

Examination Questions

1 Mark Questions

1. Give one example of an animal which exhibits oestrus cycle. [Delhi 2014C]
2. Write the two pre-fertilisation events from the list given below:
Syngamy, Gametogenesis, Embryogenesis, Pollination
[All India 2014C]
3. In which two of the following organisms is the fertilisation external?
Bony fishes, Ferns, Frogs, Birds.
[Delhi 2014C]
4. Differentiate between oviparous and viviparous animals. [Delhi 2014C]
5. Name the phenomenon and one bird, where the female gamete directly develops into a new organism.
[All India 2013]
6. Give the name of the common phenomenon with reference to reproduction in rotifers, honeybees and Turkeys. [Delhi 2013C]
7. Cucurbits and papaya plants bear staminate and pistillate flowers. Mention the categories they are put under separately on the basis of the type of flowers they bear.
[HOTS; Delhi 2012]
8. A list of three flowering plants is given below. Which ones out of them are:
(i) monoecious
(ii) bearing pistillate flowers
List Date palm, Cucurbits and Pea
[Foreign 2011]
9. Name the type of cell division that takes place in the zygote of an organism exhibiting haplontic life cycle. [Delhi 2011]
10. A moss plant produces a large number of antherozoids but relatively only a few egg cells. Why? [Delhi 2010]
11. Why are papaya and date palm plants said to be dioecious, whereas cucurbits and coconut palms monoecious, inspite of all of them bearing unisexual flowers?
[HOTS; Foreign 2010]
12. What is the major difference you observe in the offsprings produced by asexual reproduction and in the progeny produced by sexual reproduction? [Delhi 2008]

2 Marks Questions

13. Coconut palm is monoecious, while date palm is dioecious. Why are they so called? [Delhi 2014]
14. Name any two organisms and the phenomenon involved where the female gamete undergoes development to form new organisms without fertilisation.
[Foreign 2014]
15. Why do algae and fungi shift to sexual mode of reproduction just before the onset of adverse conditions? [Delhi 2014]

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1. Name the vegetative propagules in the following:

- (i) *Agave* (ii) *Bryophyllum*

[All India 2014C]

2. Write the name of the organism that is referred to as 'Terror of Bengal'.

[Delhi 2014]

3. Give one example each of a fungus which reproduces by

- (i) budding (ii) conidia [Delhi 2014C]

4. Give one example of a plant that reproduces by

- (i) runner (ii) offset [Delhi 2014C]

5. Name an organism, where cell division in itself is a mode of reproduction.

[All India 2013; Foreign 2010]

6. Name an alga that reproduces asexually through zoospores. Why are these reproductive units so called?

[All India 2013]

7. Which one of the following statements is true for yeast?

- (i) The cell divides by binary fission. One of them develops into a bud.
(ii) The cell divides unequally. The smaller cell develops into a bud.
(iii) The cell produces conidia which develop into a bud. [Delhi 2013C]

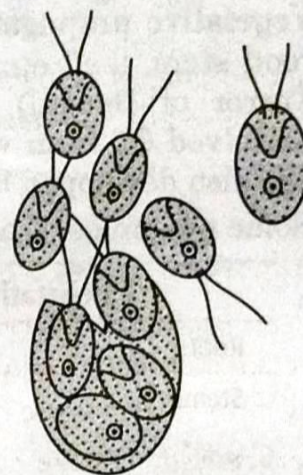
8. How does *Penicillium* reproduce asexually?

[Delhi 2013]

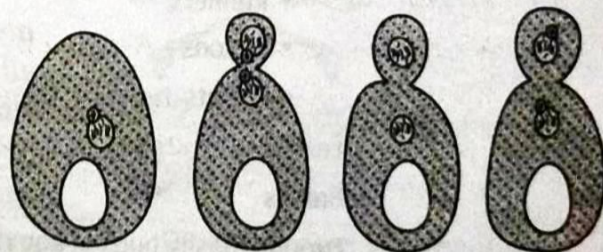
9. Offsprings produced by asexual reproduction are called clones. Justify giving two reasons. [HOTS; All India 2010]

10. Mention a characteristic feature and a function of zoospores in some algae. [All India 2010]

11. Identify this reproductive structure and name the organism they are being released from. [Delhi 2010]



12. Name the organism and the mode of reproduction represented in the diagram given below. [All India 2010]



2 Marks Question

13. Banana crop is produced by farmers without sowing of seeds. Explain how the plant is propagated? [All India 2014C]