BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CENGAGE BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Exercise

1. Temperature in scrotum necessary for sperm formation should be

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

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

C. $8^{\circ} C$ above body temperature

D. $8^{\circ} C$ below body temperature

Answer:

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2. Cryptorchidism is

A. Non-development of testes

B. None-descent of test into scrotum

C. Removal of scrotum

D. Breaking connection of vas deferens

Answer:

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3. Tubuli recti of seminiferous tubules open into

A. Epididymis

B. Vasa efferentia

C. Vasa deferentia

D. Rete testis

Answer:

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

A. Urethra

B. Tunica vasculosa

C. Ejaculatory

D. Spermatic duct

Answer:

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5. Accessory glands of male reproductive system are

A. Prostate and seminal vesicles

B. Porstate, Bartholin's glands, and seminal vesicles

C. Seminal vesicles and Bartholin's glands

D. Prostate, Cowper's glands, and seminal vesicles

Answer:

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6. Scrotal sacs of man are connected with the abdominal cavity by

A. Inguinal canal

B. Haversian canal

C. Spermatic canal

D. Rete testis

Answer:

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7. Sperms are stored and nourished inside

A. Cowper's gland

B. Epididymis

C. Seminiferous tubules

D. Vasa efferentia

Answer:

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8. The role of Leydig cells of testis is

A. To provide nourishment of sperms

B. To provide motility to sperms

C. To bring about maturation of sperms

D. Synthesis of testosterone hormone

Answer:

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9. Vas deferens arises from

A. Cauda epididymis

B. Caput epididymis

C. Corpus epididymis

D. Rete testis

Answer:

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10. 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 between vasa efferentia and vas deferens

D. Connection between vas deferens and seminal vesicle

Answer:

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11. In mammels, failure of testes to descend into the scortum is known as:

A. Impotency

B. Castration

C. Synorchidism

D. Cryptorchidism

Answer:

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12. Which of the following releases inhibin to control spermatogenesis ?

A. Rete testis

B. Follicular cells

C. Sustentacular cells

D. Leydig's cells

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

13. Testosterone is secreted by

A. Sertoli cells

B. Sustentacular cells

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. Leydig cell or interstitial cell

Answer: D

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14. Vas deferens arises from

A. Caput epididymis

B. Corpus epididymis

C. Cauda epididymis

D. None of these

Answer:

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15. Which of the following gland is a collection of 30-40 tubuloalveolar glands and surrounds the first part of urethra?

A. Corpus spongiosum

B. Corpus cavernosum

C. Prostate

D. Cowper's gland

Answer:

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

A. Vasa efferentia, Bidder's canal, uriniferous tubule

B. Vasa efferentia, epididymis, vasa deferens

C. Vasa efferentia, Bidder's canal, nephrostome

D. Vasa efferentia, collecting tubules, and Bidder's canal

Answer:

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17. The life span of a human sperm in male genital duct is

A. 24h

B. 48h

C. 72h

D. Many weeks

Answer:

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18. Mesovarium is pertioneal covering of

A. Ovary

B. Testis

C. Kidney

D. Liver

Answer:

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19. Ostium is an aperture present in

A. Ampulla Part

B. Fallopian funnel

C. Ovisac

D. Cloaca

Answer:

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20. Lower narrow end of uterus is called

A. Urethra

B. Cervix

C. Clitoris

D. Vulva

Answer:

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21. Which group represents external genitalia of human female ?

A. Labium minora, labium majora, vagina

B. Labium majora, labium minora, oviduct

C. Labium minora, labium majora , cervix

D. Labium majora, labium minora, clitoris

Answer:

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22. Layers of ovum from outside to inside are

A. Corona radiata, zona pellucida, vitelline membrane

B. Zona pellucida, corona radiata, vetelline membrane

C. Vitelline membrane , zona pellucida, corona radiata

D. Zona pellucida, vitelline membrane, corona radiata

Answer:

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23. In human females ova are produced in

A. Ovary

B. Oviduct

C. Uterus

D. Vagina

Answer:

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

A. FSH

B. LH

C. LTH

D. ICSH

Answer:

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25. When egg is not fertilised yellow coloured corpus luteum degenerates to form

A. Corpus albicans

B. Corpus callosum

C. Corpora bigemina

D. Corpora quadrigemina

Answer:

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26. In the absence of pregnancy corpus luteum

A. Becomes active and secreteds FSH and LH

B. Produces a lot of oxytocin and relaxin

C. Degenerates after some time

D. Is maintained by progesterone

Answer:

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27. Egg is liberated from ovary and enters the fallopian tube in

A. Secondary oocyte stage

B. Primary oocyte stage

C. Oogonial stage

D. Mature ovum stage

Answer:

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28. Which one of the following is adapted for receiving the male's penis during copulation and for serving as the birth canal during parturition?

A. Cervix

B. Vaina

C. Fundus

D. Body

Answer:

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29. Clitoris in a human female is

A. Vestigial organ

B. Analogous to penis in male

C. Homologous to penis in male

D. None of these

Answer:

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30. Which of the following is not true for clitoris ?

A. It is the erectile part of female reproductive system.

B. It ends in glans clitoridis

C. It has three erectile bodies with it.

D. Its end is covered with prepuce.

Answer:

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31. During spermalogenesis meiosis occurs in

A. Primary spermatocytes

B. Secondary spermatocytes

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. Spermatogonia

Answer:

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32. Spermiogenesis changes

A. Spermatogonium to primary spermatoctes

B. Primary spermatocytes to secondary spermatocytes

C. Secondary spermatocytes to spermatids

D. Spermatids to sperms

Answer:

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33. In spermatogenesis, a primary spermatocyte produce four similar sperms while in oogenesis 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 ova and 2-3 polar bodies

Answer:

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34. Minute cells spearating from ova are

A. Primary oogonia

B. Polar bodies

C. Secondary oogonia

D. Primary spermatogonia

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

35. What are the diploid stages in spermatogenesis ?

A. Spermatogonia and spermatids

B. Spermatogonia and primary spermatocytes

C. Spermatogonia and primary spermatocytes

D. primary spermatocytes and secondary spermatocytes

Answer:

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36. Extrusion of second polar body from egg nucleus occurs

A. After the entry of sperm and before the completion of fertilization.

B. After the completion of fertilization

C. Before the entry of sperm

D. Without any relation with sperm entry

Answer: A

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37. Spermatogenesis and sperm differentiation are under the control of

A. FSH only

B. LH

C. Testosterone and FSH

D. Parathyroid hormone

Answer:

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38. Middle piece of mammalian sperm possesses

A. Mitochondria

B. Centroile only

C. Acrosome

D. Parathyroid hormone

Answer:

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39. A change in ovum after penetration of sperm is

A. Formation of first polar body

B. Second meiosis start

C. First meiosis

D. Formation of second polar body

Answer:

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40. Which of the following structures produces energy for the mobility of mature sperm?

A. Nucleus in head region

B. Mitochondria in head region

C. Axial filament in tail

D. Mitochondria in middle piece

Answer:

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41. The axial filament of the sperm arises from :

A. Proximal centriole

B. Distal centriole

C. Acrosome

D. Nucleus

Answer:

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42. Acrosome of sperm has:

A. Mitochondria

B. Golgi complex

C. Ribosome

D. Centriole

Answer:

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43. The phase of transformation of spermatide into sperm is called

A. Spermiogenesis

B. Spermateleosis

C. Gametogenesis

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer:

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44. Amoeboid sperms or tail-less, non-flagellated sperms are found in

A. Earthworm

B. Taenia

C. Ascaris

D. All of these

Answer:

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45. Oogenesis in a human female starts

A. At puberty (8 years of age)

B. At puberty (13 years of age)

C. At menarche

D. Before birth

Answer:

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46. The hormone but is present in the greatest concentration in the blood during ovulation in a female is

A. FSH

B. LH

C. Prolactin

D. Progesterone

Answer:

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47. In menstrual cycle of $28/29$ days ovum is released during

A. Beginning of the cycle

B. Middle of the cycle

C. End of the cycle

D. Any time during the cycle

Answer:

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

A. Menstrucation

B. Ageing

C. Menopause

D. Menarche

Answer:

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49. The correct sequence of hormones secreted from the beginning of menstrual cycle is

A. FSH, estrogen, progesterone

B. Estrogen, FSH, progesterone

C. FSH,progesterone

D. Estrogen, progesterone, FSH

Answer:

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50. Phase of menstrual cycle in human that lasts for 7-8 days is

A. Follicular phase

B. Ovulatory phase

C. Luteal phase

D. Menstruation

Answer:

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51. Menstrual cycle occurs in

A. All females

B. mammalian females

C. Primate females

D. Rabbits

Answer:

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

A. Estrongen

B. FSH

C. FSH-LH

D. Progesterone

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

53. LH surge occurs during which phase of menstrual cycle ?

A. Menstrual phase

B. Beginning of porliferative phase

C. Secretory phase

D. At the middle of the cycle

Answer:

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54. Estrous cycle is the characteristic of

A. Human females

B. mammalian females

C. Mammalian females other than primates

D. Primate females

Answer:

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55. Monoestrous animals have one:

A. One ovulation each month

B. One heat period each month

C. One breeding season in a year

D. One menstrual cycle each month

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Luteinising hormone

B. Progesterone

C. FSH

D. Estrogen

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

57. Menses occurs in

A. Human beings only

B. Old world monkeys and apes (primates)

C. Every mammal

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer:

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58. Secondary oocte is

A. Haploid

B. Diploid

C. Polyploid

D. None of these

Answer:

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59. Oral contraceptive check

A. Ovolation

B. Fertilization

C. Implantation

D. Entry of sperm into vagina

Answer:

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

A. Vitelline membrane

B. Graffian follicle

C. Corpus luteum

D. Germinal epithelium

Answer:

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61. The transparent layer found around the outer surface of a developing ovm is called

A. Zona radiata

B. Zona pellucida

C. Theca externa

D. Theca interna

Answer:

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62. Cessation of menstrual cycle is termed :

A. Ovulation

B. Puberty

C. Menopause

D. Implanationa

Answer:

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63. Based on the distribution of yolk, the egg of humans is

A. Telolecithal

B. Centroecithal

C. Microlecithal

D. Alecithal

Answer:

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64. Vitelline layer around the egg is depositied by

A. Ovary

B. Oviduct

C. Egg itself

D. Coelom

Answer:

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65. Spiral cleavage is found in

A. Coelenterates

B. Annelids

C. Echinodermata

D. Mollusca

Answer:

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66. After a sperm has penetrated an ovum , the entry of other sperms is prevented by :

A. Development of the vitelline membrane

B. Developmenet of the pigment coat

C. Condensation of yolk

D. Formation of fertilization membrane

Answer:

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67. The function of hyaluronidase is

A. To form cone of reception in egg

B. To dissolve the cementing part of granulossa cells

C. To release second polar body

D. None of these

Answer:

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68. Skeleton and muscles in a vertebrate embryo develop from

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endo-mesoderm

D. Endoderm

Answer:

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69. The gestation period in human is about

A. 10 weeks

B. 28 weeks

C. 36 weeks

D. 38 weeks

Answer:

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70. Stage of embryo development at which implantation occurs in human female is

A. Morula

B. Zygote

C. Blastocyst

D. Transient three-celled stage

Answer:

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71. In ectopic pregnancy foetus grown in

A. Fundus part of uterus

B. Fallopian tube

C. Uterus

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer:

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72. Cortical granules are associated with

A. Oogenesis

B. Spermatogenesis

C. Cleavage

D. Fertilization

Answer:

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73. Termination of gastrulation is marked by

A. Closure of primitive gut

B. Obliteration of archenteron

C. Obliteration of blastocoel

D. Closure of neural tube

Answer:

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74. Onset of pregnancy

A. Stimulates testosterone secretion

B. Leads to degeration ovary

C. Inhibits further ovulation

D. Inhibits fusion of egg and sperm nuclei

Answer:

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75. Site of fertilization in a mammal is

A. Overy

B. Uterus

C. Vagina

D. Fallopian tube

Answer:

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76. Placenta is

A. Channel for providing essential requirements for growth of embryo

B. Storage organ

C. Conductor for nerve impulse

D. Meant for protection of embryo from shocks

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

77. After a sperm has penetrated an ovum , the entry of other sperms is prevented by :

A. Condensation of yold

B. Formation of pigment coat

C. Development of vitelline

D. Development of fertilization membrane

Answer:

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78. Two offsprings developed in the same uterus from f ertilisation of two different ova are

A. Monozygotic twins

B. Dizygotic twins

C. Fraternal twins

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer:

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79. Ostium is the aperture present in

A. Oviduct

B. Fallopian funnel

C. Ovisac

D. Cloaca

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

80. Vitelline membrane is a

A. Primary egg membrane

B. Secondary egg membrane

C. Tertiary egg membrane

D. None of these

Answer:

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81. 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 checks syngamy

D. None of these

Answer:

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82. Cells of Rauber's are

A. Trophoblast cells in contact with embryonal knob

B. Cells of inner cell mass

C. Cells present in the blastocoel

D. Uterine epithelial cells making contact with blastocyst

Answer: A

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83. Ontogenetically liver and pancreas are

A. Ectodermal

B. Mesodermal

C. Endodermal

D. None of these

Answer:

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84. Hormone administered for hastening child birth is meant for

A. Stimulating striped muscles

B. Raising blood pressure

C. Increasing energy availability

D. Contraction of smooth muscles

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

85. The gestation period in humans is

A. 10 weeks

B. 28 weeks

C. 32 weeks

D. 38 weeks

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

86. Extra -embryonic membrane amnion provides

A. Cells to embryo

B. Protection to embryo

C. Nutrition to embryo

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer:

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

A. Ingression

B. Involution

C. Inversion

D. Epiboly

Answer:

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88. Gastrulation comprises

A. Morphogenetic movements

B. Differentiation of archenteron

C. Differentiation of three germ layers

D. All of these

Answer:

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89. Fetal ejection reflex in human females is induced by

A. Release of oxytocin from pituitary gland

B. Pressure exerted by amniotic fluid

C. Differentiation of mammary glands

D. Fully developed fetus and placenta

Answer:

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90. Kidneys , heart and gonads are formed from

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm, hypoblast

C. Inner cell mass

D. Mesoderm

Answer:

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91. The lytic enzyme present in semen is :-

A. Ligase

B. Estrogenase

C. Androgenase

D. Hyaluronidase

Answer:

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92. Progesterone is secreted by

A. Corppus aorta

B. Corpus albicans

C. Corpus luteum

D. Corpus callosum

Answer:

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93. Which of the following causes abortion in ladies?

A. Virus

B. Bacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. None of these

Answer:

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94. Accessory sexual charater in female is promoted by :-

A. Androgen

B. Progesterone

C. Estrogen

D. Testosterone

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

95. Sertoli cells are found in

A. Nurse cell

B. Reproductive cell

C. Receptor cell

D. None of these

Answer:

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

A. Endometrium of uterus

B. Cornea of eye

C. Dermis of skin

D. Endothelium of blood vessels

Answer:

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97. The functional maturation of sperms takes place in :-

A. Oviduct

B. Epididymis

C. Vagina

D. All of these

Answer:

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98. The surgical removal or cutting and ligation of the ends of oviduct is known as :

A. Tubectomy

B. Oviductomy

C. Castration

D. Vasectomy

Answer:

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99. The follicle that ruptures at the time of ovulation promptly fills with blood , forming :-

A. Corpus haemorrhagicum

B. Corpus luteum

C. Corpus albicans

D. Corpus callosum

Answer:

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100. In mammals the estrogens are secreted by the Graafian follicle from its :-

A. External theca

B. Internal theca

C. Zona pellucida

D. Corona radiata

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

101. Cryptorchidism is

A. Unable to descent in scrotal saca

B. Unable to produce sperms

C. Having been surgically removed

D. Having remained undeveloped

Answer:

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102. During differentiation the spermatids remain associated with

A. Leydig's cells

B. Kupffer's cells

C. Spermatogonia

D. Sertoli cell

Answer:

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

A. Sperms will be non-nucleate.

B. Spermatogenesis will not occur.

C. Semen will be without sperms.

D. Sperm will be none-motile

Answer:

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104. Sertoli cells occur in

A. Human testis

B. Frog testis

C. Human ovary

D. Frog ovary

Answer:

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105. Which of the following is a primary sex organ?

A. Scrotum

B. Penis

C. Testis

D. Prostrate

Answer:

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106. 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:

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107. Eggs librated from ovary in human in

A. Secondary oocyte stage

B. Primary oocyte stage

C. Oogonial stage

D. Mature ovum stage

Answer:

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108. Graafian follicles are found in:

A. Testis of mammal

B. Ovary of frog

C. Ovary of cockroach

D. Ovary of mammals

Answer:

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109. Site of fertilization in mammal is

A. Ovary

B. Uterus

C. Vagina

D. Fallopian tube

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

110. A secondary sexual character is

A. Breast

B. Ovary of frog

C. Testis

D. Thyroid

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

111. Expanded proximal part of oviduct is:

A. Uterus

B. Fallopian tube

C. Fimbriated funnel

D. Vestibule

Answer:

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

A. Bartholin's gland

B. Bulbourethral gland

C. Clitories

D. None

Answer:

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113. The secretory phase in the human menstrual cycle is also called:

A. Luteal phase and lasts for about 6 days

B. Follicular phase and lasts for about 6 days

C. Luteal phase and lasts for about 13 days

D. Follicular phase and lasts for about 13 day

Answer:

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114. In the absence of pregnancy corpus luteum

A. Becomes active, secretes FSH and LH

B. Produces lot of oxytocin and relaxin

C. Degenerates after some time

D. Is maintained by progesterone

Answer:

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115. 10 oogonia yield 10 primary oocytes, then how many ova are produced on completion of oogenesis

A. 5

B. 10

C. 20

D. 40

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

116. Parturition canal in female is called :

A. Uterus

B. Oviduct

C. Vagina

D. Cervix

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

117. A temporary endocrine gland formed in ovary after ovulation is

A. Corpus callosum

B. Corpus albicans

C. Corpus luteum

D. Corpus striatum

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Equal to that of body

B. Higher than that of body

C. Lower than that of body

D. At any piece of mammalian sperm

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

119. Onset of pregnancy

A. Stimulates testosterone secretion

B. Inhibits further ovulation

C. Leads to degeneration of ovary

D. Inhibits fusion of egg and sperm nuclei

Answer:

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120. Graafian follicles contain

A. Corpus luteum

B. Corpus albicans

C. Theca externa and theca interna

D. Oogonial cells

Answer:

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121. Bartholin's glands occur in:

A. Females and help in vesitibular lubrication

B. Females and produce oestrogen for regulating secondary sexual characters

C. Males and form liquid part of spermatic field

D. Males and prodcue alkaline fluid for neutralizing urethral acidity

Answer:

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122. Which is correct ?

A. Menstrual cycle is present in all mammals.

B. Menstrual cycle is present in all primates

C. Estrous cycle occurs in all mammals.

D. Most mammals are ovoviviparous.

Answer:

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123. Yellow corpus luteum occurs in a mammals in

A. Heart to initiate heartbeat

B. Skin to function as pain receptor

C. Brain and connects cerebral hemisphere

D. Ovary for secretion of progesterone

Answer: D

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124. Corpus luteum secretes

A. LH

B. Aristotle

C. Progesterone

D. FSH

Answer:

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125. Correct sequence of hormone secretion from beginning of menstruation is

A. FSH, progesterone, estrogen

B. Estrogen, FSH, progesterone

C. FSH, estrogen, progesterone

D. Esterogen, progesterone, FSh

Answer:

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126. Graafian follicle contains

A. Many oocytes

B. Maany sperms

C. A single oocyte

D. Site for egg fertilization

Answer:

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127. Progesterone level fall leads to

A. Gestation

B. Menopause

C. Lactation

D. Menstruation

Answer:

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128. Human female reaches menopause at the age of about

A. 25 years

B. 35 years

C. 50 years

D. 70 years

Answer:

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129. Glands secreting male sex hormone are

A. Leydig cells

B. Seminiferous tubules

C. Vasa deferentia

D. Testes

Answer:

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130. Estrogen is secreted by

A. Corpus luteum

B. Graafiann follicle

C. Germinal epithelium of ovary

D. Pituitary

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

131. Testes descend into scrotum in mammals for

A. Spermatogenesis

B. Fertilization

C. Development of sex organs

D. Development of viseral organs

Answer:

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132. Phase of menstrual cycle in human that lasts for 7-8 days is

A. Follicular phase

B. Ovulatory phase

C. Luteal phase

D. Menstruation

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

133. Menstruation is caused by

A. Increase in FSH levele

B. Fall inoxytocin level

C. Fall in progesterone level

D. Increase in oestrogen level

Answer:

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134. In human females ova are produced in

A. Ovarian follicles

B. Oviduct

C. Uterus

D. Vagina

Answer:

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135. 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:

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136. Spermatogoina develop into the

A. Ovary

B. Ovum

C. Sperm

D. Zygote

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

137. Spermatogonia develop through division

A. Amitosis

B. Mitosis

C. Meiosis I

D. Meiosis II

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

138. Graffian follicles occur in

A. Ovary

B. Testis

C. Egg

D. Sperm

Answer:

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139. Ovulation occurs in and on

A. Ovary

B. About 14 th day

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. None of these

Answer:

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140. Blastopore occurs in

A. Gastrula

B. Blastula

C. Blastocoel

D. Morula

Answer:

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141. Mesoderm is formed through invagination of

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm, hypoblast

C. Inner mass of cells

D. Primitive streak

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Ovary

B. Corpus luteum

C. Pituitary gland

D. Ovarian follicle

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

143. Energy centre of sperm is

A. Head

B. Middle piece

C. Entire sperm

D. Tail

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

144. Fusion of sperm and ovum is

A. Amphimixis

B. Regeneration

C. Fertilization

D. None of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

145. In which phase of cell division is oocyte arrested ?

A. Anaphase II

B. Anaphase I

C. Interphase

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

146. Capacitation of sperms occurs in

A. Female genital tract

B. Vagina

C. Vas efferens

D. Vas deferens

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

147. Function of Sertoli cells is controlled by

A. Estrogen

B. FSH

C. Testosterone

D. ACTH

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

148. Corpus spongiosum occurs in

A. Ovary

B. Pensi

C. Testis

D. Uterin wall

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

149. Cytoplasm of ovum does not possess

A. Golgi complex

B. Mitochondria in head region

C. Centrosome

D. Ribosomes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

150. Mammalian blastula is known as

A. Trophoderm

B. Blastocyst

C. Fetal blastula

D. Oedema

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

151. Acrosome of sperm contains

A. Hydrolytic enzymes

B. DNA

C. Fructose

D. Mitochondria

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

152. Radial cleavage is found in

A. Tunicates

B. Protozoans

C. Coelenterates

D. Annelids

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

153. Cavity formed during gastrulation is

A. Primitive gut

B. Gastrocoel

C. Archenteron

D. All of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

154. Menstrual phase is followed by

A. Luteal phase

B. Follicular phase

C. Fertilization

D. Implanation

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

155. Human placenta is

A. Haemochorial

B. Syndesmochorial

C. Yold sac

D. Haemo-endothelial

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

156. Human eggs are

A. Alecithal

B. Microlecithal

C. Mesolecithal

D. Macrolecithal

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

157. Human egg has :

A. One Y- chromosome

B. One X-chromosome

C. Two Y-chromosome

D. One X-chromosome and one Y-chromosome

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

158. Fertilisins are emitted by

A. Immature eggs

B. Mature eggs

C. Sperms

D. Polar bodies

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

159. At the end of first meotic division, male germ cell differentiates into

A. Secondary spermatocyte

B. Primary spermatocyte

C. Spermatogonium

D. Spermatids to sperms

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

160. A mature sperm has

A. A pari of flagella

B. A nucleus, an acrosome, and a centriole

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

D. A nucleus, an acrosome, a pair of centrioles and a tail

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

161. Ovulation occurs under the influence of

A. LH

B. FSH

C. Estrogen

D. Progesterone

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

162. Part of sperm involved in penetrating egg membrane is

A. Tail

B. Acrosome

C. Allsome

D. Autosome

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

163. Type of cleavage in an egg is determined by

A. Amount and distribution of yolk

B. Number of egg membranes

C. Size and location of nucleus

D. Shapge and size of sperm

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

164. Fertilization is fusion of

A. Diploid spermatozoan with diploid ovum to form dipoid zygote

B. Hapolid spermatozoan with diploid ovum to from dipolid zygote

C. Diploid spermatozoan with haploid ovum to form diploid zygote

D. Haploid spermatozoan with haploid ovum to form dipoid zygote

Answer:

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165. Middle piece of mammalian sperm contains

A. Nucleus

B. Vacuoles

C. Mitochondria

D. Centriole

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

166. Immediately after ovulation, the mammalian egg is covered by a membrane called

A. Chorion

B. Zona pellucida

C. Corona raidata

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

167. Cleavage in the fertilized egg of humans :

A. Starts in uterus

B. Is meroblastic

C. Starts when egg is in fallopian tube

D. Is discoidal

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

168. Polar body is produced during the formation of :

A. Sperm

B. Secondary oocyte

C. Oogoniu

D. Spermatocytes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

169. The head of mature mammalian sperm is made of

A. An acrosome

B. Elongated nucleus covered by acrosome

C. Two centrioles and an axial filament

D. Nucleus, acrosome, cytoplasm, and mitrochondrial sheath

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Mitosis and before liberating polar bodies

B. Meiosis I and before liberating secondary polar bodies

C. Meiosis I

D. Meiosis II after the release of the first polar body

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

171. Which cell division is found during cleavage

A. Amitosis

B. Mitosis

C. Closed mitosis

D. Meiosis

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

172. 10 oogonia yield 10 primary oocytes, then how many ova are produced on completion of oogenesis

A. 5

B. 10

C. 20

D. 40

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

173. At the time of fertilization sperm head enters in the egg from :-

A. Anywhere

B. Animal pole

C. Vegetal pole

D. Lateral side of egg

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

174. In which stage of development the embryonic cells form the germinal layers by the movement

A. Morula

B. Blastula

C. Gastrula

D. Nerula

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

175. In mammals egg are microlecithal and isolecithal because these are :-

A. Oviparou

B. Viviparous

C. Ovoviviparous

D. None of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

176. Which of the following is not the correct for gastrulation ?

A. Archenteron is formed.

B. All germinal layers are formed

C. Morphogenetic movements

D. Some blastomeres and blastocoel degenerate.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

177. At which stage of spermatogenesis sperm acquire their whole structural maturity and they contain a haploid nucleus & other organs-

A. Spermiogenesis

B. Growth phase

C. Multiplication phase

D. Maturation phase

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

178. Sperm enters the egg from

A. Anywhere is unfertilized egg from vegetal pole

B. From animal pole is unfertilized egg

C. In unfertilized egg from vegetal pole

D. None

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

179. Termination of gastrulation is indicated by

A. Obliteration of archenterone

B. Obliteration of blastocoel

C. Closing of blastopore

D. Closing of neural tube

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

180. In mammals , egg is fertilised in :-

A. Ovary

B. Fallopian tube

C. Uterus

D. Vagina

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

181. What is formed at the time of gastrulation ?

A. Gills

B. Heart

C. Myotome

D. Archenteron

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

182. Which part of the spermatid forms acrosome of sperm ?

A. Mitochondria

B. Golgi body

C. Nucleus

D. Lysosome

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

183. How many sperms are formed by one primary spermatocyte ?

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Fertilizin

B. Antifertilizin

C. Agglutinin

D. Thrombin

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

185. Which of the following organ is differentiated first during development ?

A. Heart

B. Skin to function as pain receptor

C. Brain

D. Neural tube

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

186. In a vertabrate which germ layer forms the skeletal muscles ?

A. Exctoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

187. Which germ layer developes first during embryonic development?

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endodermal

D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

188. The shole nervous system including neuron in a frog and other vertebrates is derived from

A. Ectoderm

B. Endodermm

C. Mesoderm

D. All of these

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

189. In a sperm, the mitochondria occur:

A. In tail

B. In acrosome

C. In middle piece

D. In head

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

190. Which set of enzymes is found in the acrosome of mammalian spermatozoa :

A. Hyaluronidase, corona penetrating enzyme (CPE)

B. Hyaluronidase, CPE, zona lysine

C. Hyaluronidase, CPE, peptidase

D. Hyaluronidase only

Answer:

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

A. Fertilization

B. Implantation

C. Impregnation

D. Placentration

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

192. The type of placenta fund in human beings is of type :

A. Diffuse

B. Zonary

C. Cotyledonary

D. Discoidal

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

193. Number of foetal membranes in humans is

A. 1

B. 3

C. 4

D. 0

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

194. Placenta in human beings is formed by :

A. Amnion

B. Chorion

C. Allantois

D. Allanois, chorion, and uterine wall

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

195. The phenomenon of nuclear fusion of sperm and egg is known as :

A. Karyogamy

B. Parthenogenesis

C. Vitellogenesis

D. Oogenesis

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

196. Archenteron cavity is found in :

A. Blastula

B. Gastrule

C. Morula

D. Planula

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

197. Mammalian placenta originates from :

A. Allantois and chorion

B. Yolk sac

C. Allantois

D. Amnion

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

198. What is true for cleavage ?

A. Size of cell increases

B. Size of embryo increases

C. Size of cell decreases

D. Size of embryo decreases

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

199. A blastopore is found in

A. Blastula and is the opening of blastocoel

B. Gastrula and is the opening of blastocoel

C. Blastula and is the opening of archenteron

D. Gastrula and is the opening of archenteron

Answer:

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200. The extra embryonic membrane of the mamalian embryo are derived from

A. Trophoblast

B. Follicle cells

C. Formative cells

D. Inner cell mass

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

201. Find out the wrong statement :

A. In mammals, allantois is not excretory in function

B. Amnionis the outer layer containing amniotic fluid that acts as shock absorber to the soft embryo

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

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

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

202. Women who consumed the drug thalidomide for relief from vomiting during early months of pregnancy gave birth to children with

A. Harelip

B. No spleen

C. Extra fingers and toes

D. Underdeveloped limbs

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

203. The chemical substance released by activated spermatozoa that acts on the ground substances of the follicle cells is known as

A. Relaxin

B. Teratogen

C. Progesterone

D. Hyaluranidase

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

204. The endocrinal structure formed after ovulation (release of ovum from the Graafian follicle) is

A. Corpus albicans

B. Corpus callosum

C. Corpus luteum

D. Corpus striatum

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

205. In between spermatogonia are found

A. Germinal cells

B. Sertoli cells

C. Epithelial cells

D. Lymph space

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

206. Spermatogenesis and sperm differentiation are under the control of

A. FSH

B. LH

C. Progesterone

D. Parathyroid hormone

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

207. Endometrium is lining of

A. Testis

B. Urinary bladder

C. Uterus

D. Ureter

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Bartholin's gland

B. Perineal gland

C. Prostate gland

D. All

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

209. Corpus luteum is

A. Excretory

B. Endocrine

C. Digestive

D. Reproductive

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

210. During preganancy , the urine of female would contain

A. LH

B. Progesterone

C. FSH

D. HCG

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

211. In case of non-fertilization, corpus luteum

A. Stops secreting progesterone

B. Changes to corpus albicans

C. Starts producing progesterone

D. None of the above

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

212. Correct sequence in development is :

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

B. Fertilization $\rightarrow$ Zygot $\rightarrow$ Blastula $\rightarrow$ Morula $\rightarrow$ Cleavage $\rightarrow$ Gastrula

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

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

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

213. During cleavage , what is true about embryo ?

A. Nucleocytoplasmic ratio remains unchanged

B. Size does not increase

C. There is less consumption of oxygen

D. The division is like meiosis

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Caput epididymis

B. Cauda epidiymis

C. Vas deferens

D. Gubernaculum

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

215. 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 deferens

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

216. Sperms formed from four primary spermatocytes are:

A. 4

B. 1

C. 16

D. 32

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

217. Layers of ovum from outside to inside are

A. Corona radiata, zona pellucida, vitelline membrane

B. Zona pellucida, corona radiata, vetelline membrane

C. Vitelline membrane , zona pellucida, corona radiata

D. Zona pellucida, vitelline membrane, corona radiata

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

218. Embryo at 16-celled stage is called

A. Morula

B. Blastula

C. Blastomers

D. Gastrula

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

219. Which provides nutrition to maturing sperms?

A. Leydig cell

B. Scrotum

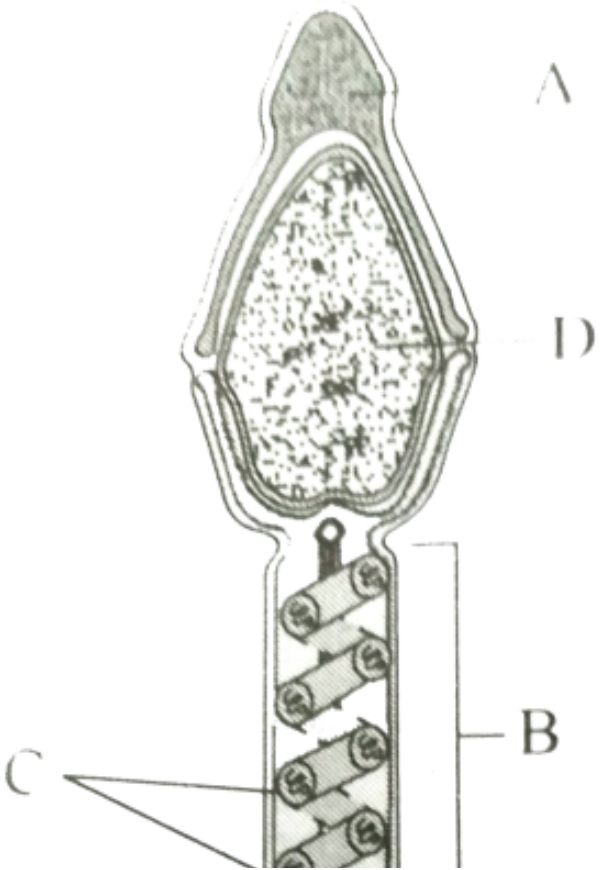
C. Epididymis

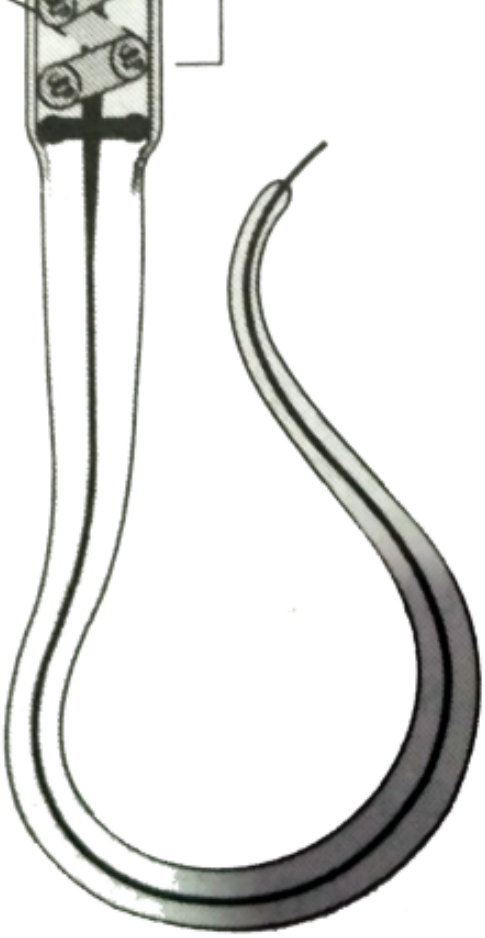
D. Sertoli cells

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

220. In figure find out the names of structures mentioned as A,B,D,D and correlate them with their character.





A. A-Acrosome -which mechanically penetrate into egg.

B. B-Middle piece - which contain a spiral arrangement of centrioles called Nebenkern.

C. C-Ribosomes - produce energy in sperm

D. D-Nucleus -contain haploid set of chromosomes.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

221. Below is given the unorganised list of some important events in the human female reproductive cycle. Identify the correct sequence of these events and select the correct option.

(i). Secretion of FSH

(ii). Growth of corpus luteum

(iii). Growth of the follicle

(iv). Ovulation

(v) Sudden increase in the levels of LH

A. $iii \rightarrow i \rightarrow iv \rightarrow ii \rightarrow v$

B. $i \rightarrow iii \rightarrow v \rightarrow iv \rightarrow ii$

C. $i \rightarrow iv \rightarrow iii \rightarrow v \rightarrow ii$

D. $ii \rightarrow i \rightarrow iii \rightarrow iv \rightarrow v$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

222. Identify the correct match of column-I,II and III :

	Column-I		Column-II		Column-III
1	Sertoli cells	1.	IH	$I.$	Spermiogenesis
2	Leydig's cells	$b.$	Inhibin	$ii.$	Formation of stratum func
3	Anteriors pituitary	$c.$	Testerone	$iii.$	Suppress FSH
4	Ovary	$d.$	Estrogen	$iv.$	Ovulation

A. $A-b-iii, B-a-iii, C-c-I, D-d-iv$

B. $A-b-iii, B-c-I, C-a-iv, D-d-ii$

C. $A-c-ii, B-b-iii, C-a-I, D-d-iv$

D. $B-a-iv, A-d-I, C-b-iii, D-c-ii$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

223. Which one of the following options gives the correct answer regarding to histology of oviduct ?

A. 1. Endometrium Myometrium Perimetrium
Sertoli cells Muscle layer Mucous membrane

B. 2. Endometrium Myometrium Perimetrium
Serosa layer Mucous membrane Muscle layer

C. 3. Endometrium Myometrium Perimetrium
Epithelium +Connective tissue Muscle layer Serosa layer

D. 4. Endometrium Myometrium Perimetrium
Muscle layer Serosa layer Mucous membrane

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

224. Identify the correct match from the column I,II and III :

	Column-I		Column-II		Column-III
$A.$	Proliferative phase	$a.$	14^{th}day	$i.$	Formation of corpus l
$B.$	secretory phase	$b.$	$1^{st} - 4^{th}$day	$ii.$	Development of graaf
$C.$	Menstruation	$c.$	$15^{th} - 28^{th}$day	$iii.$	Shedding of stratum f
$D.$	Ovulatory phase	$d.$	$5^{th} - 13^{th}$day	$iv.$	Release of secondary o

A. $A-d-iii, B-c-I, C-b-ii, D-a-iv$

B. $A-c-ii, B-b-iii, C-a-I, D-d-iv$

C. $A-d-ii, B-c-I, C-b-iii, D-a-iv$

D. $A-d-iii, B-b-iv, C-a-ii, D-c-i$

Answer:

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225. The first sign of growing foetus may be noticed by

A. Movement of fetus

B. Appearance of hair on head

C. Listening to the heart sound carefully through the stethoscope

D. Fromation of limbs

Answer:

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226. Match the following and choose the corrct answer :

A	Implantation	I	Vagina
B	Capacitation	II	Ovary
C	Folliculogenesis	III	Uterus
D	Fertilisation	IV	Fallopian tube

A. $A-iv, b-I, C-iii, D-ii$

B. $A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i$

C. $A-iii, B-I, C-ii, D-iv$

D. $A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

227. At what stage of life is oogenesis initiated in a human female?

A. At puberty

B. During menarch

C. During menopause

D. During embryonic development

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

228. The given table shows differences between spermato-genesis and spermiogenesis. Select the incorrect option.

A.

	Spermatogenesis	Spermiogenesis
1.	Process of formaion of spermatozoa	Process of differentiation of

B.

	Spermatogenesis	Sp
2.	It changes a haploid structure into another haploid structure	It

C.

	Spermatogenesis	Spermiogenesis
3.	Growth and divisions occur	Divisions and growth are absent

D.

	Spermatogenesis	Spermiogenesis
4.	A spermatogonium forms four spermatozoa	A spermatid forms

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

229. Read the following statements about menstrual cycle and select two correct statements.

(i) Lack of menstruation may be indicative of pregnancy.

(ii) The changes in the ovary and the uterus are induced by changes in the levels of ovarian hormones only.

(iii) LH surge induces ovulation.

(iv) If fertilization occurs, corpus luteum degenerates immediately

A. I and ii

B. ii and iii

C. I and iii

D. ii and iv

Answer:

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230. Match column I (terms) with column II (definitions) and select the correct option from the codes given below.

	Column I		Column II
(A)	Parturition	(i)	Attachment of embryo to endometrium
(B)	Gestation	(ii)	Release of eff from Graafian follicle
(C)	Ovulation	(iii)	Delivery of baby from uterus
(D)	Implantation	(iv)	Duration between pregnancy and birth
(E)	Conception	(v)	Fomation of zygota by fusion of the ff and sperr
			Stoppage of ovulation and menstrtion

A. $A-ii, B-iv, C-I, D-v, E-vi$

B. $A-iv, B-iii, C-I, D-v, E-ii$

C. $A-v, B-vi, C-ii, D-iii, E-iv$

D. $A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-I, E-v$

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

231. Match Column-I with column-II and select the correct option from the codes given below.

	Column-I		Column-II
A	Hypothalamus	$i.$	Sperm lysins
B	Acrosome	$ii.$	Estrogen
C	Graafian follicle	$iii.$	Relaxin
D	Leydig's cells	$iv.$	GnRH
E	Parturition	$v.$	Testosterone

A. $A-iv, B-I, C-ii, D-iii, E-v$

B. $A-ii, B-I, C-iv, D-iii, E-v$

C. $A-ii, B-I, C-v, D-iv, E-iii$

D. $A-iv, B-I, C-ii, D-v, E-iii$

Answer:

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232. Consider the following four statements and select the correct option stating which ones are true (T) and which ones are false (F).

(i) The scrotum acts as a thermoregulator, maintaining the testes at a temperature 2° lower than that of the body

(ii) Corona radiate layer of the ovum prevents polyspermy.

(iii) Middle part of ear is derived from the endoderms layer.

(iv) The hormone, human chorionic gonadotropin facilitates parturition by softening the connective tissue of the public symphysis.

A. T,T,F,F

B. F,T,F,T

C. T,F,T,F

D. F,F,T,T

Answer:

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Assertion Reasoning Question

1. Assertion : Scrotum provides optimum temperature conditions for spermatogenesis.

Reason : Dartos and cremaster muscles in scrotum contract and relax involuntarily in response to temperature.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1)

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3)

D. If both Assertion and Reason are falsse, then marks (4)

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. Assertion : The process of reproduction does not suffer if one ovary is removed.

Reason : The other enlarges to take over the function of the missing ovary too.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1)

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3)

D. If both Assertion and Reason are falsse, then marks (4)

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Assertion : "Nothing lives forever, but life continues."

Reason : Death keeps the population growth under check.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1)

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3)

D. If both Assertion and Reason are falsse, then marks (4)

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Assertion : Placenta is connected to the fetus by an umbilical cord.

Reason : Fetal components of placenta are derived from endometrium.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1)

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3)

D. If both Assertion and Reason are falsse, then marks (4)

Answer:

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5. Assertion : Placenta is contra-deciduate and even the fetal placenta is absorbed in mole.

Reason : Mole's egg contain abundant yolk in ooplasm

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1)

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3)

D. If both Assertion and Reason are falsse, then marks (4)

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. Assertion : Ovulation takes place when the blood level of luteinizing hormone is high.

Reason : Leutinizing hormone is responsible for ovulation.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1)

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3)

D. If both Assertion and Reason are falsse, then marks (4)

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. Assertion : The activation of sperm is called capacitation

Reason : Capacitation takes about 5-6 h.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1)

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3)

D. If both Assertion and Reason are falsse, then marks (4)

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

8. Assertion : Before fusion, spermatozoa have to penetrate egg membrane.

Reason : The activated spermatozoa undergo acrosomal reactions and release sperm lysin.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1)

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3)

D. If both Assertion and Reason are falsse, then marks (4)

Answer:

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9. Assertion : In post natal life , oocyte development occurs in mature follicle

Reason : After ovulation , Graafian follicle transforms in corpus luteum

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1)

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3)

D. If both Assertion and Reason are falsse, then marks (4)

Answer:

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10. Assertion : Placenta is combined structure of foetal tissue & maternal tissue

Reason : Placenta formation is completed before 6 weeks of pregnancy .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1)

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3)

D. If both Assertion and Reason are falsse, then marks (4)

Answer:

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11. Assertion : Seminal vesicle is known as the accessory sex organ of males.

Reason : Seminal vesicle conserves sperm energy and provides fuel to sperm.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1)

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3)

D. If both Assertion and Reason are falsse, then marks (4)

Answer:

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12. Assertion : In ovarian cycle, corpus luteum is exocrine gland.

Reason : It secretes pheromones.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1)

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (2)

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false, then mark (3)

D. If both Assertion and Reason are falsse, then marks (4)

Answer:

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Choose The Correct Option

1. In the human female, menstruation can be deferred by the administration of:

A. FSH only

B. LH only

C. Combination of FSH and LH

D. Combination of estrogen and progesterone

Answer:

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2. Which one of the following statement is incorrect about menstruation ?

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

B. The beginning of the cycle of menstruation is called menarche

C. Dring normal menstruation about 40 ml blood is lost

D. The menstrual fluid can easily clot

Answer:

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3. Which extraembryonic membrane in humans prevents desiccation of the embryo inside the utrerus ?

A. Yolk sac

B. Amnion

C. Choriion

D. Allantois

Answer:

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4. In humans, at the end of the first meiotic division, the male germ cells differentiate into the

A. spermatids

B. spermatogonia

C. primary spermatocytes

D. seconary spermatocytes

Answer:

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5. A change in the amount of yolk and its distribution in the egg will affect.

A. Fertilization

B. Formation of zygote

C. Pattern of cleavage

D. Number of blastomeres produced

Answer:

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6. Which one of the following is the most likely root cause why menstruation is not taking place in regularly cycling human female ?

A. Retention of well-developed corpus luteum

B. Fertilization of the ovum

C. Maintenance of the hypertrophical endometrial lining

D. Maintenance of high concentration of sexhormones in the blood stream

Answer:

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7. The correct sequence of spermatogenetic stages leading to the formation of sperms in a mature human testis is

A. Spermatogonia-spermatid-spermatocytesperms

B. Spermatocyte-spermatogonia-spermatidsperms

C. Spermatogonia-spermatocyte-spermatidsperms

D. Spermatid-spermatocyte-spermatogoniasperms

Answer:

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8. Foetal ejection reflex in human female is induced by

A. Differentiation of mammary glands

B. Pressure exerted by amniotic fluid

C. Release of oxytocin from pituitary

D. Fully developed fetus and placenta

Answer:

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9. Seminal plasma in humans is rich in

A. Fructose and certain enzymes but poor calcium

B. Fructose and calcium but has no enzyme

C. Fructose, calcium and certain enzymes

D. Glucose and certain enzymes but has no Calcium

Answer:

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10. Which one of the following is the correct matching of the events occuring during menstrual cycle?

A. Menstruation Breakdown of myometrium and ovum not fertilized

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

C. Proliferative phase Rapid regeneration of myometrium and maturation of Grafian follicle

D. Development of corpus Secretory phase and increased secretion of progesterone, luteum.

Answer:

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11. The part of Fallopian tube closest to the ovary is:

A. Isthmus

B. Infundibulum

C. Cervix

D. Ampulla

Answer:

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12. Which one of the following statements about morula in humans is correct ?

A. It has almost equal quantity of cytoplasm as an uncleaved zygote but much more DNA

B. It has far less cytoplasm as well as less DNA than in an uncleaved zygote

C. It has more or less equal quantity of cytoplasm and DNA as in uncleaved zygote

D. It has more cytoplasm and more DNA than an uncleaved zygote

Answer:

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13. Which one of the following statements about human sperm is correct ?

A. Acrsome has a conical pointed structure used for piercing and penetrating the egg, resulting in fertilisation

B. The sperm lysins in the acrosome dissolve the egg envelope facilitating fertilisation

C. Acrosome serves as a sensory structure leading the sperm towards the ovum

D. Acrosome serves no particular function

Answer:

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14. The second maturation division of the mammalian ovum occurs

A. Shortly after ovulation before the ovum has been penetrated by a sperm

B. Until the nucleus of the sperm has fused with that of the ovum

C. In the Grafian follicle following the first maturation division

D.

Answer:

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15. The first movements of the foetus and appearance of hair on its head are usually observed during which month of pregnancy ?

A. Fourth month

B. Fifth month

C. Sixth month

D. Third month

Answer:

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16. The permissible use of the technique aminocentesis is for

A. detecting sex of the unborn foetus

B. artificial insemination

C. transfer of embryo into the uterus of a surrogate mother

D. Detecting any genetic abnormality

Answer:

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17. Seminal plasma in human males is rich in –

A. fructose and calcium

B. glucose and calcium

C. DNA and testosterone

D. ribose and potassium

Answer:

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18. Vasa efferentia are the ductules leading from:

A. Testicular lobules to rete testis

B. Rete testis to vas deferns

C. Vas deferns to epididymis

D. Epididymis to urethra

Answer:

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19. Sertoli cells are found in

A. ovaries and secrete progesterone

B. adrenal cortex and secrete adrenalin

C. seminiferous tubules and provide nutrition to germ cells

D. pancreas and secrete cholecystokinin

Answer:

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20. In vitro fertilization is a technique that involves transfer of which one of the following into the fallopian tube?

A. Embryo only, upto 8 cell stage

B. Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 cell stage

C. Zygote only

D.

Answer:

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21. If for some reason, the vesa effeerentia in the human reproductive system get blocked, the gametes will not transported from

A. Testes to epididymis

B. Epididymis to vas deferns

C. Ovary to uterus

D. Vagina to uterus

Answer:

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22. The testes in humans are situated outside the abdominal cavity inside a pouch called scrotum. The purpose served is for

A. Maintaining the scrotal temperature lower than the internal body temperature

B. Escaping any possible compression by the visceral organs

C. Providing more space for the growth of epididymis

D. Providing a secondary sexual feature for exhibiting the male sex.

Answer:

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23. Signals for parturition originate from

A. Oxytocin released from maternal pituitary

B. Placenta only

C. Fully developed fetus only

D. Both placenta as well as fully developed fetus

Answer:

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24. In a normal pregnant woman, the amount of total gonadotropin activity was assessed. The result expected was

A. High levels of FSH and LH in uterus to stimulate endometrial thickening

B. High level of circulating HCG to stimulate estrogen and progesterone synthesis

C. High level of circulating FSH and LH in the uterus to stimulate implantation of the embryo

D. High level of circulating HCG to stimulate endometrial thickening

Answer:

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25. which one of the following statements is false in respect of viability of mammalian sperm ?

A. Viability of sperm is determined by its motility

B. Sperms must be concentrated in a thick suspension

C. Sperm is vaible for only u pto 24 hours

D. Survival of sperm depends on the pH of the medium and is more active in alkalin medium

Answer:

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26. Menstrual flow occurs due to lack of

A. FSH

B. Oxytocin

C. Vasopressin

D. Progesterone

Answer:

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27. What is the correct sequence of sperm formation?

A. Spermatogonia, spermatocyte,spermatozoa, spermatid

B. Spermatogonia, spermatozoa, spermatocyte, spermatid

C. Spermatogonia, spermatocyte, spermatid, spermatozoa

D. Spermatid, spermatocyte,spermatogonia,spermatozoa

Answer:

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28. Which one of the following is not the function of placenta?

A. Secretes estrogen

B. Facilitates removal of carbon dioxide and waste material from embryo

C. Secretes oxytocin during perturition

D. Facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo

Answer:

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

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

B. High level of LSH and LH facilitate implantation of the embryo

C. High level of HCG stimulates the synthesize of estrogen and progesterone

D. High level of hCG stimulates the thickening of endometrium

Answer:

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30. The main function of mammalian corpus luteum is to produce

A. estrogen only

B. progesterone

C. human chorionic gonadotropin

D. relaxin only

Answer:

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

A. Urethra

B. Ureter,Prostate,Seminal vesicle,Bulbouretharal gland

C. Vas deferns

D. Vasa efferential

Answer:

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32. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid?

A. Secondary polar body

B. Primary polar body

C. Spermatid

D. Spermatogonia

Answer:

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33. Capacitation refers to changes in the

A. sperm after fertilization

B. sperm before fertilization

C. ovum before fertiliztion

D. ovum after fertiliztion

Answer:

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34. Which of these is not and important component of initiation of parturition in humans?

A. Release of prolactin

B. Increase in estrogne and progesterone ratio

C. Synthesis of prostaglandins

D. Release of oxytocin

Answer:

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35. Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as

A. Pregnancies terminated due to hormonal imbalance

B. Preganancies with genetic abnormality.

C. Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus.

D. Implantation of defective embryo in the uterus

Answer:

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36. Which of the following events is not associated with ovulation in human female ?

A. LH surge

B. Decrease in estradiol

C. Full development of Graafian follicle

D. Release of secondary oocyte

Answer:

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37. In human females, meiosis-II is not completed until

A. birth

B. puberty

C. fertilization

D. uterine implantation

Answer: C

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38. Which of the following layers in an antral follicle is acellular?

A. Zona pellucida

B. Granulosa cells

C. Theca interna

D. Stroma

Answer:

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39. Fertilization in humans is practically feasible only if

A. the sperms are transported into vagina just after the release of ovum in fallopian tube

B. the ovum and sperms are transported simultaneously to ampullary isthmic junction of the fallopian tube

C. the ovum and sperms are transported simultaneously to ampullary-isthmic junctino of the cervix

D. the sperms are transported into cervix within 48 hrs of release of ovum in uterus

Answer:

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40. Select the incorrect statement :

A. FSH stimulates the sertoli cells which help in spermiogenesis

B. LH triggers ovulation in ovary

C. LH and FSH decrease gradually during the follicular phase

D. LH triggers secretion of androgens from the Leydig cells

Answer:

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41. Changes in GnRH pulse frequency in females in controleed by circulating levels of ,

A. estrogen and progesterone

B. estrogen and inhibin

C. progesterone only

D. progesterone and inhibin

Answer:

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42. Identify the correct statement on 'inhibin' :

A. Inhibits the secretion of LH, FSH and Prolactin.

B. Is produced by granulose cells in ovary and inhibits

C. Is produced by granulose cells in ovary and inhibits the secretion of LH

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

Answer:

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

A. Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Vas deferns $\rightarrow$ Efferent ductulesrar Epididymis

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

C. Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Efferent ductules $\rightarrow r$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vas deferns

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

Answer:

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44. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct option using the codes given below :

	Coumn I		Column II
$a.$	Monos pubis	$i.$	Embryo formation
a	Antrum	$ii.$	Sperm
c	Trophectoderm	$iii.$	Female external genitalia
d	Nebenkern	$iv.$	Graafina follicle

Codes :

A. iii,I,iv,ii

B. I,iv,iii,ii

C. iii,iv,ii,i

D. iii,iv,I,ii

Answer:

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45. Several hormones like hCG, hPL, estrogen, progesterone are produced by

A. Fallopian tube

B. Pituitary

C. Ovary

D. Placental villi , Embryo, Yolk sac , Umbilical cord

Answer:

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46. In majority of angiosperms

A. reduction devision occurs int eh megaspore mother cells

B. a small central cell is present in the embryo sac

C. egg has a filiform apparatus

D. there are numerous antipodal cells

Answer:

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47. Pollination in water hypacinth and water lily is brought about by the agency of

A. birds

B. bats

C. water

D. insects or wind

Answer:

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48. the ovule of an angiosperm is technically equivalent to

A. megaspore mother cell

B. megaspore

C. megasporangium

D. megasporophyll

Answer:

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