1. Although 2 cells called gametes fuse, the product formed is a single cell called zygote. Justify.
2. Stages in the life cycle of silkworm are given below. Write them in sequential order.
   pupa, silkworm, egg, silkmoth
3. What is the importance of reproduction?
4. In markets, eggs of birds are available but never eggs of dogs. Why?
5. The eggs of frogs do not have shells for protection, yet they are safe in water. How?

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Fill up the blanks with the terms given below:
   body, asexual, binary, single, nucleus
   Amoeba is a _____ celled organism. It reproduces by _____ reproduction. The process of reproduction begins by the division of its _____ into two. This is followed by the division of its _____ into two. This type of reproduction is called _____ fission.
2. The term metamorphosis is not used while describing human development. Why?
3. Mother gives birth to a baby but the baby has characters of both parents. How is this possible?
4. How is reproduction in hydra different from that in amoeba?
5. State whether the following statements are True or False. If false, correct the statement:
   - (a) External fertilisation can occur both in water and on land.
   - (b) The eggs of fish are covered by hard shells for protection.
   - (c) Human egg has a head, middle piece and tail.
   - (d) In adult human females, a single mature egg is released into an oviduct every month.

6. Why do only male gametes have a tail?

7. Observe the figure given as Fig. 9.2 and answer the questions that follow.

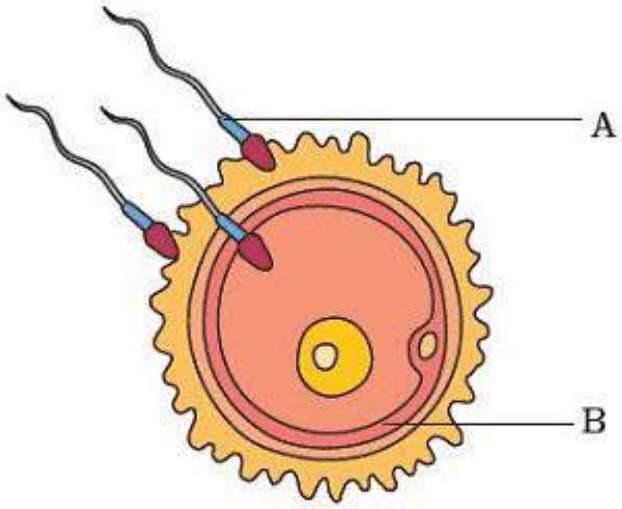


Fig. 9.2

- (a) Label A and B.
- (b) Identify the process.
- (c) What happens during this process and what is formed?

Long Answer Type Questions

1. How can we say that fish exhibits external fertilisation?

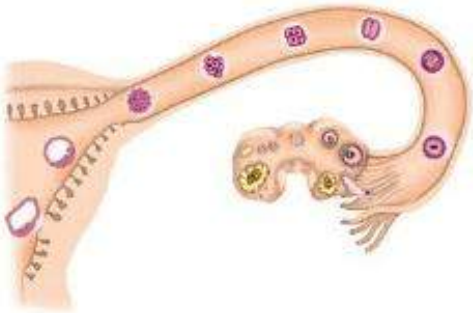


Fig. 9.3

2.

After observing Fig. 9.3 answer the following.

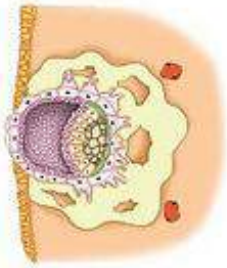
a. Read the following statements and label them in the figure:

- (i) The part which produces female gametes.
- (ii) The part where development of the baby takes place.
- (iii) The part through which the developing embryo passes to reach the uterus.

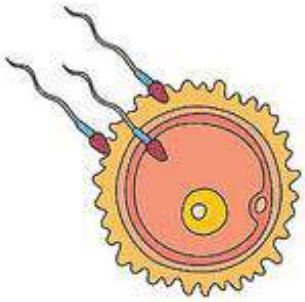
b. Explain the future development of the embryo that would take place after it gets embedded in the uterus.

- Hens and frogs are both oviparous exhibiting different types of fertilisation. Explain.
- Observe the following figures.

(a)



(b)



(c)

(d)

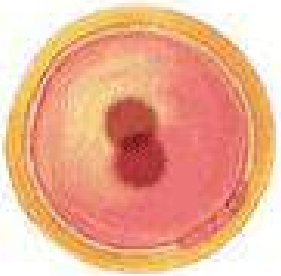


Fig. 9.4

- (i) Identify the stages a to d in Fig. 9.4 during development of human baby.
- (ii) Arrange the stages in correct sequence of development.
- (iii) Explain the development that takes place in any one stage.