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Questions:

Assertion and reason

1. In each of the following questions there are two statements. One is assertion (A) and other is reasoning (R). Mark the correct answer as
Assertion (A) : In bee society, all the members are diploid except drones.
Reason (R) : Drones are produced by parthenogenesis
Codes:
A. If both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A
B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A
C. If A is true but R is false
D. If both A and R are false.
(a) If both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A (b) If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A (c) If A is true but R is false
(d) If both A and R are false

2. In each of the following questions there are two statements. One is assertion (A) and other is reasoning (R). Mark the correct answer as
Assertion (A): Offsprings produced by asexual reproduction are genetically identical to the parent.
Reason(R): Asexual reproduction involves only mitosis and no meiosis.
Codes:
A. If both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A
B. If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A
C. If A is true but R is false
D. If both A and R are false.
(a) both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A (b) If both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation for A (c) If A is true but R is false
(d) If both A and R are false.

3 Marks

3. What is parthenogenesis? Give two examples from animals.
4. Which type of reproduction is effective -Asexual or sexual and why?
5. The unicellular organisms which reproduce by binary fission are considered immortal. Justify
6. Explain the different kinds of syngamy in living organisms.

2 Marks

7. Name an organism where cell division is itself a mode of reproduction.
8. Name the phenomenon where the female gamete directly develops into a new organism with an avian example.
9. Why is the offspring formed by asexual reproduction referred as a clone?
10. How is juvenile phase different from reproductive phase?

Multiple Choice Question

11. In which type of parthenogenesis are only males produced?
(a) Arrhenotoky (b) Thelytoky (c) Amphitoky (d) Both a and b
12. The mode of sexual reproduction in bacteria is by _____.
(a) Formation of gametes (b) Endospore formation (c) Conjugation (d) Zoospore formation
13. In which mode of reproduction, variations are seen _____.
(a) Asexual (b) Parthenogenesis (c) Sexual (d) Both a and b