

EVERWIN MATRIC.HR.SEC.SCHOOL
HOLIDAY MATERIAL
BIO-ZOOLOGY

Std: XII

1. Find out the wrong pair of match
 - a) Simple irregular binary fission – Amoeba
 - b) Transverse binary fission – Paramecium
 - c) Longitudinal binary fission – Euglena
 - d) Oblique binary fission – Vorticella
2. Find out the correct sentence
 - a) In Noctiluca hundreds of buds are found inside cytoplasm termed as endogenous budding.
 - b) External budding causes gemmules in sponges.
 - c) In Taenia solium the head region is called proglottid
 - d) Epimorphosis is seen in Hydra
3. Find out the wrong pair
 - a) strobilation - Aurelia
 - b) Exogenous budding – Hydra
 - c) Plasmotomy – Opalina
 - d) Endogenous budding – Starfish
4. Find out the False statement
 - a) Fusion of Mature individual is known as hologamy.
 - b) Paedogamy is the sexual union of young individuals
 - c) Fusion of dissimilar gametes is called anisogamy
 - d) Merogamy is the fusion of morphologically similar gametes
5. Find out the wrong match
 - a) Continuous breeders – honey bees
 - b) Seasonal breeders – Birds
 - c) Conjugation – Vorticella
 - d) Internal fertilization – Amphibians
6. Assertion: Parthenogenesis is of two types Natural and Artificial parthenogenesis
Reason: Some animals parthenogenesis occurs regularly and constantly in their life cycle known as Natural parthenogenesis
 - a) Assertion and Reason correct
 - b) Assertion and Reason wrong
 - c) Assertion Correct and Reason wrong
 - d) Assertion Wrong and Reason correct
7. Paedogenetic parthenogenesis is seen in
 - a) Cow
 - b) Gall fly
 - c) Hen
 - d) Honey bee
8. The _____ develops from unfertilized haploid egg.
 - a) queen
 - b) worker
 - c) drone
 - d) none
9. Only males are produced by _____ Parthenogenesis.
 - a) Thelytoky
 - b) Amphitoky
 - c) Arrhenotoky
 - d) Oviparity
10. Which is the mismatched pair?
 - a) Thelytoky - Solenobia
 - b) Arrhenotoky - Honey bee
 - c) Amphitoky - Aphid
 - d) Paedogenetic - Praying Mantis
11. Which is the wrongly paired match
 - a) Oviparous - Frog
 - b) Ovoviviparous - Shark
 - c) Viviparous - Elephant
 - d) Marsupial - Cow
12. Which is the odd one out
 - a) Autogamy - Actinosphaerium
 - b) Hologamy - Trichonympha
 - c) Isogamy - Monocystis
 - d) Conjugation - Amoeba

13. Temporary union and exchange of Nuclei is _____.
- a) Syngamy b) Autogamy c) Conjugation d) Isogamy
14. Find out the odd match
- a) Epimorphosis - Starfish
b) Morphallaxis - Planaria
c) Fragmentation - Sea Anemone
d) gemmule - Starfish
15. Regeneration was first found in Hydra
- a) Abraham Trembley b) Charles Bonnet
c) Nawaschin d) Amia
16. Parthenogenesis was first discovered by
- a) Abraham Trembley b) Charles Bonnet
c) Strasburger d) Nehemiah Grew
17. Degeneration phase is called _____.
- a) Juvenile Phase b) Reproductive Phase
c) Senescent Phase d) seasonal Phase
18. Artificial parthenogenesis can be done in _____.
- a) Amoeba b) Sponges c) Sea Urchin d) Hydra
19. Find out the false statement
- a) Hydra form buds exogenously
b) Gemmule formation is found in starfish
c) Endogenous buds occur in cytoplasm
d) Budding is Asexual method of reproduction
20. Assertion: Strobilation is caused by Multiple fission
Reason: Strobilation is caused by transverse fission
- a) Assertion-Wrong, Reason - Correct
b) Assertion – Correct, Reason – Wrong
c) Assertion and Reason are correct
d) Assertion and Reason are wrong
21. Assertion: Animals are classified into three groups depending on the site of development of embryo.
Reason: In Ovoviviparous the embryo develops inside the mothers body until it hatches and is not connected to the mother by placenta.
- a) Assertion – Correct, Reason – Wrong
b) Assertion - Wrong, Reason – Correct
c) Assertion and Reason Correct
d) Assertion and Reason Wrong
22. Find out the mismatch
- a) Incomplete parthenogenesis - Parrot
b) Paedogenetic parthenogenesis - Liver fluke
c) Artificial Parthenogenesis - Sea Urchin
d) Natural Parthenogenesis - Honey Bee
23. Find out the wrong pair
- a) encystment - Amoeba
b) Sporulation - Amoeba
c) Strobilation - Aurelia
d) Plasmotomy - Ascaris
24. Find out the wrongly matched pair
- a) Equal cell division - Vorticella
b) Sporogony - Sporozoites
c) Shinzoyony - Merozoites
d) Encystment - Aurelia
25. Find out the wrong mismatch
- a) Spermatogenesis - formation of sperm
b) Oogenesis - formation of ova
c) Fertilization - zygote
d) Zygote - haploid

BIO-ZOOLOGY

Scientific Terms

Unit-1 Chapter-1 Reproduction in organisms

1. Asexual reproduction: Reproduction by a single parent without involvement of gamete.
2. Sexual reproduction: Two parents participate in the reproductive process involving two types of gametes.
3. Fission: The division of the parent body into two or more identical daughter.
4. Binary fission: The parent organism divides into two halves and each half forms a daughter individual.
5. Karyokinesis: The division of nucleus
6. Cytokinesis: The division of cytoplasm
7. Simple binary fission: It is seen in irregular shaped amoeba.
8. The transverse binary fission: The plane of division runs along the transverse axis of individual. Eg: Paramecium
9. Longitudinal binary fission: The nucleus and the cytoplasm divides in the longitudinal axis of the organism. Eg: Euglena
10. Oblique binary fission: The plane of division is oblique.
11. Multiple fission: The parent body divides into many similar daughter cells.
12. Encystment: The formation of three protective, chitinous cyst wall around amoeba is encystment.
13. Pseudo podiospore: The minute amoebulae formed by multiple fission.
14. Sporogony – Multiple fission of oocyte is called sporogony.
15. Schizogony – Multiple fission of schizont is called schizogony.
16. Strobilation – Several transverse fission occurring in Aurelia forming many individuals.
17. Plasmotomy: Multinucleated parent giving rise to many multinucleate daughter individuals. Eg: Opalina
18. Sporulation: Nucleus breaking into fragments and cytoplasm surrounding it, inside a spore case is sporulation.
Eg: Amoeba
19. Endogenous budding: Buds formed inside the cytoplasm of the parent body is called endogenous budding. Eg: Noctiluca
20. Exogenous budding: Buds are formed on the outer surface of the parent.
21. Gemmules: It is a hard ball with a internal mass of food-laden archaeocytes.
22. Fragmentation: The fragment body breaks into pieces each fragment develops into a new individual.
23. Regeneration: It is the growth of injured region.
24. Morphallaxis: The whole body grows from a small fragment of Hydra.
Epimorphosis: It is the replacement of lost body parts. eg: tail of lizard.
25. Apolysis: The gravid proglottids are regularly cut off from the posterior end, this process is called Apolysis.
26. Syngamy – The fusion of two haploid gametes takes place to produce a diploid zygote.
27. External fertilization: The fusion of male and female gametes taking place outside the female organism in water is external fertilization.
28. Internal fertilization: The fusion of male and female gametes takes place within the body of female organisms.
29. Juvenile phase: The period between the birth and reproductive phase is called as Juvenile phase.
30. Senescent phase: This phase begins at the end of reproductive phase and degeneration in structure and function occurs in the body.
31. Hologamy: Mature organisms of lower organisms behave as gametes and the fusion of mature individuals is known as Hologamy. Eg: Trichonympha
32. Merogamy: The fusion of small sized and morphologically different gametes is called as merogamy.
33. Paedogamy: The sexual union of young individuals is called Paedogamy.
34. Isogamy: The fusion of morphologically and physiologically identical gametes is called as isogamy. Eg: Monocystis
35. Exogamy: The male and female gametes are produced by different parents and they fuse to form a zygote, they are biparental. Eg: Human

36. Anisogamy: The fusion of dissimilar gametes is called anisogamy. Eg: vertebrates and higher invertebrates
37. Autogamy: The male and the female gametes are produced by the same cell or same organisms and the gametes fuse to form zygote. Eg: Paramecium
38. Conjugation: The temporary union of two individuals of the same species, there is a certain amount of exchange of nuclear material by the conjugants. Eg: Paramecium
39. Parthenogenesis: Development of an egg into a complete individual without fertilization is known as parthenogenesis.
40. Natural parthenogenesis: In certain organisms parthenogenesis occurs regularly constantly and naturally in their life cycle which is called as Natural parthenogenesis.
41. Complete parthenogenesis: In certain organisms there is no biparental sexual reproduction. There are only male organisms, they have only females representing them.
42. Incomplete parthenogenesis: In certain organism or animals both sexual reproduction and parthenogenesis occurs. Eg: Honey bees. The male drones develop from unfertilized eggs.
43. Paedogenetic parthenogenesis: The larvae produce a new generation of larvae by parthenogenesis. Eg: Redia Larvae
44. Oviparous: Egg laying animals, the young hatch from eggs laid outside the mother's body. Eg: reptiles and birds
45. Viviparous: The eggs are covered by membrane. The young ones are born alive after being nourished in the uterus through the placenta. Eg: Human
46. Ovoviviparous: The embryo develops inside the egg but remain in the mother's body until they are ready to hatch.
47. Abraham Trembley – Regeneration was first studied by thin scientist in Hydra.
50. Cleavage: Rapid mitotic divisions of zygote converting single celled zygote into a multicellular structure blastocyst.
51. Insemination: Transfer of sperms by the male into the female genital tract.
52. Implantation: Attachment of blastocyst to the uterine wall.
53. Placentation: Formation of placenta which is the intimate connection between foetus and uterine wall of the mother for exchange of nutrients.
54. Gastrulation: Process by which blastocyst is changed into a gastrula with three primary germ layers.
55. Organogenesis: Formation of specific tissues, organs and organ systems from three germ layers.
56. Parturition: Expulsion of the foetus from the mother's womb.
57. Tunica albuginea: The fibrous membrane which forms outermost covering of the testis.
58. Interstitial cells or Leydig cells: These cells are embedded in the soft connective tissue surrounding the seminiferous tubules. These cells are endocrine in nature and secretes androgens namely Testosterone.
59. Sertoli cells: These are elongated pyramidal cells which provide nourishment to the sperms till maturation and are called as nurse cells also.
60. Inhibin: A hormone which is involved in negative feedback in the production of sperms and it is secreted by sertolicells.

Unit-1 Chapter-II Human Reproduction

48. Fertilization: Fusion of male and female gametes to form Zygote
49. Gametogenesis: Formation of gametes by spermatogenesis and oogenesis.