

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Reproduction in Animals

Q1. Why do fish and frogs lay eggs in hundreds?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q2. Explain how chicks are born.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Q3. Define asexual reproduction. Describe two methods of asexual reproduction in animals.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
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## Reproduction in Animals

Q1. Why do fish and frogs lay eggs in hundreds?

Ans. Though these animals lay hundreds of eggs and release millions of sperms, all the eggs do not get fertilized and develop into new individuals. This is because the eggs and sperms get exposed to water movement, wind and rainfall. Also, there are other animals in the pond which may feed on eggs. Thus, production of large number of eggs and sperms is necessary to ensure fertilization of at least a few of them.

Q2. Explain how chicks are born.

Ans. Internal fertilization takes place in hens also. Soon after fertilization, the zygote divides repeatedly and travels down the oviduct. As it travels down, many protective layers are formed around it. The hard shell that we see in a hen's egg is one such protective layer. After the hard shell is formed around the developing embryo, the hen finally lays the egg. The embryo takes about 3 weeks to develop into a chick.

Q3. Define asexual reproduction. Describe two methods of asexual reproduction in animals.

Ans. The type of reproduction in which only a single parent is involved is called asexual reproduction. The two methods of asexual reproduction in animals are:

Budding – In this type of asexual reproduction, a small part of the body of parent organism grows as a 'bud' which then detaches and becomes a new organism. Example- hydra

Binary fission - In this type of asexual reproduction, the parent organism splits (or divides) to form two new organisms. Example - Amoeba reproduces by binary fission by dividing itself into two parts.