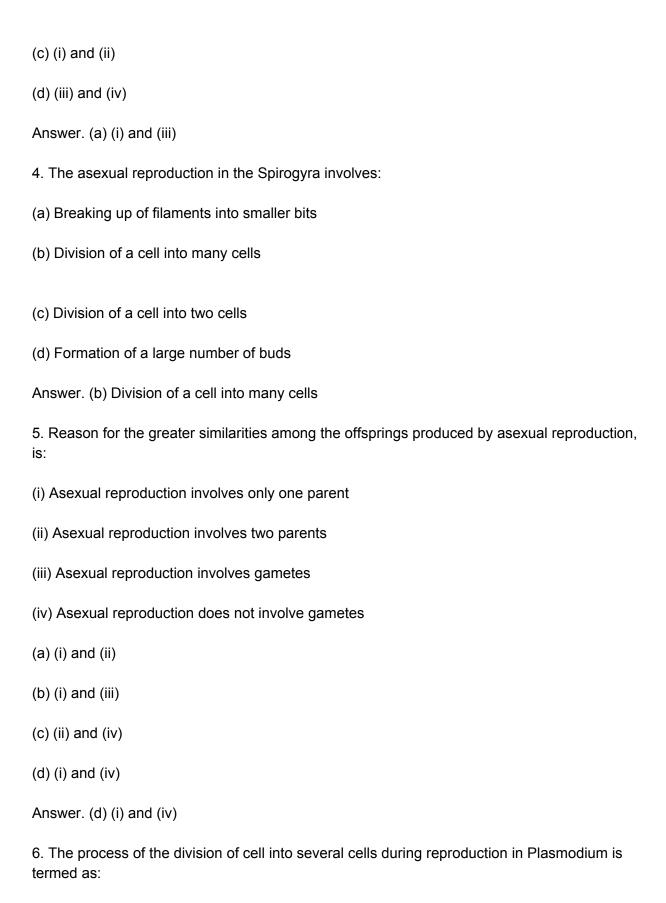
Chapter 8: How Do Organisms Reproduce

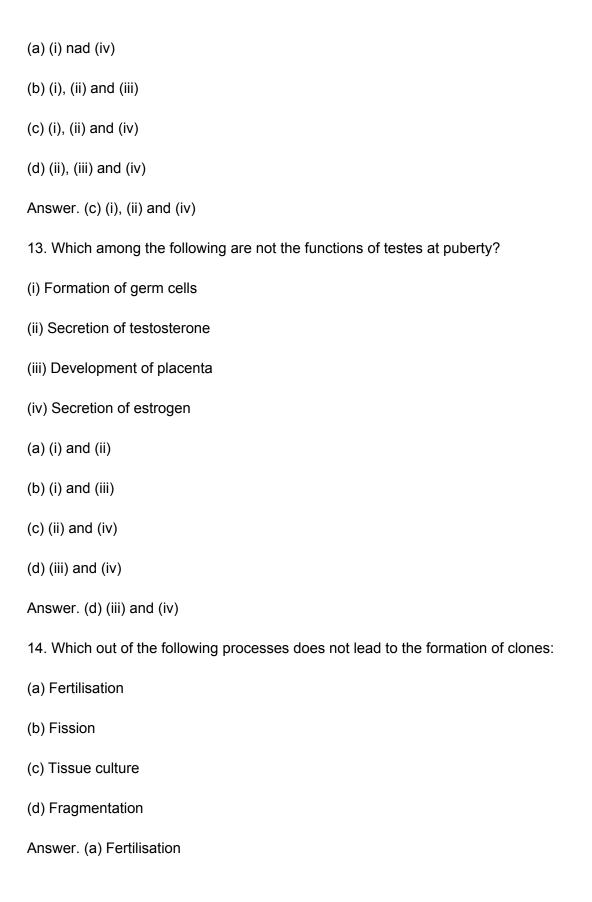
1. Which among the following is a unicellular organism that reproduces by budding:
(a) Hydra
(b) Planaria
(c) Yeast
(d) Spirogyra
Answer. (c) Spirogyra
2. Which among the following does not reproduce by spore formation:
(a) Penicillium fungus
(b) Yeast fungus
(c) Mucor fungus
(d) Rhizopus fungus
Answer. (b) Yeast fungus
3. The rapid spreading of bread mould on slices of bread are due to:
(i) Presence of large number of spores in air
(ii) Presence of large number of thread-like branched hyphae
(iii) Presence of moisture and nutrients
(iv) Formation of round shaped sporangia
(a) (i) and (iii)
(b) (ii) and (iv)



(a) Fragmentation
(b) Budding
(c) Multiple fission
(d) Binary fission
Answer. (c) Multiple fission
7. 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
Answer. (b) Halving of chromosomes during gamete formation
8. A Planaria worm is cut horizontally in the middle into two halves P and Q such that the part P contains the whole head of the worm. Another Planaria worm is cut vertically into two halves R and S in such a way that both the cut pieces R and S contain half head each. Which of the cut pieces of the two Planaria worms could regenerate to form the complete respective worms?
(a) Only P
(b) Only R and S
(c) P, Rand S
(d) P, Q, R and S
Answer. (d) P, Q, R and S
9. The number of chromosomes in both parents and offsprings of a particular species remains constant because:(a) Chromosomes get doubled after zygote formation

(b) Chromosomes get doubled after gamete formation

(c) Chromosomes get halved during gamete formation
(d) Chromosomes get halved after gamete formation
Answer. (c) Chromosomes get halved during gamete formation
10. The figure given alongside shows the human male reproductive organs. Which structures make sperms and seminal fluid?
(a) V makes sperms and X makes seminal fluid
(b) W makes sperms and Y makes seminal fluid
(c) X makes sperms and W makes seminal fluid
(d) Y makes sperms and V makes seminal fluid
Answer. (d) Y makes sperms and V makes seminal fluid
11. An organism capable of reproducing by two asexual reproduction methods one similar to the reproduction in yeast and the other similar to the reproduction in Planaria is:
(a) Spirogyra
(b) Hydra
(c) Bryophyllum
(d) Paramecium
Answer. (b) Hydra
12. Among the following select the statements that are true regarding the sexual reproduction in flowering plants?
(i) Fertilisation is a compulsory event
(ii) It always results in the formation of zygote
(iii) Offsprings formed are clones
(iv) It requires two types of gametes



15. The ratio of number of chromosomes in a human zygote and a human sperr	n is:
(a) 2 : 1	

- (b) 3:1
- (c) 1:2
- (d) 1:3

Answer. (a) 2 : 1