

## 6. REPRODUCTION [The generating system]

1. Organisms capable of giving rise to off springs by the process of \_\_\_\_\_
2. 'Budding' can be seen in \_\_\_\_\_
3. Fragmentation can be seen in \_\_\_\_\_
4. The process in which female gametes develops into zygote without fertilization \_\_\_\_\_
5. Regeneration can be observed in \_\_\_\_\_
6. Vegetative propagation through leaves can be observed in \_\_\_\_\_
7. Examples for stolons \_\_\_\_\_
8. Examples for bulbs \_\_\_\_\_
9. Example for tuber \_\_\_\_\_
10. Rose plants can be propagated through \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_ method is useful in propagation improved varieties of various flower and fruits
12. Example for layering method of propagation \_\_\_\_\_
13. Cut stem of the plant without roots is called \_\_\_\_\_
14. In grafting, the stem part that is attached to the soil is called \_\_\_\_\_
15. In Rhizopus, the reproduction takes place through \_\_\_\_\_.
16. "Bread mould" \_\_\_\_\_
17. The leaf of fern is called \_\_\_\_\_
18. External fertilization takes place in \_\_\_\_\_
19. The major obstacle in external fertilization is \_\_\_\_\_
20. The two testes are located in \_\_\_\_\_
21. Vasefferentia forms \_\_\_\_\_
22. The fluid secreted by the male reproductive system is called \_\_\_\_\_
23. The structure of sperm cell \_\_\_\_\_
24. The male sex hormones is called \_\_\_\_\_

25. The secondary sexual characters are controlled by \_\_\_\_\_
26. The life span of a sperm cell is \_\_\_\_\_
27. The cellular bubbles in the ovary are called \_\_\_\_\_
28. The release of ovum (or) eggs is called \_\_\_\_\_
29. The widened funnel of oviduct is called \_\_\_\_\_
30. The fertilized ovum attaches to the soft tissues of \_\_\_\_\_
31. From the third month of pregnancy, the embryo is called \_\_\_\_\_
32. Gestation period in human beings \_\_\_\_\_
33. Finger like projections grow from the outer membrane of the embryo are called \_\_\_\_\_
34. Chorion and the adjacent uterine tissue make up \_\_\_\_\_
35. Placenta is formed during \_\_\_\_\_
36. \_\_\_\_\_ is the important structure for the nourishment of the embryo.
37. The embryo gets oxygen, nutrients by the process of \_\_\_\_\_
38. Amniotic fluid protects the embryo from \_\_\_\_\_
39. The membrane that originates from the digestive canal of the embryo \_\_\_\_\_
40. The tubeless structure of allantois is called \_\_\_\_\_
41. During birth \_\_\_\_\_ comes first.
42. During birth \_\_\_\_\_ is tied off and cut by the doctors to separate the new born baby
43. The number species of flowering plants are present \_\_\_\_\_
44. The reproductive parts of flowers \_\_\_\_\_
45. Flowers containing either stamens or carpels are called \_\_\_\_\_
46. Example for unisexual flowers \_\_\_\_\_
47. The flowers which contain both stamens and carpels are called \_\_\_\_\_
48. Give examples for bisexual flowers \_\_\_\_\_
49. Example for self pollination \_\_\_\_\_

50. The agents of pollination \_\_\_\_\_
51. Stamens contain sac-like structures at their heads containing small ball-like structures called \_\_\_\_\_
52. The embryo sac of flowering plants contains \_\_\_\_\_
53. Two polar nuclei combine to form \_\_\_\_\_
54. The large central cell containing two nuclei is called \_\_\_\_\_
55. The second sperm unites with the fusion nucleus to form \_\_\_\_\_
56. Function of endosperm tissue \_\_\_\_\_
57. Union of one sperm with the egg, and the second sperm with the fusion nucleus is called \_\_\_\_\_
58. The embryo consists of two cotyledons namely \_\_\_\_\_
59. The function of cotyledons is \_\_\_\_\_
60. The endosperm tissue continues to grow as the ovule matures into a seed in \_\_\_\_\_
61. The ovary grows rapidly and ripens to form \_\_\_\_\_
62. The seed produced after fertilization contains the future plant that develops into a seedling under appropriate conditions is called \_\_\_\_\_
63. "Cell theory" was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_
64. Robert Brown was associated with the discovery of \_\_\_\_\_
65. "Chromosomes carry heritable characters" was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_
66. "In successive generations individuals of the same species have the same number of chromosomes" was proposed by \_\_\_\_\_
67. 'Mitotic Division' was confirmed by \_\_\_\_\_
68. DNA stands for \_\_\_\_\_
69. The structure of DNA was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_
70. Mitosis takes place in \_\_\_\_\_
71. Meiosis takes place in \_\_\_\_\_
72. The period between two cell divisions is called \_\_\_\_\_

73. Expand AIDS \_\_\_\_\_
74. ART centers supplies \_\_\_\_\_
75. "ASHA" stands for \_\_\_\_\_
76. \_\_\_\_\_ State has the highest number of HIV patients in the country.
77. Any device or drug which prevents pregnancy in woman is called \_\_\_\_\_
78. In vasectomy, \_\_\_\_\_ is removed by surgery in males.
79. In females, a small portion of oviducts, is removed by surgical operation and the cut ends are tied this method is called \_\_\_\_\_

### Key

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| 1) Reproduction  | 2) Yeast and Hydra             |
| 3) Flatworms, moulds   | 4) Parthenogenesis             |
| 5) Planaria  | 6) Bryophyllum                 |
| 7) Vallisneria, strawberry                                   | 8) Onions and corns, colacasia |
| 9) Potato  | 10) Cutting                    |
| 11) Grafting   | 12) Nerium                     |
| 13) Scion  | 14) Stock                      |
| 15) Sporulation  | 16) Rhizopus                   |
| 17) Sporophyll   | 18) Fish and frogs             |
| 19) Fertilization is controlled by nature (external factors) |                                |
| 20) Scrotum  | 21) Epididymis                 |
| 22) Semen  | 23) Flagellated structure      |
| 24) Testosterone   | 25) Testosterone               |
| 26) 24 to 72 hours   | 27) Graafian follicle          |
| 28) Ovulation  | 29) Fallopian tube             |
| 30) Uterus   | 31) Fetus                      |
| 32) 280 days or 9 months                                     | 33) Chorion                    |
| 34) The placenta   | 35) 12 weeks of pregnancy      |
| 36) Placenta   | 37) Diffusion                  |

- 38) Minor Mechanical injury  
40) Umbilical cord  
42) Umbilical cord  
44) Stamens and carpels  
46) Bottle gourd and papaya  
48) Datura  
50) Insects, birds, wind, water  
52) Seven cells and eight nucleus  
54) Polar nuclei  
56) Providing food materials to the ovules  
58) Epicotyl and hypocotyls  
59) Absorb and storage of food and water from endosperm  
60) Corn and castor  
62) Germination  
64) Chromosomes  
66) August Weismann  
68) Deoxyribonucleic acid  
70) Somatic cells  
72) Interphase  
73) Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome  
74) Medicines to HIV patients  
76) Accredited Social Health Activist  
78) A small portion of vas deferens
- 39) Allantois  
41) Head  
43) 2,75,000  
45) Unisexual flowers  
47) Bisexual flowers  
49) Pea family  
51) Pollen  
53) A single fusion nucleus  
55) Endosperm  
57) Double fertilization  
61) the fruit  
63) Virchow  
65) Wilhelm roux  
67) Theodor Boveri  
69) Crick and Watson  
71) Sex cells  
75) Andhra Pradesh  
77) Contraceptive  
79) Tubectomy