

Chapter 16

Reproduction

16.1 Asexual reproduction

01. 0610_m22_qp_22 Q: 29

Which statement about reproduction is correct?

- A** All living species can reproduce asexually.
 - B** Gametes are needed for asexual reproduction.
 - C** Only organisms that are separated from other organisms of the same species can reproduce asexually.
 - D** Some organisms reproduce asexually and sexually.
-

02. 0610_m21_qp_22 Q: 29

Some statements about asexual reproduction are listed.

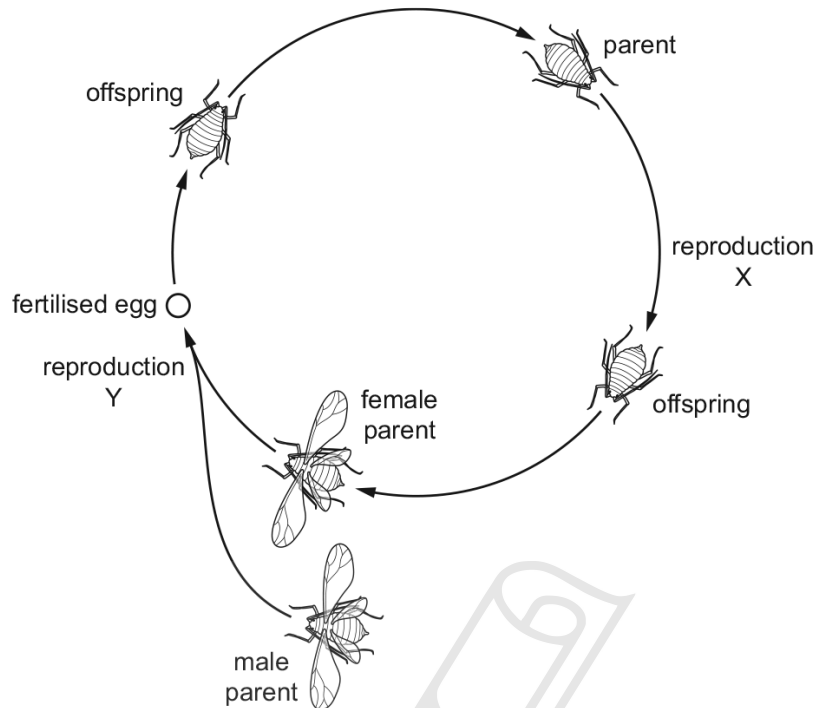
- 1 Offspring are genetically identical.
- 2 Offspring are genetically different.
- 3 Only one parent is required.
- 4 Two parents are required.

Which statements are correct?

- A** 1 and 3 **B** 1 and 4 **C** 2 and 3 **D** 2 and 4
-

03. 0610_s21_qp_22 Q: 30

The life cycle of aphids includes both sexual and asexual reproduction.



Which statement is correct?

- A X shows asexual reproduction, which produces genetic variation in the offspring.
- B Y shows asexual reproduction, which produces genetic variation in the offspring.
- C X shows asexual reproduction, which produces genetically identical offspring.
- D Y shows asexual reproduction, which produces genetically identical offspring.

04. 0610_s21_qp_23 Q: 30

What is a disadvantage of asexual reproduction when a new crop disease appears on a farm?

- A Asexual reproduction only requires one parent plant.
- B Asexual reproduction does **not** require a pollinator.
- C Asexual reproduction does **not** lead to genetic variation in offspring.
- D Asexual reproduction does **not** disperse offspring over a wide area.

16.1. ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION

05. 0610_w21_qp_22 Q: 29

Commercial plant growers use asexual reproduction to grow coffee plants which produce crops of coffee beans.

What is a disadvantage of asexual reproduction?

- A The coffee beans produced by all of the plants are identical.
- B Two parent plants are needed.
- C One parent is needed.
- D All plants are equally susceptible to the same disease.

06. 0610_s20_qp_22 Q: 27

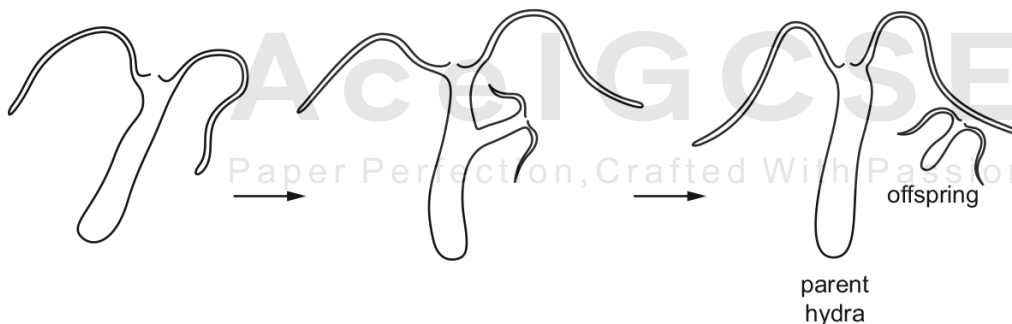
Asexual reproduction can be used to produce crops.

Why might a disease be likely to spread throughout the whole crop?

- A crop plants are genetically different
- B crop plants are genetically identical
- C many offspring are produced
- D offspring are produced quickly

07. 0610_w20_qp_21 Q: 27

The diagram shows one parent *Hydra* growing and releasing an offspring from the side of its body.



Which row is correct?

	parent and offspring are genetically identical	involves asexual reproduction
A	✓	✓
B	✓	x
C	x	✓
D	x	x

key
 ✓ = yes
 x = no

08. 0610_s18_qp_21 Q: 28

Specific grape varieties are maintained using stem cuttings from mature plants that are then planted and cultivated to produce grapes. This is an example of artificial asexual reproduction.

What is a disadvantage of using asexual reproduction to produce fruit?

- A** An outbreak of disease will affect the whole crop in the same way.
 - B** Genetically identical fruit is produced relatively quickly.
 - C** No pollination or pollinators are required.
 - D** The characteristics of the grapes will vary between plants.
-

09. 0610_s18_qp_22 Q: 27

What is an advantage, for an organism, of using asexual reproduction?

- A** Disease spreads rapidly.
 - B** It does not cause variation.
 - C** It easily adapts to environmental change.
 - D** Population increases rapidly.
-

10. 0610_s18_qp_23 Q: 27

Crop plants produced by asexual reproduction are identical. This can be a disadvantage.

Which statements describe disadvantages?

- 1 Crop plants are produced rapidly.
- 2 A disease could kill all of the plants.
- 3 Only one parent is needed.
- 4 The plants cannot adapt to environmental changes.

- A** 1 and 2 **B** 1 and 3 **C** 2 and 4 **D** 3 and 4
-

11. 0610_m17_qp_22 Q: 25

What is an advantage of asexual reproduction for a population of flowering plants in the wild?

- A** A disease is less likely to affect the whole population.
 - B** Large numbers of offspring can be produced quickly.
 - C** Pollen can easily be transferred within the same flower.
 - D** The offspring show genetic variety.
-

SN	Paper	Q. No.	Answer
01	0610_m22_qp_22	29	D
02	0610_m21_qp_22	29	A
03	0610_s21_qp_22	30	C
04	0610_s21_qp_23	30	C
05	0610_w21_qp_22	29	D
06	0610_s20_qp_22	27	B
07	0610_w20_qp_21	27	A
08	0610_s18_qp_21	28	A
09	0610_s18_qp_22	27	D
10	0610_s18_qp_23	27	C
11	0610_m17_qp_22	25	B



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