



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - PREMIERS PUBLISHERS

### REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS

#### Text Book Questions Answers

1. In which type of parthenogenesis 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**



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**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 are 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**



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**6. Assertion:** Offsprings produced by asexual reproduction are genetically identical to the parent.

**Reason:** Asexual reproduction involves only mitosis and no meiosis.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are 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**



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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 are 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 organism where cell division is itself a mode of reproduction.



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9. Name the phenomenon where the female gamete directly develops into a new organism with an avian example



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



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**11.** Which type of reproduction is effective -Asexual or sexual and why?



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**12.** The unicellular organisms which reproduce by binary fission are considered immortal. Justify.



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**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 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.



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## Differentiate Between The Following

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



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



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3. Regeneration in lizard and planaria.



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4. How is juvenile phase different from reproductive phase?



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5. What is the difference between syngamy and fertilization?





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## Other Important Questions Answers Choose The Correct Answers

1. Match the following

(p)	Binary fission	(i)	<i>Planaria</i>
(q)	Plasmotomy	(ii)	<i>Hydra</i>

(r)	Budding	(iii)	<i>Amoeba</i>
(s)	Regeneration	(iv)	<i>Pelomyxa</i>

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

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

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

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

**Answer: B**



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**2. Match the following**

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

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**

<i>(p)</i> Fishes	<i>(i)</i> Autogamy
<i>(q)</i> Reptiles	<i>(ii)</i> External fertilization
<i>(r)</i> Shark	<i>(iii)</i> Internal fertilization
<i>(s)</i> Paramecium	<i>(iv)</i> 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-i,s-ii

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

**Answer: A**



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#### 4. Match the following

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: D**



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5. A sexual reproduction is not common in

A. Protista

B. Bacteria

C. Archaea

D. Reptelia

**Answer: D**



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6. A sexual reproduction through gemmule formation is found in

A. Aurelia

B. Spnges

C. Plasmodium

D. Hydra

**Answer: B**



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7. During unfavourable conditions, Amoeba multiples by:

A. Fragmentation

B. Binary fission

C. Sporulation

D. Budding

**Answer: C**



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

A. Morphallaxis

B. Epimorphosis

C. Reparative regeneration

D. Restorative regeneration

**Answer: D**



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9. Choose the odd man out:

- A. Simple binary fission
- B. Transverse binary fission
- C. Multiple fission
- D. Longitudinal binary fission

**Answer: C**



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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.**

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



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14. Indicate the incorrect pair.

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



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15. Find out the correct pair.

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



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16. Choose the incorrect pair.

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



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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**



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**19. Assertion:** During unfavourable conditions, 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**



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**20.** Assertion: In *Taenia solium* the gravid proglottids are regularly cut off either singly or in groups from the posterior end by a process called apolysis.

Reason: It 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 of sea 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**



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**23.** Which of the following statement is wrong?

A. Regeneration was first studied in Hydra by Abraham Trembley.

B. Epimorphosis 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.



**Answer: D**



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**24. Indicate the correct statement**

A. In arrhenotoky, only females are produced by parthenogenesis.

B. In Arrhenotoky, only males are produced by parthenogenesis.

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.

**Answer: C**



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## Other Important Questions Answers Answer The Following

1. What is binary fission?



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2. List out the four types of binary fission.



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3. What is the type of binary fission seen in dinoflagellates?



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4. What is meant by strobilation?



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5. Define plasmotomy.



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6. Explain briefly about gemmules.



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7. Define archeocytes.



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**8.** Mention briefly about fragmentation type of reproduction.



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**9.** Define apolysis.



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**10.** Define hologamy.



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**11.** Write a note on parthenogenesis.



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**12.** What is paedogenesis?



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**13.** What are ovoviviparous animals?



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**14.** Explain restorative regeneration.



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**15.** Mention the two types of regeneration.



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**16.** Mention the different modes of asexual reproduction.



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**17.** Distinguish between binary fission and multiple fission.



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**18.** Explain the type of multiple fission in Plasmodium.



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**19.** Distinguish between strobilation and sporulation.



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**20.** Explain exogenous type of budding with an example.



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**21.** Draw and label the structure of a gemmule of sponge.



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**22.** Distinguish between fragmentation and regeneration.



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**23.** Mention the three types of sexual reproduction in animals with example.



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**24.** Name the three types of natural parthenogenesis.



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**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.



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**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.



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**30.** Explain the sporulation in amoeba with the help of diagram.



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