BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NEET PREVIOUS YEAR (YEARWISE + CHAPTERWISE)

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Others

1. Capacitation of of sperm occurs in:

A. rete testis

B. epididymis

C. vas deferens

D. female reproductive tract'

Answer: D

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2. A temporary endocrine gland in the human body is

A. pineal gland

B. corpus cardiacum

C. corpus luteum

D. corpus allatum

Answer: C

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3. Select the incorrect statement.

A. LH and FSH triggers ovulation in ovary

B. LH and FSH decrease gradually during the follicular phase

C. LH triggers secretion of androgens from the Leydig cells

D. FSH stimulates the Sertoli cells which help in spermiogenesis

Answer: B

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4. Fertilization in humans is practically feasible only if:

A. the ovum and sperms are transported simultaneously to ampullary - isthmic junction of the Fallopian tube

B. the ovum and sperms are transported simultaneously to ampullary - isthmic junction of the cervix

C. the sperms are transported into cervix with in 48 hrs of release of ovum in uterus

D. the sperms are transported into vagina just after the release of ovum in Fallopian tube

Answer: A

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5. Identify the correct statement on 'inhibin'.

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

B. is produced by granulosa cells in ovary and inhibits the secretion of LH

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

D. Inhibits the secretion of LH, FSH and prolactin

Answer: A

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

A. osestrogen and ihibin

B. progesterone only

C. progesterone and inhibin

D. oestrogen and progesterone

Answer: D

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

A. ovary

B. placenta

C. Fallopian tube

D. pituitary

Answer: B

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8. Match column I with column II and select the correct option using the codes given below:

Column I		Column II	
A	Mons pubis	(i)	Embryo formation
B	Antrum	(ii)	Sperm
C	Trophectoderm	(iii)	Female external genitalia
D	Nebenkern	(iv)	Graafian follicle

A.

A	B	C	D
3	4	2	1

B.

A	B	C	D
3	4	1	2

C.

A	B	C	D
3	1	4	2

D.

A	B	C	D
1	4	3	2

Answer: B

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9. Which of the following depicts the correct pathway of transport of sperms?

A. $\text{Rete tesstis} \rightarrow \text{Efferent ductules} \rightarrow \text{Epididymis} \rightarrow \text{Vas deferens}$

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

C. $\text{Rete testis} \rightarrow \text{Vas deferens} \rightarrow \text{Efferent ductules} \rightarrow \text{Epitidymis}$

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

Answer: A

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10. Ectopic pregnencies are referred to as:

A. pregnancies with genetic abnormality

B. implantation of embryo at site other than uterus

C. implantation of defective embryo in the uterus

D. pregnancies terminated due to the hormonal imbalance

Answer: B

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

A. Granulosa

B. Theca interna

C. Stroma

D. Zona pellucida

Answer: D

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12. In human females, meiosis II is completed until:

A. puberty

B. fertillisation

C. uterine implantation

D. birth

Answer: B

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

A. Decrease in oestradiol

B. Full development of Graafian follicle

C. Release of secondary oocyte

D. LH surge

Answer: A

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14. The shared termminal duct of the reproductive and urinary system in the human male is:

A. urethra

B. ureter

C. vas deferens

D. vasa efferentia

Answer: A

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15. The main function of mammalian corpus luteum is to produce:

A. oestrogen only

B. progesterone

C. human chorionic gonadotropin

D. relaxin only

Answer: B

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16. 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 FSH and LH facilitate implantation of the embryo

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

D. High level of hCG stimulates the thickening of endometrium

Answer: C

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17. What is the correct sequence of sperm formation?

A. Spermatid, Spermatocyte, Spermatogonia, Spermatozoa

B. Spermatogonia, Spermatocyte, Spermatozoa, Spermatid

C. Spermatogonia, Spermatozoa, Spermatocyte, Spermatid

D. Spermatogonia, Spermatocyte, Spermatid, Spermatozoa

Answer: D

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18. Which one of the following is not the function of placenta?It:

A. Facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo

B. secretes oestrogen

C. facilitates removal of carbon dioxide and waste material from embryo

D. secretes oxytocin during parturition

Answer: D

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19. Menstrual flow occurs due to lack of:

A. progesterone

B. FSH

C. oxytocin

D. vasopressin

Answer: A

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20. Which one of the following statements is not true with respect to viability of mammalian sperm?

A. Sperm is viable for only up to 24 hrs

B. Survival of sperm depends on the pH of the medium and is more active in alkaline medium

C. Viability of sperm is determined by is motility

D. Sperms must be concentrated in a thick suspension

Answer: D

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21. The signals for parturition orginate from:

A. both placenta as well as fully developed foetus

B. oxytocin released from maternal pituitary

C. placenta only

D. fully developed foetus only

Answer: A

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22. The leydig cells as found in the human body are the secretory source of

A. progesterone

B. intestinal mucus

C. glucagon

D. androgens

Answer: D

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

A. epididymis to vas deferens

B. ovary to uterus

C. vagina to uterus

D. testes to epididymis

Answer: D

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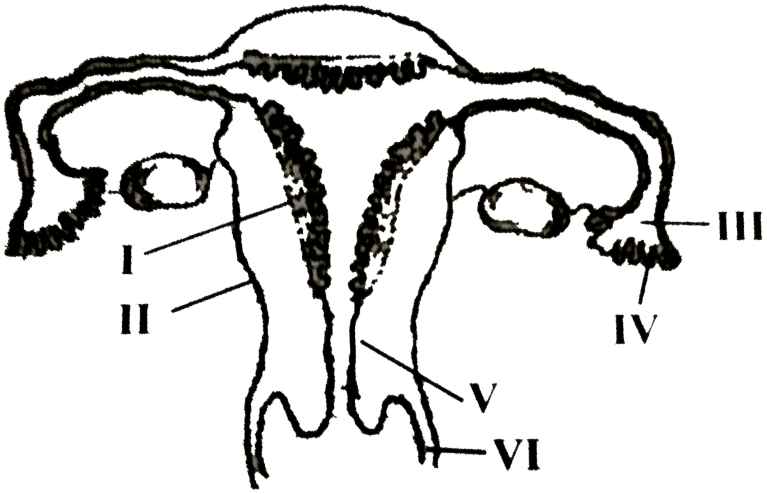
24. The given figure depicts a diagrammatic sectional view of the human female reproductive system. Which set of three parts out of $I - Vi$ have been correctly identified?



A. C-Infundibulum, D-Fimbriae, E-Cervix

B. D-Oviducal funnel, E-Uterus, F-Cervix

C. A-Perimetrium, B-Myometrium, C-Fallopian tube

D. B-Endometrium, C-Infundibulum, D-Fimbriae

Answer: A

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

A. escarping any possible compression by the visceral organs

B. providing more space for the growth of epididymis

C. providing a secondary sexual feature for exhibiting the male sex

D. maintaining the scrotal temperature lower than the internal body temperature

Answer: D

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26. Sertoli cells are found to

A. ovaries and secrete progesterone

B. adrenal cortex and secrete adrenaline

C. seminiferous tubules and provide nutrition to germ cells

D. pancreas and secrete cholecystokinin

Answer: C

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27. Vasa efferentia are the ductules leading from:

A. testicular lobules to rete testis

B. rete testis to vas deferens

C. vas deferens to epididymis

D. epididymis to urethra

Answer: B

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28. 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: A

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29. The first movements of the fetus 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: B

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30. Which one of the following statements about human sperms is correct?

A. Acrosome 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: B

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31. 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

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

Answer: A

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

A. isthmus

B. infundibulum

C. cervix

D. ampulla

Answer: B

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

A. formation of zygote

B. pattern of cleavage

C. number of blastomeres produced

D. fertilisation

Answer: B

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34. Which one of the following is the most likely reason of not occurring regular menstruation cycle in females?

A. Fertilisation of the ovum

B. Maintenance of the hypertrophical endometrial lining

C. Maintenance of high concentration of sex- hormones in the blood stream

D. Retention of well-developed corpus luteum

Answer: A

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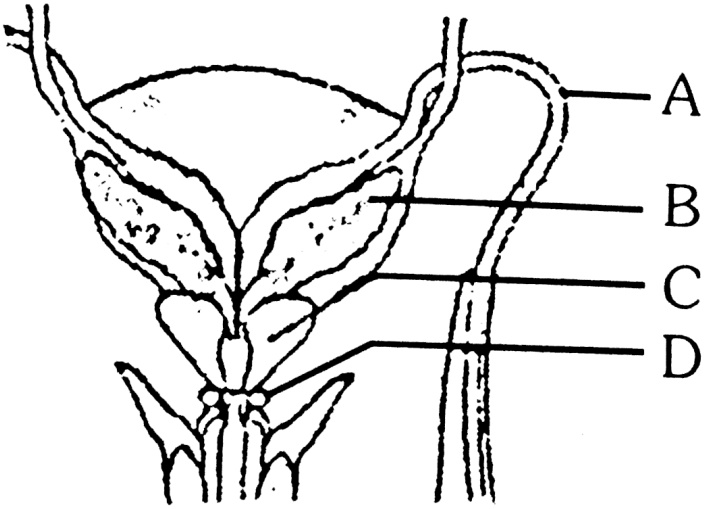
35. Given below is a diagrammatic sketch of a portion of human male reproductive system . Select the correct set of the names of the parts labelled . A , B , C, D:-



A.

	A	B	C	D
(a)	Ureter	Prostate	Seminal vesicle	Bulbourethral gland

B.

	A	B	C	D
(a)	Vas deferens	Seminal vesicle	Prostate	Bulbourethral gland

C.

	A	B	C	D
(a)	Vas deferens	Seminal vesicle	Bulbourethral gland	Prostate

D.

	A	B	C	D
(a)	Ureter	Seminal vesicle	Bulbourethral gland	Prostate

Answer: B

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36. Which one of the following is the correct matching of the events occurring during mentrual cycle?

A.

(a) Ovulation	LHand FSH attain peak level and sharp fall in the secretion of progesterone

B.

(b) Proliferative phase	Rapid regeneration of myometrium and maturation Graafian follicle

C.	(c) Development of corpus luteum	secretory phase and increased secretion of progesterone
D.	(d) Menstruation	Breakdown of myometrium and ovum not fertilised

Answer: B

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37. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about menstruation?

A. During normal menstruation about 40 ml blood is lost

B. The menstrual fluid can easily clot

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

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

Answer: B

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38. Which extra-embryonic membrane in human prevents desiccation of the embryo inside the uterus?

A. Chorion

B. Allantois

C. Yolk sac

D. Amnion

Answer: B

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

A. secondary spermatocyte

B. primary spermatocyte

C. Spermatogonia

D. spermatid

Answer: A

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

A. graafian follicle

B. stroma

C. germinal epithelium

D. vitelline membrane

Answer: A

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

A. Corpus luteum will disintegrate

B. Estrogen secretion further decreases

C. Primary follicle starts developing

D. Progesterone secretion rapidly decline

Answer: B

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42. Gray crescent is the area

A. at the point of entry of sperm into ovum

B. just opposite to the site of entry of sperm into ovum

C. at the animal pole

D. at the vegetal pole

Answer: B

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

A. at the mind seceretory phase

B. just before the end of the secretory phase

C. at the beginning of the proliferative phase

D. at the end of the proliferative phase

Answer: D

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44. Bartholin's glands are situated:

A. on either side of vagina in humans

B. on either side of vas deference in humans

C. on side of the head of some amphilbians

D. at the reduced tail end of birds

Answer: A

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45. During embryonic development, the establishment of polarity along anterior/posterior, dorsal/ventral or medial/lateral axis is called

A. anamorphosis

B. pattern formation

C. organiser phenomena

D. axis formation

Answer: D

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46. What is true for cleavage ?

A. size of embryo increases

B. size of cells decreases

C. size of cells increases

D. size of embryo decreases

Answer: B

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47. Which set is similar?

A. Corpus luteum - Graafian follicle

B. Sebum - Sweat

C. Bundle of His - Pacemaker

D. $Vit - B_3$ - Niacin

Answer: D

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48. Cleavage in mammalian egg ,is

A. equal holoblastic

B. unequal holoblastic

C. superficial meroblastic

D. discoidal meroblastic

Answer: B

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49. Blastopore is

A. opening of neural tube

B. opening of gastrocoel

C. future anterior end of embryo

D. found in blastula

Answer: B

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50. Middle piece of mammalian sperm possesses

A. mitochondria and centriole

B. mitochondria only

C. centriole only

D. nucleus and mitochondria

Answer: B

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51. After ovulation graafian follicle regresses into

A. corpus luteum

B. corpus callosum

C. corpus albicans

D. corpus artesia

Answer: A

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

A. 1 day

B. 5 day

C. 14 day

D. 28 day

Answer: C

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53. Fertilisins are emitted by

A. immature eggs

B. mature eggs

C. sperms

D. polar bodies

Answer: B

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54. Human eggs are

A. alecithal

B. microlecithal

C. mesolecithal

D. macrolecithal

Answer: A

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55. 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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56. Extra-embryonic membranes of the mammalian embryo and derived from

A. inner cell mass trophoblast

B. trophoblast

C. formative cells

D. follicle cells

Answer: B

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57. Ovulation occurs under the influence of:

A. LH

B. FSH

C. oestrogen

D. progesterone

Answer: A

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58. Acrosome reaction in sperm is triggered by:

A. capacitation

B. release of lysin

C. influx of Na^+

D. release of fertilisin

Answer: B

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59. In telolecithal egg the yolk is found

A. all over the egg

B. on one side

C. both the sides

D. at centre

Answer: B

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60. Extrusion of second polar body from egg occurs:

A. after entry of sperm but before completion of fertilisation

B. after completion of fertilisation

C. before entry of sperm

D. without any relation of sperm entry

Answer: A

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61. 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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62. Meroblastic cleavage is a type of division

A. horizontal

B. partial/parietal

C. total

D. spiral

Answer: B

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63. Lens of eye retina is developed from

A. ectoderm

B. mesoderm

C. endoderm

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A

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64. During cleavage, what is true about cells?

A. Nucleocytoplasmic ratio remains unchanged

B. Size does not increase

C. There is less consumption of oxygen

D. The division is like meiosis

Answer: B

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65. Freshly released human egg has `

A. one Y-chromosome

B. one X-chromosone

C. two X-chromosomes

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: B

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66. Location of Leydig cells and their secretions are:

A. liver - cholesterol

B. ovary - estrogen

C. testis - testosterone

D. pancreas - glucagon

Answer: C

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67. Gonads develop from embryonic

A. ectoderm

B. endoderm

C. mesoderm

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: C

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

A. 4

B. 8

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: C

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69. Cells become variable in morphology and function in different regions of the embryo.

The process is

A. differentiation

B. metamorphosis

C. organisation

D. rearrangement

Answer: A

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70. Egg is liberated from ovary in

A. secondary oocyte stage

B. primary oocyte stage

C. oogonial stage

D. mature ovum stage

Answer: A

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