

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS**5 x 1 = 5**

- 1 In which mode of reproduction variations are seen
 - a) Asexual
 - b) Parthenogenesis
 - c) Sexual
 - d) Both a and b
- 2 The mode of sexual reproduction in bacteria is by
 - a) Formation of gametes
 - b) Endospore formation
 - c) Conjugation
 - d) Zoospore formation
- 3 In which type of parthenogenesis are only males produced?
 - a) Arrhenotoky
 - b) Thelytoky
 - c) Amphitoky
 - d) Both a and b
- 4 Assertion : Offsprings produced by asexual reproduction are genetically identical to the parent.
Reason : Asexual reproduction involves only mitosis and no meiosis.
 - a) If both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A
 - b) If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A
 - c) If A is true but R is false
 - d) If both A and R are false
- 5 Assertion : In bee society, all the members are diploid except drones.
Reason : Drones are produced by parthenogenesis.
 - a) If both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A
 - b) If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A
 - c) If A is true but R is false
 - d) If both A and R are false

II VERY SHORT ANSWERS**3 x 2 = 6**

- 6 Name the phenomenon where the female gamete directly develops into a new organism with an avian example.
- 7 Which type of reproduction is effective - Asexual or sexual and why?
- 8 Name an organism where cell division is itself a mode of reproduction.

III SHORT ANSWERS**3 x 3 = 9**

- 9 Give reasons for the following:
 - a) Some organisms like honey bees are called parthenogenetic animals.
 - b) A male honey bee has 16 chromosomes where as its female has 32 chromosomes.
- 10 How is juvenile phase different from reproductive phase?
- 11 The unicellular organisms which reproduce by binary fission are considered immortal. Justify.

IV LONG ANSWERS**1 x 5 = 5**

- 12 Explain the different kinds of syngamy in living organisms.