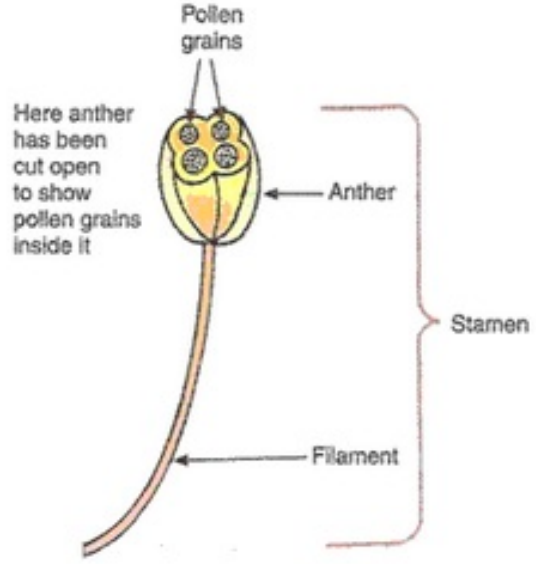
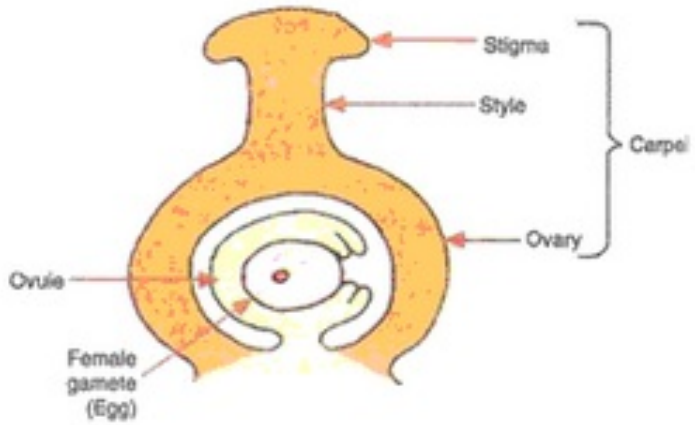
Page No:168
Solution 1
In flowers.
Solution 2
The function of a flower is to make male and female gametes and to ensure that fertilisation will take place to make new seeds for the reproduction of plant.
Solution 3
Stamen and carpel.
Solution 4
(i) Stamen.
(ii) Carpel.
Solution 5
Pistil.
Solution 6
Gametes.
Solution 7
Germ cells.
Solution 8
The male gamete in animals is sperm and the female gamete is ovum (egg).
Solution 9
(i) Testes.
(ii) Anther.
Solution 10
(i) Ovary.
(ii) Ovary.
Solution 11
(i) External fertilisation: Frog and fish
(ii) Internal fertilisation: Dogs and cows.
Solution 12
The reproduction which takes place by the combination of special reproductive cells called 'sex cells' is called sexual reproduction.
Solution 13
No. All organisms do not give birth to individuals like humans.
Solution 14
(i) STD - Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
(ii) AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
(iii) HIV - Human Immunodeficiency virus.
Solution 15
(i) Bacteria.
(ii) Bacteria.
(iii) Virus.
Solution 16
Testes in males and ovaries in females.
Solution 17
(a) Sperms.
(b) Testes.
Solution 18
(a) Eggs.
(b) Ovaries.
Solution 19
(a) Testes.
(b) Ovaries.
(c) Penis.

Solution 20
(a) Sperms.
(b) Ova (eggs).
Solution 21
(a) Oviduct (fallopian tube).
(b) Uterus (womb).
Solution 22
Semen.
Solution 23
Menstruation.
Solution 24
(a) 3 to 5 days.
(b) Once every 28 days.
Solution 25
(a) Male.
(b) Female.
(c) Fruit.
(d) Seed.
(e) Sexual.
(f) Carpel.
(g) Stamen.
(h) Anther.
(i) Ovary.
(j) Cross pollination.
(k) Gametes.
(l) Zygote.
(m) Fertilisation.
(n) Single cell (zygote).
(o) Fertilisation; fertilised.
(p) Hormones.
Page No:169
Solution 26
(a) The cells involved in sexual reproduction are called gametes.
(b) Sexual reproduction.
(c) Zygote is formed when two gametes fuse.
(d) Fertilisation.
Solution 27
(a) (i) Testosterone.
(ii) Oestrogen and Progesterone.
(b) Fertilisation.
(c) Placenta.
Solution 28
(a)



Stamen : Male reproductive organ of a plant

(b)



Carpel : Female reproductive organ of a plant (Carpel is also called Pistil).

(c)
(i) Male gametes(insides pollen).
(ii) Female gametes (inside ovum).

Solution 29

(a) (i) Self pollination: When the pollen grains from the anther of a flower are transferred to the stigma of the same flower (or another flower on the same plant), it is called self pollination.
(ii) When the pollen grains from the anther of a flower on one plant are transferred to the stigma of a flower on another similar plant, it is called cross pollination.
(b) When an insect sits on the flower of a plant for sucking nectar, then the pollen grains from the anther of this flower sticks to its body. And when this insect sits on another flower of another similar plant, then the pollen grains sticking to its body are transferred to the stigma of this second flower. In this way, the insect transfers the pollen grains from the anther of flower in one plant to the stigma of flower in another plant and causes cross pollination.
(c)

Pollination	Fertilisation
In pollination, the pollens are transferred from anther to the stigma of carpel.	In fertilisation, the male gamete fuses with the female gamete present in ovule inside the ovary of flower to form a fertilised egg or zygote.

Solution 30

(a) The fusion of male and female gamete to form zygote during sexual reproduction is called fertilisation.
(b) Internal and external fertilisation.
(c) (i) External fertilisation.
(ii) Internal fertilisation.

********** END **********