

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Science BIOLOGY – How Do Organisms Reproduce



NTSE | CBSE | State Boards | Class 8th - 10th

NCERT ANNEXURE

Here are the subjective type questions and answers for your reference:

1. What are the functions performed by the testis in human beings?

Ans. Functions of Testis:

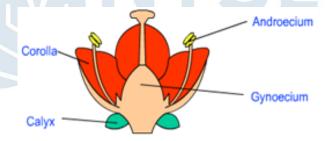
- a. Production of sperms.
- b. Production of the hormone testosterone.

2. Why does menstruation occur?

Ans. In each ovulation cycle, an egg is released from the ovary which is transferred to the fallopian tube. Additionally, the uterus prepares itself for a possible pregnancy. The lining of uterus thickens. When no conception happens, the lining of the uterus is shed in fragments; along with the unfertilized egg. These things are removed through the vagina in the form of bleeding called menstruation.

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

Ans:



4. How are the modes of reproduction different in unicellular and multicellular organisms?

Ans. Unicellular organisms always reproduce by asexual methods; like binary fission, budding, multiple fission, etc. Multicellular organisms, on the other hand, use both asexual and sexual methods for reproduction. While simple organisms usually follow the asexual methods of reproduction; most of the multicellular organisms follow sexual methods of reproduction.











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

Ans. Every species has to constantly struggle for its survival. Natural predators and vagaries of nature keep on removing a large section of the population of a particular species. Moreover, the natural cycle of life and death also removes a section of the population. Reproduction is a way to replenish the lost section of population. Thus, it can be said that reproduction is linked to the stability of the population of a species.

NCERT EXEMPLAR

- In the list of organisms given below, those that reproduce by the asexual method are 1.
 - (i) banana
 - (ii) dog
 - (iii) yeast
 - (iv) Amoeba
 - (a) (ii) and (iv)
- (b) (i), (iii) and (iv) (c) (i) and (iv)
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Ans: (B)

- 2. In a flower, the parts that produce male and female gametes (germ cells) are
 - (a) stamen and anther

(b) filament and stigma

(c) anther and ovary

(d) stamen and style

Ans: (C)

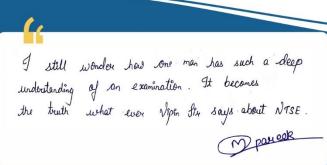
- 3. Which of the following is the correct sequence of events of sexual reproduction in a flower?
 - (a) pollination, fertilisation, seedling, embryo
 - (b) seedling, embryo, fertilisation, pollination
 - (c) pollination, fertilisation, embryo, seedling
 - (d) embryo, seedling, pollination, fertilization

Ans: (C)

- 4. Offspring formed by asexual method of reproduction have greater similarity among themselves because
 - (i) asexual reproduction involves only one parent
 - (ii) asexual reproduction does not involve gametes
 - (iii) asexual reproduction occurs before sexual reproduction
 - (iv) asexual reproduction occurs after sexual reproduction
 - (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (i) and (iii)
- (c) (ii) and (iv)
- (d) (iii) and (iv)

Ans: (A)









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5. Characters transmitted from parents to offspring are present in

(a) cytoplasm

(b) ribosome

(c) golgi bodies

(d) genes

Ans: (D)

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