

REPRODUCTION DISCUSSION QUESTIONS O LEVEL

1. Which one of the following plants would depend most on wind for its reproduction? A plant with.....
 - A. Small inconspicuous flowers and light seeds.
 - B. Sticky pollen grains and explosive fruits.
 - C. Numerous pollen grains and enclosed stigma.
 - D. Coloured petals and small hairy fruits.

2. Spirogyra normally reproduces by
 - A. Binary fussion.
 - B. Conjugation.
 - C. Budding
 - D. Hyphae

3. In favourable conditions, yeast reproduces by
 - A. fragmentation
 - B. conjugation.
 - C. sporulation.
 - D. budding.

4. Which one of the following organisms reproduce by budding?
 - A. Yeast
 - B. Amoeba
 - C. Siprogyra
 - D. Mucor

5. In man the oestrus cycle is also known as
 - A. heat period
 - B. gestation period
 - C. Menstrual cycle
 - D. lactation cycle.

6. Mucour undergoes asexual reproduction to produce
 - A. Spores.
 - B. Zoospores
 - C. Zygosporoes
 - D. sporangis

7. Sexual reproduction in spirogyra is describes as
 - A. fragmentation
 - B. conjugation
 - C. binary fusion
 - D. budding

8. The main function of luteinising hormone in the reproductive cycle of a mammal is that it
- A. causes ovulation.
 - B. causes thickening of the uterine walls.
 - C. initiates the growth of a graafian follicle.
 - D. maintains pregnancy for the first 3 months.
9. Which one of the following hormones is responsible for ovulation in mammals?
- A. Oestrogen
 - B. Progesteron
 - C. Follicle stimulating hormone
 - D. Luteinising hormones.
10. Which of the following parts of a flower is not essential for reproduction?
- A. Corolla
 - B. Stigma
 - C. Style
 - D. Anther
11. Which of the following is a function of progesterone?
- A. Prepares the uterine walls for implantation
 - B. Initiates the process of birth.
 - C. Initiates ovulation.
 - D. Initiates formation of corpus luterus.
12. Which part of irish potato plant is used in its vegetative reproduction?
- A. Stem
 - B. Root
 - C. Leaf
 - D. Flower
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14. During pregnancy in humans, the substances that pass from he mother to the embryo are
- A. oxygen, nitrogenous wastes and glucose.
 - B. Glucose, amino acids and oxygen.
 - C. carbon dioxide, mineral salts and nitrogenous wastes.
 - D. carbon dioxide, amino acids and mineral salts.

15. Which one of the following may result from lack of progesterone hormone in a woman?

- A. Implantation may not occur.
- B. Miscarriage may occur.
- C. Menstruation may not occur.
- D. Ovulation may not occur.

16. Which of the following is a function of progesterone?

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- B. Initiates the process of birth.
- C. Initiates ovulation.
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- B. Progesterone
- C. Follicle stimulating hormone
- D. Luteinising hormone.

19. Which one of the following is not caused by oestrogen?

- A. Healing of the uterine wall
- B. Growth of the uterine wall
- C. Inhibiting further secretions of follicle stimulating hormone.
- D. Causing ovulation.

20. Fertilisation is said to have occurred when

- A. a sperm has just reached the ovum.
- B. Pollen grains of the same species have reached the stigma.
- C. A pollen tube nucleus has reached the ovule.
- D. Nuclei of the male and female gametes have fused.

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25. If a species has 24 chromosomes in each somatic cell, how many chromosomes will a sperm cell contain?

- A. 6
- B. 12
- C. 24
- D. 48

26. Which one of the following is a diploid cell?

- A. Pollen grain
- B. Ovum
- C. Spermatozoon
- D. Alveolus

27. In humans, the hormone progesterone stimulates the

- A. formation of egg cells.
- B. formation of sperm cells.
- C. production of milk by a lactating mother.
- D. thickening of the uterine wall.

28. The nucleus in the embryo sac that fuses with nucleus to form a zygote in flowering plant is

- A. Polar nucleus

- B. Antipodal nucleus
- C. Synergid nucleus
- D. Egg nucleus

29. Which one of the following flower parts is most important in promoting pollination?

- A. Calyx
- B. Corolla
- C. Stamens
- D. Pistil

30. Which one of the following structures in the mammalian male reproductive organ secretes seminal fluid?

- A. Prostate gland
- B. Vasa deferentia
- C. Epididymis
- D. Seminiferous tubules

31. The normal reproductive cycle of the human female involves the interaction of the

- A. oviduct, thyroid gland and ovary.
- B. Pituitary gland, ovary, uterus.
- C. Adrenal gland, ovary and vagina.
- D. Placenta, pituitary gland and uterus.

32.(a) What is sexual reproductive?

- (b) Give the advantages of sexual reproduction in plants.
- (c) Describe how sexual reproduction.

33. (a) What is meiosis and where does it occur in plants and animals?

(b) What is the relevance of meiosis in reproduction?

(c) In a breeding experiment, plants which were homozygous for white flowers were crossed with those homozygous for red flowers. The resultant F₁ generation all had red flowers.

(i) Explain the absence of white flowers in the F₁ generation.

(ii) Using genetic symbols, show the results in the F₂ generation after selfing the F₁ generation.

34. (a) (i) What are the similarity (ies) and differences between asexual and Sexual reproduction in the Spirogyra?

(ii) What is the advantages of asexual reproduction to such a plant?

35. (a) How is self pollination prevented in flowering plants?

(b) Outline the events leading to the formation of a seed in flowering plants.

36. (a) What is pollination?

(b) Describe the processes that take place after pollination in a flowering plant.

(c) Give three differences between insect-pollinated and wind-pollinated flowers.

37. (a) What is self-pollination?

(b) How is self-pollination naturally prevented in plants?

(c) Describe the features of a flower that favour pollination by insects.

38. Outline the process leading to fertilization in man.

39. With relevant examples describe the various forms of asexual reproduction in plants.