

# Chapter-1

## Reproduction in Organisms

### Worksheet-3

1. Mention the sites where syngamy occurs in amphibians and reptiles respectively. **(C.B.S.E 2010)**
2. Offspring derived by asexual reproduction are called clones. Justify giving two reasons. **(C.B.S.E 2010)**
3. Mention the characteristic features and a function of zoospores in some algae. **(C.B.S.E 2010)**
4. Name an organism where cell division is itself a mode of reproduction. **(C.B.S.E 2010)**
5. In Yeast and Amoeba, the parent cell divides to give rise to two new individual cells. How does the cell division differ in these two organisms? **(C.B.S.E 2010)**
6. Name the type of cell division that takes place in the zygote of an organism exhibiting haplontic life cycle. **(C.B.S.E 2010)**
7. How does *Penicillium* reproduce asexually? **(C.B.S.E 2011)**
8. Name the phase all organisms have to pass through before they can reproduce sexually. **(C.B.S.E 2011)**
9. Name the group of organisms that produces non-motile male gametes. How do they reach the female gamete for fertilization? **(C.B.S.E 2011)**
10. Mention the unique flowering phenomenon exhibited by *Strobilanthes kunthiana*. **(C.B.S.E 2012)**
11. Cucurbits and Papaya plants bear staminate and pistillate flowers. Mention the categories they are put separately on the basis of type of flowers they bear. **(C.B.S.E 2012)**
12. Give reason: some organisms like honeybees are called parthenogenetic animals. **(C.B.S.E 2012)**
13. A moss plant produces a large number of antherozoids but relatively only a few egg cells. Why? **(C.B.S.E 2010)**
14. Why are Papaya and Date Palm plants said to be dioecious whereas cucurbits and coconut palms are monoecious, inspite of all of them bearing unisexual flowers? **(C.B.S.E 2010)**
15. The cell division involved in gamete formation is not of the same type in different organism justify **(C.B.S.E. 2011)**
16. A list of three flowering plants is given below. Which ones out of them are Date Palm, Cucurbits, Pea. **(C.B.S.E 2011)**
  - (i) monoecious and

- (ii) bearing pistillate flowers.
17. (a) State the difference between meiocyte and gamete with respect to chromosome number.  
(b) Why is whiptail lizard referred to as parthenogenetic? **(C.B.S.E 2012)**
18. (a) Coconut palm is monoecious, while date palm is dioecious. Why are they so called?  
(b) Draw a labelled diagram of sectional view of a mature embryo sac of an angiosperm. **(C.B.S.E 2014)**
19. Why do algae and fungi shift to sexual mode of reproduction just before the onset of adverse conditions? **(C.B.S.E 2014)**
20. Write the two pre-fertilisation events from the list given below: Syngamy, Gametogenesis, Embryogenesis, Pollination **(C.B.S.E 2014)**
21. In which two of the following organisms is the fertilisation external?  
Bony fishes, Ferns, Frogs, Birds **(C.B.S.E 2016)**
22. Name the phenomenon and one bird, where the female gamete directly develops into a new organism. **(C.B.S.E 2016)**
23. Give the name of the common phenomenon with reference to reproduction in rotifers, honeybees and Turkeys. **(C.B.S.E 2017)**
24. What is the major difference you observe in the offsprings produced by asexual reproduction and in the progeny produced by sexual reproduction? **(C.B.S.E 2017)**
25. Write one difference between asexual and sexual mode 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. **(CBSE 2018)**
26. State the basic requirement for sexual reproduction? Write the importance of such reproductions in nature. **(CBSE 2018)**
27. What is vegetative propagation? State two advantages and two disadvantages of this method. **(CBSE 2017)**
28. . Reproduction is one of the most important characteristics of living beings. Give three reasons in support of the statement. **(CBSE 2017)**
29. Name the method by which spirogyra reproduces under favourable conditions. Is this method sexual or asexual? **(CBSE 2017)**
30. Name any two organisms and the phenomenon involved where the female gamete undergoes development to form new organisms without fertilisation. **(CBSE 2014)**