

# Assessment

Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The organism split into two separate organism like in bacteria?
   A. binary fission
   B. budding
   C. fragmentation
   D. parthenogenesis
2. Flat worms (planarians) divides into two, leaving one piece headless and the other tailless each piece grows the missing body parts.
   A. binary fission
   B. budding
   C. fragmentation
   D. parthenogenesis
3. A new individual grows on the body of its parent like hydra and yeast.
   A. binary fission
   B. budding
   C. fragmentation
   D. parthenogenesis
4. Reproduction in animals that involves production of new living organism by combining two gametes from different organism, one male producing motile gamete that must fused with the egg cell from female organism.
   A. asexual
   B. sexual
   C. both and b
   D. none of a and b
5. Individuals that possess two reproductive systems are referred to as *monoecoius*.
   A. budding
   B. hermaphroditism
   C. transverse fusion
   D. transverse fission
6. Sperm cell and egg cell are used in sexual reproduction among animals. What is the collective term for them?
   A. body cells
   B. gametes
   C. both a and b
   D. none of a and b

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7. Type of reproduction that produces genetic variation.

A. Sexual
B. Asexual
C. A and B
D. None of the above

8. Which is TRUE about asexual reproduction in animals.

A. Involves more amount of time in the process.
B. Produce identical offspring like the parents.
C. Utilize gametes of the body.
D. Variety of genetic make-up is produced.

9. One of the advantages of asexual reproduction is that it:

A. Increases the need for finding a mate
B. Decreases the number of offspring produced
C. Ensures survival in diverse environments
D. Requires less time and energy investment in reproduction

10. Giraffe and lion are examples of

A. oviparous
B. viviparous
C. both and b
D. none of a and b

11. Salmon and other bony fish are examples of

A. oviparous
B. viviparous
C. both and b
D. none of a and b

12. Mechanism of sexual reproduction in which female offspring develops from unfertilized eggs

A. budding
B. fragmentation
C. transverse fission
D. parthenogenesis

13. It involves direct reproduction in which each portion regenerates missing parts to become a complete new animal depending on the axis of separation

A. budding
B. fragmentation
C. transverse fission
D. parthenogenesis

For numbers 14-15, refer to the following choices below.

A. Statement I is correct
B. Statement II is correct.
C. Statement I and II are both correct.
D. Statement I and II are both incorrect.

_____14. I. Asexual reproduction doesn't require the energy and time investment of finding a mate, making it more efficient in terms of reproduction.
II. A disadvantage of asexual reproduction is that if the parent organism is susceptible to a disease or environmental change, all its offspring will likely be equally vulnerable.

_____15. I. Sexual reproduction involves the union of gametes and it does not change the number of chromosomes present.
II. Asexual reproduction involves the union of gametes and it does not change the number of chromosomes present.

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