



BIOLOGY

NCERT - NCERT BIOLOGY(TELUGU)

REPRODUCTION

Exercise

1. Why do fish and frog produce a huge number of eggs each year ?



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2. Give examples and explain what is meant by external fertilisation.



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3. Differentiate between asexual reproduction and sexual reproduction .



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4. Write differences between

Stamen -Carpel



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5. Explain the process of fertilization in plants.



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6. Name the mode of asexual reproduction in yeast.



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7. What are the advantages of sexual reproduction over asexual reproduction?



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8. How are sperms cells adapted for their function?



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9. The menstrual cycle prepares the uterus for a fertilised egg. How long is an average menstrual cycle from start to finish ?



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10. When the foetus is growing inside the uterus it needs nutrients. What provides these nutrients ?



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11. Which type of substances are absorbed by foetus from the mother ?



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12. What is the job of the amniotic sac ?



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13. What are the advantages of sexual reproduction ?



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14. How does reproduction help in providing stability to populations of species?



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15. List the main differences between mitosis and meiosis.



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16. What happens to the wall of the uterus during menstruation ?



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17. 'All unicellular organisms undergo only mitotic cell division during favourable conditions" - Do you support this statement ?
Why ?



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18. Vicky's father wants to grow a single plant having two desirable characters colourful flowers and big fruits. What method will you suggest him and why?



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19. Uproot an onion plant and take a thin section of its root tip. Stain it and observe under microscope. Draw as you see and identify the stages of the cell division.



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20. Visit a nearby village and collect information how farmers grow sugarcane, flowering plants like chrysanthemum, prime rose and vegetables like stem tubers, plump gourd (dondakaya) etc. Make a report and submit in class.



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21. Collect information related to feeling and hunger from your school library and prepare a note on it .



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22. Draw a neat labeled diagram showing different stages of mitosis.



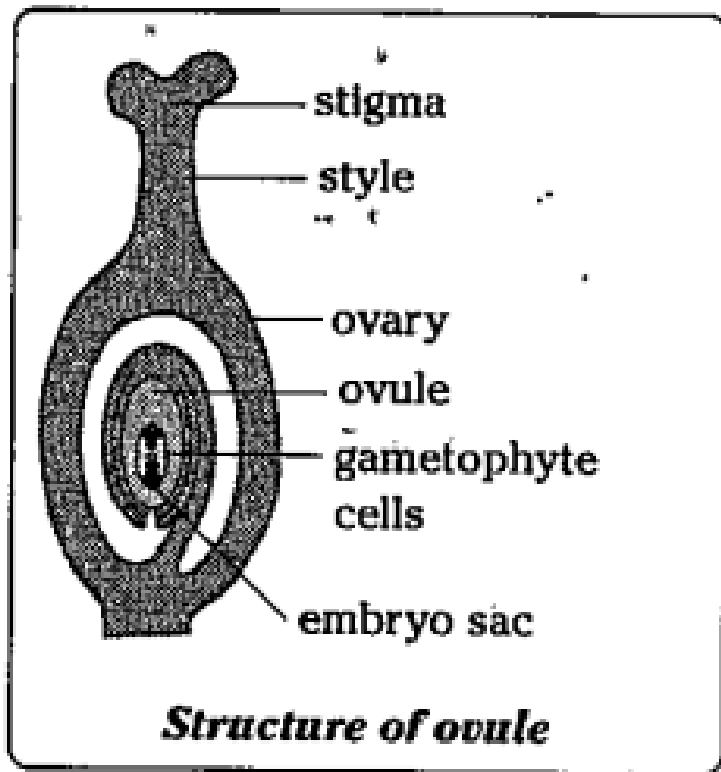
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23. Draw neat labelled diagrams of male and female reproductive system of plant.



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24. Observe the following part of a flowering plant. Prepare a note.



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25. Prepare a flow to explain the process of sexual reproduction in plants.



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26. Draw a neatly labelled diagram to explain plant fertilisation. Write a few points on pollen grain.



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27. What would be the consequences if there is no meiosis in organisms that reproduce sexually?





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28. How ill you appreciate cell division that help perpetuation of life?



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29. What precautions will you take to away from various sexually transmitted discases?



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30. The incorrect reason about "Child marriages - an illegal act"



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31. Do you think reproduction occurs only for continuation of life ?



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32. How does an organism grow ? How does repair of worn out parts take place ? Is there

any form of reproduction involved in the process ?



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33. How do you think bacteria were dividing to form curd?



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34. How do you think this (parthenogenesis) happens?



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35. Would it involve two parents?



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36. Is regeneration can also be known as a type of fragmentation? Do you agree ? Why or why not?



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37. Which type of fission would produce larger colonies in less period of time . Why?



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38. Which mode of asexual reproduction provides maximum scope of choice of desirable characters?



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39. What are the characters that would you like to select?



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40. What mode of propagation would help you to produce the plants with desirable characters?



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41. Whether they reproduce by budding, fission or fragmentation ? Organisms formed are the exact copies of their parents. Is it true? Why?



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42. Do you find any similarities between rhizopus and fern spores and sporangia?



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43. What function do you think is served by petals and sepals?



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44. Draw the diagram of the flower that you collect and parts shown and write their functions.



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45. How does the male reproductive cells reach the female reproductive cells in flowers of such plants (pea plants)?



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46. List the main differences between mitosis and meiosis.



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47. What would happen if the gametes do not have half the chromosome number as the skin parent?



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48. How would it affect the progeny formed by sexual reoroduction ?



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49. Why did the government of india fix the marriage age of boys (21 years) and girls (18 years)?



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50. Do you feel that it is a social responsibilities to control birth after having one or two children?



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51. What do you understand by the 'Healthy Society' ?



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52. Will you encourage child marriage?



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53. What is the virus that causes AIDS ?



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54. Social discrimination against AIDS patient is also a social evil . Can you support this Why?



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55. Why doctors are prohibited to do sex determination through ultrasound scanning for pregnant women ?



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56. How do you observe formation of bacterial colony in milk?



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57. Why does this milk take a long time to set as curd?



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58. What is the time taken to complete one cardiac cycle?



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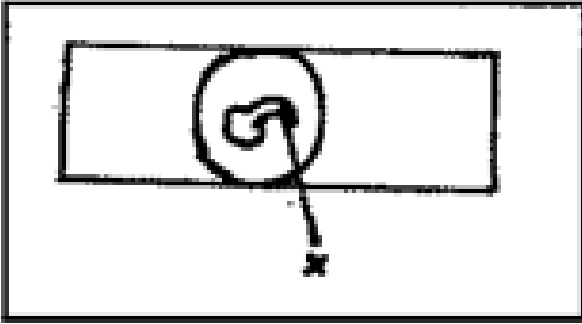
59. Examine *Rhizopus* or common mould under microscope. Write your observations.



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60. The student observe the pollengrain under the microscope. It appears as below, 'x'

indicates?



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61. Name the part of the seed which grows and develops into root on germination.



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62. How are cotyledons useful for the plant?



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63. In animals mitotic cell division is only seen
in



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64. Name the surgical birth control method in
males.



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65. What is meant by S.T.D? Give examples.



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66. What is foeticide ?



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67. Why teenage mother hood is dangerous for the girls?



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68. How does the single celled organism reproduce in both favourable and unfavourable conditions?



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69. In which organisms fragmentation is a common mode of reproduction ?



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70. What is parthenogenesis ? Give example.



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71. What are the methods of artificial propagation ?



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72. Which method is used to obtain a plant with desirable characters ?



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73. What is tissue culture ?



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74. What is fertilisation ?



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75. Give examples and explain what is meant by external fertilisation.



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76. What is internal fertilisation ?



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77. What are the parts that present in male reproductive system of man ?



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78. What are the accessory glands present in male reproductive system?



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79. What is ovulation ? How it occurs ?



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80. Which one of the following is not the function of placenta ? It



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81. The placenta is formed by



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82. What is umbilical cord?How does it form?



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83. What is foetus ?



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84. What is gestation period ?



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85. What is the gestation period in human beings ?



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86. What are labour pains ?



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87. What are the advantages of sexual reproduction ?



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88. What are the different part of a flower ?



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89. What are unisexual flower ?



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90. What are the three parts of carpel ?



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91. What is self pollination ?



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92. What is double fertilisation ?



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93. What is double fertilisation ?



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94. Who discovered mitosis ?



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95. What is the meaning of the phrase "Omnis cellula de cellula" ?



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96. What are the organs in which cells do not divide ?



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97. What is interphase ?



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98. What is G_1 phase of the interphase?



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99. What is 'S' phase of the interphase ?



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100. What is G_2 phase of the interphase ?



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101. What are the different stages present in mitosis ?



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102. When does meiosis occur ?



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103. What is the virus that causes AIDS ?



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104. How does AIDS spread from one person to another ?



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105. Which state has the number of HIV positive patients in our country?



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106. What are the factors that contribute to the spread of HIV in the state?



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107. What is contraception ?



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108. What are the surgical methods to prevent fertilisation ?



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109. What is foeticide ?



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110. Who used cells fusion technique to understand the functional relationship between different phases of interphase ?



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111. Give examples for sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).



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112. What is the advantage of reproduction through spores in the case of rhizopus ?



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113. Why it is said that sexual reproduction promotes diversity of characters in the offspring ?



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114. What happens if the fallopian tubes are partially blocked and the ovulated eggs are prevented from reaching the uterus ?



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115. Name the causative organism of syphilis and gonorrhoea .



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116. Why are variation possible in progeny of sexually reproductive individuals ?



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117. A student kept leaves of Bryophyllum in the soil. After few days new plants were grown from them. Why ?



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118. Name the three plants which are now grown using plant tissue culture method.



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119. What will happen if there is no mitosis at all in living organisms ?



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120. How will you stain a microscopic slide showing mitosis in onion roots ?



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121. What are the advantages of propagating plants with the above methods ?



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122. What are the advantages of propagating plants with the above methods ?



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123. Explain the formation of fruits and seeds in plants.



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124. How old is the embryo when it becomes a foetus?



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125. Write briefly about natural vegetative propagation.



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126. "In vitro" tissue culture is based on the principle of



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127. Why do more complex organisms not give rise to new individual through regeneration ?



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128. Vegetative propagation is preferred by



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129. What is the advantage of reproduction through spores in the case of rhizopus ?



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130. Placenta is very important during pregnancy. What is the role of it in embryo development ?



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131. What causes joining up of stock and scion grafting technique of vegetative propagation in plants ?





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132. Why is DNA copying an essential part of the process of reproduction?



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133. Differentiate between asexual reproduction and sexual reproduction .



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134. Differentiate between unisexual and bisexual flower. Give two examples of each .



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135. How is the process of pollination different from fertilisation?



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136. If a woman is using a copper-T, will it help in protecting her from Sexually transmitted

diseases?



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137. Arjun Tendulkar injured his knees while fielding at ground. The injury was headed after some days . Arjun was eager to know the process behind it . Describe the process involved in wound healing.



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138. Ravi's father wants to cultivate potato in his field . He wants to clarify some doubts with the agriculturals officer. Prepare a list of doubts in form of questions for him .



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139. How does binary fission differ from multiple fission?



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140. 

Identify the above shown artificial vegetative propagation.



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141. Male reproductive system consist of



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



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143. Find out the incorrect statement regarding child birth



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144. Write about the structure of embryo sac.



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145. Describe the structure of flower with a neatly labelled diagram.



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146. Why meiosis is called reduction division?



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147. What is contraception ?



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148. Describe the developmental stages of human embryo after fertilization with the help of neatly labelled diagrams.



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149. What is the significance of meiosis?



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150. Describe the life cycle of a flowering plant with a help of labelled diagrams.



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151. Illustrate the process of regeneration in planaria with the help of suitable diagram.



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152. Draw the neatly diagram of meiosis.



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153. Draw the labelled diagram of structure of flower.



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154. Draw a labelled diagram of male reproductive system.





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155. Draw a labelled diagram of sperm.



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156. Draw the neat labelled diagram showing the birth of a child before delivery.



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157. Draw a labelled diagram of female reproductive system.



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158. Draw the neat diagram showing artificial vegetative propagation.



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159. Draw the diagrams of unisexual & bisexual flowers.



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160. After fertilization implantation of zygote takes place in the uterine walls of females after

A. Some months

B. Three weeks

C. Month

D. a year

Answer:



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161. The number of free nuclear mitotic divisions that occur in a single functional megaspore to form 8-nucleated' embryo sac is

A. 4

B. 3

C. 8

D. 7

Answer:



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162. Prepare a flow to explain the process of sexual reproduction in plants.

A. Fertilisation, pollination, embryo, seed

B. Pollination, fertilisation, embryo, seed

C. Pollination, embryo, fertilisation, seed

D. Embryo, seed, pollination, fertilization

Answer:



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163. Bottle gourd, Papaya have theflowers

A. Unisexual

B. Bisexual

C. Asexual

D. None of the above

Answer:



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164. What are the most important floral organs required for sexual reproduction ?

A. Calyx and Corolla

B. Corolla and androecium

C. Gynoecium and thalamus

D. Gynoecium and androecium

Answer:



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165. Meiosis takes place in

A. Stamen

B. Anther lobe

C. Pollen mother-cell

D. Pollen grains

Answer:



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166. Find out the correct sentence a)
Endosperm is formed from the fusion of male
nucleus with secondary nucleus b) Endosperm
converts into a seed

A. Egg

B. Secondary Nucleus (or) Fusion Nucleus

C. Zygote

D. Synergids

Answer:



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167. I am a special tissue formed after double fertilization. I store food materials for the nourishment of the embryo. Who am I?

A. Ovule

B. Androecium

C. Style and Stigma

D. Calyx and Corolla

Answer:



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168. Root part is represented in mature embryo by

A. Plumule

B. Radicle

C. Chalaza

D. Cotyledons

Answer:



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169. Seed formation without fertilisation in flowering plants involves the process of

A. Double fertilisation

B. Single fertilisation

C. Triple fertilisation

D. None

Answer:



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170. In stem cuttings, a slanting cut is made in the stem

A. Below the node

B. Above the node

C. On the node

D. across the node

Answer:



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171. Potato is a

A. Modified stem

B. Modified root

C. Modified leaf

D. None.

Answer:



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172. Sporulation occurs during

A. Favourable conditions

B. Unfavourable conditions

C. Rainy season

D. Spring season

Answer:



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173. Vegetative propagation is preferred by

A. Vegetable crop plants

B. Horticulture and ornamental plants

C. Pulses

D. Oil yield plants

Answer:



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174. Binary fission is seen in _____

A. Euglena

B. Hydra

C. Mucor

D. Chlamydomonas

Answer:



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175. Spermiation is the process of the release of sperms from

- A. Seminal duct, epididymis, urethra
- B. Urethra ,epididymis, seminal duct
- C. Epididymis, urethra, seminal duct
- D. Epididymis, seminal duct, urethra

Answer:



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176. Male reproductive system consist of

- A. Umbilical cord
- B. Testes
- C. Fallopian tubes
- D. Placenta

Answer:



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177. The vas deferens receives duct from the seminal vesicle and opens into urethra as

- A. Epididymis
- B. Vas deferens
- C. Vas efferentia
- D. Urethra

Answer:



178. Acrosome of spermatazoa helps in

A. Digestion

B. Locomotion

C. Excretion

D. Fertilisation

Answer:



179. Graffian follicles are present in

A. Fallopian Tube

B. Uterus

C. Vagina

D. Ovary

Answer:



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180. Number of ova released at a time in female human being is

A. 4

B. 2

C. 3

D. 1

Answer:



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181. Foetus is connected to the wall of uterus of the mother by

- A. Placenta
- B. Umbilical cord
- C. Fallopian Tube
- D. Epididymis

Answer:



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182. Carpels are present in

A. Androecium

B. pistil

C. Ovules

D. Seeds

Answer:



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183. The term 'clone' cannot be applied to offspring formed by sexual reproduction because

- A. Nutrition
- B. Reproduction
- C. Excretion
- D. Circulation

Answer:



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

(i) Sexual reproduction does not always require two individuals

(ii) Sexual reproduction generally involves gametic fusion

(iii) Meiosis never occurs during sexual reproduction

(iv) External fertilisation is a rule during sexual reproduction

Choose the correct statements from the options below

A. Single organism

B. only mitotic cell division

C. formation of gametes

D. Production of identical offspring
resembling parent.

Answer:



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185. The result of sexual reproduction cannot guarantee the following:

A. Recombination of genetic material

B. production of new characters in the offspring

C. Production of Identical offspring

D. Occurrence of reduction division before gamete formation

Answer:





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186. Where do you observe diploid condition in the embryo sac at the time of fertilization ?

- A. Egg
- B. synergids
- C. Secondary nucleus
- D. Antipodals

Answer:



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187. Why external fertilization occur in fishes and amphibians ?

A. frog, rat.

B. crow, fish

C. snake, fish

D. frog, fish

Answer:



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188. Seminiferous tubules are lined by

- A. urethra
- B. Fallopian tubes
- C. Vasefferentia
- D. Testis

Answer:



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189. The process of release of the egg from the ovary is called

A. epididymis

B. vasdeference

C. fallopian tube (or) oviduct

D. uterus

Answer:



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190. Whether they reproduce by budding, fission or fragmentation ? Organisms formed are the exact copies of their parents. Is it true? Why?

A. paramecium

B. Euglena

C. Yeast

D. Amoeba

Answer:



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191. Why is reproduction essential for organisms?

- A. Keep the individual alive
- B. Fulfill the energy requirement
- C. Maintain growth
- D. Continue the species for ever.

Answer:



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192. Name the STD which is used by bacteria.

A. Herpes

B. Aids

C. Mumps

D. Gonorrhoea

Answer:



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193. Name the method of contraception protects a person from acquiring a sexually transmitted disease.

A. Spermicides

B. Vasectomy

C. Tubectomy

D. Condom

Answer:



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194. Name the surgical birth control method in males.

A. Copper T

B. Oral pills

C. Vasectomy

D. Tubectomy

Answer:



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195. Name the part of the seed which grows and develops into root on germination.

A. epicotyl

B. hypocotyl

C. radicle

D. plumule

Answer:



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196. In which organisms fragmentation is a common mode of reproduction ?

A. Algae

B. Fungi

C. Algae, Fungi

D. None

Answer:



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197. The process by which unfertilized egg develops into an individual is known as

- A. Regeneration
- B. Parthenogenesis
- C. Fragmentation
- D. Budding

Answer:



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198. "Plants perfect self pollination, when they are isolated ' - Who said these words ?

A. Darwin

B. Lamarck

C. Mendel

D. Walther Fleming

Answer:



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

A. fruit

B. seed

C. bud

D. all

Answer:



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200. Who discovered mitosis ?

A. Walther Flamming

B. Theodar Boveri

C. August Weiseman

D. Charles Darwin

Answer:



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201. What is interphase ?

A. The time of active division

B. The period when the genetic material makes its copy

C. It is divided into four phase

D. All the above

Answer:



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202. Parthenogenesis is commonly seen in

A. Bees

B. Ants

C. Wasps

D. All

Answer:



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203. Why do more complex organisms not give rise to new individual through regeneration ?

- A. Budding
- B. Regenerations
- C. Parthehogenesis
- D. Fission will

Answer:



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204. Small plants grow at the edge of leaves of

A. Bryophyllum

B. Dahlia

C. Allium cepa

D. Vallisneria

Answer:



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205. I am an artificial method of vegetative propagation, through which the desired characters can be obtained . Who am I ?

A. Cutting

B. Layering

C. Grafting

D. Budding.

Answer:



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206. Spore producing plants are

A. Fungi, Bacteria

B. Ferns, Mosses

C. Fungi, Bacteria, Ferns and Mosses

D. None

Answer:



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207. Consider the following sentences a-
Production of sperms start from the age 13 in
males. B - Production of ova starts at the same
age in females.

A. 13 or 14 years

B. 14 or 15 years

C. 15 or 16 years

D. 12 or 13 years

Answer:



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208. What is umbilical cord? How does it form?

- A. Chorion
- B. Allantois
- C. Amnion
- D. All

Answer:



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209. What is the gestation period in human beings ?

A. 280 days

B. 330 days

C. 300 days

D. 260 days

Answer:



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210. The tree that grows in Himalayan mountain is

A. Sal

B. Cactus

C. Orchid

D. Potato

Answer:



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211. If a flower contains both stamen and carpel, then what do we call this flower?

- A. Bisexual
- B. Unisexual
- C. Hermaphrodite
- D. Multi sexual

Answer:



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212. Name the phase of mitosis in which chromosomes split together to form chromatids.

A. Prophase

B. Metaphase

C. Anaphase

D. Telophase

Answer:



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213. Which state has the number of HIV positive patients in our country?

A. Maharashtra

B. Karnataka

C. Tamil Nadu

D. Andhra Pradesh

Answer:



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214. What are the programmes implimenting to control AIDS in our state ?

A. ASHA

B. Red ribbon express

C. Both A and B

D. ART Centres

Answer:



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215. With what name do you call the embryo after the third month of pregnancy ?

A. Second month

B. Fourth month

C. First month

D. Third month

Answer:



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216. The process of release of ovum from a mature follicle is called _____

- A. Fallopian tube
- B. Seminiferous tubules
- C. Graffian follicles
- D. Corpus Luteum

Answer:



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217. The following accessory glands of male reproductive system removal leads to generally sterility in males

A. One prostate gland, One Cowper's gland

B. One prostate gland, Two Cowper's glands

C. Two prostate glands, One Cowper's gland

D. Two prostate glands, Two Cowper's glands

Answer:



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218. What is the emulsifier in milk

- A. Bacteria
- B. Virus
- C. Fungus
- D. All the above

Answer:



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219. What are the advantages of sexual reproduction ?

- A. Mutations
- B. Genetic recombination
- C. Cell division in developing embryos
- D. Union of gametes

Answer:



220. A few statements describing certain features of production are given below

(I) gametic fusion takes place (II) transfer of genetic material takes place (III) reduction division takes place (IV) progeny have resemblance with parents

How many of the above statements are true for asexual and sexual reproduction

A. Asexual

B. Sexual

C. Conjugation

D. None of the above

Answer:



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221. In asexual reproduction of the following group, a large number of spores are formed in special structures.

A. Fungi

B. Fern

C. Mosses

D. All the above

Answer:



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222.

Name the plant shown in the above figure which propagate through epiphyllous buds.

A. Potato

B. Chrysanthemum

C. Bryophyllum

D. Sugarcane

Answer:



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223. Success of grafting between two grafts depend upon the formation of

- A. New tissue between the grafts
- B. New tissue in stock part
- C. New tissue in scion part

D. Secondary tissue in stock part

Answer:



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224. "In vitro" tissue culture is based on the principle of

A. Wet

B. Hot

C. Sterile

D. Non sterile

Answer:



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225. The second meiotic division of the secondary oocyte is induced by

A. Germ cells

B. Somatic cells

C. Zygote

D. of the above

Answer:



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226. What is the first cells formed after the union of male gametes will egg ?

A. Zygospor

B. Zygote

C. Zoospore

D. Blastula

Answer:



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227. Foetus is connected to the wall of uterus of the mother by

A. Umbilical cord

B. Amnion

C. Placenta

D. Chorion

Answer:



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228. Which method is used to obtain a plant with desirable characters ?

A. Layering

B. Grafting

C. Cutting

D. Suckers

Answer:



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229. Which of the following reproduce through spores? 1) Mucor 2) Bacteria 3) Rhizopus 4) Fern

A. Sporangium .

B. Sporangiphore

C. Sporophyll

D. Sori

Answer:



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230. Release of semen into the prostatic urethra is called

A. Providing nutrients to sperms to keep
alive

B. Providing a medium for the movement
of sperms

C. Secreting testosterone

D. A and B only

Answer:



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231. Name the scientist with help of the paragraph.

He proposed that chromosomes carried a different set heritable elements.

A. Walther Fleming

B. Wilhelm Roux

C. Robert Remak

D. Virchow

Answer:



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232. Name the period of cell cycle during which DNA is synthesized.

A. G₂ phase

B. M phase

C. S phase

D. G₁ phase

Answer:



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233. Name the watery lymph like fluid that accumulates in the mammary glands during the last part of pregnancy.

- A. Amniotic fluid
- B. Colostrum
- C. Allantoic fluid
- D. None of the above

Answer:



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234. In which one pair both the plants can be vegetatively propagated by leaf pieces?

- A. Stolons
- B. Bulbs
- C. Corms, tuber
- D. All the above

Answer:



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235. Carrot propagate vegetatively through

A. Root

B. Stem

C. Leaf

D. Bud

Answer:



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236. Potatoes are vegetatively propagated from

- A. Sucker
- B. Stolons
- C. Tuber
- D. Bulb

Answer:



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237. Which of the following statements is incorrect about post fertilisation events in plants?

A. Zygote

B. Ovule

C. Endosperm

D. Nucellus

Answer:



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238. In Meiosis , the chromosome number in the daughter cells are reduced to half that of their parent cells . Guess, what would happen , if the reduction of chromosome number is not done.

A. Meiosis

B. Mitosis

C. Amitosis

D. Cleavage

Answer:



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239. Which of the following events is not associated with ovulation in human female

- A. Release of ovum from graffian follicles
- B. Release of ovum from fallopian tube
- C. Release of ovum from uterus
- D. Release of ovum from corpus luteum

Answer:



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240. When did the placenta is formed in the period of pregnancy ?

A. 6

B. 8

C. 12

D. 16

Answer:



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241. In animal cells, cytokinesis is achieved by

- A. Division of cytoplasm
- B. Division of nucleus
- C. Division of protoplasm
- D. Division of cell

Answer:



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242. Expand A.I.D.S.

A. Acquired Immuno Disease Syndrome

B. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

C. Advanced Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

D. Acquired Intense Disease Syndrome

Answer:



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243. During parthenogenesis as the egg develops without meiosis

A. Male gametes develops into zygote without fertilization

B. Female gametes develops into zygote without fertilization

C. Both male and female gametes develops into zygote without fertilization

D. Male gametes develops directly into
organism 1

Answer:



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244. Who discovered the double helical
structure of DNA ?

A. James Watson

B. Francis Crickti

C. Gregor Mendal, Morgan

D. WatsoniandeCrick

Answer:



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245. In a cell cycle G_1 phase is marked by the

A. Period between the completion of mitosis and the beginning of DNA replication.

B. Period of DNA synthesis leading to duplication of chromosomes

C. The end of DNA replication and the beginning of mitosis

D. The mitotic cell division phase

Answer:



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246. In 'S' phase of the cell cycle

A. Period between the completion of mitosis and the beginning of DNA replication

B. Period of DNA synthesis leads to duplication of chromosomes

C. The end of DNA replication and the beginning of mitosis

D. The mitotic cell division phase

Answer:



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247. Read the following information and answer the given questions.

To understand the functional relationship between these phases of cell cycle Dr.N.Rao and his research associate Dr.Johnson conducted experiments on cell fusion technique.His researches revealed that the cell cycle is sequential ,unidirectional had controlled by a series of chemical signals.His experiments are considered to be a milestone in the cell cycle studies.This study threw a new

hope of ray for the budding scientists to carry out reseraches on cell division. G_1 : 3.5 hrs, M : 1 hr are the stages in a cell cycle which occur in a manner with specific time.

G_1 , S , G_2 stages are collectively called.....?

- A. Johnson
- B. PN: Rao
- C. Maheswari
- D. Johnson, Potu Rao

Answer:



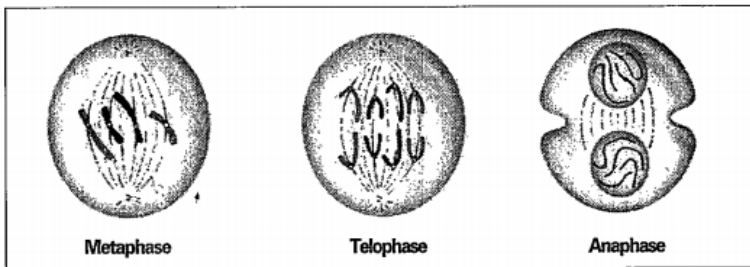
248. Name the phase of mitosis in which chromosomes split together to form chromatids.

- A. Prophase
- B. Metaphase
- C. Anaphase
- D. Telophase

Answer:



249. What are the changes that occur in Metaphase, Anaphase and Telophase of the mitosis cell division?



A. Nuclear membranes break down

B. Centromeres split, separating

chromatids

C. Chromatids pulled towards poles

D. Nucleus divides into two,

Answer:



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250. Cell membrane or cell wall laid down across spindle equator in

A. Prophase

B. Metaphase

C. Telophase

D. Anaphase

Answer:



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251. Among the following organisms can we see asexual reproduction . Write about the method of asexual reproduction in any of the two organisms.

(a) Paramecium (b) Yeast (c) Spirogyra (d)

Amoeba (e) Planaria

A. Favourable conditions

B. Unfavourable conditions

C. Normal conditions

D. Sterile conditions

Answer:



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252. The collective name for sepals is ____

A. Corolla

B. Calyx

C. Androecium

D. Gynoecium

Answer:



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253. The group of petals is called

A. Corolla

B. Calyx

C. Androecium

D. Gynoecium

Answer:



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254. Name the hormone responsible for the secondary sexual characters in female.

A. Breast

B. Ovary

C. Thyroid

D. Gonads

Answer:



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255. Give some examples of plants that are propagated by stem cutting?

A. Grafting

B. Budding

C. Vegetative propagation

D. Parthenogenesis

Answer:



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1. Which of the following cells secrete enzymes that dissolve the nucleus?

- A. Egg cell
- B. Synergid cell
- C. Central cell
- D. Ovule

Answer:



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2. Read the given paragraph and answer the questions given below.

In cases where male cells of a flower of a plant fertilise the other female flower on the same or different plant of the same group, this type of pollination is called cross pollination.

What type of pollination occurs in bisexual flowers?

A. Bisexual flowers

B. Unisexual flowers

C. Acyclic flowers

D. Actinomorphic flowers

Answer:



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3. The phenomenon of pollen tube entering the ovule laterally through integuments is called

A. Casuarina

B. Cucurbita

C. Beta vulgaris

D. Non of these

Answer:



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4. Read the lines, find the error and rewrite it.

One of the two sperms fuses with the egg to form a zygote. By the time the egg cell gas

been fertilized, the two polar nuclei to form a single endosperm nucleus.

- A. Central cell
- B. Antipodal cell
- C. Egg cell
- D. Synergid cell

Answer:



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5. Which one of the following produces both enzymes and hormones?

A. Endothecium

B. Middle layer

C. Epidermis

D. Tapetum

Answer:



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6. Compound pollens held together in small units called-

A. Pollinium

B. Massulae

C. Translator

D. None of these

Answer:



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7. Name the component cells of the "egg apparatus" in an embryo sac.

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Polyploidy

D. Uni nucleate and haploid

Answer:



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8. The fibrous thickenings of endothecium are in the form of -

- A. Spiral bands
- B. Radial bands
- C. Annular bands
- D. All of these

Answer:



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9. The phenomenon of polyphony is associated with _____ layer of the anther-

- A. Epidermis
- B. Tapetum
- C. Endothecium
- D. Middle layer

Answer:



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10. which one of the following seeds does not have endosperm?

Maize

Rice

Wheat

Red gram

A. Cleistogamous

B. Anemophilous

C. Entemophilous

D. Hydrophilous

Answer:



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11. Wind pollinated flowers are

- A. Feathery exerted stigma
- B. Feathery inserted stigma
- C. Narrow stigma
- D. Narrow inserted stigma

Answer:



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12. Endosperm of angiosperms is different from that of gymnosperms because

- A. Antipodals
- B. Synergids
- C. Zygote
- D. Secondary nucleus

Answer:



13. Filiform apparatus is a characteristic feature of

A. Microsporangium

B. Megasporangium

C. Filament

D. Pericarp

Answer:



14. Caruncle is formed by-

A. Peduncle

B. Integuments

C. Cotyledons

D. Micropyle

Answer:



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15. Nursing tissue of ovule is-

A. nucellus

B. chalaza

C. hilus

D. Micropyle

Answer:



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16. What happens during fertilization in human after many sperms reach close to the ovum ?

A. Tail

B. Acrosome

C. Head

D. Head, neck and middle piece

Answer:



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17. Acrosome of sperm is derived from

A. Mitochondria

B. Golgi bodies

C. Centrioles

D. Ribosomes

Answer:



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18. The 'clitoris' is located in urethral opening
at the

- A. Analogous to penis of male
- B. Homologous to penis of male
- C. Useless structure
- D. Over growth

Answer:



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19. Graffian follicles are present in

A. Ovary of mammals

B. Ovary of frog

C. Testes of mammals

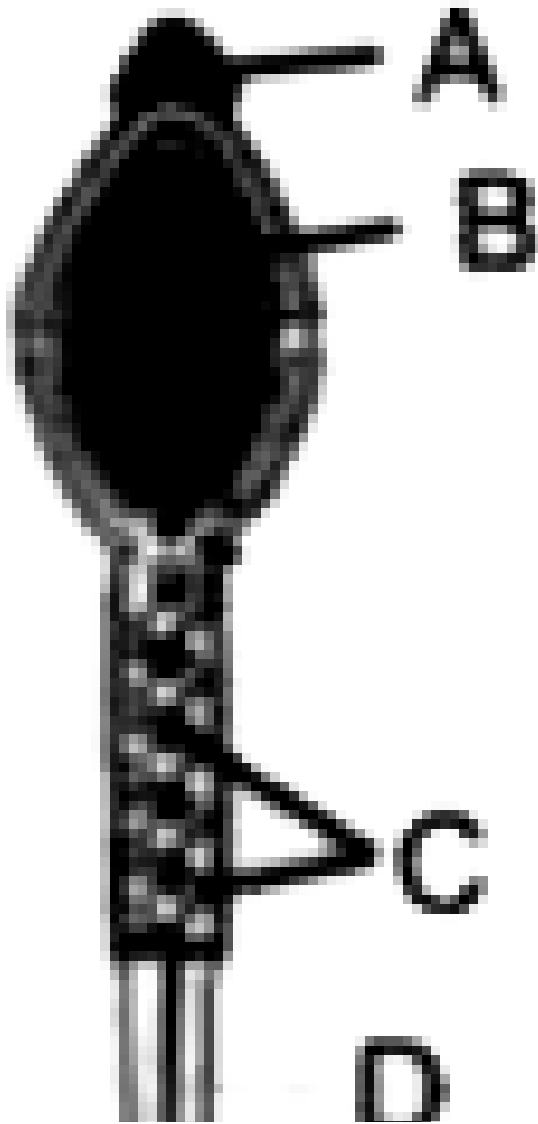
D. Testes of frog

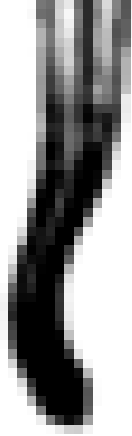
Answer:



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20. In the figure of mammalian spermatozoan, identify the different parts marked as A, B, C, D





A. Nucleus

B. Centriole

C. Mitochondria

D. Vacuole

Answer:



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21. In telolecithal eggs, yolk is present-

- A. At opposite poles
- B. At one pole
- C. At centre
- D. Throughout the egg

Answer:



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22. 'Cervix' is

A. Kidney

B. Fallopian tubule

C. Between uterus and vagina

D. Epididymis

Answer:



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23. In the human female, fertilization of the ovum takes place in



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24. Diplosopry is development of embryo from



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25. Write about the structure of embryo sac.



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26. Fill in the blanks: A nutritive inner region of integument is _____.



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27. In mosses meiosis occurs



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28. Fill in the blanks: Immature anther wall is made up of _____.



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29. Fill in the blanks: The ploidy of secondary nucleus is _____.



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30. Transfer of pollen grains from the anther to the stigma of another flower of the same plant is called



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31. Fill in the blanks: _____
is surrounded by callose wall.



Watch Video Solution

32. Male gametes in angiosperms are formed by the division of



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33. What is fruit production without fertilization called?



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34. Double fertilization involves



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35. Exine of pollen grain is made up of



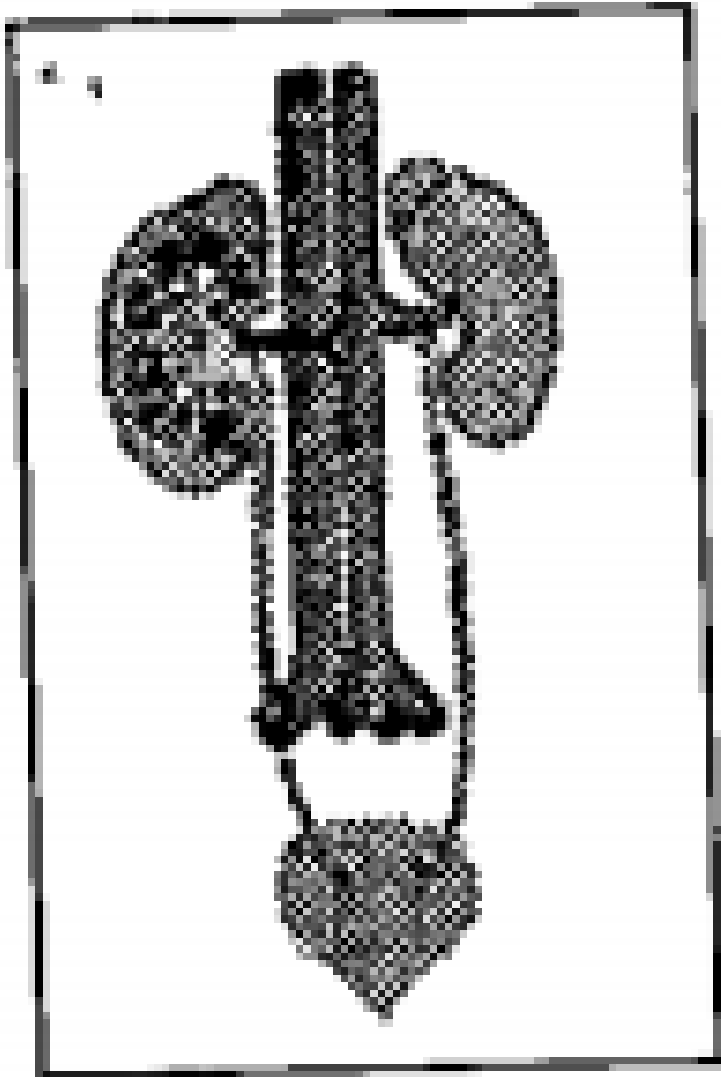
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36. The entry of pollen tube into the ovule through micropyle is called



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37. The gland present on the given organs is not related to urination





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38. Fill in the blanks: The larval form of frog is _____ in its feeding.



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39. How many sperms are formed from each primary spermatocyte ?



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40. Fill in the blanks: Bidder's canal is meant for frog in _____



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41. Fill in the blanks: Animals which give birth to young ones are called _____.



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42. The longest phase in menstrual cycle is





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43. Fill in the blanks: Birds are _____ by reproduction.



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44. Fill in the blanks: The primary sex organs are _____ and _____.



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45. Mention the modes of reproduction in Algae and Fungi.



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46. Fill in the blanks: During unfavourable periods, algae forms _____.



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47. Fill in the blanks: Formation of embryo from cells of integument is called

_____ embryogenesis.



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48. Fill in the blanks: Plantlets at the margins of leaves are found in _____.



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49. Fill in the blanks: By tissue and cell culture, _____ plants are produced.



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50. Fill in the blanks: In grafting, plant with root is called _____ and plant with shoot is called _____.



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51. The mechanism which is involved in zoospore formation in *Chlamydomonas* is called _____.



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52. Fill in the blanks: Making a V-shaped notch in stock is done in _____ grafting.



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53. Which of the following should be used as an explant to generate a disease free plant?



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1. Why do fish and frog produce a huge number of eggs each year?



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2. Give examples and explain what is meant by external fertilisation?



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3. Write differences between

Grafting -Layering



Watch Video Solution

4. Write differences between

Stamen -Carpel



Watch Video Solution

5. Explain the process of fertilization in plants.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. What are the different modes of asexual reproduction? Cite them with examples.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. In what ways does sexual reproduction differs from asexual one? State at least three reasons.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. How are sperms cells adapted for their function?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. The menstrual cycle prepares the uterus for a fertilised egg. How long is an average menstrual cycle from start to finish?



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10. When the foetus is growing inside the uterus it needs nutrients. What provides these nutrients?



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11. Which type of substances are absorbed by foetus from the mother.



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12. What is the job of the amniotic sac ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. What are the advantages of sexual reproduction ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. How does reproduction help in providing stability to populations of species?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. Write the differences between mitosis and meiosis.



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16. What happens to the wall of the uterus during menstruation?



Watch Video Solution

17. 'All unicellular organisms undergo only mitotic cell division during favourable conditions" - Do you support this statement ?

Why ?



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18. Vicky's father wants to grow a single plant having two desirable characters colourful flowers and big fruits. What method will you suggest him and why?





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19. Uproot an onion plant and take a thin section of its root tip. Stain it and observe under microscope. Draw as you see and identify the stages of the cell division.



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20. Visit a nearby village and collect information how farmers grow sugarcane, flowering plants like chrysanthemum, prime

rose and vegetables like stem tubers, plump gourd (dondakaya) etc. Make a report and submit in class.



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21. Collect information from school library or using internet what vegetative methods are followed in your district as well as in your state to propagate various plants of economic importance.



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22. Make a flow chart to show the cell cycle and explain cell division describing different stages of mitosis.



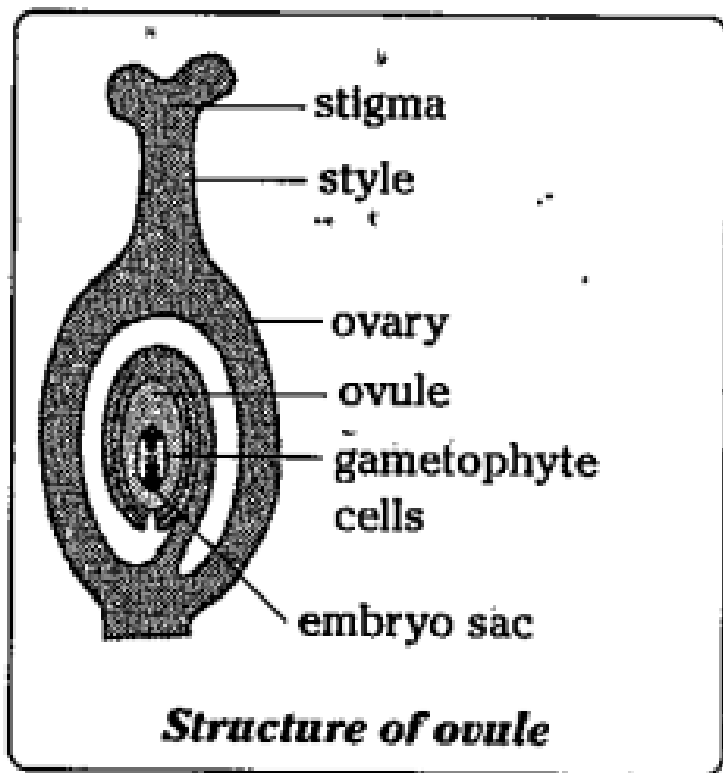
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23. Draw neat labelled diagrams of male and female reproductive system of plant.



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24. Observe the following part of a flowering plant. Prepare a note.



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25. Prepare a flow to explain the process of sexual reproduction in plants.



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26. Draw a neatly labelled diagram to explain plant fertilisation. Write a few points on pollen grain.



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27. What would be the consequences if there is no meiosis in organisms that reproduce sexually?



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28. How will you appreciate cell division that help perpetuation of life?



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29. What precautions will you take to away from various sexually transmitted diseases?



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30. Conduct a seminar on child marriages and foeticide.



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31. Why do fish and frog produce a huge number of eggs each year?



Watch Video Solution

32. Give examples and explain what is meant by external fertilisation?



Watch Video Solution

33. Differentiate between:

Sexual reproduction and Asexual reproduction.



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34. Write differences between

Stamen -Carpel



Watch Video Solution

35. Explain the process of fertilization in plants.



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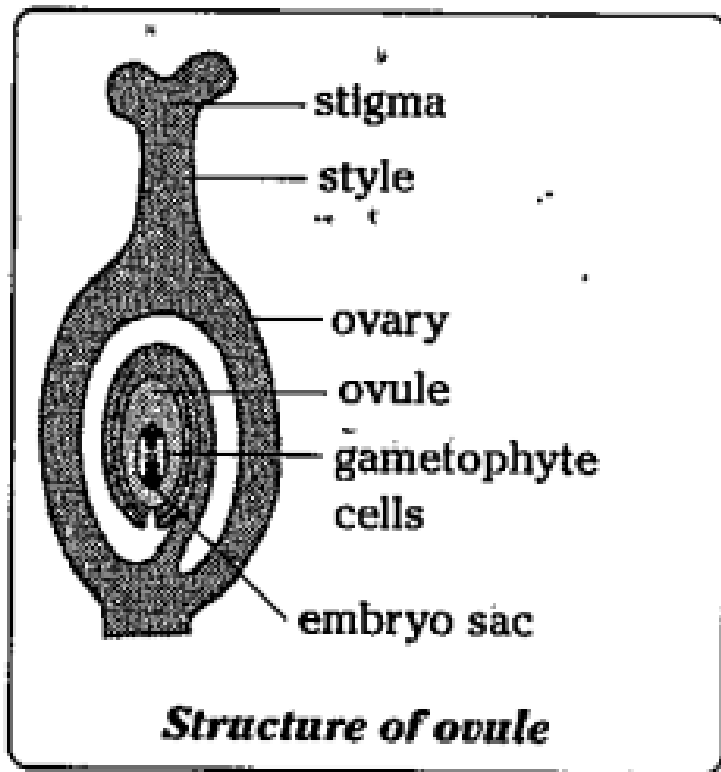
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Choose The Correct Answer

1. The part of the female reproductive system that produces the eggs.....

- A. Ovary
- B. Epididymis
- C. Cervix
- D. Fallopian tube

Answer:



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2. The term that we use to describe a sperm cell fusing with an egg cell.....

A. Fragmentation

B. Fermentation

C. Fertilisation

D. Fusion

Answer:



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3. Which part of the male reproductive system produces (human) the sperm cell?

- A. Vasdeference
- B. Epididymis
- C. Seminiferous tubules
- D. Scrotum

Answer:



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4. How does the sperm break through the egg cell membrane? Choose the option you think is right.

- A. Tears a hole in the membrane
- B. Dissolves the membrane with chemicals
- C. Bites through the membrane with teeth

D. Squeezes through gaps in the membrane

Answer:



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5. Why are egg cells large than sperm cells?

Choose the option you think is right.

A. Egg cells have more cells in them

B. Have food store to help growth after fertilisation

C. Have thicker cell membranes

D. Have larger nuclei

Answer:



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6. Which of these things will affect the way a foetus grows? Choose the option you think is right.

A. Chemicals in cigarette smoke

B. Alcohol

C. Drugs

D. All of the above

Answer:



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7. Which of the following is the correct sequence of steps in the human life cycle?

Choose the right option.

A. Babyhood, childhood, adolescence,
adulthood

B. Childhood, babyhood adulthood
adolescence

C. Adolescence, babyhood, adulthood,
childhood

D. None of these

Answer:



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childhood

D. None of these

Answer:



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