached to the hair of insect are put on the

top of a flask-shaped organ at the centre of flower. The particle A grows a long tube B from the top of flask-shaped organ through which moves down and reaches the bottom part of flask-shaped organ. Here C fuses with the nucleus of D contained in structure E. The fusion of C and D forms a new cell F which grows and develops into a seed of the plant.

What are particles A ? What is the process of transferring A from one flower to another flower of similar plant by the insect known as ?



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32. When an insect sits on the flower of a plant then some particles A present in the top of little stalks in flower attach to its body hair. When this insect now sits on the flower of another similar plant, then particles A attached to the hair of insect are put on the top of a flask-shaped organ at the centre of flower. The particle A grows a long tube B from the top of flask-shaped organ through which moves down and reaches the bottom part of flask-shaped organ. Here C fuses with the nucleus of D contained in structure E. The

fusion of C and D forms a new cell F which grows and develops into a seed of the plant.

What is the name of tube B ?



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33. When an insect sits on the flower of a plant then some particles A present in the top of little stalks in flower attach to its body hair. When this insect now sits on the flower of another similar plant, then particles A attached to the hair of insect are put on the

top of a flask-shaped organ at the centre of flower. The particle A grows a long tube B from the top of flask-shaped organ through which moves down and reaches the bottom part of flask-shaped organ. Here C fuses with the nucleus of D contained in structure E. The fusion of C and D forms a new cell F which grows and develops into a seed of the plant.

What is C which moves down through the tube B ?



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34. When an insect sits on the flower of a plant then some particles A present in the top of little stalks in flower attach to its body hair. When this insect now sits on the flower of another similar plant, then particles A attached to the hair of insect are put on the top of a flask-shaped organ at the centre of flower. The particle A grows a long tube B from the top of flask-shaped organ through which moves down and reaches the bottom part of flask-shaped organ. Here C fuses with the nucleus of D contained in structure E. The fusion of C and D forms a new cell F which

grows and develops into a seed of the plant.

Name D and E.



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35. When an insect sits on the flower of a plant then some particles A present in the top of little stamens in flower attach to its body hair. When this insect now sits on the flower of another similar plant, then particles A attached to the hair of insect are put on the top of a flask-shaped organ at the centre of

flower. The particle A grows a long tube B from the top of flask-shaped organ through which moves down and reaches the bottom part of flask-shaped organ. Here C fuses with the nucleus of D contained in structure E. The fusion of C and D forms a new cell F which grows and develops into a seed of the plant.

What is F?



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36. What is the mechanical device implanted in uterus for prevention of pregnancy ?



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37. A woman uses a device X made of a common metal for preventing pregnancy. This device works by preventing the implantation of fertilised egg cell (or embryo) in the female organ Y.

Name the organ Y.





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38. A woman uses a device X made of a common metal for preventing pregnancy. This device works by preventing the implantation of fertilised egg cell (or embryo) in the female organ Y.

Can this method of contraception protect a woman from acquiring a STD ?



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39. A, B and C are three common STDs. A and C are caused by bacteria whereas B is caused by a virus D. The virus D reduces the immunity of the infected person to such a low level that the person can die of even very mild diseases.

What is B?



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40. A, B and C are three common STDs. A and C are caused by bacteria whereas B is caused by

a virus D. The virus D reduces the immunity of the infected person to such a low level that the person can die of even very mild diseases.

What is B?



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41. A, B and C are three common STDs. A and C are caused by bacteria whereas B is caused by a virus D. The virus D reduces the immunity of the infected person to such a low level that

the person can die of even very mild diseases.

Name the virus D?



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42. A, B and C are three common STDs. A and C are caused by bacteria whereas B is caused by a virus D. The virus D reduces the immunity of the infected person to such a low level that the person can die of even very mild diseases.

How can A, B and C be caused ?



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43. A, B and C are three common STDs. A and C are caused by bacteria whereas B is caused by a virus D. The virus D reduces the immunity of the infected person to such a low level that the person can die of even very mild diseases. Out of A, B and C, which one does not have a definite cure as yet?



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44. The germ cell A produced by a person X is round in shape and it fuses with another germ cell B has long tail and produced by a person Y. The fusion of A and B produces a new cell C. The cell C divides repeatedly and grows inside the organ D of person X to form E in which the body features of the unborn baby are not much developed. E grows further to form F in which the various body features of the unborn baby (like hands, legs, head, eyes, and ears, etc.) can be identified. F grows further and ultimately forms a baby. What are A, B, C, D, E

and F7 Out of the two persons X and Y, which one is male and which one female ?



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