BIOLOGY

BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Mcq

1. Orunart sex irgab us

A. Ovary/Testis

B. Uterus/Seminal Vesicle

C. Breast/Beard

D. Spermatic cord.

Answer: A::D

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2. Secondary sex organ is

A. Testis

B. Breast

C. Beard

D. Vas deferena.

Answer: C

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3. Vagina of the female reproductive system is

A. Primary sex organ

B. Accessory sex organ

C. Secondary sex organ

D. None of the above.

Answer: D

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4. Accessory sex character is

A. Beard

B. Breast

C. Moustaches

D. All the above.

Answer: B

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5. External/accessory/secodnary sexual characters first appear in

A. Childhood

B. Puberty

C. Foetus

D. Adulthood

Answer: B

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6. Temperature in scrotum necessary for sperm formation should be

A. $2^{\circ} C$ above body temperature

B. $2^{\circ} C$ below body temperature

C. $4^{\circ} C$ above body temperature

D. $4^{\circ} C$ below body temperature

Answer: A::D

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7. Cryptorchidism is

A. Non descended testes in scrotum

B. Non development of testes

C. Removal of scrotum

D. Breaking connection of vas deferens.

Answer: A

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8. Puberty occurs in the human male at an age of:

A. 8-10 years

B. 11-14years

C. 14 -16 years

D. 18-20 years.

Answer: D

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9. Voice is high pitc hed in

A. Aged persons

B. Adult males

C. Boys

D. Females.

Answer: C

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10. First menstrual cycle is

A. Parturition

B. Menopause

C. Menarche

D. Implantation

Answer: C

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11. Menopause occurs in females at the age of

A. 55-60years

B. 50-55 years

C. 45-60years

D. 37-42years

Answer: B

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12. Nonprimate mammals have

A. Menstrual cycle

B. Oestrus cycle

C. Breeding seasons

D. Non breeding seasons.

Answer: D

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13. Semififerous tubules open into

A. Epididymis

B. Vesa efferentia

C. Vasa deferntia

D. Rete testis.

Answer: A::D

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14. Partitions of testis develop from

A. Tunica albuginea

B. Tunica vasculosa

C. Tunica vaginalis

D. Rete testis.

Answer: C

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15. Vasa efferentia possess

A. Peristalasis

B. Secretory cells

C. Ciliated c ells

D. Openings for seminal vesicles.

Answer: C

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16. Epididymis is

A. Network of sinuses between seminiferous tubules and vasa efferentia

B. Intermediate structure between rete testis and vasa efferentia

C. A long coiled tube betweenvasa efferentia and vas deferens

D. Connection between vas deferens and seminal vesicle.

Answer: A::D

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17. Vas deferens arises from

A. Cauda epididymis

B. Caput epidiymis

C. Corpus epididymis

D. Rete testis.

Answer: C

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18. The common duct formed by the union of vas deferens and duct from seminal vescial is :

A. Urethra

B. Tunica vasculosa

C. Ejaculatory duct.

D. Spermatic duct.

Answer: D

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19. Glands of male reproductive system are

A. Prostate and seminal vesicles

B. Prostate, Bertholin's and seminals

C. Seminal vasicles and Bertholin's glands

D. Prostate, Cowpers and seminals.

Answer: D

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20. Number of sperms present in a single ejaculation of semen contains

A. 10000

B. 100,000-1000,000

C. 30-40 milion

D. 300-400milion

Answer: D

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21. Menstrual cycle is generally of

A. 21 days

B. 28 days

C. 30 days

D. 40 days.

Answer: B

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22. Mesntrual cycle is controlled by

A. Estrogen and progesterone of ovary

B. FSH and LH of pituitary

C. Both A and B

D. FSH of pituitary.

Answer: C

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23. Progesterone is secreted by

A. Corpus Luteum

B. Corpus albicans

C. Leydig cells

D. Graagian cells.

Answer: A::D

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24. Clitoris is related to penis

A. Analogous

B. Homologous

C. Nonfunctional part in females

D. Functional equivalent in females.

Answer: B

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25. Stages in menstrual cycle are

A. Recovery phase and proliferstive phase

B. Proliferative, sec retory and menstrual

C. Proliferative secretory and menstrual

D. Recovery phase, secretory phase and phase of menstrual flow.

Answer: C

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26. Luteal phase is the other name of

A. Follicular phase

B. Proliferative phase

C. Menstrual flow phase

D. Sec retory phase.

Answer: D

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27. Follicular phase of menstrual cycle is the other name of :

A. Proliferative phase

B. Secretory phase

C. Luteal phase

D. Menstruation.

Answer: A::D

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28. Mesorchium is peritoneal covering of

A. Ovary

B. Testis

C. Kidney

D. Liver.

Answer: B

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29. Vasa efferntia connect the

A. Testis with epididymis

B. Kidneys with cloaca

C. Testes with u rinogenital ducts

D. None of the above.

Answer: A::D

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30. Mesovarium is pertioneal covering of

A. Ovary

B. Testis

C. Kidney

D. Liver.

Answer: A::D

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31. At puberty woman starts producing

A. Sperms

B. Urine

C. Young ones

D. Ova.

Answer: D

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32. Ostium is the aperture present in

A. Oviduct

B. Fallopian funnel

C. Ovisac

D. Coloaca.

Answer: B

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33. The function of mitochondria in sperm is

A. To control the movement of sperm

B. To provide energy for movement of sperm

C. To provide energy to nucleus

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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34. The function of hyaluronidase is

A. To form cone of reception in egg

B. To puncture the vitelline membrane of egg

C. It is not produced in human sperm

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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35. Primary oocyte is

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Polyploid

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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36. Secodnary ooyte is

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Polyploid

D. None of the above.

Answer: A::D

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37. Centrioles of sperm control

A. Movement of tail

B. Haploid number of chromosomes

C. Help in fertilization

D. None of the above.

Answer: A::D

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38. Progesterone is secreted by

A. Carbohydrate

B. Sterioid

C. Protein

D. Sterol.

Answer: B

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39. Tunica albuginea is the covering around

A. Ovary

B. Testis

C. Kidney

D. Heart.

Answer: B

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40. The fertilization membrane is secreted because

A. It checks the entry of more sperms after fertilization

B. It checks the entry of antigens in ovum

C. It represents the left out tail sperm

D. It represents the plasma membrane of sperm.

Answer: A::D

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41. Eggs from ovary are released in

A. Oviduct

B. Kidney

C. Ureter

D. Coelom.

Answer: D

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42. Cessation fo menstrual cycle in a woman is called

A. Ovulation

B. Puberty

C. Menopause

D. Implantation.

Answer: C

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43. Development of foetus takes place in

A. Vagina

B. Uterus

C. Ovary

D. Oviduct.

Answer: B

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44. Lower narrow end of uterus is called

A. Urethra

B. Corvix

C. Clitoris

D. Vulva.

Answer: B

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45. The functional unit of testes of man is

A. Uriniferous tubules

B. Malpighian tubules

C. Seminiferous tubules

D. Acini or lobules.

Answer: C

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46. Chorionic gonadotropic hormone is secreted by

A. Pituitary

B. Ovary

C. Placenta

D. Uterus.

Answer: C

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47. Vitelline membrane is a

A. Primary egg membrane

B. Secondary egg membrane

C. Tertiary egg membrans

D. None of these

Answer: A::D

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48. In mammals, the testis is posteriorly connected to the acrotal sac by an elastic cord called

A. Spermatic cord

B. Rachis

C. Gubernaculum

D. Ligament .

Answer: C

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49. In man the sperms released from the testis take the following route to reach the urethra

A. Vasa efferentia, Bidder canal, uriniferous tubules and nephrostome

B. Vasa efferntia, epididymis, vasa deferens and urethra.

C. Vasa efferntia, Bidder's canal nephrostome

D. Vasa efferntia, collecting tubules and bidder canals.

Answer: B

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50. Vaginal cavity of tunica vaginalis/vaginal coelom is found in

A. Ovaries of female

B. Testis of male

C. Vagina of female

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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51. Testosterone is secreted by

A. Leydi'g cells

B. Sertoli cells

C. Pituitary

D. Tastis.

Answer: A::D

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52. Penile urethra traverses through

A. Corpors caveronoss

B. Corpus spongiosum

C. Corpus callosum.

D. Corpus striatum.

Answer: B

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53. Meiosis occurs in

A. Primary spermatocytes

B. Secondary espermatocytes

C. Both A and B

D. Spermatogonia.

Answer: C

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54. Formation of primary spermatocyte/ oocyte from a spermatogonium/oogonium requires

A. Mitosis

B. Melosis I

C. Meiosis II

D. Growth.

Answer: D

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55. Human female possess 44 + XX chromosomes.The secondary oocyte shall have:

A. 44+XX

B. 22+X

C. 22

D. 44

Answer: B

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56. Gestation period in human beings is:

A. 7 months

B. 9 months

C. 25 months

D. 8 months.

Answer: B

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57. Human embryo completes development in

A. 1 80 days

B. 300days

C. 250days

D. 266days.

Answer: D

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58. Gestation period of 280 days is calculated from time of

A. Lasat menstruation

B. Fertilization

C. Next menstruation

D. Puberty.

Answer: A::D

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59. Foetus is nourished by

A. Placenta

B. Yolk

C. Blood

D. Phagocytosis.

Answer: A::D

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60. Primary germ layers are

A. Trophoblast, ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm

B. Endoderm, trophoectoderm and trophomesoderm

C. Trophomesoderm and trophoectoderm

D. Ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm.

Answer: D

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61. Nonellular layer is

A. Theca interna

B. Membrana granulosa

C. Corona radiata

D. Zona pellucida.

Answer: D

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62. Corona radiata is derived from

A. Membrana granulosa

B. Cumulus ovaricus

C. Theca interna

D. Theca externa.

Answer: B

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63. Sperm s move actively in female genital tract by

A. Creeping

B. Gliding

C. Swimming

D. Jet propulsion.

Answer: C

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64. The rate of active movement of sperms is

A. 1.5-3.0cm/min

B. 1.5-3.0mm/min

C. 1.5-3.0m/min

D. 1.5-3.0m/hr.

Answer: B

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65. Ovum receives the sperm in the region of

A. Animal pole

B. Vegetal pole

C. Equator

D. Pigmented area.

Answer: A::D

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66. Axial filament of sperm is formed by

A. Distal centriole

B. Proximal centriole

C. Mitoc hondrial spiral

D. DNA.

Answer: A::D

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67. In corona radiata, the cells are held together by

A. Cytoplasmic connections

B. Cell membrane interdigitations

C. Thin layer of intercellular cement

D. Hyaluronic acid.

Answer: D

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68. Cells of corona radiata disperse just

A. After fertilazation

B. Before implantation

C. At the time of coming in contact with sperm

D. After cleavage.

Answer: B

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69. Zona pellucida disintegrates just:

A. Before fertilization

B. After fertilization

C. Midway during cleavage

D. After completion of cleavage.

Answer: D

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70. Body of embryo is formed from

A. Trophoblast

B. Inner cell mass

C. Outer cell mass

D. Trophoectoderm.

Answer: B

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71. Morphogenetic movements involve

A. Movement of organs

B. Movement of small cell masses

C. Movement of large cells masses

D. Differentiation of cells.

Answer: B

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72. Primitive gut or archenteron is lined by

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Trophoectoderm.

Answer: C

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73. Nerves develop from

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Both layers of mesoderm and endoderm.

Answer: A::D

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74. Which is not formed by endoderm?

A. Pancreas

B. Kidneys with cloaca

C. Liver

D. Lungs.

Answer: B

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75. Mesoderm produces

A. Brain

B. Heart

C. Urinary b ladder

D. Middle ear.

Answer: B

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76. The organ not formed by ectoderm is

A. Brain

B. Spinal cord

C. Internal ear

D. gonads.

Answer: D

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77. Which is formed first ?

A. Yolk sac

B. E mbryonic disc

C. Trophoblaset

D. Inner cell mass.

Answer: D

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78. Part of primitive gut is

A. Yok sac

B. Embryonic disc

C. Trophoblst

D. Inner cell mass.

Answer: A

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79. Mesoderm proliferates from

A. Trophoblast

B. Cephalic end of embryonic disc

C. Ectoderm of embryonic disc.

D.

Answer: C

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80. Foetal membranes produced by trophoblast are

A. Chorion and allantois

B. chorion and amnion

C. Amnion and allatois

D. Allantois an d yolk sac.

Answer: B

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81. Lens of eye retina is developed from

A. Ectodermal

B. Mesodermal

C. Endodermal

D. Ectodermal and mesoderma.

Answer: A

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82. Pancreas is

A. Ectodermal

B. Mesodermal

C. Endodermal

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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83. Kidneys are

A. Ectodermal

B. Mesodermal

C. Endodermal

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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84. The internal ears develop from

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. Ectoderm and endoderm.

Answer: A

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85. Foetus developing in the genital tract without getting nourishment from the mother is a case of

A. Vivipary

B. Ovipary

C. Ovo-viviary

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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86. Tongue of frog/rabbit is

A. Ectodermal

B. Mesodermal

C. Endodermal

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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87. Vertebral coloumn develops from

A. Notochord

B. Nerve cord

C. Mesoderm

D. Endoderm.

Answer: A

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88. Emboly is

A. Migration of micromeres into the blastocoel

B. Migration of macromeres into the blastocel

C. Migration of endoderm,mesoderm and notochord in the blastocoel

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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89. Solid blastula is known as

A. Coeloblastula

B. Disocoblastula

C. Stereoblastula

D. Superficial blastula.

Answer: C

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90. Fertilization was first descovered by

A. Aristotle

B. Leeuwenhoek

C. Harvey

D. pander.

Answer: A

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91. Cleavage was first seen by

A. Spallanzani

B. Aristotle

C. Hertwig

D. Harvey.

Answer: A

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92. the origin of germ layers in chick embryo was described by

A. Hans Speman

B. Pander

C. Charles Bonnet

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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93. Dtermination cleavage is found in

A. Coelenterates

B. Annelida

C. Nematodes

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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94. Coeloblastula is found in

A. Labeo

B. Snakes

C. Star fish

D. Imop/

Answer: C

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95. The discoblastula is found in

A. Echidna/Birds/Reptiles /Fishes

B. Man

C. Branchiostoma

D. Rana.

Answer: A

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96. The superficial blastula is the characteristic of

A. Birds

B. Reptiles

C. Insects

D. Annelids.

Answer: C

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97. Spiral cleavage is found in

A. Coelenteratea

B. Annelids

C. Echinodermata

D. Cephalopod Molluscs.

Answer: B

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98. The hypoblast (inner germ layer of gastrula) forms the

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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99. the epiblast (outer germ layer of gastrula) forms the

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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100. The neurenteric canal opens to the outside by

A. Mouth

B. Blastopore

C. Neuropore

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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101. The medullary tube is formed by

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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102. the proctodaeum develops from

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. endoderm

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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103. The process by way of which a larva or miniature adult comes out of the egg membranes is called.

A. Hatchintg

B. Emboly

C. Epiboly

D. Ingression.

Answer: A

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104. Cleavage differs from mitosis because

A. In cleavage there is no growth phase

B. In cleavage consumption of O_2 of increases

C. In cleavage nucleus-cytoplasmic ratio increases

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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105. During gastrulation blastomeres move from the surface to their destination in the embryo. These movements are c alled

A. Migratory movements

B. Formative movements

C. Morphogentic movement

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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106. During cleavage all division are

A. Equal

B. Reductional

C. Mitotic

D. Determinate.

Answer: C

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107. Division in which the egg divides completely is known as

A. Holoblastic

B. Meroblastic

C. Macroblastic

D. Blastogenic.

Answer: A

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108. Heart is

A. Ectodermal

B. Mesodermal

C. Endodermal

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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109. Skeleton and muscles in a vertebrate embryo develop from

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endo-mesoderm

D. Endoderm.

Answer: B

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110. Ontogenetically liver and pancreas are

A. Ectodermal

B. Mesodermal

C. Endodermal

D. None.

Answer: C

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111. Meroblastic cleavage takes place in

A. Hydra

B. Amphioxus

C. Frog

D. Chick.

Answer: D

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112. During cleavage. What is true about cells?

A. Nucleocytoplasmic ratio remains unchanged

B. Size does n ot increase

C. There is less consumption of oxygen

D. The division is like me iosis.

Answer: B

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113. Human placenta is

A. haemochorial

B. Syndesmochorial

C. yolk sac

D. Haemo-endothelial.

Answer: A

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114. Allantois is embryonic membrane found in

A. Mammals

B. Birds

C. Reptiles

D. Birds, mammals and reptiels.

Answer: D

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115. Amniotic fluid protects the foetus from

A. Shock

B. Encystment

C. Degeneration

D. Disease.

Answer: A

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116. Umbilical cord contains

A. Umbilicus

B. Placenta

C. Discus proligerus

D. Allantoic artery and vein.

Answer: D

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117. Amnion is helpful to embryo in

A. Nutrition

B. Proection from shock

C. Excretion

D. Respiration.

Answer: B

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118. Gestation period is the duration:

A. Between egg growth and ovulation

B. Of fertilization

C. Between fertilization and parturition

D. Between preparation of sex cells and fertilisation.

Answer: C

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119. In mammals, the onset of pregnancy causes

A. Secretion of testorsterone

B. Degeneration of ovary

C. Inhibition of further ovulation

D. Inhibition of fertilization.

Answer: C

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120. Vascular and excretory organs are formed from

A. Endoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Ectoderm of embryonic disc.

D. Mesendoderm.

Answer: B

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121. In which organ the bulk is formed of endoderm

A. Intestine

B. Liver

C. Heart Kidney.

D.

Answer: B

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122. Chosse the correct one

A. Mesoderm-skeleton

B. Mesoderm-brain

C. Ectoderm-liver

D. Endoderm-epidermis.

Answer: A

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123. In devalopment, Eustachian tube is

A. Ectodermal

B. Mesodermal

C. Endodermal

D. Both mesodermal and endodermal.

Answer: C

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124. In development, neruvous system (brain,spinal cord,nerve cells) is

A. Ectodermal

B. Endodermal

C. Endomesoderma

D. Endomesodermal

Answer: A

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125. Which one develops from ectoderm?

A. Liver and heart

B. Notochord and vertebral column

C. Spinal cord and brain

D. Eye and skin.

Answer: C

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126. Some parts developed from ectoderm are

A. Retina,epidermis and brain

B. Brain, liver and gills

C. Dermis,nerves and lungs

D. Spinal cord, epidermis and heart.

Answer: A

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127. Olfactory epithelium develop from

A. Embryonic endoderm

B. Embryonic ectoderm

C. Embryonic mesoderm

D. Embronic mesenchyme.

Answer: B

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128. Notochord grows from

A. Neuropore

B. Prechordal plate

C. Hypochordal rod

D. Chorda-mesoderm.

Answer: D

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129. Notochord develops from

A. Primary ectoderm

B. Primary endoderm

C. primary mesoderm

D. Both A and B

Answer: C

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130. Retina,eye lens brain and skin are formed from

A. Mesoderm-skeleton

B. Ectoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Both ectoderm and endoderm.

Answer: B

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131. Gonads/testes develop from embryonic

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. Both mesoderm and endoderm.

Answer: C

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132. What is true of cleavage?

A. Daughter cells or blastomeres grow in size equal to paren t cell

B. Blastomeres separate

C. Cytoplasm of blastomeres increases after each division.

D. There is no growth of daughter cells.

Answer: D

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133. Spermiogenesis changes

A. Spermatogonium to primary spermatocyte

B. Primary spermatocyte to secondary spermatocyte

C. Secondary spermatocyte to spermatid

D. Spermatid to sperm

Answer: D

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134. What is the total number of polar bodies formed during oogenesis in the ovary?

A. 4

B. 3

C. 1

D. 2

Answer: C

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135. In spermatogenesis, a primary spermatocyta produce four similar sperms while in oognesis a primary oocyte forms

A. Four similar ova.

B. Three large ova and one polar body

C. Two large ova and two polar bodies

D. One large ovum and 2-3 polar bodies.

Answer: D

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136. Human eggs are

A. Alecithal

B. Microlecithal

C. Mesolecithal

D. Macrolecithal.

Answer: A

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137. Sperms produce an enzymatic substance or lysin for dissolving egg coverings. It is called

A. Hyaluronic acid

B. hyaluronidase

C. Androgamone

D. Diastase.

Answer: B

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138. Fertilizins are present over

A. Immature eggs

B. Mature eggs

C. Sperms

D. Polar bodies.

Answer: B

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139. How many sperms are produced from one primary spermatocyte?

A. 8

B. 6

C. 2

D. 4

Answer: D

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140. 50 secondary oocytes in female and 50 secondary spermatocytes in male give rise to

A. 50 ova and 100 sperms

B. 100 ova and 200 sperms

C. 200 ova and 50 sperms

D. 100 ova and 100 sperms.

Answer: A

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141. Which is the correct sequenc e in spermatogenesis?

A. Spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ Spermatids $\rightarrow$ Secondary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Primary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Sperms

B. Spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ Spermatids $\rightarrow$ Primary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Secondary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Sperms

C. Primary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Secondary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ spermatids $\rightarrow$ Spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ Sperms

D. Spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ primary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Secondary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Spermatids $\rightarrow$ Spers.

Answer: D

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142. How many sperms are formed from a secondary spermatocyte?

A. 4

B. 8

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: C

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143. What is true about the process of fertilization?

A. Only acrosome of sperms enters the egg

B. Two haploid nuclei fuse but the fusion nucleus divides immediately to form two haploid nuclei.

C. entry of sperm activates the egg to complete meiosis

D. Only one sperm enters an egg.

Answer: D

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144. What are the diploid stages in gametogenesis?

A. 50 secondary spermatocytes and 50 secondary oocytes

B. 25 secondary spermatocytes and 25 secondary ooytes.

C. 25 primary spermatocytes and 25 primary ooytes

D. 25 primary spermatocytes and 100 primary oocytes.

Answer: B

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145. Which chemical of the egg attracts and holds sperm?

A. Fertilizin

B. Antifertilizin

C. Agglutin

D. Angtiagglutin.

Answer: D

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146. Human egg has :

A. One Y-chromosome

B. One x-Chromosome

C. Two X-Chromosomes

D. One X-chromosome and one Y-hromosome.

Answer: A

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147. Which is the correct sequenc e in spermatogenesis?

A. Spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ Spermatids $\rightarrow$ Secondary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Primary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Sperms

B. Spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ Spermatids $\rightarrow$ Primary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Secondary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Sperms

C. Primary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Secondary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ spermatids $\rightarrow$ Spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ Sperms

D. Spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ primary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Secondary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Spermatids $\rightarrow$ Spers.

Answer: B

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148. The eggs of some mammals have more yolk. They are

A. Aquatic mammals

B. Metatherians

C. Protherians

D. Eutherians.

Answer: C

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149. Meroblastic cleavage is division.

A. Horizontal

B. Partial/parietal

C. Total

D. Spiral

Answer: B

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150. Insec egg is

A. Homolecithal

B. Telolecithal

C. Centrolecithal

D. Alecithal.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

151. A morula can be differentiated from blastula in

A. Presence of cavity

B. Presence of more yolk

C. Presence of yolk

D. Absence of cavity.

Answer: D

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152. A zygote is completely divided into two by a cleavage furrow. The cleavage type is

A. Equatorial

B. Meroblastic

C. Radial

D. Holoblastic.

Answer: D

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153. Eye lens is formed from

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Ectoderm and mesoderm.

Answer: C

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154. Gastrula and stage is characterised by

A. End of Blastocoel

B. Blastopore

C. Formation of neural tube

D. End of archenteron.

Answer: A

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155. Which one contains only mesodermal structure?

A. Liver,heart,blood, and muscles

B. Notochord, heart, blood and bone

C. Liver,heart,blood and bone

D. Liver,blood ,notochord and muscles.

Answer: B

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156. Enzyme secreted by sperm is

A. Sperm trypsin

B. Sperm lysin

C. Male hormone

D. Sperm gastrin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

157. Meroblastic segmentation occurs duri ng the development of

A. Pigeon

B. Human

C. Frog

D. Dog,Fish.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

158. In simplest type of placenta. Six barriers separate mat ernal blood from foetal blood. How many barriers are lost in human placenta?

A. One Y-chromosome

B. Two haploid nuclei fuse but the fusion nucleus divides immediately to form two haploid nuclei.

C. three

D. four

Answer: C

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159. In centrolecithal eggs, the cleav age is

A. Equal holoblastic

B. Unequal holoblastic

C. Unequal holoblastic

D. Meroblastic superficial.

Answer: D

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160. Blastopore is

A. Opening of neural tube

B. Opening of gastrocel/archenteron

C. Future anterior end of embryo

D. Found in blastula.

Answer: B

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161. On fertilization of egg nucleus with sperm nucleus

A. Second maturation is completed

B. Embryo is formed

C. First polar body is formed

D. First maturation is completed.

Answer: B

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162. Secodnary oocyte is formed

A. Before ovum maturation

B. After mitosis of germinal cells

C. After fertilization

D. Before fertilization

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

163. Extrusion of second polar body from egg occurs:

A. After entry of sperm before completion of fertilization

B. After completion of fertilisation

C. Before enetry of sperm

D. Without any relation of sperm entry.

Answer: A

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164. Termination of gastrulation is indicated by

A. Obliteration of blastocoel

B. Obliteration of archenteron

C. Closure of blastopore

D. Closure of neural tube.

Answer: A

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165. In mammals the archenteron/primitive gut is lined with

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Mesoderm and endoderm.

Answer: C

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166. Relative sizes of egg cell, morula, blastula and gustrula cells are

A. Egg cell is the smallest and gastrula cell is the largest

B. All are of equal size

C. Egg cell is the largest and morula cell is the smallest.

D. Egg cell is the largest and gastrula cell is the smaller.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

167. Polar bodies develop during the formation of

A. Spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ Spermatids $\rightarrow$ Secondary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Primary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Sperms

B. Ova

C. Oogonia

D. Sperms.

Answer: B

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168. In telolecithal egg the yolk is found

A. All over the egg

B. On one side

C. Both the sides

D. Centre.

Answer: B

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169. At the time of fertilization.

A. First maturation division is completed

B. Embryo is formed

C. Second maturation division is completed

D. First polar body is formed.

Answer: C

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170. Human beings are

A. Ovoviviparous

B. Oviparrous

C. Parthenogenetic

D. Viviparous.

Answer: D

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171. Extra-embryonic membranes provide

A. Cells to the embryo

B. Protection to embryo

C. Nutrition to embryo

D. Both B and c.

Answer: D

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172. Ascrosome reaction is sperm is triggered by

A. Capacitation

B. Relese of lysin

C. Influx of Na^+

D. Release of fertilisin .

Answer: D

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173. Amont of yolk and its distribution are changed in the egg. Which one is affected?

A. Pattern of cleavage

B. Formation of zygote

C. Number of blastomeres

D. Fertilization

Answer: A

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174. Acrosome is made up of

A. Mitochondria

B. Centrioles

C. golgi bodies

D. Ribosomes.

Answer: C

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175. Scrotal sacs of man and rabbit are connected with the abdominal cavity by

A. Inguinal canal

B. Haversian canal

C. Vagina cavity

D. Spermatic canal.

Answer: A

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176. Eggs librated from ovary in human in

A. Secondary oocyte stage

B. Primary oocyte stage

C. Mature ovum stage.

D.

Answer: A

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177. Cryptorhidism is a condition of testes

A. Unable to descend in scrotal sacs

B. Unable to produce sperms

C. Having been surgically removed

D. Having remained undeveloped.

Answer: A

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178. In mammals, the testes occur in scrotal sacs outside the viscera because of the

A. Presence of urinary bladder

B. Presence of rectum

C. Long vas defrens

D. Requirement of low temperature for spermatogenesis.

Answer: D

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179. In between spermatogonia are found

A. Germinal cells

B. Sertoli cells

C. Epithelial cells

D. Lymph space.

Answer: B

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180. Testosterone is secreted by

A. Acinar cells

B. graafian follicles

C. Leyding cells

D. Hepatic cells.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

181. Graafian follicles are found in:

A. Testis of mammal

B. Ovary of frog

C. Ovary of cockroach

D. Ovary of mammals

Answer: D

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182. Sertoli cells are found in

A. Seminiferous tubules

B. Germinal epithelium

C. Cauda epidiymis

D. Caput epididymis

Answer: A

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183. Cells of leydig occur in

A. Liver and heart

B. Ovary

C. Testis

D. Spleen.

Answer: C

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184. Location of Leydig cells and their secreations are:

A. Liver-cholesterol

B. Ovary-estrogen

C. Testis-testosterone/and rogens

D. Pancreas-glucagon.

Answer: C

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185. Which accessory genetial gland occurs only in mammalian male?

A. Cowper's gland

B. Bartholin gland

C. Prostate gland

D. Perineal gland.

Answer: C

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186. Site of fertilization in mammal is

A. Ovary

B. Uterus

C. Vagina

D. Fallopian tube.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

187. Endometrium is lining of

A. Testis

B. Urinary bladder

C. uterus

D. Ureter.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

188. Seminiferous tubuleous occur in :

A. Liver

B. kidney

C. Ovary

D. Testis.

Answer: D

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189. Spermatogenesis and sperm differentiation are under the control of

A. FSH

B. LH

C. Testosterone

D. Parathyroid hormone.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

190. Bartholin's glands of female correspond to which gland in male?

A. Inguinal glands

B. Prostate glands

C. Cowper's glands

D. Rectal glands

Answer: C

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191. Cowper's glands are found in:

A. Male mammals

B. Female mammals

C. Male amphibians

D. Female amphibians.

Answer: A

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192. Corpus luteum is

A. Excretory

B. Endocrine

C. Digestive

D. Reproduction

Answer: B

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193. enzyme hyaluronidase is synthesised in

A. Head of sperm

B. Golgi bodies of acrosome

C. Lsosome of acrosome

D. Tail of sperm.

Answer: B

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194. In mammals maturation of sperms take place at a temperature

A. Equal to that of body

B. Higher than that of body

C. Higher than that of body

D. Lower than that of body

Answer: C

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195. The middle piece of the sperm contains

A. Mitochondria and centriole

B. Mitochondria only

C. Centriole only

D. Nucleus and mitochondria.

Answer: A

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196. Tail-lss sperm occurs in

A. Frog

B. Ascaris

C. Amphioxus

D. Rabbit.

Answer: B

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197. Onset of pregnancy

A. Stimulate testaterone secretion

B. Inhibits further ovulation

C. Leads to degeneration of ovary

D. Inhibite fusion of egg and sperm nulei.

Answer: B

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198. Sertoli cells occur in

A. Human testis

B. Frog testis

C. Human ovary

D. Frog ovary.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

199. Graafian follicles contain

A. Corpus luteum

B. Corpus alibicana

C. Theca externa and theca interna

D. Oogonial cells.

Answer: C

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200. Barthlin's glands occur in

A. Females and help in vestibluar lubrication.

B. Females and produce oestrogen for regulating secondary sexual characters

C.

D. Males and produce alkaline fluid for nuetralising urethral acididy.

Answer: A

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201. Loss of reproductive capacity in women after age of 45 years is

A. Mensturation

B. Ageing

C. Menopause

D. Menarche.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

202. Urine of the-would-be mother contains.

A. LH

B. Progesterone

C. FSH

D. hCG.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

203. Which one is a primary sex organ ?

A. Scrotum

B. Penis

C. Testis

D. Prostate.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

204. Which is correct?

A. Menstrual cycle is present in all mammals

B. Menstrual cycle is present in all primates.

C. Estrus cycle occurs in all mammals

D. Most m ammals are ovoviviparous.

Answer: B

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205. Yellow corpus luteum occurs in a mammals in

A. Heart to initiate heart beat

B. Skin to function as pain receptor

C. Brain and connects cerebral hemispheres

D. Ovary for secretion of progesterone.

Answer: D

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206. Which gland in female correspond to prostate of the male?

A. Bartholin's gland

B. Bulburethral gland

C. Clitoris

D. None of the above.

Answer: D

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207. What would happen if vasa deferentia of man are cut?

A. Sperms are non-nucleate

B. Spermatogenesis does not occur

C. Semen is without sperms

D. Sperms are nomotile.

Answer: C

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208. Fertilization is :

A. Union of diploid spermatozoon with diploid ovum to form diploid zygote

B. Union of haploid sperm with haploid ovum to form haploid zygote

C. Union of haploid sperm with haploid ovum to form diploid zygote

D. Union of diploid sperm with haploid ovum to form triploid zygote.

Answer: C

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209. Vascular tissue is derived from

A. Epithelium q

B. Ectoderm

C. All germinal layers

D. Mesoderm.

Answer: D

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210. Which one is produc ed by mesoderm?

A. Heart and notochord

B. Heart and brain

C. Spinal cord and notochord

D. Brain and notochord.

Answer: A

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211. Fir st step in activation of ovum during process of fertilization is

A. Formation of fertilization membrane

B. Fertilizin-antifertilizin reaction

C. Penetration of sperm in ovum

D. Formation of fertilization cone.

Answer: B

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212. In a mammalian sperm, spirally arranged mitochondria around an axial filament occurs in

A. Middle piece

B. Head

C. End piece of tail

D. Principal piece of tail.

Answer: A

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213. A mature sperm has

A. A pair of flagella

B. A nucleus, an acrosome and a centrole

C. A nucleus, an acrosome, a pair of centrioles

D. A nucleus an acrosome a pair of cntrioles and a tail.

Answer: D

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214. Extra embryonic membrane of the mammals embryo are derived from

A. Inner cell mass

B. Trophoblast

C. Formative cells

D. Follicle cells.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

215. What is true aobut cleavage in the fertilised egg in humans?

A. Meroblastic

B. Starts when egg reaches uterus

C. Starts in fallopian tube.

D. It is identical to normal mitosis.

Answer: C

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216. Total cleavage is possible in eggs

A. Isolecithal

B. Mesolecithal

C. Oligolecithal

D. Telolecithal.

Answer: C

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217. Solid ball of cell produced by repeated cleavage is called

A. Morula

B. Blastula

C. Blastocyst

D. Blastodisc.

Answer: A

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218. Membrane that gives protection to embryo from external shocks is

A. Amnion

B. Alantois

C. Chorion

D. Placenta.

Answer: A

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219. In mammals, primivie streak gives rise to

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. All the germ layers.

Answer: B

220. Migration and rearragnement of cells during embryo development occur in

A. Epiboly

B. emboly

C. Involution

D. Gastrulation.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

221. Immediate memberane covering the mammalian egg is

A. Corona radiata

B. Zona pellucida

C. Vitelline membrane

D. Chorion.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

222. Chemical substance present on the surface of sperm is

A. Hyalouronidase

B. Antifertilizin

C. Agglutinin

D. Fertilizin.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

223. Breaking of acrosome membrane is:

A. Agglutination

B. Activation

C. Cavitation

D. Capacitation.

Answer: A

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224. At the end of first meiotic division, male germ cell diffentiates into

A. Secodnary spermatocyte

B. Primary spermatocyte to secondary spermatocyte

C. Spermatogonium

D. Spermatid.

Answer: A

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225. Layer of blastocyst that gives rise to ectoderm is

A. Trophoectoderm

B. Embryo disc

C. Cnidoblast

D. Amnion.

Answer: B

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226. N,astpcust os n,asti,a pf

A. {,atu[is

B. Kangaroo

C. Monkey

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

227. Foetal membrane that provides the first blood corpuscle for circulation in embryo is

A. Trophoblast

B. Yolk sac

C. Amnion and allatois

D. Chroion.

Answer: B

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228. Which is urinary bladder of child in womb?

A. Urinary bladder

B. Liver

C. Allantois

D. Amnion.

Answer: C

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229. Type of cleavage in an egg is determined by

A. Amount and distributin of yolk

B. Number of egg membrane

C. Size and location of nucleus

D. Shape and size of sperm.

Answer: A

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230. Ectoderm produces

A. Mesodeaeum

B. Proctodaeum

C. Stomodaeum

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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231. Egg with little yolk is

A. Alecithal

B. Microlecithal

C. Mesolecithal

D. Polylecithal.

Answer: B

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232. Coelom is formed by splitting of

A. Mesoderm-skeleton

B. Ectoderm

C. Endoderm

D. All the above.

Answer: A

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233. Neural tube is formed by

A. Endoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Ectoderm

D. Megaspore.

Answer: C

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234. Which one develops from endoderm.

A. Nervous system, urinary bladder and eye

B. Liver,connective tissue and heart

C. Thymne, spinakl cord and brain

D. Liver, pancreas and thymus/thyroid.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

235. Whichone develop from ectoderm

A. Adrenal medulla

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Blood

D. Lymph.

Answer: A

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236. When do the three germinal layers diffrentiate

A. Blastula

B. Gastrula

C. Cleavage

D. Fertilization.

Answer: B

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237. Monozygotic twins are formed when:

A. Two ova are fertilized simultaneously

B. Incomplete cleavage of zygote

C. First cleavage of zygote is followed by separation into two

D. Tehre is on cleavage.

Answer: C

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238. Which one is not formed from ectoderm?

A. Notochord

B. Epidermis

C. Internal ear

D. Branchial arches.

Answer: A

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239. Which is correct sequence of egg layers from outside to inside

A. Rardiata, Proliferous and Pellucida

B. Proliferous, Radiata and Pellucids

C. Proliferous, Yolk Sac and Radiata

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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240. Reptile and bird egg are

A. Macrolecithal

B. Oligolecithal

C. Mesolecithal

D. Alecithal.

Answer: A

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241. Fertilization is fusion of

A. Diploid spermatozoan with diploid ovum to form dploid zygote

B. Haploid spermatozoan with diploid ovum to form diploid zygote

C. Diploid spermatozoan with haploid ovum to form dioploid zygote

D. Haploid spermatozoan with haploid ovum to form diploid zygote.

Answer: D

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242. Egg of Frog is

A. Centrolecithal

B. Macrolecithal

C. Telolecithal

D. Microlecithal.

Answer: C

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243. In the development of Frog. Gastrulation is followed by

A. Invagination

B. Emboly

C. Epiboly

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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244. Human sperm was discovered by

A. Leuwenhoek

B. Aristole

C. Graaf

D. Pander

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

245. Which is derived from ectoderm?

A. Epidermis

B. Spinal cord

C. Retina

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

246. Two formative movements that take place during gastulation are

A. Involutin and invagination

B. Epiboly and emboly

C. Invagination and ingression

D. Ingression and delamination.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

247. During cleavage, nucleocytoplasmic ratio nucelus/cytoplasm

A. Increases

B. Decreases

C. Remains same

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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248. Sperm head contains

A. Mitochondria

B. Nucleus

C. Yolk

D. Centrosome

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

249. Which part of te sperm plays an important role in penetrating the egg membrane?

A. Tail

B. Acrosome

C. Allosome

D. Autosome.

Answer: B

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250. Cleavage involving in complete division is

A. Spiral

B. Meroblastic

C. Holoblastic

D. Meridional

Answer: B

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251. Atretic follicles are found in the :

A. Ovary

B. Thymus

C. Testis

D. Liver

Answer: A

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252. Preparation of sperm before penetration of ovum is

A. Spermation

B. Coition

C. Insemination

D. Capacitation.

Answer: D

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253. Acrosomal reaction occurs at the time of

A. Excretion

B. Painful stimulation

C. Movement of sperm

D. Fertilisation.

Answer: D

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254. Third phase of embryo development is

A. Cleavage

B. Fertilization

C. Gametogenesis

D. Gastrulation.

Answer: D

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255. Villi of human placenta develop from

A. Chorion and allantois

B. Allantois

C. Yolk sac

D. Both A and B

Answer: A

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256. Active inrolling of endodermal and mesodermal cells into interior of embryo is

A. Ingression

B. Involution

C. Inversion

D. Epiboly.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

257. Holoblastic cleavage occurs in

A. Insects

B. Frog

C. Birds

D. Mammals.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

258. Presence of massive yolk at one end maks the egg

A. Telolecithal

B. Mesolecithal

C. Centrolecithal

D. Oligolecithal.

Answer: A

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259. Point of sperm enetyr forms

A. Axis of cleavage

B. Grey crescent

C. Doresal lip of blastopore

D. Centre of embryo rotation.

Answer: A

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260. Liver and pancrease develop form

A. Ecotoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. Both A and B

Answer: B

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261. Acrosome of sperm contains

A. Tail part

B. Behind the nucleus

C. Middle piece

D. Tip.

Answer: D

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262. Oogenesis consists of

A. Multiplication phase

B. Growth phase

C. Maturation phase

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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263. Fertilised ovum is transplanted in uterus after

A. 1 day

B. 7 day

C. 8 days

D. 10days.

Answer: B

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264. Correct sequence in development is :

A. Fertilization $\rightarrow$ Zygote $\rightarrow$ Cleavage $\rightarrow$ Morula $\rightarrow$ Blastula $\rightarrow$ Gastrula

B. Fertilization $\rightarrow$ Zygote $\rightarrow$ Blastula $\rightarrow$ Morula $\rightarrow$ Cleavage $\rightarrow$ Gastula

C. Fertilization $\rightarrow$ Cleavage $\rightarrow$ Zygote $\rightarrow$ Blastula $\rightarrow$ Gastrula.

D. Cleavage $\rightarrow$ Zygote $\rightarrow$ Fertilization $\rightarrow$ Morula $\rightarrow$ Blastula $\rightarrow$ Gastrula.

Answer: A

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265. Eye develop from

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Both A and B

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

266. Middle piece of mammalian sperm contains

A. Nucleus

B. Vacuole

C. Mitochondria

D. Centriole.

Answer: C

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267. Egg with peripheral cytoplasm around the yolk is

A. Isolecithal

B. Microlecithal

C. Telolecithal

D. Centrolecithal

Answer: D

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268. Immediately after ovulation, the mammalian egg is covered by a membrane known as

A. Chorion and allantois

B. Zona pellucida

C. Corona radiata

D. Vitelline membrane.

Answer: B

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269. Leydig cells produce:

A. Oestrogen

B. Progesterone

C. Testosterone

D. Corticosterone.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

270. Spreading of presumptive ectoderm on underlying mass of cells is

A. Epiboly

B. Invagination

C. Ingression

D. Delamination.

Answer: A

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271. The most primitive type of mammalian placenta is

A. Syndesmochorial

B. Endotheliochorial

C. Haemochorial

D. Epitheliochorial.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

272. Meroblastic cleavage occur in egg

A. Isolecithal

B. Microlecithal

C. Telocithal

D. All the above.

Answer: C

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273. A change in ovum after penetration of sperm is

A. Formation of first polar body

B. Second meiosis

C. First meiosis

D. Formation of prounclei,

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

274. Adrenal medulla and membranoous labyrinth develop from

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. Both B andC

Answer: A

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275. Ovulation occurs under the influence of:

A. LH

B. FSH

C. Estrogen

D. Progesterone.

Answer: A

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276. Somatic chromosome number is 40. what shall be chromosome number in the cells of seminiferous tubule?

A. 40

B. 20

C. 10

D. 40 and 20.

Answer: D

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277. In the 28 days human ovarian cycle, the ovulation takes place typically on

A. Day 1

B. Day 5

C. Day 14

D. Day 28.

Answer: C

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278. Progesteron e is secreted by

A. Corpus luteum

B. Thyroid

C. Thymus

D. Testis.

Answer: A

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279. Release of oocytes/ova from ovary is

A. Gastation

B. Ovulation

C. Parturition

D. Implantation.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

280. The growth and maturation of Graafian follicle is known as:

A. FSH-LH

B. FSH-LTH

C. ACTH-LH

D. GH-ADH

Answer: A

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281. For ovulation in reflex ovulators

A. Coitus is necessary

B. Coitus is not necessary

C. Plenty of food is not necessary

D. Plenty of food is necessary.

Answer: A

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282. Testes of Rabbit occur

A. On either side of dorssal aorta

B. Inside body

C. On sides of kidneys

D. In scrotal sacs.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

283. Sugar fructose is present in the secretion of

A. Prostate gland

B. Perineal glande

C. Cowper's gland

D. Seminal vesicles.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

284. Spermatozoa are nourished during their development by

A. Sertoli cells

B. Interstitial cells

C. Connective tissue cells

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

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285. Testis of Whale are

A. Extra abdominal

B. Half external, half internal

C. Internal

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

286. Prostate gland is presetn

A. On ureter

B. On kidney

C. On testis

D. Around urethra.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

287. Prostate gland produces a secretion for

A. Attracting sperms

B. Stimulating sperm activity

C. Inhibiting sperm activity

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

288. Corpus luteum is developed from:

A. Oocyte

B. Nephrostonme

C. Ruptured Graffian Follicle

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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289. Cells of germinal epithelium are

A. Cuboidal cells

B. Columnar cells

C. Squamous cells

D. Stratified cells.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

290. Corpus luteum secretes

A. LH

B. Estrogen

C. Progesterone

D. FSH

Answer: C

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291. In case of nonfertilization , corpus luteum

A. Stops secreting progesterone

B. Changes to corpus albicans

C. Starts producing progesterone

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

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292. In apomictic/parthenogenetic development the individuals are

A. Morphologically and genetically similar

B. Morphologically and genetically different.

C. Morphologically different but genetically similar

D. None of the above.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

293. Fimbriated funnel is found over

A. Ureter

B. Urinary bladder

C. Uterus

D. Fallopian tube.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

294. Failure of testes tod descent into scrotum is

A. Vasectomy

B. Cryptorchidism

C. Impotency

D. Tubectomy.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

295. Sertoli cells are involved in :-

A. Excretion

B. Respiration

C. Nutrition and morphogenesis of sperms

D. All the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

296. After ovulation, Graafian follicle forms

A. Corpus luteum

B. Corpus albicanas

C. Corpus artesia

D. Corpus callosum.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

297. Secretionof progesterone by corpus luteum is initiated by

A. MSH

B. LH

C. Testerone

D. Thyroxine.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

298. Graafian follicle of ovary secretes

A. Estrogen

B. Relaxin.

C. Progesterone

D. Cortisone.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

299. Corpus luteum occurs in

A. Uterus

B. Oviduct

C. Ovary

D. Vagina.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

300. Fallopian tube is part of

A. Uterus

B. Ureter

C. Vas deferens

D. Oviduct.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

301. Seminal vesicles are located in

A. Caput epidydimis

B. Uterus

C. Above Cowper's gland

D. Glans penis.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

302. Cells of Leydig occur in

A. Testis of Frog

B. Kidney of Frog

C. Kidney of Man

D. Testis of Man.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

303. Number of eggs released in the life time of a woman is approximately

A. 40

B. 400

C. 4000

D. 20000

Answer: B

View Text Solution

304. Correct hormonal sequence in the case of menstruation is

A. FSH,progesterone, estroen

B. Estrogen, FSH,progesterone

C. FSH,estrogen, progesterone

D. Estrogen,progesterone. FSH.

Answer: C

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305. Cervix is a part:

A. Kidney

B. Fallopian tube

C. Between uterus and vagina

D. Epididymis.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

306. Graafian follicle contains

A. Many oocytes

B. Many sperms

C. A single oocyte

D. Site for egg fertilisation.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

307. The Mullerian duct in the female amniotes developes into:

A. Ureter

B. Urethra

C. Sperm duct

D. Oviduct.

Answer: D

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308. Progesterone levels falls during :

A. Gestation

B. Menopause

C. Lactation

D. Mensturation.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

309. The head of the epididymis at the head of the testis is called

A. Caput epididymis

B. Cauda epididymis

C. Vas deferens

D. Gubernaculum.

Answer: A

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310. Human female reaches menopause at the age of about

A. 25 years

B. 35years

C. 50 years

D. 70 years.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

311. Glands secretig male sex hormone are

A. Leydig cells

B. Seminiferous tubules

C. Vasa deferentia

D. Testis.

Answer: D

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312. Estrogen is secreted by

A. Corpus luteum

B. Membranous granulosa of Graffian follicle.

C. Germinal epithelium of ovary

D. Pituitary.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

313. Which one is correct combination

A. Haemoglobic-muscle contraction

B. Sertoli cells-sperm nutrition

C. Rods and cones-auditor reception

D. Cochlea-eye.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

314. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true an d the reason is correct explanation (A) both are tue but reason is not correct explanation (B) assertion is true but reason is wrong © and both are wrong (D). Assertion. In a woman after hyater-ectomy (removal of uterus), the ovarian cycle is stopped . Reason. Stoppage of FSH secretion.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

315. Immediately after ovulation, the mammalian egg is covered by a membrane known as

A. Plasma membrane

B. Vitelline membrane

C. Zona pellucida

D. All the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

316. Ovulation occurs in and on

A. 43687

B. 43813

C. 14-1 6

D. Last two days of menstrual cycle.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

317. Phase of menstrual cycle when ovulation occurs is

A. Luteal

B. Menstrual

C. Proliferative secretory and menstrual

D. Secretory.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

318. Mammary glands are modified

A. Sebaceous glands

B. Seat glands

C. Meibomian glands

D. None of the above.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

319. Antrum is the cavity of :

A. Ovary

B. Graffian follicle

C. Blastual

D. Gastrula.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

320. Testes descend into scrotum in mammals for

A. Spermatogensis

B. Fertilization

C. Devalopment of sec organs

D. Development of visceral oragan.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

321. Nereis has

A. Stereoblastula

B. Discoblastula

C. Coeloblastula

D. Superficial blastula.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

322. The process of formation of ova is called

A. Ovulation

B. Oogenesis

C. Oviparity

D. Oviposition.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

323. Eggs of placental mammals are

A. Homolecithal

B. Alecithal

C. Microlecithal

D. Mesolecithal.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

324. Function of alantois is

A. Respiration

B. Excretion

C. Nutrition and excretion

D. Protection from shock.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

325. Free martin is an example of :

A. Hormonal controal of sex

B. Sex reversal

C. Transformer gene

D. Nutritional control of sex.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

326. Movement of sperm is by

A. Head

B. Acrosome

C. Middle piece

D. Tail flagellum.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

327. What is true aobut cleavage in the fertilised egg in humans?

A. Starts in uterus

B. Is meroblastic

C. Starts when egg is in fallopian tube

D. Is discoidal.

Answer: C

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328. Egg with large amount of yolk is

A. Microlecithal

B. Mesolecithal

C. Oligolecithal

D. Macrolecithal.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

329. Ectoderm forms

A. Sweat glands

B. Nervous system

C. Lens of eye

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

330. Polar body is produced during the formation of :

A. Sperm

B. Secondary ooyte

C. Oogonium

D. Spermatocytes.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

331. The head of a mature sperm is mainly composed of :-

A. An acrosome

B. Elongated nucleus covered by acrosome

C. Two centrioles and an axial filament

D. Nucleus, acrosome, cytoplasm and mitochondrial shock.

Answer: B

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332. Spermatogenesis involves

A. Mitosis

B. Meiosis

C. Both A and B

D. Metamorphosis.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

333. Vegetal hemiaphere of Frog's egg has

A. Germinal vesicle

B. Yolk sac

C. Pigment

D. Grey creacent.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

334. Germinal layer formed from trophoblast of mammalian blastocyst is

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. None of the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

335. Development which freed land vertebrates from water was

A. Four appendages

B. Four chambered heart

C. Cleidoic egg

D. Lungs.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

336. Grey creascent develops in

A. Eye of Frog

B. Fertilised egg of Frog

C. Brain of Rabbit

D. Eye of Cockroach.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

337. Mass separation of cells in embryo is

A. Emboly

B. Involution

C. Delamination

D. Epiboly.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

338. What is true of deuterostomes?

A. Presence of schizocoel

B. Nonformation of anus from blastopore

C. Coelum lined by mesoderm on both sides

D. Absence of false coelom.

Answer: D

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339. Division of human egg is :

A. Equal holoblastic

B. Unequl boloblastic

C. Superficial meroblastic

D. Discoidal meroblastic.

Answer: B

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340. Mass of cells formed during early embryomic development of an animal is

A. Morula

B. Blastula

C. Amphiblastula

D. Gastrula.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

341. Early embryonic stage that follows blastuls is

A. Morula

B. Amphiblastula

C. Raduls

D. Gastrula.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

342. Amnion surrounds

A. Allantois

B. Chorion

C. Embryo

D. Yolk sac.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

343. Given below are assertion and reason. Poin t out if both are true and the reason is correct explanation (A), both are true but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion is ture but reason is wrong © and both are wrong divides without increase in size. Reason. Zona pellucida remains till cleavage is finished

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: B

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344. Meiosis during sperm formation of Ascaris, was first observed by

A. Fleming

B. Boveri

C. Brauer

D. De Vries

Answer: C

View Text Solution

345. Cortical granules are associated with

A. Oogenesis

B. Spermatogenesis does not occur

C. Cleavage

D. Fertilization.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

346. Intestine develops from

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. Pharyngeal pouch.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

347. Mossic cleavage occurs in

A. Camel

B. Dog Fish

C. Whale

D. Echinococcus.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

348. Egg of Cockroach is

A. Alecithal

B. Oligolecithal Centrolecithal

C. Microlecithal

D.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

349. Which one is correct

A. Meiosis I occurs in primary spermatocyte

B. Meiosis I occurs in secondary spermatocyte

C. Meiosis I takes place in spermatids

D. Meiosis II occurs in spermadis.

Answer: A

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350. Hyaluronidase is present in

A. Ovary

B. Ovum

C. Sperm

D. Blood.

Answer: C

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351. An organ not formed from ectoderm is

A. Optic nerve

B. Middle ear

C. Inner ear

D. Skin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

352. Morphogenetic movements convert hollow spherical blastula into

A. Gastrula

B. Morula

C. Neurula

D. Embryonic disc

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

353. Polar bodies develop during the formation of

A. Oogenesis

B. Spermstogenesis

C. Spermiogenesis

D. Somatic hybridisation.

Answer: A

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354. Amniotes include

A. Fishes, reptiles and amphibians

B. Amphibians, birds and reptiles

C. Birds, reptiles and mammals

D. Amphibians, reptiles and mammals.

Answer: C

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355. Oocyte is liberated from ovary under the influence of LH, after completing

A. Meiosis and before liberatin g polar bodies

B. Meiosis I and before liberating polar bodies

C. Meiosis I/before completion of meiosis II

D. Meiosis I after release of polar body.

Answer: D

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356. Noncleiodic eggs occur in :

A. Birds

B. Fish

C. Reptiles

D. Platypus.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

357. Haemoendothelial placents occurs in

A. Man and Ape

B. Cow and Goat

C. Deer and Camel

D. Rat and Rabbit

Answer: D

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358. Which is incorrect

A. Fertilisation occurs in fallopian tube

B. Fertilisation is physico-chemical event

C. Cleavage leads to increased mass of protoplasm

D. Cleavage produces morula.

Answer: C

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359. Number of chromosmes in secondary oocyte stage in human is

A. 23

B. 46

C. 18

D. 20

Answer: A

View Text Solution

360. Which is absent in human sperm

A. Nucleus

B. Mitochondria only

C. Centriole only

D. Endopllasmic reticulum.

Answer: D

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361. Jaw bones are formed from

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. Ectoderm and endoderm.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

362. In development of Frog gastrulation involves

A. Epibody

B. Emboly

C. Invagination and ingression

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

363. Thick layer which immediately surrounds the ovum is

A. Zona pellucida

B. Membrana gramulosa

C. Corona radiata

D. Theca interna.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

364. Thick/follcular cells surrounding oocyte in Graffian foolicle belong to

A. Zona pellucida

B. Corona rediata

C. Zona vesiculosa

D. Membrane granulosa.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

365. Sperms are stored and nourished inside

A. Cowper's glands

B. Epdidymis

C. Seminferous tubules

D. Vasa efferntia.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

366. When egg is not fertilised , yellow colou red corpus luteum degenerates to form

A. Corpus albicans

B. Corpus callosum

C. Corppora bigemina

D. Corpora quadrigenmins.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

367. Meroblastic cleavage is

A. Total

B. Spiral

C. Incomplete

D. Horizontal.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

368. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are correct with reason being true explanation (A), both correct but reason is not true explanation (B), assertion correct Assertion upto

ovulation oocyte has released one polar body. Reason, Released oocyte in the fallopian tube is in secondary metaphase stage.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

369. First or free milk is called:

A. Colostrum

B. Baby's milk

C. Rostrum

D. Cholesterol.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

370. Surgical removal of uterus is called

A. Tubectony

B. Hysterctomy

C. Vasectomy

D. Orchidectony.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

371. Tunica albunginea is related to

A. Liver

B. Lung

C. Spleen

D. Testes.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

372. Part of sperm that passes into ovum is

A. Tail

B. Acrosome

C. Head

D. Head, nect and middle piece.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

373. Which grouping has gestation period in decreasing order?

A. Cow, Horse,Goat ,Monkey and Swine pig.

B. Horse,Cow,Goat,Monkey and Swine

C. Moneky,Cow,Horse,Goat and Swine

D. Monkey,Horse,Goat,Cow and Swine.

Answer: B

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374. Cumulus oophorus represents

A. Heap of eggs

B. Heap of maturing fullicle

C. Mass of cells in Graffian follicle

D. Mass of sperms embedded in Sertoli cells.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

375. In higher animals blastopore generally forms

A. Anus

B. Mouth

C. Liver

D. Gut.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

376. In deuterostomes second opening forms

A. Anus

B. Mouth

C. Nose

D. Bo th A and B

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

377. Cavity of gastrula is

A. Coelom

B. Blastocoel

C. Archenteron

D. Chorion.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

378. Gastrulation comprises

A. Morphogenetic movements

B. Differentiation of archenteron

C. Differentiation of three germ layers.

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

379. Study of formation of sensory organs is

A. Organogenesis

B. Neurogenesis

C. Mesogenesis

D. Notogenesis

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

380. Secondary sexual characters in females

A. Relaxin

B. Progesterone

C. Estrogen

D. Gonadotropin.

Answer: C

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381. Fixing up of the blastocyst in the wall of the uterus is known as:

A. Impregnation

B. Placentation

C. Implanation

D. Fertilisation

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

382. Type of placenta presen t in humans/Rabbit is

A. Discoidal

B. Zonary

C. Difuse

D. Cotyledonary.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

383. Number of foetal membranes in humans is

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. L

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

384. Placenta in human beings is formed by :

A. Amnion

B. Allantois

C. Chroion

D. All the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

385. Cleidoic eggs are characteristic of :

A. Insects

B. Fishes

C. Mammals

D. Reptiles and birds

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

386. Mobility of mature sperm in controlled by mitochondria present in

A. Head

B. Middle piece

C. Tail

D. All the above.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

387. For the formation of 32 spermatide, meiotic division occurs in cells

A. 16

B. 8

C. 32

D. 4

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

388. Two offspring developed in the same uterus from fertilisation of two different ova are

A. Monozygotic twins

B. Dizygotic twins

C. Fraternal twins

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

389. The ganglia of sympathetic and the central nervous system in frog develos from the

A. Neural cell

B. Neural plate cells

C. Notochord cells

D. Neural crest cells.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

390. Function of protien bindin in acrosomal process is to

A. prevent polyspermy

B. Digest viteline layer

C. Ensure fertilisation of egg by a sperm of same species

D. Severe the sperm tail.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

391. Sperm enters the egg from

A. Animal pole

B. Vegetal pole

C. Micropyle

D. Megapyle.

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

392. I n insect egg, cleavage is

A. Equal holoblastic

B. Unequal holoblastic

C. Meroblastic superficial

D. Meroblastic discoidal.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

393. Which one is correct

A. Cleavage follows gastrulation

B. Yolk content of egg has no role in cleavage

C. Cleavage is repeated mitotic division of zygote

D. Gastrulation and blastulation follow each other.

Answer: B

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394. In which mammals testes remain in abdomen

A. Human

B. Elephant

C. Rabbit

D. Ox.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

395. Progesterone is secreted by

A. Corpus luteum

B. Corpus albicans

C. Corpus callosum

D. Corpus straight

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

396. Which is incorrect for human female ?

A. Mesntrual cycle takes 28 days

B. Menopause occurs at 45-55 years

C. Ovulated egg released during pregnancy die

D. Menstruation takes 4 days.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

397. Which of the following is correct about mammalian testes?

A. Graffian follic les. Sertoli cells Leydig cells

B. Graffian follicles, Sertoli cells and seminiferous tubules

C. Graffian follicles, Leydig's cells and seminiferous tubules

D. Sertoli cells, seminiferous tubules. Leydig cells.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

398. Spermiogenesis/spermateleosis is formation of spermatozoa from

A. Primary spermatocytes

B. Secondary spermatocyte

C. Spermatids

D. Germinal cells of testes.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

399. Release of seminal fluid in the vagina of female is

A. Ejaculation

B. Implanation

C. Insemination

D. Copulation.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

400. Cytoplasm surroundings mitochondria present in the middle piece of sperm is

A. Manchette

B. Microplasm

C. Centroplasm

D. Acrosome.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

401. Sperm of animal speciea a cannot fertilise ovum of species b because

A. Fertilizin of a and b are not compatible

B. Antifertizin of a and b are not compatible

C. Fertilizin of a and antifertilizin of b are not compatible

D. Antifertilizin of b are not compatible.

Answer: D

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402. Hormone responsible for ovulation and development of corpus luteum is

A. FSH

B. LH

C. LTH

D. ICSH.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

403. Hormone controlling human menstrual cycle is

A. Estrogen

B. FSH

C. LH

D. All the above.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

404. Which one is not associated with gametogenesis

A. Formation of ova

B. Formation of spermatids

C. Release of ova

D. Change of spermatid to spermatozoa

Answer: C

View Text Solution

View Text Solution

405. Vitellogenesis occurs during the formation of:

A. Secodnary oocyte in fallopian tube

B. Primary oocyte is Graffian follicle

C. Primary spermatocyte in testis

D. Secondary spermatocyte in testis

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

406. Rearrangement of layers/morphogenetic movements occur during Gastrualtion

A. Blastulation

B. Morulation

C. Organogenesis.

D.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

407. During cleavage. What is true about cells?

A. Size of resulting cells decreases

B. Size of resulting cells increases

C. Size of early embryo inc reases

D. Size of earl embryo to increase

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

408. Production of sperms from spermatids is

A. Spermiogenesis

B. Spermatogenesis does not occur

C. Oogenesis

D. Gametogenesis.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

409. In spermatogensis, the phase of maturation involves

A. Growth of spermatogonia into spermatocytes

B. Formation of spermatogonia from gonocytes through mitosis

C. Formation of spermatids from primary spermtocytes through meiosis

D. Formation of oogonia from spermatocytes through meiosis.

Answer: C

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410. Sertoli cells are found :

A. Between the seminiferous tubules

B. In the germinal epithelium of ovary

C. In the uppermost part of fallopian tube

D. In the germinal spithelium of seminiferous tubules.

Answer: D

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411. Bartholin's glands are situated:

A. On the side of head of some amphibians

B. At the reduced tail and of birds

C. On either side of vagina in humans

D. On either side of vas deferens in human. \

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

412. Both corpus lutes and macula lutes are

A. Found in human ovaires

B. Source of hormones

C. Characterised by yellow colour

D. Contributory in maintaining pregnancy.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

413. The pahse of menstrual cycle in himans that last for 7-8 days, is

A. Follicular phase

B. Ovulatory phase

C. Luteal phase

D. Mesntruation.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

414. Which is correct bout human embryonic development

A. Cleavage increase in mass of protoplasm

B. In the second division, one of the two blastomeres usually divides a little sooner than the second

C. With more cleavage divisions the resultant blastomeres become larger and larger.

D. Cleavage divisions result in hollow ball of cells called morula.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

415. Given below are asssertion and rason. Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation (A) both correct but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion true but reason wrong ©, both are wrong (D) Assertion. Holoblastic cleavage with almost equal sized blastomeres is charactristic of placental mammal. Reason. Eggs of most mammals including humans are centroecithal

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: C

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416. Mesntruation is caused by

A. Increse in FSH level

B. Fall in oxytocin level

C. Fall in progesterone level

D. Increase in oestrogen level.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

417. Ball-like structure formed after completion of cleavage is

A. Blastula

B. Morula

C. Gastrula

D. Neural plate.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

418. Fertilizin is

A. Phospholipid

B. Steroid

C. Carbohydrate

D. Glycoprotein.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

419. Which one occurs first in embryo

A. Neurogenesis

B. Notogenesis

C. Heptogenesis

D. Cardiogenesis.

Answer: A

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420. Stage of sperm before entry into ovum/s prefertilisation process is

A. Maturation

B. Insemination

C. Capacitation

D. Fertilization.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

421. Sertoli cells are involved in :-

A. Nourish sperms

B. Form the sperms

C. Help in fertilization

D. Synthesise hormones.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

422. In ectopic pregnancy, foetua grown in

A. Vagina

B. Fallopian tube

C. Uterus

D. Body cavity

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

423. Inhibin is produced by

A. Corpus luteum

B. Testis

C. Placenta

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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424. The nutritive cells found in seminiferous tubules are:

A. Leydig cells

B. Sertolic ells

C. Atretic follicular cells

D. Chromaffin cells.

Answer: B

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425. Trophoectoderm takes part in

A. Protection of embryo

B. Formation of ectoderm

C. Formation of placenta

D. Drawing food for developing cells

Answer: C

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426. Structure absent in Frog's testis is

A. Seminiferous tubules

B. Seminal vesicles

C. Sertoli cells

D. Interstitial cells.

Answer: C

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427. Chromosome number is halved during

A. Formation of first polar body

B. Formation of second polar body

C. Meiosis II

D. Division of secondary oocyte.

Answer: A

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428. Ovulation in the human female normally takes place during the menstrual cycle

A. At the end of proliferative phase

B. In the middle of secretory phase

C. Just before the end of secretory phase

D. In the beginning of proliferative phase

Answer: A

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429. The animal in which testes descent into scrotum only during breeding season

A. Frog

B. Kan garoo

C. Shrew

D. Bat.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

430. Gametes are formed in animals from

A. Muscular tissue

B. Nervous tissue

C. Connective tissue

D. Epithelial tissue.

Answer: D

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Watch Video Solution

431. In uterus , endometrium , proliferates in response to

A. Relaxin

B. Oxytocin

C. Progesterone

D. Oestrogen

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

432. Given belwo are assertin and reason. Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation (A). Both are true but reason is not correct explanantion (B), assertion is true but reason is wrong ©, and both are wrong (D) Assertion From evolutionary

point of view. human gastation period is sortening. Reason A major trent in humans has been larger head undergoing faster growth in foetal stages.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: A

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433. Neubenkern is part of

A. Human ovum

B. Human sperm

C. Foetus

D. Graafian follicle.

Answer: B

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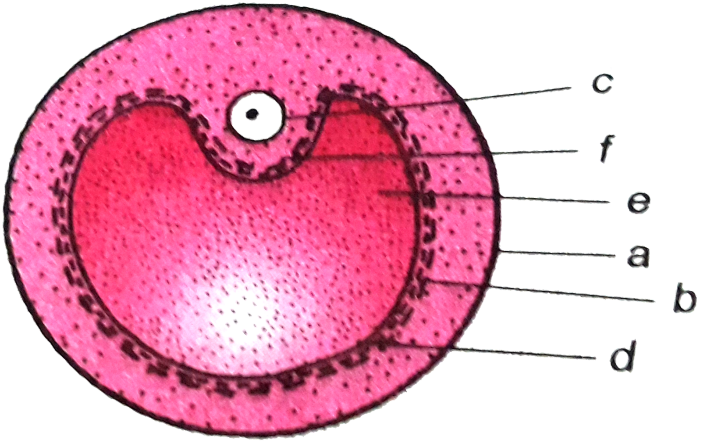
434. In the diagram of section of Graafian follicle. Different parts are indicated by alphabeta. Choose the correct combination



A. a-membrana granulosa, b-theca interna,c-ovum,d-cumulus oophorus, e-antrum,f-theca externa.

B. a-theca externa, b-theca interna, c-ovum d-membrana granulosa,e-antrum,f-cumulus oophorus

C. a-theca externa, b-theca interna, c-ovum, d-cumulus oophorus, e-antrum,f-membrana granulosa

D. a-membrana granulosa,b-theca externa,c-ovum,d-cumulus oophorus,e-antrum,f-theca interna.

Answer: B

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435. Which is not mesodermal in origin

A. Circulatory system

B. Nervous system

C. Muscular system

D. Skeleton tissue.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

436. Coelom is cavity found between

A. Splitted mesoderm

B. Ectoderm and endoderm

C. Ectoderm and mesoderm

D. Body wall and mesoderm

Answer: A

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437. The cellular layer that disintegrates and regenerates again and again in human skin is:

A. Endometrium of uterus

B. dermis of skin

C. Cornea of eye

D. Endothelium of blood vessels.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

438. Testerone is secreted by

A. Sertoli cells

B. Leydig/interstitial cells

C. Seminiferous cells

D. All the above.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

439. Which organelle is absent in human sperm?

A. Mitochondria

B. Nucleus

C. Centriole only

D. E.R.

Answer: D

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440. Development of animal embryo from egg without fertilization is called :

A. Parthenocarpy

B. Parthenogenesis

C. Apospory

D. Apomixis.

Answer: B

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441. A cell formed from cleavage is called

A. Blastomere

B. Blastopore

C. Blastula

D. Morula.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

442. Stage of embryo development at which h implanatation occurs in human female is

A. Morula

B. Zygote

C. Blastocyst

D. Neurula.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

443. Leydig cells produce:

A. Nourishement of sperms

B. Provide motility to sperms

C. Bring about maturation of sperms

D. Synthesis of testosterone Androgens.

Answer: D

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444. Which is worng about oogenesis?

A. Unequal meiotic division

B. Growth phase

C. Formation of polar bodies

D. Equal meotic division

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

445. Gastrualtion is

A. Cleavage of zygote

B. Formation of trophoblast

C. Morphogenetic movement

D. Gamete formation

Answer: C

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446. Sertoli cells are involved in :-

A. Secretory cells

B. respiratory cells

C. Excretory cells

D. Nurse cells.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

447. Which of the following does not occur between 15-28 days fo menstrual cycle?

A. Premenstrual phase

B. Lutueal phase

C. Secretory phase

D. Proliferative phase.

Answer: D

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448. Pattern of cleavage in egg of Frog is

A. Meroblastic

B. Holoblastic unequal

C. Holoblastic equal

D. All the above.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

449. Estalishment of polarity (anterior/posterior,dersal/ventral, medial/lateral) is called

A. Anamorphosis

B. Organiser phenomenon

C. Pattern formation

D. Axis formation.

Answer: C

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450. In the urinogenital organs of human which one of following part is present in male but not in female

A. Urethra

B. Fallopian tube

C. Vagina

D. Vas deferena.

Answer: D

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451. Number of sperms formed from four spermatocytes is

A. 4

B. 1

C. 16

D. 32

Answer: C

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452. Fertilization was discovered by

A. Nawaschin

B. Robert Brown

C. Lamarck

D. Darwin.

Answer: A

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453. Function of prostate gland is

A. Storage of semen

B. Provide motility to sperms

C. Formation of semen

D. Release of hormones.

Answer: B

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454. Preganacy begins with implanation of

A. Embryo

B. Fertilized ovum

C. Blastopore

D. Blastocyst.

Answer: D

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455. Menstrual cycle occurs in

A. Human females

B. Mammalian females

C. Primate females

D. Rabbit.

Answer: B

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456. Ovulation is caused by

A. Oestrogen

B. Oestrogen and progesterone

C. FSH and oestrogen

D. FSH and LH.

Answer: D

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457. Acrosome of sperm contains

A. Hyluronidase and acrosin

B. Hyaluronic acid and acrosin

C. Hippuric acid and uric acid

D. Creatinine.

Answer: A

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458. Attachment of foetus to placenta occurs through

A. Chorda mesoderm

B. Spinal cord

C. Umbilical cord

D. Notochord.

Answer: C

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459. Which type of blastual occurs in Frog?

A. Steroblastula

B. Coeloblastula

C. Holoblastula

D. Amphiblastula.

Answer: B

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460. Some mature cells cannot undergo division because

A. Their genes have become inactive

B. They lack centrioles

C. They have taken up specific function and undergone differentiation

D. They have lost the ability to divide.

Answer: C

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461. Which one causes ovulation?

A. ADH

B. FSH

C. Throxine

D. LH.

Answer: D

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462. Grey crescent is

A. Melanin rich area formed at the region opposite to entry of sperm

B. Yolk rich area of egg

C. Laying of sperms and eggs in Frog.

D. None of these

Answer: B

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463. Fusion of male proncleus with female pronucleus is

A. Amphimixis

B. Conjugation

C. Penetration

D. Transduction.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

464. Macrolecithal eggs are characterised by

A. Little yolk

B. Abundant yolk

C. Entry of sperm

D. Pattern of cleavage.

Answer: B

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465. During development which of the folowing organs is formed first

A. Heart

B. Brain

C. Neural tube

D. Skin.

Answer: C

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466. Which of the following is correct sequence in embryo development

A. Cleavage, gastrualtion, blastulation

B. Blastulation, cleavage, gastrulation

C. Clevage,blastulation, gastrulation

D. Gastrulation,blastulation,cleavage.

Answer: C

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467. In human females, ova are produc ed in

A. Ovarian follicles

B. Oviduct

C. Uterus

D. Vagina

Answer: A

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468. Hormone that prepares and maintains the uterus dueing pregnancy is produced by

A. Corpus albicans

B. Corpus luteum

C. Graafianfoolicles

D. Corpora Cardiaca.

Answer: B

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469. At menopause there is rise in urinary excretion of

A. FSH

B. STH

C. MSH

D. LH.

Answer: A

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470. Delivery of developed foetus is

A. Ovulation

B. Oviposition

C. Parturiton

D. Abortion.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

471. Abnormal condition when mammae of man become female like

A. Feminisation

B. Gynochorium

C. Gynoesism

D. Gynaecomastia.

Answer: D

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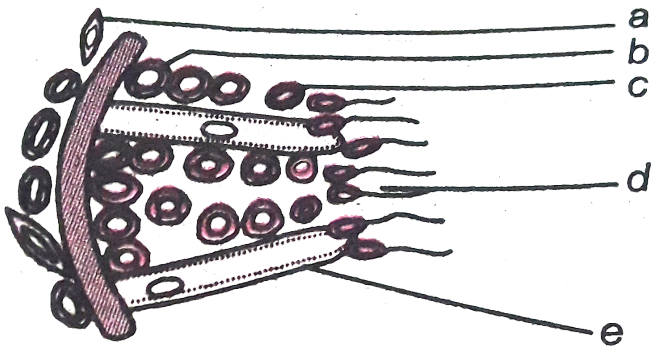
472. Choose the correct comb ination for labelling of part of seminiferous tubule.



A. a-sertoli cell,b-spermatogonium c-spermatid d-interstitial cel, c spermatozoa.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: C

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473. Which is not formed by Wolffian duct?

A. Epididymis

B. Vas deferens

C. Ejaculatory duct

D. Oviduct.

Answer: D

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474. What is the correct observation regarding size of egg, blastula and gastrula

A. There is progressive increase in size from zygote to blastula to gastrula

B. All the three are of same size

C. Zygote is small while blastula and gastrula are larger

D. Gastrula is larger while zygote and blastula are of same size.

Answer: A

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475. Which are derivatives of endoderm?

A. Muscles and blood

B. Alimentary canal and respiratory organs

C. Excretory and reproduction organs

D. Skin and nerve cord.

Answer: B

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476. Which are haploid?

A. Spermatogonial cells

B. Germinal epithelial cells

C. Secondary spermatocytes

D. Prmary spermatocytes.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

477. Sertoli cells secrete a hormone

A. Gonadotropin

B. Testerone

C. Relaxin

D. Inhibin.

Answer: D

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478. If a germ cell in a female gonad and a germ cell in a male gonad begin undergoing meiosis simultan eously, what will be the ratio of ova and sperms produced?

A. $1:1$

B. $1:2$

C. $1:4$

D. $2:1$

Answer: C

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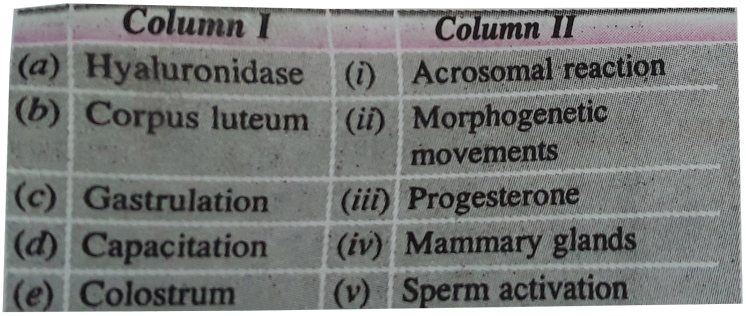
479. Match the columns and find the correct combinations



	Column I		Column II
(a)	Hyaluronidase	(i)	Acrosomal reaction
(b)	Corpus luteum	(ii)	Morphogenetic movements
(c)	Gastrulation	(iii)	Progesterone
(d)	Capacitation	(iv)	Mammary glands
(e)	Colostrum	(v)	Sperm activation

A. a-vb-ii,c-iv,d-I,e-iii

B. a-I,b-iii,c-ii,d-v,e-iv

C. a-iii,b-ii,c-v,d-iv,e-i

D. a-iv,b-ii,c-v,d-iii,e-i

Answer: B

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480. If mammalian ovum fails to get fertilised, which one of the following is unlikely?

A. Corpus luteum will distintegrate

B. Primary follicle starts developing

C. Progesterone secretion rapidly declines

D. Estrogen secretion further decreases.

Answer: B

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481. Grey crescen t is the area

A. At the point of entry of sperm into ovum

B. At the animal pole

C. Just oppsoite the site of entry of sprms into ovum

D. At the vegetal pole.

Answer: C

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482. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both re true with reason being correct explanation (A). Both are true but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion is true but reason is wrong (C) and bothare wrong (D). Assertion . In humans the gamete contributed by the male determines whether the child produced will be male or female.

Reason. Sex in humans is polygenic trait dependent upon the com ulative effect of some genes on X-chromosome and some on Y-chromosome.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: C

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483. Which is correctly matched in a normal menstrual cycle?

A. Endometrium regenerates -5 to 10 days

B. Release of egg-5th day

C. Endometrium secretes nutrients for implanation -11 to 18 days

D. Rise in progesterone level -1 to 15 days.

Answer: A

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484. A cross section at mid point of the middle piece of human sperm will show

A. Centrioe, mitochondria, 9+2 arrangement of microtublues

B. Centriole and mitochondria

C. Mitochondria and 9+2 arrangement of microtublues

D. 9+2 arrangement of microtubules only.

Answer: C

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485. Which of the following is immortal?

A. Somatic cell

B. Germ cell

C. Glomerular cell

D. Cells of pituitary.

Answer: B

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486. Extra structure that provides nutriiton to embryo is

A. Umbilicus

B. Amnion

C. Chorion

D. Placenta.

Answer: D

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487. Spermatogenesis is formation of

A. Ovary

B. Ovum

C. Sperm

D. Zygote.

Answer: C

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488. Spermatogonia develop through division

A. Amitosis

B. Mitosis

C. Meiosis I

D. Meiosis II.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

489. Graffian follicles occur in

A. Ovary

B. Testis

C. Egg

D. Sperm.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

490. Twin develops from

A. Different zygotes

B. Different ova

C. Different sperms

D. Same zygote.

Answer: D

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491. Ovulation occurs in and on

A. Ovary

B. About 14th day

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

Answer: C

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492. Low level of progesterone and estrogen stimulates production of

A. FSH-RH

B. LH

C. GH

D. All the above

Answer: A

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493. Due to presence of large amount of yolk. Zygote divides into two incomplete halv es. This type of cleavage does not occur in

A. Peacock, Duck-billed playtpus and crocodile.

B. Jungle. Fowl, Dove and Duck

C. Formation of three germinal layers

D. Formation of archenteron.

Answer: C

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494. Due to presence of large amount of yolk. Zygote divides into two incomplete halv es. This type of cleavage does not occur in

A. Peacock, Duck-billed playtpus and crocodile.

B. Jungle. Fowl, Dove and Duck

C. Formation of three germinal layers

D. Formation of archenteron.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

495. Withdrawal of which hormone is the immediate cause of menstruation

A. Estrogen

B. FSH

C. FSH-RH

D. Progesterone

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

496. Blastopore occurs in

A. Gastrula

B. Blastula

C. Blastocoel

D. Morula.

Answer: A

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497. Mesoderm is formed through invagination of

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Inner mass of cells

D. Primitive streak.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

498. Secretion of which structure prepares the inner wall of uterus for implanation

A. Ovary

B. Corpus luteum

C. Pituitary gland

D. Ovarian follicle.

Answer: B

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499. Which secretions are produced by spermatozoa at the time of fertilization

A. Fertilizin and spermlysin

B. Only spermlysin

C. Fertilizin an d antifertilizin

D. Antifertilizin and spermlysin.

Answer: D

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500. Which represents a condition of higher reduced motility

A. Azospermia

B. Polyspermy

C. Oligospermia

D. Asthenospermia.

Answer: D

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501. Oxytocin is helpful in

A. Semen formation

B. Diuresis

C. Molecualr development.

D. None of these

Answer: B

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502. Ectoderm forms

A. Bones and muscles

B. Lining of gut and respiratory organs

C. Enamel of teeth and cornea of eye

D. Gonads and blood vessels.

Answer: C

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503. In organisms, shape of foetus is determined by

A. Organogenesis

B. Blastula

C. Morphogenesis

D. Reproduction.

Answer: C

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504. Energy centre of sperm is

A. Head

B. Middle piece

C. Entire sperm

D. Tail.

Answer: B

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505. Fusion of sperm and ovum is

A. Amphimixis

B. Regeneratin

C. Fertilization → Cleavage → Zygote → Blastula → Gastrula.

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

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506. Embryonic connective tissue is formed from

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesenchyma

D. Mesogloes.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

507. Embryo at 16-celled stage is called

A. Morula

B. Blastula

C. Blastomere

D. Gastrula.

Answer: A

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508. Corpus luteum produces

A. Lutenizing hormone

B. Progesterone

C. Luteotrophic hormone

D. Inhibin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

509. Process of maturation and evelopment of sperms is

A. Spermatogenesis

B. Spermiogenesis

C. Oogenesis

D. Spermiation.

Answer: A

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510. Which one is wrong.

A. Amnion is the outer layer containing amniotic fluid that acts as a shock absord=ber for soft embryo

B. Amnion and chorion develop as upward projecting folds of somatopleure called amniotic folds

C. Yolk sac is a foetal membrane that helps in nourishment of embryo in general

D. Chorio-allantoic membrane develops villi and contributes much to the development of placenta.

Answer: B

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511. Distingeration of corpus luteum occurs due to inhibiton of secretion of hormone

A. LTH

B. FSH

C. Progesterone

D. LH.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

512. Which one holds corona radiata?

A. Muscopolysaccharide

B. Oligosaccharide

C. Lipolysaccharide

D. Lipoprotein.

Answer: A

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513. A protective layer arround testis is

A. Tunica adventitia

B. Tunica vasculosa

C. Tunica media

D. Tunica albuginea.

Answer: D

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514. Sperm capacitation involves:

A. Change in shape

B. Release of mitochondria

C. Removal of membrane fatty acids

D. Hyaluronic acid.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

515. Acessory genital found only in males is

A. Cowper's gland

B. Bartholin gland

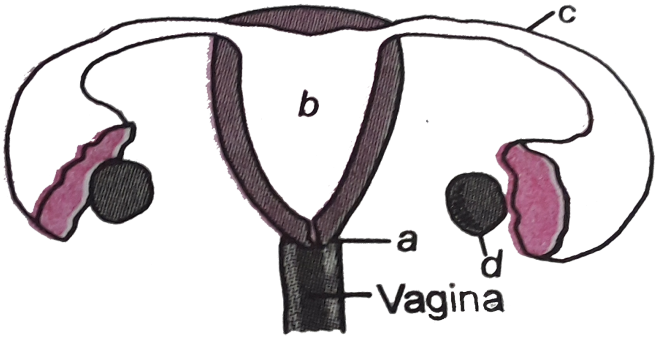
C. Perineal gland

D. Prostate gland.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

516. Identify correctly



A. a-uterus, b-uterine cavity,c-oviducal funnel,d-ovary

B. a-cervix,b-uterine cavity,c-fallopian tube,d-ovar

C. a-oviduct, b-uterus,c-oviduct,d-ovary

D. a-cervix,b-uterus,c-ovary,d-tumor.

Answer: B

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517. Relase of second polar body from human egg occurs

A. After entry of sperm

B. After fertilization

C. Before sperm entry

D. With no relation to sperm entry.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

518. Cell division that occurs in zygote is called

A. Meiosis

B. Mitosis

C. Cleavage

D. Differentiation.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

519. Layers of an ovum from outside to inside is

A. Coron a radiata, zona pellucida,vitelline membrane.

B. Zona pellucida, corona radiata, vitelline membrane

C. Vitelline membrane zona pelucida, corona radiats

D. Zona pellucida,vitelline membranecorona radiata.

Answer: A

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520. Which layer of embryo is formed first

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Both B and C.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

521. LH surge occurs during phase of menstrual cycle.

A. Menstrual phase

B. Beginning of proliferstive phase.

C. Just before end of prodiferation phase

D. At the middle of the cycle.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

522. In which phase of cell division are oogonia arrested

A. Anaphase II

B. Anaphase I

C. Interphase

D. Both A and B

Answer: B

View Text Solution

523. Capacitation of of sperm occurs in:

A. Female genital tract

B. Vagina

C. Vas efferene

D. Vas deferens.

Answer: A

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524. Fertilization of ovum occur in

A. Fimbriae of oviduct

B. Isthmus of oviduct

C. Ampulla of oviduct

D. None of the above.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

525. Which of the following control the function Sertoli cells?

A. Estrogen

B. FSH

C. Testerone

D. ACTH.

Answer: B

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526. Which part of ovary in mammals acts as an endocrine gland after ovulation?

A. Stroma

B. Vitelline membrane

C. Germinal epithelium

D. Graafian foolicle.

Answer: D

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527. Corpus spongiosum occurs in

A. Ovary

B. Penis

C. Testis

D. Uterine wall.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

528. Cytoplasm of ovum does not contain:

A. Golgi complex

B. Mitochondria only

C. Centrosome

D. Ribosomes.

Answer: C

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529. Which one takes part in formation of placenta?

A. Only trophoblast

B. Only allantois

C. Trophoblast and mesoderm

D. Trophoblast, mesoderm and allantois.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

530. Match the columns and find the correct combination

Column I		Column II	
a.	Oxytocin	p	Stimulates ovulation
b.	Prolactin	q	Implantation and maintenance of pregnancy
c.	Luteinising hormone	r	Lactation after child birth
d.	Progesterone	s	Uterine contraction during labour
		t	Reabsorption of water by nephrons

A. a-s,b-r,c-p,d-q

B. a-t,b-r,c-p,d- e

C. a-sb-q,c-r,d-t

D. a-t,b-p,c-s,d-r.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

531. Notochord, skeletal system and dermis of skin are derived from

A. Mesoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Ectodermq

D. All the above.

Answer: A

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532. During embryogenesis archenteron is preceded by

A. Blastulation

B. Neuralation

C. Gastrulation

D. Implanatation

Answer: C

View Text Solution

533. Eggs produced in a year by an ovary of nonpregnant woman is

A. 12

B. 6

C. 24

D. 48

Answer: B

View Text Solution

534. Sperms are produced in:

A. vas deferens

B. Interstitial cells

C. Prostate gland

D. Seminiferous tubules.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

535. In oogensis, egg is fertilised by sperm at which stage?

A. Primary oocyte

B. Secondary oocyte

C. Oogonium

D. Ovum.

Answer: B

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536. Find the correct options

A. Testeterone influences male secondary sexual characters

B. Gestation period in Rabbit is about 276 days

C. Bulbourethal gland secretes a vaginal lubricant q

D. Placenta secretes estrogen.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

537. Which is incorrect about menstruation?

A. At menopause, there is abrupt increase in gonadotropic hormones

B. Beginning of cycle of menstruation is called menarche

C. During normal menstruation about 40mL of blood is lost

D. Me nstrual fluid can easily clot.

Answer: D

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538. Acrosome reaction of sperm is triggered by

A. Capacitation

B. Release of lysin

C. Release of fertilizin

D. Influx of Na^+

Answer: C

View Text Solution

539. Which extra-embryonic membrane in human prvents desiccation of the embryo inside the uterus?

A. Yolk one

B. Amnion

C. Chorion

D. Allantois.

Answer: B

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540. Which protects the embryo from external injury

A. Amnion

B. Allantois

C. Chorion

D. Yolk sac.

Answer: A

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541. Lutenising hormone is

A. Lactotropic

B. Mammotropic

C. Non-mammotropic

D. Both A and B

Answer: C

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542. Level of estrogen and progesterone are minimum at the time of

A. Folicular phase

B. Ovulation

C. Secretory phase

D. Onset of menstrual phase.

Answer: D

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543. Proximal centriole of sperm is found in

A. Head

B. Neck

C. Middle piece

D. Tail.

Answer: B

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544. Which provides nutrition to maturing sperms?

A. Leydig cells

B. Scrotum

C. Epididymis

D. Sertoli cells.

Answer: D

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545. Extra structure that provides nutriiton to embryo is

A. Umbilicus

B. Chorion

C. Placenta

D. Amnion.

Answer: C

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546. Pick up the correct information about menstrual cycle control

A. Estroen and progesterone of ovary

B. FSH of pituitary

C. FSH and LH pituiatry

D. Oxytocin.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

547. Pick up correct statement about organs with dual origin from embronic layers.

1. Hypophysis 2. Adrenal glands

3. Sence organs 4. Pancreas.

A. 1,2,3 correct

B. 1,2 correct

C. 2,4 correct

D. 1,3 correct.

Answer: A

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548. Which hormone level reaches peak during luteal phase of menstrual cycle?

A. Luteinising hormone

B. Progesterone

C. Pollicle stimulating hormone

D. Estrogen.

Answer: B

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549. Some important events in the human female reproductive cycle are given below. Arrange the events in a proper squence.

A- Secretion of FSH, B - Growth of corpus luteum,

C- Growth of the follicle and oogenesis, D- Ovulation

E - Sudden increase in the levels of LH.

A. $a \rightarrow c \rightarrow e \rightarrow d \rightarrow b$

B. $c \rightarrow a \rightarrow d \rightarrow b \rightarrow e$

C. $a \rightarrow d \rightarrow c \rightarrow e \rightarrow b$

D. $b \rightarrow a \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow e.$

Answer: A

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550. Which one of the following is initiated by secretions of trophoblast?

A. Blastulation

B. Implanatation

C. Cleavage

D. Gastrualtion

Answer: B

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551. Foetal ejection reflex in human female is induced by:

A. Release of oxygtocin from pituitary

B. Pressure exerted by amnoitic find

C. Differentiation of mammary glands

D. Fully developed foetus and placenta.

Answer: D

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552. Which is correctly matched?

A. Menstruation. Breakdown of myometrium and ovum and fertilised.

B. Ovulation LH and FSH attain peak level, sharp fall in secretion of progesterone

C. Development of Corus luteum Secretory phase and increased secretion of progesterone.

D. Proliferative phase. Rapid regene-ration of myometrium and maturation of Graafian follicle.

Answer: C

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553. A regular cycling woman is not menstruating which one of the following is the most likely root cause of this?

A. Fertilisation of ovum

B. Maintenance of hypertrophical endometrial lining.

C. Maintenance of high titre of sec hormones

D. Retention of well dev eloped corpus luteum.

Answer: A

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554. Seminal plasma in humans is rich in

A. Fructose and certain enzymes, poor in Ca^{2+}

B. Fructose, Ca^{2+} and certain enzymes

C. Fructose Ca^{2+} but no enzymes

D. Glucose, certain enzymes but on Ca^{2+}

Answer: B

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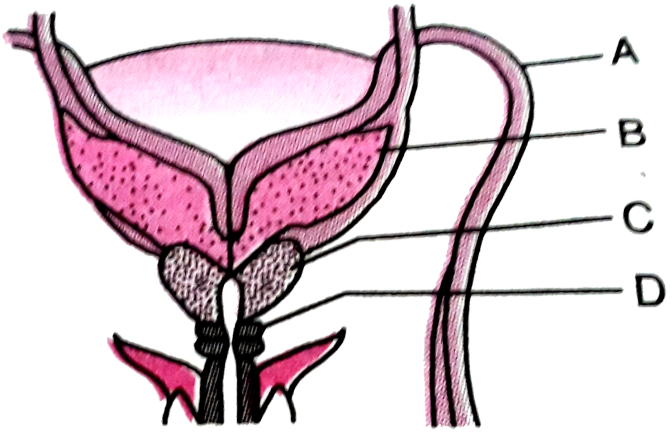
555. Select the correct set of names for the parts A,B,C,D



	A	B	C	D
(A)	Ureter	Seminal vescile	Prostate	Bulbourethral gland
(B)	Ureter	Prostate	Seminal vesicle	Bulbourethral gland
(C)	Vas deferens	Seminal vesicle	Prostate	Bulbourethral gland
(D)	Vas deferens	Seminal vesicle	Bulbour-ethral gland.	Prostate

A. A Ureter B Seminal C Prostate D Bulbourethral gland

B. A Ureter B Prostate C Seminal verticle D Bulbourethral gland

C.

A	B	C	D
Vas deferens	Seminal vesicle	Prostate	Bulbourebral gland

D. `{:(A,B,C,D),("Vas deferns","Seminal vesicle","Bulbourethral gland","Prostate"

Answer: C

View Text Solution

556. The 32 cells stage of the human embryo is:

A. Smaller than fertilized egg

B. Same size as fertilized egg

C. Two times the size of fertilised egg

D. Four times the fertilized egg.

Answer: B

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557. Besides activating the egg, another role of a sperm is to carry to egg

A. RNA

B. Ribosomes

C. Mitochondria and 9+2 arrangement of microtublues

D. DNA

Answer: D

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558. In females, the harmone inhibin is secreted by:

A. Granulosa cells and corpus luteum

B. Granulosa and theca cells

C. Granulosa and cumulus oophorus cells

D. Granulosa cells and zona pellucida.

Answer: A

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559. Match the columns and find the correct combination

	I		II
a.	Hypothalamus	1.	Sperm lysins
b.	Acrosome	2.	Estrogen
c.	Graafian follicle	3.	Relaxin
d.	Leydig cells	4.	Gn RH.
e.	Parturition	5.	Testosterone

A. a-2,b-1c-4,d-3,e-5

B. a-4b-c-2,d-5,e-3

C. a-2,b-1,c-5,d-4,e-3

D. a-4,b-1,c-2,d-3,e-5

Answer: B

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560. Which group represents external genitalia of human female ?

A. Labium minors, labium majora,oviduct

B. Labium minors, labium majora, cervix

C. Lebium minors, labium majora, ciloris.

D.

Answer: D

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561. Accessory glands associated with the genital organs in female rate are

(i) Vestibular Bartholins (ii) Cowper's glands

(iii) Ampullary glands (iv) Vesicular gland

A. a,b

B. a only

C. b,c

D. d only

Answer: B

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562. Connective tissue around seminiferous tubules possess endocrine cells called

A. leydig cells

B. Sertoli cells

C. Primary germ cells

D. Both A and B

Answer: A

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563. Multicelluar, multinucleate, irregular mass of embryo which pass into uterine wall is

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Syncytiotrophoblast

D. Amnion.

Answer: C

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564. Various parts of male urethra are

A. Prostatic, bulbourebral and ejaculatory

B. Prostatic, membranous and penile

C. Corpora cavernosa and corpus spongiosum

D. Prostatic, bulbourethral and glans.

Answer: B

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565. What is false?

A. Menarche is beginning of menstruation

B. Menstruation is shedding of endometrial lining q

C. Menopause occurs in the beginning of puberty

D. Ovulation occurs under high titre of LH.

Answer: C

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566. The cavity contained in Graafian follicle is

A. Antrum

B. Centrocoel

C. Blastocoel

D. Archenteron.

Answer: A

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567. Morphogenetic movements take place during

A. Formation of morula

B. Blastulation

C. Gastrulation

D. Organogenesis.

Answer: C

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568. Gastrula has a pore known as

A. Zoospore

B. Oospore

C. Gonospore

D. Blastopore.

Answer: D

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569. Which of the followin g is not the reason for very high load of bilirubin

A. Insolubl irubin in the intestine is reabsorbed by the blood

B. Liver of the new born is too young to cope with the heavy load of bilirubin

C. Mother's milk contains a high amount of blirubin.

D.

Answer: D

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570. In the absence of acrosome the sperm

A. Cannot penetrate the egg

B. Cannot get food

C. Cannot get energy

D. Cannot swim.

Answer: A::C

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571. Chorionic gonadotropic hormone is secreted by

A. Placenta

B. Ovary

C. Anterior pituitary gland

D. Posterior pituitary gland.

Answer: A

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572. Metadisocoidal placenta is found in

A. Humans

B. Cow

C. Pig

D. Rabbit.

Answer: A

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573. In humans the oocyte is maintained in a state of meiotic arrest by the secretion of

A. Granulosa cells

B. Zona pellucida

C. Cumulus oophorus

D. Theca.

Answer: A

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574. Identical twins are also known as

A. Monozygotic twins

B. Dizygotic twins

C. Fraternal twins

D. Both B and C.

Answer: A

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575. Medulla oblongata develops from

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. Mesenchyme.

Answer: A

576. In human the unpaired male reproductive structure is

A. Testis

B. Seminal vesicle

C. Bulbourethral gland

D. Prostate

Answer: D

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577. Mammalian blastual is known as

A. Trophoderm

B. Blastocyst

C. Foetal blastula

D. Oedema.

Answer: B

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578. Acrosome of sperm contains

A. Hydrolytic enzymes

B. DNA

C. Fructose

D. Mitochondria.

Answer: A

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579. Radial cleavage is found in

A. Tunicates

B. Frotozoans

C. Coelenterates

D. Annelids.

Answer: C

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580. Cavity formed during gastrulation is

A. Primitive gut

B. Gastrocoel

C. Archenteron

D. All the above.

Answer: B

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581. Which hormone is produced in women during pregnancy

A. Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)

B. Relaxin

C. Human placental lactogen (hPL

D. All the above.

Answer: D

582. Menstrual phase is followed by

A. Luteal phase

B. Follicular phase

C. Fertilization

D. Implanatation

Answer: B

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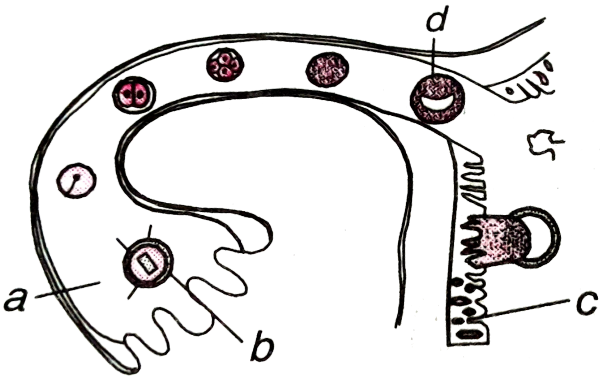
583. What do a,b,c and d represen t respectively.



A. Infundibulum, fertilization myometrium, morula

B. Infundibulum. Fertilization, endometrium, blastocyst

C. Isthmus, fertilization,myometrium, blastocyst

D. Isthmus, fertlisation,endometrium,morula.

Answer: B

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584. The animal with the longest gestation period is:

A. Shark

B. Elephant

C. Walrus

D. Dog.

Answer: B

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585. Thei internal cavity commonly formed by ell division prior to gastrulation is the

A. Enteron

B. Blastopore

C. Blastocoel

D. Coelom.

Answer: C

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586. Signals from the fully developed foetus and placenta ultimately lead to parturition which requires the rlease of

A. Estrogen from placenta

B. Oxytocin from foetal pituitary

C. Oxytocin from maternal pituitary

D. Relaxin from placenta.

Answer: C

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587. In human female the blastocyst:

A. Gets implanted in endometrium by trophoblast cells

B. Forms placenta even before implanation

C. Gets implanted into uterus 3 days after ovulation

D. Gets nutrition from uterine endometrial secretion only after implanation.

Answer: A

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588. Sec retion s from which one of the following rich in fructose, calcium and some enzymes

A. Male accessory glands

B. Pancreas

C. Liver

D. Salivary glands.

Answer: A

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589. Which is correct about morula.

A. Less cytoplasm and less DNA than zygote

B. Same amount of cytoplasm and DNA as zygote

C. More cytoplasm and more DNA than zygote

D. Same amount of cytoplasm but much more DNA than zygote.

Answer: D

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590. Foetal Movements and spperance of hair on head occur in.....month of pregnancy

A. Fifth

B. Sixth

C. Third

D. Fourth

Answer: A

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591. Second maturation division of mammalian ovum occurs

A. Until after sperm has penetrated ovum

B. Until nuclear of sperm and ovum fuse

C. In Graafian follicle soon after first maturation division.

D. Shortly after ovulation before entry into fallopian tube.

Answer: A

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592. Vasa efferentia are the ductules leading from:

A. Rete testis to vas deferens

B. Vas deferens to epididymis

C. Epdidymis to urethra

D. Testicular lobules to rete testis.

Answer: A

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593. Sertoli cells occur in

A. Adrenal cortex and secrete adrenaline

B. Seminiferous tubules and provide nutrition to germ cells

C. Pancrease and secrete choleystokinus

D. Ovarises and secrete progesterone.

Answer: B

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594. Which is correct about human sperm

A. Sperm lysins in acrosome dissolve egg envelope facilitating fertilization.

B. Acrosome serves as sensory structure leading sperm towards ovum

C. Acrosome has no particulr function

D. Acrosome has conical tip for piercing and penetrating egg for fertilization.

Answer: A

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595. Part of fallopian tube closest to ovary is

A. Infundibulum, fertilization myometrium, morula

B. Cervix

C. Ampulla of oviduct

D. Isthmus.

Answer: A

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596. Which one is not character of haemochorial placenta

A. CO_2 and excretory products pass from foetus to mother's body

B. O_2 and nutrients from mother's boyd enter the foetus

C. Chorion villi are covered by blood sinuses of mother

D. It protects foetus from mechanical shocks.

Answer: D

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597. Which gland secretes alkaline mucus in urethra to neutralise the acidity of urine

A. Prostate gland

B. Cowper's gland

C. Seminal vesicle

D. Preputial glands.

Answer: B

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598. Sixty percent of semen is produced by

A. Bartholin's glands

B. Cowper's glands

C. Seminal vesicles

D. Prostate gland.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

599. Epididymis lies between

A. Rete testis and vasa efferntia

B. Vas deferens and vasa efferetia

C. Vas deferens and ejaculatory duct

D. Seminal tubules and rete testis.

Answer: B

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600. Due to deficiency of which hormone, bones become weak in females

A. ACTH

B. TSH

C. Progesterone

D. Estrogen

Answer: D

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601. Select the correct option Assertion Q. due to fragmentation in Planaria, each part develops the remaining body parts and becomes a complete animal Reason R. Differentiated tissue present in each broken part of Planaria undergoes dediferentiation and then differentiation in regeneration.

A. Q and R both are correct and R is not a correct reason for Q

B. Q and R both are correct and R is correct reason for Q

C. Q and R both are wrong

D. Q is correct but R is wrong.

Answer: B

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602. Menstruation is caused by

A. Increase in LH

B. Increase in estrogen

C. Increase in progesterone

D. Decrease in progesterone

Answer: D

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603. The first milk which comes out from the mother's mammary glands just after child birth is known as

A. Colostrum

B. Prolactin

C. Human placental lactogen (hPL

D. Oxytocin.

Answer: A

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604. In human females, menstrual cycle ceases around 50 years of age. It is termed as

A. Menopause

B. Menarche

C. Dipause

D. None of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

605. Which type of germ cells contain 23 chromosomes

A. Spermatogonia

B. Primary spermatocytes

C. Secondary spermatocytes

D. None of above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

606. Which layer of uterus undergoes cyclic changes during menstrual cycle

A. Myometrium

B. Endometrium

C. Perimetrium

D. All the above.

Answer: B

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607. Gonadotropin releasing hormone is formed by

A. Adenohypophysis

B. Pars intermedia

C. Neurohypophysis

D. Hypothalamus.

Answer: D

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608. Which is associated with production of and rogens

A. ICSH

B. ACTH

C. TSH

D. ADH.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

609. Which differentiates a sperm from egg

A. Cytoplasm is more abundant in sperm than in egg

B. Accessory membranes are absent in sperm but present in egg

C. Nucleus is clear in sperm and very compact in egg

D. Mitochondria form a sheath in egg and diffused in sperm.

Answer: B

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610. Which is incorrect about fertilization

A. It restores diploid condition

B. It activates egg

C. Tehre is no variation

D. It determines sex of offspring.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

611. Animals with cleidoic eggs show

A. External fertilization, internal development

B. Internal fertilization internal development

C. External fertilization, external development

D. Internal fertilization external development.

Answer: D

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612. Match the columns and find the correct

	Column I		Column II
a.	Parturition	p.	Attachment of zygote to endometrium
b.	Gestation	q.	Release of egg from Graafian follicle
c.	Ovulation	r.	Delivery of baby from uterus
d.	Implantation	s.	Duration between pregnancy and birth
e.	Conception	t.	Formation of zygote by fusion of egg and sperm
		u.	Stoppage of ovulation and menstruation.

A. a-q,b-s,c-p,d-t,e-r

B. a-s,b-r,c-p,d-t,e-q

C. a-t,b-p,c-q,d-r,e-s

D. a-r,b-s,c-q,d-p,e-t.

Answer: D

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613. Fimbriae of fallopian tube

A. Relase ovum from Graafian follicle

B. Cause endomentrial changes for implantation

C. Help develop corpus luteum

D. Help collection of ovum after ovulation

Answer: D

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614. In humans, cleavage divisions are

A. Slow and synchronous

B. Slow and asynchronous

C. Fast and synchronous

D. Fast and asynchronous.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

615. Primary spermatocyte differs from spermatogonium in

A. Size and volume

B. Size of chromosomes

C. DNA content

D. Number of chromosomes.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

616. Which is devoid of glands.

A. Uterus

B. Vulva

C. Vagina

D. Oviduct.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

617. Corpus luteum releases

A. Androgen

B. Progesterone

C. Estrogen

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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618. The number of autosome in human prilmary spermatocyte is :

A. 22

B. 23

C. 44

D. 46

Answer: C

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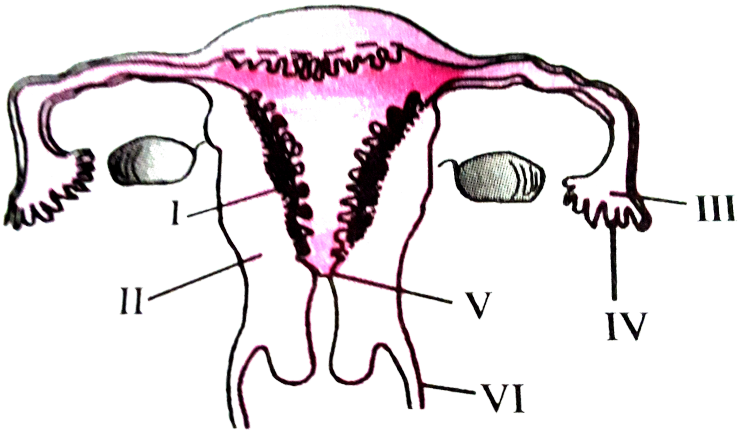
619. Identify the correct set of three parts



A. IV-Oviducal funnel,V-Uterus,VI-Cervix

B. I-Perimetrium. II-Myometrium, III-Fallopian tube

C. II-Infundibulum,IV-Fimbriae,V-Cervix.

D. None of these

Answer: D

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620. What happens during fertilization when many sperms reach close to ovum

A. Cells of corona radiata trap all the sperms except one

B. Only two sperms nearest to ovum penetrate zona pellucids

C. Secretion of acrosome helps one sperm enter cytoplasum of ovum through zona pellucida

D. All sperms except the one nearest to ovum lose their tails.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

621. Which is correct

A. Humans show spontaneous ovulation

B. Several enzymes occur in bile juice

C. Monkeys, apes and humans have estrus cycle

D. Urine is pale yellow and slightly alkaline.

Answer: A

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622. Assertion. Corpus luteum is produced by Graafian follicle after ovulation

Reason. It secretes estrogen which is necessory to maintain pregnancy.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

623. Which is called milk ejection hormone

A. Prolactin

B. Oxytocin

C. Vassopressin

D. Luteinizing hormone.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

624. Which is false about visibility of mammalian sperm

A. Sperm is visible for only 24 hours.

B. Sperm viability is determined by its motility

C. Sperms must be concentrated in thick suspension

D. It depends upon pH of medium as sperm is more active in alkaline medium.

Answer: A

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625. Signals for parturition originate from

A. Fully develped foetus only

B. Placenta only

C. Oxytocin relased by material pituitary

D. Both A and B

Answer: D

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626. In normally pregnant woman, gonadotropin activity shows high level of

A. Circulating FSH and LH to atimulate implanatation of embryo in uterus

B. Circulating hCG to stimulate endometrial thickening

C. Circulating hCG to stimulate estrogen and progesterone synthesis

D. FSH and LH to stimulate endometrial thickening.

Answer: B

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627. In spermatogenesis, reduction of chromosomes occurs during conversion of:

A. Primary spermatocytes to secodnary spermatocytes

B. Spermatogonia to primary spermatocytes

C. Spermatids to sperms

D. Secodnary spermatocytes to spermatids.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

628. Which hormone is not produced by corpus luteum

A. Progesterone

B. Estradiol

C. Inhibin

D. Relaxin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

629. Spermatogenesis occurs in

A. Vasa deferentia

B. Epididymis

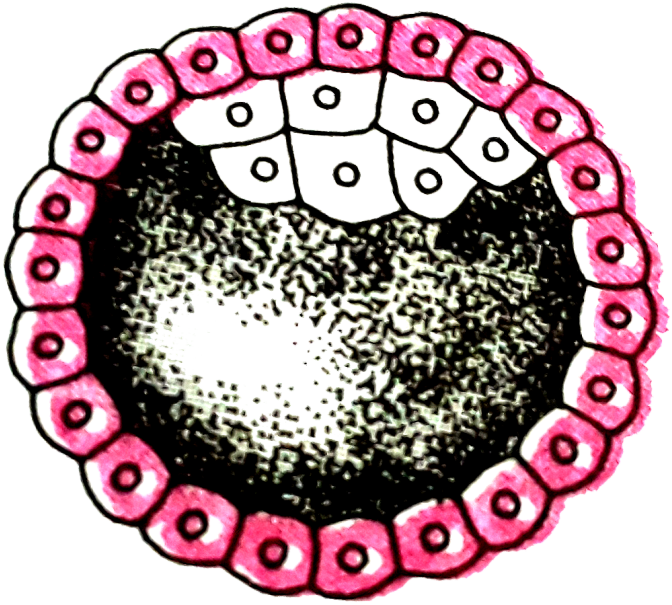
C. Seminiferous tubules

D. Penis.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

630. Identify development stage and place of occurrence.



A. Blastocyst, uterine wall

B. 8-celled morula, starting point of fallopian tube

C. Late morula ,middle part of fallopian tube.

D. Blastula, end part of fallopian tube.

Answer: A

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631. Secretory phase of human menstrual cycle is also called

A. Luteal phase and lasts for 8 days

B. Luteal phase and lasts for 13 days

C. Follicular phase and lasts for 13 days

D. Foolicular phase and lasts for 6 days.

Answer: B

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632. A temporary endocrine gland in humans is

A. Islets of Langerhane

B. Pineal body

C. Corpus luteum

D. Corpus allate.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

633. Braxton Hicks contractione occur during

A. Passage of food through alimentary canal

B. Peristalsis

C. Pregnancy

D. Lactation.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

634. Correct sequence of human embryonic development is

A. Gastrocoel-Blastocoel-Neural Crest -Notochord

B. Gastrocoel-Blastocel-Notochord-Neural Crest

C. Blastocoel-Neural crest -Gastrocoel -Notochord

D. Blastocoel-Gastrucoel-Neural crest -Notochord.

Answer: D

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635. Onset of menstrual cycle in female anthrapoid primates is

A. Puberty

B. Menarche

C. Menopause

D. Menstruation

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

636. Thick yellow,high protein fluid produced by mammary glands of a woman during first 2-3 days after child birth is

A. Meconium

B. Hymen

C. Cumulus oophorus

D. Colostrum.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

637. hCG,hPL and relaxin are produced in women

A. At puberty

B. During pregnancy

C. Before puberty

D. At menopause

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

638. During spermatogenesis, the first meotic division occurs in

A. Sertoli cells

B. Spermatids

C. Spermatozoans

D. Primary spermatocytes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

639. Which is not functions of Sortoli cells

A. Nurse cells to sperms

B. Secreting hormone inhibin

C. Forming a manchette

D. Secreting testiculr fluid for sperm transport.

Answer: C

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640. Which is not correct about placenta

A. It prevents passage of maternal IgG to foetus

B. It acts as foetal lung

C. It acts as foetal liver

D. It acts as endocrine gland.

Answer: A

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641. Fertilization membrane is formed to

A. Facilitate entry of sperm into egg

B. Provide stability to egg

C. Prevent monospermy

D. Prevent polyspermy.

Answer: D

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642. What is incorrect during amphimixis

A. Swelling of sperm nucleus

B. Initial movement of male nucleus along copulation path

C. Establishment of achromatic spindle by proximal centriole

D. Completion of second meiotic division

Answer: B

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643. Time for conception change in womens starting from day of menstraction.

A. 4th day

B. 14th day

C. 26thday

D. 1st day.

Answer: B

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644. The 'cells of Rauber' are:

A. Inner cell mass of blastocoel

B. Secretory cells of endometrium

C. Trophoblast cells in contact with uterine wall.

D. Terophoblast cells in contact with inner cell mass of blastocyst.

Answer: D

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645. What is correct

A. Foetal heart is formed in second month

B. Foetus shows movements for the first time in seventh month.

C.

D.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

646. Formation of archenteron starts in

A. Morula

B. Blastula

C. Early gastrula

D. Early neurula.

Answer: C

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647. In humans, the embryo is protected in

A. Peritoneal cavity

B. Amniotic cavity

C. Pleural cavity

D. Allantois.

Answer: B

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648. Relaxin is produced by

A. Ovary

B. Testis

C. Adrenal

D. Pituitary gland.

Answer: A

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649. Sperms develop in

A. Vas deferens

B. Seminiferous tubules

C. Prostate gland

D. Interstital cells.

Answer: B

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650. Which is not the function of placenta

A. Secretes oxytocin during parturition

B. Facilitates supply of O_2 and nutrients to embryo

C. Secretes estrogen

D. Facilitates removal of CO_3 and water products from embryo.

Answer: A

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651. Menstrual flow occurs due to lack of

A. Vasopressin

B. Progesterous

C. FSH

D. Oxytocin.

Answer: B

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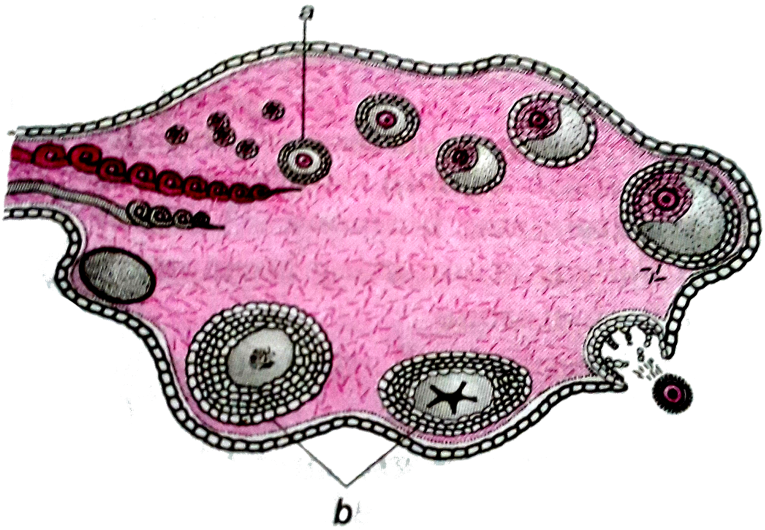
652. Identify the option a or b correctly along with its function/characteristic.



A. a-tertiary follicle, forms Graafian follicle

B. b-corpus luteum, secretes estrogen

C. a-primary oocyte, prophase 1 of meiotic division

D. b-corpus luteum, secretes progesterone.

Answer: D

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653. Spermatogenesis changes

A. Spermatogonium into primary spermatocyte

B. Primary spermatocyte into secondary spermatocyte

C. Secondary spermatocyte into spermatid

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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654. Hormone responsible for spermatogenesis is

A. Androgen

B. Progesterone

C. Testosterone

D. None of these.

Answer: C

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655. In mammals, Sertoli cells occur in

A. Germinal epithelium of testis

B. Germinal epithelium of ovary

C. Medulls of kidney

D. Adrenal cortex.

Answer: A

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656. Cleavage of Frog's egg is

A. Meroblastic

B. Holoblastic

C. Heteroblastic

D. Diploblastic.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

657. In mammals, spermatogenesis is stimulated by

A. MSH

B. TSH

C. ADH

D. FSH.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

658. Formation of activation calyx in the egg takes place

A. Before fertilization

B. After fertilization

C. At the time of cleavage

D. At the time of amphimixis.

Answer: B

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659. a. The egg of is moderately telolecithal b. Sooner or later the cleavage pattern becomes irregular

A. Statement a is correct, b is wrong

B. Statement b is correct, a is wrong

C. Both the statement a in wrong

D. Both the statements a and b are correct.

Answer: D

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660. Arrange male reproductive accessory organs based on the amount of secretion poured into urethra

(i) Prostate gland, (ii) Seminal vesicles

(iii) Bulbourethral glands.

A. $i > ii > iii$

B. $iii > ii > i$

C. $ii > iii > i$

D. $ii > i > iii.$

Answer: D

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661. Given below are assertion and reason, Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation (A), both are true but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion is true but reason is wrong (c) and both are wrong (D).

Assertion. In a regular medical examination of a small population , a 35 years old lady was found to have higher levels of oestrogen

and progesterone in her blood.

Reason: The lady is 12 weeks pregnant.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: A

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662. Component of seminal vesicles that provides a forensic test for rape is

A. Phosphorycholine

B. Prostaglandin

C. Fructose

D. Citric acid

Answer: C

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663. Oophorocytosis is

A. Disorder of female reproductive system

B. Stage in the production of ovum

C. Disorder in male reproductive system

D. Stage in the production of sperms.

Answer: A

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664. Concordant type of twins are

A. Free martins

B. Dizygotic twins

C. Monozygotic twins

D. Both B and C.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

665. How many sphincters are present in the urethra

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: C

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666. Secondary spermatocytes undergo second meiotic division during spermatogenesis to produce.

A. Spermatozoa

B. Diploid spermatids.

C. Primary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Secondary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ spermatids $\rightarrow$ Spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ Sperms

D. Spermatogonia

Answer: D

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667. Spermatids are transformed into spermatozoa by

A. Spermiogenesis

B. Spermatosis

C. Meiosis

D. Spermiation.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

668. How many sperms are present in an average 3 ml ejaculation

A. 200 million

B. 300 million

C. 500 million

D. 800million.

Answer: B

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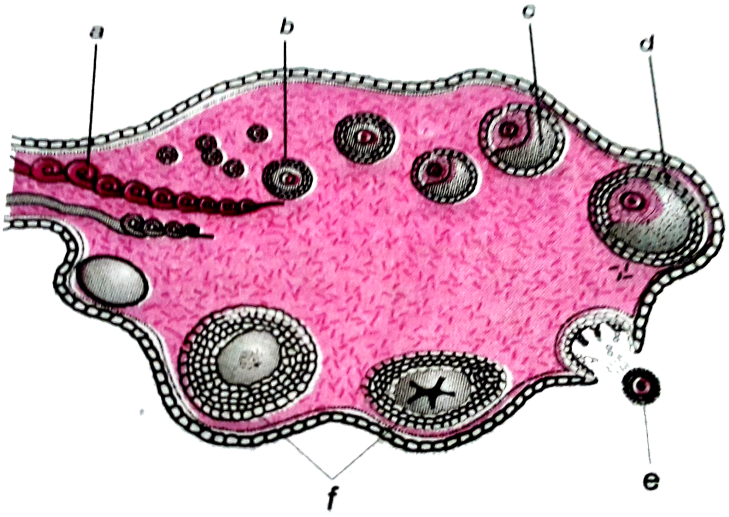
669. Identify the correct labellings in the diagram



A. a-blood vessel, b-primary follicle, c-tertiary follicle, d-Graafian follicle, e-ovum, f-corpus luteum

B. a-primary follicle,b-blood vessel, c-tertiary follicle, d-Graafian follicle, e-ovum, f-corpus luteum

C. a-blood vessel, b-primary follicle, c-tertiary follicle, d-ovum, e-Graafian follicles, f-corpus luteum

D. a-ovum, b-Graafian follicle, c-corpus luteum, d-blood vessel, e-primary follicle, f-tertiary follicle.

Answer: A

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670. Statement S. After implantation, the uterine endometrium undergoes changes to become decidus

Reason R. the placenta in described as deciduous type Correct answer is

A. Both S and R are true but R is not correct explanation to S.

B. B is correct but R is not correct

C. S is not correct but R is not correct

D. Both S and R are true and R is a correct explanation to S.

Answer: D

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671. The anterior portion of the sperm head which is covered by a cap-like structure is called:

A. Acrosome

B. Antrum

C. Sertoli cells

D. Enzymes.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

672. If spermatogenesis proceeds rapidly, inhibin is released. Inhibin reduces secretion of

A. Luteinizing hormone

B. Follicle stimulating hormone

C. Testerone

D. Interstitial cell stimulating hormone.

Answer: B

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673. The first sign of growing human foetus in uterus may be noticed by

A. Listening heart sound

B. Movement of fortus

C. Development of limbs and digits

D. None of these

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

674. Match the lists and find the correct option

	I		II
(a)	Leydig cells	I.	Carry sperms from seminiferous tubules to vasa efferentia
(b)	Sertoli cells	II.	Nourish sperms
(c)	Rete testis	III.	Secretion of testosterone
(d)	Corpus luteum	IV.	Secretion of progesterone
		V.	Secretion of estrogen

A. a-II,b-II,c-V,d-IV

B. a-III,b-II,c-I,d-IV

C. a-III,b-II,c-V,d-IV

D. a-II,b-III,c-1,d-V

Answer: B

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675. The biochemical procedure used to detect human chorionic gonadotrophin is

A. WIDAL

B. CAT

C. MRI

D. ELISA

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

676. Which of the following hormones are secreted in large quantities during pregnancy in woment

A. hCG, progeterone, estradiol and FSH

B. hCG,hPL, progesterone, estrogen and LH

C. LH, estrogen and estradiol

D. hCG, and hPL.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

677. Cleavage is a succession of rapid cell division that follow fertilisation . During cleavage.

A. Number of cells increases and size of cells decreases

B. Number of cells increaes and embryo enalrges.

C. Number of cells decreases and embryo does not enlarge.

D. Number of cells neither increases nor decreases but forms blasmtomeres.

Answer: A

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678. Human primary spermatocyte contains

A. 22 autosomes and a X-chromoesome

B. 22 sutosomes and a Y-chromosome

C. 22 autosomes and a Y-chromosome

D. 22 pairs of autosomes and XY chromosomes.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

679. Which of the following hormones initiate parturition

A. ACTH,hCG,oxytocin

B. ACTH,corticosteroid, oxytocin

C. Corticosteroid, ACTH protaglandin

D. ACTH, progesterone hCG.

Answer: B

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680. Identify the correct option in column I, II and III

I		II		III	
(1)	Interstitial cells	(a)	Cortex of ovary	(i)	Follicular fluid
(2)	Sertoli cells	(b)	Ovarian follicle	(ii)	Progesterone
(3)	Granulosa cells	(c)	Testis	(iii)	Attachment of sperm bundle
(4)	Cells of corpus luteum	(d)	Seminiferous tubules	(iv)	Testosterone

A. 2-a-iii,1-c-iv,3-b-I,4-d-ii

B. 1-c-iv,2-d-iii,3-b-I,4-a-ii

C. 1-d-iii,2-a-iv,3-b-I,4-c-ii

D. 2-d-iii,1-c-iv,3-a-ii,4-b-iv.

Answer: B

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681. Identify the correct match.

	Accessory gland		Function
(*i*)	Seminal vesicle	(*a*)	Lubricates vagina
(*ii*)	Prostate gland	(*b*)	Provides energy, coagulation of sperms
(*iii*)	Cowper's gland	(*c*)	Neutralises acidity of vagina

A. i-b,ii-c,iii-a

B. i-c,ii-b,iii-a

C. i-a,ii-c,iii-b

D. i-c,ii-a,iii-b

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

682. Testes are extra abdominal in position. Which of the following is the must appropriste reason

A. Narrow pelvis in males

B. Special protection for testes

C. Prostate glaned and seminal vesicles occupy maximum space.

D. 20-$25^{\circ} C$ lower than the normal body temperature.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

683. Which of the following statement is wrong.

A. Sertoli cells provide nutrition to the developing male germ cells

B. Leydig cells synthesise and secrete androgens

C. Secretions of acrosome help the sperm to enter the cytoplasm of the ovum

D. Secondary spermatocytes are diploid

Answer: D

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684. The inner glandular layer of uterus is

A. Endometrium

B. Myometrium

C. Fallopian tubes

D. Perimerium

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

685. Release of sperms from seminiferous tubules is called

A. Spermiogenesis

B. Spermiation

C. Spermatogenesis

D. Fertilization.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

686. The shared terminal duct of reproductive and urinary system in the human male is

A. Ureter

B. Vas deferens

C. Vasa efferentia

D. Urethra.

Answer: D

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687. Select the correct option describing gonadotropin activity in a normal pregnant female

A. High level of FSH and LH facilitate implantation of the embryo.

B. High level of hCG stimulates the synthesis of estrogen and progesterone

C. High level of hCG stimulates the thickening of endometrium

D. High level of FSH and LH stimulates the thickening of endometrium.

Answer: B

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688. During menstrual cycle, levels of LH and estrogen are highest around

A. 14th day

B. 21st day

C. 7th day

D. 28th day.

Answer: A

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689. Hormones for the menstrual cycle are produced by

A. Ovaries only

B. Uterus only

C. Ovaries and uterus

D. Ovaries and anterior pitutary.

Answer: D

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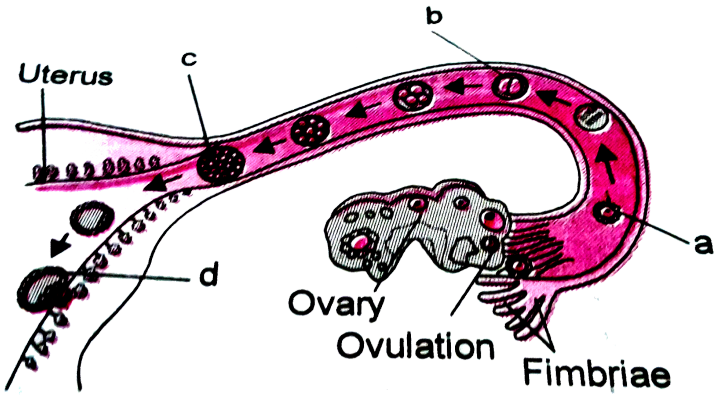
690. Select the correct explanation for the label a,b,c and d



A. a-represents fertilized zygote

B. b-represents stage of morula

C. c-represents blastocyst

D. d-represents blastocyst implanation.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

691. Given below are assertion and reason . Point out if both are true with reason being correct explanation (A). Both true but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion true but reason is wrong (C), both are wrong (D).

Assertion: Parturition is induced by neural signal in materianl pituitary .

Reason: At the end of gestation period. the maternal pituitary releases productin whichcauses uterine contractions.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: D

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692. Which one of the following causes mammary glands to enlarge at puberty

A. Testosterone

B. Progesterone

C. Estrogen

D. Oxytocin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

693. Which statement(s) is/are correct

A. FSH and LH occur in both males and females.

B. FSH and LH stimulate the follicitate secrete estrogen.

C. The ovarian cycle depends upon blood levels of FSH and LH.

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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694. One of the following cells secrete hormone

A. Cells of Leydig

B. Cells of Sertoli

C. Primary spermatocytes $\rightarrow$ Secondary spermatocytes

D. Secondary spermatocytes.

Answer: A

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695. The glycoprotein fertilizin is secreted by

A. Ovum

B. Ovary

C. Sperm

D. Testis.

Answer: A

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696. Ectoderm give rise to

A. Cornea, hearth, bronchi, dentine

B. Adrenal cortex, tongue, liver, retina

C. Lungs, adrenal medulla,dermis, thyroid

D. Enamel of teeth, nails, adrenal medulla, hair.

Answer: D

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697. Pick up the odd homologous pair out

A. Barthlin's gland-Cowper's gland

B. Clitoris-Penis

C. Mons pubis-Glans penis

D. Labia major-Scrotum.

Answer: C

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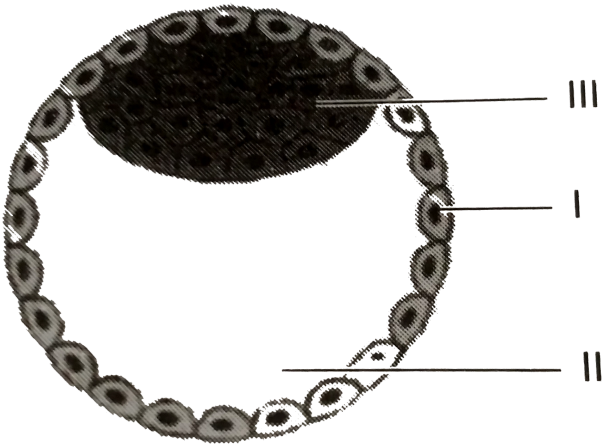
698. Choose the correct group of labellings:



A. 1-Trophoblast, II-Archenteron, III-Micromeres

B. I-Trophoblast, II-Blastocoel. III-Megameres.

C. I-Trophoblast. II-Archenteron, III-Inner mass cells.

D. I-Trophoblast, II-Blastoced, III-Inner mass cells.

Answer: D

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699. Morula formed at the end of clearvage is ..... celled

A. 14

B. 16

C. 18

D. 20

Answer: B

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700. Forceful muscular contractions of uterine wall are involved in

A. Implantaition

B. Lactation

C. Micturition

D. Parturition.

Answer: D

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701. What is "afterbirth" referred to:

A. Amniotic fluid passing out

B. Expulsion of baby

C. Expulsion of placenta, umbilical cord and foetal membrane.

D. Secretion of hormone relaxin.

Answer: C

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702. During spermatogenesis, the diploid cells are

A. Primary spermatocyte and spermtogonium

B. Spermatogonium and spermatid

C. Secondary spermatocyte and spermatid.

D. Primary spermatocyte and spermatid.

Answer: A

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703. Amnion and chlorion consist of

A. Somatopleure

B. Splanchnopleure

C. Somatic mesoderm

D. Primary spermatocyte and spermatid.

Answer: A

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704. During menstrual phase, uterine endomestrium, epthelial glands and connective tissues are broken. This is due to

A. Over production of progesterone

B. Lack of progesterone

C. Over secretion of FSH

D. Lack of estrogen.

Answer: B

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705. Which one of the following hormones is responsible for uterine contraction during parturition?

A. Relaxin

B. Vasopressin

C. Oxytocin

D. Prolactin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

706. Which of the following implante in the lining of uterus

A. Zygote

B. Gastrula

C. Blastocyst

D. Morula.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

707. Example of sex hormone secreted by ovary is

A. FSH and LH.

B. FSH, LH and progestecrone

C. Progesterone and estrogen

D. FSH,LH, progesterone and estrogen.

Answer: C

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708. What is height and weight of twelve week old human embryo

A. 7.5cm,650gm

B. 42cm,1800gm

C. 7.5cm,14gm

D. 32cm,650gm.

Answer: C

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709. Study and identify the correct combination

A. AmnionSomatopleure-Protection

B. Allantois-Splanchnopleure-Placenta formation

C. Yolk sac-Midgut-Nutrition

D. Chorion-Outer will of amniotic folds-Excretion.

Answer: A

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710. Identify the complete and correct sequence in the passage of spermatozoa.

A. Seminiferous tubules $\rightarrow$ Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Ejaculatory duct $\rightarrow$ Urethra $\rightarrow$ Vagina of female

B. Seminiferous tubules $\rightarrow$ Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vas Urethra $\rightarrow$ Vagina of female

C. Seminiferous tubules $\rightarrow$ Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Epidiymis $\rightarrow$ Urethra $\rightarrow$ Vagnia of female

D. Seminiferouws tubules $\rightarrow$ Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Ejaculatory duct $\rightarrow$ Vagina of female.

Answer: B

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711. Identify the wrong statement with respect to embryonic stem cells

A. They are pluripotent

B. They are isolated from epiblast tissue of blastocyst

C. They cannot proliferate in culture medium

D. They can give rise to the three germinal layers.

Answer: C

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712. Identify the correct passage of spermatozoa in male human reproductive system.

A. Vas deference

B. Epididymis

C. Urethra

D. Vasa efferentia

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

713. The hormone which acts on Sertoli cells and stimulates the process of spermaogenesis is :

A. LH

B. FSH

C. Androgen

D. GnRH.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

714. In human foetus, the limbs and digits develop after:

A. 8 weeks

B. Fifth month

C. First trimester

D. 12 weeks .

Answer: A

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715. During menstrual cycle, the cyclic changes take place in

A. Myometrium

B. Corpus luteum

C. Endometrium secretes nutrients for implanation -11 to 18 days

D. Pertimetrium.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

716. Each secondary spermatocyte after second meiotic division produces

A. Four haploid spermatids

B. Only one haploid spermatid

C. Two haploid spermatids

D. Two diploid spermatids.

Answer: C

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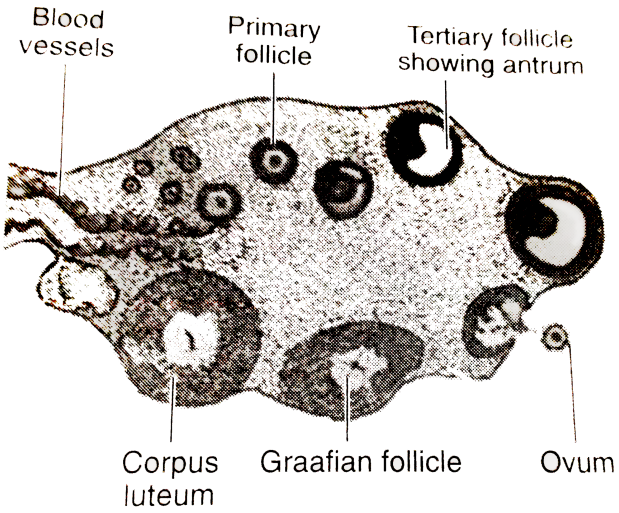
717. Identify the wrongly labelled part:



A. Primary follicle

B. Ovum

C. Graafian follicle

D. Corpus luteum.

Answer: C

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718. Ectopic pregnancies are reffered to as

A. Pregancies with genetic abnormality

B. Implanation of embryo at site other than uterus

C. Implanatation of defective embryo in the uterus

D. Preganancies terminate due to hormonal inbalance.

Answer: B

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719. Which event is not associated with ovulation in human female

.

A. Decrease in estradiol

B. Full development of Graafian follicle

C. Release of secondary oocyte

D. LH surge.

Answer: A

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720. Which of the following layers is acellular in antral follicle

A. Granulosa

B. Theca interna

C. Stroma

D. Zona pellucida.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

721. In human females. Meiosis II is not completed until

A. Puberty

B. Fertilization

C. Uterine implantation

D. Birth.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

722. During pregnancy degeneration of corpus luteum is prevented by the hormone

A. hCG

B. hPL

C. LH, estrogen and estradiol

D. Relaxin.

Answer: A

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723. Connective tissues are derived from embryonic

A. Ectoderm

B. Endo-mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Mesoderm.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

724. Oogenesis takes place in

A. Squamous epthelium of ovary.

B. Interstitial cells of ovary

C. Follicles of ovary

D. Germinal epithelium of ovary.

Answer: C

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725. Lonugo is

A. Feather as junction of rachis and quil

B. A certain feather present on tail region

C. Coating of hair on epidermin of man

D. A coating of fine hair with which the body of mammals is covered during foetal development.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

726. Respiratory system is derived from

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Chorda mesoderm.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

727. Fraternal twins in humans are produced when

A. Two sperms fertilize an ovum and the first two blastomeres seprate from each other.

B. One sperm fertilize an ovum and the first two blastmeres separate from each other.

C. Egg develop parthenogenetically and first two blastomeres separte from each other

D. Two ova are fertilized simultaneously.

Answer: D

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728. In which phase of menstrual cycle, progesterone level rises

A. Menstrual phase

B. Proliferative phase

C. Secretory phase

D. Maturation phase.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

729. Which one of these is not an accessory gland in male reproductive system

A. Prostate gland

B. Seminal vesicle

C. Cowper's gland

D. Bartholin's gland.

Answer: D

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730. Choose the correct sequence of events that occur in human reproduct

A. Gametogenesis $\rightarrow$ Gastrulation $\rightarrow$ Inseminatin $\rightarrow$ Fertilization $\rightarrow$ Implantation $\rightarrow$ Parturition

B. Gametogenesis $\rightarrow$ Insemination $\rightarrow$ Gestation $\rightarrow$ Implantation $\rightarrow$ Fertilization $\rightarrow$ Parturition

C. Gametogenesis $\rightarrow$ Insemination $\rightarrow$ Fertilization $\rightarrow$ Implantation $\rightarrow$ Gestration $\rightarrow$ Parturition

D. Insemination 'to' Fertilization 'to' Implantation 'to' Gametogenesis 'to' Gestration 'to' Parturition

Answer: D

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731. Pick up the hormone which is not secreted by human placenta

A. hCG

B. hPL

C. Prolactin

D. Estrogen

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

732. Which one of the following statements is correct

A. Fertilization in human takes place in womb

B. Zygote contains haploid number of chromosomes

C. Fertilization membrane avoids polyspermy

D. Primary oocyte inhibits the process of oogenesis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

733. Spermatozoa not ejaculated are reabsorbed I the

A. Ejaculatory duct

B. Urethra

C. Vas efferens

D. Vas deferens.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

734. The proces by which primary germinal layers are formed is called

A. Blastulation

B. Cleavage

C. Gastrulation

D. Implanatation

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

735. Select the correct pair of endormeral derivatives

A. Adrenal medulla, dermis of skin

B. Lungs, thyroid gland

C. Lymphatic vessel, vagina

D. Retina, tonsil

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

736. Which constitutne of seminal fluid helps in coagulation of semen after ejaculation

A. Fibrin

B. Fibrinogen

C. Fructose

D. Prostaglandins

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

737. During fertilization, zona pellucida is dissolved by

A. Hyaluronidase

B. Hyaluronic acid

C. Renin

D. Acrosin

Answer: B

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738. Arrange in correct sequence the structures formed during spermatogenesis

a) spermatogonia

b) Secondary spermatocyte

c) Spermatogonial stem cells

c) spermatogonial stem cell

d) primary spermatocyte

e) spermatid

A. c-d-b-a-e

B. c-a-d-b-e

C. a-b-c-d-e

D. c-d-a-b-c

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

739. Which of the following male accesory genititla glands produce citric acid and prostaglandins

A. Seminal vesicles

B. Cowper's gland

C. Prostate gland

D. Bulbourethral gland

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

740. Foetal ejection reflex in human female is induced by:

A. Release of hormones from placenta

B. Growth and development of ovarian follicles

C. release of oxytocin from material pituitary

D. Release of gonadotrophine

Answer: C

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741. Fertilization in humans is practically feasible only if:

A. The sperms are transported into cervix within 48 hours of release of ovum in uterus

B. The sperms are transported into vagina just after the release of ovum in follopian tube

C. The ovum and sperms are transported simulateoulsy to ampullary-isthmic junction of fallopian tube

D. The ovum and sperms are transported simulatenously to ampullary-isthmic junction of fallopian tube

Answer: C

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742. Identify the correct statement on 'inhibin'.

A. Is produced by nurse cells in testes and inhibits the secretion of LH

B. Inhibits the secretion of LH, FSH and prolactin

C. Is produced by granulosa cells in ovary and inhibits the secretion of FSH

D. Is produced by granulosa cells in ovary and inhibits the secretion of LH

Answer: C

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743. Changes in GnRH pulse frequency in females is controlled by circulating levels of:

A. Progesterone and inhibin

B. Estrogen and progesterone

C. Estrogen and inhibin

D. Progesterone only

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

744. Select the incorrect statement

A. LH triggers secretion of androgens from leydig cells

B. FSH stimuates Sertoli cells which helps in spermiogenesis

C. LH triggers ovulation in ovary

D. LH and FSH decrease gradually during follicular phase

Answer: D

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745. Which of the following depicts the correct pathway of transport of sperms

A. Efferent ductules $\rightarrow$ Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens $\rightarrow$ Epididmis

B. Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Efferent ductules $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens

C. Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Efferent ductules $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens

D. Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens $\rightarrow$ Efferent ductules $\rightarrow$ Epidiymis

Answer: B

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746. Match the columns and find the correct option

	I		II
(a)	Mons pubis	(i)	Embryo formation
(b)	Antrum	(ii)	Sperm
(c)	Trophoectoderm	(iii)	Female external genitalia
(d)	Nebenkern	(iv)	graafian follicle

A. a-I, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

B. a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

C. a-iii, b-iv, c-I, d-ii

D. a-iii,b-I, c-iv, d-ii

Answer: C

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747. In mammals .....ova are found

A. Mesolecithal

B. Megalecithal

C. Alecithal or microblecithal

D. none

Answer: C

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748. Which of the following statements is correct regarding menstural cycle

A. LH induces rupturing of Graafian follicle

B. Proliferative phase is characterised by increased production of progesterone

C. corpus luteum secretes large amount of oestrogen

D. Both LH and FSH attain a peak level in secretory phase

Answer: A

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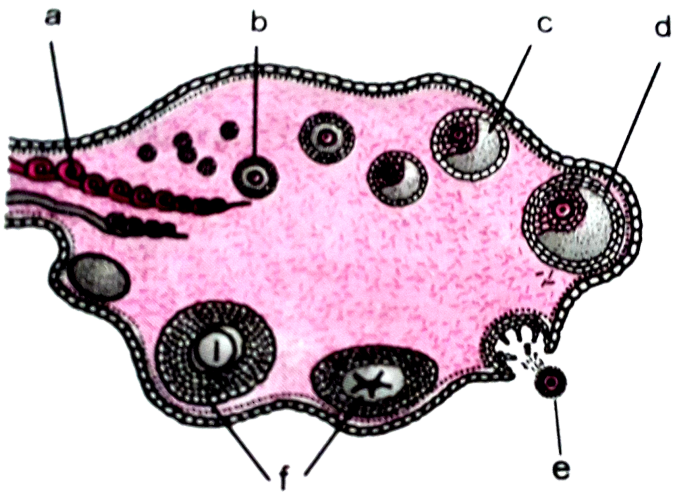
749. Choose the correct option from parts labelled a-f



A. b-Graafian follicle, f-corpus luteum

B. c-Graafian follicle, a-ovum

C. b-primary follicle, c-tertiary follicle showin antrum

D. e-corpus callosum, d-antrum cavity.

Answer: C

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750. Achondroplasia is a disease related to defect in the formation of

A. Membrane

B. Cartilage

C. Mucosa

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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751. Capacitation occurs in

A. Rete testis

B. Epididymis

C. Vas defercns

D. Female reproductive tract.

Answer: D

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752. Tyson's glands occur in the male reproductive system on

A. Urethra

B. scrotal sac

C. Prepuce

D. Corona of glans.

Answer:

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753. Structural and functional unit of primary male sex organ is

A. Testis

B. Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Efferent ductules $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens

C. Seminiferous tubule

D. Vas deferens.

Answer:

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754. Perineum is the area in the female reproductive system that lies

A. Above the external genitalia

B. Below the external genitalia

C. Sides of external genitalis

D. Centre of genitalia.

Answer:

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755. Which gland of male reproductive system provides sugar/fructose for sperm motility?

A. Seminal vesicle

B. Prostate

C. Cowper's

D. Tyson's.

Answer:

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756. Gynaecomastia is

A. Surgical removal of testes

B. Surgical removal of uterus

C. Enlargement of male breasts

D. Shrinkage of female breasts.

Answer:

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757. Sperms are produced in adult human males

A. Continously

B. Periodically

C. Just before ejaculation Once.

D.

Answer:

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758. Scrotum is absent in male.

A. Bat

B. Otter

C. Monkeys, apes and humans

D. Seal.

Answer:

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759. An induced ovulator is

A. Cat

B. Bitch

C. Rabbit

D. Monkey.

Answer:

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760. Capacitation is

A. Early cleavage for determining different parts

B. Developing ability in sperm to penetrate egg

C. Developing ability in egg

D. Differentiation of gametes.

Answer:

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761. The largest eggs belong to

A. Drosophila bifurca

B. Drosophila melanogaster

C. Ascaris lumbricoides

D. Ostrich.

Answer:

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762. Mammalian blastula is called

A. Blastodisc

B. Discoblastula

C. Stereoblastula

D. Blastocyst.

Answer:

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763. Balfour's law is connected with

A. Development of germinal layers

B. Rate of segmentation

C. Size of blastomeres

D. Both B and C.

Answer:

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764. An animal with gestation period of more than one year is

A. Cow

B. Dog

C. Camel

D. Rat.

Answer:

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765. Primary germinal layers wre first studied by

A. Hertwig

B. Pander

C. Roux

D. Aristotle.

Answer:

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766. Union of egg and sperm nuclei were first observed by

A. Hertwig

B. Newport

C. Prevost and Dumas

D. Balfour.

Answer:

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767. Father of modern embryology :-

A. Haeckel

B. Von Baer

C. Wolff

D. Aristotle.

Answer:

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