



## Assignment

### Chapter 08

#### How Do Organisms Reproduce

1. In Amoeba, binary fission takes place by the following steps:
  - i. The cellular constriction increases and divides the whole body into equal halves and form two daughter Amoeba
  - ii. A constriction appears in the cell membrane and nuclear membrane
  - iii. Each daughter Amoeba contains a nucleus surrounded by cytoplasm and cell membrane.
  - iv. Nuclear constriction increases and divides the nucleus into two daughter nuclei The correct sequence is :
    - a. (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
    - b. (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
    - c. (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
    - d. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
2. Which vegetative part is used in the propagation of bryophyllum?
  - a. leaf
  - b. stem
  - c. root
  - d. petal
3. Which of the following is a birth control measure
  - A. IUCD
  - B. Vasectomy
  - C. Tubectomy
  - D. Contraceptive Pills
4. Rhizome, tuber, corm and bulb are under ground \_\_\_\_\_ that help in vegetative propagation
  - a. flower
  - b. root
  - c. leaf
  - d. stem
5. The specific scientific term for the release of ovum from ovary into body cavity is
  - a. Menopause
  - b. puberty
  - c. ovulation
  - d. menstrual cycle
6. Where does the fertilization occur in mammals?
7. Write the technical term for the following:
  - i) Funnel lying close to the ovary
  - ii) The period of endometrial repair and regeneration.

- iii) Copulation chamber in the human female.
8. A highly convoluted narrow tube which occurs on the inner side of testis, starting from upper part and reaching upto back on the lower side.
9. Which floral part is very attractive and coloured?
10. Differentiate between the processes of binary fission and budding.
11. Explain the term 'Regeneration' as used in relation to reproduction of organism. Describe briefly how regeneration is carried out in multicellular organisms like Hydra?
12. What is the importance of reproduction?
13. Differentiate asexual and sexual reproduction.
14. Briefly explain vegetative propagation by stems.
15. Describe regeneration in Planaria.