



BIOLOGY

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HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Question

1. Humans reproduce _____.
(asexually/sexually)



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2. Humans are _____.

(oviparous/viviparous/ovoviviparous)



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3. Male and female gametes are _____.

(diploid/haploid)



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4. Zygote is _____. (diploid/haploid)



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5. The process of release of the ovum from a mature follicle is called_____.



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6. The process of release of the ovum from a mature follicle is called_____.



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7. The fusion of male and female gametes' chromosomes is called _____



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8. Zygote divides to form _____ which is implanted in uterus.



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9. Why are the human testes located outside the abdominal cavity ? Name the pouch in the which they are present.



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10. How many eggs are released by a human ovary in a month ? How many eggs to do think would have been released , if the mother gave birth to identical twins ? Would you answer change if the twins born were fraternal ?



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11. What do we understand by this term "Reproductive health" ?



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12. Why is it significant to maintain reproductive health , and what are the methods taken up to achieve it ?



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13. If implementation of better techniques and new strategies are required to provide more efficient care and assistance to people, then why is there a statutory ban on amniocentesis ? Write the use of this technique and give reason to justify the ban.



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14. Name the hormones involved in regulation of spermatogenesis.



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15. What is menstrual cycle ? Name the hormones that regulate menstrual cycle ?



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16. what is parturition ? Which hormones are involved in induction of parturition ?



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17. Correct the following statements

(a) Surgical methods of contraception prevents formation.

(b) All sexually transmitted diseases are completely curable.

(c) Oral pills are very popular contraceptives among the rural women.

(d) In E.T. techniques, embryos are always transferred into the uterus.



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18. Describe the structure of a seminiferous tubule .



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19. After a brief medical examination a healthy couple came to know that both of them are unable to produce functional gametes and should look for an 'ART' (Assisted Reproductive Technique). Name the 'ART' and the procedure involved that you can suggest to them to help them bear a child.



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20. A childless couple has agreed for a test tube baby programme. List only the basic steps the procedure would involve to conceive the baby



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21. Mention the function of

(a) Zona pellusida



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22. What happens to occurs luteum in human femal if the ovum is (i) fertilized, (ii) not fertilized ?



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23. Why is ZIFT a boon to childless couples ?
Explain the procedure.



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24. When and where do chorionic villi appear in humans ? State their function.



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25. Can you identify major difference between oogenesis and spermatogenesis ?



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26. Why scientifically it is correct to say that the sex of the baby is determined by the father and not by the mother ?



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27. Is the use of contraceptives justifies? Give reasons.



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28. Removal of gonads cannot be considered as contraceptive option. Why ?



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29. Can you list the change seen in human beings that indicate their reproductive maturity ?



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30. Write two major functions each of testis and ovary



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31. The functions of male sex accessory ducts and glands are maintained by the.....



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32. Name the functions of the following.

(a) Corpus luteum

(b) Endometrium (c) Acrosome

(d) Sperm tail

(e) Fimbriae



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33. What do you think is the significance of reproductive health in a society ?

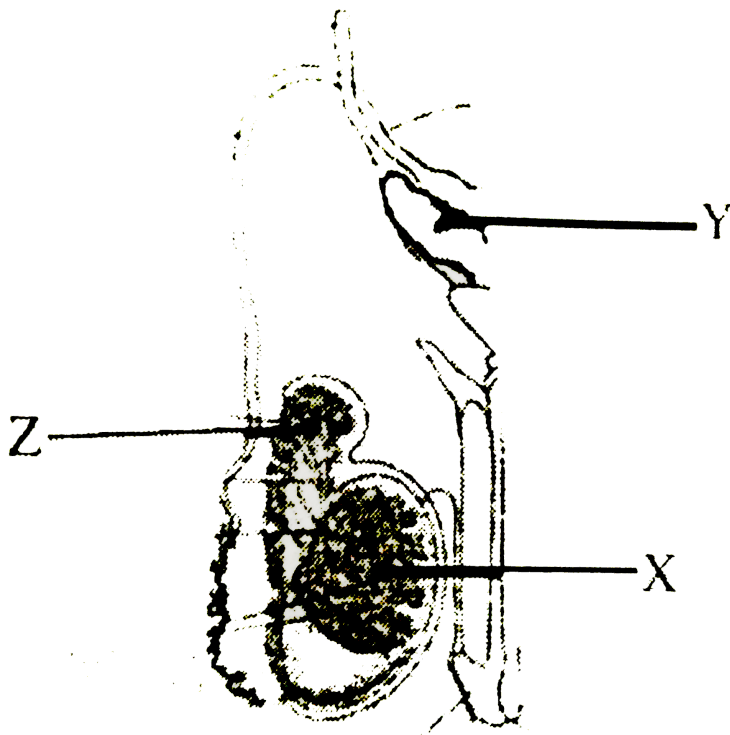


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34. Describe the process of Parturition in humans



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35.

The above diagrams shows human male reproductive system (one side only)

(a) Identify 'X' and write its location in the body .

(b) Name the accessory gland 'Y' and its

reaction.

(c) Name and state the function of 'Z'.



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36. Explain the events in a normal woman during her menstrual cycle on the following days,.

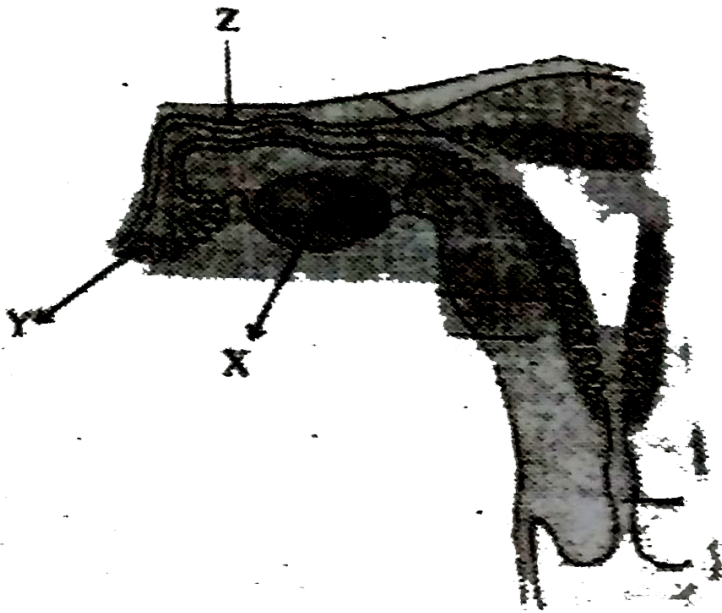
(a) Ovarian event from 13-15 days

(b) Ovarian hormones level from 16 to 23 days

(c) Uterine events from 24 to 29 days



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37.

The diagram above shows a part of the human female reproductive system.

(a) Name the gamete cells that would be present in 'X' if taken from a newborn baby.

(b) Name 'Y' and write its function.

(c) Name 'Z' and write the events that take place here.



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38. Draw a diagram of the microscopic structure of human sperm. Label the following parts in it and write their functions.

(a) Acrosome

(b) Nucleus

(c) Middle piece



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39. When and where are primary oocytes formed in a human female ? Trace the development of these oocytes till ovulation (in menstrual cycle). How do gonadotropins influence this developmental process ?



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40. (a) Where does fertilization occur in humans ? Explain the events that occur during this process.

(b) A couple where both husband and wife are producing functional gametes, but the wife is still unable to conceive, is seeking medical aid. Describe any one method that you can suggest to this couple to become happy parents.



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41. (a) Write the specific location and the functions of the following cells in human males :

(i) Leydig cells (ii) Sertoli cells (iii) Primary spermatocyte

(b) Explain the role of any two accessory glands in human male reproductive system



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42. The following is the illustration of the sequence of ovarian events (a - i) in human female.



(i) Identify the figure that illustrates ovulation

and mention the stage of oogenesis it represents.

(ii) Name the ovarian hormone and the pituitary hormone that have caused the above mentioned event.

(iii) Explain the changes that occur in the uterus simultaneously in anticipation.

(iv) Write the difference between 'c' and 'h'

(v) Draw a labelled sketch of the structure of a human ovum prior to fertilization.



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43. Draw a labelled diagram of a sectional view of human seminiferous tubule.

(b) Differentiate between gametogenesis in human males and females on the basis of

(i) time of initiation of the process.

(ii) Products formed at the end of the process.



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44. (a) Draw a labelled diagram of the human female reproductive system.

(b) Enumerate the events in the ovary of a

human female during:

(i) Follicular phase (ii) Luteal phase of menstrual cycle.



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45. Your school has been selected by the Department of Education to organize and host an interschool seminar on "Reproductive Health - problems and practices". However, many parents are reluctant to permit their wards to attend it. Their argument is that

topic is " too embrassing "

Put forth four arguments with appropriate reasons and explanation to justify the topic to be very essential and timely.



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46. (a) Draw a diagrammatic sectional view of the female reproductive system of human and label the parts

(i) where the secondary oocytes develop

(ii) which helps in collection of ovum after

ovulation

(iii) where fertilization occurs

(iv) where implantation of embryo occurs.

(b) Explain the role of pituitary and the ovarian hormones in menstrual cycle in human females.



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47. Mention the site of fertilization of a human ovum. List the events that follow in sequence until the implantation of the blastocyst.



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48. Explain the development of a secondary oocyte (ovum) in a human female from the embryonic stage upto its ovulation. Name the hormones involved in this process.



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49. (a) Draw a sectional view of a seminiferous tubule of human. Label sertoli cell, spermatagonia and leydig cell on it and write

their functions.

(b) Explain the role of pituitary and sex hormones in the process of spermatogenesis.



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50. Which of the following is not a part of female reproductive system ?

Ovary, oviduct uterus, vasdeferens, hymen



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51. Ovaries are thefemale sex organs.



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52. Ovaries produce the (A) and several (B) hormones.



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53. Each ovary is about 5 to 8 cm in length in human. (True/False)



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54. The ovarian stroma is divided into two zones -a peripheral (A) and an inner (B).



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55. The oviduct, uterus and vagina constitute the female external genitalia. (True/false)



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56. Each fallopian tube is about.....long.



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57. Which help in collection of ovum after ovulation ?



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58. The shape of the uterus is like an apple.

(True/false)





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59. How many layers are present in uterus?

One/Two/Three/Four



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60. Correct sequence of uterine wall outer to inner side ?



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61. The (A) undergoes cyclic changes during menstrual cycle while the (B) exhibits strong contraction during delivery of the baby.



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62. Which of the following does not include in external genitalia in female ?

Mons pubis, labia majora, fimbriae, hymen



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63. Match the column:-

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Mons pubis | (i) paired folds of tissue |
| (b) Labia majora | (ii) tiny finger like structure |
| (c) Clitoris | (iii) cushion of fatty tissue |
| (d) Labia minora | (iv) fleshy folds of tissue |



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64. The clitoris is a tiny finger like structure which lies at the upper. Junction of the (A) above the (B).



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65. The presence or absence of hymen is not a reliable indicator of virginity or sexual experience. (True/false)



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66. A functional mammary gland is characteristic of all animal female. (True/false)



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67. The glandular tissue of each breast is divided into.....mammary lobes.



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68. The cell of.....secrete milk.



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69. The alveoli open into.....



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70. Several mammary ducts join to form a wider (A) which is connected to (B) through which milk is sucked out.



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71. The primary sex organs the (A) in the males and the (B) in the females.



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72. Correct sequence of spermatogenesis :

- (a) spermatogonia
- (b) spermatids
- (c) primary spermatocyte
- (d) secondary spermatocyte
- (e) spermatozoa



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73. After spermiogenesis, sperm head become embedded into the.....



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74. Match the column:

Column-A

- (a) Spermiation
- (b) Insemination
- (c) Ejaculation

Column-B

- (i) Released of sperms from the seminiferous tubules
- (ii) Semen is released by the penis into the vagina
- (iii) Released of sperms outside the male body



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75. Match the column:-

Column-A

- (a) Spermatogonia
- (b) Primary spermatocyte
- (c) Secondary spermatocytes
- (d) Spermatids

Column-B

- (i) multiply by mitotic division
- (ii) undergo secondary meiotic division
- (iii) undergo meiosis-I
- (iv) Transformed into sperms by the process of spermiogenesis



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76. How many structures are haploid ?

Spermatogonia , spermatozoa, spermatids,
primary spermatocyte, secondary
spermatocyte



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77. How many structures are diploid ?

Sperms, spermatid, spermatogonia, primary spermatocyte, secondary spermatocyte



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78. Spermatogenesis starts at the age of (A) due to significant increase in the secretion of (B).





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79. (A) acts at the leydin cells and stimulates synthesis and secretion of (B).



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80. The sperm head contains an elongated diploid nucleus. (True/false)



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81. Which part of sperm produce energy for the movement of tail ?



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82. The human male ejaculates about (A) million sperms during a coitus of which for normal fertility at least (B) percent sperms must have normal shape and size and at least (C) percent of them must show vigorous motility.





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83. The functions of male sex accessory ducts and glands are maintained by the.....



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84. The process of formation of a mature female gamete is called ?



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85. The oogenesis is initiated during the.....stage.



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86. How many primary follicles are left in each ovary at puberty ?



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87. Correct sequence of follicular development:

(a) Graafian follicle (Mature tertiary)

(b) Primary follicle

(c) Tertiary follicle

(d) Secondary follicle



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88. The graafian follicle ruptures to release the (A) from the ovary by the process called (B).



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89. The reproductive cycle in the female primates is known as



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90. The first menstruation beings at (A) and is called (B).



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91. In human females, menstruation is replaced at an average interval of about?



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92. How many ovum is released during the middle of each menstrual cycle?



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93. Menstrual phase is completed about ?



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94. The menstrual flow results due to breakdown of.....



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95. The menstrual phase is followed by the which phase ?



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96. During follicular phase changes in the ovary and the uterus are induced by changes in the levels of (A) and (B) hormones.



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97. Both LH and FSH attain a peak level about..... of menstrual cycle.



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98. Which hormone is mainly responsible for ovulation ?



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99. Which hormone is essential for maintenance of endometrium ?



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100. In human beings, menstrual cycles ceases around the age of.....



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101. The process of fusion of a sperm with an ovum is called ?



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102. After completion of second meiotic division of the secondary oocyte and result in the formation of a (A) and a haploid (B).



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103. How many chromosomes will be there in the zygote of human ?



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104. It is correct to say that the sex of the body is determined by the father and not by the mother. (False/true)



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105. The (A) division starts as the zygoete oves through the isthmus of the oviduct called (B).



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106. The embryo with 8 to 16 blastomeres is called ?



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107. The blastomeres in the blastocyst are arranged into an outer layer called (A) and an inner group of cells attached to trophoblast called (B).



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108. Some finger like projection appear on the trophoblast called?



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109. The structural and functional unit between developing embryo and maternal body called ?



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110. The placenta is connected to the embryo through an (A).



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111. Placenta acts as an.....



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112. Which of the following hormones are not secrete by placenta?

HCG, HPL, progesterone, oxytocin, estrogen,
prolactin, relaxin



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113. Match the column:-

Column-A

- (a) After one month of pregnancy
- (b) End of second month of pregnancy
- (c) End of first trimester of pregnancy
- (d) During the fifth month of pregnancy

Column-B

- (i) Heart is formed
- (ii) Major organ systems are formed
- (iii) First movement of foetus
- (iv) Limbs and digits develop



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114. Parturition is induced by a complex neuroendocrine mechanism. (True/false)



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115. The signals for parturition originate from the fully developed foetus only. (True/false)



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116. Which hormone acts on the uterine muscle and stronger uterine contractions.



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117. The milk produced during the initial few days of lactation is called ?



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118. Male reproductive system is located in



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119. Scrotum helps in maintaining low temperature of the testes about_____lesser than body temperature.



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120. Each testis is_____is shape.



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121. length of each testis is (A) in the length and (B) in width.



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122. Each testis has how many lobules?



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123. The_____undergo meiotic divisions finally leading to sperm formation.



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124. Androgens are secreted by



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125. Which is the correct pathway of sperms.

(i) Epididymis (ii) Seminiferous tubules

(iii) Vas - efferentia (iv) Rete-testis



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126. Glans penis is covered by a loose fold of skin is called.



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127. The male accessory glands include paired (A) a (B) and paired (C).



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128. Secretions of _____glands also helps in the lubrications of penis.



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129. Primary spermatocyte is haploid.



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130. Secondary spermatocyte undergo 1st meiotic division



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131. Spermatids are transformed into spermatozoa by the process called.



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132. Releasing of sperms from seminiferous tubules is known as.



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133. Spermatogenesis process start before birth.



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134. LH acts as the (A) cells and stimulates synthesis of (B).



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135. FSH acts on the (A) cells and stimulates secretion of (B) which help in the process of (C).



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136. The sperm head contains an elongated_____nucleus.



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137. Acrosomal enzyme helps in.



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138. How much sperms should show vigorous motility for normal fertility.



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139. Which parts secretions are essential for maturation and motility of sperms.



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140. Sperms + ? = Semen



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141. Functions of male sex accessory ducts and glands are maintained by



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