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BIOLOGY

BOOKS - BETTER CHOICE PUBLICATION

REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS

Very Short Answer Type Questions 1 Marks

1. What is Sexual Dimorphism

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2. Why is reproduction essential for organisms?

3. Which is better mode of reproduction, sexual or asexual ? Why?

4. How progeny formed from sexual reproduction have better chances of survival, why?

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5. Define Regeneration.

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6. Name a complete stem parasite angiosperm

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7. Name the stage in organisms before they reproduce sexually

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8. Why is sexual reproduction called germinal reproduction ?

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9. Name two basic processes in sexual reproduction.

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10. Define clone.

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11. Define binary fission.

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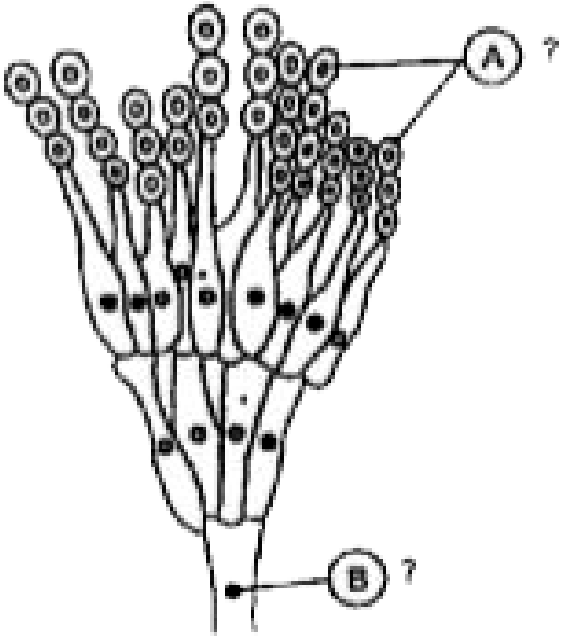
12. Identify the figure. Label the parts. (A) and (B).



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13. What are gemmules and conidia? Name one organism each in which these are formed.

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14. Name the motile spores and organism showing it.

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15. Name the vegetative Propagule inBryophyllum.

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

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17. Write the name of plant that is referred to as the teror of bengal.

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18. Why do algae and fungi shift to sexual mode of reproduction just before the on set of adverse conditions?

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19. Mention the unique flowering phenomenon exhibited by strobilanthus kunthiana.

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20. Why 'water hyacinth' plant is called 'Terror of Bengal'?

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21. Why is Eichhornia crassipes nicknamed as "Terror of Bengal""?

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22. Give an example of an organism that enters 'diapause' and why?

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23. Banana is a parthenocarpic fruit whereas oranges shwo polyembryony. How are they different from each other with respect to seeds?

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24. State the difference between meiocypte and gamete with respect to chromosome number.

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25. Why is banana considered a good example of parthenocarpy?

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26. List three categories of cattle on the basis of their utility. Give one example of each.

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27. How does the pollen grains of Vallisneria protect themselves?

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28. Mention the unique feature with respect to flowering and fruiting in bamboo species.

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Short Answer Type Questions 2 Marks

1. What is the significance of fertilization?

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2. Write four points regarding the importance of vegetative propagation.

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3. Give the significance of asexual reproduction.

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4. Why is reductional division or meiosis is essential in organisms?

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5. Both Meiosis and Fertilization are essential to maintain chromosome number, constant. Why?

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6. Write the characteristics of sexualreproduction.

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7. Give significance of vegetative propagation.

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8. How does progeny formed from asexual reproduction differ from those formed by

sexual reproduction ?

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9. Write the differences between zoospore and a zygospore

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10. Distinguish between Syngamy and Fertilisation.

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11. Differentiate : Oviparous and viviparous animals.

12. How eggs of oviparous animals are protected?'

13. Fertilization is not an obligatory event for fruit production in certain plants. Explain the statement.

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

Ovary.

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15. List the changes observed in an angiosperm flower subsequent to pollination and fertilization.

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

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

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18. In haploid organisms that undergo sexual reproduction, name the stage in the life cycle

when meiosis occurs. Give reasons for your answer.

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Short Answer Type Questions 3 Marks

1. What is fission? What is the basic difference between fission in amoeba and paramecium?

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2. Differentiate between external fertilization and internal fertilization.

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3. State the difference between meiocypte and gamete with respect to chromosome number.

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4. Why is whiptail lizard referred to as pathenogenetic?

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5. Explain the process of budding in yeast.

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6. Mention the unique feature with respect to flowering and fruiting in bamboo species. Give

reasons for the following-

Some organisms like honey-bees are called parthenogenetic animals

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7. Mention the unique feature with respect to flowering and fruiting in bamboo species. Give reasons for the following-

Some organisms like honey-bees are called parthenogenetic animals

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8. Cucurbits and papaya plants bear staminate and pistillate flowers. Mention the categories they are present separately on the basis of the type of flowers they bear

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9. Define: Juvenile phase.

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10. Define: Reproductive phase.

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11. Define: Sensecent phase.

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12. How many chromosomes do drones of honeybee possess? Name the type of cell division involved in the production of sperms by them.

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13. Banana is a parthenocarpic fruit whereas oranges shwo polyembryony. How are they different from each other with respect to seeds?

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Long Answer Type Questions 5 Marks

1. Explain various artificialmethods of vegetative propagation.

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2. Write briefly about

Fission

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3. Write briefly about

Budding

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4. Explain why meiosis and gametogenesis are always interlinked?

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5. Identify each part and write whether it is haploid (n) or diploid (2n).

(i) Ovary, (ii) Anther, (iii) Egg, (iv) pollen, (v) Male gamete, (vi) Ovum,. (vii) Zygote

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6. Distinguish between asexual and sexual reproduction. Why is vegetative reproduction also considered as a type of asexual reproduction?

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7. List the post-fertilization events in angiosperms.

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8. Rose plants produce large, attractive bisexual flowers but they seldom produce fruits. On the other hand Lady's finger produces plenty of fruits. Analyse the reasons for failure of fruit formation in rose.

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9. Although sexual reproduction is a long drawn, energy intensive complex form of reproduction, many groups of organisms in Kingdom Animalia and Plantae prefer this mode of reproduction. Give atleast three reasons for this.

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10. Differentiate between:

Oestrous cycle and menstrual cycle.

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11. Differentiate between:

Ovipary and vivipary. give an example of each type.

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