

HOW DO ORGANISMS REPRODUCE?

1. The two oviducts in a human female unite into an elastic bag like structure is known as
 - a. Vagina
 - b. Uterus
 - c. Fallopian tube
 - d. Cervix
2. Which of the following disease is transmitted sexually?
 - a. Kala azar
 - b. Jaundice
 - c. Cholera
 - d. Syphilis
3. Which of the following is a contraceptive?
 - a. Copper T
 - b. Condom
 - c. Diaphragm
 - d. All of these
4. An animal is cut into pieces and each piece grows into a complex organism. What is the process?
 - a. Budding
 - b. Fragmentation
 - c. Spore formation
 - d. Regeneration
5. Which is the portion on which grafting is done it provides the roots?
 - a. Stock
 - b. Scion
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of these
6. Where does fertilization occur in human females?
 - a. Uterus
 - b. Cervix
 - c. Oviduct
 - d. None of these
7. Growing foetus derive nutrition from mothers blood through
 - a. Uterus
 - b. Fallopian tube
 - c. placenta
 - d. cervix
8. In the list of organisms given below, those that reproduce by the asexual method are
(i) Banana (ii) Dog (iii) Yeast (iv) Amoeba
 - (a) (ii) and (iv)
 - (b) (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - (c) (i) and (iv)
 - (d) (ii), (iii) and (i)
9. In a flower, the parts that produce male and female gametes (germ cells) are
 - (a) Stamen and anther
 - (b) Filament and stigma
 - (c) Anther and ovary
 - (d) Stamen and style.
10. Which of the following is the correct sequence of events of sexual reproduction in a flower?

(a) Pollination, fertilisation, seedling, embryo

(b) Seedling, embryo, fertilisation, pollination

(c) Pollination, fertilisation, embryo, seedling

(d) Embryo, seedling, pollination, fertilization

11. Offspring formed by asexual method of reproduction have greater similarity among themselves because

(i) Asexual reproduction involves only one parent

(ii) Asexual reproduction does not involve gametes

(iii) Asexual reproduction occurs before sexual reproduction

(iv) Asexual reproduction occurs after sexual reproduction

(a) (i) and (ii) (b) (i) and (iii) (c) (ii) and (iv) (d) (iii) and (iv)

12. Characters transmitted from parents to offspring are present in

(a) Cytoplasm (b) Ribosome (c) Golgi bodies (d) Genes

13. Characters that are transmitted from parents to offspring during reproduction show

(a) Only similarities with parents

(b) Only variations with parents

(c) Both similarities and variations with parents

(d) Neither similarities nor variations

14. A feature of reproduction that is common to Amoeba, Spirogyra and yeast is that

(a) They reproduce asexually

(b) They are all unicellular

(c) They reproduce only sexually

(d) They are all multicellular

15. In Spirogyra asexual reproduction takes place by

(a) Breaking up of filaments into smaller bits

- (b) Division of a cell into two cells
- (c) Division of a cell into many cells
- (d) Formation of young cells from older cells

16. The ability of a cell to divide into several cells during reproduction in Plasmodium is called

- (a) Budding (b) Reduction division (c) Binary fission (d) Multiple fission

17. The correct sequence of reproductive stages seen in flowering plants is

- (a) gametes, zygote, embryo, seedling
- (b) zygote, gametes, embryo, seedling
- (c) seedling, embryo, zygote, gametes
- (d) gametes, embryo, zygote, seedling

18 The number of chromosomes in parents and offsprings of a particular species remains constant due to

- (a) Doubling of chromosomes after zygote formation
- (b) Halving of chromosomes during gamete formation
- (c) Doubling of chromosomes after gamete formation
- (d) Halving of chromosomes after gamete formation

19. In Rhizopus, tubular thread-like structures bearing sporangia at their tips are called

- (a) Filaments (b) Hyphae (c) Rhizoids (d) Roots

20. Vegetative propagation refers to formation of new plants from

- (a) Stem, roots and flowers (b) Stem, roots and leaves (c) Stem, flowers and fruits (d) Stem, leaves and flowers

21. Factors responsible for the rapid spread of bread mould on slices of bread are

- (i) Large number of spores (ii) Availability of moisture and nutrients in bread
- (iii) Presence of tubular branched hyphae (iv) Formation of round shaped sporangia

(a) (i) and (iii) (b) (ii) and (iv) (c) (i) and (ii) (d) (iii) and (iv)

22. Length of pollen tube depends on the distance between

- (a) Pollen grain and upper surface of stigma
- (b) Pollen grain on upper surface of stigma and ovule
- (c) Pollen grain in anther and upper surface of stigma
- (d) Upper surface of stigma and lower part of style

23. Which of the following statements are true for flowers?

- (i) Flowers are always bisexual
- (ii) They are the sexual reproductive organs
- (iii) They are produced in all groups of plants
- (iv) After fertilization they give rise to fruits

(a) (i) and (iv) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (ii) and (iv)

24. Which among the following statements are true for unisexual flowers?

- (i) They possess both stamen and pistil.
- (ii) They possess either stamen or pistil.
- (iii) They exhibit cross pollination.
- (iv) Unisexual flowers possessing only stamens cannot produce fruits.

(a) (i) and (iv) (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i), (iii) and (iv)

25. Which among the following statements are true for sexual reproduction in flowering plants?

- (i) It requires two types of gametes.
 - (ii) Fertilization is a compulsory event.
 - (iii) It always results in formation of zygote.
 - (iv) Offspring formed are clones.
- (a) (i) and (iv) (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

26. Offspring formed as a result of sexual reproduction exhibit more variations because

- (a) Sexual reproduction is a lengthy process
- (b) Genetic material comes from two parents of the same species
- (c) Genetic material comes from two parents of different species
- (d) Genetic material comes from many parents

27. Reproduction is essential for living organisms to order to

- (a) Keep the individual organism alive
- (b) Fulfill their energy requirement
- (c) Maintain growth
- (d) Continue the species generation after generation

28. During adolescence, several changes occur in the human body. Mark one change associated with sexual maturation in boys

- (a) Loss of milk teeth
- (b) Increase in height
- (c) Cracking of voice
- (d) Weight gain

29 In human females, an event that reflects onset of reproductive phase is

- (a) Growth of body
- (b) Changes in hair pattern
- (c) Change in voice
- (d) Menstruation.

30. In human males, the testes lie in the scrotum, because it helps in the

- (a) Process of mating
- (b) Formation of sperm
- (c) Easy transfer of gametes
- (d) All of these

31. Which among the following is not the function of testes at puberty?

- (i) Formation of germ cells
 - (ii) Secretion of testosterone
 - (iii) Development of placenta
 - (iv) Secretion of estrogen
- (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii) (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)

32. The correct sequence of organs in the male reproductive system for transport of sperms is

- (a) Testis → vas deferens → urethra
- (b) Testis → ureter → urethra
- (c) Testis → urethra → ureter
- (d) Testis → vas deferens → ureter

33. Which among the following diseases is not sexually transmitted?

- (a) Syphilis
- (b) Hepatitis
- (c) HIV-AIDS
- (d) Gonorrhoea

34. What is the puberty age in human males?

- a. 8-10
- b. 10-12
- c. 12-14
- d. 14-16

35. Fruits are formed from

- a. Stamen b. Stigma c. Ovary d. Ovule

36. IUCD is for

- a. Vegetative propagation b. Contraception c. Increasing fertility
d. Avoiding miscarriage