

Chapter 9: Reproduction in Animals

Multiple Choice Questions

Page-98

1. (a) 2. (b)

Multiple Choice Questions

Page-100

1. (a) 2. (a)

EXERCISE

A. Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (a)
7. (b) 8. (c)

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. asexual reproduction 2. ovum 3. external fertilisation
4. parturition 5. implantation 6. two
7. male

C. Very Short Answer Questions.

1. (a) *Amoeba* and *Paramecium* (b) Frogs and human beings

2. Oestrogen
3. Internal fertilisation
4. Asexual reproduction
5. *in vitro* fertilisation
6. In the wall of uterus

D. Short Answer Type-I Questions.

1. The animals that give birth to young ones are called viviparous animals, e.g., frogs and fishes.

2.

Asexual reproduction	Sexual reproduction
It produces new animals without the involvement of gametes.	It produces new animals from the existing two parents by the fusion of their gametes.
No zygote is formed.	Formation of zygote takes place.

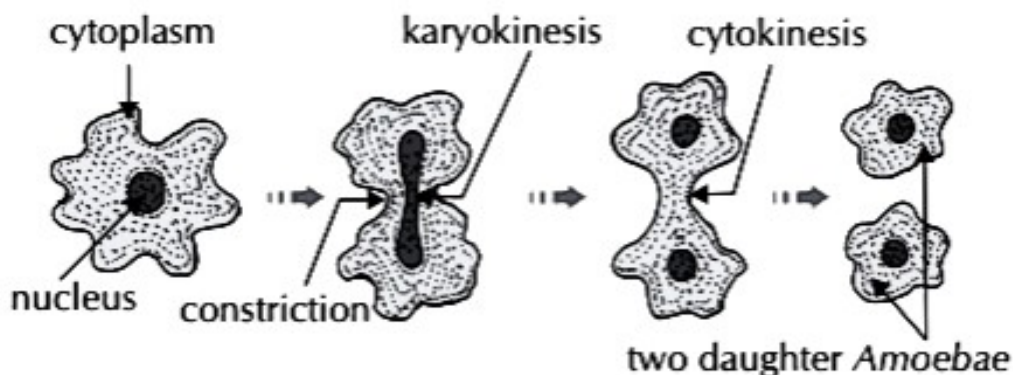
3. The process of releasing sperms into vagina is called ejaculation.
4. Scrotum acts as a thermoregulator and keeps the temperature of testes about 1-3°C lower than the body temperature which is necessary for the production of sperms.

E. Short Answer Type-II Questions.

1. Fallopian tube (oviduct) is a thin and coiled muscular tube with a funnel-shaped opening near ovaries. The fertilisation of egg (or ovum) by the sperm takes place in the fallopian tube.

Testes produce male gametes called sperms and male sex hormone called testosterone.

2. *Amoeba* reproduce by binary fission. In binary fission, the parent organism splits to form two new organisms of the same kind. In binary fission of a fully grown *Amoeba*, the nucleus increases in size and divides into two parts (karyokinesis). After that, the cytoplasm divides into two parts (cytokinesis) around each nucleus and forms two daughter cells. In this way, a single parent *Amoeba* divides to form daughter *Amoebae*.



Amoeba reproduce by binary fission

3. The period of complete development of a foetus from fertilisation till the birth of a baby is called gestation period.

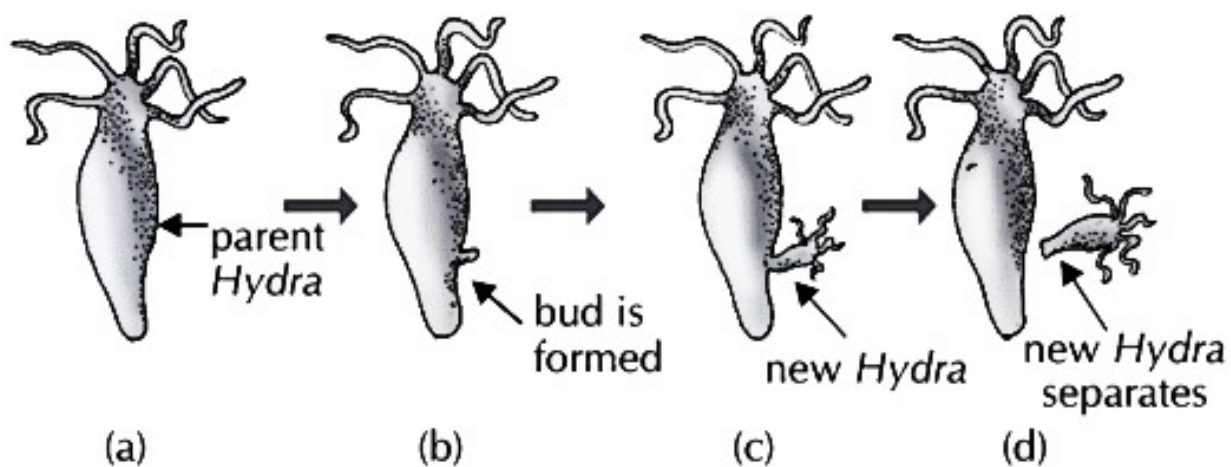
Placenta provides nutrients and oxygen to foetus and also removes wastes.

4. (a) Blockage of fallopian tube

(b) We can adopt the orphans and give them love, care and good education. There are many children in the world who need love and care. By giving these children whatever they need we can set an excellent example and serve the society. The girls and boys are equal and we should give equal opportunities to both.

F. Long Answer Questions.

1. In *Hydra*, first a small outgrowth called a 'bud' grows on the side of its body. This bud then grows gradually to form a small *Hydra* by developing a mouth and tentacles. The tiny daughter *Hydra* detaches itself from the body of parent *Hydra*. This tiny *Hydra* grows to its full size by eating food.



2. In humans, the zygote divides rapidly and repeatedly to form a ball of hundreds of cells. The cells form groups and develop into different tissues and organs of the body. This developing structure is called embryo. The embryo continues to develop in the uterus. It gradually develops body parts such as hands, legs, head, eyes, ears, etc. The stage of the embryo in which all the body parts can be identified is called foetus. The foetus is attached to the uterus by a special structure called placenta. The placenta provides oxygen and nutrients to the foetus and also removes wastes.

G. HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions