

2025

6-7 marks

How Do organisms
Reproduce?

Biology

Lecture - 01

By - SAMRIDHI SHARMA Ma'am



Topics to be covered

1 Introduction to Reproduction

2 Variations

3 MCQ practice and Homework



•Lecture 01: Introduction to reproduction



•Lecture 02 : Asexual reproduceion -1 ✓

•Lecture 03: Asexual reproduceion -2

Lecture 04: Introduction to Sexual Reproduction

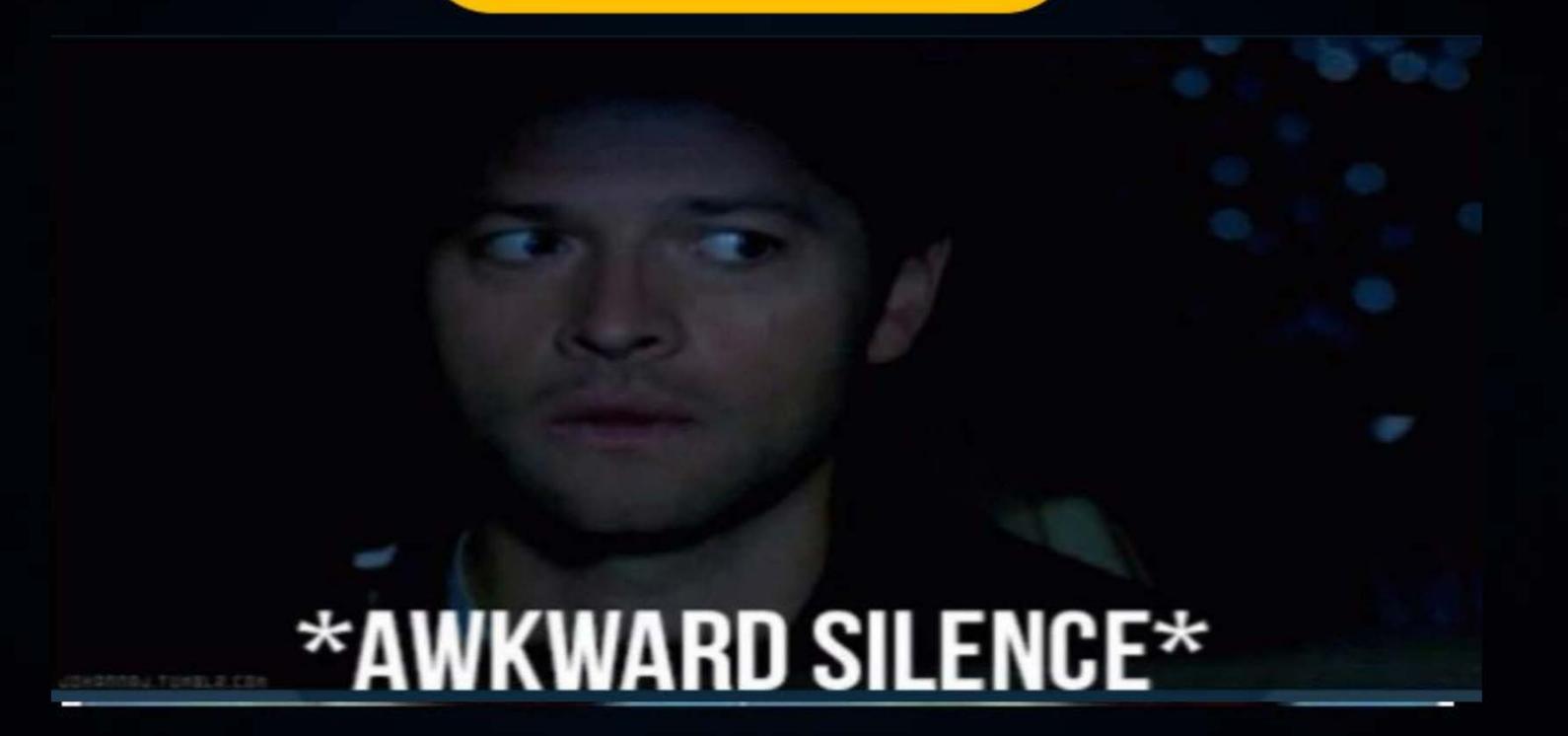
•Lecture 05 : Sexual Reproduction in flowering plants

•Lecture 06: Sexual Reproduction in human beings 444

•Lecture 07: Reproductive health

Reproduction









Reproduction is a process by which living organisms produce new individuals of their own type



Advantages of Reproduction

- · Reproduction ensures continuity of a particular species on earth [population maintain]
- It creates variation in DNA which leads to stability of a species
- It helps in evolution of a species







Reproduction is NOT a life process

```
(A) True
```

(B) False.



M. -> Movement

R. - Respiration

5. -> sensitive

G -> Growth

R - Reproduction

E. - Excretion

N. -> Mubrition



Characteristics of living organism



Do organisms create exact copy of themselves ?











Do organisms create exact copy of themselves?



Information of the structure (body design) and functions of organisms is present in the DNA.





· Thread like Structure [Double-Stranded

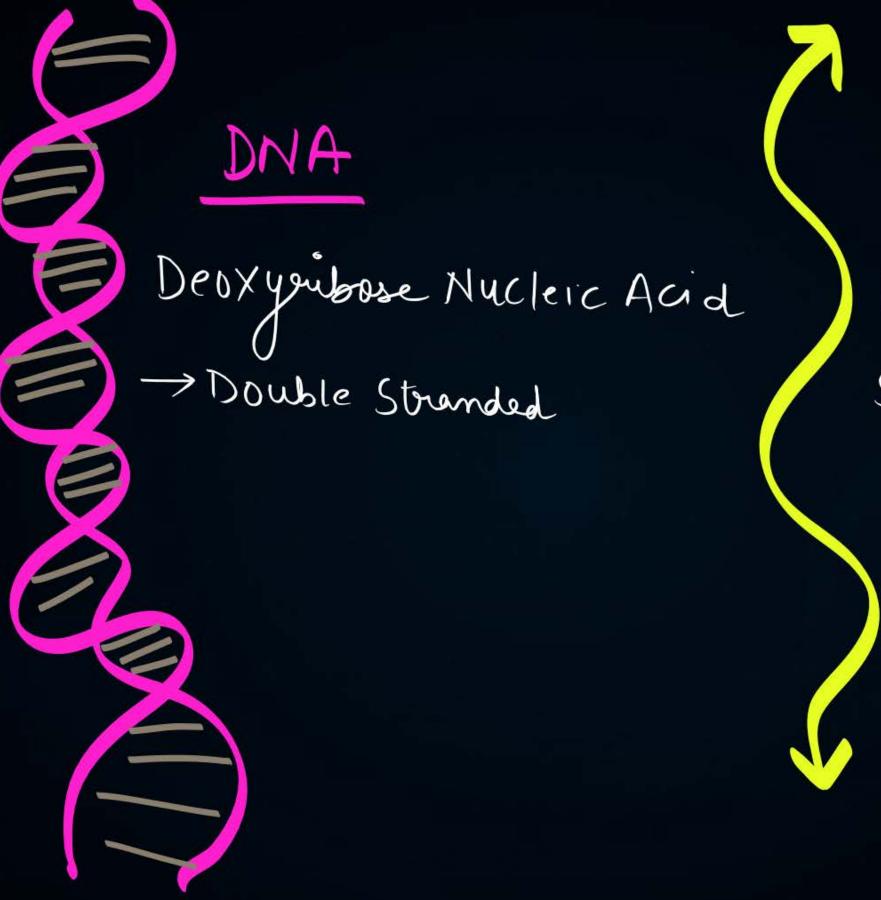
· Genetic Material

Carry/Contain all the information of our characters

· Present in Nucleus

· Pass from one generation to another





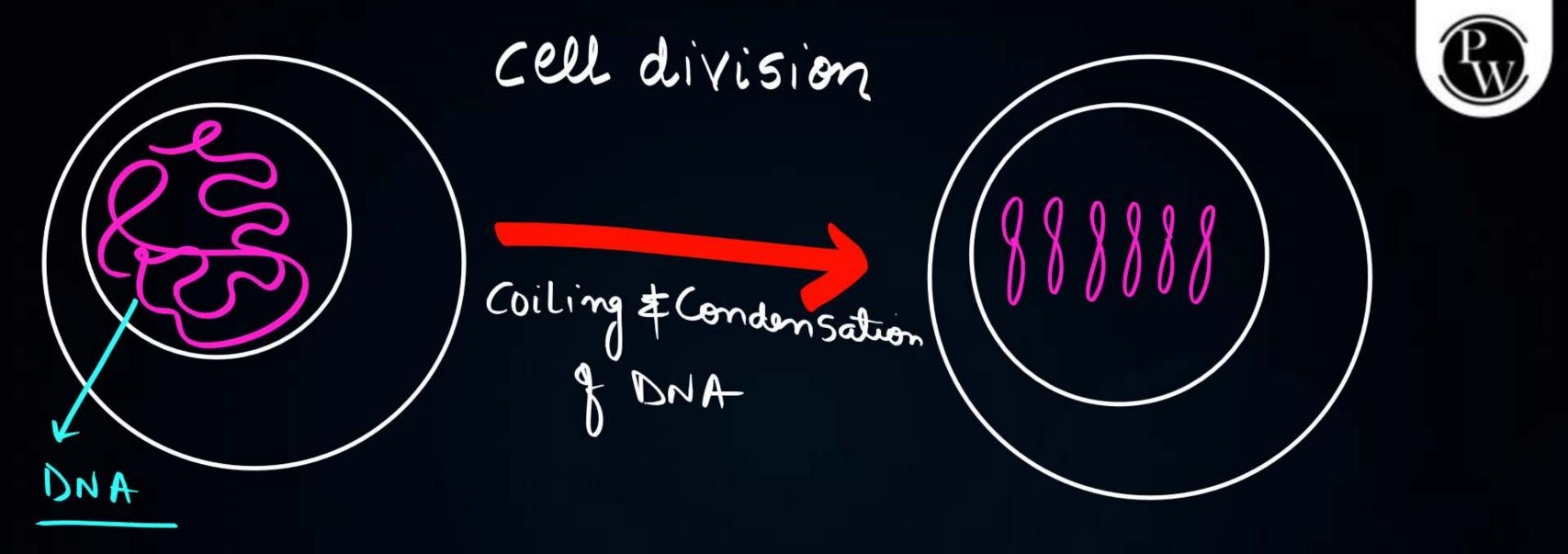


RNA

Ribose Nucleic Acid Single stranded Trying to remember to what is chromatin /chromosome studied last year in class 9



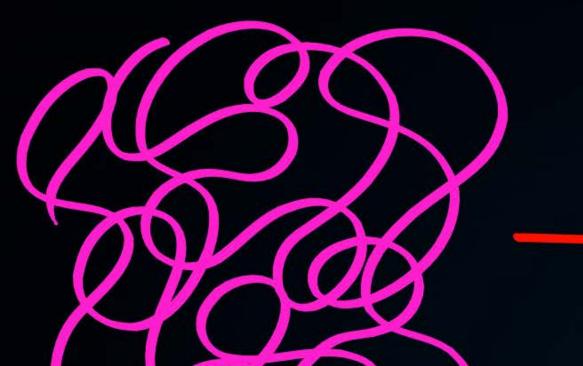




Chromatin-Scattered form of DNA dispersed throughout nucleus

Chromosome- Highly coiled and condensed form of DNA.

Chromosomes are visible only during cell division.



Chromatin



Chromosome

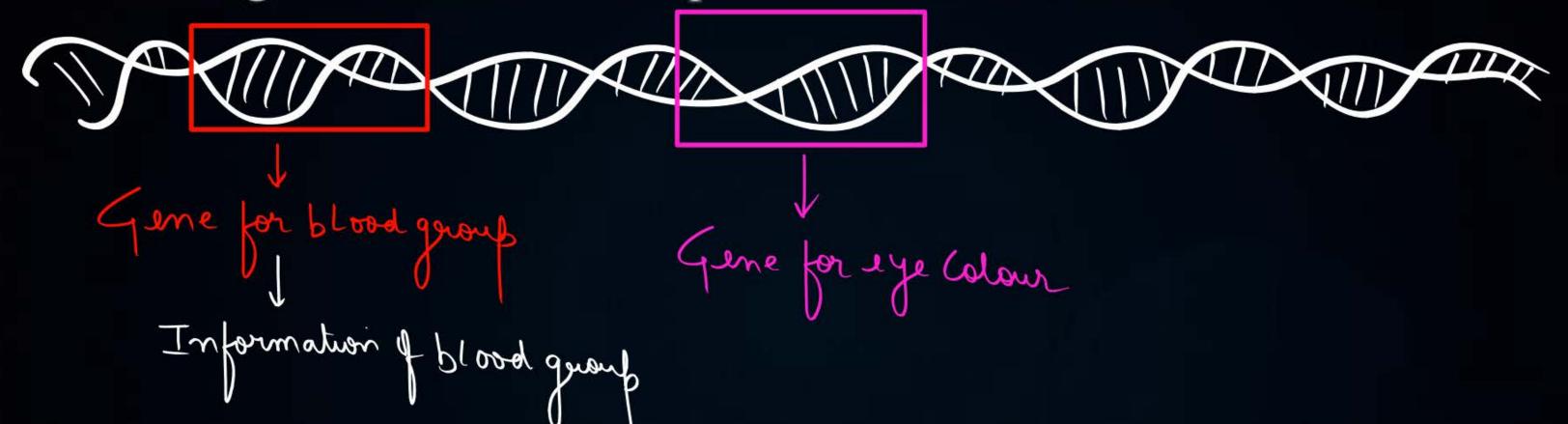


#Human Cell -> Nucleus -> (DNA-2:2m)



Human (ell -> Total -> 46 Chromosome (23 pain Chromosome) Gene - A gene is a specific segment or part of DNA containing information for a particular character.





The DNA has the information for making proteins.







Transfer of DNA during Reproduction



Example: Human beings

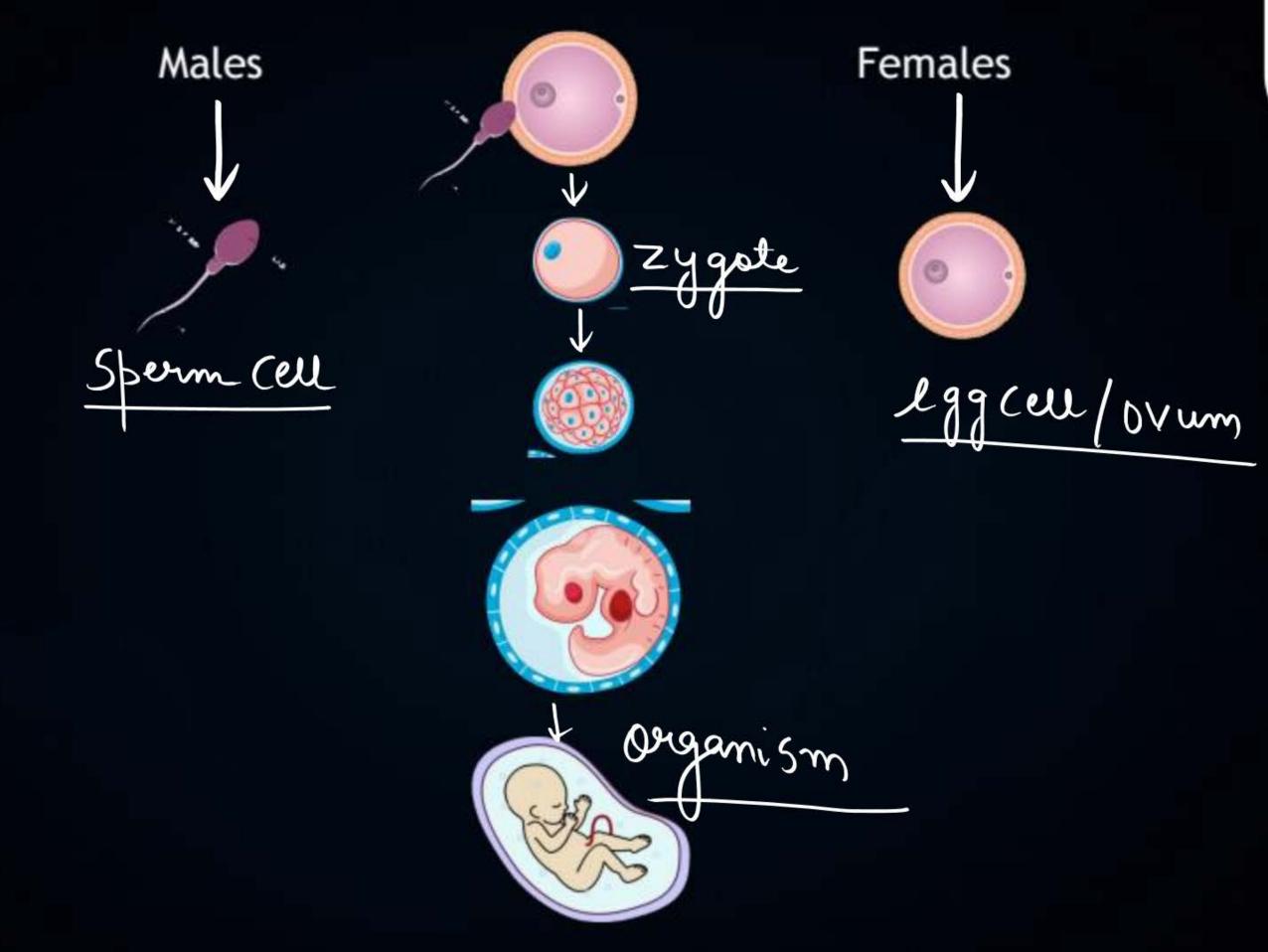
Male parent

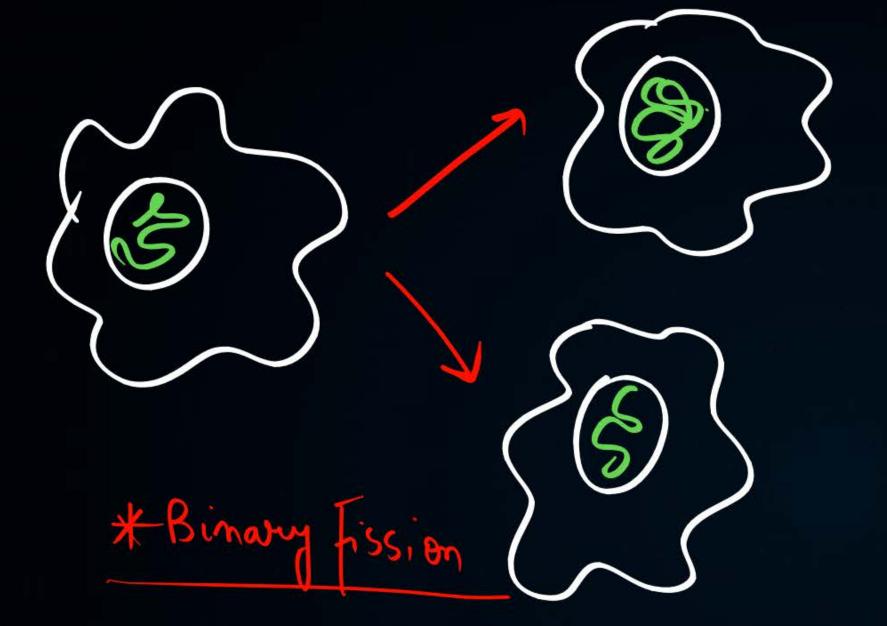
Sperm (ell



Female parent

Egg (ell/DVum







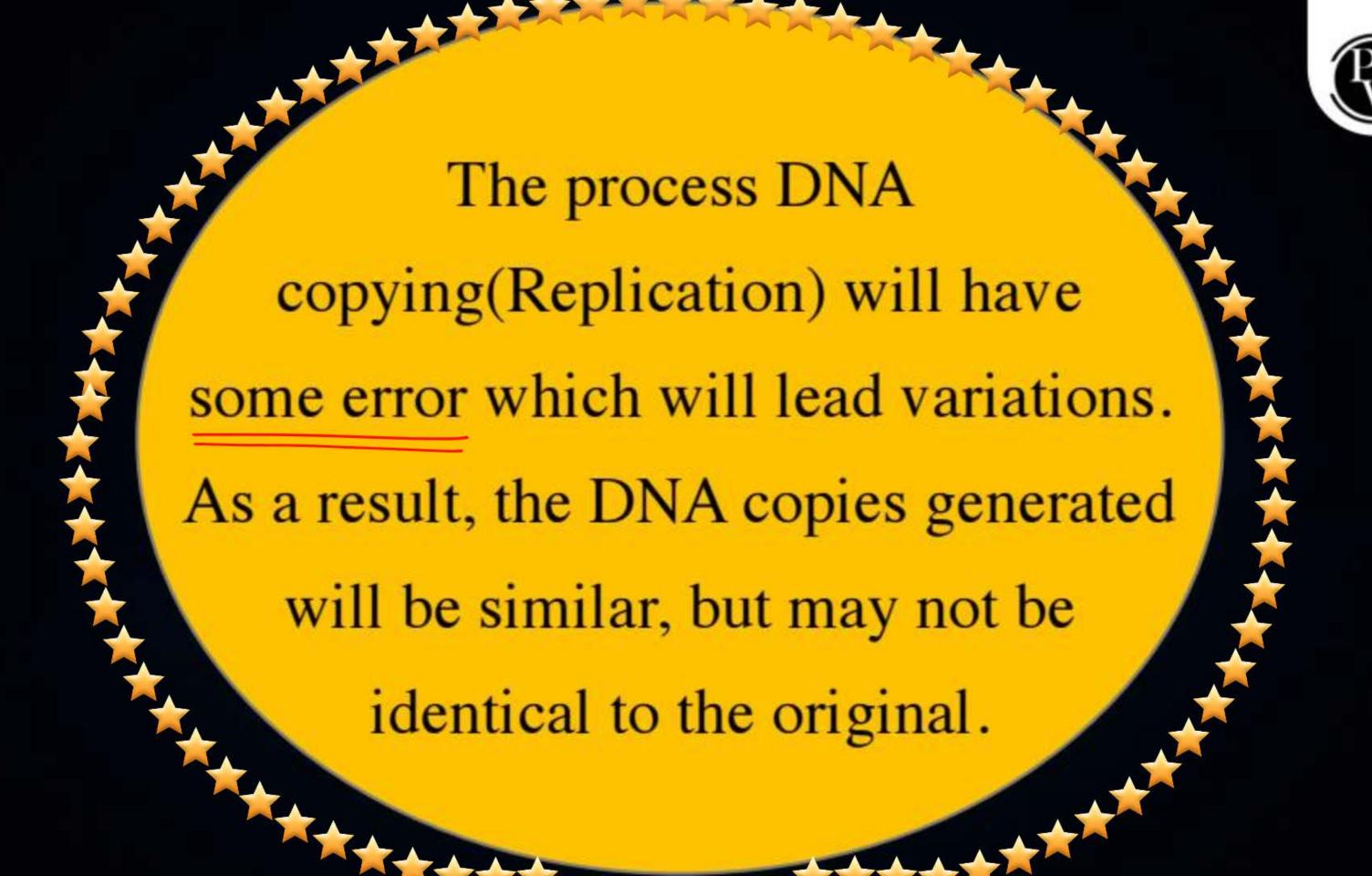
Parent Amoeba * DNA dublicate (DNA Copying) * Cell organelles duplication * Binary Lission



A basic event in reproduction is the creation of a DNA copy and additional cellular organelles





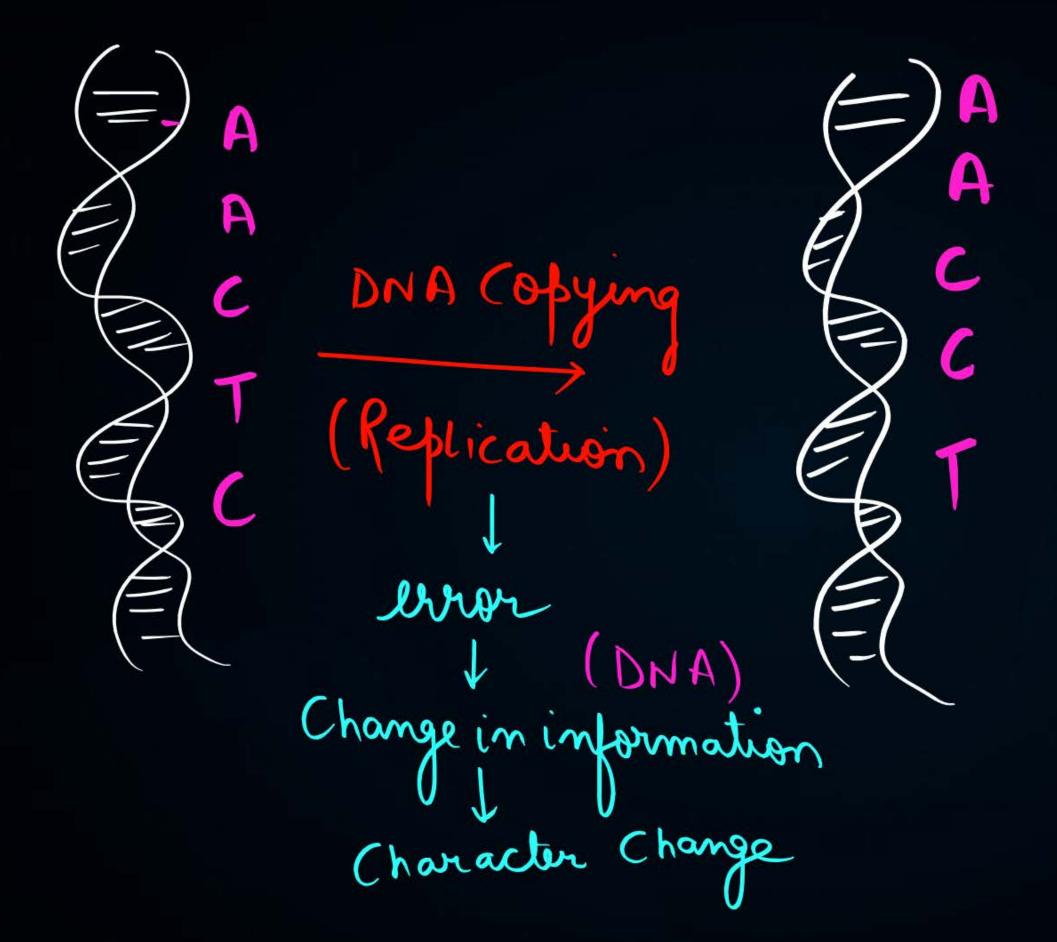


Potato





Pookie







Variation



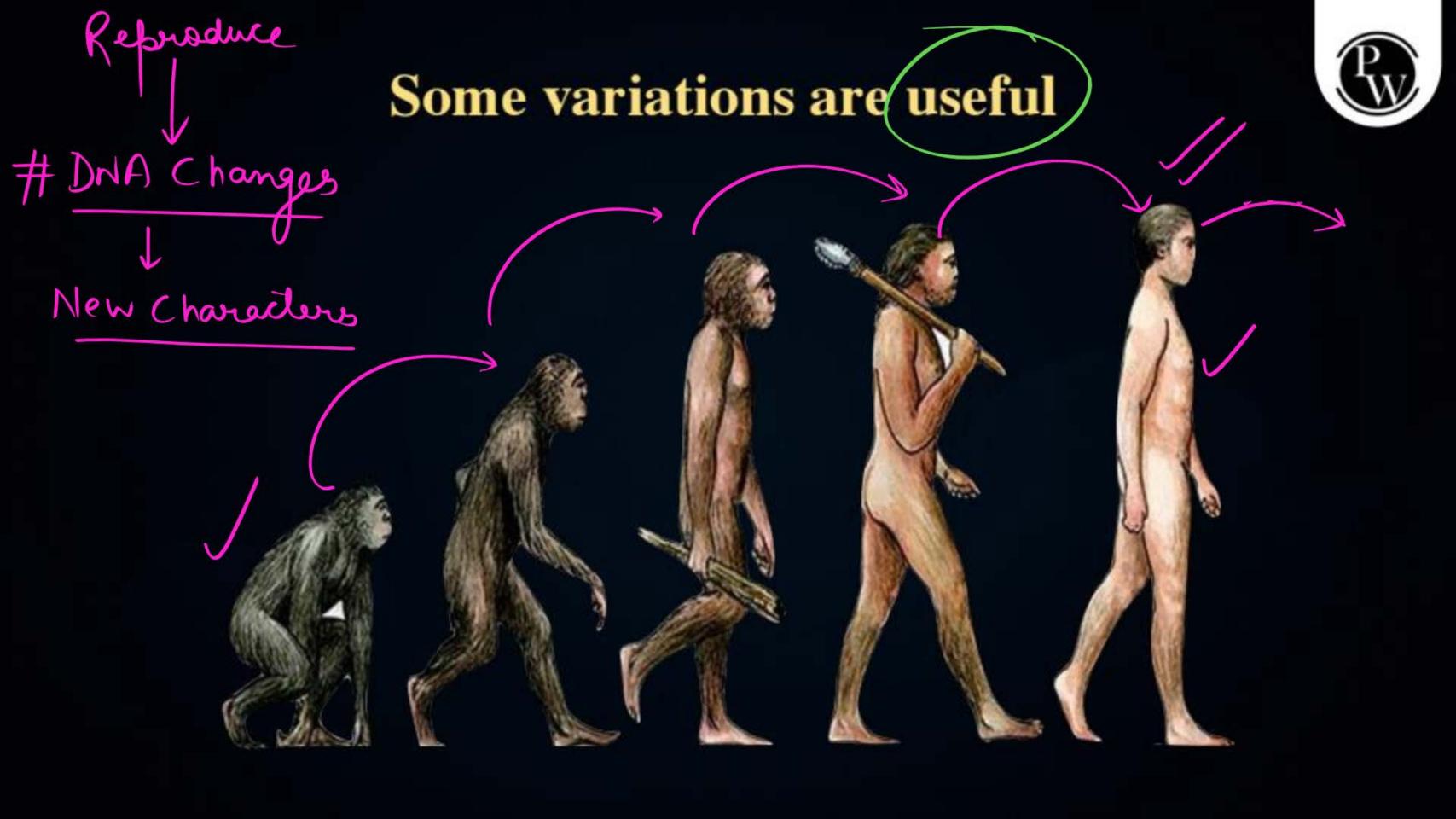
 Variations are the differences present between the individuals of the same species













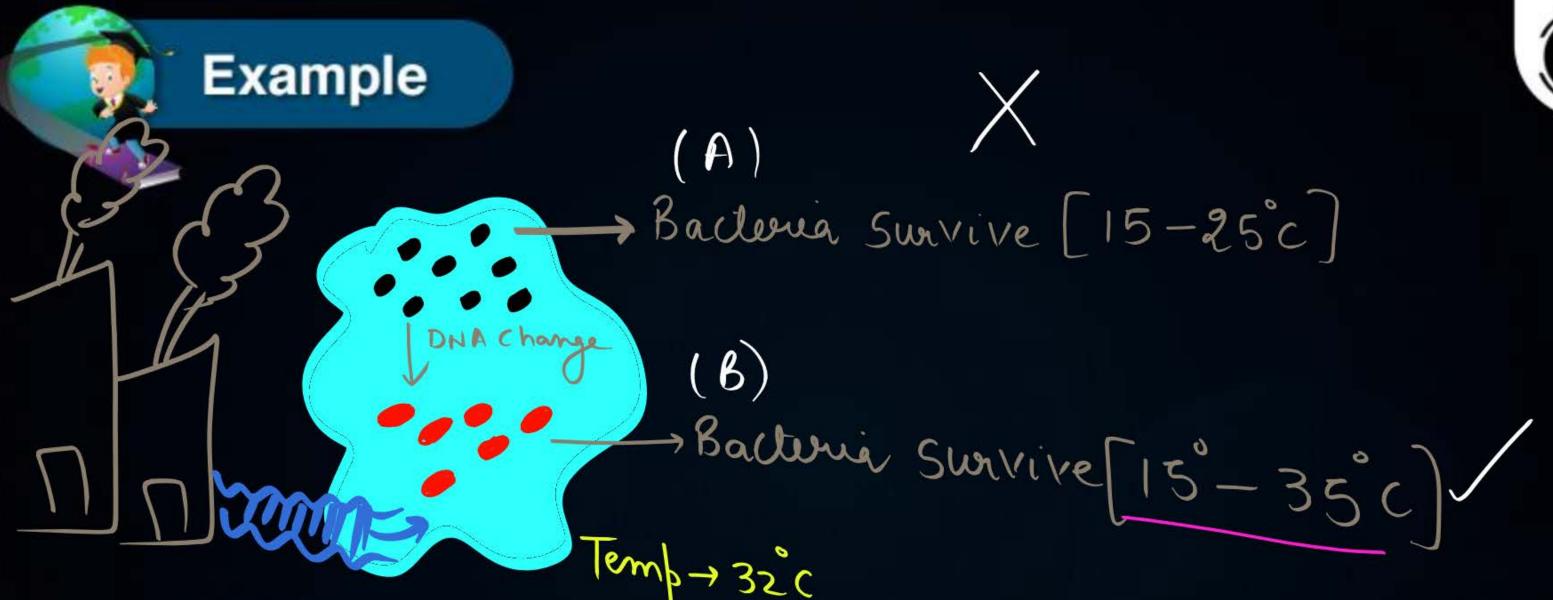




easily spot



Moth



Variation is thus useful for the survival of species over time.





Importance / Significance of Variation



- Variation help organisms to adapt in the changing environment.
- Variation provides <u>stability</u> to a species and thereby helps in evolution
- Variation in DNA results in varieties of a species and formation of new species.









DNA





Segment of DNA containing information for a character is

- **A** Chromosome
- **Gene**
- Chromatin
- None of these





aaaaaaaa

Highly coiled and condensed form of DNA is called

- Chromosome
- B Gene
- Chromatin
- None of these







DNA contains information for the formation of

- Phospholipid
- Gene
- Protein
- None of these







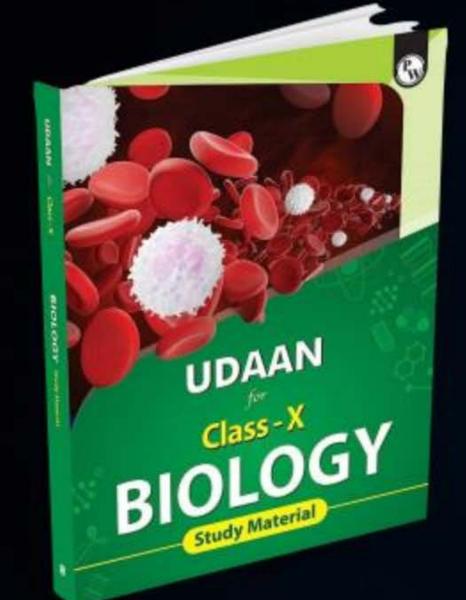
HOW DO ORGANISM REPRODUCE?

ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION

- Single parent is involved
- No Gamete formation
- No Fertilisation
- Offsprings formed are genetically similar

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION IN

- Two parents are involved
- Gamete formation occurs
- Fertilisation occurs
- Offsprings formed are genetically dissimilar



Homework



FROM PW MODULE (udaan - CLASS 10)

PAGE: 39-Q-1, Q-6



Question of the Day





Joke/Meme of the Day







No DNA test needed!

