

1st Term Worksheet

Subject – Biology
Class – VIII

Name :

Sec. :

Chapter – 2
[Reproduction in plants]

Check Point:

- [A] Fill in the blanks:

[34]
1.

_____ is the characteristic feature of all living organisms.
2.

The membranous leaves in bulb are known as _____ .
3.

Some fungi, bacteria, and moss reproduce by the formation of _____.
4.

Ginger reproduces by _____.
5.

_____ is done in jasmine, lemon and china rose.

Keywords:

[38]

Binary fission:

Callus :

Fertilization:

Grafting:

Pollination:

Reproduction:

Exercise:

[39-40]

- [A] Multiple Choice Questions:

[26]
- (i)

Asexual reproduction is seen in

(a)

Paramoecium

(b)

Amoeba

(c)

Spirogyra

(d)

All
- (ii)

The process by which parent body divides into two halves to produce two daughter cells is called

(a)

Multiple fission

(b)

Binary fission

(c)

Fragmentation

(d)

Budding
- (iii)

Horizontal underground stems such as ginger, garlic, banana, onion, lily and tulip reproduce from _____.

(a)

Corm

(b)

Tuber

(c)

Rhizome

(d)

Bulb
- (iv)

Grafting method is a common method in

(a)

Bougainvillea

(b)

Rose

(c)

Tamarind

(d)

None
- (v)

When the flower is having only one male part, it is called

(a)

Bisexual

(b)

Hermaphrodite

(c)

Pistillate

(d)

Staminate

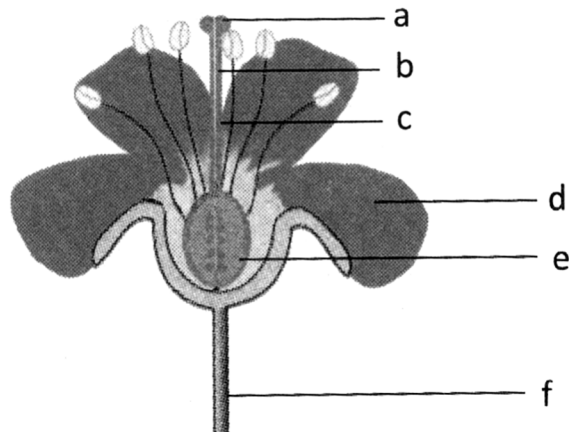
[B] Fill in the blanks: [27]

1. In _____, the asexual reproduction takes place by means of zoospores.
2. Tulip reproduces by _____.
3. When flower is having only female part, it is called _____.
4. New variety produced by the process of hybridization is called _____.
5. _____ reproduces by budding.

[C] Write T for true and F for false statements: [39]

1. *Bougainvillea* does not reproduce by cutting. _____
2. Sporangium is formed in spore. _____
3. Garlic reproduces by rhizome. _____
4. Bacteria reproduces by fission. _____
5. Fusion of male and female nuclei is called pollination. _____
6. Fungi reproduce by binary fission. _____

[D] Look at given image and identify the labelled parts in it: [39]



[E] Very short answer type questions: [39]

1. Name a method of artificial vegetative propagation.

Ans. _____

2. Identify the type of reproduction in yeast.

Ans. _____

3. Name the different parts of a flower.

Ans. _____

4. What type of asexual reproduction takes place in *Chlamydomonas*?

Ans. _____

5. What do we call the flower having both sexual parts in it?

Ans. _____

[F] Short answer type questions: [40]

1. Differentiate between:

(a) Sexual and asexual reproduction: _____

- (b)

Binary fission and multiple fission: _____
- (c)

Self-pollination and cross-pollination: _____
- (d)

Cutting and grafting: _____

2. What is reproduction?

Ans. _____

3. Explain vegetative propagation. Explain artificial vegetative propagation.

Ans- _____

[illegible]

(a) Spore formation: _____

(b) Artificial pollination: _____

[illegible]

[40]

[illegible]

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of vegetative propagation?

Ans-

3. Explain the structure and parts of a flower with the help of an example.

Ans-

4. Explain the various agents of pollination.

Ans- _____

5. Write a short note on seed and fruit formation.

Ans- _____

Chapter – 3
[Reproduction in Animals]

Check Point: **[46]**

- [A] Write True or False for the following sentences:
1. Testes are two in number. _____
 2. The development of baby takes place inside the cervix. _____
 3. Menstruation takes place during the reproductive period from puberty to menopause.

 4. Amniotic membrane surrounds the uterus. _____

5. Childhood lasts up to 20 years of age. _____

Keywords: [47]

Asexual reproduction: _____

Cell differentiation: _____

Fertilization: _____

Metamorphosis: _____

Menstruation: _____

Reproduction: _____

Exercise: [47-49]

[A] Multiple Choice Questions: [47-48]

- (i) Which of the following is not an organ of a male reproductive system?
- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| (a) testes | (b) epididymis |
| (c) cervix | (d) vas deferens |
- (ii) Vas deferens transport sperms from epididymis to _____.
(a) Urethra (b) Ureter
(c) Penis (d) Testes
- (iii) Which of the following parts in the male reproductive system stores sperms?
(a) Epididymis (b) Vas deferens
(c) Seminal vesicles (d) Penis
- (iv) Each ovary produces _____ ovum every month in human beings.
(a) one (b) two
(c) three (d) four
- (v) The process of release of mature ovum from the ovary is called _____.
(a) Fertilization (b) Menstruation
(c) Ovulation (d) None

[B] Fill in the blanks: [48]

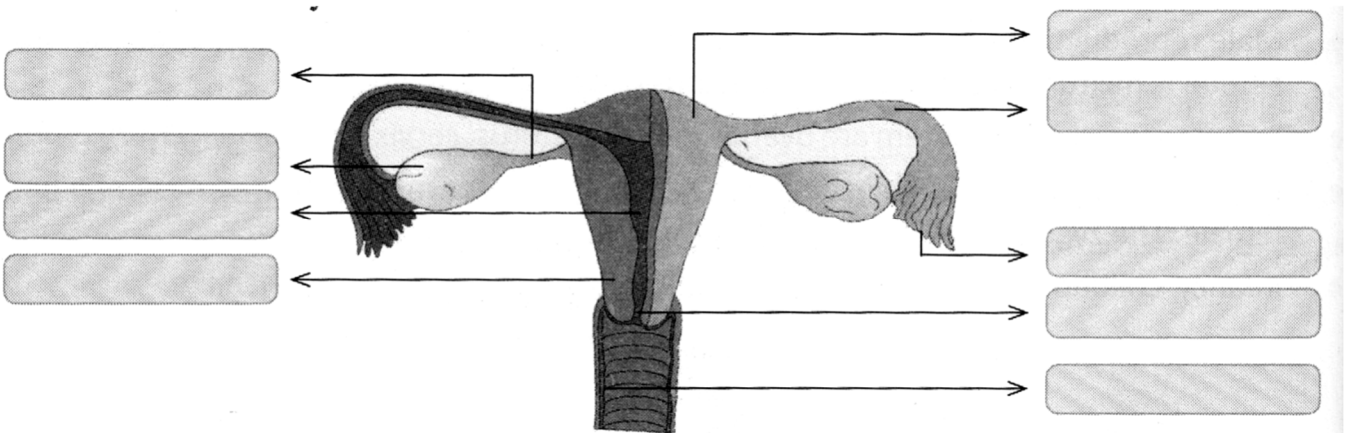
1. Tests are located outside the abdominal cavity in a skin sac called _____.
2. Each ovary produces one mature _____ every month by a process called _____.
3. The _____ is attached to the _____ by a structure known as placenta.
4. There are two _____ which are situated in the abdominal cavity on either side of the _____.
5. _____ is the first stage of growth after the birth of the child.

[C] Write True or False for the following sentences: [48]

1. Penis is the male internal sex organ. _____
2. Fallopian tubes are two in number and leads to uterus. _____
3. Vas deferens transports sperms from epididymis to the urethra. _____

4. During menopause, menstrual periods stops. _____
5. The developing organisms in case of human being is known as foetus till the end of second month. _____

[D] Given alongside is the image of the female reproductive system. Label the marked parts and write their functions in your notebook: [48]



[E] Identify the correct sequence of the given stages/processes: [48]

1. Childhood Adolescence Adulthood Infant

2. Ovulation Fertilization Pregnancy Implantation
- Birth

[F] Very short type questions: [48]

1. Define fertilization.

Ans. _____

2. What do you understand by external fertilization?

Ans. _____

3. Mention the names of main organs of (i) male reproductive system (ii) female reproductive system.

Ans. _____

4. Which part of male reproductive system store sperms?

Ans. _____

5. Mention any two (i) male hormones (ii) female hormones

Ans. _____

[G] Short answer type questions: [49]

1. Differentiate between external and internal fertilization.

Ans. _____

2. What is the function of epididymis?

Ans. _____

3. Define semen.

Ans. _____

4. What do you mean by pregnancy?

Ans. _____

5. Write the functions of the following:

(i) Uterus: _____

(ii) Scrotum: _____

(iii) Umbilical cord: _____

[G] Long answer type questions: [49]

1. What do you mean by reproduction? Differentiate between sexual and asexual mode of reproduction with the help of suitable example.

[illegible]

2. Explain the male reproductive system with the help of a well-labelled diagram.

Ans. _____

- [illegible]

Ans.

5. Explain the physical changes that take place during infancy, childhood and adulthood.

Ans.

Check Point:

- [A] Fill in the blanks: [54]
1. Earth is a part of _____ system.
 2. Some animals become active during daytime and are called _____.
 3. Animals are called _____ because they _____ make their food.
 4. All the plants, animals, and microorganisms constitute the _____ factor, while _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____ are part of abiotic factor of the environment.
 5. _____ is a chain of eating and being eaten.

Keywords: [61]

Atmosphere : _____

Biosphere: _____

Decomposers: _____

Ecology: _____

Ecosystem: _____

Food chain: _____

Food web: _____

Exercise: [62-64]

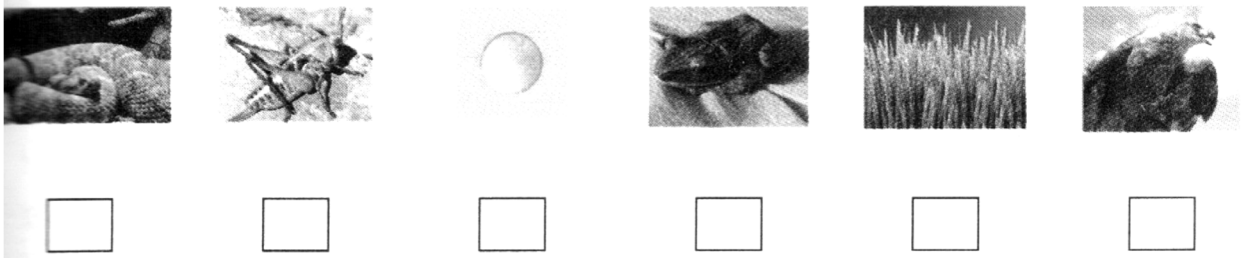
- [A] Multiple Choice Questions: [62]
- (i) Everything that surrounds and affects a living organism is called
 - (a) Biosphere
 - (b) Environment
 - (c) Habitat
 - (d) Lithosphere
 - (ii) Which of the following is also known as autotroph?
 - (a) Producer
 - (b) Consumer
 - (c) Decomposer
 - (d) Saprotroph
 - (iii) Which of the following is an example herbivore?
 - (a) Human
 - (b) Hawk
 - (c) Tiger
 - (d) Grasshopper
 - (iv) Which of the following is not an abiotic factor of environment?
 - (a) Light
 - (b) Soil
 - (c) Land
 - (d) Water
 - (v) Which of the following is an example of symbiosis?
 - (a) Lichen
 - (b) Legume
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above

- [B] Fill in the blanks: [63]
1. _____ are called heterotroph as their food requirement are met by feeding on other organisms.
 2. The network of food chain is called a _____.
 3. Some animals are called _____ which become active only during night.
 4. Example of a producer in pond ecosystem is _____.
 5. Tiger, owl, and cat are _____ animals.

[C] Write True or False for the following sentences: [63]

1. Saprotrophs secrete digestive enzymes to decompose organic matter. _____
2. Humidity is the amount of water vapours present in the atmosphere. _____
3. Light is not a biotic factor. _____
4. Pyramid of number shows the relationship between producers and consumers. _____
5. Interwoven pattern of interconnected food web is called food chain. _____

[D] Arrange the given organisms in correct sequences and complete the food chain: [63]



[E] Very short answer type questions: [63]

1. Define environment.

Ans. _____

2. What is ecology? Who coined the term ecology?

Ans. _____

3. What is a food chain? How is it different from a food web?

Ans. _____

4. Why animals are called heterotrophs?

Ans. _____

5. What is autotroph? Give example.

Ans. _____

[F] Short answer type questions:

[63]

1. What are the different regions of earth's crust?

Ans.

2. How can you categorise biotic factors on the basis of food relations?

Ans.

3. What is an ecosystem? Explain the forest ecosystem.

Ans.

4. Write a short note on pyramid of number.

Ans.

5. What is the role of flora in forest ecosystem?

Ans.

[illegible]

[64]

[illegible][illegible]

3. Write a short note on forest ecosystem.

Ans.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

4. What are the different types of ecological pyramids? Explain.

Ans.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

5. Differentiate between predation and parasitism.

Ans. _____

