MCQs How do Organisms Reproduce?

1. During favourable conditions, Amoeba reproduces by  
(a) multiple fission  
(b) binary fission  
(c) budding  
(d) fragmentation

**Answer**

2. A feature of reproduction that is common to Amoeba, Yeast and Spirogyra is that  
(a) they reproduce asexually  
(b) they are all unicellular  
(c) they reproduce only sexually  
(d) they are all multicellular

**Answer**

3. The ability of a cell to divide into several cells during reproduction in Plasmodium is called  
(a) budding  
(b) multiple fission  
(c) binary fission  
(d) reduction division

**Answer**

4. Bryophyllum can be propagated vegetatively by the  
(a) stem  
(b) leaf  
(c) root  
(d) flower

**Answer**

5. Vegetative propagation refers to formation of new plants from  
(a) stem, flowers and fruits  
(b) stem, leaves and flowers  
(c) stem, roots and flowers  
(d) stem, roots and leaves

**Answer**

6. In a potato, vegetative propagation takes place by:  
(a) root  
(b) leaf  
(c) stem tuber  
(d) grafting

**Answer**

7. Vegetatively propagated plants  
(a) do not bear roots  
(b) do not bear buds  
(c) are genetically similar  
(d) are genetically dissimilar

**Answer**

8. Spirogyra reproduce by  
(a) budding  
(b) fragmentation  
(c) regeneration  
(d) fission

**Answer**

9. In Rhizopus, tubular thread like structures bearing sporangia at their tips are called  
(a) filaments  
(b) hyphae  
(c) rhizoids  
(d) roots

**Answer**

10. Plants like banana, rose, jasmine, orange have lost the capacity to produce  
(a) seeds  
(b) buds  
(c) flower  
(d) roots

**Answer**

11. The flower of the Hibiscus plant is  
(a) bisexual  
(b) unisexual  
(c) neuter  
(d) very small

**Answer**

12. The part of the flower which is present in the centre of the flower is  
(a) Sepals  
(b) Petals  
(c) Carpels  
(d) Stamens

**Answer**

13. The seed that contains the future plant is called the  
(a) cotyledons  
(b) seed coat  
(c) germ cells  
(d) embryo

**Answer**

14. The period of pregnancy is called  
(a) gestation period  
(b) incubation period  
(c) ovulation  
(d) menstruation period

**Answer**

15. The process of release of eggs from the ovary is called  
(a) menstruation  
(b) reproduction  
(c) insemination  
(d) ovulation

**Answer**

16. The period during adolescence when the reproductive tissues begin to mature is called  
(a) ovyfetion  
(b) puberty  
(c) germination  
(d) propagation

**Answer**

17. In human beings, the fertilization occurs in the  
(a) uterus  
(b) ovaries  
(c) fallopian tubes  
(d) vagina

**Answer**

18. Along the path of the vas-deferens the secretions of which gland provide nutrition to the sperms?  
(a) Prostate glands  
(b) Seminal vesicles  
(c) Scrotum  
(d) Urinary bladder

**Answer**

19. The embryo in humans gets nutrition from the mother’s blood with the help of a special tissue called  
(a) Placenta  
(b) Villi  
(c) Uterus  
(d) Womb

**Answer**

20. Which among the following diseases is not sexually transmitted?  
(a) Syphyllis  
(b) Hepatitis  
(c) HIV-AIDS  
(d) Gonorrhea

**Answer**

21. Which of the following method of contraception protects from acquiring sexually trans¬mitted diseases?  
(a) Surgery  
(b) Condoms  
(c) Copper-T  
(d) Oral-pills

**Answer**

22. In human males, the testes lie in the scrotum, because it helps in the  
(a) process of mating  
(b) formation of sperms  
(c) easy transfer of gametes  
(d) secretion of estrogen

**Answer**

Fill in the Blanks

1. The process of reproduction involving only one cell or one parent is called ………….. .  
2. ………….. is a duct coming from the urinary bladder which carries sperms.  
3. Process of fertilization takes place in the ………….. tube in humans.  
4. ………….. is the ability of an organism to replace its lost body parts.  
5. ………….. is called the production of new plants from stems, roots or leaves.  
6. ………….. is the term used to refer to the commencement of menstruation at puberty.  
7. ………….. is the virus that causes AIDS.

Answers

1. Uniparental/ Asexual reproduction  
2. Vas deferens  
3. fallopian  
4. Regeneration  
5. Vegetative propagation  
6. Menarch  
7. HIV-Human Immuno Virus