



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

REPRODUCTION IN ORGANISMS

Textbook Evaluation Solved

1. In which type of parthenogenesis are only males produced ?

A. Arrhenotoky

B. Thelytoky

C. Amphitoky

D. Both a and b

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

2. Animals giving birth to young ones are

.....

A. Oviparous

B. Ovoviviparous

C. Viviparous

D. Both a and b

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

3. The mode of reproduction in bacteria is by

..... .

A. (a) Formation of gametes

B. (b) Endospore formation

C. (c) Conjugation

D. (d) Zoospore formation

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

4. In which mode of reproduction variations are seen?

A. a) Asexual

B. b) Parthenogenesis

C. c) Sexual

D. d) Both a and b

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. Assertion (A): In bee society, all the members are diploid, except drones.

Reason (R): Drones are produced by parthenogenesis.

A. If both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A

B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A

C. If A is true but R is false

D. If both A and R are false

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Parthenogenesis is the development of the unfertilized female gamete into an embryo. If so what is parthenocarpy ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



Watch Video Solution

9. Which is a better mode of reproduction: sexual or asexual? Why?



Watch Video Solution

10. The unicellular organisms which reproduce by binary fission are considered immortal. Justify,



Watch Video Solution

11. Why is the offspring formed by asexual reproduction referred to as a clone?



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

13. Give reasons for the following:

(a) Some organisms like honey bees are called parthenogenic animals

(b) A male honey bee has 16 chromosomes whereas its female has 32 chromosomes





[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Differentiate between the following:

- a. Binary fission in amoeba and multiple fission in plasmodium.
- b. Budding in yeast and budding in Hydra.
- c. Regeneration in lizard and Planaria



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. How is juvenile phase different from reproductive phase?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. What is the difference between syngamy and fertilization?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Additional Question 1 Mark Questions

1. Transverse Binary fission is seen in ____

A. Amoeba

B. Planaria

C. Ceratium

D. Vorticella

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

2. Multiple fission of the oocyte in plasmodium
is called _____

A. Schizogony

B. Merohany

C. Syngamy

D. Sporogony

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

3. *Taenia solium* requires as a secondary host to complete its life cycle.

A. Mosquito

B. pig

C. dog

D. human

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

4. In which type of parthenogenesis are only males produced ?

A. Arrhenotoky

B. Amphitoky

C. Thelytoky

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. Which among the following animal is not a continuous breeder?

A. a) Hen

B. b) Rabbit

C. c) Honey bees

D. d) Frogs

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

6. Match the following.

Asexual reproduction

- (a) Endogenous budding
- (b) Parthenogenesis
- (c) Fragmentation
- (d) Regeneration

Organisms

- i. Star fish
- ii. *Taenia solium*
- iii. *Noctiluca*
- iv. Honey bees



Watch Video Solution

7. Identify the incorrect statement regarding parthenogenesis.

- A. (a) Development of sperm without fertilization.

B.(b) It was first discovered by Charles Bonnet.

C.(c) Honey bees exhibit incomplete parthenogenesis.

D.(d) Amphitoky is a type of natural parthenogenesis.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

8. Oblique binary fission is seen in _____



Watch Video Solution

9. The process by which gravid proglottids of tapeworm gets cut off is called



Watch Video Solution

10. The concept of regeneration was first noticed in.....



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. _____ refers to the fusion of small sized, morphologically different gametes



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Identify the wrong statement.

A. (a) Oviparous animals lays eggs .

B. (b) Viviparous animals give rise to young ones.

C. (c) Ovoviviparous animals lay eggs and then hatch it to young ones.

D. (d) Amphibians are oviparous animals.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

13. Assertion (A): Organisms show three phases in their life cycle.

Reason (R): Juvenile phase is a degenerative phase.

- A. A is correct R but is incorrect
- B. Both A and R are correct
- C. R is the correct explanation for A
- D. A is not correct but R is incorrect

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

14. Match the statements.

- (a) Regeneration is the regrowth of injured region.
- (b) Regular cutoff of mature proglottids.
- (c) Hard, spherical structures containing food-laden archaeocytes.
- (d) Division of multinucleate parent into many multinucleate individuals.
- (i) Sponges asexually reproduces by gemmule formation.
- (ii) Plasmotomy is noticed in giant amoeba.
- (iii) Morphallaxis is a character of *Hydra*.
- (iv) *Taenia solium* needs two hosts for its life cycle.



Watch Video Solution

15. The ploidy of males produced by

arrhenotoky parthenogenesis is

.....



Watch Video Solution

16. Identify the mismatched pair.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Paedogenesis | – Liver fluke |
| (b) Strobilation | – <i>Aurelia</i> |
| (c) Amphitoky | – Honey bee |
| (d) Encystment | – Amoeba |



Watch Video Solution

17. Identify the proper sequence.

A. juvenile phase, senescent phase,
vegetative phase

B. juvenile phase, maturity phase,
senescent phase

C. vegetative phase , maturity phase ,
juvenile phase

D. senescent phase, juvenile phase,
vegetative phase

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

18. Match the following:

Types of syngamy

- (a) Autogamy
- (b) Exogamy
- (c) Hologamy
- (d) Isogamy

Organisms

- i. *Monocystis*
- ii. *Trichonympha*
- iii. Human beings
- iv. *Paramecium*



Watch Video Solution

19. Which of the following types of asexual reproduction is noticed in Amoeba?

A. Sporulation

B. Encystment

C. Binary fission

D. All the above

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

20. Pick out the organism whose fertilization occurs internally.

A. a) reptiles

B. b) sponges

C. c) pisces

D. d) amphibians

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

21. Assertion (A): Asexual reproduction is called blastogenic reproduction.

Reason (R): It is accomplished by mitotic and meiotic divisions.

A. A and R are correct

B. A is correct but R is incorrect

C. Both A and R are incorrect

D. R is the correct explanation for A

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

22. Egg laying hen is an example for

.....

A. a) Thelytoky

B. b) Ovovivipary

C. c) Vivipary

D. c) Ovipary

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

23. Assertion (A): Syngamy refers to the fusion of two haploid gametes.

Reason (R): Syngamy leads to zygote formation.

A. a) A and R are correct.

B. b) A and R are incorrect.

C. c) R is not the right explanation for A

D. d) A is correct but R is incorrect.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

24. Human beings are an example for breeders.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Additional Question 2 Mark Questions

1. Why asexual reproduction is called as somatogenic reproduction?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Name the four types of fission seen in animals.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Define fission.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Difference between transverse binary fission and longitudinal binary fission.





Watch Video Solution

5. Define plasmotomy.



Watch Video Solution

6. What do you mean by regeneration in living organisms? Mention its types.



Watch Video Solution

7. How is the fertilization of amphibians differs from aves based site?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. (a) Define the following terms with an example (i) Hologamy (ii) Isogamy (ii) Anisogamy (iv) Merogamy (v) Paedogamy



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Write a brief note on conjugation.



Watch Video Solution

10. Classify animal breeding based on time.



Watch Video Solution

11. Define Vivipary.



Watch Video Solution

12. List out the four types of binary fission.



Watch Video Solution

13. (i) Lizard is a continuous breeder.

(ii) Asexual reproduction is also known as somatogenic reproduction

(iii) In repeated fission, young ones do not separate till fission process is completed.

(iv) Strobilation is a kind of longitudinal fission



Watch Video Solution

14. Define apolysis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Additional Question 3 Mark Questions

1. Compare schizogony with sporogony of plasmodium.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Write a short note on encystment in amoeba.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. How exogenous buds are developed by Hydra?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Apolysis favours Taenia solium . How ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. What is autogamy?



Watch Video Solution

6. What is exogamy?



Watch Video Solution

7. Give the definition for (a) Arrhenotoky (b) Thelytoky (c) Amphitoky.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. What is Incomplete parthenogenesis?

Explain with example.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Explain briefly on the nature of Ovovivipary.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Point out any six modes of asexual reproduction seen in animals.



Watch Video Solution

11. Enumerate the types of syngamy.



Watch Video Solution

12. Name the types of animals based on embryonic development with an example for

each.



Watch Video Solution

13. Write a short note on phases of life cycle.



Watch Video Solution

14. What is paedogenesis?



Watch Video Solution

15. Draw and label a gemmule of sponge.



Watch Video Solution

16. Distinguish between asexual and sexual reproduction. Why is vegetative re- production also considered as a type of asexual reproduction?



Watch Video Solution

Additional Question 5 Mark Questions

1. Describe the regeneration process noticed in living organism .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. (a) Define the following terms with an example (i) Hologamy (ii) Isogamy (ii) Anisogamy (iv) Merogamy (v) Paedogamy



[Watch Video Solution](#)

1. Under threat or attack, garden lizard loses a part of its tail which trembles and avert the attention of predators, so that the lizard escape later the tail regrown for lizard. The same phenomenon can also be noticed in organisms like starfish etc. What do you call this phenomenon? Define it.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Complete the table.

	Natural Parthenogenesis	Sex of developing organism
<i>i.</i>	Arrhenotoky	A
<i>ii.</i>	Thelytoky	B
<i>iii.</i>	Amphitoky	C



Watch Video Solution

3. In Vivipary, how the developing embryos are nourished?



Watch Video Solution

4. How Charles Bonnet and Abraham Trembley contributed to Biological filed?



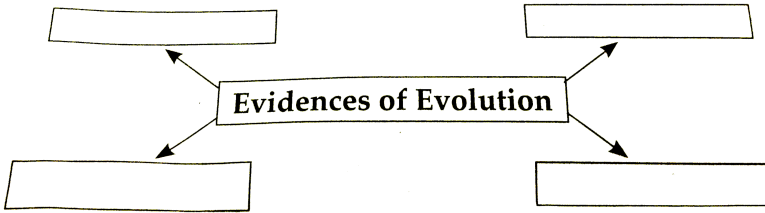
[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. 'A' and 'B' are the male & female sex cells respectively which look alike and performs similar functions. 'A' and 'B' fuse to form a new individual 'D'. Which type of gametic fusion does this represent? Give an example.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Complete the flow chart.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Meiosis is a type of cell division where the chromosomal number is reduced to half the number in daughter cells. Which type of cell division occurs in the drones to produce sperm?



Watch Video Solution