HANDOUTS (CHAPTER -14)

CLASS -VIII. SUBJECT – BIOLOGY

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. The ability of living organisms to produce young ones similar to themselves is called:

A) Respiration
B) Digestion
C) Reproduction
D) Excretion

Q2. Asexual reproduction is a type of reproduction that involves:

A) Two parents
B) A single parent
C) Fusion of gametes
D) Formation of zygote

Q3. Binary fission is commonly observed in which of the following organisms?

A) Hydra
B) Plasmodium
C) Amoeba
D) Hen

Q4. The repeated division of a single parent cell into a large number of small individuals is called:

A) Binary fission
B) Multiple fission
C) Budding
D) Parthenogenesis

Q5. Which of the following organisms undergoes multiple fission?

A) Amoeba
B) Yeast
C) Plasmodium
D) Hydra

Q6. A form of asexual reproduction in which females produce eggs that develop without fertilisation is:

A) Budding
B) Binary fission
C) Parthenogenesis

D) Metamorphosis

Q7. In which organism does budding take place?

A) Plasmodium

B) Hydra

C) Amoeba

D) Frog

Q8. Animals like frogs, which release sperms and eggs into surrounding water for fertilisation, exhibit:

A) Internal fertilisation and internal development

B) External fertilisation and external development

C) Internal fertilisation and external development

D) External fertilisation and internal development

Q9. In hens, the type of fertilisation and development is:

A) External fertilisation and external development

B) Internal fertilisation and internal development

C) Internal fertilisation and external development

D) External fertilisation and internal development

Q10. Human beings, elephants, and cows exhibit which reproductive pattern?

A) External fertilisation and external development

B) Internal fertilisation and external development

C) Internal fertilisation and internal development

D) External fertilisation and internal development

Q11. The male reproductive organs that are oval in shape and present in a sac-like structure are called:

A) Sperm ducts

B) Testes

C) Urethra

D) Prostate

Q12. The sac-like structure that contains the testes is called the:

A) Scrotum

B) Vas deferens

C) Seminal vesicle

D) Penis

Q13. The fluid containing sperms secreted by male reproductive glands is called:

A) Ovum

B) Zygote

C) Semen

D) Calcite

Q14. Which part of a human sperm contains enzymes that help it penetrate the female egg?

A) Tail
B) Middle piece
C) Head
D) Neck

Q15. The primary organs of the female reproductive system that produce eggs (ova) are:

A) Oviducts
B) Uterus
C) Ovaries
D) Vagina

Q16. The fusion of a sperm and an egg results in the formation of a single cell called a:

A) Embryo
B) Foetus
C) Zygote
D) Infant

Q17. What full form does IVF stand for in the context of reproductive technology?

A) In-vivo Fertilisation
B) Internal Virial Fusion
C) In-vitro Fertilisation
D) Intra-vaginal Fusion

Q18. Animals that give birth to fully developed young ones are called:

A) Oviparous animals
B) Viviparous animals
C) Parthenogenetic animals
D) Metamorphic animals

Q19. The egg shell of a hen's egg is made up of a crystalline form of calcium carbonate called:

A) Silica
B) Calcite
C) Gypsum
D) Quartz

Q20. A marked and abrupt developmental change in the structure and habits of an animal during its life cycle is called:

A) Direct development
B) Parthenogenesis
C) Metamorphosis
D) Binary fission

Part B: Fill in the Blanks

1. Reproduction by a single parent without the fusion of gametes is called _____ reproduction.

2. Individuals formed by asexual reproduction are genetically _____ to the parent.

3. In binary fission, a parent cell divides into _____ daughter cells.

4. _____ is a malarial parasite whose parent cell undergoes repeated division during multiple fission.

5. Parthenogenesis is observed naturally in social insects like _____ and ants.

6. The formation of a new individual from a small protuberance arising on the parent body is called _____.

7. In Hydra and _____, reproduction takes place via budding.

8. Frogs belong to the category of animals that exhibit _____ fertilisation and external development.

9. Sperms pass from the testes through the sperm ducts to the _____.

10. The male gametes are called sperms, while the female gametes are called _____.

11. A human sperm consists of three main parts: head, middle piece, and _____.

12. The female reproductive system consists of a pair of ovaries, a pair of _____, uterus, and vagina.

13. The growing embryo gets attached to the wall of the _____ for further development.

14. The first 'test tube baby', Louise Brown, was born in the year _____.

15. Fertalisation takes place in the initial part of the _____ in human females.

16. The cluster of cells that plants itself in the lining of the uterus is called the _____.

17. When the embryo reaches a stage where all its body parts can be identified, it is called a _____.

18. The foetus, when born, is referred to as an _____.

19. If two separate ova leave the ovaries at the same time and are fertilised, _____ twins are born.

20. The 21-day period during which a hen sits on its eggs to provide a specific temperature is called the _____ period.

21. Animals that lay eggs are classified as _____ animals.

22. When young ones at birth are a miniature version of the adult form, the development is known as _____ development.

23. A tadpole uses _____ for respiration, whereas an adult frog uses lungs.

24. The transformation of a tadpole into an adult frog is an example of _____ development.

25. The breaking down of the egg shell so that the chick can come out is called _____.

Answer Key

Answers for Part A (MCQs):

Q1: C) Reproduction

Q2: B) A single parent

Q3: C) Amoeba

Q4: B) Multiple fission

Q5: C) Plasmodium

Q6: C) Parthenogenesis

Q7: B) Hydra

Q8: B) External fertilisation and external development

Q9: C) Internal fertilisation and external development

Q10: C) Internal fertilisation and internal development

Q11: B) Testes

Q12: A) Scrotum

Q13: C) Semen

Q14: C) Head

Q15: C) Ovaries

Q16: C) Zygote

Q17: C) In-vitro Fertilisation

Q18: B) Viviparous animals

Q19: B) Calcite

Q20: C) Metamorphosis

Answers for Part B (Fill in the Blanks):

1: asexual

2: identical

3: two

4: Plasmodium

5: honeybees

6: budding

7: yeast

8: external

9: urethra

10: ova / eggs

11: tail

12: oviducts

13: uterus
14: 1978
15: oviduct
16: embryo
17: foetus
18: infant
19: non-identical
20: incubation
21: oviparous
22: direct
23: gills
24: indirect
25: hatching