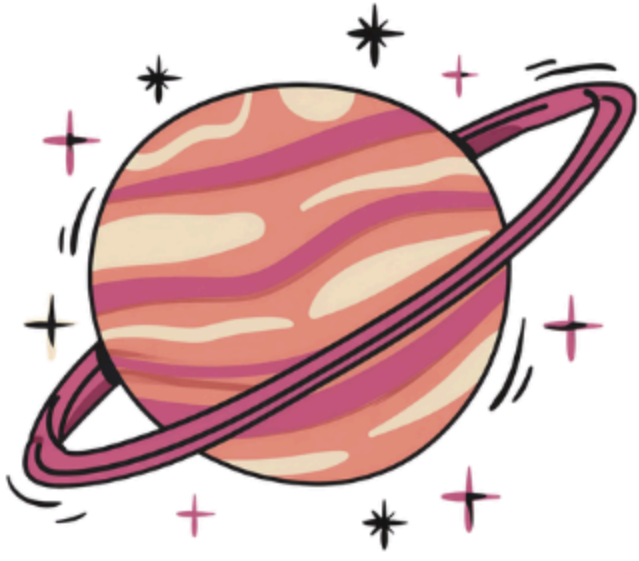


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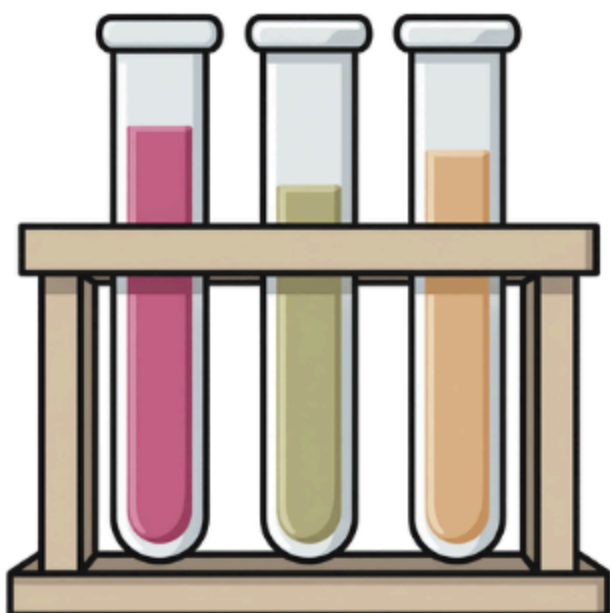
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Class - 10th

NCERT Solution



science



NCERT CLASS 10 SCIENCE CHAPTER 7 HOW DO ORGANISMS REPRODUCE : DETAILED SOLUTIONS

1. Asexual reproduction takes place through budding in -

- (1) Amoeba
- (2) Yeast
- (3) Plasmodium
- (4) Leishmania

Ans. (2) Yeast

2. Which of the following is not a part of the female reproductive system in human beings?

- (1) Ovary
- (2) Uterus
- (3) Vas deferens
- (4) Fallopian tube

Ans. (3) Vas deferens

3. The anther contains -

- (1) sepals
- (2) ovules
- (3) pistil
- (4) pollen grains

Ans. (4) Pollen grains

4. What are the advantages of sexual reproduction over asexual reproduction?

Ans. (i) Sexual reproduction is better than asexual reproduction because it brings variation which is necessary to have in a population so in case of adversity of environment all the members do not die but members with suitable variation survive to save the population from getting extinct.

In asexual reproduction variations are very less.

(ii) These variations collected over a period of time lead to formation of new species.

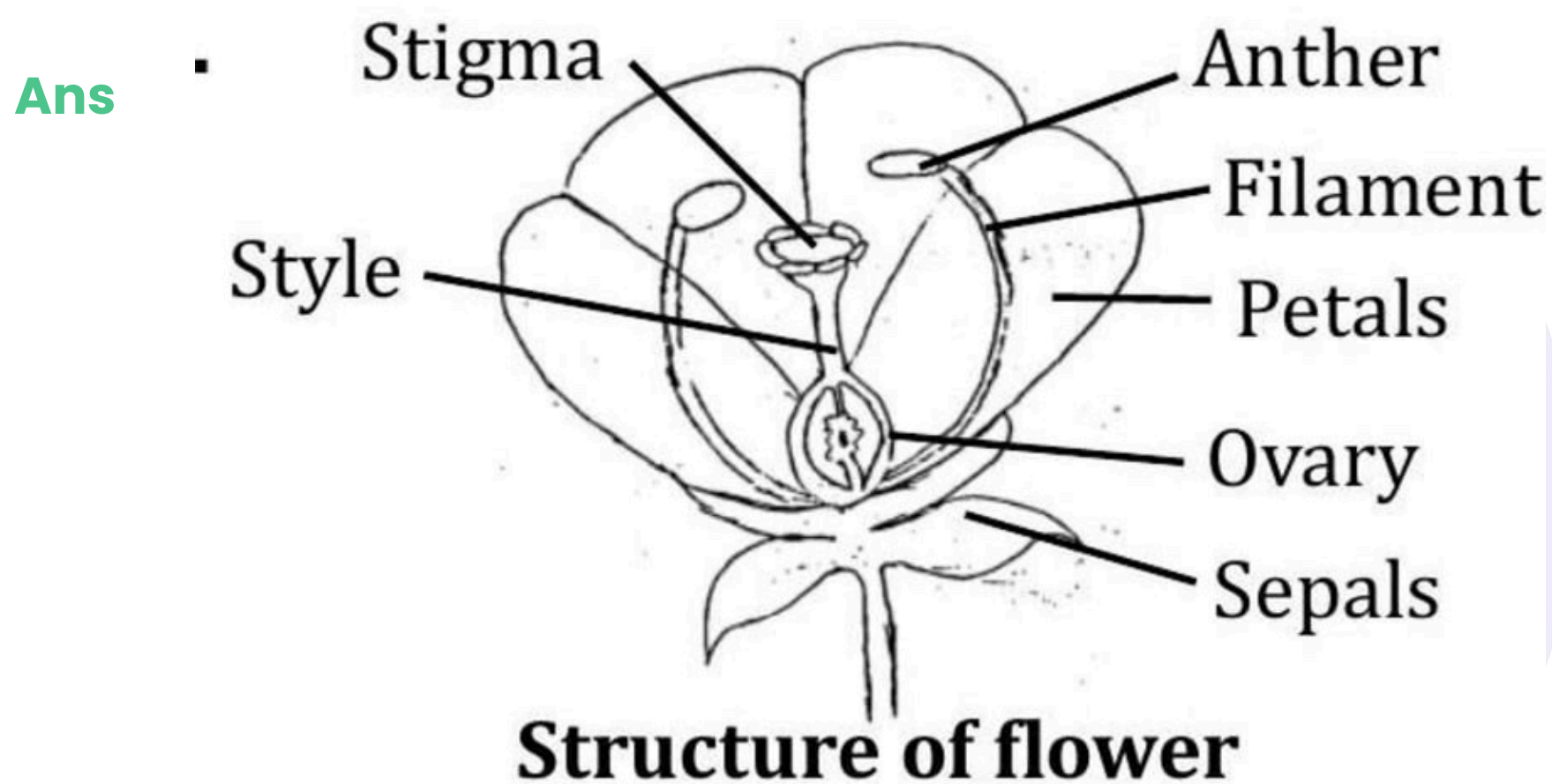
5. What are the functions performed by the testes in human beings?

Ans. Testes are responsible for production of sperms and testosterone hormone.

6. Why does menstruation occur?

Ans. It occurs when the egg produced (in the female body) is not fertilized. So the thick and soft lining of the uterus breaks down, shedding blood along with mucus which comes out of vagina in the form of bleeding.

7. Draw a labelled diagram of the longitudinal section of a flower.



8. What are the different methods of contraception?

Ans. Different methods of contraception can be classified into four categories:

(i) Barrier method in which sperms are prevented from coming in contact with ovum to avoid fertilization, this is used by males in the form of condoms and females in the form of cervical cap.

(ii) Chemical methods: Some hormonal pills are available for females which are hormonal preparation and inhibit the process of ovulation.

(iii) IUCD: They are Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices which prevent the fertilization and implantation of embryos into the uterus.

(iv) Surgical methods: In males, vas deferens is cut and tied and in females, fallopian tubes are cut and tied so the sperms cannot come in contact with ovum to lead to fertilization.

9. How are the modes for reproduction different in unicellular and multicellular organisms?

Ans. In unicellular organisms the mode of reproduction is simple whereas it is very complex in case of multicellular organisms. Unicellular organisms reproduce by binary fission (e.g. Amoeba, Paramecium), multiple fission (e.g. Plasmodium), budding (e.g. Yeast) but multicellular organisms with simple body organisation reproduce by means of budding (e.g. Hydra), fragmentation (e.g. Spirogyra), regeneration (e.g. Hydra), vegetative propagation in all plants and sexual reproduction prominently in all higher plants and animals with complex body organisation.

10. How does reproduction help in providing stability to populations of species?

Ans. By reproduction variations are added in population, which may be suitable for some changing conditions of the environment. In case of environmental adversity, some of the members survive and prevent the entire population from vanishing off.

11. What could be the reasons for adopting contraceptive methods?

Ans. Contraceptive methods are adopted for one or more of following reasons:

- (i) To maintain the population size by preventing unwanted pregnancy.
- (ii) To maintain the gap between two children and to plan the family size.
- (iii) To prevent sexually transmitted diseases.
- (iv) Good reproductive health.

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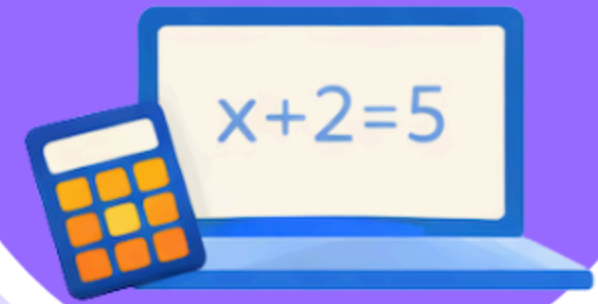
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