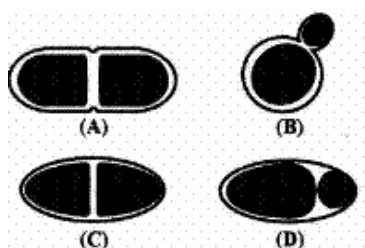


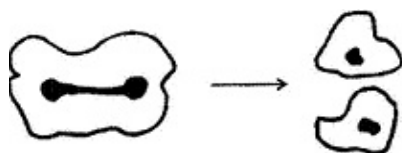
### CBSE Test Paper-03

#### Chapter 08 How Do Organisms Reproduce

1. Which of the following plants reproduce through spores? **(1)**
  - a. Rose
  - b. Amoeba
  - c. Hydra
  - d. Penicillin
2. The embryo gets nutrition from the mother's blood with the help of a special tissue called **(1)**
  - a. Placenta
  - b. Ovary
  - c. All of these
  - d. Uterus
3. The budding in Yeast is illustrated by the diagram: **(1)**



- a. C
  - b. B
  - c. D
  - d. A
4. Which one out of the following sets of diagrams correctly depicts reproduction in Amoeba and Yeast? (Please change option images) **(1)**

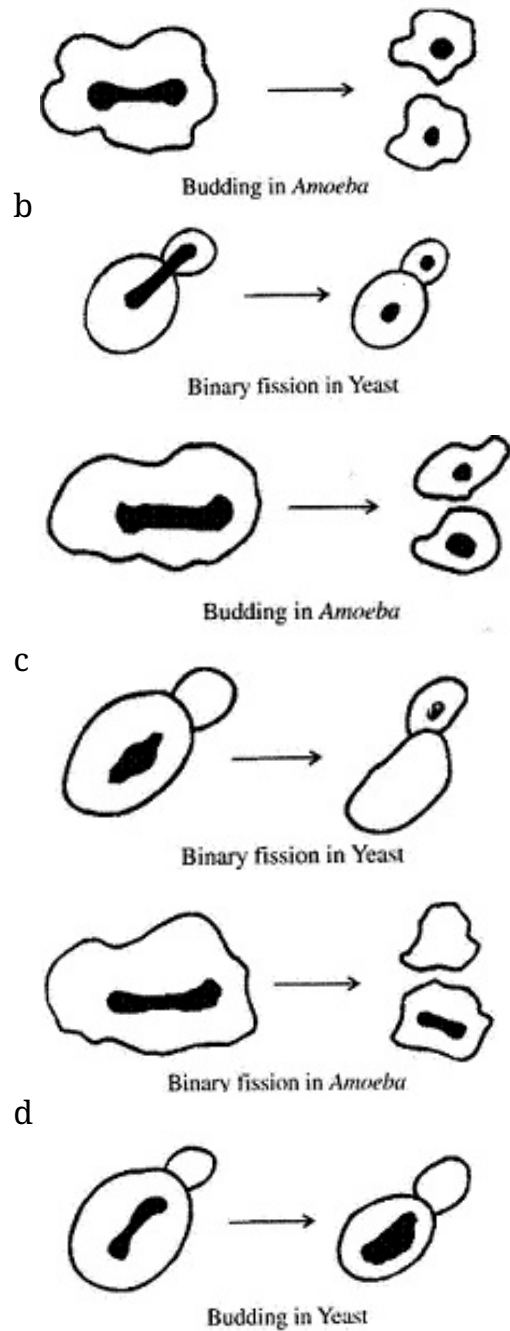


Binary fission in *Amoeba*

a



Budding in Yeast



5. Which among the following diseases is not sexually transmitted? **(1)**

- a. syphilis
- b. HIV – AIDS
- c. Hepatitis A
- d. Gonorrhoea

6. What is multiple fission? **(1)**

7. What is the role of the seminal vesicles and the prostate gland? **(1)**

- 
8. What is tubectomy? **(1)**
  9. Name any three sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). **(1)**
  10. What is reproduction? What are its basic types? **(3)**
  11. Differentiate between stamen and carpel. **(3)**
  12. Differentiate between Vas deferens and Fallopian tube. **(3)**
  13. What is the difference between binary fission and multiple fission? **(3)**
  14. Trace out the movement and fate of egg in female body. **(5)**
  15. Draw a well labeled diagram of female reproductive system and mention its parts. **(5)**

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**CBSE Test Paper-03**  
**Chapter 08 How Do Organisms Reproduce**

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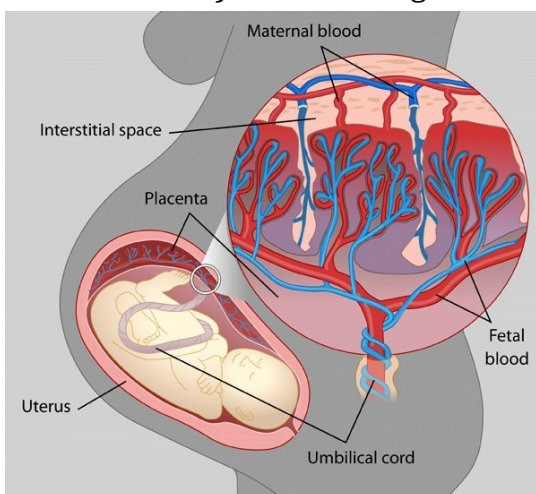
**Answers**

1. d. Penicillin

**Explanation:** Penicillin reproduce by the method of spore formation. Asexual reproduction begins with the formation of asexual non-motile spores known as conidia, which are borne on the erect, aerial hyphae called conidiophores. The conidiophore may be branched or unbranched.

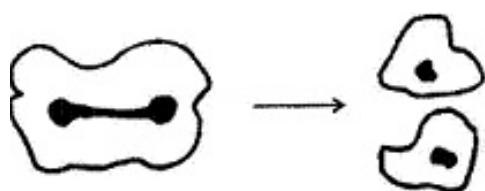
2. a. Placenta

**Explanation:** The fertilised egg, the zygote, gets implanted in the lining of the uterus and starts dividing. The uterus prepares itself every month to receive and nurture the growing embryo. The lining thickens and is richly supplied with blood to nourish the growing embryo. The embryo gets nutrition from the mother's blood with the help of a special tissue called placenta, which is a disc embedded in the uterine wall. It contains villi on the embryo's side of the tissue. On the mother's side are blood spaces, which surround the villi. This provides a large surface area for glucose and oxygen to pass from the mother to the embryo. The developing embryo will also generate waste substances which can be removed by transferring them into the mother's blood through the placenta.



3. b. B

**Explanation:** The bud in the yeast appears as a protuberance.



Binary fission in *Amoeba*

4. a.



Budding in Yeast

**Explanation:** These are the correct modes of reproduction of Amoeba and yeast.

Amoeba is a very good example of the organism which reproduces by binary fission.

Yeast is an example of unicellular organism which reproduces by budding.

5. c. Hepatitis A

**Explanation:** Hepatitis A virus is spread through contaminated fecal matter

6. In multiple fission the nucleus divides several times simultaneously or successively into a number of daughter nuclei and then the cytoplasm divides into as many cells as there are nuclei each cell containing a nucleus. It is the common form of asexual reproduction in certain acellular organisms.
7. Secretions of seminal vesicles and prostate gland provide fluid medium to sperm to move and also provide nutrition to them.
8. Tubectomy is the surgical cutting of the fallopian tube of the female for sterilization. It is done by a small incision in the abdomen through vagina
9. Gonorrhoea, Syphilis and AIDS.
10. **Reproduction:** All organisms born on this earth show characteristic life cycle, involving birth, growth, maturation, reproduction and death. Reproduction is one of the most important processes by which continuation of the species from one generation to another generation can take place. Older and aged organisms are replaced by new and younger organisms by reproduction. There are two basic types of reproduction.

**Reproduction are of two type.**

a. Asexual reproduction

b. Sexual reproduction

11. Differences between stamen and carpel

Stamen	Carpel
1) It is the male part of the flower.	1) It is the female part of the flower.
2) It consists of three parts (i) Filament (ii) Anther lobes (iii) Connective	2) It consists of three parts : (i) Stigma, (ii) style (iii) Ovary
3) It produces pollen grains.	3) It receives pollen, produces fruit and seeds.

12. Differences between Vas deferens and Fallopian tube

Vas deferens	Fallopian tube
1) Vas deferens is a part of male reproductive system	1) Fallopian tube is a part of female reproductive system.
2) It serves to conduct the sperm from the testis to the urethra.	2) It serves to conduct the ovum from the ovary to the uterus.
3) Vas deferens carries sperms.	3) Fallopian tube carries egg.

13. **Binary Fission :**

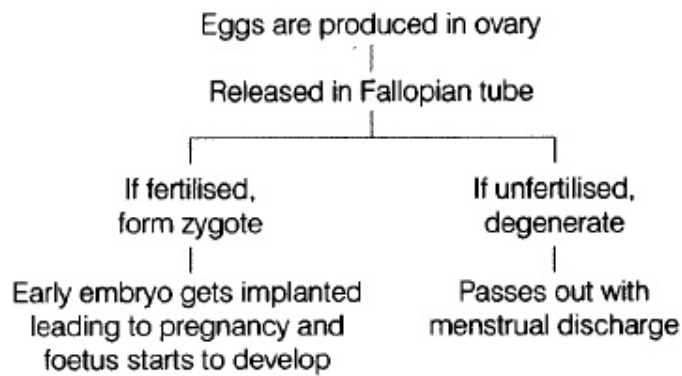
- (i) Nucleus divides into two parts.
  - (ii) It occurs during normal conditions.
  - (iii) It gives rise to two individuals.
  - (iv) Cytoplasm divides after each nuclear division.
- e.g., Amoeba.

**Multiple Fission :**

- (i) Nucleus divides into many parts.
  - (ii) It takes place during unfavourable conditions (Encysted stage),
  - (iii) It forms many individuals.
  - (iv) Cytoplasm does not divide after every nuclear division.
- e.g., Plasmodium.

14. The female reproductive system provides several functions.

Flow chart :



- i. The ovaries produce the egg cells, called the ova or oocytes.
  - ii. The oocytes are then transported to the fallopian tube where fertilization by a sperm may occur.
  - iii. zygote is formed by the fusion of male and female gametes and is always Diploid
  - iv. The fertilized egg then moves to the uterus, where the uterine lining has thickened in response to the normal hormones of the reproductive cycle.
  - v. Once in the uterus, the fertilized egg can implant into thickened uterine lining and continue to develop.
  - vi. If implantation does not take place, the uterine lining is shed as menstrual flow.
15. a. A pair of ovaries- ovaries produces ova and female sex hormone. One egg is produced every month by one of the ovaries. Ova are picked up by the funnel shaped fallopian tubes.
- b. Fallopian tubes- There are two fallopian tubes. It carries ova from ovary to the uterus. Fertilization occurs in fallopian tubes.
- c. Uterus- Pear shaped hollow muscular organ. Fertilized ovum remains attached to the uterus wall.
- d. Vagina- It is a narrow muscular tube. Its upper end is connected to the cervix of the uterus and lower end opens outside through an opening. It is a place for copulation.

#### **Female Reproductive System**

