

1. Offspring produced by asexual reproduction are referred to as clones. Why?
2. Name the most invasive aquatic plant weed which is called Terror of Bengal.
3. How does Zygote usually differ from Zoospore in terms of ploidy?
4. Mention the main difference between the offspring produced by asexual reproduction and progeny produced by sexual reproduction.
5. Which characteristic property of Bryophyllum is exploited by gardeners and farmers?
6. What represents the life span of an organism?
7. Which individuals can be termed as clones?
8. How do the following organisms reproduce: Paramecium and Penicillium?
9. State the function of a vegetative propagule.
10. How will you grow a banana and a ginger plant?
11. Higher organism have resorted to sexual reproduction in spite of its complexity. Why?
12. Tapeworms possess both male and female reproductive organs. What is the name given to such an organism? Give two more examples of such organisms.
13. Study the relationship between the first two words and suggest a suitable word for fourth place.
 - (a) Male flower : Stamens :: Female Flower :
 - (b) Birds : oviparous :: Primates :
 - (c) Chlamydomonas : Zoospores :: Penicillium :
 - (d) Ginger : Rhizome :: Agave :
14. Bryophytes and Pteridophytes produce a large number of male gametes but relatively very few female gametes. Why?
15. Enlist the significance of reproduction.
16. Why do hilly areas of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu transform into blue stretches that attract many tourists.
17. Define 'oestrus' and 'menstrual' cycles.

18. What regulates the reproduction processes and the associated behavioural expressions in organisms?
19. Mention the different stages of sexual reproduction.
20. Mention the site of zygote formation in the ovule of a flowering plant. What happens to sepals, petals and stamens after fertilisation? State the fate of zygote, ovule and ovary in these plants.
21. Distinguish between gametogenesis and embryogenesis.
22. Fill the blank spaces a, b, c, and d given in the following table
23. What are heterogametes? What do we call these gametes individually?
24. Why is syngamy a major event in sexual reproduction?
25. What happens during embryogenesis?
26. Give any three differences between asexual and sexual reproduction.
27. Enlist the changes that occur post- fertilization in plants.
28. (a) Distinguish between asexual and sexual reproduction. Why is vegetative reproduction also considered as a type of asexual reproduction?
(b) Which is better mode of reproduction: Sexual or Asexual? Why?