



Chapter 18 Reproduction

TOPIC WISE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS INTRODUCTION

KIPS MCQs

- (1) Reproduction is very important to the survival of:
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (a) Species | (b) Individual |
| (c) Population | (d) Both a and b |

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (2) Reproduction is necessary for the survival of: (GRW 2021, RWP 2021)
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) Individual | (b) Species |
| (c) Community | (d) Biome |

REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

KIPS MCQs

- (3) Meiosis occurs in plants at the time of:
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Gametogenesis | (b) Sporogenesis |
| (c) Both of these | (d) None of these |
- (4) Seed plants with archegonia are:
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Ferns | (b) Angiosperms |
| (c) Gymnosperms | (d) Both b and c |
- (5) In which of the following there is vestigial male prothallus:
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Angiosperms | (b) Gymnosperms |
| (c) Ferns | (d) Bryophytes |
- (6) Hormone inducing parthenocarpy is/are:
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Auxins | (b) Gibberellins |
| (c) Cytokinins | (d) All of the above |
- (7) Dormancy is favourable if:
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Conditions are favourable | (b) Low temp and harsh winter |
| (c) Germination has started | (d) All of the above |
- (8) Auxins, gibberellins and cytokinins in developing seeds are associated with:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Development of embryo | (b) Accumulation of food reserves |
| (c) Some times accumulation in the pericarp | (d) All of the above |
- (9) Which of the following is not controlled by photoperiod & temperature in plants?
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Leaf fall | (b) Fruit and seed production |
| (c) Chlorophyll synthesis | (d) Seed dormancy |
- (10) Development of seedless fruit without fertilization is called:
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Climacteric | (b) Apomixis |
| (c) Parthenocarpy | (d) Seed dormancy |
- (11) Fruit ripening is often accompanied by a burst of respiratory activity called:
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (a) Climacteric | (b) Apomixis |
| (c) Parthenocarpy | (d) Dormancy |

- (12) **Climacteric activity is associated with release of:**
 (a) Auxin (b) Cytokinin
 (c) Ethene (d) ABA
- (13) **Diplohaplontic life cycle is found in:**
 (a) All plants (b) Lower plants only
 (c) All vascular plants (d) All seed plants

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (14) **Evolution of pollen tube is parallel to the evolution of:** (RWP 2017)
 (a) Stem (b) Leaves
 (c) Flower (d) Seed
- (15) **The special condition of rest, which enables an embryo to survive the long periods is:** (MTN 2017)
 (a) Root Dormancy (b) Shoot Dormancy
 (c) Seed Dormancy (d) Plant Dormancy
- (16) **Fruit ripening is often accompanied by a burst of respiratory activity called the:** (DGK 2017, SWL 2017, RWP 2017, MTN 2018, FSD 2018, FSD 2019, GRW 2021)
 (a) Dimetric (b) Climax
 (c) Climacteric (d) Trimetric
- (17) **Which one is Parthenocarpic Fruit:** (SWL 2018)
 (a) Apple (b) Pineapple
 (c) Peach (d) Mango
- (18) **Developing seeds are a rich source of:** (SWL 2019)
 (a) Auxins (b) Gibberellins
 (c) Cytokinins (d) All of above
- (19) **Parthenocarpic is sometimes artificially induced in tomato, peppers etc. by adding:** (MTN 2021, FSD 2021)
 (a) Abscisic acid (b) Cytokinins
 (c) Auxins (d) Gibberellins

PHOTOPERIODISM, VERNALISATION

KIPS MCQs

- (20) **Light controlled development of form and structure is called:**
 (a) Metamorphosis (b) Photomorphogenesis
 (c) Organogenesis (d) Parthenogenesis
- (21) **Which of the following is a day neutral plant?**
 (a) Strawberry (b) Spring barley
 (c) Spring wheat (d) Maize
- (22) **Long day plants flower in short day if:**
 (a) Long day is followed by long night (b) Short day is followed by long night
 (c) Long night period is interrupted (d) Long day period is interrupted
- (23) **Which of the following is affected of red light on phytochrome-controlled response?**
 (a) Leaf expansion in monocot (c) Leaf unrolling in dicot
 (b) Conversion of chloroplast into etioplast (d) Unhooking of plumule in dicot
- (24) **In photoperiodism it was seen that during night break the treatment that determines response is:**
 (a) Last (b) First
 (c) Both (d) None of these

- (25) Presence of phytochrome P730 in high concentration in the plants show that they are under:
 (a) Day conditions (b) Night conditions
 (c) An intermediate condition (d) Normal condition
- (26) The P730 – P660 interconversion might be the plant time regulator for:
 (a) Leafing (b) Budding
 (c) Flowering (d) Shooting
- (27) Florigen hormone is produced in _____ & travels through _____.
 (a) Buds, xylem (b) Leaves, xylem
 (c) Leaves, phloem (d) Phloem, leaves
- (28) Low temperature stimulus is received by:
 (a) Leaves (b) Buds
 (c) Shoot apex of mature stem (d) Roots
- (29) The most effective temperature for vernalization is:
 (a) 2°C (b) 4°C
 (c) 6°C (d) 10°C
- (30) Which of the following is incorrect?
 (a) Flowering in SDPs is induced by dark periods shorter than a critical length
 (b) Flowering in LDPs is induced by dark periods longer than a critical length
 (c) Both of these
 (d) None of these
- (31) Long day plants flowers in short day if:
 (a) Long day is followed by long night (b) Short day is followed by long night
 (c) Long night period is interrupted (d) Long day period is interrupted
- (32) Light controlled development of form and structure is called:
 (a) Metamorphosis (b) Photomorphogenesis
 (c) Organogenesis (d) Parthenogenesis
- (33) Red light does not:
 (a) Converts etioplast to chloroplast (b) Converts protochlorophyll to chlorophyll
 (c) Help in germination of fern seeds (d) Help in germination of fern spores
- PAST PAPER MCQs**
- (34) The day neutral plant is: (RWP 2017)
 (a) Soyabean (b) Cabbage
 (c) Spring barley (d) Cotton
- (35) The leaf unrolling is promoted by red light in: (RWP 2017)
 (a) Bryophytes (b) Pteridophytes
 (c) Dicots (d) Monocots
- (36) The condition in which biennial and perennial plants are stimulated to flower by expose to low temperature is called: (FSD 2018, 2019)
 (a) Photoperiodism (b) Vernalization
 (c) Parthenogenesis (d) Apomixis
- (37) The light which promotes germination of fern spores: (SDG 2018)
 (a) Green (b) White
 (c) Blue (d) Red
- (38) Soyabean is an example of, plants: (LHR 2018)
 (a) Short day (b) Long day
 (c) Day neutral (d) Day independent

- (39) The leaf unrolling is promoted by red light in: (GRW 2018, LHR 2018)
 (a) Monocot (b) Dicots
 (c) Ferns (d) Gymnosperms
- (40) An example of long-day plants is: (MTN 2018)
 (a) Tomato (b) Cabbage
 (c) Corn (d) Soyabean
- (41) Cucumber, tomato, garden pea, maize, cotton are examples of: (MTN 2018)
 (a) Short-day plants (b) Long-day plants
 (c) Day-neutral plants (d) Night-neutral plants
- (42) Photoperiod affects flowering when shoot meristem start producing: (DGK 2018)
 (a) Lateral buds (b) Leaves
 (c) Lateral roots (d) Floral buds
- (43) Light enhances cell division in plants: (DGK 2018)
 (a) Yellow (b) Green
 (c) Red (d) Blue
- (44) Plant hormone, florigen is produced in: (DGK 2018)
 (a) Flowers (b) Roots
 (c) Leaves (d) Stem
- (45) Photoperiod affects flowering when shoot meristem start producing: (LHR 2019)
 (a) Floral buds (b) Leaves
 (c) Lateral buds (d) Both B and C
- (46) A blue light sensitive protein pigment found in plants is: (LHR 2019)
 (a) Cytochrome (b) Phytochrome
 (c) Photochrome (d) Florigen
- (47) Photoperiodism was first studied by Garner and Allard in: (MTN 2019)
 (a) 1918 (b) 1920
 (c) 1922 (d) 1924
- (48) Which type of light promote germination of Fern spores? (MTN 2019)
 (a) Green (b) Red
 (c) Blue (d) White
- (49) Temperature around 4° C stimulates the production of: (MTN 2019)
 (a) Florigen (b) Vernalin
 (c) Auxins (d) Ethene
- (50) Example of Day Neutral Plant is: (SWL 2019)
 (a) Tomato (b) Soyabean
 (c) Xanthium (d) Chrysanthium
- (51) All of the following are day neutral plants EXCEPT: (SGD 2019)
 (a) Pea (b) Wheat
 (c) Maize (d) Cotton
- (52) In nature P₇₃₀ to P₆₆₀ Conversion occurs in: (RWP 2019)
 (a) Dark (b) Light
 (c) Morning (d) Evening

REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS, ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION TISSUE CULTURING & CLONING, IDENTICAL TWINS

KIPS MCQs

- (53) One which is not related with sexual reproduction:
 (a) Meiosis (b) Cloning
 (c) Fertilization (d) Shuffling & recombination

- (54) Cloning has disadvantage/s:
- (a) Rapid aging (b) Low resistance to stress & disease
(c) Genetic uniformity (d) All of the above
- (55) Budding type asexual reproduction in animals is found in:
- (a) Yeast (b) Rose
(c) Hydra (d) All of the above
- (56) Parthenogenesis always producing males is:
- (a) Diploid parthenogenesis (b) Haploid parthenogenesis
(c) Apomixis (d) All of the above
- (57) Hormone/s required to stimulate tissue culture in plant cambium is/are:
- (a) Auxin & gibberellins (b) Gibberellins & cytokinins
(c) IAA & cytokinins (d) IAA & ABA
- (58) Which of the following accelerates the normal reproductive rate?
- (a) Parthenogenesis (b) Tissue culture
(c) Both of these (d) None of these
- (59) In which of the following sperms are regularly produced by mitosis?
- (a) Aphids (b) Birds
(c) Butterfly (d) Honey bee
- (60) Which of the following is not a method of asexual reproduction?
- (a) Fission (b) Fraternal twin formation
(c) Identical twin formation (d) Sporulation

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (61) All of the following animals are the haploid parthenogenetic expect: (LHR 2017)
- (a) Wasps (b) Aphids
(c) Honey bees (d) Ants
- (62) Diploid Parthenogenesis occurs in. (GRW 2017, SGD 2017, MTN 2017)
- (a) Wasp (b) Bee
(c) Aphid (d) Ant
- (63) Haploid males produce sperms by mitosis in: (FSD 2017)
- (a) Hydra (b) Earthworm
(c) Honeybee (d) Human
- (64) A type of asexual reproduction in which parent organism simply divides into two daughter organisms is: (DGK 2017)
- (a) Budding (b) Multiple fission
(c) Binary fission (d) Nuclear fission
- (65) In Honey bees male / drones are haploid and produce sperms by (GRW 2018)
- (a) Oospere (b) Eecsis
(c) Mitosis (d) Meiosis
- (66) In honey bee the males are: (SWL 2021)
- (a) Haploid (b) Diploid
(c) Triploid (d) Polyploid

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION

KIPS MCQs

- (67) External fertilization occurs in _____ environment.
- (a) Terrestrial (b) Aquatic
(c) Both of these (d) Inside the female body

- (68) **Ovoviviparous mammal is:**
 (a) Kangaroo (b) Duckbill platypus
 (c) Rat (d) Cat
- (69) **The one which is not right about gametogenesis in animals:**
 (a) It occurs by meiosis (b) It produces 4 gametes /cells
 (c) No. of chromosomes is reduced to half (d) It maintains similarities
- (70) **What is wrong about hermaphrodite?**
 (a) Have both types of gonads (b) Are bisexual in nature
 (c) Insects are common example (d) None of these
- (71) **Which types of twins are produced mitotically?**
 (a) Identical twins (b) Fraternal twins
 (c) Both of these (d) None of these
- (72) **Sexual reproduction usually involves _____ parents.**
 (a) One (b) Two
 (c) Three (d) Four
- (73) **In which of the following internal fertilization & external development does not take place?**
 (a) Reptiles (b) Birds
 (c) Prototheria (d) Both b and c
- (74) **Duck bill platypus & spiny ant eater have internal fertilization and are:**
 (a) Oviparous (b) Viviparous
 (c) Ovoviviparous (d) None of these

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (75) **The internal fertilization leads to internal development of embryo which gives birth to young one, such animals are called:** (MTN 2017)
 (a) Oviparous (b) Viviparous
 (c) Ovaviviparous (d) Vivi - Ovaparous
- (76) **External fertilization occurs in:** (RWP 2021)
 (a) Terrestrial environment (b) Aquatic environment
 (c) In the reproductive tract of female (d) None

REPRODUCTION IN MAN
MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

KIPS MCQs

- (77) **They provide liquid medium, protection and nourishment to sperms while they are in tubules is secreted by:**
 (a) Testes (b) Interstitial cells
 (c) Sertoli cells (d) Vas deferens
- (78) **The first convoluted part of vas deference is called:**
 (a) Epididymis (b) Seminiferous tubules
 (c) Ureter (d) Scrotum

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (79) **Sertoli cells are cells of:** (GRW 2017)
 (a) Testis (b) Ovaries
 (c) Urethra (d) Kidney
- (80) **The first convoluted part of vas-deference is called:** (BWP 2017)
 (a) Scrotum (b) Epididymis
 (c) Seminiferous Tubules (d) Ureter

- (81) When sperms are in the tubules, the protection and nourishment is provided by: (MTN 2017)
 (a) Sertoli cells (b) Interstitial cells
 (c) Epididymis (d) Seminiferous tubules
- (82) Between the seminiferous tubules are interstitial cells, which secrete: (DGK 2017)
 (a) Spermatozoa (b) Estrogen
 (c) Testosterone (d) Corpus luteum
- (83) Testosterone is secreted by (SGD 2019, 2021)
 (a) Sertoli cells (b) Interstitial cell
 (c) Germinal epithelium (d) Prostate gland
- (84) Which one is a haploid cells? (FSD 2021)
 (a) Spermatogonia (b) Primary Spermatocyte
 (c) Secondary Spermatocytes (d) Spermatids

ENTRY TEST BASED MCQs

- (85) Which of the following directly develops into sperms: (MDCAT 2017)
 (a) Primary spermatocytes (b) Secondary spermatocytes
 (c) Spermatids (d) Spermatogonia
- (86) All of the following are the parts of male reproductive system except: (2017-Retake)
 (a) Epididymis (b) Cervix
 (c) Seminiferous tubules (d) Bulbourethral gland
- (87) During spermatogenesis, the _____, which are haploid cells eventually mature into spermatozoa/mature sperms: (UHS 2019)
 (a) Secondary spermatocytes (b) Spermatogonia
 (c) Primary spermatocytes (d) Spermatids
- (88) Each human testis is divided into: (UHS 2022)
 (a) 50-100 lobules (b) 150-200 lobules
 (c) 200-300 lobules (d) 250-300 lobules
- (89) Which cells in the human males are responsible for the release of testosterone? (UHS 2022)
 (a) Pituitary gland (b) Hypothalamus
 (c) Sertoli cells (d) Leydig cells or interstitial cells

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

KIPS MCQs

- (90) Uterus opens into the _____ through _____.
 (a) Oviduct – cervix (b) Vagina – oviduct
 (c) Vagina – cervix (d) Cervix – oviduct
- (91) In human how many ova are usually discharged from the ovary at one time?
 (a) One (b) Two
 (c) Three (d) Four

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (92) Uterus opens into the vestibule (vagina) through: (LHR 2017)
 (a) Cervix (b) Ureter
 (c) Oviduct (d) Uterine tube
- (93) In human how many ova are usually discharged from the ovary at one time? (FSD 2017)
 (a) 1 (b) 2
 (c) 6 (d) 3

- (94) Germ Cells in the ovary produce many: (SGD 2017)
 (a) Spermatogonia (b) Zoospores
 (c) Zygo spores (d) oogonia
- (95) The inner soft wall of the human uterus is called (GRW 2018)
 (a) Ectometrium (b) Exometrium
 (c) Endometrium (d) Myometrium
- (96) Discharge of egg from the ovary is called: (LHR 2019)
 (a) Oogenesis (b) Ovulation
 (c) Gametogenesis (d) Spermatogenesis

ENTRY-TEST BASED MCQs

- (97) _____ is the structure in female reproductive system in which fertilization takes place. (MDCAT 2017)
 (a) Ovaries (b) Cervix
 (c) Uterus (d) Oviduct
- (98) Meiosis occurs in human females during: (MDCAT 2017-Retake)
 (a) Ovulation (b) Spermatogenesis
 (c) Gametogenesis (d) Spermogenesis
- (99) In human female egg is fertilized in: (MDCAT 2018)
 (a) Vagina (b) Oviduct
 (c) Uterus (d) Ovary
- (100) Fertilized ovum is implanted and undergoes further development in the: (UHS 2022)
 (a) Ovary (b) Uterus
 (c) Oviduct (d) Cervix
- (101) Level of luteinizing hormone (LH) is maximum in blood during which stage of menstrual cycle: (UHS 2022)
 (a) Menstrual stage (b) Proliferative stage
 (c) Ovulation stage (d) Secretory stage

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE**KIPS MCQs**

- (102) Which of the following is present only in human female?
 (a) Oestrous cycle (b) Menstrual cycle
 (c) Ovaries (d) Internal fertilization
- (103) Complete stop of menstrual cycle is called:
 (a) Gestation (b) Oestrous cycle
 (c) Menopause (d) Andropause
- (104) Menstruation stage usually lasts for _____ days.
 (a) 28 (b) 14
 (c) 3 – 7 (d) 7 – 10

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (105) The corpus luteum secretes a hormone: (GRW 2018)
 (a) Oxytocin (b) Progesterone
 (c) Oestrogen (d) Testosterone
- (106) Oestrus cycle, a reproductive cycle is found in all females except: (SWL 2018)
 (a) Cat (b) Cow
 (c) Human being (d) Lion
- (107) Corpus luteum secretes a hormone called: (LHR 2017, 2018, 2019, MTN 2018, DGK 2018)
 (a) Progesterone (b) Oxytocin
 (c) Testosterone (d) Estrogen

- (108) During pregnancy, luteotropic hormone (LTH) and placental lactogen stimulate mammary development in preparation for: (GRW 2019)
 (a) Gestation (b) Lactation
 (c) After birth (d) Miscarriage
- (109) The increase of level of estrogen stimulates secretion of: (MTN 2019)
 (a) ACTH (b) FSH
 (c) Progesterone (d) LH
- (110) Luteinizing hormone in human female induces: (RWP 2019)
 (a) Menstruation (b) Menopause
 (c) Oogenesis (d) Ovulation
- (111) The follicle cells after release of the egg are modified to form special structure called: (LHR 2021)
 (a) Follicle atresia (b) Corpus luteum
 (c) Uterus (d) Placenta
- (112) Estrogen Produced by Ovary inhibits the secretion of: (BWP 2021)
 (a) FSH (b) LH
 (c) ADH (d) ATCH

ENTRY TEST BASED MCQs

- (113) FSH stimulates the production of estrogen hormone which has two targets _____ and _____. (MDCAT 2017)
 (a) Uterus, posterior pituitary (b) Uterus, anterior pituitary
 (c) Ovaries, uterus (d) Ovaries, hypothalamus
- (114) Which of the following hormone suppresses ovulation? (MDCAT 2017-Retake)
 (a) Progesterone (b) F.S.H
 (c) Insulin (d) Prolactin
- (115) Which of the following hormone causes ovulation? (MDCAT 2017-Retake)
 (a) L.H (b) Estrogen
 (c) Progesterone (d) F.S.H
- (116) Which hormone is released in female in response to FSH from pituitary gland? (MDCAT 2018)
 (a) Oxytocin (b) Oestrogen
 (c) ADH (d) Progesterone
- (117) Which of the following hormone acts on the uterus wall for thickening? (MDCAT 2018)
 (a) Zona pellucida (b) Oxytocin
 (c) Progesterone (d) Follicle stimulating hormone
- (118) Which hormonal pair would maintain the endometrium and make it receptive for implantation of embryo? (MDCAT 2019)
 (a) Luteinizing Hormone and Progesterone
 (c) Estrogen and Follicle Stimulating Hormone
 (b) Luteinizing Hormone and Follicle Stimulating Hormone
 (d) Estrogen and Progesterone
- (119) Which of the following hormone stimulates the ovulation from the follicle into oviduct? (MDCAT 2019)
 (a) Luteinizing hormone (b) Estrogen
 (c) Follicle stimulating hormone (d) Progesterone

BIRTH, TEST TUBES BABIES**KIPS MCQs**

- (120) During delivery in human females, the average loss of blood is about:
 (a) 250 cm³ (b) 350 mm³
 (c) 350 cm³ (d) 250 mm³
- (121) In human females temporary additional endocrine structure is/are:
 (a) Corpus luteum (b) Placenta
 (c) Ovary (d) Both a & b
- (122) Decrease in _____ hormone in maternal blood induces birth phenomenon.
 (a) ACTH (b) Progesterone
 (c) Corticosteroids (d) Oxytocin
- (123) Lactation is produced by:
 (a) LTH (b) Placental lactogen
 (c) Both A&B (d) Some other hormone
- (124) The total gestation period in human is usually about:
 (a) 280 days (b) 280 weeks
 (c) 90 days (d) 300 days
- (125) Babies produced by in vitro fertilization are called:
 (a) Blue babies (b) Test tube babies
 (c) Yellow babies (d) None of these
- (126) The reduction of progesterone level, stimulates the pituitary gland to produce:
 (a) Estrogen (b) LH
 (c) Oxytocin (d) FSH
- (127) Placenta secretes _____ hormone necessary to maintain pregnancy.
 (a) Estrogen (b) Gonadotropins
 (c) Progesterone (d) Luteinizing

PAST PAPER MCQs

- (128) From beginning of the third month of pregnancy, the humans embryo is called:
 (LHR 2017)
 (a) Kitten (b) Kid
 (c) Cub (d) Fetus
- (129) In human beings, most of the major organs of Embryo are formed with in the:
 (BWP 2017)
 (a) Ten weeks (b) Six Weeks
 (c) Twelve Weeks (d) Fourteen Weeks
- (130) Gestation period in human female is: (BWP 2018, SWL 2018)
 (a) 250 days (b) 280 days
 (c) 300 days (d) 310 days
- (131) Placental lactogen in human females is secreted by: (MTN 2021)
 (a) Pituitary gland (b) Ovary
 (c) Corpus luteum (d) Placenta

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES**KIPS MCQs**

- (132) Which disease is caused by gram positive bacteria?
 (a) Syphilis (b) Genital herpes
 (c) Gonorrhoea (d) AIDS

(133) *Treponema pallidum* causes:

- (a) Syphilis
(b) Gonorrhoea
(c) AIDS
(d) Genital herpes

PAST PAPER MCQs

(134) The disease caused by a gram positive bacterium *Neisseria* is called: (DGK 2017)

- (a) Gonorrhoea
(b) Syphilis
(c) Herpes
(d) AIDS

(135) Syphilis is caused by a spirochaete named as: (BWP 2016, SDG 2018)

- (a) *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
(b) *Treponema*
(c) *Escherichia coli*
(d) *Hyphomicrobium*

ENIPI/NEISO BASED MCQs

(136) Major source of transmission of syphilis is: (UHS 2022)

- (a) Blood transfusion
(b) Insect bite
(c) Contaminated water
(d) Sexual contact

ANSWER KEY

(Topic Wise Multiple Choice Questions)

1	a	21		41	c	61	b	81	a	101	c	121	
2	b	22		42	c	62	c	82	c	102	c	122	
3		23		43	c	63	c	83	b	103		123	
4		24		44	c	64	c	84	c	104		124	
5		25		45		65	c	85	c	105	b	125	
6		26		46		66	a	86	b	106	c	126	
7		27		47		67		87	d	107	a	127	
8		28		48		68		88	d	108	b	128	d
9		29		49		69		89	d	109	d	129	c
10		30		50	a	70		90		110	d	130	b
11		31		51		71		91		111	b	131	
12		32		52		72		92		112	a	132	
13		33		53		73		93		113	b	133	
14		34	d	54		74		94	d	114	a	134	
15	c	35	d	55		75		95		115	a	135	b
16	c	36	b	56		76		96		116	b	136	d
17	b	37	d	57		77		97	d	117	c		
18	a	38	a	58		78		98	c	118	d		
19	c	39	a	59		79	a	99	b	119	a		
20		40	b	60		80	b	100	b	120			

TOPIC WISE SHORT QUESTIONS INTRODUCTION

KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 1 What is reproduction? What is its importance?

Ans. Reproduction:

It is the mechanism that produces new generations and maintains a species.

Importance:

It is very important to the survival of a species or a population.

REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS

KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 2 Differentiate between isomorphic & heteromorphic alternation of generations.

Ans.

Isomorphic	Heteromorphic
Diploid sporophyte and haploid gametophyte generations are vegetatively similar .	Diploid sporophyte and haploid gametophyte generations are vegetatively dissimilar .
Mostly occurs in green algae.	This occurs in all plants.

Q: 3 What is importance of evolution of pollen tube?

Ans. Pollen tube is a tool of success for seed plants. In spermatophytes it acts as vehicle for male gametes for their safe transport to female gamete in ovule in hostile land environment.

Q: 4 What is seed dormancy? What is its importance?

Ans. It is special condition of rest in which embryo ceases or limits its growth in seed. It enables an embryo to survive long periods of unfavourable environmental conditions such as water scarcity or low temperature.

Q: 5 Define parthenocarpy. How it can be induced?

Ans. Parthenocarpy:

Development of fruit without fertilization and without seed formation is called parthenocarpy.

Induction:

It is artificially induced by application of auxins.

Q: 6 What are spermatophytes?

Ans. The seed producing plants are known as spermatophytes. For example, gymnosperms and angiosperms.

PAST PAPER SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 7 Define parthenocarpy with examples. (GRW 2018, LHR 2017, GRW 2018, SWL 2018)

Q: 8 What is seed dormancy? (DGK 2017, FSD 2018, FSD 2019, LHR 2021, SWL 2021)

Q: 9 Define Fruit set. (DGK 2017, RWF 2017)

Q: 10 Define climacteric. (SGD 2019, MTN 2021, FSD 2021)

Q: 11 What is diplohaplontic life cycle? Give its types. (GRW 2018, GRW 2018, 2019)

Q: 12 What is the advantage of evolution of pollen tube? (DGK 2018)

Q: 13 Write down the mechanism of pollen tube evolution in spermatophytes. (LHR 2019, SWL 2021)

Q: 14 What is 'Fruit set' in plants? Discuss the role of pollen grain in it. (MTN 2019)

Q: 15 How a Seed is formed? (SWL 2019)

Q: 16 Define haploid Parthenocarpy with an example. (DGK 2019)

Q: 17 Define parthenocarpy and seed dormancy. (FSD 2021)

PHOTOPERIODISM, VERNALISATION

KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 18 Write name of two LDPs & two SDPs.

Ans. LDPs: Henbane, cabbage.

SDPs: Cocklebur, soyabean.

Q: 19 What is phytochrome? What are its types?

Ans. Phytochromes:

These are blue light sensitive protein pigments involved in flowering.

Types:

Phytochromes exist in two forms i.e. P660 and P730. P660 a quiescent form absorbs red light and is converted to active P730, P730 absorbs far red light and is converted in P660.

Q: 20 What is Vernalisation?

Ans. The low temperature treatment of plants for stimulating flowering in them is called vernalisation. The low temperature stimulus is received by the shoot apex of a mature stem or embryo of the seed.

PAST PAPER SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 21 Define Photoperiodism. (BWP 2018)

Q: 22 Define phytochromes. Give their types. (SGD 2017)

Q: 23 How do photoperiodism and vernalisation resemble with each other? (MTN 2018)

Q: 24 Give two examples of short day plant. (RWP 2018)

Q: 25 Define vernalisation. Give its one importance.

(GRW 2018, BWP 2017, MTN 2017, 2018, LHR 2018, 2019)

**REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS, ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION
TISSUE CULTURING & CLONING, IDENTICAL TWINS**

KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 26 Differentiate between identical twins & fraternal twins.

Ans.

Identical Twins	Fraternal Twins
Identical twins are produced by separation and development of two blastomeres of the same embryo at two celled stage.	Fraternal twins are formed by fertilization of two eggs separately by two sperms.
These are the product of asexual reproduction.	These are the product of sexual reproduction.
They are called monozygotic as both develop from single zygote.	They are called dizygotic as each develop from separate zygote.

Q: 27 What is apomixis?

Ans. It is one of the form of parthenogenesis in flowering plants. In this a diploid cell of the ovule, either from the nucellus or megaspore, develops into a functional embryo in the absence of a male gamete.

Q: 28 What is tissue culturing?

Ans. The culturing of tissues for reproducing new identical varieties of plants is called tissue culturing. In tissue culture technique, cambium tissue excised from plants can be stimulated by the addition of nutrition, cytokinins and IAA.

Q: 29 Define cloning.

Ans. The type of asexual reproduction in which genetically identical copies of organism is produced by genetic engineering is known as cloning.

PAST PAPER SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 30 What are fraternal twins? (MTN 2017)

Q: 31 How identical twins and fraternal twins are produced? (RWP 2017)

Q: 32 Define apomixes. (RWP 17, LHR 2018, GRW 2018, DGK 2019, FSD 2018, 2019, SGD 2019, MTN 2021)

Q: 33 How identical twins are produced? (SGD 2018)

Q: 34 Define Diploid parthenogenesis with example. (LHR 2019)

- Q: 35** Give some advantages and disadvantages of cloning. (LHR 2017, GRW 2017)
Q: 36 Differentiate haploid parthenogenesis and diploid parthenogenesis. (FSD 2017, MTN 2021)
Q: 37 Briefly explain identical twins. (FSD 2017, SGD 2017)
Q: 38 Define asexual and sexual reproduction. (DGK 2019)

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION

KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS

- Q: 39** Differentiate between oviparous and viviparous animals.
Ans.

Oviparous	Viviparous
In these animals external development takes place. They lay shelled eggs. This shell protects the developing embryo from harsh terrestrial conditions. Such animals are called oviparous .	In these animal internal developments takes place. The development of embryo is completed inside the female body. The female gives birth to young one. Such animals are called viviparous .
Examples: Reptiles and birds	Examples: Mammals

PAST PAPER SHORT QUESTIONS

- Q: 40** Enlist methods of asexual reproduction. (SWL 2017)
Q: 41 How external fertilization differs from internal fertilization? (LHR 2018)
Q: 42 What are viviparous? Give an example. (DGK 2019)
Q: 43 Differentiate between oviparous and viviparous. (MTN 2017, SWL 2018, LHR 2019, GRW 2019, LHR 2021, GRW 2021)

REPRODUCTION IN MAN

MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS

- Q: 44** Enlist different components of male reproductive system.

- Ans.** Different components of male reproductive system are.
- Copulatory organ
 - Testis
 - Ducts
 - Glands

PAST PAPER SHORT QUESTIONS

- Q: 45** Give the functions of sertoli cells. (BWP 2017)
Q: 46 Describe Spermatogenesis-the formation of sperms in human males. (MTN 2019)
Q: 47 Give the route of sperms from testis to Outside in man. (BWP 2021)
Q: 48 Write the functions of Sertoli cells and interstitial cells. (LHR 2021)

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS

- Q: 49** What is placenta?

Ans. In placental mammals placenta is a tissue that develops between uterus of mother and fetus for exchange of materials between mother and fetus.

- Q: 50** What is ovulation? In humans where fertilization occurs?

Ans. Ovulation:

The release of ovum from the follicles is called ovulation.

Fertilization in Human:

Fertilization in humans commonly occurs at proximal part of oviduct.

PAST PAPER SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 51 Define placenta. Give its function.

(GRW 2017)

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE**KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS**

Q: 52 What is oestrous cycle?

Ans. It is a reproductive cycle found in all female mammals except human beings. In this cycle, the estrogen production prepares the uterus for conception partly and follicle develops ova. At this stage, female needs a physical stimulus of mating for ovulation.

Q: 53 Define Menopause.

Ans. The end or complete stop of the menstrual cycle is called menopause. After menopause, female stops to produce ova.

PAST PAPER SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 54 Explain Oestrous cycle.

(RWP 2021, LHR 2019, DGK 2017)

Q: 55 What do you mean by menopause?

(SWL 2017, RWP 2017)

Q: 56 What is corpus luteum? Give its function.

(MTN 2017, LHR 2017, DGK 2017, SGD 2018)

Q: 57 Describe the human female reproductive cycle.

(LHR 2017)

Q: 58 Explain the role of gonadotropins in human female.

(LHR 2019)

Q: 59 Discuss the role of progesterone in reproductive cycle of human females.

(MTN 2019)

Q: 60 What is Follicle Atresia?

(BWP 2018, GRW 2021)

Q: 61 Define Menopause and Ovulation.

(MTN 2019, BWP 2021)

Q: 62 Differentiate between menstrual and oestrous cycle.

(RWP 2019, SGD 2021)

BIRTH, TEST TUBES BABIES**KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS**

Q: 63 What is lactation? Which hormones stimulate it?

Ans. Secretion or formation of milk from mammary glands is called as lactation. Prolactin from anterior pituitary and human placental lactogen from placenta stimulate it.

Q: 64 Name the maternal hormones involved in triggering of birth.

Ans. A decrease in the production of progesterone by mother and increase in the production of oxytocin triggers the birth.

Q: 65 What is after birth?

Ans. Within 10-45 minutes after birth, the uterus contracts, separates and expels the placenta and fetal remains from the uterus that passes out through vagina. This is called as after birth.

Q: 66 What is a test tube baby?

Ans. A baby developed from an egg that was fertilized outside the body (in vitro) and then implanted in the uterus of the mother is called as test tube baby. Placenta establishes and remaining development takes place in the body of mother leading to normal birth.

Q: 67 Name fetal hormones involved in triggering of birth.

Ans. The ACTH released from fetal pituitary stimulates the fetal adrenal gland to release corticosteroids, which cross-placental barrier and enter the maternal blood circulation causing a decrease in progesterone production. The reduction of progesterone level stimulates the pituitary gland to produce oxytocin hormones. This induces labor pain.

PAST PAPER SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 68 Write a note on test tube babies.

(LHR 2017, LHR 2017, GRW 2019, RWP 2019, SGD 2021)

Q: 69 Differentiate between lactation and gestation.

(DGK 2018)

- Q: 70 Define gestation period and after birth. (RWP 2021, FSD 2021)
- Q: 71 Name the hormones secreted by placenta. (BWP 2017)
- Q: 72 What is after birth? (MTN 2018)
- Q: 73 Write down the function of ACTH released from fetal pituitary. (DGK 2019)
- Q: 74 How process of child birth is initiated in human? (RWP 2021)
- Q: 75 What are the functions of placenta during pregnancy? (RWP 2021)
- Q: 76 Give the mechanism of in vitro fertilization. (FSD 2021)

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

KIPS SHORT QUESTIONS

Q: 77 Why in every STD eyes of neonate are affected?

Ans. In women suffering from STD's birth canal is infected and it is possible for neonate to become infected. The eyes of new born become infected when it passes through this infected birth canal.

Q: 78 What are STDs. Write Names?

Ans. Sexually transmitted disease (ST(d) is a term used to describe different infections that are transmitted through exchange of semen, blood, and other body fluids; or by direct contact with the affected body areas of people. Sexually transmitted diseases are also called venereal diseases.

Examples: are Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Genital herpes and AIDS etc.

Q: 79 Explain one bacterial & one viral ST(d)

Ans. **Syphilis:**

Is caused by a bacterium spirochaete *Treponema pallidum*. It damages the reproductive organs, eyes, bone joints, central nervous system, heart and skin. Source of dissemination is sexual contact.

Genital Herpes:

It is caused by herpes simplex type 2 virus. It is most frequently transmitted by sexual contact causing infection of the genitalia. It produces genital soreness and ulcers in the infected areas.

Q: 80 What is AIDS?

Ans. AIDS or Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome is caused by HIV. It is characterized by weakened immune system and may lead to fatal infections by other pathogens. It is one of the sexually transmitted diseases.

Q: 81 Explain the disease gonorrhoea.

Ans. It is caused by a gram-positive bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. It mainly affects the mucous membrane of urinogenital tract. New born infants may acquire serious eye infections if they pass through the infected birth canal. It is highly contagious sexual disease. It is transferred through sexual contacts.

PAST PAPER SHORT QUESTIONS

- Q: 82 Describe four sexually transmitted diseases. (GRW 2017)
- Q: 83 What is the cause and effect of syphilis? (SWL 2017, RWP 2018)
- Q: 84 Give the names of any two sexually transmitted diseases. (DGK 2018)
- Q: 85 What is gonorrhoea and who caused it? (DGK 2018)
- Q: 86 Write down few words on genital Herpes. (MTN 2019, DGK 2019, MTN 2021)
- Q: 87 Describe gonorrhoea. (SWL 2019, GRW 2021)