CBSE CLASS X

Science (086)

QUESTION PAPER

From previous CBSE Board Exam questions

Code: 8KF78C **Questions: 100** **Maximum Marks: 235** **Generated: 2026-06-15 13:05**

SELECTIONS USED

Source	Previous-year board
Subject	Science
Lessons	How do Organisms Reproduce?
Year	2022-2026
Questions selected	100

Composition — Types: 29 Long · 29 MCQ · 21 Short · 11 Very short · 4 Assertion–reason · 3 Case-based · 3 source_based

Q1. § 7.1 DO ORGANISMS CREATE EXACT COPIES OF THEMSELVES? § 7.3.3 Reproduction in Human Beings

Give reason for the following : During reproduction inheritance of different proteins will lead to altered body designs.

Previously asked in: 2023 31/6/1 Q35 (a)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Role of DNA and Protein Synthesis in Inheritance and Body Design

Q2. § 7.1 DO ORGANISMS CREATE EXACT COPIES OF THEMSELVES? § 7.1.1 The Importance of Variation § 7.2.3 Regeneration **[2]**

The survival of a species is promoted through creation of variations. Illustrate with an example.

Previously asked in: 2024 31/4/1 Q24

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Importance of Variations for Species Survival

Q3. § 7.2 MODES OF REPRODUCTION USED BY SINGLE ORGANISMS **[2]**

Write the main steps to culture yeast in the laboratory.

Previously asked in: 2025 31/2/1 Q24 (b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Laboratory culture of yeast (asexual reproduction by budding)

Q4. § 7.2.1 Fission **[1]**

Choose the correct order of the stages of binary fission in Leishmania.

(a) I, II, III, IV, V
(b) I, III, II, V, IV
(c) I, III, V, II, IV
(d) I, II, III, V, IV

Previously asked in: 2023 31/6/1 Q11

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Binary Fission in Leishmania

Q5. § 7.1 DO ORGANISMS CREATE EXACT COPIES OF THEMSELVES? § 7.2.1 Fission **[1]**

Assertion (A) : When a bacterium divides into two, and the resultant two bacteria divide again, the four bacteria produced would be almost similar.
Reason (R) : DNA copying involves small inaccuracies in the reproduction process.

(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Previously asked in: 2023 31/2/1 Q18

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Binary fission in bacteria DNA copying and variations during reproduction

Q6. § 7.2.1 Fission § 7.2.2 Fragmentation **[2]**

Some unicellular organisms such as Plasmodium and Leishmania differ in the manner in which they reproduce. Name and explain the reproductive process taking place in them.

Previously asked in: 2024 31/5/1 Q24

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Binary Fission in Leishmania Multiple Fission in Plasmodium

Q7. § 7.2.2 Fragmentation § 7.2.6 Spore Formation **[1]**

The modes of reproduction in Spirogyra and Planaria respectively are

A Regeneration and budding
B Regeneration and fragmentation
C Fragmentation and regeneration
D Budding and regeneration

Previously asked in: 2025 31/5/1 Q10

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Modes of Reproduction in Spirogyra and Planaria

Q8. § 7.2.1 Fission **[2]**

Answer the following:

(a) Differentiate between binary fission in Amoeba and binary fission in Leishmania. [1]

(b) How does reproduction take place in malarial parasite ? [1]

Previously asked in: 2022 31/4/1 Q6

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Binary fission in Amoeba vs Leishmania
Reproduction in malarial parasite (Plasmodium) – multiple fission

Q9. § 7.2.1 Fission **[1]**

The number of chromosomes in a cell division is halved. This kind of cell division is observed in :

(A) Only testis
(B) Only ovary
(C) Ovary and testis both
(D) All cells of the body

Previously asked in: 2025 31/2/1 Q10

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Meiosis – reduction division halving chromosome number

Q10. § 7.2.2 Fragmentation **[1]**

Spirogyra, despite being a multi-cellular organism, still shows a simple reproductive method. Select the correct option with regard to reproduction in Spirogyra :

(A) Asexual reproduction by division of cells into two cells
(B) Sexual reproduction by division of cells into many cells
(C) Asexual reproduction by breaking up of Spirogyra filaments into smaller parts
(D) Sexual reproduction by the formation of gametes after meiosis of cells of filaments followed by fusion of male and female gametes

Previously asked in: 2026 31/2/1 Q3

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Fragmentation in Spirogyra

Q11. § 7.2.3 Regeneration **[5]**

Answer the following:

(i) What is regeneration? Give one example of an organism that shows this process and one organism that does not. Why does regeneration not occur in the latter?

(ii) Water in a pond appears dark green and contains filamentous structures. Name these structures and the method by which they reproduce. Explain the process.

Previously asked in: 2025 31/4/1 Q35(A)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Fragmentation in Spirogyra Regeneration in organisms

Q12. § 7.2.3 Regeneration § 7.2.6 Spore Formation **[2]**

Which one of the two multicellular organisms Spirogyra and Planaria reproduces by regeneration and why ? Give an example of any other organism which can also reproduce by the same process.

Previously asked in: 2022 31/1/1 Q4

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Regeneration in multicellular organisms

Q13. § 7.2.4 Budding **[2]**

Draw labelled diagrams to show different stages of budding in Hydra.

Previously asked in: 2025 31/1/1 Q22

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Budding in Hydra – stages and labelled diagrams

Q14. § 7.2.4 Budding **[3]**

Answer the following:

(a) Explain with the help of a labelled diagram, the process of reproduction in Hydra by budding. Name the cells used for reproduction in this process. [3]

Previously asked in: 2024 31/4/1 Q29

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Asexual Reproduction – Budding in Hydra

Q15. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[1]**

Consider the following three flowers namely X, Y and Z. Which flower(s) would develop into a fruit ?

(a) 'X' only
(b) 'Z' only
(c) 'X' and 'Y' only
(d) 'Y' and 'Z'

Previously asked in: 2023 31/6/1 Q14

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Fruit development from flowers

Q16. § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation

Give reason for the following : Vegetative propagation is practised for growing only some type of plants.

Previously asked in: 2023 31/6/1 Q35 (d)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Vegetative Propagation – Advantages and Limitations

Q17. § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation

Answer the following: List any two advantages of vegetative propagation.

Previously asked in: 2022 31/2/1 Q4 (b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Advantages of Vegetative Propagation

Q18. § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation § 7.2.6 Spore Formation **[1]**

Bryophyllum produces new plant through :

(A) Apical buds formed on the tip of the plant
(B) Vegetative buds produced in the notches of the leaf
(C) Flowers produced in the notches of the branches
(D) Fruits formed on the branches of the plant

Previously asked in: 2025 31/2/1 Q9

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Vegetative Propagation in Bryophyllum (leaf buds/adventitious buds)

Q19. § 7.2.4 Budding § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation § 7.2.6 Spore Formation **[5]**

Answer the following:
(i) Name and explain the two modes of asexual reproduction observed in hydra.
(ii) What is vegetative propagation ? List two advantages of using this technique.

(i) Name and explain the two modes of asexual reproduction observed in hydra.

(ii) What is vegetative propagation ? List two advantages of using this technique.

Previously asked in: 2023 31/4/1 Q35

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Modes of asexual reproduction in Hydra – Budding and Regeneration
Vegetative Propagation – Definition and Advantages

Q20. § 7.2.3 Regeneration § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation § 7.2.6 Spore Formation **[5]**

Answer the following:

(i) Sugarcane does not produce seeds so name the process through which it will be able to reproduce.

(ii) List any two advantages of this method.

(iii) Besides sugarcane, give two more examples of plants that reproduce by this method.

(iv) Why regeneration is not possible in all the types of animals ?

Previously asked in: 2026 31/5/1 Q16 ((B))

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Regeneration in Animals Vegetative Propagation in Plants

Q21. § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation **[1]**

The plants that can be raised by the method of vegetative propagation are :

A Sugarcane, roses, grapes
B Sugarcane, mustard, potato
C Banana, orange, mustard
D Papaya, mustard, potato

Previously asked in: 2024 31/4/1 Q8

◆ How do Organisms Reproduce? Vegetative Propagation

Q22. § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[1]**

The part of seed which is a source of food during germination of seed is :

A Cotyledon
B Radicle
C Plumule
D Embryo

Previously asked in: 2024 31/4/1 Q9

◆ How do Organisms Reproduce? Seed structure and germination – cotyledons as food source

Q23. § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation **[1]**

Give reasons for the following : Vegetative propagation is advantageous in some plants.

Previously asked in: 2026 31/4/1 Q13 (c)

◆ How do Organisms Reproduce? Vegetative Propagation

Q24. § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation **[1]**

Plants like rose and banana have lost the capacity to produce :

(a) flowers
(b) buds
(c) seeds
(d) fruits

Previously asked in: 2025 31/4/1 Q7

◆ How do Organisms Reproduce? Vegetative propagation and loss of seed production

Q25. § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation **[1]**

Select the INCORRECT match (between the plant and its vegetative part) from the following :

(a) Bryophyllum, leaf
(b) Potato, stem
(c) Money-plant, stem
(d) Rose, root

Previously asked in: 2023 31/1/1 Q12

◆ How do Organisms Reproduce? Vegetative Propagation in Plants

Q26. § 7.2 MODES OF REPRODUCTION USED BY SINGLE ORGANISMS **[1]**

Select from the following the conditions responsible for the rapid spread of bread mould on a slice of bread :
(i) Formation of large number of spores
(ii) Presence of moisture and nutrients in bread
(iii) Low temperature
(iv) Presence of hyphae

(A) (i) and (ii)
(B) (ii) and (iv)
(C) (ii) and (iii)
(D) (iii) and (iv)

Previously asked in: 2024 31/5/1 Q10

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Bread mould (Rhizopus) – spore formation and conditions for rapid spread

Q27. § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation § 7.2.6 Spore Formation **[5]**

Observe the given diagram and answer the questions that follow :
(i) Give the name and type of reproduction shown in the above diagram.
(ii) Comment on the processes taking place in stage P.
(iii) Name an organism which reproduces by the above mentioned method.
(iv) Name the method that can be used to raise plants that have lost their capacity to produce seeds. List any two advantages of growing plants by such a method.

Previously asked in: 2026 31/3/1 Q16 (b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Stages of asexual reproduction (spore formation / budding / fragmentation) Tissue culture / Plants that lost capacity to produce seeds Vegetative propagation / Spore formation

Q28. § 7.2.6 Spore Formation

Answer the following: Name the reproductive and non-reproductive parts of bread mould (Rhizopus).

Previously asked in: 2022 31/2/1 Q4 (a)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Reproductive and Non-reproductive Parts of Bread Mould (Rhizopus)

Q29. § 7.2.6 Spore Formation **[5]**

Answer the following :

(i) Draw a diagram showing spore formation in Rhizopus and label the (a) reproductive and (b) non-reproductive parts. Why does Rhizopus not multiply on a dry slice of bread ?

(ii) Name and explain the process by which reproduction takes place in Hydra.

Previously asked in: 2024 31/1/1 Q35(B)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Budding in Hydra Spore Formation in Rhizopus

Q30. § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation **[5]**

Answer the following:

(i) What are spores ? On which structures are they formed ? How do they overcome unfavourable conditions ? Name the organism which multiplies with the help of these structures.

(ii) Give two reasons why some plants are grown by the method of vegetative propagation. List two methods used to grow plants vegetatively.

Previously asked in: 2024 31/3/1 Q35(a)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Spore Formation Vegetative Propagation

Q31. § 7.3 SEXUAL REPRODUCTION **[5]**

Observe the given diagram and answer the questions that follow :
(i) Give the name of the structure and type of reproduction shown in the above diagram.
(ii) State one advantage and one disadvantage of the above mentioned method of reproduction.
(iii) Give reason : Asexual reproduction lacks genetic variation.
(iv) Why have higher organisms resorted to sexual reproduction in spite of its complexity ?

Previously asked in: 2026 31/3/1 Q16 (a)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Advantages and disadvantages of asexual reproduction
Asexual reproduction – types and structures (budding, fragmentation, spore formation, etc.) Lack of genetic variation in asexual reproduction
Significance of sexual reproduction – genetic variation and evolution

Q32. § 7.1 DO ORGANISMS CREATE EXACT COPIES OF THEMSELVES? § 7.3 SEXUAL REPRODUCTION § 7.3.1 Why the Sexual Mode of Reproduction?

Give reason for the following : The parents and off-springs of organisms reproducing sexually have the same number of chromosomes.

Previously asked in: 2023 31/6/1 Q35 (e)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Chromosome number maintenance in sexual reproduction

Q33. § 7.2.6 Spore Formation **[4]**

> All the reproductive methods of living organisms are broadly categorized into two types : 1. Asexual reproduction, and 2. Sexual reproduction.
> Asexual reproduction involves the participation of a single parent without the formation of gametes, fertilisation and transfer of genetic material. This method is a common means of rapidly increasing offsprings under favourable conditions.

Answer the questions based on the following case:

(a) Name the type of fission that occurs in Leishmania and Plasmodium. [1]

(b) Write one advantage of sexual mode of reproduction over asexual reproduction. [1]

(c) Give reasons why : (i) Colonies of yeast fail to multiply in water but multiply in sugar solution. (ii) Rhizopus individuals do not grow on a dry slice of bread. [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 31/2/1 Q38

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Advantages of sexual reproduction over asexual reproduction
Budding in yeast – nutritional requirements Spore formation in Rhizopus – moisture requirement
Types of fission – binary fission in Leishmania and multiple fission in Plasmodium

Q34. § 7.3 SEXUAL REPRODUCTION § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[1]**

Identify the type of reproduction shown in the diagram given below :

A Budding
B Fragmentation
C Spore Formation
D Binary Fission

Previously asked in: 2026 31/1/1 Q2

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Modes of asexual reproduction

Q35. § 7.3 SEXUAL REPRODUCTION **[1]**

The number of chromosomes in parents and offsprings of a particular species undergoing sexual reproduction remain constant due to :

(a) doubling of chromosomes after zygote formation.
(b) halving of chromosomes after zygote formation.
(c) doubling of chromosomes before gamete formation.
(d) halving of chromosomes at the time of gamete formation.

Previously asked in: 2023 31/4/1 Q12

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Meiosis and chromosome number constancy in sexual reproduction

Q36. § 7.3 SEXUAL REPRODUCTION **[1]**

Identify the mode of asexual reproduction in the following organism :

(A) Fragmentation
(B) Multiple fission
(C) Budding
(D) Binary fission

Previously asked in: 2024 31/2/1 Q11

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Modes of asexual reproduction

Q37. § 7.1.1 The Importance of Variation **[2]**

"Stability of DNA in a species is ensured during sexual reproduction." Justify the statement.

Previously asked in: 2024 31/2/1 Q23

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** DNA stability during sexual reproduction

Q38. § 7.3 SEXUAL REPRODUCTION **[5]**

Answer the following based on the diagram given :

(i) Name the type of asexual mode of reproduction shown in the given figure. [1]

(ii) Identify the unicellular organism in the diagram. [1]

(iii) List any two advantages of asexual reproduction over sexual reproduction. [1]

(iv) Name and explain any one mode of asexual reproduction observed in Hydra. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 31/3/1 Q35(b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Advantages of Asexual Reproduction over Sexual Reproduction
Binary Fission in Unicellular Organisms Budding in Hydra

Q39. § 7.1 DO ORGANISMS CREATE EXACT COPIES OF THEMSELVES? § 7.3 SEXUAL REPRODUCTION **[1]**

Assertion (A) : Offsprings produced by asexual reproduction are genetically similar to the parents. Reason (R) : Asexual reproduction involves a single parent.

A Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
C (A) is true, but (R) is false.
D (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Previously asked in: 2024 31/3/1 Q18

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Asexual Reproduction – Genetic Similarity and Single Parent Involvement

Q40. § 7.1 DO ORGANISMS CREATE EXACT COPIES OF THEMSELVES? § 7.1.1 The Importance of Variation § 7.3 SEXUAL REPRODUCTION **[1]**

Assertion (A) : Variations are not often seen in off-springs produced by asexual reproduction.
Reason (R) : DNA molecule generated by replication is not similar to the original DNA.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Previously asked in: 2026 31/4/1 Q8

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Asexual Reproduction and Variation (DNA Replication)

Q41. § 7.2.5 Vegetative Propagation § 7.2.6 Spore Formation § 7.3 SEXUAL REPRODUCTION **[4]**

> The modes by which various organisms reproduce depend on the body design of the organisms. In asexual reproduction, a single individual parent produces offsprings without the involvement of gametes. This method is a common means of increasing the offsprings rapidly under favourable conditions. Asexual reproduction occurs mostly in unicellular organisms, some plants and certain simple multicellular animals.

Read the passage and answer the following questions:

(a) State the name of the organism in which binary fission takes place in a definite orientation. Also name the disease caused by this organism. [1]

(b) List any two advantages of producing plants through vegetative propagation. [1]

(c) Internal choice: [2]

Previously asked in: 2022 31/3/1 Q15

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Asexual Reproduction – modes and significance Binary Fission – definite orientation (Leishmania) Vegetative Propagation – advantages

Q42. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[3]**

Answer the following about fertilisation in flowering plants.

(a) Define fertilisation.

(b) What happens to Zygote, Ovule, Ovary and Stamens after fertilisation in a flowering plant?

Previously asked in: 2025 31/5/1 Q30

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Fertilisation in flowering plants Post-fertilisation changes in flowering plants (zygote, ovule, ovary, stamens)

Q43. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[1]**

Plants which bear unisexual flowers are :

(a) Mustard and Papaya
(b) Hibiscus and Watermelon
(c) Mustard and Hibiscus
(d) Watermelon and Papaya

Previously asked in: 2023 31/2/1 Q11

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Unisexual flowers and plants

Q44. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants

Give reason for the following : Fertilization cannot take place in flowers if pollination does not occur.

Previously asked in: 2023 31/6/1 Q35 (b)

◆ How do Organisms Reproduce? | Relationship between Pollination and Fertilization in Flowers

Q45. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[1]**

The correct/true statement(s) for a bisexual flower is/are :
(i) They possess both stamen and pistil.
(ii) They possess either stamen or pistil.
(iii) They exhibit either self-pollination or cross-pollination.
(iv) They cannot produce fruits on their own.

(A) (i) only
(B) (iv) only
(C) (i) and (iii)
(D) (i) and (iv)

Previously asked in: 2025 31/1/1 Q10

◆ How do Organisms Reproduce? | Bisexual flowers – structure and pollination

Q46. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[2]**

Name the reproductive parts of an angiosperm. Where are these parts located ? Explain the structure of its male reproductive part.

Previously asked in: 2022 31/2/1 Q5 (OR-1)

◆ How do Organisms Reproduce? | Reproductive parts of an angiosperm (flower) | Structure of the male reproductive part (stamen) in angiosperms

Q47. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[2]**

Draw a neat diagram to show germination of pollen on the female reproductive part of the flower. Name and label only the following parts :

(a) The part that receives the pollen grain.

(b) The structure that carries the male germ cell to reach the female germ cell.

Previously asked in: 2026 31/1/1 Q12

◆ How do Organisms Reproduce? | Pollination and germination of pollen (pollen tube growth on pistil) | Structure of pistil/female reproductive parts of flower

Q48. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[3]**

In flowering plants, the pollen grains are transferred to stigma by pollination but the female germ cells are present in the ovary. Explain with the help of a labelled diagram (only concerned parts), how the male germ cell reaches the ovary.

Previously asked in: 2022 31/4/1 Q10

◆ How do Organisms Reproduce? | Fertilisation in Flowering Plants – Pollen Tube Growth and Journey of Male Germ Cell to Ovary | Labelled Diagram of Pollination and Fertilisation (stigma, style, pollen tube, ovary)

Q49. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[2]**

Write one function each of the following, in a seed :
(i) Seed coat
(ii) Cotyledon
(iii) Radicle
(iv) Plumule

Previously asked in: 2025 31/2/1 Q24 (a)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Structure and functions of parts of a seed (seed coat, cotyledon, radicle, plumule)

Q50. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[1]**

Select a pair of bisexual flowers from the following :

(A) Papaya and mustard
(B) Hibiscus and mustard
(C) Hibiscus and papaya
(D) Hibiscus and watermelon

Previously asked in: 2025 31/3/1 Q9

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Bisexual and Unisexual Flowers

Q51. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[2]**

Answer the following:

(a) Which of the following flowers will have higher possibility of self-pollination ? Mustard, Papaya, Watermelon, Hibiscus [1]

(b) List the two reproductive parts of a bisexual flower. [1]

Previously asked in: 2022 31/1/1 Q3

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Self-pollination and bisexual flowers · Types of flowers – bisexual and unisexual

Q52. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[2]**

Observe the given figure and identify the labelled parts P, Q, R and S :

Previously asked in: 2026 31/5/1 Q11 ((A))

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Labelled Diagram of Pollination and Fertilisation (stigma, style, pollen tube, ovary)

Q53. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[1]**

Part(s) of a flower which attracts insects for pollination is (are)

A petals and Sepals
B anther and Stigma
C petals only
D sepals only

Previously asked in: 2024 31/3/1 Q9

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Pollination – Parts of a flower that attract insects

Q54. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[5]**

Answer the following:

(i) In an angiospermic flower, fertilization is said to take place when male gametes carried in the pollen tube fuse with the female gamete, present in the embryo sac. This results in lot of changes in different parts of the flower. State the changes taking place in the following structures of flower post fertilization : (a) Zygote (b) Ovule (c) Ovary (d) Sepals

(ii) Define germination.

Previously asked in: 2026 31/5/1 Q16 ((A))

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Germination of seeds Post-fertilization changes in flower (zygote, ovule, ovary, sepals)

Q55. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[1]**

If the part 'P' of the flower is removed, which of the following processes will not take place ?

(A) Formation of pollens
(B) Formation of flower
(C) Formation of fruit
(D) Formation of seed

Previously asked in: 2026 31/4/1 Q2

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants (Structure of a Flower)

Q56. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[1]**

In a bisexual flower the male gametes are present in the :

(a) anther
(b) ovary
(c) stigma
(d) filament

Previously asked in: 2025 31/4/1 Q8

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Male Gametes and Pollen Grains in Bisexual Flowers

Q57. § 7.3.3 Reproduction in Human Beings **[2]**

What is puberty ? Mention any two changes that are common to both boys and girls in early teenage years.

Previously asked in: 2022 31/2/1 Q5 (OR-2)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Puberty – Definition and Changes

Q58. § 7.3.3 (a) Male Reproductive System § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[5]**

Answer either (a) or (b) :
(a)
(i) Name an organ that helps in the formation of male germ cells in humans and also mention the condition that favours the formation of male germ cells.
(ii) In male reproductive system, write the pathway followed to deliver male germ cells to the site of fertilisation.
(iii) Mention the main physical feature of the male germ cell that helps it move towards the female germ cell.

Previously asked in: 2026 31/2/1 Q16 (a)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Male Reproductive System – Testes and Sperm Formation (Spermatogenesis) Pathway of Sperm Delivery in Male Reproductive System Structure of Sperm – Role of the Tail in Motility

Q59. § 7.3.3 (a) Male Reproductive System **[2]**

Give reasons :

(a) The male reproductive organ responsible for formation of germ cells is located outside the abdominal cavity.

(b) The roles of the glands, present along the path of the vas-deferens, are very significant.

Previously asked in: 2025 31/5/1 Q22

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Position of testes in scrotum outside abdominal cavity
Role of accessory glands along vas deferens (seminal vesicles, prostate gland)

Q60. § 7.3 SEXUAL REPRODUCTION § 7.3.3 (a) Male Reproductive System § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[2]**

In human beings, the probability of getting a male or a female child is 50%. Explain with the help of a flow diagram only.

Previously asked in: 2024 31/3/1 Q23(b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Sex Determination in Humans – 50% probability of male/female child

Q61. § 7.3.3 (d) Reproductive Health **[1]**

Give reasons for the following : Prenatal sex determination is banned in India.

Previously asked in: 2026 31/4/1 Q13 (b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Sex Determination in Humans

Q62. **[1]**

The incorrect statement about placenta is :

(A) It is a disc embedded in the uterine wall.
(B) It has villi towards the embryo side tissues.
(C) It has a very small surface area for glucose and oxygen to pass from mother to the embryo.
(D) The embryo gets nutrition from the mother's blood through it.

Previously asked in: 2024 31/5/1 Q9

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Placenta – Structure and Functions

Q63. § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[1]**

Assertion (A) : The embryo gets nutrition from the mother's blood with the help of a special tissue called placenta.
Reason (R) : Placenta is a disc which is embedded in the uterine wall.

A Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
B Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).
C Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
D Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Previously asked in: 2025 31/5/1 Q18

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Placenta – structure and function in embryo nutrition

Q64. § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System

Give reasons : Placenta is extremely essential for foetal development.

Previously asked in: 2022 31/2/1 Q3 (i)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Role of Placenta in Foetal Development

Q65. § 7.1.1 The Importance of Variation **[5]**

Given below are certain situations. Analyse each and describe its possible impact :
(i) A population of bacteria living in temperate waters whose temperature increased by global warming.
(ii) The sperm encounters the egg when it reaches the oviduct in human females.
(iii) Self pollination does not occur in a flower that contains only pistil.
(iv) Egg does not get fertilised in a human female.
(v) When the seed is placed under appropriate condition of water and air in the soil ?

Previously asked in: 2026 31/1/1 Q16(a)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Fertilisation in humans (sperm-egg fusion in oviduct) Reproduction in flowering plants (pollination, role of pistil) Seed germination Variation and survival of populations

Q66. § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[5]**

Answer the following :

(i) Write the functions of the following parts of human female reproductive system : (I) Ovary (II) Fallopian tube (III) Uterus [3]

(ii) State briefly two contraceptive methods used by human males. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 31/1/1 Q35(a)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Contraceptive Methods in Human Males Human Female Reproductive System – Functions of Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Uterus

Q67. § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[2]**

Mention the functions of (a) Placenta (b) Fallopian tubes (c) Uterus and (d) Ovary in the human female reproductive system.

Previously asked in: 2022 31/4/1 Q4

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Functions of Fallopian Tubes Functions of Ovary Functions of Placenta Functions of Uterus Human Female Reproductive System

Q68. § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[1]**

Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct option from the choices provided.

Column-I:
a. Site of fertilisation of egg with the sperm
b. Site of implantation of embryo
c. Site of entry of sperm into the female reproductive tract
d. Site through which the waste materials generated by the developing embryo are removed

Column-II:
(i) Vagina
(ii) Uterus
(iii) Oviduct
(iv) Placenta
(v) Cervix

(A) a-(ii), b-(i), c-(v), d-(iv)
(B) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(v), d-(iv)
(C) a-(iv), b-(ii), c-(iii), d-(i)
(D) a-(iii), b-(ii), c-(i), d-(iv)

Previously asked in: 2025 31/3/1 Q6

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** | Female Reproductive System – Structure and Function | Fertilisation and Implantation in Humans | Placenta – Structure and Functions

Q69. § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[3]**

Explain the events that take place once a sperm reaches the oviduct till it becomes a foetus. Write the role of placenta in pregnancy.

Previously asked in: 2024 31/2/1 Q30

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** | Development from zygote to embryo to foetus (implantation and development in uterus) | Fertilisation and zygote formation in the oviduct | Role of placenta in pregnancy

Q70. § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[1]**

In human beings, the implantation of fertilised egg takes place in which part of female reproductive system ?

(A) Oviduct
(B) Cervix
(C) Uterus
(D) Vagina

Previously asked in: 2026 31/5/1 Q4

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** | Implantation of Fertilised Egg in the Uterus

Q71. § 7.3.3 (a) Male Reproductive System **[3]**

Answer the following:

(a) Mention one function each of the following organs in human male reproductive system : (i) Testis (ii) Scrotum (iii) Vas deferens (iv) Prostate gland

(b) Name the type of germ cell which (i) is motile, and (ii) stores food.

Previously asked in: 2022 31/1/1 Q10

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** | Germ Cells – Sperm (motile) and Egg/Ovum (stores food) | Human Male Reproductive System – Organs and Functions

Q72. § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[2]**

Name the part/organ of the human female reproductive system

(a) where contraceptive devices such as loop or copper-T are placed to prevent pregnancy.

(b) which is blocked to prevent the transfer of eggs.

(c) where formation of green cells as ova takes place.

(d) where the embryo receives nutrition from the mother's blood.

Previously asked in: 2022 31/3/1 Q7

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Contraception – Intrauterine Devices (Loop/Copper-T) Female Reproductive System – Parts and Functions Ovary – Site of Ovum Formation Placenta – Nutritional Role in Embryo Development Tubectomy / Blocking of Fallopian Tubes

Q73. § 7.3.3 (c) What happens when the Egg is not Fertilised?

Give reasons : Uterine lining becomes thick and spongy after fertilisation.

Previously asked in: 2022 31/2/1 Q3 (ii)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Implantation and uterine lining changes after fertilisation

Q74. § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[5]**

(a) Name the part performing following functions in human female reproductive system :
(i) production of eggs
(ii) site of fertilization
(iii) site of implantation
(iv) entry of the sperms
(b) What changes are observed in the uterus :
(i) subsequent to implantation of zygote and
(ii) if an egg does not get fertilized ?

Previously asked in: 2025 31/6/1 Q35(b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Changes in uterus after implantation and during menstruation Human female reproductive system – parts and functions (ovary, fallopian tube, uterus, vagina)

Q75. § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[4]**

> When a girl is born, the ovaries already contain thousands of immature eggs. On reaching puberty, some of these start maturing. One matured egg is released every month by one of the ovaries. The two oviducts unite into an elastic bag-like structure known as uterus.

Read the case carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(a) Write the site of fertilization in human female. [1]

(b) How does the uterus prepare itself to receive and nurture the growing embryo ? Explain. [1]

(c) (i) What happens when the egg is not fertilized ? [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 31/2/1 Q38

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Female reproductive system – site of fertilization (fallopian tube/oviduct) Menstruation – breakdown of uterine lining when egg is not fertilized Uterus preparation for embryo implantation and nurturing

Q76. § 7.3.3 (a) Male Reproductive System **[5]**

Answer the following:

(i) Name the part performing following functions in human male reproductive system : (a) Carries sperm (b) Production of male gametes (c) Whose secretion makes the transport of sperms easier (d) Provide suitable temperature for sperm formation

(ii) Write any two characteristics of sperms.

(iii) What are surgical contraceptive methods? Give the side effect caused by this procedure.

Previously asked in: 2025 31/4/1 Q35(B)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Characteristics of Sperms Human Male Reproductive System – Parts and Functions Surgical Contraceptive Methods and Side Effects

Q77. § 7.3.3 (a) Male Reproductive System **[5]**

(a) Define Puberty. List any two changes seen in boys at the time of puberty.
(b) Why are testes in human males located outside the abdominal cavity in scrotum ?
(c) List any three techniques of contraception used by humans. Which one of these is not meant for males ?

Previously asked in: 2025 31/6/1 Q35(a)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Contraception – methods and their applicability in males and females Location of testes in scrotum outside abdominal cavity Puberty – definition and changes in boys

Q78. § 7.2.6 Spore Formation **[5]**

Given below are certain situations. Analyse and describe what would happen when :
(i) Spores are liberated from blob-like structures of the bread mould?
(ii) Leaves of bryophyllum fall on wet soil ?
(iii) A pollen from different species land on the stigma of totally unrelated species ?
(iv) Copper-T is placed in the uterus of a human female ?
(v) Spirogyra breaks into smaller fragments upon maturation ?

Previously asked in: 2026 31/1/1 Q16(b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Asexual reproduction - fragmentation (Spirogyra) Asexual reproduction - spore formation (Rhizopus/bread mould) Contraceptive methods - Copper-T (birth control) Pollination and fertilisation in flowering plants Vegetative propagation (Bryophyllum leaf buds)

Q79. § 7.3.3 (d) Reproductive Health **[1]**

The bacterial and the viral infections that may be caused due to unsafe sex respectively are :

(a) Warts and HIV-AIDS
(b) HIV-AIDS and Warts
(c) Gonorrhoea and Syphilis
(d) Syphilis and Warts

Previously asked in: 2023 31/5/1 Q12

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) – bacterial and viral

Q80. § 7.3.3 (d) Reproductive Health **[2]**

Suggest any two contraceptive methods to control the size of human population and explain them.

Previously asked in: 2022 31/3/1 Q5

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Contraceptive Methods Population Control and Reproductive Health

Q81. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[5]**

Answer the following:

(a) Name the parts of a bisexual flower that are not directly involved in reproduction.

(b) Differentiate between self pollination and cross pollination. List any two significance of pollination.

(c) What is the fate of ovules and ovary after fertilization in a flower ?

Previously asked in: 2023 31/1/1 Q35

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Fate of ovules and ovary after fertilization · Parts of a bisexual flower not involved in reproduction · Self pollination vs cross pollination and significance of pollination

Q82. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[4]**

> Pollination is an important process in sexual reproduction of plants. It is an essential process that facilitates fertilisation in plants. Pollinating agents can be wind, water, insects and birds. Several changes take place in the flower after the fertilization has taken place.

Answer the following questions :

(a) Write the main difference between self-pollination and cross-pollination. [1]

(b) Name the part of the flower which attracts insects for pollination. What happens to this part after fertilisation ? [1]

(c) Answer either (i) or (ii): [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 31/5/1 Q38

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Pollination – agents and role of flower parts (petals) in attracting insects · Post-fertilisation changes in the flower · Self-pollination vs Cross-pollination

Q83. § 7.2.2 Fragmentation **[1]**

Select the option having correct matching of the organism given in Column I with the mode of reproduction in Column II :
Column I: P Leishmania, Q Spirogyra, R Planaria, S Plasmodium
Column II: 1. Regeneration, 2. Multiple Fission, 3. Binary Fission, 4. Fragmentation, 5. Budding

(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-5, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

Previously asked in: 2025 31/6/1 Q10

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Binary Fission in Leishmania · Fragmentation in Spirogyra · Modes of asexual reproduction – Binary Fission, Multiple Fission, Fragmentation, Regeneration, Budding · Multiple Fission in Plasmodium · Regeneration in Planaria

Q84. § Introduction · § 7.2.2 Fragmentation · § 7.2.3 Regeneration

Give reason for the following : All multicellular organisms cannot give rise to new individuals through fragmentation or regeneration.

Previously asked in: 2023 31/6/1 Q35 (c)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Fragmentation and Regeneration as modes of asexual reproduction

Q85. § 7.1 DO ORGANISMS CREATE EXACT COPIES OF THEMSELVES? § 7.1.1 The Importance of Variation **[2]**

Explain the mechanism of inheritance used by sexually reproducing organisms to ensure the stability of DNA of the species.

Previously asked in: 2025 31/6/1 Q23(b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** DNA copying and stability of species in sexual reproduction

Q86. § 7.2.2 Fragmentation § 7.2.4 Budding **[1]**

Identify the correct statement for spirogyra, leishmania and hydra :

A they reproduce sexually.
B they are unicellular.
C they are multicellular.
D they reproduce asexually.

Previously asked in: 2026 31/1/1 Q3

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Asexual reproduction modes (fragmentation, fission, budding)

Q87. § 7.2.6 Spore Formation § 7.3 SEXUAL REPRODUCTION § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[2]**

State two differences between pollination and fertilization.

Previously asked in: 2026 31/1/1 Q11(b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Pollination vs Fertilization in flowering plants

Q88. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[5]**

Answer the following :

(i) Differentiate between self-pollination and cross-pollination. [2]

(ii) Identify A, B and C in the diagram given below and write one function of each. [3]

Previously asked in: 2025 31/1/1 Q35(b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Self-pollination vs Cross-pollination Structure of a Flower – Parts and Functions

Q89. § 7.2.1 Fission § 7.2.2 Fragmentation § 7.2.6 Spore Formation **[1]**

In which of the following organisms, multiple fission is a means of asexual reproduction ?

(a) Yeast
(b) Leishmania
(c) Paramoecium
(d) Plasmodium

Previously asked in: 2024 31/1/1 Q16

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Multiple Fission as Asexual Reproduction

Q90. § 7.2.6 Spore Formation **[5]**

Answer the following :

(i) What happens when : (1) Leaves of Bryophyllum fall on the soil ? (2) Planaria is cut into many pieces ? (3) Sporangia of Rhizopus on maturation liberate spores ? Mention the modes of reproduction in each of the above three cases.

(ii) Write the changes that occur in a flower once the fertilisation has taken place.

Previously asked in: 2023 31/5/1 Q35 (b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Post-fertilisation changes in a flower Regeneration in Planaria Spore formation in Rhizopus (sporangia) Vegetative propagation in Bryophyllum (leaf buds)

Q91. § 7.2.3 Regeneration **[4]**

> Asexual reproduction involves a single parent to produce offsprings without the formation of gametes. It occurs by the following ways : Fission, Budding, Fragmentation, Spore formation and Regeneration. In one of the methods like regeneration, Planaria A is cut horizontally into three pieces – L, M and N and Planaria B is cut vertically into two equal halves – O and P.

Read the source and answer the sub-parts that follow.

(a) Which of the cut pieces of the two Planaria could regenerate to form a complete organism ? [1]

(b) Give an example of another organism which follows the same mode of reproduction as Planaria. [1]

(c) What is the meaning of 'development' in regeneration ? [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 31/2/1 Q38

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Asexual reproduction – Fission, Budding, Fragmentation, Spore formation, Regeneration · Development and differentiation in regeneration · Regeneration as a mode of asexual reproduction

Q92. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants **[5]**

Answer the following based on the diagram given :

(i) Identify the parts 'X' and 'Y' in the figure given below. [1]

(ii) Name the yellowish coloured structures produced by the part labelled as 'Y'. [1]

(iii) Write the name of the process by which these are transferred to the part labelled as 'X'. [1]

(iv) Explain the process of seed formation in a flowering plant. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 31/3/1 Q35(a)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Parts of a flower – Stamen (anther) and Pistil (stigma/carpel) · Pollen grains – yellowish structures produced by the anther · Pollination – transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma · Seed formation / Double fertilisation in flowering plants

Q93. § 7.3.2 Sexual Reproduction in Flowering Plants · § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[5]**

Answer the following:

(i) Study the diagram given below and name the parts marked as A, B and C. What happens when B reaches C in the ovary ? Mention its significance.

(ii) Write the post fertilisation changes that occur in a flower.

Previously asked in: 2024 31/3/1 Q35(b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Pollination and pollen tube growth – parts of a flower (pollen grain, pollen tube, ovule) · Post-fertilisation changes in a flower

Q94. § 7.3.3 (d) Reproductive Health **[5]**

Radha has three children. She does not want to have more children. Radha visits a nearby hospital, to know the methods to prevent pregnancy.
(i) Mention the name of any two ways other than the surgical methods, following which Radha can avoid unwanted pregnancies.
(ii) Name the surgical methods to prevent pregnancy.
(iii) Give one example each of sexually transmitted diseases caused by bacteria and virus.

Previously asked in: 2026 31/2/1 Q16 (b)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Contraceptive methods – barrier, chemical, and hormonal (non-surgical) · Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) – bacterial and viral examples · Surgical methods of contraception – vasectomy and tubectomy

Q95. § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System § 7.3.3 (d) Reproductive Health **[5]**

Answer the following about reproduction :

(i) Name three techniques/devices used by human females to avoid pregnancy. Mention the side effects caused by each.

(ii) What will happen if in a human female (a) fertilisation takes place, (b) an egg is not fertilised ?

Previously asked in: 2024 31/1/1 Q35(A)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Contraceptive methods in human females and their side effects Events after fertilisation vs. non-fertilisation of egg in human females

Q96. § 7.3.3 (a) Male Reproductive System § 7.3.3 (b) Female Reproductive System **[5]**

Answer the following :

(i) Where are testes located in the human males and why ? State two functions of the testes.

(ii) In the human female, one of the ovaries releases an egg every month. State the changes that take place if (1) the egg is fertilized, and (2) the egg is not fertilized.

(iii) What is done during the surgical method in males and females to prevent pregnancy ?

Previously asked in: 2023 31/5/1 Q35 (a)

◆ **How do Organisms Reproduce?** Fertilization and changes in the human female reproductive system Location and functions of testes Surgical methods of contraception (vasectomy and tubectomy)

Q97. § 8.2 HEREDITY § 8.2.4 Sex Determination **[1]**

Consider the following statements :
(i) The sex of a child is determined by what it inherits from the mother.
(ii) The sex of a child is determined by what it inherits from the father.
(iii) The probability of having a male child is more than that of a female child.
(iv) The sex of a child is determined at the time of fertilisation when male and female gametes fuse to form a zygote.
The correct statements are :

(a) (i) and (iii)
(b) (ii) and (iv)
(c) (iii) and (iv)
(d) (i), (iii) and (iv)

Previously asked in: 2024 31/1/1 Q8

◆ **Heredity** Sex Determination in Humans

Q98. § 8.2.4 Sex Determination **[4]**

> In some families, either rural or urban, females are tortured for giving birth to a female child. They do not seem to understand the scientific reason behind the birth of a boy or a girl. In fact the mother is not responsible for the sex of the child and it has been genetically proved that the sex of a newborn is determined by what the child inherits from the father.

Read the case carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(a) State the basis on which the sex of a newborn baby is determined in humans. [1]

(b) Why is the pair of sex chromosomes called a mismatched pair in males ? [1]

(c) How is the original number of chromosomes present in the parents restored in the progeny ? [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 31/5/1 Q38

◆ **Heredity** | Restoration of chromosome number through sexual reproduction and fertilisation | Sex Determination in Humans | Sex chromosomes and mismatched pair in males (XY)

Q99. § 8.2.4 Sex Determination **[2]**

Justify that the sex determination of a child is based on what they inherit from their father and not from their mother.

Previously asked in: 2022 31/3/1 Q6(b)

◆ **Heredity** | Sex Determination in Humans

Q100. § 8.2.4 Sex Determination **[1]**

A zygote is formed by the fusion of a male gamete and a female gamete. The number of chromosomes in the zygote of a human is :

A 23
B 44
C 46
D 92

Previously asked in: 2024 31/4/1 Q10

◆ **Heredity** | Zygote formation and chromosome number in humans

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