Class 10 Science · Chapter 7: How do Organisms Reproduce?

Worksheet · 20 marks · about 40 minutes · based on NCERT

Name _____ Class and section _____ Date _____

Scan for the free Class 10 Science test

1. A blood smear from a patient with malaria shows one parasite cell that has divided into many small daughter cells at the same time. This process is [1]

(a) binary fission
(b) multiple fission
(c) budding
(d) fragmentation

2. A student watches several Amoeba cells dividing on a slide and notes that the line along which each cell splits points a different way every time. This shows that in Amoeba [1]

(a) a small bud separates from the parent
(b) division always follows the whip-like structure at one end
(c) the cell splits into many daughter cells at once
(d) division can take place in any plane

3. In a school laboratory a Planaria is cut into three pieces and kept in clean pond water. After some days the class would most likely find [1]

(a) three dead pieces
(b) three complete Planaria
(c) only the head piece alive
(d) one Planaria with three heads

4. In a sample from a kala-azar patient, every dividing parasite is seen to split in the same fixed direction. The reason is that the parasite [1]

(a) divides by multiple fission
(b) has no nucleus, so it cannot divide in any other way
(c) has a whip-like structure at one end, and its fission occurs in a definite orientation to it
(d) forms a bud at one specific site

5. In a plant laboratory, cells taken from the growing tip of a plant are placed in an artificial medium, where they divide rapidly. The undifferentiated mass they form is called a [1]

(a) callus
(b) sporangium
(c) bud
(d) zygote

6. At a school health camp a doctor lists diseases that spread through sexual contact. Name one such disease caused by bacteria and one caused by a virus, and one method that reduces their spread. [2]

7. A litter of puppies looks very much like its parents. In which part of the cell is the information for this likeness stored, and in which molecule? [2]

8. Reproductive tissues in humans begin to mature only in adolescence, not in early childhood. Give the reason, and name the period in which this happens. [2]

Every question original, written from NCERT, checked by a second reviewer · photocopy freely for your class

9. A farmer's watermelon vines carry unisexual flowers. (i) Can self-pollination within a single flower take place here? Give a reason. (ii) Name the kind of pollination these flowers need and two agents that can bring it about. (iii) What must happen after the pollen lands on the stigma for the male germ-cell to reach the ovary? [3]

10. Describe what happens from the moment a human egg is fertilised until the baby is born, under these heads: (i) the zygote, (ii) the uterus, (iii) birth. [3]

11. A survey in a district finds that there are far fewer girls than boys among young children. (i) State the cause given in the chapter. (ii) What has the law done about it? (iii) How is surgery misused here? [3]