



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - PREMIERS PUBLISHERS

REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS

Text Book Questions Answers

1. In which type of parthenoegenesis are only

males produced ?

A. Arrhenotoky

B. Thelytoky

C. Amphitoky

D. Both a and b

Answer: A

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2. The animals which give birth to young ones

are

A. Oviparous

B. Ovoviviparous

C. Viviparous

D. Both a and b

Answer: C

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3. The mode of asexual reproduction in bacteria is by

- A. Formation of gametes
- B. Endospore formation
- C. Conjugation
- D. Zoospore formaion

Answer: B

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4. In which mode of reproduction variations

are seen

- A. Asexual
- B. Parthenogenesis
- C. Sexual
- D. Both a and b

Answer: C



5. Assertion (A): In bee society, all the members

are diploid, except drones.

Reason (R): Drones are produced by

parthenogenesis.

A. If both Assertion and Reason ar true,

Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true,

Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion.

C. if A is true, Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



6. Assertion: Offsprings produced by asexual reproduction ar geneticaly identical to the parent.

Reason: Asexual reproduction involves only mitosis and no meiosis.

A. If both Assertion and Reason ar true,

Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true,

Reason is not the correct explanation of

Assertion.

C. if A is true, Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

7. Assertion: Viviparous animals give better protection to their offsprings.

Reason: They lay their eggs in the safe places of the environment.

A. If both Assertion and Reason ar true,

Reason is the correct explanation of

Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion. C. if A is true, Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

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8. Name an origanism where cell division is

itself a mode of reproduction.

9. Name the phenomenon where the female

gamete directly develops into a new organism

with an avian example



10. What is parthenogenesis? Give two examples from animals.

11. Which type of reproduction is effective -A

sexual or sexual and why?

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12. The unicellular organisms which reproduceby binary fission are considered immortal.Justify.

13. Why is the offspring formed by asexual

reproduction referred to as clone?

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14. Why are the offsprings of oviparous animals are at a greater risk as compared to offsprings of viviparous organisms?

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Give Reasons For The Following

1. Give reasons for the following:

Some organisms like honey bees are called

parthenogenetic animals.

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2. Give reasons for the following:

A male honey bees has 16 chromosomes where

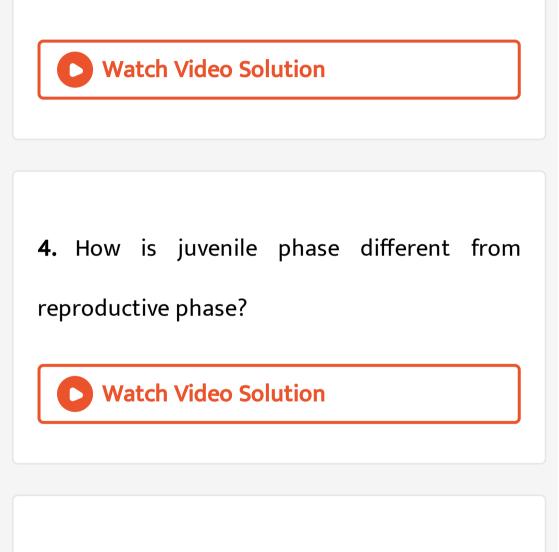
as its female has 32 chromosomes.

 Differentiate between the following: Binary fission in Amoeba and multiple fission in Plasmodium.

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Differentiate between the following :Budding in yeast and budding in Hydra

3. Regeneration in lizard and planaria.



5. What is the difference between syngamy and fertilization?

Other Important Questions Answers Choose The Correct Answers

1. Match the following

(p)	Binary fission		Planaria -
(q)	Plasmotomy	(ii)	Hydra

(r)	Budding	(iii)	Amoeba
(s)	Regeneration	(iv)	Pelomyxa

A. p-iv,q-iii,r-ii,s-i

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B. p-iii,q-iv,r-ii,s-i
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C. p-ii,q-I,r-iv,s-iii
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D. p-iii,q-iv,r-l,s-ii

Answer: B



2. Match the following

(p)	Sporulation	(i) Sponges
(q)	Strobilation	(ii) Starfish
(r)	Gemmule	(iii) Amoeba
(s)	Epimorphosis	(iv) Aurelia

A. p-iv,q-iii,r-ii,s-i

- B. p-ii,q-l,r-iv,s-iii
- C. p-iii,q-iv,r-l,s-ii
- D. p-iii,q-iv,r-ii,s-i

Answer: C

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3. Match the following

(p)	Fishes	(i)	Autogamy
(q)	Reptiles	(ii)	External
			fertilization
(r)	Shark	(iii)	Internal
			fertilization
(s)	Paramecium	(iv)	ovoviviparous

- A. p-ii,q-iii,r-iv,s-i
- B. p-iv,q-iii,r-ii,s-i
- C. p-iii,q-iv,r-l,s-ii
- D. p-ii,q-l,r-iv,s-iii

Answer: A



4. Match the following

(p) Parthenogenesis	(i) Vorticella
(q) Conjugation	(ii) Aphis
(r) Isogamy	(iii) Trichonympha
(s) Hologamy	(iv) Monocystis

A. p-iv,q-iii,r-ii,s-i

B. p-iii,q-iv,r-ii,s-i

C. p-iii,q-iv,r-l,s-ii

D. p-ii,q-l,r-iv,s-iii

Answer: D



5. A sexual reproduction is not common in

A. Protista

B. Bacteria

C. Archaea

D. Reptelia

Answer: D

6. A sexual reproduction through gemmule

formation is found in

A. Aurelia

B. Spnges

C. Plasmodium

D. Hydra

Answer: B

7. During unfavourable conditions, Amoeba

multiples by:

A. Fragmentation

B. Binary fission

C. Sporulation

D. Budding

Answer: C

8. The tail of wall lizard is generation by a process called:

A. Morphallaxis

B. Epimorphosis

C. Reparative regeneration

D. Restorative regenaration

Answer: D

9. Choose the odd man out:

A. Simple binary fission

B. Transverse binary fission

C. Multiple fission

D. Longitudinal binary fission

Answer: C



10. Indicate the odd one out:

A. Strobilation

- **B.** Proglotids
- C. Sporulation
- D. Plasmotomy

Answer: B

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11. Find out the odd one out:

A. Autogamy

B. Hologamy

C. Exogamy

D. Monogamy

Answer: D

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12. Choose the odd one in relation to reproduction

A. Birds

B. Frog

C. Shark

D. House lizard

Answer: C

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13. Choose the correct pair.

Column - I	Column - II
(a) Oviparous	Bats
(b) Viviparous	Frogs
(c) Ovoviviparous	Shark
(d) Parthenogenetic	Housefly



14. Indicate the incorrect pair.

Column - I	Column - II
(a) Fragmentation	Hydra
(b) Regeneration	Fish
(c) Apolysis	Taenia solium
(d) Gemmules	Sponges

15. Find out the correct pair.

Column - I	Column - II
(a) Multiple fission	Euglina
(b) Oblique binary	Plasmodium
fission	
(c) Transverse	Amoeba
binary fission	
(d) Longitudinal	Vorticella
binary fission	



16. Choose the incorrect pair.

Column - I	Column - II
(a) Aurelia	Strobilation
(b) Pelomyxa	plasmotomy
(c) Notiluca	exogenous budding
(d) Paramecium	Conjugation.



17. Assertion: The offsprings produced by asexual reproduction are genetically identical. Reason: They are produced by mitotic or amitotic cell division. A. Assertion is true, reason is false.

B. Assertion is false, reason is true.

C. Both assertion and reason are true.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C

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18. Assertion: In planaria, the plane of division

runs along the longitudinal axis of the

individual.

Reason: They are bilaterally symmetrical.

A. Assertion is true, reason is false.

B. Assertion is false, reason is true.

C. Both assertion and reason are true.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: D

19. Assertion: During unfavourable conditiions, the fresh water sponges disintegrate, but the gemmule can withstand adverse conditions. Reason: Gemmules are hard balls consisting of an internal mass of food laden archaeocytes.

A. Assertion is true, reason is false.

B. Assertion is false, reason is true.

C. Both assertion and reason are true.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C

20. Assertion: In Taenia solium the gravid proglottids are regularly cut off either singly or in groups from the posterior end by a process caled apolysis. Reason: If helps in transferring the developed

embryos from the primary host (man) to find a secondary host (pig).

A. Assertion is true, reason is false.

B. Assertion is false, reason is true.

C. Both assertion and reason are true.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

Answer: D

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21. Which of the following statement is correct?

A. Exogenous budding is present in Paramecium. B. Endogenous budding is present in

Euglena.

C. Pedal laceration occurs in many genera

ofsea anemones.

D. Gemmules are produced in Hydra.

Answer: C

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22. Choose the incorrect statement.

A. In some metazoan animal, a special type of transverse fission called strobilation occurs.

B. Amoeba withdraws its pseudopodia

during increase in temperature.

- C. Plasmotomy occurs in Aurelia.
- D. During unfavourable conditions amoeba

multiplies by sporulation.

Answer: C

23. Which of the following statement is wrong?

A. Regeneration was first studied in Hydra

by Abraham Trembley.

B. Epimorposis is the replacement of lost

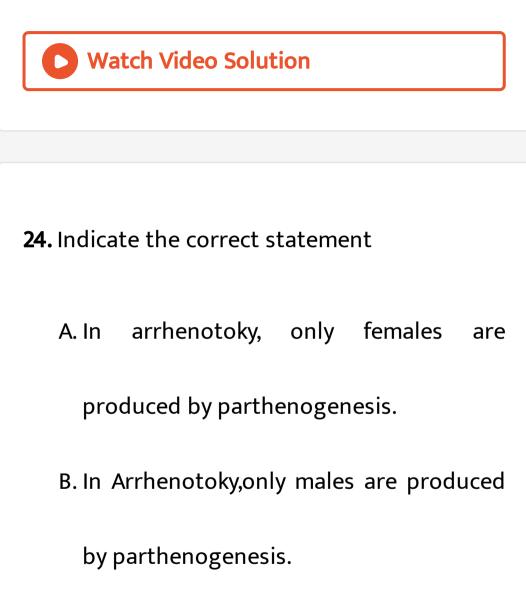
body parts.

C. In morphallaxis the whole body grows

from a small fragment.

D. None of the above statements is correct.





C. In Amphitoky, only females are produced

by pathenogenesis.

D. In Thelytoky, both male and female are

produced by parthenogenesis.

Answer: B

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25. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

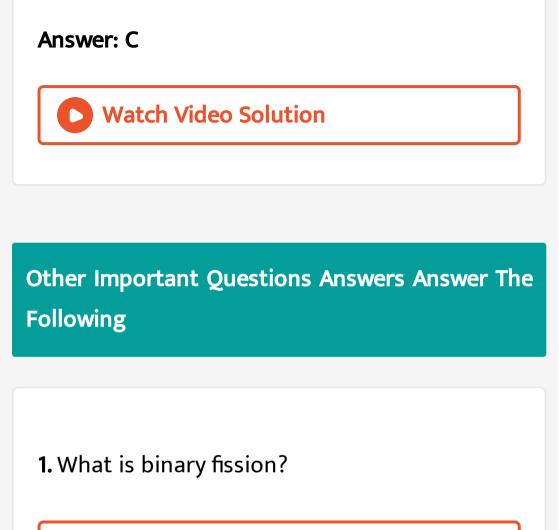
A. In oviparous animals, the young hatch from the eggs laid outside the mother's body.B. In fishes, the eggs are not covered by

calcareous shells.

C. In ovoviviparous animals the embryo develops inside mother's body with placenta.

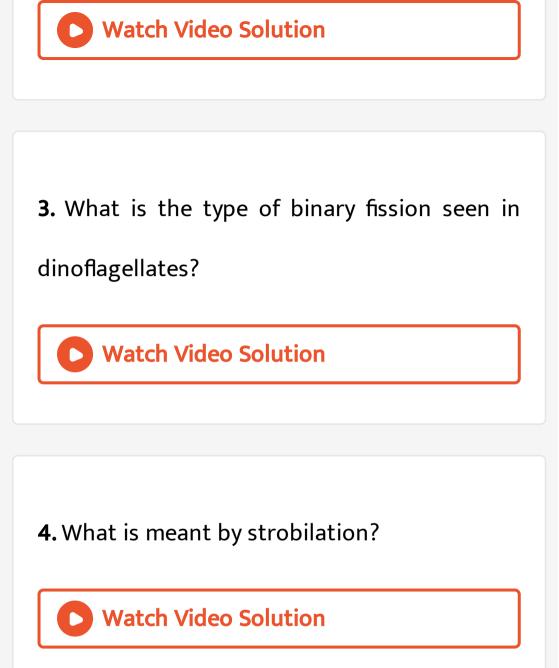
D. Viviparous animals give rise to young

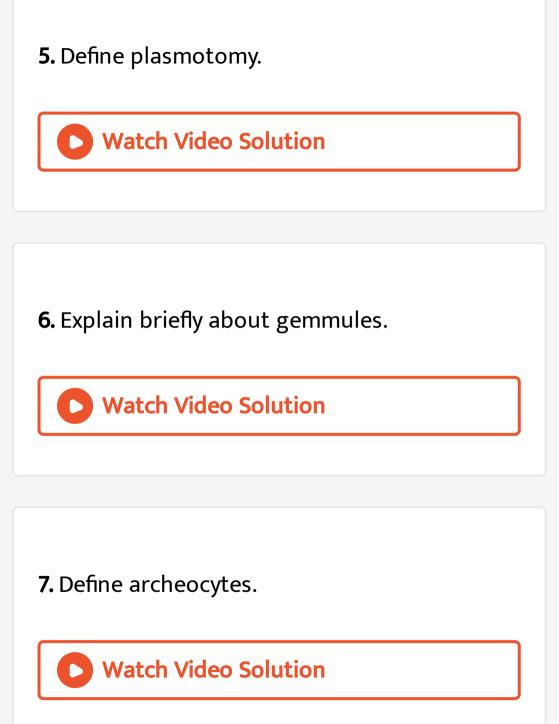
ones.



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2. List out the four types of binary fission.





8. Mention briefly about fragmentation type of

reproduction.

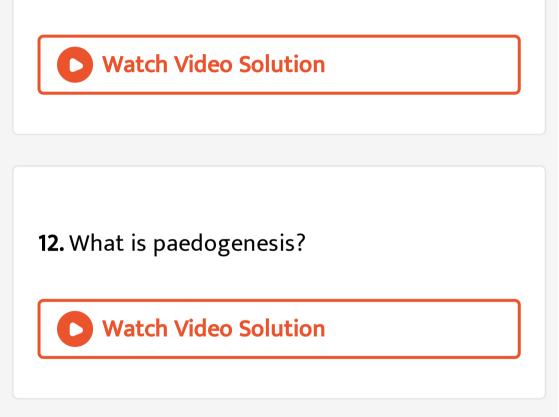
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9. Define apolysis.

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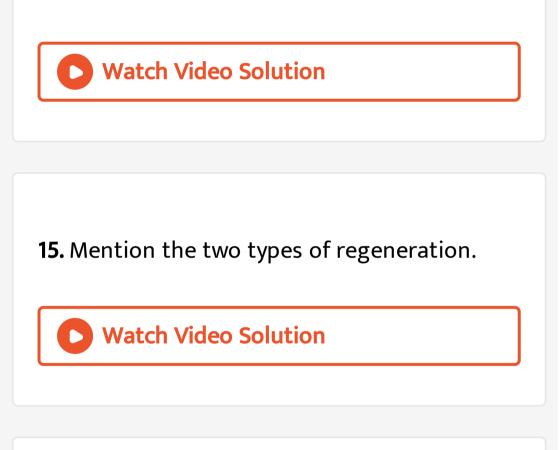
10. Define hologamy.

11. Write a note on parthenogenesis.

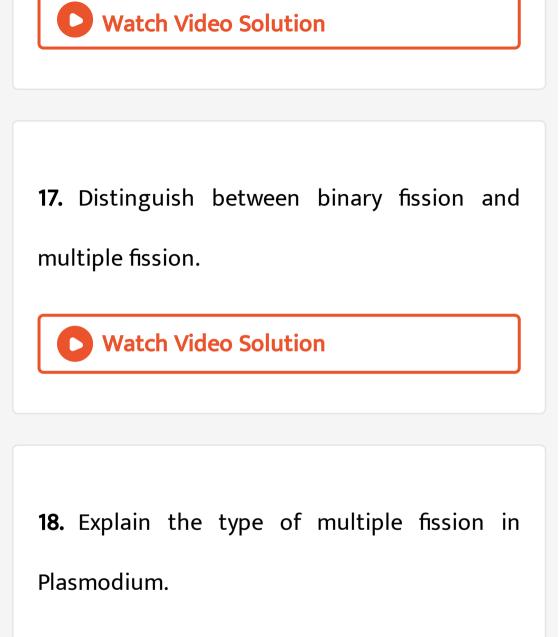


13. What are ovoviviparous animals?

14. Explain restorative regeneration.



16. Mention the different modes of asexual reproduction.



19. Distinguish between strobilation and

sporulation.



20. Explain exogenouos type of budding with

an example.

21. Draw and label the structure of a gemmule

of sponge.

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22. Distinguish between fragmentation and

regeneration.



23. Mention the three types of sexual reproduction in animals with example. Watch Video Solution 24. Name the three types of natural parthenogenesis. Watch Video Solution

25. Name any three animals whose eggs are

without calcareous shells.

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26. What are the types of binary fission? Explain each with an example.

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27. Explain budding in Hydra.



28. Explain the types of regeneration with suitable example.

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29. Draw and label the events of binary fission

in Amoeba and paramecium.

30. Explain the sporulation in amoeba with the

help of diagram.

