

NCERT QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTIONS

1. Asexual reproduction takes place through budding in –

- (1) *Amoeba* (2) *Yeast*
(3) *Plasmodium* (4) *Leishmania*

Ans. (2) *Yeast*

2. Which of the following is not a part of the female reproductive system in human beings?

- (1) Ovary (2) Uterus
(3) Vas deferens (4) Fallopian tube

Ans. (3) Vas deferens

3. The anther contains –

- (1) sepals (2) ovules
(3) pistil (4) pollen grains

Ans. (4) Pollen grains

4. What are the advantages of sexual reproduction over asexual reproduction?

Ans. (i) Sexual reproduction is better than asexual reproduction because it brings variation which is necessary to have in a population so in case of adversity of environment all the members do not die but members with suitable variation survive to save the population from getting extinct.

In asexual reproduction variations are very less.

(ii) These variations collected over a period of time leads to formation of new species.

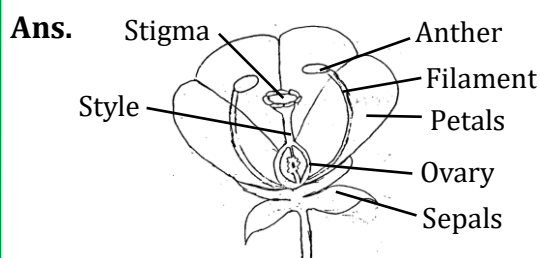
5. What are the functions performed by the testes in human beings?

Ans. Testes are responsible for production of sperms and testosterone hormone.

6. Why does menstruation occur?

Ans. It occurs when egg produced (in female body) is not fertilized. So thick and soft lining of uterus breaks down, shedding blood along with mucus which comes out of vagina in form of bleeding.

7. Draw a labelled diagram of the longitudinal section of a flower.



Structure of flower

8. What are the different methods of contraception?

Ans. Different methods of contraception can be classified into four categories:

(i) Barrier method in which sperms are prevented to come in contact with ovum to avoid fertilization, this is used by males in the form of condoms and females in the form of cervical cap.

(ii) Chemical methods: Some hormonal pills are available for females which are hormonal preparation and inhibit process of ovulation.

(iii) IUCD: They are Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices which prevents the fertilization and implantation of embryo into uterus.

(iv) Surgical methods: In males, vas deferens is cut and tied and in females, fallopian tubes are cut and tied so the sperms cannot come in contact with ovum to lead to fertilization.

9. How are the modes for reproduction different in unicellular and multicellular organisms?

Ans. In unicellular organisms the mode of reproduction is simple whereas it is very complex in case of multicellular organisms. Unicellular organisms reproduce by binary fission (e.g. *Amoeba*, *Paramecium*), multiple fission (e.g. *Plasmodium*), budding (e.g. *Yeast*) but multicellular organisms with simple body organisation reproduce by means of budding (e.g. *Hydra*), fragmentation (e.g. *Spirogyra*), regeneration (e.g. *Hydra*), vegetative propagation in all plants and sexual reproduction prominently in all higher plants and animals with complex body organisation.

10. How does reproduction help in providing stability to populations of species?

Ans. By reproduction variations are added in population, which may be suitable for some changing conditions of environment. In case of adversity of environment some of the member survives and prevents the entire population from vanishing off.

11. What could be the reasons for adopting contraceptive methods?

Ans. Contraceptive methods are adopted for one or more of following reasons:

- (i) To maintain the population size by preventing unwanted pregnancy.
- (ii) To maintain the gap between two children and to plan the family size.
- (iii) To prevent from sexually transmitting diseases.
- (iv) Good reproductive health.