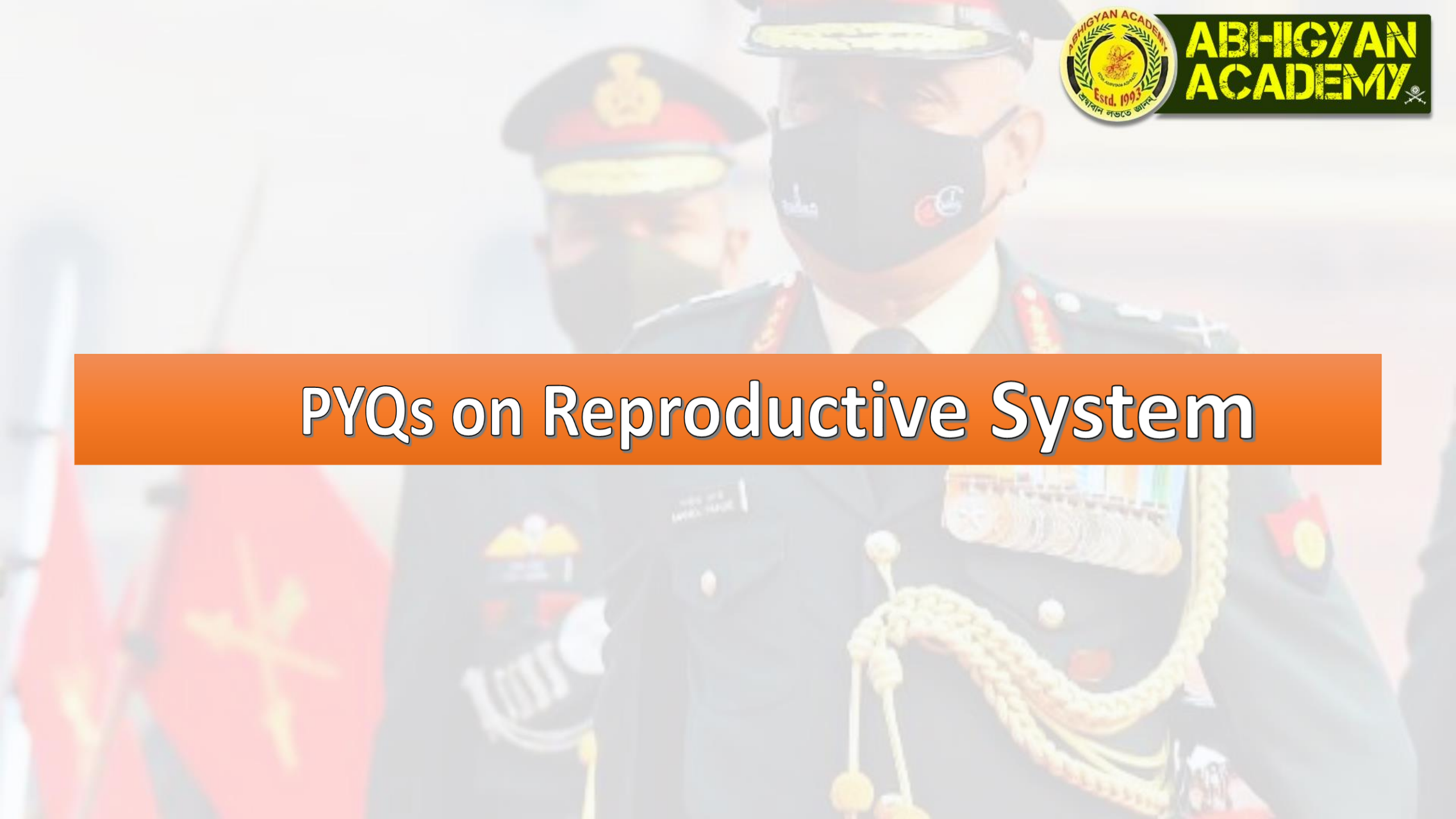

PYQs on Reproductive System

Which one among the following is ***not*** a sexually transmitted disease?

(a) Syphilis

(b) Gonorrhea

(c) Scurvy

(d) Hepatitis B

. Which one of the following is the correct sequence during sexual reproduction in Angiosperms ?

(a) Egg → zygote → embryo → seed

(b) Embryo → egg → zygote → seed

(c) Egg → embryo → zygote → seed

(d) Egg → seed → zygote → embryo

Which one of the following combinations of events represents the correct sequence during reproduction in flowering plants ?

(a) Ovule → fruit; egg → embryo; zygote → seed; ovary → egg

(b) Embryo → egg; ovary → fruit; ovule → zygote; zygote → seed

(c) Ovary → fruit; zygote → egg; embryo → ovule; seed → fruit

(d) Egg → zygote; zygote → embryo; ovule → seed; ovary → fruit

. In angiosperms, pollen grain germinates to produce two male gametes. Which one of the following functions is carried out by these gametes ?

(a) Both the gametes fuse with a single egg cell

(b) Both the gametes fuse with two different egg cells

(c) One gamete fuses with the egg cell and the other one eventually degenerate

(d) One gamete fuses with the egg cell and the other one fuses with a diploid secondary nucleus

In a sexually reproducing organism, which one of the following statements is appropriate both for the parent and offspring ?

(a) Chromosome number increases but DNA content remains constant

(b) Both chromosome number and DNA content remains constant

(c) Chromosome number decreases but DNA content remains constant

(d) Both chromosome number and DNA content decreases

The two important features of sexual reproduction in higher organisms that create genetic diversity in offspring are

(a) Mitosis and fertilization

(b) Meiosis and fertilization

(c) Mitosis and binary fission

(d) Meiosis and conjugation

One advantage of sexual reproduction over asexual reproduction is that it helps species to survive over long evolutionary time. This is because sexual reproduction produces :

(a) more offspring in each reproductive cycle.

(b) robust and healthy offspring.

(c) genetically similar offspring.

(d) more variation in offspring.