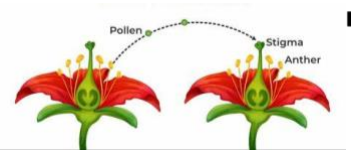
Reproduction In Organism



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Do organisms create exact copy of themselves

1. **Define reproduction. How does it help in providing stability to the population of species?**
2. **During reproduction inheritance of different proteins will lead to altered body designs**
3. **What are those organisms called which bear both the sex organs in the same individual? Give one example of such organism**
4. **Cell division is a type of reproduction in unicellular organisms." Justify**
5. **State the basic requirement for sexual reproduction? Write the importance of such reproduction in nature**
6. **List six specific characteristics of sexual reproduction**

Asexual Reproduction in Plant

1. **List three distinguishing features between sexual and asexual types of reproduction. Which species is likely to have comparatively better chances of survival-the one reproducing asexually or the one reproducing sexually? Give reason to justify your answer.**
2. **Explain why more variations are observed in the offsprings of sexually reproducing organisms?**
3. **Name two simple organisms having the ability of regeneration**
4. **Name the part of Bryophyllum where the buds are produced for vegetative propagation**
5. **What happens when a Planaria gets cut into two pieces?**
6. **What happens when a mature spirogyra filament attains considerable length?**
7. **List any four modes of asexual reproduction.**
8. **Write any two differences between binary fission and multiple fission in a tabular form as observed in cells of organisms**
9. **What is meant by asexual reproduction. List its any two different forms**
10. **Define vegetative propagation. List its two methods. [2019 JMS/4**

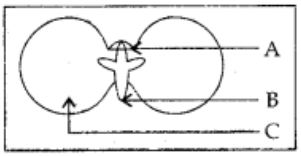
(b) Why is this mode practised for growing some types of plants?

11. **List two advantages of vegetative reproduct- ion practiced in case of an orange plant.**
12. **List two advantages of growing grapes or banana plants through vegetative propagation.**
13. **(a) How do Leishmania and Plasmodium reproduce?**
14. **(b) State one difference in their mode of reproduction**
15. **What is fragmentation in organisms? Name a multicellular organism which reproduces by this method**
16. **State the difference between leishmania Paramecium**
17. **What is fragmentation in organisms? Name a multicellular organism which reproduces by this method**
18. **(a) How do Leishmania and Plasmodium reproduce?**
    (b) State one difference in their mode of reproduction.
19. **On cutting the body of an organism int many pieces it was observed that many of these pieces developed as new individuals Name the process and list two organisms in which this process may be observed. Draw a schematic diagram to illustrate the changes that are likely to be observed during the development of new individuals in any one of the organisms named.**
20. **Explain the term "Regeneration" as used in relation to reproduction of organisms. Describe briefly how regeneration is carried out in multicellular organisms like Hydra..**
21. **In the context of reproduction of species state the main difference between fission and fragmentation. Also give one example of each.**
22. **Draw diagrams to explain the regeneration that takes place in each of the body parts of planaria when its body is cut into three pieces. Name any other organism in which a similar process can be observed.**

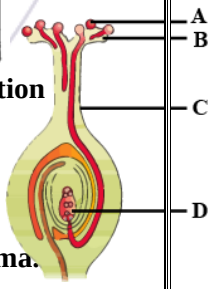
23. Give reason for the following:
(a) All multicellular organisms cannot give rise to new individuals through fragmentation or regeneration.
(b) Vegetative propagation is practised for growing only some type of plants
24. Draw a diagram to show spore for in Rhizopus.
(b) With the help of an example differ between the process of Buddi Fragmentation
25. Name the type of asexual reproduction in which two individuals are formed from a single parent and the parental identity is lost. Or, Name the process by which an amoeba reproduces. Draw the various stages of its reproduction in a proper sequence.
26. Draw a diagram showing spore formation in Rhizopus and label the (a) reproductive and (b) non-reproductive parts. Why does Rhizopus not multiply on a dry slice of bread
27. What is binary fission? Name any two organisms that reproduce by binary fission. Draw in sequence (showing the four stages), the process of binary fission in Amoeba.
28. A student is viewing under a microscope a permanent slide showing various stages of asexual reproduction by budding in yeast. Draw diagrams of what he observes. (In proper sequence
29. List two observations on the basis of which is may be concluded that the given slide shows binary fission in Amoeba

Sexual Reproduction in Plant and Animal

1. Write the names of those parts of a flower which serve the same function as the following do in the animals:
(i) testis (ii) sperm (iii) ovary (iv) egg
(b) State the function of flowers in the flowering plants
2. Fertilization cannot take place in flowers if pollination does not occur. Give reason
3. Distinguish between unisexual and bisexual flowers giving one example of each.
4. What is pollination? How does it occur in plants? How does pollination lead to fertilization? Explain. Define the term pollination. Differentiate between self pollination and cross pollination. What is the significance of pollination
5. (a) Give one example each of a unisexual and a bisexual flower.
(b) Mention the changes a flower undergoes after fertilisation.
6. Explain the post fertilization changes, that occur in the ovary of a flower.
7. How does the amount of DNA remain constant though each new generation is a combination of DNA copies of two individuals?
8. A diagram of a germinating seed is given here. Label the parts that
(i) gives rise to future shoot.
(ii) gives rise to future root system.
(iii) stores food.



9. List two reasons for the appearance of variations among the progeny formed by sexual reproduction
(i) Name the part marked 'A' in the diagram.
(ii) How does 'A' reach part 'B'?
(iii) State the importance of part 'C'.
(iv) What happens to the part marked 'D' after fertilisation is over?



10. Draw a diagram of the longitudinal section of a flower and label on it sepal, petal, ovary and stigma.
(b) Write the names of male and female reproductive parts of a flower. [2011
11. Define the terms pollination and fertilisation. Draw a diagram of a pistil showing pollen tube growth into the ovule and label the following: pollen grain, male gamete, female gamete, ovary.
(b) State the significance of pollen tube.
(c)Name the parts of flower that develop after fertilization into (i) Seed (ii) Fruit

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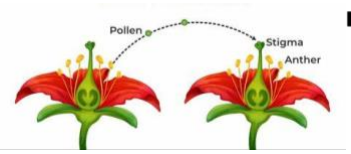

12. **Write the name of the human male reproductive organ that produces sperms and secretes a hormone. Name the hormone secreted and state its function? [2014 D**
13. **What are the functions of testes in the human male reproductive system? Why are these located outside the abdominal cavity?**
14. **What is responsible for bringing about changes in appearance seen in boys at the time of puberty?**
15. **Describe in brief the role of (i) testis (ii) seminal vesicle, (iii) vas deferens, (iv) ureter and (v) prostate gland in human male reproductive system**
16. **Name the body part where fertilisation occurs in human female.**
17. **What is puberty? Write any two changes that occur in boys during early teenage years.**
18. **What changes are observed in uterus if fertilisation doesn't occur.**
19. **Write the site of fertilization and the part where the zygote gets implanted in the human female.**
20. **What is placenta? Describe its structure. State its functions in case of a pregnant human female.**
21. **Write the functions of the following parts in human female reproductive system: [2018**
    (i) Ovary (ii) Oviduct (iii) Uterus (iv) Fallopian tube

Reproductive health

1. **What does HIV stand for? Is AIDS an infectious disease? List any four modes of spreading AIDS**
2. **What are sexually transmitted diseases?**
3. **Write two examples each of sexually transmitted diseases caused by (i) virus, (ii)bacteria. Explain how the transmission of such diseases be prevented?**
4. **What are Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)?**
5. **What is contraception? List and explain in brief three methods of contraception. List three advantages of adopting contraceptive measures. [2012 OD, 2019 JMS/4, 2020 JBB/3**
6. **Suggest three contraceptive methods to control the size of human population which is essential for the health and prosperity of a country. State the basic principle involved in each.**
7. **What is contraception? List and explain in brief three methods of contraception. List three advantages of adopting contraceptive measures. [2012 OD, 2019 JMS/4, 2020 JB(a)**
8. **"Use of a condom is beneficial for both the sexes involved in a sexual act." Justify this statement giving two reasons. Or List two advantages of using condom during sexual act.**
   (b) How do oral contraceptives help in avoiding pregnancies?
   (c) What is sex selective abortion? How does it affect a healthy society? (State any one consequence).
9. **Write the two causes of human population explosion. Explain with the help of suitable examples how this explosion can be checked.**
10. **List four points of significance of reproductive health in a society. Name any two areas related to reproductive health which have improved over the past 50 years in our country**
11. **(a)Name any two sexually transmitted diseases**

(b) Prenatal sex determination is prohibited by law. Why?

(c) Name any three methods of contraceptios stating one side-effect of each.

Miscellaneous Question

12. **Explain what happens when:**

(a) Testosterone is released in males.

(b) Pollen grain falls on stigma of the flower.

(c) Egg fuses with sperm cell.

(d) Planaria is cut into many pieces.

(e) Buds are formed on the notches of the Bryophyllum leaf.

13. Name the respective part of human female reproductive system.
(i) that produces egg, (ii) where fusion of egg and sperm takes place, and (iii) where zygote gets implanted.
(b) Describe in brief what happens to the zygote after it gets implanted.
14. What is variation? How is variation created in a population? How does the creation variation in a species promote survival?
(b) Explain how, offspring and parents of organisms reproducing sexually have the sane number of chromosomes.
15. Draw the diagram of female reproductive system and match and mark the part(s):
(1) Where block is created surgically to prevent fertilisation?
(ii) Where CuT is inserted? (iii) Inside which condom can be placed.
(b) Why do more and more people prefer to use condoms? What is the principle behind use of condoms ?
16. What is fertilisation ?
(b) Distinguish between external and internal fertilisation.
(c) What is the site of fertilisaiton in humans?
(d) List two differences between mode of reproduction in human beings and amoeba.
17. Give reasons:
(i) Placenta is extremely essential for foetal development.
(ii) Blocking vas deferens prevents pregnancy.
(iii) Wind acts as pollinating agent.
(iv) Use of condoms prevents pregnancy.
18. Draw a neat diagram of the human male reproductive system and label the parts performing thefollowing functions:
(a) Production of sperms.
(b) Gland which provides fluid.
(c) Provides low temperature for the formation of sperms.
(d) Common passage for sperms and urine.

Or

Draw a neat diagram of human male reproductive system and label the parts:
(1) the glands from which the secretion of fluid occurs for nourishment of sperms.
(ii) the tube which delivers the sperms formed.
(ii) the tube which forms common passage for both sperms and urine.
(iv) the cavity where testes are located.

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