

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT 2
SCIENCE

CLASS- VIII

SA2

ASSIGNMENT NO.16

REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

Q1. Answer the following :

- i. Female Gamete in humans-
- ii. Organism with largest egg-
- iii. Part where development of the baby takes place-
- iv. Name the first successfully cloned sheep-
- v. Type of fertilisation in hens-
- vi. Example of viviparous organism-
- vii. Example of an organism with internal fertilisation and external growth of baby-
- viii. Example of an organism with external fertilisation –

Q2. Fill ups:

- i. In humans _____ is the male reproductive organ and _____ is the female reproductive organ.
- ii. _____ is the male gamete produced by _____.
- iii. Fertilized egg is also called _____.
- iv. The female reproductive organs include _____, _____ and _____.
- v. The male reproductive organs include _____, _____ and _____.

- vi. _____ and _____ lays hundreds of eggs at a time.
- vii. _____ reproduces by budding.
- viii. All living organisms _____ to produce young ones like them.
- ix. Organisms reproduce by two ways _____ and _____.
- x. Tadpole is the developing stage of the _____.
- xi. The cell formed after fertilization is called _____.
- xii. Frogs undergo _____ to become adults from tadpoles.
- xiii. _____ is essential for the continuation of species.
- xiv. _____ reproduction is characterised by the fusion of two cells called gametes.
- xv. The cells involved in sexual reproduction are called _____.

Q3. Choose the correct option:

1. Which of the following is not a part of human sperm:

- a) Tail b) Middle Piece c) Sperm Duct d) Head

2. In IVF the fertilization is :

- a) Always External b) Always Internal c) Can be any one of the two
- d) Fertilisation does not occur

3. Choose the correct sequence:

- a) Zygote → Fertilisation → Ball of cells → Foetus → Embryo
- b) Fertilisation → Ball of cells → Foetus → Zygote → Embryo
- c) Ball of cells → Zygote → Fertilisation → Embryo → Foetus
- d) Fertilisation → Zygote → Ball of cells → Embryo → Foetus

4. Which of the following statements is true:

- a) Each sperm is a single cell
- b) Zygote is a single cell
- c) Ovum is a single cell

d) All of these

5. The offsprings produced from asexual reproduction are _____ of parent.

- a) Different b) Slightly similar c) Exact copy d) None of these

6. The main reproductive organ of human male is

- a) a pair of testes b) Vas deferens c) Urethra d) penis

7. What marks the beginning of the reproductive life of a woman

- a) fertilisation b) Menopause c) Menarche d) Embryo formation

8. Where does fertilisation take place

- a) Vagina b) Fallopian Tubes c) Uterus d) Any one Ovary

9. A tadpole develops into an adult by the process of

- a) fertilisation b) metamorphosis c) budding d) None of these

10. In the human male, the tube used to carry both sperm and urine is the

- a) ureter b) testes c) vas deferens d) urethra

Q4. List differences between the following:

- A. Sexual and Asexual Reproduction
- B. Internal and External Fertilisation
- C. Oviparous and Viviparous Animals

Q5. Write few lines on the development of human embryo?

Q6. Explain the human female reproductive system in detail.

Q7. Why reproduction is considered an essential life process?

Q8. List the functions of each of the following:

- A. Tail in a sperm
- B. Testis
- C. Jelly cover around frog's eggs

Q9. Define metamorphosis? List some metamorphic changes that occur during the development of a tadpole into an adult frog?

Q10. List one difference and one similarity between Budding and Binary Fission?

Q11. What are buds?

Q12. Write a short note on IVF?

Q13. Define:

- A. Foetus
- B. Reproduction
- C. Fertilisation
- D. Cloning
- E. Embryo

Q14. Why sperm needs to have motility.

Q15. How is zygote formed?

Q16. What happen to zygote after it is formed?

Q17. What is asexual reproduction? What are the advantages of this method?