

St. Andrews Scots School

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Session: 2025-2026 – Answer Key

Class: VIII

Subject: Science

Chapter: Reproduction in Animals

CHECK POINT 1

1. Sperm
2. Ova
3. Uterus
4. Embryo
5. Placenta

CHECK POINT 2

1. Mammals
2. oviparous
3. fish
4. metamorphosis
5. caterpillar

CHECK POINT 3

- 1.(T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)

PRACTICE TIME

A. Tick (✓) the correct answer:

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (d)

B. Assertion-Reason Type Questions:

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c)

C. Match the Columns:

1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

D. Very Short Answer Type Questions:

1. Fertilisation

2. Oviduct

3. Both type of fertilisation, i.e., external and internal fertilisation.

4. The larvae of frog are called tadpoles and that of butterfly are called caterpillars.

5. The attachment of zygote in the uterine wall is called implantation.

E. Short Answer Type Questions:

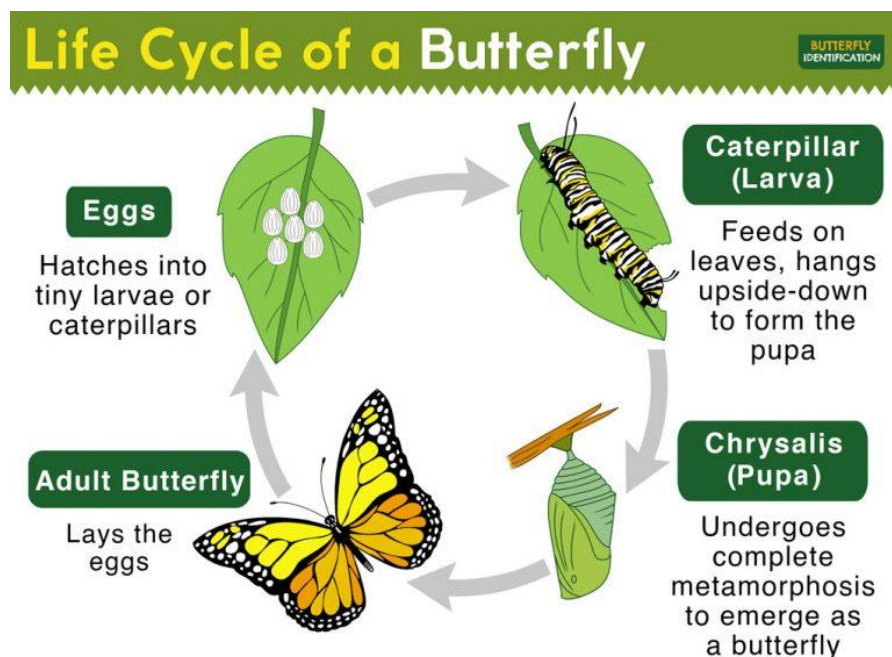
1. The animals which lay eggs are called oviparous animals. For example, insects (butterfly), birds (hen), etc. On the other hand, the animals which give birth to babies are called viviparous animals. For example, mammals – cow, man, etc.

2. Tadpole lives in water and feeds on aquatic plants. It respire through gills and has a tail to swim. On the other hand, adult frog lives mostly on land, feeds on insects and respire through lungs. Also, it does not have any tail.

3. Implantation of embryo into the uterus wall causes pregnancy. It lasts for 280 days.

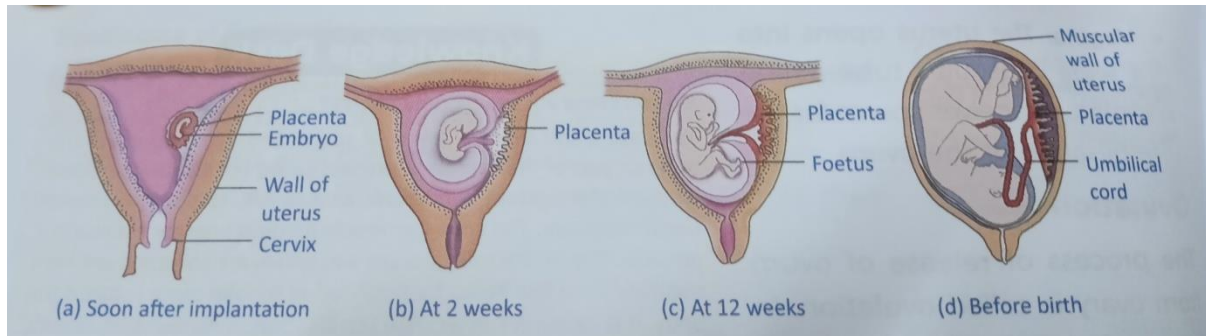
4. The mode of reproduction by which an organism produces genetically identical individuals of its own kind is called asexual reproduction. In asexual reproduction, second parent is not needed. The offspring produced are identical to each other and to the parent. They are called clones.

5. The change in form and structure of a larva to become the adult is called metamorphosis. For example, transformation of tadpole larva of frog into adult through marked changes is metamorphosis.



F. Long Answer Type Questions:

1. The development of embryo in humans takes place in the uterus of female. The embryo attaches with the wall of uterus through placenta. It obtains nutrients and oxygen from mother's blood through placenta and continues to grow and develop all its body parts. At two-month stage, it starts resembling the human form and is now called foetus. The development and growth of foetus is completed by the end of 280 days and mother gives birth to a baby.



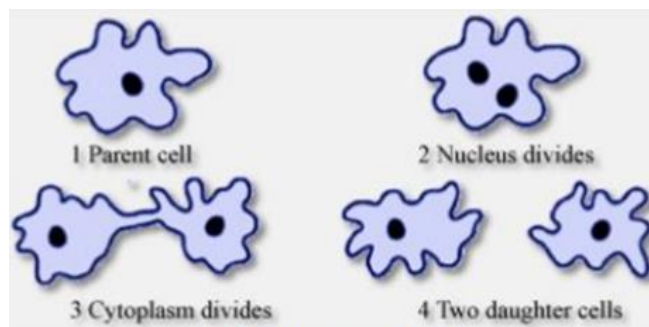
Development of foetus

2. The fusion of a sperm nucleus with the nucleus of ovum that result in the formation of zygote is called fertilisation.

Fertilisation is of two types: External fertilisation and internal fertilisation.

The fertilisation plays a significant role in the process of sexual reproduction. The new individual, which develops by the fusion of male and female gametes, inherits characters from both the parents and resembles the mother in certain features and the father in some other features.

3. Binary fission is a mode of asexual reproduction which occurs in unicellular organisms such as bacteria, Amoeba and Paramecium. In binary fission, the nucleus of the parent cell divides into two daughter nuclei which is followed by division of the parent cell. The each half receives one daughter nucleus and forms a daughter organism.



Binary fission in Amoeba

4. In frog, fertilisation is external and takes place in water. On the other hand, in hen, fertilisation is internal and occurs when the egg is inside the body of hen.

5. (a) A human sperm

(b) 1– Head of sperm 2–Nucleus 3–Middle piece 4–Tail

6. (a) 1–Uterine wall 2–Cervix 3–Oviduct 4–Placenta 5–Foetus

(b) Part 4 (Placenta) provides oxygen and nutrients to the foetus from the mother's blood.

G. HOTS Questions:

1. (a) In case (I), fertilisation is internal while in case (II), fertilisation is external.

(b) Yes, in case (II), many eggs may be destroyed or eaten by other animals. So, laying multiple eggs ensures continuation of race.

2. In external fertilisation, the male releases sperm on the spawn of eggs laid by female animal. In this way, sperm find their way for external fertilisation to occur.

Passage/Case-based Questions

1. Female foeticide means killing or abortion of a female foetus.

2. Female foeticide should be banned to maintain sex ratio in human population.