



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - CENGAGE BIOLOGY

### REPRODUCTION

#### Question

1. Mention the major functions of the following parts of male reproductive system :

Cowper's gland \_\_\_\_\_



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2. Mention the major functions of the following parts of male reproductive system :

Seminiferous tubules \_\_\_\_\_



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3. Mention the major functions of the following parts of male reproductive system :

Seminal vesicles \_\_\_\_\_





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4. Who is the world's first test tube baby ?



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## Mandatory Exercise Exercise Set I

1. Define the reproduction



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2. Define the fragmentation



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3. Define the vegetative propagation



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4. Name the two types of reproduction that occur in living beings.



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5. Give one example each for the following which reproduce by budding \_\_\_\_\_



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6. Give one example each for the following which reproduce by fragmentation \_\_\_\_



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7. Give one example each for the following which reproduce by binary fission \_\_\_\_\_



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8. Give one example each for the following which reproduce by regeneration \_\_\_\_\_



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**9.** Give one example each of the plants, which reproduce by vegetative propagation of the following parts.

Stem \_\_\_\_\_



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**10.** Give one example each of the plants, which reproduce by vegetative propagation of the following parts.

Layering \_\_\_\_\_





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**11.** Give one example each of the plants, which reproduce by vegetative propagation of the following parts.

Grafting \_\_\_\_\_



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**12.** Fill in each blank with the suitable words given in the box.

(cutting ,asexual , sexual, grafting , tuber, bulb



, spore)

Vegetative propagation is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_ reproduction.



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**13.** Fill in each blank with the suitable words given in the box.

(cutting ,asexual , sexual, grafting , tuber, bulb , spore)

An underground stem with fleshy leaves is a \_\_\_\_\_



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**14.** Fill in each blank with the suitable words given in the box.

(cutting ,asexual , sexual, grafting , tuber, bulb , spore)

A swollen underground stem with buds is a \_\_\_\_\_



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**15.** Fill in each blank with the suitable words given in the box.

(cutting ,asexual , sexual, grafting , tuber, bulb , spore)

A piece of stem or leaf may be a \_\_\_\_\_



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**16.** Fill in each blank with the suitable words given in the box.

(cutting ,asexual , sexual, grafting , tuber, bulb

, spore)

In \_\_\_\_\_ a branch of one plant is joined to the stem of another.



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17. List the advantages of vegetative propagation.



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**18.** How will an organism reproduce through spores?



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**19.** What is fission? What is the basic difference between fission in Amoeba and Paramecium?



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20. Oysters are a major part of the diet of starfish. Because of this, people who catch oysters for a living used to try and kill starfish by cutting them up and throwing them back into the sea. Suggest why this practice did not reduce the number of starfish.



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21. Different between asexual and sexual reproduction





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22. Different between binary and multiple fission



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23. Different between grafting and layering



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**Mandatory Exercise Exercise Set II**

1. Can snails pollinate the flowers? What do you call such a pollination?



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2. How does the production of unisexual flowers prevent self-pollination?



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**3.** Give reasons : Angiosperms show the process of double fertilization.



**Watch Video Solution**

**4.** Give reasons : Cleistogamous flowers are strictly autogamous.



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5. Give reasons : Dehydration of seed increases their shelf life.



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6. What is the fate of the following in the development of fruit and seed?

Ovule \_\_\_\_\_



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7. What is the fate of the following in the development of fruit and seed?

Ovary \_\_\_\_\_



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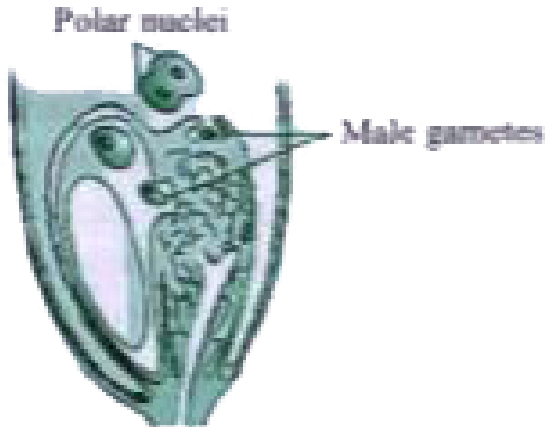
8. What is the fate of the following in the development of fruit and seed?

Integuments \_\_\_\_\_



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9. Observe the following diagram and answer the questions given at the end.



What is the fate of polar nuclei?

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10. Observe the following diagram and answer the questions given at the end.



What facilitates the entry of male gamete into the ovule?

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11. The endosperm of the angiosperms is the

A. haploid tissue of the embryo sac.

B. diploid product of fertilization.

C. diploid tissue of the ovary.

D. nutritional tissue for the embryo.

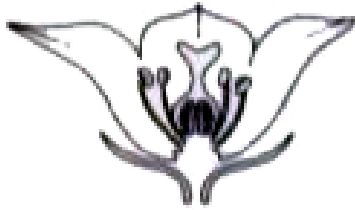
**Answer: D**



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**12.** The diagrams below show the appearance of the flowers with and without petals. Write

the appropriate term below the diagram.



**Flower with petals**



**Flower without petals**



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**13. Explain the staminate flower**



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**14. Explain the pistillate flower**



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**15.** Explain the bisexual flower



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**16.** Explain the unisexual flower



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**17.** Explain the double fertilization





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**18.** Different between Calyx and corolla



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**19.** Different between Actinomorphic and zygomorphic flower



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**20.** Different between Gamosepalous and polysepalous calyx



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**21.** Different between Hypogeal and epigeal germination



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**22.** Different between Epicotyl and hypocotyl



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23. Different between Monoecious and dioecious plants



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24. Write the correct name of the following :  
Three cells present at the chalazal end in the embryo sac. \_\_\_\_\_



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**25.** Write the correct name of the following : A small pore in the ovule through which the pollen tube enters.



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**26.** Write the correct name of the following : Two cells present on either side of egg cell in an embryo sac.



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27. Write the correct name of the following :

Mass of parental cells enclosed within the integument of an ovule \_\_\_\_\_



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28. Mention the ploidy of secondary nucleus

\_\_\_\_\_



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29. Mention the ploidy of synergids \_\_\_\_\_



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30. Mention the ploidy of endosperm \_\_\_\_\_



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31. Mention the ploidy of female gametophyte

\_\_\_\_\_



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## Mandatory Exercise Exercise Set Iii

1. Draw and label : A human sperm



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2. Draw and label : A human ovum



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### 3. Define the Fertilization



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### 4. Define Ovulation



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### 5. Define Gestation



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## 6. Define Placenta



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## 7. Define Parturition



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8. Different between internal and external fertilization



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**9. Different unisexual and bisexual condition**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10. Different between gamete and zygote**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11. Different between primary and secondary sexual characters**



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**12.** In the female reproductive system, name the parts that are involved in production of egg \_\_\_\_\_



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**13.** In the female reproductive system, name the parts that are involved in site of fertilization \_\_\_\_\_





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**14.** In the female reproductive system, name the parts that are involved in site of implantation \_\_\_\_\_



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**15.** In the female reproductive system, name the parts that are involved in entry of sperm \_\_\_\_\_



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**16.** Mention the glands and their functions associated with the male reproductive system .



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**17.** Fill in the table using the terms listed below :

Structure	Description
(a)	Organ that delivers semen to the female reproductive tract.
(b)	Part where sperms are produced.
(c)	The tube that carries sperm from the epididymis to the urethra.
(d)	The tube that carries both sperm and urine down the penis.
(e)	Organs that contribute 90% of the semen.
(f)	Tubules where sperm are stored.



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**18.** Menopause is caused by a natural decline in the secretion of

A. LH

B. FSH

C. estrogen

D. progesterone

**Answer: C**



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**19.** Give two reasons for avoiding frequent pregnancies by women.



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20. Explain the following methods of contraception giving one example each: (i) Barrier method (ii) Chemical method (iii) Surgical method



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21. Name those parts of the flower which serve the same function as the following do in the animals.

Testis \_\_\_\_\_







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**22.** Name those parts of the flower which serve the same function as the following do in the animals.

Ovary \_\_\_\_\_



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**23.** Name those parts of the flower which serve the same function as the following do in the

animals.

Eggs \_\_\_\_\_



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**24.** Name those parts of the flower which serve the same function as the following do in the animals.

Sperms \_\_\_\_\_



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**25.** Name the hormone described in each statement below.

Hormone that stimulates the growth of the follicles in the ovary.



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**26.** Name the hormone described in each statement below.

Hormone converts the empty follicle into the

corpus luteum and stimulates it to produce progesterone.



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**27.** Name the hormone described in each statement below.

Hormone that is produced by the cells of the follicle.



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**28.** Name the hormone described in each statement below.

Hormone that is produced by the corpus luteum.



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**29.** Name the hormone described in each statement below.

Hormone that prepares the lining of the uterus to receive a fertilized ovum.





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30. In the production of a test-tube baby,

A. fertilization is done outside body

B. foetus is grown in a test tube

C. fertilization is done inside body

D. none of these

**Answer: A**



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**31.** Give reasons: Production of sperms requires low temperature.



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**32.** Give reasons: An ovum allows the entry of only one sperm at a time.



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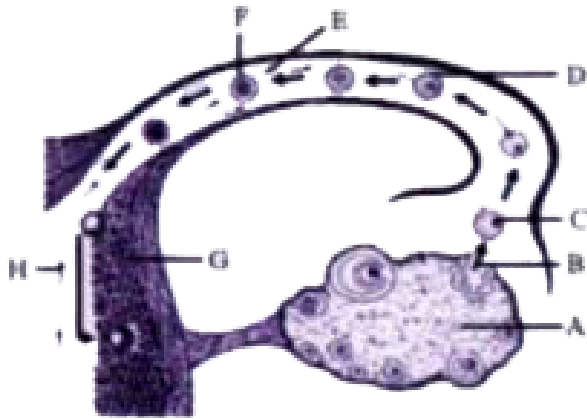
**33.** Give reasons: Blood of mother never mixes up with that of foetus. Yet it nourishes the foetus.



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**Consolidated Exercise**



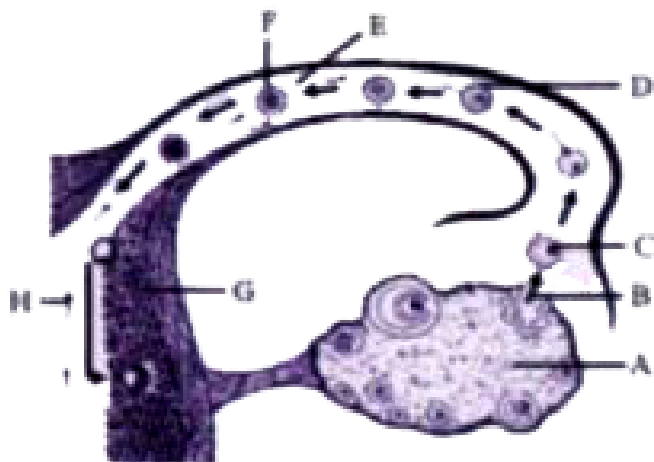


1.

Give labels for parts A, E and G respectively.



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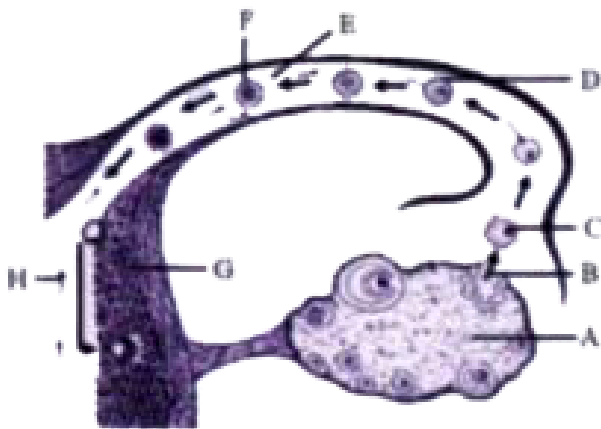


2.

(a) Name the process that takes place at B.

(b) During menstrual cycle, does the process mentioned in question (a) take place ?

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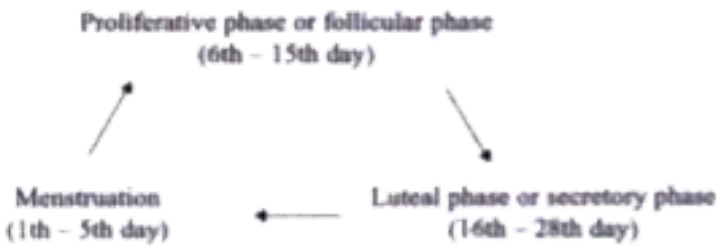


3.

Describe the process represented by D.

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4. The events of the menstrual cycle are represented below. Answer the questions following the diagrams.



(a) State the levels of FSH, LH and progesterone simply by mentioning high or low around 13th-14th day and 21st-23rd day.

(b) In which of the above mentioned phases does the egg travel to the fallopian tube.



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5. Match the following with more than one correct answer.

A	B
(a) Budding	(i) <i>Hydra</i>
(b) Vegetative propagation	(ii) Ovary
(c) Triple fusion	(iii) Cross pollination
(d) Male sex organ	(iv) Onion
(e) Female sex organ	(v) Anther
(f) Geitonogamy	(vi) <i>Bryophyllum</i>
	(vii) Endosperm
	(viii) Testis
	(ix) Two different flower
	(x) Yeast



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6. Describe how new plants can form from the roots of previous plants.



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**7. Describe the process of 'layering'?**



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**8. What is 'tissue culture'?**



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**9. Mention one advantage of tissue culture.**



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## Consolidated Exercise Mcqs

1. Given below are stages of binary fission in Amoeba. Which one out of the following would you select as correct sequence of these stages?



a



b



c



d

A. a,b,c,d

B. d,c,a,b

C. b,d,a,c

D. c,a,d,b

**Answer: C**



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2. Which one of the following is the most useful in preventing pregnancy?

A. Birth control pills



B. Diaphragm

C. Release of LH

D. Spermicide

**Answer: A::B::D**



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**3.** In the list of organisms given below, those that reproduce by the asexual method are

A. banana

B. dog

C. yeast

D. Amoeba

**Answer: A::C::D**



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

A. Pollination, fertilization, seedling,  
embryo

B. Seedling, embryo, fertilization,  
pollination

C. Pollination, fertilization, embryo,  
seedling

D. Embryo, seedling, pollination,  
fertilization

**Answer: C**



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

A. They possess both stamen and pistil.

B. They possess either stamen or pistil.

C. They exhibit cross pollination.

D. Unisexual flowers possessing only stamens cannot produce fruits.

**Answer: A::B::C::D**



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

- A. Formation of germ cells
- B. Secretion of testosterone
- C. Development of placenta
- D. Secretion of estrogen

**Answer: A::C::D**



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7. Reproduction is essential for living organisms in order to

A. keep the individual organism alive

B. fulfill their energy requirement

C. maintain growth

D. continue the species generation after generation

**Answer: D**





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8. A feature of reproduction that is common to Amoeba, Spirogyra and yeast is that

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

**Answer: A**



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9. Reproduction is essential for living organisms in order to

A. keep the individual organ alive

B. fulfill their energy requirement

C. maintain growth

D. continue the species for ever

**Answer: D**



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10. Asexual reproduction is

A. A fusion of specialized cell

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: C**

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**11.** Part of fallopian tube closest to ovary is

A. Infundibulum

B. Cervix

C. Ampulla

D. Isthmus

**Answer: A**



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12. 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: D**



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**13.** The protozoan having a flagellum at its one end

A. Amoeba

B. Paramecium

C. Hydra

D. Leishmania

**Answer: D**



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**14.** In the list of organisms given below, those which reproduce by the asexual method are

A. Banana

B. Yolk

C. Yeast

D. Both A and C

**Answer: D**



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**15.** The artificial propagation method in which stock and scion are involved is known as

A. Tissue culture

B. Layering

C. Grafting

D. Cutting

**Answer: C**



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16. Development of an organism without fertilization is called

A. Vivipary

B. Parthenogenesis

C. Apomixis

D. Apogamy

**Answer: B**



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17. Which is not included in barrier methods of birth control?

A. Diaphragm

B. Lippe's loop

C. Cervical cap

D. Vault

**Answer: B**



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**18.** Male sex organs of plants are called

A. Carpel

B. Sepal

C. Stamen

D. Pollen grain

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**19.** Female sex organs of plants are called

A. Stamente

B. Carpel

C. Sepal

D. Petal

**Answer: B**



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**20.** How many pollen mother cells will be formed from 1000 pollen grains?

A. 200

B. 250

C. 300

D. 100

**Answer: B**



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**21. Anthesis means**

A. Growth of pollen tube

B. Opening of flower

C. Opening of anther

D. Dehiscence of anther

**Answer: B**



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**22. Bisexual flower which never opens is**

A. Homogamous

B. Heterogamous

C. Dichogamous

D. Cleistogamous

**Answer: D**



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**23.** Foetal membrane and appearance of hair on head occur in \_\_\_\_\_ month of pregnancy.

A. Fifth

B. Sixth

C. Third

D. Fourth

**Answer: A**



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**24.** Transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma is called

A. Parthenocarpy

B. Pollination

C. Fertilization

D. Syngamy

**Answer: B**



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**25.** Entry of pollen tube through micropyle is

A. Chalazogamy

B. Mesogamy

C. Porogamy

D. Pseudogamy

**Answer: C**



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**26. Double fertilization was discovered by**

A. Nawaschin

B. Schleiden

C. Schwann

D. Mendel



**Answer: A**



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**27.** Ovule is attached to the placenta by a stalk named

A. Funicle

B. Petiole

C. Pedicel

D. Placenta

**Answer: A**



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**28.** Endosperm of angiosperms is produced after fertilization of a male gamete with

- A. Polar nuclei
- B. Antipodal cell
- C. Synergid
- D. Egg cell

**Answer: A**



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**29.** Outer wall (exine) of pollen grain is formed of

- A. Cellulose
- B. Pecto-cellulose
- C. Lignin
- D. Sporopollenin

**Answer: D**



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**30.** Each individual of a clone is called

A. Ramet

B. Synergid

C. Antipodal

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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31. Grafting is not possible in monocot as

- A. they lacks cambium
- B. cambium is present
- C. they are herbaceous
- D. All of the above

**Answer: A**



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**32.** Movement of pollen tube towards embryo-sac is

A. Thermotactic

B. Phototactic

C. Chemotactic

D. Photonastic

**Answer: C**



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**33.** Total number of meiotic division required for forming 100 seeds of wheat is

A. 100

B. 75

C. 125

D. 150

**Answer: C**



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**34.** If the number of chromosomes in a root cell is 14, then the number of chromosome in synergid will be

A. 14

B. 21

C. 7

D. 28

**Answer: C**



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**35.** Radial cleavage is found in

A. Tunicates

B. Protozoans

C. Coelenterates

D. Annelids

**Answer: C**



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**36.** Myrmecophily is pollination by

A. Ants

B. Moths

C. Birds

D. Bats

**Answer: A**



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**37. Pollination by insects is**

A. Entomophily

B. Chiropterophily

C. Anemophily

D. Zoophily

**Answer: A**



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**38. Bryophyllum is multiplied vegetatively by**

A. Roots

B. Leaves

C. Stem branch

D. Rhizome

**Answer: B**



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**39.** Female gametophyte of angiospermic plant is

A. Ovule

B. Ovary

C. Embryo sac

D. Nucellus

**Answer: C**



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

A. Autogamy

B. Syngamy

C. Triple fusion

D. Parthenocarpy

**Answer: B**



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**41.** The ovary after fertilization is converted into

A. Embryo

B. Fruit

C. Endosperm

D. Seed

**Answer: B**



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**42.** Number of gametes produced by a male gametophyte in flowering plant is

A. 4

B. 1

C. 3

D. 2

**Answer: D**



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**43.** Number of male gametes formed by 16 microspore mother cells is

A. 128

B. 64



C. 32

D. 16

**Answer: A**



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**44.** Transverse binary fission is present in

A. Euglena

B. Paramecium

C. Both

D. None

**Answer: B**



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**45.** Longitudinal binary fission is present in

A. Euglena

B. Paramecium

C. Dinoflagellate

D. Diatom

**Answer: A**



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**46. Oblique binary fission is present in**

- A. Euglena
- B. Paramecium
- C. Ceratium
- D. Diatom

**Answer: C**



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47. Test tube baby (IVE) was developed by

A. Ronx

B. Hertwig

C. Steptoe and Edward

D. Pander

**Answer: C**



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**48.** Conidia helps in Penicillium

- A. Sexual reproduction
- B. Vegetative reproduction
- C. Asexual reproduction
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**49.** Aril is modification of

A. Integument

B. Funicle

C. Nucellus

D. Micropyle

**Answer: B**



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50. Study of pollen grains is called

A. Palynology

B. Xenology

C. Parthenocarpy

D. Ornithology

**Answer: A**



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51. Endosperm is

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Triploid

D. Tetraploid

**Answer: C**



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52. Development of male and female sex organ at different times called

A. Monogamy

B. Dicliny

C. Dichogamy

D. Heterostyly

**Answer: C**



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53. Sulphur shower is the characteristic of

A. Cycas

B. Pinus

C. Mango

D. Banana

**Answer: B**



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54. World Population Day is

A. June 5

B. July 11

C. October 7

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**55. Covering of plumule is called**

A. Coleorhiza

B. Coleoptile

C. Codon

D. Cortex

**Answer: B**



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**56.** Embryonal axis of seed is called

A. Tigellum

B. Scutellum

C. Codon

D. Cortex

**Answer: A**



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**57.** The single cotyledon of monocot is called

A. Epiblast

B. Hypoblast

C. Scutellum

D. Suspensor

**Answer: C**



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**58.** Residue part of nucellus is called

A. Pericarp

B. Hypoblast

C. Perisperm

D. Suspensor

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**59.** Which one among the following is absent in human sperm?

A. Nucleus

B. Mitochondria

C. Endoplasmic reticulum

D. Centriole

**Answer: C**



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**60. Spermatogenesis involves**

A. Mitosis

B. Meiosis

C. Both A and B

D. Metamorphosis

**Answer: C**





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61. Hyaluronidase is present in

A. Ovary

B. Ovum

C. Sperm

D. Blood

**Answer: C**



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62. Surgical removal of uterus is called

- A. Tubectomy
- B. Hysterectomy
- C. Vasectomy
- D. Orchidectomy

**Answer: B**



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**63.** Part of sperm that passes into ovum is

A. Tail

B. Acrosome

C. Head

D. Head, neck and middle piece

**Answer: D**



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**64.** Release of seminal fluid in the vagina of female is

- A. Ejaculation
- B. Implantation
- C. Insemination
- D. Copulation

**Answer: C**



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65. For the formation of 32 spermatide, meiotic division occurs in cells

A. 16

B. 8

C. 32

D. 4

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**66.** World Population Day is

A. June 5

B. July 11

C. October 7

D. September 16

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**67.** Retina, eye lens, brain and skin are formed from

A. Mesoderm

B. Ectoderm

C. Endoderm

D. All of these

**Answer: B**



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**68.** Gonads/testes develops from embryonic

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. All of these

**Answer: C**



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**69.** Blastopore is



- A. Opening of neural tube
- B. Opening of Gastrocoel/Archenteron
- C. Future anterior end of embryo
- D. Found in Blastula

**Answer: B**



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**70. Seminiferous tubules occur in**

- A. Liver

B. Kidney

C. Ovary

D. Testis

**Answer: D**



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**71.** Spermatogenesis and sperm differentiation are under the control of

A. FSH

B. LH

C. Testosterone

D. Parathyroid hormone

**Answer: A**



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**72. Testosterone is produced by**

A. Aciner cells

B. Sertoli cells

C. Epithelial cell

D. Leydig cells

**Answer: D**



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**73.** Enzyme hyaluronidase is synthesized in

A. Head of sperm

B. Golgi bodies of acrosome

C. Tail of sperm

D. Lysosome of acrosome

**Answer: B**



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**74.** The most widely accepted method of contraception presently in India is

A. Diaphragm

B. IUD

C. Cervical caps

D. Tubectomy

**Answer: B**



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**75.** Most effective contraceptive method for ladies is

A. Rhythm method

B. ECP

C. MTP

D. Cu-T

**Answer: D**



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## Olympiad And Ntse Level Exercises

1. In a pregnant woman with prolonged labour pains, child birth can be hastened by administering a hormone that can

- A. activate the smooth muscles
- B. increase the metabolic rate
- C. release glucose into the blood
- D. stimulate the ovary

**Answer: A**



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2. Amoeboid movement, a characteristic of amoeba's and human macrophages, occurs when ectoplasm contracts to move endoplasm



into a pseudopodium. Contraction of the ectoplasm appears to be caused by

- A. sliding microtubules
- B. contracting microfilaments
- C. elongating cell walls
- D. changes in turgor pressure

**Answer: B**



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**3. Assertion:** Algae and fungi switch to asexual method of reproduction before the onset of adverse conditions.

**Reason:** Asexual reproduction may introduce variations and leads to the formation of many clones.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of 'Assertion'

- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not the correct explanation of 'Assertion'
- C. Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false but Reason is true

**Answer: D**



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4. Identify the following, a correct statement with reference to asexual reproduction.

A. It involves fusion of units called gametes.

B. It involves only one parent.

C. It is the most common type of reproduction in animals.

D. It involves meiosis type of cell division.

**Answer: B**



5. In the case of mammals, testes are extra abdominal situated in scrotal sacs because

A. there is lack of space in abdomen

B. scrotal sacs have less temperature than abdomen, which is essential for maturation of sperms

C. scrotal sacs have high temperature than abdomen, which is essential for sperm

production

D. it helps in easy discharge of sperms during copulation

**Answer: B**



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6. After a sperm has penetrated in ovum during fertilisation, the entry of further sperms is prevented by

- A. development of the pigment coat
- B. development of the vitelline membrane
- C. condensation of yolk
- D. formation of fertilisation membrane

**Answer: D**



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7. Identify the correct statement from the following.

A. Gonorrhoea, AIDS and syphilis are curable STDs.

B. Asexual reproduction in yeast takes place by fragmentation.

C. Layering and grafting are common methods of reproduction in potato and ginger.

D. Rhizopus and mucor reproduce commonly by spore formation

**Answer: D**





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8. 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. (i) is correct

**Answer: D**



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## Challenging Exercise

1. What specific hormonal changes trigger ovulation?



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2. How do male accessory glands support both sperm motility and fertilization?



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3. FSH and LH get their names from events of the female reproductive cycle, but they also function in males. How are their function in females and males similar?



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