BIOLOGY

BOOKS - PRADEEP BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Curiosity Questions

1. How does the zygote differ from other cells of the body ?

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2. how does the embryonic development point to the common ancestry of all animals ?

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3. How are the spematozoa moved through the eqididymis ?

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4. How does penis become erect and stiff ?

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5. why is the body's largest and most powerful sphincter muscle located in the cervix?

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6. what is the singificance of unequal cyokinesis during oogenesis ?

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7. what causes compaction during early cleavage ?

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8. How does the blastocyst ensure its own survival in the uterus ?

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9. why are the foetal membranes formed prior to the embryo ?

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Ncert Exercises With Answers Fill In The Blanks

1. Humans reproduce _____. (asexually/sexually)

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2. Humans are_____.

(oviparous/viviparous/ovoviviparous)

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3. Fertilization is _____ in humans. (external/internal)

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4. Male and female gametes are _____. (diploid/haploid)

Watch Video Solution

5. Zygote is _____. (diploid/haploid)

Watch Video Solution

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

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7. Ovulation is induced by a hormone called the _____.

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8. The fusion of the male and the female gametes is called _____.

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9. Fertilization takes place in the _____.

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10. Zygote divides to form _____which is implanted in uterus.

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11. The zygote divides to form _____, which is implanted in _____

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Ncert Exercises With Answers

1. Draw a labeled diagram of male reproductive system.

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2. Draw a labeled diagram of female reproductive system.

Answer

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3. Write two major functions each of testis and ovary.

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4. Describe the structure of a seminiferous tubule.

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5. What is spermatogenesis? Briefly describe the process of spermatogenesis.

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6. Name the hormones involved in regulation of spermatogenesis.

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7. Define spermiogenesis and spermiation.

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8. Draw a labeled diagram of sperm.

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9. What are the major components of seminal plasma?

Watch Video Solution

10. What are the major functions of male accessory ducts and glands?

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11. What is oogenesis? Give a brief account of oogenesis.

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12. Draw a labeled diagram of a section through ovary.

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13. Draw a labeled diagram of a Graafian Follicle?

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14. Name the functions of the following.

(a) Corpus luteum

(b) Endometrium (c) Acrosome

(d) Sperm tail

(e) Fimbriae

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15. Androgens are produced by Sertoli cells. (True/False)

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16. Spermatozoa get nutrition from Sertoli cells. (True/False)

Watch Video Solution

17. Leydig cells are found in ovary. (True/False)

Watch Video Solution

18. Leydig cells synthesise androgens. (True/False)

Watch Video Solution

19. Oogenesis takes place in corpus luteum. (True/False)

Watch Video Solution

20. Menstrual cycle ceases during pregnancy. (True/False)

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

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

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23. What is parturition? Which hormones are involved in induction of parturition?

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24. In our society the women are often blamed for giving birth to daughters. Can you explain why this is not correct?

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

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26. How many eggs do you think were released by the ovary of a female dog which gave birth to 6 puppies?

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Additional Questions Very Short Answer Questions

1. what are the fundamental methods of reproducation ?

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2. Define zygote .

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3. what is seman ?

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4. where do you find corpora cavernosa ?

Watch Video Solution

5. what is mesovarium ?

Watch Video Solution

6. what are the male and female gametes called ?

Watch Video Solution

7. Give thhe functions of scrotum .

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8. The head of the sperm consists of:

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9. name the part of the female genital tract where foetus develops .

Watch Video Solution

10. name the membrane that cover the vaginal opening in the virgin .

Watch Video Solution

11. by which structures are the testes suspended in the scrotum ?

Watch Video Solution

12. where are the sperms stored in the male ?

Watch Video Solution

13. How many sperms are present in a single ejacuation ?

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14. when does a woman attain puberty ?

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15. give the term used for the age at which the reproductive organs becomes functional.

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16. what is the special structral feature of the epithelial cells that line the fallopian tube ?

17. The morphogenetic movements occur during

18. Name some extrambryonic membranes .

19. What is a teratogen ?

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20. give the term used for the period between fertillzation and birth of young one.

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21. which event marks the animal pole of the human ovum ?

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22. what type of twins would result if the two blastomeres formed by first cleacage separate ?

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23. How are fraternal twins formed ?

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24. which are more commin , identical or nonidentical twins ?

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25. From which germ layer are nervoius system and receptors formed.

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26. which germ layers produce (a) kidneys and (b) urinary bladder ?

Watch Video Solution

27. which germ layer gives rise to liver , pancreas , thyroid and thymus ?

Watch Video Solution

28. Name the given layer that produces Skeleton and muscles .

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29. which foetal membrane takes part in the formation of placentra in man ?

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30. Are meternal and fotal blood in direct contact in the placenta ?

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31. At what stage is the mammalian embryo implanted in the uterus ?

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32. what is " Afterbirtth ."

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33. What is the other name of trophoblast cells lying over the embryonic disc ?

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34. How does colostrum provide protection against diseases to new born babies ?

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35. Name the embryonic stage that gets implanted in the uterine wall of a human female.

Watch Video Solution

36. what is colostrum ?

Watch Video Solution

37. when does a woman attain puberty ?

Watch Video Solution

38. In human beings the egg are

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39. Menstrual cycle ceases during pregnancy. (True/False)

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40. State the fate of a pair of autosomes during gamete formation.

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Additional Questions Short Answer Questions

1. what is conjugation ?

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2. What is meant by sexual dimorphism?

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3. what is rete testis ?

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4. Cumulus oophorus represents

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5. what is follicular atresia ?

Watch Video Solution

6. what is capacitation ?

Watch Video Solution

7. what is cortical reaction ?

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8. How is polyspermy prevented?

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9. name two organisms which lack sexual reproduction and are immortal . What is an asexual reproductive unit called?

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10. give the adaptations of male and female gametes

Watch Video Solution

11. What is the advantage of hermaphroditism?

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12. How the spermatozoa are moved through the efferentia and the epididymes ?

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13. Name the tunicae that enclose the testis . Which of these is incomplete ?

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14. Give the names and locations of urethral of urethral sphincters .

Watch Video Solution

15. what are inguinal canals ?

Watch Video Solution

16. what is puberty ? When is it attained ?

Watch Video Solution

17. Give two functions of testes .

Watch Video Solution

18. What are Leydig's cells ?

Watch Video Solution

19. What structure forms the corpus luteum and at what stage ? Name two hormones secreted by it .

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20. name the hormone responsible for the descent of testes into the scrotum , why does the faiture of the process result in sterility ?

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21. How does the zygote differ from other cells of the body ?

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22. what is a foetus ?

Watch Video Solution

23. Distinguish between a blastos and a gamete .

Watch Video Solution

24. List the various types of cleavage seen in animals .

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25. what is the role of oxytocin in copulation ?

Watch Video Solution

26. which organ is formed from two different individuals in mammals .

Watch Video Solution

27. what is the significance of fertillzation ?

Watch Video Solution

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

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29. Define amniocentesis.

Watch Video Solution

30. Where are fimbrae present in human female reproducative system ? give their funcations.

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31. Name the muscular and glandular layers of human uterus. Which one of these layers undergoes cyclic changes during menstrual cycle? Name hormone essential to maintain this cycle.

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32. Where are the Leydig cells present ? What is their role in reproduction ?

Watch Video Solution

33. Placenta acts as an endocrine tissue. Justify.

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34. Differentiate between menarche and menopause.

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35. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

(a) Animals with self -fertilising abikity are termed as. .. . .

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36. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

Development of unfertillized ovum into a new individual is called . . . .

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37. Fill in the blanks with suitable words :

(C) the mature follicles are termed as . .. .

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38. Match the items given in column I with Appropriate items (one or more) of column II.

Column I	Column II
(*i*) Acrosome	(*a*) Testes
(*ii*) Leydig's cells	(*b*) *Monocystis*
(*iii*) Clone	(*c*) Passage of urine
(*iv*) Isogamy	(*d*) Genetically identical offspring
(*v*) Male urethra	(*e*) Testosterone
	(*f*) Passage of sperms
	(*g*) Spermatozoon

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39. Give example of animals possessing following tuypes of placenta :

(i) Heamoendothelial placentra (ii) Heamochorial placenta (iii) Eqitheliochorial placenta

(iv) Syndesmochorial placenta (v) Endotheliochorial placenta.

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40. Name the types of blastula present in following animals:

(i) Amphioxus (ii) Reptiles birds and prototherian mammals

(iii) Insects (iv) Annelids ,Molluscs

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41. match the items given in column I with appropriate items (one or more) of column II.

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42. Given below are events in human reproduction. Write them in correct sequential order.

Insemination, gemetogenesis, fertilisation, parturition, gestation, implanation.

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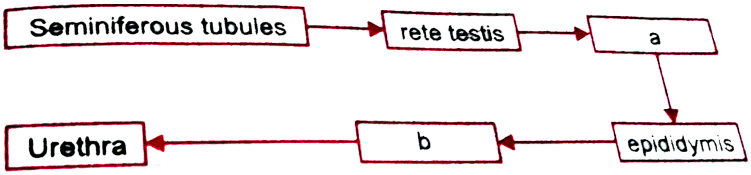
43. the path of sperm transport is given below.provide the missing steps in blanks boxes.



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44. What is the role of cervix in the human female reproductive system?

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45. Why are menstrual cycles absent during pregnancy?

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46. From where the parturition signals aries-mother or foetus? Mention the main hormone involved in parturition.

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47. What is the significance of epididymis in male fertility?

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48. female reproductive organs and associated functions are given below in columns A and B . Fill in the blank Boxes .

Column A	Column B
Ovaries	Ovulation
Oviduct	a
b	Pregnancy
Vagina	Birth

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49. During reproduction the chromosome nmber (2n) reduces to half (n) in the gametes and again the original

number (2n) is restored in the offspring. What are the processes through which these events take place?

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50. write two differences between endometrium and myometrium .

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51. where do you find corpora cavernosa ?

Watch Video Solution

52. What is parturition? Which hormones are involved in induction of parturition?

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

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54. How does the inguinal hernia develop?

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55. Name the accessory genital glands in male .

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56. How is corpus luteum formed ? What is its funcation ?

Watch Video Solution

57. Name the accessory structures of female reproductive system .

Watch Video Solution

58. What is spermatogenesis ? Write down its steps .

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59. How do leydig cells help in spermatiogenesis ?

Watch Video Solution

60. Name some chemicals that are released by acrosome during fertillization

Watch Video Solution

61. What is reproducation ? Name the common modes of reproducation in animals .

Watch Video Solution

62. What is gametogenesis ? Name its two types and give differences between them .

Watch Video Solution

63. Describe the glands associated with the male reproductive system .

Watch Video Solution

64. Write down the functions of tests or ovaries .

Watch Video Solution

65. Give the differences between male and female urethra .

Watch Video Solution

66. Give an account of male menopause .

Watch Video Solution

67. Write a note on puberty or artifical insemination .

Watch Video Solution

68. List the accessory sex characters of man or woman .

Watch Video Solution

69. How do oestrous and menstrual cycles differ? Describle the menstrual cycle .

Watch Video Solution

70. In man , testes lie outside the abdomen .Give reason .

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71. In Which organ are Leydig cells and Sertoli cells located ? Differentia between these cells with reference to their location in the organ and their funcrtion .

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72. Test tube baby is a boon to a woman who cannot conceive normally .Explain the procedure involved .

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73. What is placenta ?Give its functions ?

Watch Video Solution

74. How does parturition take place ?

Watch Video Solution

75. What is colostrum ?How if milk production hormonally regulated ?

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76. What does the term "Development " Means ? Name its 2 types .How do these differ?

Watch Video Solution

77. What is cleavage ? Where does it occur in the human female ?what does ti lead to ?

Watch Video Solution

78. Enlist the major phases of embryonic development .

Watch Video Solution

79. Distinguish between :(a) Spermatogenesis and spermiogenesis .(b) Corona Radiata and zona pellucida.

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80. A fertilized egg is blue print of future development. Explain

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81. Why is the human placenta referred to as haemochorial type ?Name the hormone it secretes it secretes to facilitate parurition .

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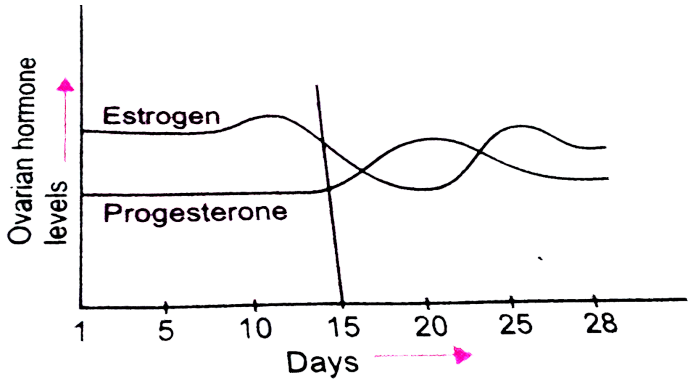
82. Read the graph given here and correlate the uterine events that take place according to the hormonal levels on



(a) (i) 6-15 days (ii) 16-25 days (iii) 26-28 days (if the ovum is not fertilled)

(b) Specify the sources of the hormoes mentioned in the graph.

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83. Draw a labelled diagram of the microscopic structure of a human sperm.

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84. Study the figure given below and answer the questions that follow:

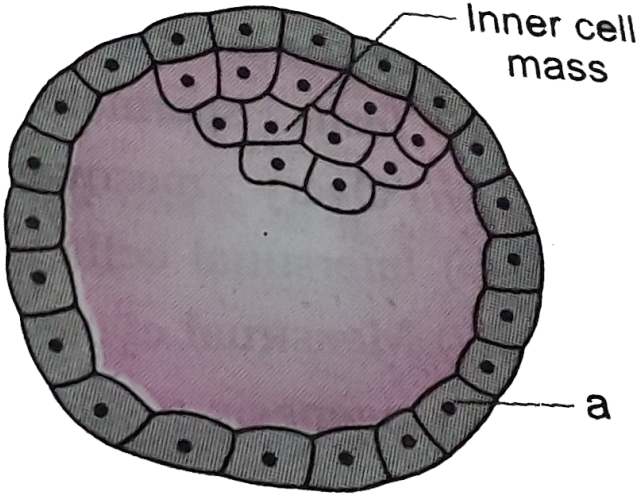
(a) Name the stage of human embryo the figure represents

(b) Identify 'a' in the figure and mention its function

(C) Mention the fate of the inner cell mass after

implanation in the uterus .

(d) Where are the stem cells located in this embryo ?



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85. Mention the target cells of lutenising hormone in human males and female .explain the effect of the changes which the hormone induces in each case .

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86. Draw a labelled sectional view of seminiferous tubule of a human male.

Watch Video Solution

87. Study the given figure carefully and answer the following questions :

(i) Label the Parts maeked as (a),(b) ,(C) ,(d) and €

(ii) give one major function of each part

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88. Fill in the blanks :

Primary sex organs are called . . . . And secondary sex

secsonary sex organs include. . . . . And reproductive glands .

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89. Fill in the blanks :

semiinferous tubules produce . . . . While interstiital (Leydig 's) cells produce . . . . . .

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90. Fill in the blanks :

Vas efferentia carry spermatozoa from . . . . . To . . ..

Watch Video Solution

91. Fill in the blanks :

Vasa efferentia carry spermatozoa from . .. . To . . . . . .

Watch Video Solution

92. Fill in the blanks :

In females , urethra is small and conducts .. . . While in males it conducts urine and . . ..

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93. Fill in the blanks :

Penis is an external intromittent organ which contains 3 colums of spongy tissue : two colunmss of . .. . . . On the front side and one column of . . . . Around the urethra .

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94. Fill in the blanks :

the process of formation of spermatozoa from spermatogonia is called .. .. And the process of maturation of spermatides into spermatozoa is called .....

.

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95. Note the relationship between first two words and suggest suitable word/ words for the fourth place :

(i) Testis : spermatogensis :: ovary : . .. . . .

(ii) Male : penis :: female :.....

(iii) Ovary : mesovarium :: uterus : . . . . . .

(iv) Man : vasectomy :: women : . . . .

(v) Intersitial cells : Testosterone :: Graafian follicle cells : . .. .

. ..

(vi) Menstrual cycle : human female :: oestrous cycle : . . . . .

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96. mark the wrong items in each series -

(i) scrotum rete testis , fallopian tube , vas deferens .

(ii) Ovary , uterus , vagina , ejculatory duct.

(iii) acrosome , Graafian follicle , corpus luteum , cervix .

(iv) Fission , budding , fragmentation , gametogenesis .

(v) Prostate tesis , seminal vesicles cowper's gland .

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97. Mark the wrong item in each series -

(a) Spermatocyte , polar body , spermatid , spermatogonium .

(b) Endometrium , copus luteum ,acrsome l graafian follicle .

(C) Vas deferens , Fallopian tube , epdidymis , cowper's gland.

(d) Testes , Prostate , seminal vesicles , cowper's glands .

(e) Fallopian tubes , vagina , uterus , ovaries .

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98. Fill in the blanks :

the development stage of an animal passed in the egg or mother's womb is termed . .. . . And the process of its formation from a zygote is known as ..... .

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99. Fill in the blanks :

..... Present in the acrosome hydrolyses hyaluronic acid of the follicular cells and . . . . . Enzyme dissolves corona radiata portion aroung the secndary oocyte by hydrolysing their ground substances .

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100. Fill in the blanks :

A glycoprotein . ... . Is secreted by ovum .Penetrating sperm also has on its surface a protein substance ..... . Their interaction is species specific .

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101. Fill in the blanks :

The outer layer of blastule is called ..... . It does not take part in the formation of embryo proper .It gives rise the ..... Membranes .

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102. Fill in the blanks :

..... Is the the first germ layer formed from the embryonal knob by differentiation . The tube so formed inside the trophblast of the blastodermiv vesicle is called ..... .

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103. Fill in the blanks :

Identical twins develop from ..... While fraternal twins develop from .....

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104. Except endocrine function, what are the other functions of placenta.

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105. Give a schematic labelled diagram to represent oogenesis (without descriptions).

Watch Video Solution

106. (a) How many spermatozoa are formed from one secondary spermatocyte?

(b) Where does the first cleavage division of zygote take place?

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107. Draw a labelled diagram of the reproductive system in a human female.

Watch Video Solution

108. How does the inguinal hernia develop?

Watch Video Solution

109. Where are the Leydig cells present ? What is their role in reproduction ?

Watch Video Solution

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

(a) Acrosome

(b) Nucleus

(c) Middle piece

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111. Draw the following diagrams related to human reproduction and label them.

(a) The zygote after the first cleavage division

(b) Morula stage

(c) Blastocyst stage (sectional view)

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112. Explain the steps in the formation of an ovum from an oogonium in humans.

or

Suggest and explain any three Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) to an infertile couple.

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113. Name and explain the role of inner and middle walls of the human uterus.

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114. Drew a labelled diagram of the sectional view of a human seminiferous tuble (Six parts to be labelled

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115. Describe the process of Parturition in humans

Watch Video Solution

116. Name the stage of human embryo at which it gets implanted .Explain the process of implanation .

Watch Video Solution

117. Drew a labelled diagram of the sectional view of a human seminiferous tuble (Six parts to be labelled

Watch Video Solution

118. Drew a diargam of a mature human sperm .Label any three parts and write their functions .

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119. Medically It is advised to all young mothers that breast feeding is the best for their newborn babies ,DO you agree ? Give reasons in suport of your answer :

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Additional Questions Long Answer Questions

1. Briefly describle the process of oogenesis .

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2. what is menstrual cycle ? Write down the horimonal control over the menstrual cycle .

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3. MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

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4. Describe the ultrastructure of human sperm with the help of a well- labelled figure .

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5. FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

Watch Video Solution

6. Give an account of spermatogenesis in human male .

Watch Video Solution

7. Give a diagram of T.S of a part of a seminiferous tubule of testis of an aduit human male .Label its parts .

Watch Video Solution

8. Write brielfy the chages in the following organs in the different phases of the menstrual cycle - (a) Ovaries , (B) Uterus ,(C) Fallopian tubes .

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9. Describle the duct system which conducts spermatozoa from the testes to the exterior of the body.

Name the hormone controlling the growth of this duct system .

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10. Mention the functions of the following -(a) Epididymis (B) fallopian tubes (C) vagina (d) Uterus (E) corpus luteum (F) seminiferous tubules (g) scrotum (h) Graafian follicle .

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11. Where does oogenesis take place ? Describe the stages of the process.

Watch Video Solution

12. (a) Through schematic diagrams , illustrate the stages of spermatogenesis .

(B) what is the descent of testes from the abdomen into the scrotum significant in the human male ?

(c) List any two events taking place in an ovum just when sperm gains entry into it .

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13. Describe the hormonal control of reproductive system in human male.

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14. OOGENESIS

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15. where does oogenesis occur in human ? Describe the stage of the process.

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16. What is menstruation ? What are the specific actions actions of FSH,LH, estrogens and progesterone in the menstrual cycle ?

Watch Video Solution

17. Where does spermatogenesis take place ? Describe the stages of the process.

Watch Video Solution

18. (a) Draw a labelled diagram of sectional view of human ovary showing different stages of oogenesis.

(b) Where is morula formed in humans? Explain the process of its development from the zygote.

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19. Give an account of the formation of blastocyst in human species .

Watch Video Solution

20. What is blastocoel in mamalian development ? What does it sighify from the point of view of phylogeny ?

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21. What are foetal membranes ? Give their names . Mention the function of each .

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22. Define cleavage . Write down its characteristics .

Watch Video Solution

23. Drew a mammalian sperm and label its four major parts .

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24. Compare the struture of mature mammalian sperm and ovum .

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25. Fertillization is a physicochemical process '. Explain .

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26. What are the significant different in the mitotic divisions in the process of morula formation and somatic cell formation ?

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27. Describe the formation of blastodermic vesicle in a mammalian embryo .

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28. Distinuish between :

(a) Morula and blastula .(b) blastulation and gastrulation .(C) trophectoderm and ectoderm .

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29. Describe the formation of three germ layers in a mammalian embryo .

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30. what are the main structures and organs which differentiate from the ectoderm and entodem and endoderm of an embryo ?

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31. Describle the process of fertillzation .

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32. Draw a labelled diagram of a sectional view of humen seminiferous tubule.

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

(i) time of initation of the process.

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

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33. Give a schematic repesentation of oogesis in humans . Mention the number of chhromosomes at each stage .Correlate the life phases of the individual with the stage of the process .

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34. (a)Give a schematic representation of spermatogenesis in humans .

(b) At which stage of life does gametogenesis begin in

human male and female respectively ?

(c)Name the organs where gametogensis gets completed in male and female respectively.

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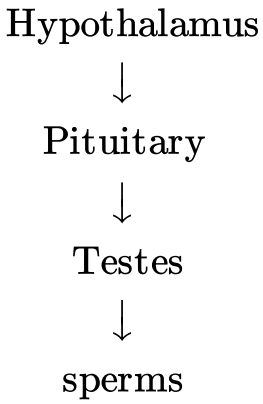
35. Study the following flow . Chart , Name the hormones nvolved at each stage . Explain their functions.



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36. Drew a diagrammatic sectional view of human ovary showing different stage of oogenesis along with corpus luteum .

Watch Video Solution

37. where is morula in humans ? Explain the process of its development from zygote .

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38. Draw a schematic diagram of a human sperm and label the cellular components. Give the functions of any three parts.

Where are the sperm heads found embedded to survive after spermogenesis?

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39. Study the flow chart heads found embeded to hormones at each stage and explain their functions

Hypothalamus
↓
Pituitary
↓
Ovary
↓
pregnancy

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40. (a) When and how does placenta develop in human female?

(b) How is the placenta connected to the embryo?

(c) Placenta acts as an endocrine gland. Explain.

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

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42. (a) Explain the events taking place at the time of fertillization of an ovum in a human female .(b) trace the development of the zygote upto its implantation in the uters .(C) Name and drew a labelled sectional view of the embryonic stage that gets implanted .

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43. (a) Give a schematic representation showing the events of spermatogenesis in human male.

(b) Describe the structure of a human sperm.

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44. (a) Draw a diagrammatic labelled sectional view of seminiferous tubule of a human.

(b) Describe in sequence the process of spermatogenesis in human

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45. Describe the post-zygotic events leading to implantation and placenta formation in humans. Mention any two functions of placenta.

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46. What role does pituitary gonadotrophins play during follicular and ovulatory phases of menstrual cycle ? Explain the shifts in steroidal secetions .

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47. Meiotic division during oogenesis is different from that in spermatogenesis. Explain how and why?

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48. Describe the chemical and physical events of fertillization .

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49. What is gametogenesis ? Describle the process of spermatogesis .

Watch Video Solution

50. Describe the functions of humans placenta .

Watch Video Solution

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

(i) where the secondary oocytes develop

(ii) which helps in collection of ovum after ovulation

(iii) where fertilization occurs

(iv) where implantation of embryo occurs.

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

Watch Video Solution

52. (a) Draw a diagram of the structure of a human ovum surrounded by corona radiata. Label the following parts :

(i) Ovum, (ii) Plasma Membrane, (iii) Zona Pellucida

(b) State the function of Zona Pellucida.

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53. (a) Describe the events of spermatogenesis with the help of a schematic representation.

(b) Write two differences between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

54. (a) Describe the events of Oogenesis with the help of schematic representation. (b) Write two differences between Oogenesis and Spermatogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

55. Draw a diagrammatic sectional view of a human seminiferous tubule, and label sertoli cells, primary spermatocyte, sperm-atogonium and spermatozoa init.

b) Explain the hormonal regulation of the process of spermatogenesis in humans.

Watch Video Solution

56. Explain the ovarian and uterine events that occur during a menstrual cycle in a human female, under the influence of Pituitary and Ovarian hormones respectively.

Watch Video Solution

57. a) Draw a labelled diagmmatic view of human male reproductive system.

b) Differentiate between:

i) Vas deferens and vasa efferentia

ii) Spermatogenesis and spermeogenesis

Watch Video Solution

58. During the reproductive cycle of human female , when where and how does a placenta develop ?

what is the function of placenta during pregnancy and embryo development ?

Watch Video Solution

59. Describe the changes that occurs in ovaries and uterus in human female during the reproductive cycle .

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

61. Describe the role of pituitary and ovarian hormones during the menstrual cycle in a human female .

Watch Video Solution

62. (a) Explain the menstrual phase in a human female. State the levels of ovarian and pituitary hormones during this phase.

(b) Why is follicular phase in the menstrual cycle also referred as proliferative phase ? Explain.

(c) Explain the events that occur in a graafian follicle at the time of ovulation and thereafter. ltbvrgt (d) Draw a graafian follicle and label antrum and secondary oocyte.

Watch Video Solution

63. a) Arrange the following hormones in sequences of their secretion in a pregnant woman.

b) Mention their source and the function they perform:

hcG, LH, FSH, Relaxin.

Watch Video Solution

64. a) Name the hormones secreted and write their functions:

i) by corpus luteum and placenta (any two).

ii) During Follicular phase and parturition.

b) Name the stages in a human female where:

i) Corpus luteum and placenta co-exist.

ii) Corpus luteum temporarily ceases to exist.

Watch Video Solution

65. (a) Where in the fallopian tube does fertillization occur in humans ? Describe the devlopment of a fertillzed ovum upto implantation .

(b) How is polyspermy precented in humans ?

Watch Video Solution

66. (a) Explain the following phases in the menstrual cycle of a human female :

(i) Menstrual phase (ii) Follicular phase (iii) Luteal phase .

(b) A proper understanding of menstrual can help immensely in family planning . Do you agree with the statement ? provide resons for answer.

Watch Video Solution

67. (a) Explain menstrual cycle in human females .

(b) How can the scientific understanding of the menstrual cycle of human females help as a contraceptive measure ?

Watch Video Solution

68. (a) Draw a diagram of the adult human female reproductive system and label the different :

(i) parts of fallopian tube lt,brgt (ii) layers of uterus wall

(b) Explain the events during fertilization of an ovum in humans.

Watch Video Solution

69. Differentiable between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

Analytical Questions With Answers

1. what is dartos tunic and what is its role ?

Watch Video Solution

2. What forensic test is performed to verify rape cases ?

Watch Video Solution

3. Besides producing blastomeres , cleavages has an additional role , state this rope .

Watch Video Solution

4. Why is the process of fertillzation mostly species specific ? Comment .

Watch Video Solution

5. Capacitaion ' of sperms is necessary before fertillization .Justify . Secretions of which glands activate the sprms.?

Watch Video Solution

6. what are sperms lysins '? List three main sperm lysins and also their role .

Watch Video Solution

7. What is scrotum ? Why is it termed thermoregulator ?

Watch Video Solution

8. (a) In which part of the human female reproductive system do the following events take place ?

I-Release of 1st polar body

II-Release of 2nd polar body

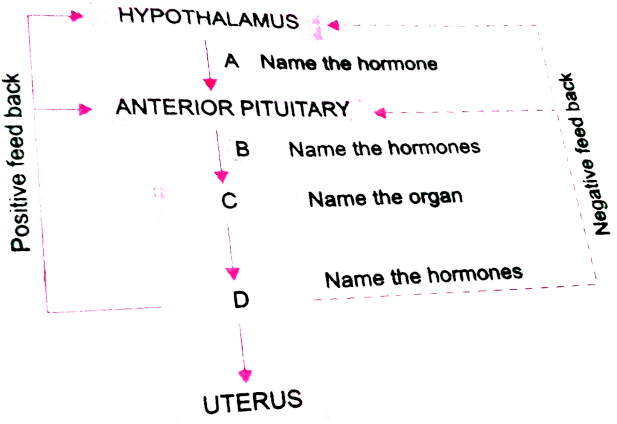
III-Fertilisation

IV-Implanatation

(b) From where do signals for parturition originate and what does material pituitary release for stimulating uterine contrations for child birth ?

Watch Video Solution

9. Given below is an incomplete flow chart showing influence of hormones on gametogenesis in human females, study it carefully and fill in the blanks A,B,C and D .



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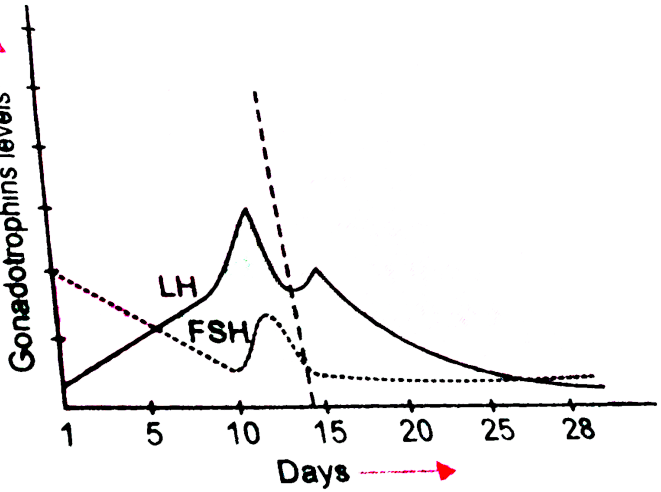
10. (a) Study the graph carefully and correlate the follicular growth that take place according to hormonal levels on

(i) 1-5 days

(ii) 12-14 days

(iii) 25-28 days (if the ovum is not fertillized).

(b) Specify source(s) of the hormones mentioned in the graph.



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11. Give reasons for the follwing statements :

(a) Parturition is also termed labour .

(b) Early secretions from mammary gland of mother are very useful to newly born baby .

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12. (a) what is the right age of marriage of girls in india ?

(b) what are the risks involved in early marriage ?

Watch Video Solution

13. (a) Why is breast feeding important to infants ?

(b) What health problem can mother face in case she does not breast feed the baby ?

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14. where would you expect to find sertoli Cells ? Name their two important secretions .what would happen if cells if sertoli cells become nonfunctional ?

Watch Video Solution

15. How is poly embryony checked during fertillization in humans ?

Watch Video Solution

16. Now a days, educated women use kits such as 'Preganews ' to test pregnancy , what is the basis of such a pregnancy test ?

Watch Video Solution

17. What is 'Colostrum '? Name its important constituents .what happens to those infants who are not breast fed after birth ?

Watch Video Solution

18. What terms do we use for monozygotic and dizygotic twins ? To which sex do these twins belong ?how are monozygotic twins different from conjoined twins ?

Watch Video Solution

19. Why are pregnant women advised not to smoke and take narcotic dyrugs ?

Watch Video Solution

Practice Questions I Multiple Choice Questions

1. The number of chromosomes in a mature gamete gets halved during:

A. Formation of first polar baby

B. Formation of second polar baby

C. Meiosis II

D. Division of secondary oocyte and spermatocyte

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

2. Frog's testes do not posses

A. Interstitial cells

B. seminiferous tubules

C. Sertoli cells

D. Seminal vesicles

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Organizer phenomena

B. Axis formation

C. Anamormorphosis

D. Pattern formation

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

4. The main function of trophectoderm in mammalian embryo is:

A. Protection of the developing cells

B. Drawing food for the developing cells

C. Formation of future ecotoderm

D. Formation of placenta

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

5. Amniocentesis is a technique used to

A. Determine errors in amino acid metabolism in embryo

B. Pin point specific cardiac ailments in embryo

C. Determine any hereditary/ genetic abnormality in embryo

D. All of these

Answer: c

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6. The early stage human embryo distinctly possesses:

A. Gills

B. Gill slits

C. External ear (pinna)

D. Eye brows

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

7. Which one of the following statements with regard to embryonic development in humans is correct?

A. Cleavage divisions bring about about considerable increase in the mass of protoplasm

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

C. With more cleavages divisions , the resultant blastomeres become larger and larger

D. Cleavage division results in a hollow ball of cells called morula .

Answer: b

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8. Rule of embryonic development was given by

A. Von bear

B. Haeckel

C. Wallace

D. Morgan

Answer: a

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9. In oogamy, fertilization involves

A. A large non-motile female gamete and a small non-motile male gamete

B. A large motile female gamete and a small non-motile male gamete

C. A small non-motile female gamete and a large motile male gamete

D. A large non- motile female gamete and small motile male gamete.

Answer: d

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10. If mammalian ovum fails to get fertilized which one of the following is unlikely ?

A. Corpus luteum will degenerate

B. Progesterone secretion rapidly declines

C. Estrogen secretion further decreases

D. Primary follicle starts developing

Answer: d

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11. Which of the following is immortal?

A. Somatic cells

B. Glaomercular cells

C. germ cells

D. cells of pituitary

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

12. Which one of the following events is correctly matched with the time period in a normal menstrual cycle?

A. Release of egg : 5 th day

B. endometrium regenerates : 5-10 days

C. endometrium secretes nutrients for implantation : 11-18 days

D. Rise in progesterone level : 1-15 days

Answer: b

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13. Grey 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. ar the vegetal pole

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

14. Extra structure that provides nutrition to embryo is

A. Umbilicus

B. amnion

C. chorion

D. Placenta

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

15. Sertoli cells ar regulated by the pituitary hormone know as

A. LH

B. FSH

C. GH

D. Prolactin

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

16. Withdrawal of which of the following hormones is the immediate cause of menstruation?

A. Progesterone

B. estrogen

C. FSH

D. FSH-RH

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Fertillizin and antifertilizin

B. antifertillzin sperm lysin

C. Fertilizin and sperm lysin

D. Only spem lysin

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

18. Which of the following represents a condition where the motility of the sperms is higly reduced?

A. Oilgospermia

B. anthenospermia

C. azoospermia

D. polyspermy

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

19. Embryo at 16-celled stage is called

A. Morula

B. gastrula

C. Blastule

D. Blastomere

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Combination of FSH and LH

B. Combination of estrogen and progesterone

C. FSH only

D. LH only

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Prostate gland

B. perineal gland

C. Cowper's gland

D. Bartholin gland

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

22. Layers of an ovum from outside to inside is

A. Corona radiate , zona pellucida and vitelline membrane

B. Zona pellucida , corona radiate and vitelline membrane

C. Vitelline membrane , zona pelluide and corona radiate

D. zona pellucida , vitelline membrane and corona radiate

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

23. Which germ layer developes first during embryonic development?

A. Ectoderm

B. mesoderm

C. endoderm

D. Both (b) and (C)

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

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

A. At memopause in the female , there is esially abrupt incrase in gonadotropic hormones

B. the beginning of the cycle of menstruations is called menarche

C. During normal menstruation about 40 ml blood is lost

D. the menstrual fluid can easily clot

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Yolk sac

B. amnion

C. chorion

D. allantois

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

26. In human at the end of the first meiotic division the male germ cells differentiate into the

A. spermatids

B. spermatogonia

C. primary spermatocytes

D. secondary spermatocytes

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

27. Spermatids are transformed into spermatozoa by

A. spermiation

B. spermatogenesis

C. spermiogenesis

D. spermatosis

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

28. The 32-cells stage of the human embryo is

A. Smaller than fertilized egg

B. Same size as the fertilized egg

C. Two times of the size of the fertillzed egg

D. Four times of the size of the fertilled egg

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

29. In the male reproductive system, sperms are concentrated to

A. rete testis

B. epididymis

C. Vas deferens

D. Seminal vesicles

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

30. In females, hormone inhibin is secreted by

A. Granulosa and theca cells

B. granulosa cells and sorpus luteum

C. granulosa and cumulus oophorus cells

D. granulosa cells and zona pellucida

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Progesterone

B. Hyaluronidase

C. Relaxin

D. Gonadotropin

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

32. Vitellogenesis occurs during the formation of:

A. Ootied in the fallopian tube

B. secondary oocyte in the fallopian tube

C. Primary oocyte in the Graafian follicle oogonial cell in the graafin Follicle

D.

Answer: c

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33. $2n = 16$ is in a primary spermatocyte which is in metaphase of first meiotic division. What shal be the total number of chromatids in each of the secondary spermatocyte?

A. 16

B. 24

C. 32

D. 8

Answer: a

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34. 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. ADCEB

B. BACDE

C. CADBE

D. ACEDB

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

35. Identify the correctly matched pair/pairs of the germ layers and their derivatives.

A. Ectoderm-Epidermis

B. Endoderm-Dermis

C.Mesoderm-Muscles

D.Mesoderm-Notochord

E. Endoderm-Enamel of teeth

A. A and D only

B. A and B only

C. A,C and D only

D. A,B,C and E only

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

36. 1st polar body is formed at which stage of oogenesis?

A. Ist meiosis

B. 2nd mitosis

C. Ist Mitosis

D. differentiation

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

37. Which germ layer developes first during embryonic development?

A. ectoderm

B. Messoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Both (b) and (C)

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

38. Seminal plasma in human is rich in

A. Fructose and certiain enzymes but poor in calcium

B. Fructose , calcium and certain enzymes

C. Fructose and calcium but has no enzymes

D. Glucose and certain enzymes but no calcium

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

39. Foetal ejection reflex in human female is induced by

A. Differentiation of mammay glands

B. Pressure exerted by amniotic fluid

C. Release of oxytocin from pituitary

D. Fully developed foetus and placenta

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

40. Which one of the following is the correct matching of the events occurring during menstrual cycle ?

A. Menstruation : Breakdown of myometrium and ovum not fertilled

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

C. Proliferative phase : Rapid regeneration of myometrium and maturation of Graafian follicle

D. luteum : secrtary phase and increased secretion of progesterone

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

41. 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 l lining

D. maintence of high conc. Of sex hormones in the blood stream

Answer: d

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

A. spermatogoina - spermatid - spermatocyte - sperms

B. spermatocyte - spermatogonia- spermatid - sperms

C. spermatoonia - spermatocyte- spermatid - sperms

D. spermatid - spermatocyte - spermatonia - sperms

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Fertilization

B. Formation of zyote

C. Pattern of cleavage

D. Number of Blastomeres produced

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

44. Which among the following has 23 chromosomes?

A. spermatogonia

B. Zygote

C. Secondary oocyte

D. Oogonia

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

45. Which of the following hormones is not secreted by human placenta?

A. hCG

B. estrogen

C. Progesterone

D. LH

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

46. The vas deferens receives duct from the seminal vesicle and opens into urethra as

A. Epididymis

B. Ejaculatory duct

C. Efferent ductule

D. Ureter

Answer: b

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47. Urethral meatus refers to the

A. Urinogenital duct

B. Opening of vas derferens into urethra

C. External opening of the urinogenital duct

D. Muscles surrounding the urinogenital duct

Answer: c

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48. Morula is a development stage:

A. Between the zygote and blastocyst

B. Between the blastocyst and gastrula

C. After the implantation

D. Between implantation and parturtion

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

49. The membranous cover of the ovum at ovulation is

A. Corona radiata

B. Zona radiate

C. Zona pellucida

D. Chorion

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

50. Identify the odd one from the following.

A. Labia minora

B. Fimvriae

C. Infundibulum

D. Isthmus

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

51. Vasa efferentia are the ductules leading from

A. epididymis to urethra

B. testicular lobules to rete testis

C. rete testis to vas deferens

D. Vas deferens to epididymis

Answer: c

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

A. Third month

B. Fourth month

C. Fifth month

D. Sixth month

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Acrosome servers no particular function

B. Acrosome has a conical pointed structure used for piercing and penetrating the egg resulting in fertilization .

C. The sperm lysins in the acrosome dissolve the egg envelope facilitating fertilization

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

Answer: c

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54. Seminal plasma in human males is rich in

A. Ribose and potassium

B. fructose and calsium

C. glucose and calcium

D. DNA and testosterone

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

55. Sertoli cells are found in

A. Pancreas and secrte choecystokinin

B. Ovaries and secrete progesterone

C. adrenal cortex and secrete adrenaline

D. seminiferous tubules and provide nurtition to germ cells

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

56. The part of Falloplan tube closest to the ovary is

A. Ampulla

B. isthmus

C. Infundibulum

D. cervix

Answer: c

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57. Singnals for partiurition originate from

A. Fully developed foetus only

B. Placenta only

C. Placenta as well as fully developed foetus

D. Oxytocin released from maernal pituitary

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

58. The second maturation division of the mammalian ovum occurs

A. in the graffian follicle following the first maturation division

B. shortly after ovulation before the ovum makes entry into the fallopian tube

C. Until after the ovum has been pentrated by a sperm

D. until the uncleus of the sperm has sperm has fused with that of the ovum

Answer: c

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59. Which one of the following statements about morula in human is correct ?

A. It has more cytoplasm and more DNA than an incleaved zygote

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

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

D. It has more or less equal quantity of cytoplasm and DNA as in uncleved zygote .

Answer: b

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60. Gastrula has a pore which the know as

A. Zoospore

B. Oospore

C. Blastopore

D. Gonophore

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

61. Hormone responsible for the secrection of milk after parturition is

A. ICSH

B. Prolaction

C. ACTH

D. LH

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

62. What is present in the middle pieace of sperm ?

A. Acrosome

B. mitochondria

C. Nucleus

D. Proximal centriole

Answer: b

Watch Video Solution

63. 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

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Oestrogen from placenta

B. Relaxin from placenta

C. Oxytocin from fotal pituitary

D. Oxytocin from maternal pititary

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

65. Secretion from which one of the following are rich in fruclose , calcium and some enzymes ?

A. Uterus

B. Liver

C. Male accessory glands

D. Salivary glands

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

66. In human female the blastocyst

A. Forms placenta even before implantation

B. Gets implanted into uters 3 days after ovulation

C. Gets nutrition from uterine endometrial secetion only after implataion

D. Gets implanted in endomer

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

67. In the absence of acrosome the sperm

A. Cannot get food

B. cannot swim

C. Cannot penetrate the egg

D. cannot get energy

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

68. If for some reason the vasa efferentia in the human reproductive system get blocked . The gametes will not be transported from

A. Testes to epididymis

B. epididymis to vas deferens

C. Ovary to uterus

D. Vagina to uterus

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

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

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

B. escaping any possible compression by the visceral organs

C. Provinding more space for the growth of epididymis

D. providing more space for the growth of exhibiting the male sex

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

70. What happens during fertilisation in humans after many sperms reach close to the ovum ?

A. Secretions of acrosome help one sperm enter sytoplasm of ovum through zona pellucida

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

C. Cells of corona radiate trap all the sperms except one

D. Only two spmers nearest the ovum zona pellucide

Answer: a

71. About which day in a normal human menstrual cycle does rapid secretion of LH (popularly called LH-surge) normally occurs?

A. 14th day

B. 20th day

C. 5th day

D. 11th day

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

72. Singnals for partiurition originate from

A. Both placenta as well fully developed foetus

B. Oxytocin released from maternal pituitary

C. Placenta Only

D. Fully developed foetus only

Answer: a

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

A. High level of circulating FSH and LH in the uters to stimulate implantaion of the embryo

B. High level of circualating HCG to stimulate endometrial thickening

C. High level fo FSH and LH in uters to stimulate endometrial thicning

D. High level of circulating HCG to stimulate estogen and progesterone synthesis

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

74. The Leyding cells as found in the human body are the secretory source of

A. Progesterome

B. intestinal mucus

C. glucagon

D. androgens

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Sperm is viable for only up to 24 hours .

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

C. Viability of sperm is determined by its motility

D. Sperms must be concentrated in a thick suspension

Answer: d

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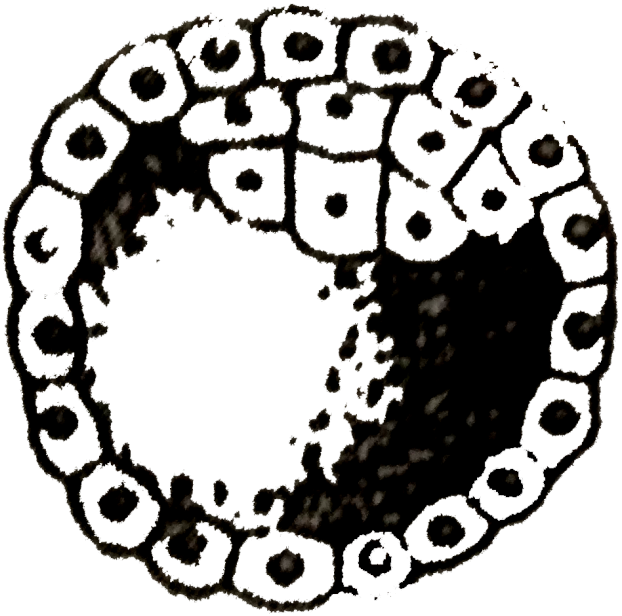

76.

Identify the human developmental stage shown as well as the related right place of its occurrence in a normal pregnant woman and select the right options for the two, together.

A.	development stage	site of Occurrenece
	Late morula	Middle part of fallopian tube
B.	development stage	site of Occurrenece
	Blastocyst	end part of Fallopian tube

C.

development stage	site of Occurrenece
Blastocyst	Uterine wall

D.

development stage	site of Occurrenece
8-celled morula	Staring point of Fallopian tube

Answer: c

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

A. Lutral 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 days

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

78. Menstrual flow occurs due to lack of

A. FSH

B. Oxytocin

C. Vasopressin

D. Progesterone

Answer: d

Watch Video Solution

79. What is the correct sequence of sperm formation?

A. Spermatogonia , spermatocyte ,spermatozoa spermatid

B. Spermatogonia,spermatozoa ,spermatocyte ,spermatid

C. Spermatoania, spermatocyte ,spermatid spermatozoa

D. spermatid-spematocyte , spermatogonia , spermatozoa

Answer: c

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

A. secretes esrtogen.

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

C. secretes oxytocin during parturition .

D. Facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo.

Answer: c

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

A. Urethra

B. Ureter

C. Vas deferens

D. Vasa efferentia

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Estogen only

B. Progesterone

C. Human chrionic gonadotropin

D. relaxin only

Answer: b

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83. Select the correct option decribing gonadotropin activity in a normal pregnant female:

A. High level of FSH and LH stimulates the thicking 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 synthening of endometrium .

Answer: c

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84. Atretic follicles are found in the :-

A. Fallopian tubes

B. Uterus

C. Labia majora

D. Ovary

Answer: d

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

A. LH surge

B. Decrease in estradial

C. Full development of Graaffin follicle

D. Release of secondary oocyte

Answer: b

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

A. Birth

B. Puberty

C. Ferilization

D. Uterine implantation

Answer: c

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

A. Zona pellucida

B. Granulosa

C. Theca interna

D. Stroma

Answer: a

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88. Correct hormonal sequence in the case of menstruation is

A. Oestrogen ,FSH , progesterone

B. Oestrogen , progesterone ,FSH

C. FSH,progesterone, oestrogen

D. FSH,Oestrogen progesterone

Answer: d

89. Fertilization in humans is practically feasible only if

A. The ovum and sperms are transported simultaneously to ampullary -isthmie 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 within 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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90. Changes in GnRH pulse frequency in females is controlled by circulating levels of

A. estogen and inhibin

B. progesterone only

C. Progesterone and inhibin

D. estrogen and progesterone

Answer: d

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91. Identify the correct statement on 'inhibin'.

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

B. Is produced by granulose cells in ovary and inhinbits the secrection of LH

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

D. Inhinbits the secretion of LH ,FSH and prolactin

Answer: a

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92. Select the incorrect statement :

A. LH 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 spermiogensis .

Answer: b

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93. Embryo with more than 16 blastomeres formed due to in vitro ferilization is transferred into

A. uterus

B. Fallopian tube

C. Fimbriae

D. cervix

Answer: a

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

A. Rate testis $\rightarrow$ Effierent ductules $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens

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

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

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

Answer: a

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95. Capacitaion occurs in

A. epididymis

B. Vas deferens

C. Female reproductive tract

D. Rete testis

Answer: c

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96. Select the correct route for the passage of sperms in male frogs

A. Testes $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Kidney $\rightarrow$ seminal vesicle $\rightarrow$ Uringenital duct $\rightarrow$ Cloaca

B. Testes $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Bidder's canal $\rightarrow$ Ureter $\rightarrow$ Cloaca

C. Testes $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Kidney $\rightarrow$ Bidder's canal $\rightarrow$ Urinogenital duct $\rightarrow$ Cloace

D. Testis $\rightarrow$ Bidder,s canal $\rightarrow$ kidney $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ urinogenital duct $\rightarrow$ Claca

Answer: c

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97. Hormones secreted by the placenta to maintain pregnancy are

A. hCG ,hPL , progestoges , prolactin

B. hCG ,hPL , estrogens , relaxin , oxytocin

C. hCG ,hPL , progestogens, estrogens

D. hCG , progestones , estrogens , glucocorticoids

Answer: c

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98. The difference between spermiogenesis and spermiation is

A. In spermiogenesis spermatids are formed while in spermiation spermatozoa are formed

B. in spermiogenesis spermatozoa are formed while in spermiation spermatids are formed

C. In spemiogenesis spermatozoa from sertoli cells are released into the cavity of seminifeous tubules , white in spermiation spermatozoa tubules are formed

D. In spermiogenesis spermatozoa are formed while in spermiation spermatozoa are released from sertoli cells into the cavity of seminiferous tubules .

Answer: d

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99. The amnion of mammalian embryo is derived from

A. ectroderm and mesoderm

B. endoderm and mesoderm

C. mesoderm andm trophoblast

D. ectoderm and endoderm.

Answer: a

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100. Match the items given in column I with those in column II and select the correct option given below :

Column I	Column II
A. Proliferative phase	(*i*) Breakdown of endometrial lining
B. Secretory phase	(*ii*) Follicular phase
C. Menstruction	(*iii*) Luteal phase

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ iii & ii & i \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ i & iii & ii \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ ii & iii & i \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C \\ iii & i & ii \end{matrix}$

Answer: c

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Assertion Reason Type Questions

1. Assertion :- Parthenogenesis is a kind or variation of sexual reproduction .

Reason :- In parthenogenesis , a young one develops from ovum but without fertilization

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is false but the Reason is true.

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: a

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2. [A] : Spermatogenesis occurs in the seminiferous tubules of the testes which also produce testosterone in interstitial cells.

[R]: Testosterone maintains the secondary sex characteristics of males, such as low voice, facial hair and increased muscle strength.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: b

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3. Statememt 1 : In a Graafian follicle, the primary cell, the and the follicle cells may be regarded sibling cells.

Statememt 2 : Both aride from the same parent cell, the oogonium, by mitotic divisions.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: a

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4. Assertion :- Testes originate in the abdomen but but later descend into the secrtum under the influence of testoserone

Reason :- The interstitial (Leydig's) cells of the testes sevrete male sex hormone , the testoserone .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: b

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5. Assertion :- Testes are located in the scrotum outside the coelom,

Reason :- A vaginal coelom partly surrounds the testis in the scrotum .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: a

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6. Assertion :- Infection of urethra is more common in the males than in the females

Reason:- Urethra is shorter in the males than in the females

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: d

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7. Assertion :- Cervix contains the largest and the most powerful sphincter muscle in the body

Reason:- Ovum needs energy to go about in search of a spermatozoa for fertilizaion .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: b

8. Assertion :- Ovum retains most of the contents of the primary oocyte and is much larger than a spermatozoa.

Reason:- Ovum needs energy to go about in search of a spermatozoa for fertilization .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: c

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9. Assertion :- A woman passes out hCG in the urine during pregnancy.

Reason :- Excess hormones are excreted by the kidneys , presence of hCG in urine is the basis for pregnancy test .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: a

10. Assertion :- Failure of testes to descend into the scrotum sterility in man.

Reason:- Higher termperature in the abdomen than in the scrotum is not suitable for sperm devlopment .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: a

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11. Assertion : In humans, the gamete contributed by the male determines whether the child produced will be male or female

Reason : Sex in human is a polygenic trait depending upon a cumulative efffect of some genes on X-chromosome and some on Y-chromosome .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: c

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12. A : in morula stage the cells divide without any increase in size

R : zona pellucida remains intact till cleavage is completed

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: b

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13. Assertion :- the third cleavage in frog is latitudinal(horizontal) .

Reason :- The mitotic spindle orients parallel to the polar axis in each blastomere

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: a

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14. Assertion :- Sperm entry causes a rearrangement of materials in the ooplasm .

Reason:-Path of the male pronucleus toward the female pronucleus is maked in the ovum as a copulation path .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: b

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15. Assertion :- Placenta is connected to the foetus by an umbilical cord.

Reason :- Foetal components of the placenta are derived from the chondroblast.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: c

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16. Assertion :- A sperm sticks to an egg for fertillization .

Reason :- interaction of surface receptors fertilizin on the egg and antifertilizen on the sperm head , makes them adhare to gether .

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: a

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17. Assertion :- Human body is pigment less at the time birth .

Reason :- pigment disappears before the birth of a baby.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: d

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18. Assertion :- All members of bee society are diploid except the drones .

Reason:- Drones are produced parthenogenetically.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: a

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19. Assertion:Holoblastic cleavage with almost equal sized blastomeres is a characteristic of placental animals.

Reason: Eggs of most mammals, including humans, are of centrolecithal type.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: d

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20. Assertion Only a single functional female gamete is formed from each primary oocyte cell.

Reason Meiosis in each primary oocyte gives rise to only one cell which functions as ovum.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: a

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21. Assertion (A) Generally, a woman do not conceive during lactation period.

Reason (R)the hormone prolactin initiates and maintains lacation in a woman.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: b

22. Assertion:Holoblastic cleavage with almost equal sized blastomeres is a characteristic of placental animals.

Reason: Eggs of most mammals, including humans, are of centrolecithal type.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion .

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of the Assertion .

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false .

D. If Both Assertion and Reason Are false

Answer: c

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Notable Question

1. What provides additional stffness to penis in many mammals ?

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2. How can impotence be reversed ?

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3. What is the source of certrioles in an egg. ?

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