## 6. REPRODUCTION [The generating system]

- 1. Organisms capable of giving rise to off springs by the process of
- 2. 'Budding' can be seen in \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Fragmentation can be seen in \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The process in which female gametes develops into zygote without fertilization 5. Regeneration can be observed in\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Vegetative propagation through leaves can be observed in\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Examples for stolons\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Examples for bulbs\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Example for tuber \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Rose plants can be propagated through\_\_\_\_\_ 11.\_\_\_\_ method is useful in propagation improved varieties of various flower and fruits 12.Example for layering method of propagation\_\_\_\_\_ 13.Cut stem of the plant without roots is called\_\_\_\_\_ 14. In grafting, the stem part that is attached to the soil is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ 15.In Rhizopus, the reproduction takes place through \_\_\_\_\_\_. 16."Bread mould" 17. The leaf of fern is called 18.External fertilization takes place in \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The major obstacle in external fertilization is \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The two testes are located in \_\_\_\_\_ 21.Vasefferentia forms 22. The fluid secreted by the male reproductive system is called\_\_\_\_\_ 23.The structure of sperm cell\_\_\_\_\_ 24. The male sex hormones is called\_\_\_\_\_

25. The secondary sexual characters are controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ 26. The life span of a sperm cell is \_\_\_\_\_ 27. The cellular bubbles in the ovary are called 28. The release of ovum (or) eggs is called \_\_\_\_\_ 29. The widened funnel of oviduct is called 30. The fertilized ovum attaches to the soft tissues of\_\_\_\_\_\_ 31. From the third month of pregnancy, the embryo is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ 32.Gestation period in human beings \_\_\_\_\_ 33. Finger like projections grow from the outer membrane of the embryo are called 34. Chorion and the adjacent uterine tissue make up 35.Placenta is formed during \_\_\_\_\_ 36.\_\_\_\_\_ is the important structure for the nourishment of the embryo. 37. The embryo gets oxygen, nutrients by the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_ 38. Amniotic fluid protects the embryo from 39. The membrane that originates from the digestive canal of the embryo 40. The tubeless structure of allantois is called \_\_\_\_\_ 41.During birth \_\_\_\_\_ comes first. 42. During birth \_\_\_\_\_ is tied off and cut by the doctors to separate the new born baby 43. The number species of flowering plants are present \_\_\_\_\_ 44. The reproductive parts of flowers 45.Flowers containing either stamens or carpels are called\_\_\_\_\_ 46.Example for unisexual flowers \_\_\_\_\_ 47. The flowers which contain both stamens and carpels are called 48. Give examples for bisexual flowers \_\_\_\_\_ 49.Example for self pollination \_\_\_\_\_

- 50. The agents of pollination \_\_\_\_\_
- 51.Stamens contains sac like structure at its head containing small ball like structures are called \_\_\_\_\_
- 52. The embryo sac of flowering plants contain \_\_\_\_\_
- 53.Two polar nuclei combine to form \_\_\_\_\_
- 54. The large central cell containing two nuclei are called \_\_\_\_\_

55. The second sperm unites with the fusion nucleus to form\_\_\_\_\_

- 56.Function of endosperm tissue \_\_\_\_\_
- 57.Union of one sperm with the egg, and the second sperm with the fusion nucleus is called \_\_\_\_\_

58. The embryo consists of two cotyledons namely \_\_\_\_\_

- 59. The function of cotyledons is \_\_\_\_\_
- 60. The endosperm tissue continues to grow as the ovule matures into a seed in

61. The ovary grows rapidly and ripens to form \_\_\_\_\_

- 62. The seed produced after fertilization contains the future plant that develops into a seedling under appropriate condition is called \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 63." cell theory " was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_
- 64. Weather Fleming was associated with the discovery of \_\_\_\_\_
- 65." Chromosomes carried heritable characters" was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_
- 66. 'In successive generations individuals of the same species have the same number of chromosomes' was proposed by
- 67. 'Mitotic Division ' was confirmed by \_\_\_\_\_
- 68.DNA stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- 69. The structure of DNA was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_
- 70. Mitosis takes place in \_\_\_\_\_
- 71.Meiosis takes place in \_\_\_\_\_
- 72. The period between two cell divisions is called \_\_\_\_\_\_

73.Expand AIDS \_\_\_\_\_

74.ART centers supplies \_\_\_\_\_

75." ASHA" stands for \_\_\_\_\_

76.\_\_\_\_\_ State has the highest number of HIV patients in the country.

77. Any device or drug which prevents pregnancy in woman is called \_\_\_\_\_

78.In vasectomy, \_\_\_\_\_ is removed by surgery in males.

79.In females, a small portion of oviducts, is removed by surgical operation and the cut ends are tied this method is called \_\_\_\_\_\_

## Key

| 1) Reproduction  | 2) Yeast and Hydra             |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 3) Flatworms, moulds   | 4) Parthenogenesis             |
| 5) Planaria  | 6) Bryophyllum                 |
| 7) Vallisneria, strawberry                                   | 8) Onions and corns, colacasia |
| 9) Potato  | 10) Cutting                    |
| 11) Grafting   | 12) Nerium                     |
| 13) Scion  | 14) Stock                      |
| 15) Sporulation  | 16) Rhizopus                   |
| 17) Sporophyll   | 18) Fish and frogs             |
| 19) Fertilization is controlled by nature (external factors) |                                |
| 20) Scrotum  | 21) Epididymis                 |
| 22) Semen  | 23) Flagellated structure      |
| 24) Testosterone   | 25) Testosterone               |
| 26) 24 to 72 hours   | 27) Graafian follicle          |
| 28) Ovulation  | 29) Fallopian tube             |
| 30) Uterus   | 31) Fetus                      |
| 32) 280 days or 9 months                                     | 33) Chorion                    |
| 34) The placenta   | 35) 12 weeks of pregnancy      |
| 36) Placenta   | 37) Diffusion                  |
|  |                                |

| 38) Minor Mechanical injury                             | 39) Allantois               |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 40) Umbilical cord                                      | 41) Head                    |
| 42) Umbilical cord                                      | 43) 2,75,000                |
| 44) Stamens and carpels                                 | 45) Unisexual flowers       |
| 46) Bottle gourd and papaya                             | 47) Bisexual flowers        |
| 48) Datura  | 49) Pea family              |
| 50) Insects, birds, wind, water                         | 51) Pollen                  |
| 52) Seven cells and eight nucleus                       | 53) A single fusion nucleus |
| 54) Polar nuclei  | 55) Endosperm               |
| 56) Providing food materials to the ovules              | 57) Double fertilization    |
| 58) Epicotyl and hypocotyls                             |                             |
| 59) Absorb and storage of food and water from endosperm |                             |
| 60) Corn and caster                                     | 61) the fruit               |
| 62) Germination   | 63) Virchow                 |
| 64) Chromosomes   | 65) Wilhelm roux            |
| 66) August Weismann                                     | 67) Theodor Boveri          |
| 68) Deoxyribonucleic acid                               | 69) Crick and Watson        |
| 70) Somatic cells                                       | 71) Sex cells               |
| 72) Interphase  |                             |
| 73) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome                 |                             |
| 74) Medicines to HIV patients                           | 75) Andhra Pradesh          |
| 76) Accredited Social Health Activist                   | 77) Contraceptive           |
| 78) A small portion of vas deferens                     | 79) Tubectomy               |