BIOLOGY

BOOKS - GR BATHLA & SONS BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Others

1. Which one is a primary sex organ?

A. Penis

B. Testis

C. Prostate

D. Scortum

Answer: b

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

A. Ovary

B. Vagina

C. Uterus

D. Fallopian tube

Answer: a

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3. Which of the following is a secondary sex organ?

A. Beard

B. Uterus

C. Ovary

D. Broad hips

Answer: b

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4. In males , the essential hormone for secondary sexual characteristics is

Or

The hormone which brings about characteristics changes in the male at puberty is called

A. relaxin

B. estrogen

C. testosterone

D. progesterone

Answer: c

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5. Secondary sexual characterstics in females are due to

A. estrogens

B. androgenes

C. progesterone

D. cholecystokinin

Answer: a

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6. Accessory sexual character in a female is promoted by:

A. estrogens

B. androgenes

C. testosterone

D. progesterone

Answer: a

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7. The penis of a male is:

A. primary sex organ

B. accessory sex organ

C. secondary sex organ

D. externl sex organ

Answer: c

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8. An accessory sec character is

A. thyroid

B. berad

C. pituitar

D. ovary

Answer: b

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9. Which of the following is not a male accessory sexual characterstics?

A. Beard

B. Deep voice

C. Broad shoulder

D. Increased fat in buttock

Answer: d

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10. Voixce is high pitched in:

A. adult males

B. aged persons

C. adult females

D. all of these

Answer: c

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11. Young girls at puberty begain todevelope breasts, this is an example of:

A. atavism

B. sexual growth

C. metamorphosis

D. artificial system

Answer: b

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12. Testes of men occur:

A. inside body

B. above dorsal aorta

C. in scortal sacs

D. on the sides of kidney

Answer: c

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13. Scortal sacs are connected with abdominal cavity by:

A. vaginal cavity

B. spermatic canal

C. inguinal canal

D. haversian canal

Answer: c

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14. In many mammels,testes remain outside body cavity in scortal sacs because

A. it helps in coitus

B. in helps in ejection of semen

C. sperms produced in it are more active

D. spermatogenesis occurs at a temperature lower than that of body

Answer: d

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

A. acceleration of maturation of sperms

B. providing more space for the growth of epididymis

C. escaping any possible compression by the visceral organs

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

Answer: d

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16. In most mammels, the testes are located in scortal sac for:

A. spermatogenosis

B. sex differentiation

C. more space to visceral organs

D. independent functions of kidney

Answer: a

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17. Abdominal testes are found in :

A. cat

B. horse

C. whale

D. monkey

Answer: c

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18. In which of the following organisms testes decends into scortum in breeding season but in non breeding season goes up?

A. Bat

B. Frog

C. Shrew

D. Kangaroo

Answer: a

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

A. castration

B. impotency

C. paedogenesis

D. cryptorchidism

Answer: d

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20. Gubrenaculum is the ligamentous connective cord which connects:

A. testis to kidney

B. testis to scortum

C. ovary to abdominal wall

D. muscle to muscle

Answer: b

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21. Mesorchium refers to:

A. capsule in testis

B. capsule in ovary

C. a peritonial fold that connects testis and kidney

D. a peritonial fold that connects ovary and kidney

Answer: c

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22. In mammels, each testis is connected to the abdominal wall by:

A. mesovarium

B. gubernaculum

C. mesorchium

D. spermatic cord

Answer: d

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23. The tunica albugenia is a covering around the :

A. testes

B. ovaries

C. scortal sacs

D. epididymis

Answer: a

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24. Seminiferous tubuleous occur in :

A. liver

B. testis

C. ovary

D. kidney

Answer: b

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25. Sperms are produced in:

A. vas deferens

B. prostate gland

C. interstitial cells

D. seminiferous tubules

Answer: d

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26. Which of the following is found in the interstitial connective tisssues of testis?

A. Sertoli cells

B. Sustencular cells

C. Leydig cells

D. Chromaffin cells

Answer: c

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27. Leydig's cells are present in:

A. liver

B. ovary

C. testes

D. small intestine

Answer: c

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28. Cells of Leydig are found in

A. liver

B. kidney

C. ovary

D. seminiferous tubules

Answer: d

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29. Leydig cells produce:

A. estrogens

B. testosterone

C. progesterone

D. corticosterone

Answer: b

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30. Testosterone is a/an:

A. steroid

B. protien

C. octapeptide

D. glycoprotein

Answer: a

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31. Male harmone is:

A. testosterone

B. gonadotropin

C. progesterone

D. corpus luteum

Answer: a

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32. Which of the following is independent of testosterone?

A. spermatogenosis

B. Development of penis

C. The function of prostate glands

D. Foetal development of the testis from a bipotential gland

Answer: d

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33. Location of Leydig cells and their secreations are:

A. Ovary - Estrogen

B. Liver - Cholestrol

C. Testis - Testosterone

D. Pancrease - Glucagon

Answer: c

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34. The primary regulator of Leydig cell secretion is:

A. FSH releasing factor

B. Androgen-binding protien

C. Luteinizing hormone (LH)

D. Follicle stimulating harmone

Answer: c

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35. Supporting cells found in between the germinal epithelium is called:

A. Phagocytes

B. Sertoli cells

C. Leydig cells

D. Granular cells

Answer: b

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36. Sertoli cells are present in:

A. testis

B. ovary

C. blood

D. lymph

Answer: a

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37. Sertoli cells are found :

A. between the seminiferous tubules

B. in the germinal epithelium of ovary

C. in the upper part of the Fallopian tube

D. in the germinal epithelium of the seminiferous tubules

Answer: d

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38. In the vertebrate testes, for nourishment during spermiogenesis, the spetimads get attached to:

A. Sertoli cells

B. spermatocytes

C. interstitial cells

D. sperm-mother cells

Answer: a

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39. Setoli cells are found in testis. These cells are

A. nurse cells

B. reproductive cells

C. receptor cells

D. none of these

Answer: a

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40. The nutritive cells found in seminiferous tubules are:

A. Sertoli cells

B. leydig cells

C. chromaffin cells

D. Spermatogonial cells

Answer: a

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41. The spermatids mature in:

A. Sertoli cells

B. leydig cells

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. none of these

Answer: a

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

A. FSH

B. ACTH

C. Oestrogen

D. Testosterone

Answer: a

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

A. Graafin follicles, Sertoli cells, Leydig cells

B. Sertoli cells,Seminiferous tubules ,Leydig cells

C. Graafian follicles, Leydig cells, Seminiferous tubulous

D. Graafian follicles, Sertoli cells , Seminiferous tubulous

Answer: b

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44. Rete testis opens to

A. urethera

B. vasa efferentia

C. bidder's canal

D. cauda epididymis

Answer: b

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

A. rete testis

B. epididymis

C. vas deferens

D. sseminal vesicle

Answer: b

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46. Which duct of the embryo gives rise to epididymis?

A. Wolffian duct

B. Mullerian duct

C. Stensons duct

D. Whartons duct

Answer: a

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47. Wolffian body is also known as

A. pronephros

B. mesonephros

C. metanephros

D. abnormal heart

Answer: b

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48. The head of epididymis is called:

A. vas deferens

B. gubernaculum

C. caput epididymis

D. cauda epididymis

Answer: c

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49. Cauda epididymes leads to :

A. rete testis

B. vas efferens

C. vas deferens

D. ejaculatory duct

Answer: c

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50. The function of vas deferens is to:

A. store the sperms

B. mature the sperms

C. conduct the sperms

D. none of these

Answer: c

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51. In the urinogenetial organs of rabbit which of the following part is present in male but not in female?

A. Vagina

B. Urethera

C. Fallopian tube

D. Vasa deferens

Answer: d

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52. If the vasa differentia of a man is surgically cut or blocked:

A. semen will be without sperms

B. spermatogenisis will not take place

C. testosterone will disappear from blood

D. sperms in the semen become nonmotile

Answer: a

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53. Which of the following is located on the base of urinary bladder?

A. Ovary

B. prostate gland

C. Seminal vesicle

D. Bulbourethral gland

Answer: c

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54. Major part of semen is secreted by:

A. seminal vesicle

B. prostate gland

C. cowper's gland

D. bartholin's gland

Answer: a

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55. The dorsal divirticulum of urethere in male rabbit is:

A. uterus

B. prepuce

C. vas deferens

D. uterus masculinus

Answer: d

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56. Uterus masculinus in male rabbit lies at the jnction of:

A. testis and epididymis

B. epididymis and prostate gland

C. vas deferens and prostate gland

D. prostate gland and cowper's gland

Answer: c

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

A. urethera

B. Mullerian duct

C. spermatic duct

D. ejaculatory duct

Answer: d

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58. Which gland in mammel makes alkaline secreation for lubrication?

A. testis

B. Pineal body

C. Prostate gland

D. Cowper's gland

Answer: d

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59. Male rabbit differs from female rabbit in having :

A. Perineal gland

B. Rectal gland

C. cowper's gland

D. bartholin's gland

Answer: c

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60. Cowper's glands are found in:

A. male mammels

B. female mammels

C. male amphibians

D. female amphibians

Answer: a

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61. Cowper's glands secrets a substance to:

A. kill pathogens

B. neutralize acidity

C. nourish sperms

D. all of these

Answer: b

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62. Cowper's glands secrets a substance to:

1. nourish sperm
2. neutralize acidity
3. kill pathogens
4. lubricate female's vagina to facilitate copulation

A. 1 and 2 are correct

B. 2 and 4 are correct

C. 1 and 3 are correct

D. 1,2 and 3 are correct

Answer: b

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63. In rabbit, the acidity in the urethera is neutralized by the secreations of:

A. Cowper's glands

B. Rectal gland

C. perineal glands

D. gall bladder

Answer: a

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64. A common scent producing gland among mammel is

A. anal gland

B. prostate gland

C. adrenal gland

D. bartholin's gland

Answer: a

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65. The skin covering the glans penis is called

A. prepuce

B. epididymis

C. corpora cavernosa

D. corpus spongiosum

Answer: a

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66. Corpora cavernosa are found in:

A. testis

B. ovary

C. penis

D. uterus

Answer: c

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67. Erection of penis in mammel is an example of:

A. exoskeleton

B. endoskeleton

C. bony skeleton

D. hydrostatic skeleton

Answer: d

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68. Seminal fluid contains the secreation of:

A. Follicles,uterus and prostate gland

B. Prostate, Cowper's and Bartholin's gland

C. Seminal vesicle,uterus and prostate gland

D. Seminal vesicle,prostate and Cowper's gland

Answer: d

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69. Seminal fluid contains:

A. citrate

B. fructose

C. ascorbic acid

D. all of these

Answer: d

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70. Seminal fluid has a pH of about:

A. 6

B. 7.4

C. 8.5

D. 9

Answer: b

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71. Which one is unpaired gland in male reproductive system?

A. seminal vesicle

B. Cowper's gland

C. Prostate gland

D. Lacrimal gland

Answer: c

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72. Prostate gland is a

A. digestive gland

B. sperm producing gland

C. hormone producing gland

D. semen secreting accessory gland of male

Answer: d

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

A. Prostate gland

B. Perineal gland

C. Bartholin's gland

D. Cowper's gland

Answer: a

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74. Which of the following sugars in semen is a source of energy for the spermatoza?

A. Sucrose

B. fructose

C. Glucose

D. bartholin's gland

Answer: b

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75. Sugar fructose is present in the secretion of :

A. Prostate gland

B. Cowper's gland

C. perineal gland

D. bartholin's gland

Answer: a

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76. Semen contains all of the following except:

A. mucus

B. fructose

C. substance to reduce the pH of the uterine environment

D. substance to increase the motility of the uterine muscles

Answer: c

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77. How many sperm are usually found in an average (3 mL) ejaculation?

A. 200 million

B. 300 million

C. 400 million

D. 500 million

Answer: b

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78. At what speed a human sperm moves in the female genetial tract?

A. 3 mm/min

B. 10 mm/min

C. 15 mm/min

D. 20 mm/min

Answer: a

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79. Match the following

	Set I		Set II
A	Inguinal canal	1	Net work of seminiferous tubules
B	Rete testis	2	Secondary sexual characters
C	Leydig cells	3	For descending of testis
D	Prepuce	4	Dorsal bundles of muscles
E	Corpora cavernosa	5	Terminal skin of penis

A. A=1, B=2, C=3, D=4, E=5

B. A=3, B=1, C=4, D=2, E=5

C. A=2, B=4, C=3, D=5, E=1

D. A=3, B=1, C=5, D=2, E=4

Answer: d

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

A. 8-10 years

B. 12-14 years

C. 14-16 years

D. 18-20 years

Answer: c

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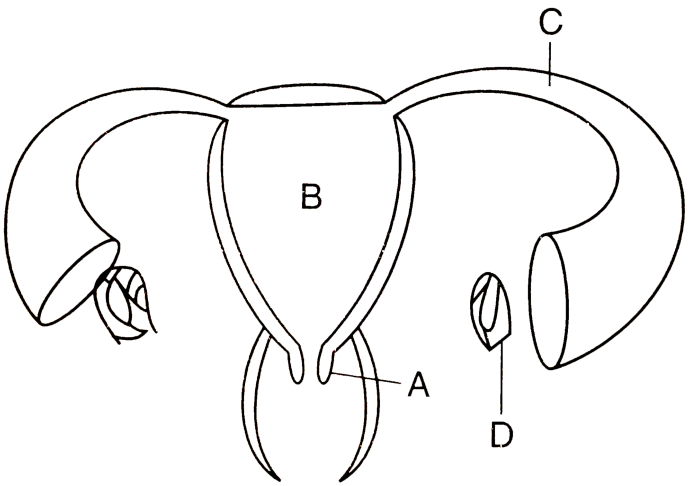
81. Choose the correct options



A. A-oviduct,B-uterus,C-outduct,D-ovary

B. A-cervix,B-uterus,C-ovary,D-tumour

C. A-uterus,B-uterine cavity, C-oviduct funnel,D-ovary

D. A-cervix,B-uterine cavity,C-Fallopian tube,D-ovary

Answer: a

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82. The ovary remains attached to the abdominal wall by a ligament called:

A. mesorchium

B. fallopian tube

C. mesovarium

D. none of these

Answer: c

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83. The blood vessels and nerves enter the ovary through:

A. Hilus

B. Zona pellucida

C. Antrum

D. Graafian follicle

Answer: a

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84. The central vascular tissue of mammalian ovary is called:

A. stroma

B. medulla

C. theca interna

D. corona radiata

Answer: b

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85. Mammalian ovarian follicle was first described by:

A. Harvey

B. Boveri

C. De Graaf

D. Von Baer

Answer: c

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86. Graafian follicles are found in:

A. ovary of frog

B. ovary of mammels

C. liver of mammels

D. testis of mammels

Answer: b

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87. Graafian follicles are formed from:

A. stroma of ovaries

B. solumnar epithelium of testes

C. germinal epithilium

D. assembely of ribosomes in bacteria

Answer: c

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88. In a Graafian follicle:

A. eggs are fertilized

B. there are many oocytes

C. there are many sperms

D. there is a single oocyte

Answer: d

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89. Graafian follicles possess:

A. theca externa

B. granulosa

C. theca interna

D. all of these

Answer: d

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90. Which of the following is found inside Graafian follicle?

A. Cortex

B. Medulla

C. Corpus luteum

D. Membrane granulosa

Answer: d

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91. Cumulus covers:

A. ovum

B. ovary

C. embryo

D. all of these

Answer: a

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92. Antrum is the cavity of :

A. ovary

B. blastula

C. gastrula

D. graafian follicle

Answer: d

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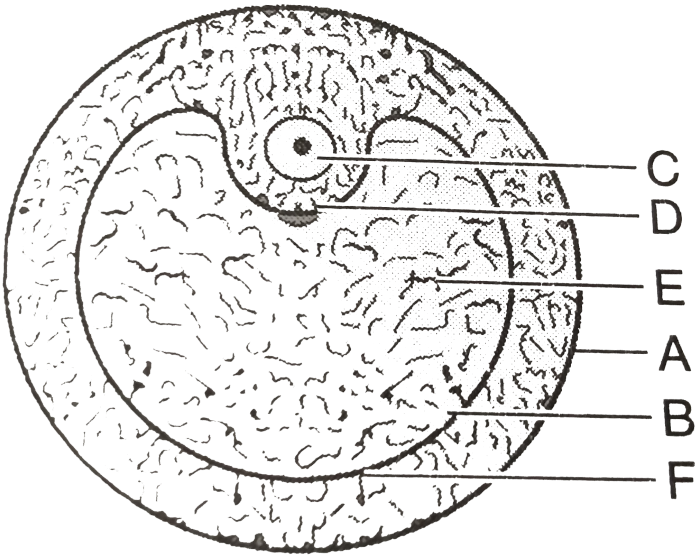
93. In the diagram of section of Graafian follicle, different parts are indicated by alphabets. Choose the answer in which these alphabets. Chhose the correct answer in which thesee alphabets have been correctly matched with the parts they indicate:



A. A=Theca externa, B=Theca interna, C=Ovum, D=Cumulus oophorus, E= Antrum, F=Membrane granulosa

B. A=Membrane granulosa, B=Theca externa, C=Ovum, D=Cumulus oophorus, E= Antrum, F=Theca interna

C. A=Membrane granulosa, B=Theca interna, C=Ovum, D=Cumulus oophorus, E= Antrum, F=Theca externa

D. A=Theca externa, B=Theca interna, C=Ovum, D=Membrane granulosa, E= Antrum, F=Cumulus oophorus

Answer: a

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94. Graafian follicle is maintained by:

A. estrogen

B. prolactine

C. Luteinizing hormone

D. Follicle stimulating harmone

Answer: d

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95. Atretic follicles are found in the :

A. liver

B. ovary

C. testis

D. thymus

Answer: d

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96. A perforated membrane which normally surrounds the ovum of a mammal:

A. corona radiata

B. jelly envolope

C. zona pellucida

D. vitelline membrane

Answer: c

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

A. FSH-LH

B. GH-ADH

C. FSH-LTH

D. LH-ACTH

Answer: a

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98. The release of mature ovum from Graafine follicle is controlled by:

A. oogenesis

B. oviparity

C. ovulation

D. oviposition

Answer: c

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99. Ovulation occurs under the influence of:

A. LH

B. Estrogenes

C. FSH

D. progesterone

Answer: a

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100. Which one holds corona radiata?

A. Lipoprotien

B. Liposaccharide

C. Oligosaccharide

D. Mucopolysaccharide

Answer: d

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101. Which is the correct sequence of layers in the mammalian egg from outside to inside?

A. Zona pellucida, corona radiata,plasma membrane

B. Corona radiata, zona pellucida,plasma membrane

C. Plasma membrane, zona pellucida,corona radiata

D. none of these

Answer: b

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102. After ovulation, the collapsd ovarian follicle shrinks and become filled with cells to form:

A. corpus atresia

B. corpus albicans

C. corpes luteum

D. corpus adiposum

Answer: c

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103. When is progesterone secreted?

A. after ovulation

B. after parturition

C. before ovualation

D. at the time of parturition

Answer: a

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104. Corpus leteum in mammels occur in:

A. skin and acts as a pain receptor

B. heart and initiates atrial contraction

C. ovaries and produces progesterone hormone

D. brain and connects two cerebral hemispheres

Answer: c

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105. The growth of corpus letum is initiated by:

A. FSH

B. hCG

C. Prolactin

D. Luteinizing hormone

Answer: d

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106. A corpus letum forms in an ovarian follicle after ovulation in:

A. hens

B. fishes

C. frogs

D. women

Answer: d

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107. The mammalian corpus letum produces:

A. estrogen

B. progesterone

C. luteinizing hormone

D. luteotrophic hormone

Answer: b

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

A. theca cells

B. Zona pellucida

C. granulosa cells

D. corpus luteum

Answer: c

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109. Which of the following statement is correct?

A. Corpus luteum changes into corpus albicans.

B. Corpus luteum degenerates after fertilization.

C. Corpus luteum persists throught the pregnency

D. Corpus luteum is not formed during the pregnency

Answer: a

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110. Which of these never present in frog's ovary?

A. Oogonia

B. Corpus luteum

C. Ovarian follicles

D. Germinal epithelium

Answer: b

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111. The avian does not form:

A. sex cells

B. corpus luteum

C. primary oocyte

D. female hormone

Answer: b

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112. Which one pair out of the following represents one and the same thing?

A. Atrio-ventricular node(AVN)-Pacemaker

B. Corpus luteum-Yellow spot

C. Factor X (Stuart factor)-Thromboplastin

D. Mitral valve - Tricuspid valve

Answer: b

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113. Both crpus luteum and mascula lutea are:

A. source of hormones

B. found in human ovaries

C. characterized by a yellow colour

D. contributory in maintaining pregnency

Answer: c

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114. The structure that developes at the site of release of ovum from mammalian ovary during embryonic development is:

A. corpus tectum

B. corpus luteum

C. corpus callosum

D. corpus mammalian

Answer: b

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115. Which part of ovary in mammels acts as an endocrine gland after ovulation?

A. Stroma

B. Corpus luteum

C. Vitelline membrane

D. Germinal epithelium

Answer: b

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116. Corpus luteum is developed from:

A. oocyte

B. nephrostome

C. graafian follicle

D. none of these

Answer: c

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117. Which is not a gonadal hormone?

A. Oestrogen

B. Adrenaline

C. progesterone

D. Testosterone

Answer: b

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118. When both ovaries are removed from a rat which harmone is decreased in blood?

A. Oxytocin

B. prolactine

C. Estrogen

D. Gonadotrophic releasing factor

Answer: c

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

A. oviduct

B. ureter

C. seminal receptacle

D. uterus

Answer: a

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120. Expanded proximal part of oviduct is:

A. uterus

B. fallopian tube

C. vestibule

D. fimbriated funnel

Answer: d

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121. When a mature egg leaves the ovary, it enters:

A. follocle

B. fallopian tube

C. endometrium

D. interstitial cells

Answer: b

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122. Fallopian tube is another name of mammalian:

A. ureter

B. Uterus

C. oviduct

D. Vas deferens

Answer: c

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123. Which one of the following is out of place?

A. Ureter

B. Vagina

C. Uterus

D. Oviduct

Answer: a

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124. Mark the series with odd:

A. Endometrium,Graafian follicle,polar body

B. Spermatocyte,prostate,spermatid,acrosome

C. Ovaries,vagina,Bartholin's gland,corpus letum

D. Vas deferens, Fallopian tube, epididymis, Cowper's gland

Answer: b

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125. What is the inner lining of the uterus called?

A. Endometrium

B. Fimbriae

C. Cervix

D. Oviduct

Answer: a

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

A. dermis ofskin

B. cornea of the eye

C. endometrium of uterus

D. endothelium of blood vessels

Answer: c

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127. Lower narrow end of uterus is termed:

A. cervix

B. hilus

C. lumen

D. infundibulum

Answer: a

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128. Cervix is a part:

A. of kidney

B. of fallopian tube

C. of epididymis

D. between uterus and vagina

Answer: d

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129. The cervix differs from the rest of uterus having:

A. much less muscle

B. more connective tisssue

C. both of the above

D. none of these

Answer: c

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130. Bartholin's glands occur in:

A. males and form liquid parts of semen

B. females and help in vestibular lubrication

C. males and produce alkaline fluid for neutralizing uretheral acidity

D. females and produced estrogen for regulating secondary sexual characters

Answer: b

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131. Bartholin's glands are situated:

A. at the reduced tail end of birds

B. on either side of vagina In humans

C. on either side of vas deferens In humans

D. on the sides of the head of some amphibians

Answer: b

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

A. Rectal glands

B. Inguinal glands

C. Prostate gland

D. Cowper's gland

Answer: d

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

A. Bartholin's gland

B. Clitoris

C. Bulbourethral gland

D. none of these

Answer: d

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134. Vaginal orifice and uretheral orifice open into:

A. cervix

B. vulva

C. labia majora

D. labia minora

Answer: b

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135. Labium majora of a female mammel is homologous to:

A. scrotal sac

B. prostate gland

C. epidiymis

D. seminal vesicle

Answer: a

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136. Which of the following is unpaired in a mammel?

A. Ovary

B. Clitoris

C. Fallopian tube

D. Pineal gland

Answer: b

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137. Clitoris in a female mammal is:

A. nonfunctional

B. an overgrown structure

C. analogous to penis of male

D. homologous to penis of male

Answer: d

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138. At puberty women start producing:

A. Ova

B. urine

C. sperms

D. infants

Answer: a

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139. The starting of menstruation in girls is:

A. puberty

B. menearche

C. climacteric

D. menopause

Answer: b

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140. The number of days the menstrual phase of menstrual cycle lasts about:

A. 4

B. 10

C. 14

D. 28

Answer: a

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141. The phase of menstrual cycle in humans that lasts for 3-4 days is:

A. luteal phase

B. mensturation

C. ovulatory phase

D. follicular phase

Answer: b

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

A. LH only

B. FSH only

C. Combination of FSH and LH

D. Combimation of oestrogen and progesterone

Answer: d

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143. Which of the following statements is incorrect about menstruation?

A. The menstrual fluid can easily clot.

B. During normal mensuration about 40 mL blood is lost.

C. The beginning of the cycle of menuration is called menarche.

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

Answer: a

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144. The first half of menstrual cycle is called:

A. secretory phase

B. proliferative phase

C. luteal phase

D. none of these

Answer: b

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145. Ovary secretes large quantity of estrogen during:

A. pregnency

B. lactation

C. preovulatory period

D. none of these

Answer: c

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146. Which of the following harmones is active during proliferative phase of menstrual cycle?

A. estrogen

B. progesterone

C. testosterone

D. all of these

Answer: a

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

A. luteal phase

B. mensturation

C. follicular phase

D. ovulatory phase

Answer: c

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148. Shortest phase in the menstrual cycle of women is

A. menses

B. luteal phase

C. follicular phase

D. ovulatory phase

Answer: d

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

A. at the mid secretory phase

B. at the end of the proliferative phase

C. just before the end of secretory phase

D. at the begaining of the proliferative phase

Answer: b

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

A. 1 st day

B. 5th day

C. 14th day

D. 28th day

Answer: c

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151. Ovulation takes place in/on:

A. ovary

B. about the 14th day

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. none of these

Answer: c

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152. Ovulation in females is under the control of:

A. LTH

B. ADH and LH

C. FSH and LH

D. LTH and TSH

Answer: c

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153. After the ovulatory phase, the structure called corpus luteum is formed from:

A. epididymis

B. endometrium

C. cowper's gland

D. ruptured Graafian follicle

Answer: d

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154. Progesterone hormone is active during:

A. follicular phase

B. secretory phase

C. menstrual phase

D. proliferative phase

Answer: b

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155. Mensturation is triggered by an abrupt decline in the amont of:

A. LH

B. FSH

C. estrogen

D. progesterone

Answer: d

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156. onset of menstruation is due to :

A. increase in the level of progesterone

B. fall in level of progesterone

C. increase in level of FSH

D. none of these

Answer: b

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157. Mainly which type of hormones control the menstrual cycle in human beings?

A. LH

B. FSH

C. progesterone

D. FSH,LH,Estrogen

Answer: d

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158. In the absence of pregnency,corpus letum:

A. degenerates after some time

B. is maintained by proprogesterone

C. becomes active, secrets FSH and LH

D. produces a lot of oxytocin and relaxin

Answer: a

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

A. FSH

B. FSH-RH

C. Estrogen

D. progesterone

Answer: d

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160. Which of the following hormones does not play any role in menstruation?

A. GH

B. LH

C. FSH

D. all of these

Answer: a

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161. Which one of the following is not a phase of the menstrual cycle?

A. luteal phase

B. Estrous phase

C. follicular phase

D. Menstrual phase

Answer: b

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162. For human female which of the following is incorrect?

A. Mensturation takes 4 days

B. Menstrual cycle takes 28 days

C. Menopause occur at an age of 45-55 years

D. The ovulated egg released during pregnency die

Answer: d

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

A. Release of egg -5th day

B. Endometrium regenerates -5-10 days

C. Rise in progesterone level -1-15 days

D. Endometrium secrets nutrients for implantation-11-18 days

Answer: b

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

A. Corpus luteum will disintegrate

B. Primary follicle starts developing

C. Estrogen secretion further decreases

D. Progesterone secretion rapidly declines

Answer: b

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165. Cessation of menstrual cycle is termed :

A. menearche

B. menopause

C. impotency

D. none of these

Answer: b

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166. Menopause occurs in females at the age of:

A. 35-40 years

B. 50-55 years

C. 45-50 years

D. 55-60 years

Answer: c

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167. Progesterone production fails during:

A. lactation

B. gestation

C. menopause

D. menstruation

Answer: c

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168. At menopause there is rise in urinary exretion of

A. FSH

B. STH

C. LTH

D. MSH

Answer: a

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169. Estrous cucle is characterstic of:

A. mammals

B. human females

C. mammalian females

D. non-primate mammalian females

Answer: d

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170. Estrous cycle is an indication of:

A. pregnency

B. breeding period

C. menopause

D. estrogen secretion

Answer: b

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171. Monoestrous animals have one:

A. egg

B. menses each month

C. ovulation each month

D. breeding season in a year

Answer: d

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172. Which of the following are immortal?

A. Brain cells

B. Germ cells

C. Pitutary cells

D. all of these

Answer: b

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173. Which type of cell division occurs in the gonads

A. Mitosis only

B. Meiosis only

C. Amitosis and meiosis

D. Both mitosis and meiosis

Answer: d

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174. Gametogenesis occurs continously throught year in:

A. frog

B. man

C. rabbit

D. housefly

Answer: b

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175. Primary sex cells contain:

A. diploid set of chromosomes

B. haploid set of chromosomes

C. as many chromosomes as the ovum

D. as many chromosomes as the sperm

Answer: a

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

A. $1:1$

B. $1:2$

C. $1:4$

D. $2:1$

Answer: c

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177. Spermatogenesis refers to formation of :

A. body

B. ovary

C. zygote

D. sperm

Answer: d

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178. What happens during spermatogenisis?

A. Mitosis only

B. Meiosis

C. Metamorphosis

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: d

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179. By which cell divison spermatogonia are formed?

A. Mitosis

B. Amitosis

C. Meiosos I

D. Meiosis II

Answer: a

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180. Spermatogenesis is promoted by:

A. FSH

B. MSH

C. ACTH

D. hCG

Answer: a

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181. Indicate the correct sequence during spermatogenesis:

A. Spermatozoa $\rightarrow$ spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ spermatid $\rightarrow$ spermatocyte

B. spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ spermatocyte $\rightarrow$ spermatid $\rightarrow$ Spermatozoa

C. spermatid $\rightarrow$ spermatocyte $\rightarrow$ Spermatozoa $\rightarrow$ spermatogonia

D. spermatocyte $\rightarrow$ Spermatozoa $\rightarrow$ spermatid $\rightarrow$ spermatogonia

Answer: b

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182. In spermatogenesis,the phase of maturation involves:

A. the growth of spermatogonia into primary spermatocyte

B. the formation of spermatogonia from gonocytes through meiosis

C. the formation of spermatides from primary spermatocytes through meiosis

D. the formation of oogonia from the spermatocytes through meiosis

Answer: c

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183. Which one of the following pairs is diploid?

A. Spermatid and sperm

B. Spermatogonia and spermatid

C. Primary and secondary spermatocytes

D. Spermatogonia and primary spermatocyte

Answer: d

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184. Which of the following are haploid in nature?

(1) Spermatides

(2) Spermatogonia

(3) Primary spermatocytes

(4) Secondary spermatocytes

A. 1 and 2 are correct

B. 1 and 4 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1,2 and 3 are correct

Answer: b

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185. In the male human being, sperms contain one set of autosomes and:

A. only one Y-chromosomes

B. only one X-chromosomes

C. both X and Y chromosomes

D. either X and Y-chromosomes

Answer: d

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186. Number Of spermatozoa produced by a single primary spermatocyte during spermatogenesis is:

A. one

B. two

C. four

D. eight

Answer: c

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187. Number of chromosomes in a primary spermatocyte is:

A. same as in spermatid

B. same as in spermatogonium

C. half of that in spermatogonium

D. same as in secondary spermatocyte

Answer: b

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188. The products of the first maturation divison of germ cells in testis are known as

A. sperms

B. oocytes

C. spermatids

D. secondary spermatocytes

Answer: d

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189. In humans, at the end of the first meiotic divison, the male germ cells differentiates into the :

A. spermatids

B. spermatogonia

C. primary spermatocytes

D. secondary spermatocytes

Answer: d

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190. Which of the following groups of cells in the male gonad, represent haploid cells?

A. spermatogonial cells

B. primary spermatocytes

C. germinal epithelial cells

D. secondary spermatocytes

Answer: d

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191. Sperms formed from four primary spermatocytes are:

A. 1

B. 4

C. 16

D. 32

Answer: c

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192. The numbers of sperms formed from a secondary spermatocyte is:

A. 2

B. 4

C. 6

D. 8

Answer: a

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193. How many secondary spermatocytes are required to form 400 spermatozoa?

A. 40

B. 100

C. 200

D. 400

Answer: c

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194. Conversion of spermatois to a spermatozoan is called :

A. cytokinesis

B. vitellogenesis

C. spermiogenesis

D. spermatogenesis

Answer: c

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195. A spermatid is:

A. diploid

B. triploid

C. haploid

D. polyploid

Answer: c

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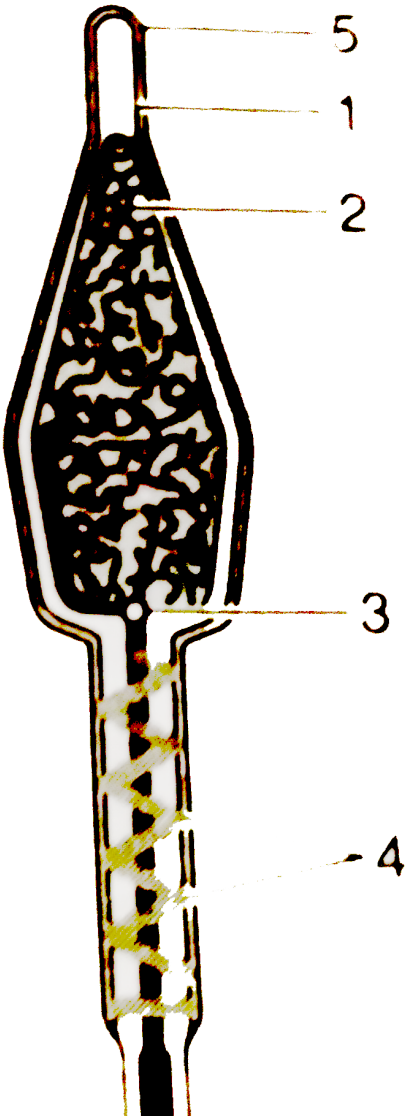
196. In the given diagram identify parts, named 1-5:



A. 1-nucleus,2-tail, 3-mitochondria, 4-acrosome, 5-centriole

B. 1-acrosome ,2-nucleus, 3-centriole, 4-mitochondria, 5-plasma membrane

C. 1-nucleus ,2-mitochondria, 3-plasma membrane, 4-centriole, 5-neck

D. 1-acrosome ,2-centriole, 3-mitochondria, 4-plasma membrane, 5-tail

Answer: b

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197. The actual genetic part of the sperm is:

A. tail

B. head

C. acrosome

D. middle piece

Answer: b

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198. The nucleus of a sperm id located in :

A. tail

B. head

C. acrosome

D. middle piece

Answer: b

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199. Acrosome is found in the sperm at the :

A. tail

B. neck

C. top of head

D. middle piece

Answer: c

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200. The head of the sperm consists of:

A. nucleus

B. acrosome

C. mitochondria

D. acrosome and nucleus

Answer: d

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201. Acrosome is a type of:

A. lysosome

B. flagellum

C. ribosome

D. basal body

Answer: a

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202. Acromosome of sperm is formed from:

A. nucleus of spermatid

B. cetrosome of spermatid

C. mitochondria of spermatid

D. golgi complex of spermatid

Answer: d

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203. The formation of the acrosome:

A. involves mitotic activity

B. occurs in the epididymis

C. involves meiotic divisions

D. involves the naturation of lytic enzymes

Answer: d

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204. Enzyme present in the sperm is:

A. spermin

B. lactic acid

C. sperm lysin

D. hydrolytic enzymes

Answer: c

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205. Acrosome of sperm has:

A. hyaluronic acid and proacrosine

B. hyaluronidase and proacrosine

C. hyaluronic acid and fertilizen

D. fertilizin and proacrosine

Answer: b

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206. The acrosome plays important role in:

A. penetration of ovum by sperm

B. providing energy to sperm

C. motility of sperm

D. none of these

Answer: a

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207. The lytic enzyme released by sperm is:

A. ligase

B. acrosome

C. androgamone

D. hyaluronidase

Answer: d

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208. Enzyme hyaluronidase is synthesize in:

A. tail of sperm

B. head of sperm

C. golgi bodies of acrosome

D. mitochondria of acrosome

Answer: c

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209. How many centrioles are normally present in a sperm?

A. One

B. Two

C. Many

D. None of these

Answer: b

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210. Which organelle is absent in human sperm?

A. ER

B. Nucleus

C. Centriole

D. Mitochondria

Answer: a

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211. Mitochondria in the human spermatozo are found in:

A. tail

B. Nucleus

C. acrosome

D. middle piece

Answer: d

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212. The middle piece of the sperm contains

A. centrioles only

B. mitochondria only

C. nucleus and mitochondria

D. centrioles and mitochondria

Answer: d

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213. Middle piece of sperm contains:

A. mitochondria and Golgi body

B. centriole and Golgi body

C. axial filament and Golgi body

D. mitocondria and axial filament

Answer: d

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214. A cross section at the midpoint of the middle piece of a human sperm will show

A. centriole and mitochondria

B. 9+2 arrangement of microtubules only

C. mitochondria and 9+2 arrangement of microtubules

D. centriole,mitochondria and 9+2 arrangemnt of microtubules

Answer: c

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215. The middle piece of the sperm provides:

A. food

B. energy

C. Centriole

D. chromosome

Answer: b

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216. The cytoplasm surrounding the mitochondria found in the middle piece of the sperm called:

A. acrosome

B. manchette

C. microsome

D. centrosome

Answer: b

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217. Nebenkern is a part of:

A. foetus

B. human ovum

C. human sperm

D. Graafian follocle

Answer: c

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218. Sperms move by:

A. tail

B. head

C. acrosome

D. middle piece

Answer: a

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

A. Polyspermy

B. Azoospermia

C. Oligospermia

D. Asthenospermia

Answer: d

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220. The human sperm was first seen by

A. Haeckel

B. Von Baer

C. Hans Spemann

D. Hamm and Leeuwenhoek

Answer: d

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221. Tailless sperms occur in:

A. Rana

B. Ascaris

C. Oryctolagus

D. Amphioxus

Answer: b

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222. The process by which ova are formed is known as:

A. ovulation

B. oviparity

C. oogenesis

D. oviposition

Answer: c

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223. Oogenesis comprises:

A. maturation phase

B. growth phase

C. multiplication phase

D. all of these

Answer: d

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224. During oogenesis, each diploid cell produces:

A. four functional cells

B. four non-functional polar bodies

C. one functional egg and three polar bodies

D. two functional eggs and two polar bodies

Answer: c

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225. Oogonium is:

A. haploid

B. diploid

C. triploid

D. euploid

Answer: b

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226. The minute cells which separate from the developing ova during their maturation called:

A. polar bodies

B. secondary oocytes

C. primary oogonia

D. primary spermatocytes

Answer: a

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227. Number of polar bodies formed during oogeneisis is:

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: c

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

A. meiosis II

B. formation of first polar body

C. formation of second polar body

D. divison of secondary oocyte and spermatocyte

Answer: b

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229. In oogenesis, the cell that corresponds to a spermatid is called a/an:

A. secondary oocyte

B. ovum

C. Second polar body

D. none of these

Answer: c

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230. Polar bodies are produced during the formation of:

A. sperm

B. oogonium

C. spermatocyte

D. secondary oocyte

Answer: d

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231. In which phase of cell divison is oocyte arrested?

A. Interphase

B. Prophase I

C. Anaphase II

D. Both prophase I and Anaphase II

Answer: b

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232. During oogenesis in mammals, the second meiotic divison occurs:

A. before ovulation

B. after fertilization

C. in the formation of the primary oocyte

D. in the formation of the secondary oocyte

Answer: b

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233. How many eggs will be formed from 100 primary oocytes?

A. 100

B. 200

C. 300

D. 400

Answer: a

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234. How many ova and sperms will be produced from 100 secondary spermatocytes during gametogenesis in man?

A. 50 ova, 100 sperms

B. 100 ova, 100 sperms

C. 200 ova , 200 sperms

D. 100 ova, 200 sperms

Answer: d

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235. 100 eggs and 100 sperms can be produced from.....and .....meiotic divisions respectively.

A. 25, 25

B. 100, 25

C. 100, 100

D. 25, 100

Answer: b

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236. 5 oogonia yield 10 primary oocytes, then how many ova are produced on completion of oogenesis?

A. 5

B. 10

C. 20

D. 40

Answer: b

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237. One million oocytes and one million secondary spermatocytes will give:

A. 2 million ova 1 million sperms

B. 2 million ova and 2 million sperms

C. 1 million ova and 2 million sperms

D. 1 million ova and 1 million sperms

Answer: c

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238. Which on of the following is haploid?

A. Oogonia

B. Primary oocyte

C. Secondary oocyte

D. primary spermatocyte

Answer: c

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239. Which statement about oocytes is true?

A. At the onset of menopause, the human female stops producung them.

B. They are produced by the human female through out adolscence.

C. Those produced by the females are stored in the seminiferous tubules.

D. At birth, the human female has produced all the oocytes she will ever produce.

Answer: d

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240. Cytoplasm of ovum does not contain:

A. ribosomes

B. mitochondria

C. golgi bodies

D. centrosomes

Answer: d

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241. During a women's life time, she produces about:

A. 40-50 eggs

B. 300-350 eggs

C. 400-500 eggs

D. 750-850 eggs

Answer: c

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242. How many mature eggs are typically produced by each ovary of a nonpregnanrt women each year?

A. 6

B. 12

C. 24

D. 52

Answer: a

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243. The formation of yolk is known as:

A. oogenesis

B. vitellogenesis

C. histogenesis

D. gametogenesis

Answer: b

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244. The change in a mammalian sperm which prepares it to fertilized the ovum is termed:

A. maturation

B. preparation

C. capacitation

D. metamorphosis

Answer: c

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245. Maturation of sperm before penetration of ovum is called:

A. ovulation

B. spermatid

C. capacitation

D. none of these

Answer: c

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246. Capacitation of of sperm occurs in:

A. vagina

B. vas efferens

C. vas deferens

D. female genital tract

Answer: d

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247. Sperm capacitation involves:

A. hyaluronic acid

B. change in shape

C. release of mitochondria

D. removel of membrane fatty acids

Answer: d

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248. Acromosome reaction in sperm is triggered by:

A. capacitation

B. release of fertlizen

C. release of antifertlizen

D. sodium influx to sperm

Answer: a

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249. Breaking of acrosome membrane is:

A. activitation

B. cavitation

C. capacitation

D. agglutination

Answer: c

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250. The sperms released to fertalize the ovum are active for how many day(s)?

A. 1 day

B. 2 days

C. 3 days

D. 7 days

Answer: b

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251. Fertilization of ovum takes place in rabbit, man and other placental mammels in:

A. ovary

B. uterus

C. cervix

D. Fallopian tube

Answer: d

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252. Fertilization of the egg by the sperm in the female genetial tract takes place in:

A. uterus

B. ovary

C. vagina

D. Oviduct

Answer: d

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253. Fertilization of sperm and ova takes place in:

A. ampulla of oviduct

B. isthmus of oviduct

C. fimbriae of oviduct

D. none of these

Answer: a

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254. In humans, fertilization usually occurs in the :

A. cervix

B. vagina

C. uterine tubes

D. uterine cavity

Answer: c

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255. During fertilization, the enzyme which facilitates penetration of the egg by the spermatozoan is:

A. hyaluronidase

B. acid phosphate

C. acetylcholinesterase

D. alkaline phosphate

Answer: a

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256. The fast block to polyspermy develop in ressponse to the:

A. release of bindin

B. formation of fertilization membrane

C. spreading of fertilization cone around egg

D. openning of soium gates in the gates in the plasma membrane

Answer: d

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257. The slow block to polyspermy developes in response to the:

A. release of bindin

B. formation of fertilization membrane

C. spreading of fertilization cone around egg

D. openning of soium gates in the gates in the plasma membrane

Answer: b

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258. Match the following with correct combinations:

A. A=5, B=2, C=4, D=1, E=3

B. A=1, B=3, C=2, D=5, E=4

C. A=3, B=2, C=5, D=4, E=1

D.

Answer: b

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259. The correct sequence of embryonic development is :

A. zygote-morula-blastula-gastrula-embryo

B. zygote-blastula-morula-gastrula-embryo

C. gastrula-morula-zygote-blastula-embryo

D. blastula-morula-zygote-gastrula-embryo

Answer: a

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260. Correct sequence in cleavage, zygote,fertilization,gastrula,blastula:

A. 3,1,2,5,4

B. 3,2,1,4,5

C. 3,2,1,5,4

D. 1,3,2,4,5

Answer: c

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261. Find out the correct sequence in embryonic development of animal:

A. cleavage,zygote,fertilization,morula,blastula,gastrula

B. fertilization,zygote,cleavage,morula,blastula,gastrula

C. fertilization,cleavage,morula,zygote,blastula,gastrula

D. fertilization,zygote,blastula,morula,cleavage,gastrula

Answer: b

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262. What is true about cleavage in fertilized egg in humans?

A. It is meroblastic

B. It is identical to normal mitosis

C. It starts when the egg reaches uterus

D. It starts while the egg is in Fallopian tube

Answer: d

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263. Cleavage in mammals is:

A. discodial

B. superfical

C. equal holoblastic

D. unequal holoblastic

Answer: c

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264. How does cleavage in mammals differ from cleavage in frogs?

A. Control involving the embryo's genome

B. Formation of tight junctions

C. Slower rate of cell divisons

D. all of these

Answer: d

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

A. In the second cleavage divison one of the two blastomers usually divides a little sooner than the other.

B. Cleavage divison bring about considerable increase in the mass of protoplasm.

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

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

Answer: a

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266. Morula formed at the end of the cleavage is_____celled?

A. 16

B. 14

C. 18

D. 20

Answer: a

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267. A mammalian blastula is called:

A. embryo

B. blastocyst

C. trophoderm

D. foetal blastula

Answer: b

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268. Zona pellucida disintegrates just:

A. after fertlization

B. before fertilization

C. midway during cleavage

D. after completion of cleavage

Answer: d

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269. Which germ layer developes first during embryonic development?

A. ectoderm

B. mesoderm

C. endoderm

D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: c

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270. Endoderm in mammalian embryo is formed by:

A. epiboly

B. invagination

C. ingression

D. delamination

Answer: d

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271. In mammels, the archenteron is lined with:

A. ectoderm

B. mesoderm

C. endoderm

D. all of these

Answer: c

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272. In mammels, the body the embryo is formed from:

A. trophoblast

B. inner cell mass

C. outer cell mass

D. trophoectoderm

Answer: b

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273. The inner cells mass of the trophoblast becomes endodern and ectodern in about.....after fertilization.

A. seven days

B. 16 days

C. three days

D. one month

Answer: a

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274. The main function of trophoectodern in mammalian embryo is:

A. formation of plaecenta

B. formation of future ectodern

C. protection of developing cells

D. drawing food for developing cells

Answer: d

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275. The attachment and development of embryo inside uterus is called:

A. gestation

B. conception

C. implantation

D. reproduction

Answer: c

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

A. fertilization

B. placentation

C. impregnation

D. implantation

Answer: d

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277. Secretion of which of the folllowing structures prepares inner wall of uterus for implantation?

A. Ovary

B. Pituitary gland

C. Corpus luteum

D. Overian follicle

Answer: c

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278. In human, secretion of which of the following is used to confirm implantation of embryo?

A. Gastrula

B. Blastocyst

C. Trophoblast

D. Inner cell mass

Answer: c

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279. The fertilized egg in human female is implanted in the uterus after:

A. one month of fertilizaation

B. two months of fertilization

C. three weeks of fertilization

D. about seven days of fertilization

Answer: d

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280. What is implanted in the uterus?

A. Morula

B. Neurula

C. Gastrula

D. Blastocyst

Answer: d

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281. The portion of the endometrium that covers the embryo and located between the embryo and the uterine cavity is the:

A. decidua basalis

B. decidua umbilicus

C. decidua capsularies

D. decidua functionalis

Answer: c

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282. Development of eye is:

A. neurulation

B. notogenesis

C. neurogenesis

D. organogenesis

Answer: d

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283. Human embryo will be called as a 'foetus' after:

A. two months

B. six months

C. four months

D. seven months

Answer: a

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

A. first trimester

B. 5th month

C. 12 weeks

D. 8 weeks

Answer: d

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285. The early stage human embryo distinctly possesses:

A. gills

B. gill slits

C. eye brows

D. external ear (pinna)

Answer: b

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286. Gestation period is the duration:

A. of fertilization

B. between egg growth and ovultion

C. between fertilization and parturition

D. of preparation of sex cells and fertilization

Answer: c

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287. Gestation period of the rabbit is:

A. 18-20 days

B. 48-50 days

C. 60-65 days

D. 28-32 days

Answer: d

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288. Gestation period in human beings is:

A. 112-120 days

B. 145-155 days

C. 600-640 days

D. 270-290 days

Answer: d

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289. The gestation period of the cow is:

A. 30 days

B. 170 days

C. 280 days

D. 300 days

Answer: c

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290. An animal with gestation period of more than three months:

A. pig

B. cat

C. dog

D. rabbit

Answer: a

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291. The animal with the longest gestation period is:

A. cow

B. horse

C. camel

D. elephant

Answer: d

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292. Deliver of developed fetus is scientifically called

A. abortion

B. ovulation

C. parturition

D. oviposition

Answer: c

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293. First or free milk is called:

A. rostrum

B. colostrum

C. cholestrol

D. baby's milk

Answer: b

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294. Study the following:

A. Testosterone influences the male secondary sexual characters

B. Gestation period in rabbit is approximately 276 days

C. Bulbo-uretheral glands secrete a vaginal lubricant

D. Placenta secretes estrogen

The correct answer is:

A. C and D

B. A and B

C. A and D

D. B and C

Answer: c

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295. An important function of progesterone is:

1. prepare uterus for pregnency

2. implantation of embryo

3. maintainance of pregneny

4. stimulate ADH

A. 1 and 2 are correct

B. 2 and 4 are correct

C. 1 and 3 are correct

D. 1,2 and 3 are correct

Answer: d

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296. The immediate cause of induction of ovulation in female is the large plasma surge of:

A. LH

B. FSH

C. Estradiol

D. Progesterone

Answer: a

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297. Correctly matched pairs are:

1. Clitoris -Erectile body in the female homologus to glans penis of male

2. Sexual intercourse - Coitus

3. Colostrum - Secretion found in seminal fluid

4. Areola - Pigmented circular area around the nipple

A. 1 and 2 are correct

B. 2 and 4 are correct

C. 1 and 3 are correct

D. 1,2 and 4 are correct

Answer: d

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298. Uterine endometrium, uterine glands and connective tissue are broken during menstrual phase. That is due to:

A. lack of estrogen

B. lack of progeserone

C. over secretion of FSH

D. over production of progesterone

Answer: b

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299. Menstrual cycle is controlled by:

1. Estrogen and progesterone of ovary

2. FSH of pituitary

3. FSH and LH of pituitary

4. Oxytocin hormone

A. 1 and 2 are correct

B. 2 and 4 are correct

C. 1 and 3 are correct

D. 1,2 and 3 are correct

Answer: d

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

A. Estrogen

B. progesterone

C. Luteinizing hormone

D. Follicle stimulating harmone

Answer: b

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301. Progesterone levels falls during :

A. lactation

B. gestation

C. menopause

D. mensturation

Answer: c

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302. Each primary oocyte on meiosis produces:

A. one ovum

B. two ova

C. four ova

D. three ova

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

303. In oogenesis, haploid egg is ferrtilized by sperm at which stage?

A. Ovum

B. oogonium

C. Primary oocyte

D. secondary oocyte

Answer: d

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

A. RNA

B. DNA

C. ribosome

D. Mitochondria

Answer: b

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305. 2n=6 in a primary spermatocyte which is in metapahase of first meiotic divison. What shall be the totalk number of chromatids in each of the secondary spermatocyte?

A. 6

B. 8

C. 24

D. 32

Answer: a

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306. 1st polar body is formed at which stage of oogenesis?

A. 1st meiosis

B. 2nd meisosis

C. 1st metosis

D. differentiation

Answer: a

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307. Vitellogenesis occurs during the formation of:

A. ootid in the Fallopian tube

B. oogonial cell in the Graafian follicle

C. secondary oocyte in the Fallopian tube

D. primary oocyte in the Graafian follicle

Answer: d

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308. 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. ACEDB

D. CADBE

Answer: c

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

A. smaller than the fertilized egg

B. same size as the fertilized egg

C. two times of the size of the fertilized egg

D. four times the size of the fertilized egg

Answer: b

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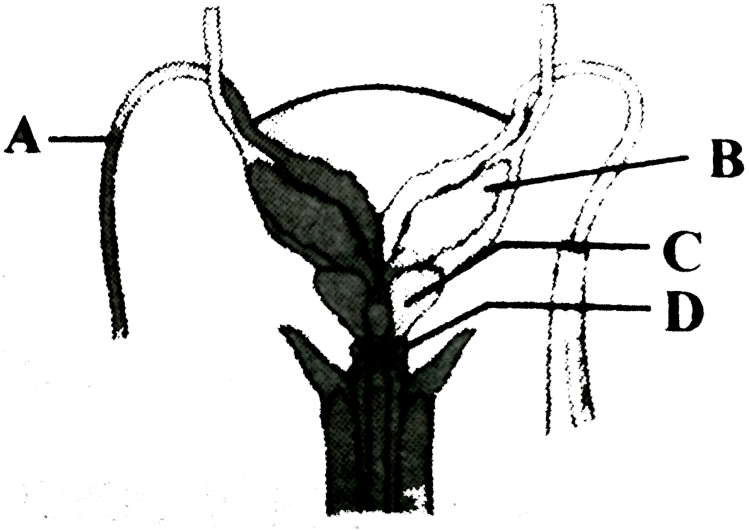
310. The given figure shows a diagrammatic sketch of a portion of human male resproductive system.



Identify the parts labelled as A, B, C and D and select the correct option.

A. A ureter B seminal vesicle C prostate D bulbourethral gland

B. A ureter B prostate C seminal vesicle D bulbourethral gland

C. A vas deferens B seminal vesicle C prostate D bulbourethral gland

D. A vas deferens B seminal vesicle C bulbourethral gland D prostate

Answer: c

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311. Seminal plasma in humans is rich in

A. fructose,calcium and certain enzymes

B. fructose and calcim but has no enzymes

C. glucose and certain enzymes but has no calcium

D. fructose and certain enzymes but poor in calcium

Answer: a

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

A. release of oxytocin from pituitury

B. fully developed foetus and placenta

C. differentation of mammary glands

D. pressure exerted by amniotic fluids

Answer: b

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

A. Menstruation : Breakdown of myometrium and ovum not fertilized.

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

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

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

Answer: d

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

A. Ferilization of the ovum

B. Retention of well developed corpus luteum

C. Maintenance of the hypertrophical endometrial lining

D. Maintenance of high concentration of sex hormones in the blood stream

Answer: d

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315. Vasa efferentia are the ductules leading from:

A. testicular lobules to rete testis

B. vas deferens to epididymis

C. rete testis to vas deferens

D. epidiymis to urethra

Answer: c

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316. Sertoli cells are found to

A. ovaries and secrete progesterone

B. adrenal cortex and secrete adrenaline

C. pancrease and secrete chloecystokinin

D. seminiferous tubules and provide nutrition to germ cells

Answer: d

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317. The second maturation division of the mammalian ovum occurs

A. shortly after ovulationbefore the ovum makes entry into the Fallopian tube

B. untill after the ovum has been penetrated by a sperm

C. until the nucleus of the sperm has fused with that of the ovum.

D. in the Graafian follicle following the first maturation divison

Answer: b

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318. Seminal plasma in human males is rich in:

A. fructose and calcium

B. glucose and calcium

C. DNA and testosterone

D. ribose and pottasium

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Acrosome has a conicle pointed structure used for piercing and penetrating the egg, reulting in fertilization

B. The sperm lysins in the acrosome dissolve the egg envelope fascilitating fertilization

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

D. Acrosome serves mo partcular function

Answer: b

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320. Secretions from which one of the following are rich in fructode,calcium and some enzymes?

A. liver

B. Pancrease

C. Salivary glands

D. Male accessory glands

Answer: d

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321. During spermiogenesis, histone protien is replaced by:

A. protamines

B. glycoprotiens

C. phosphoprotiens

D. complex protiens

Answer: a

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322. During entry into the ovum, acrosome of sperm releases:

A. alkaline phosphate

B. carbonic anhydrase

C. acid phosphatase

D. hyaluronidase

Answer: d

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

A. cervix

B. isthmus

C. ampulla

D. infundibulum

Answer: d

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: a

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325. In human female the blastocyst:

A. forms placenta even before implantation

B. gets implanted into uterus 3 days after ovulation

C. gets nutrition from uterine endomaterial secretion only after inplantation

D. gets inplanted in endometrium by trophoblast cells

Answer: d

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326. Which of the following induces parturition?

A. GH

B. TSH

C. Oxytocin

D. Vasopressin

Answer: c

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327. The signals for parturition orginate from:

A. placenta only

B. fully developed foetus only

C. Placenta as well as fully developed foetus

D. oxytocin released from maternal pituitary

Answer: c

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328. Signal from fully developed foetus and placenta ultimately lead to parturition (child birth) which requires the release of

A. estrogen from placenta

B. oxytocin from maternal pituitary

C. oxytocin from foetal pituitary

D. relaxin from placenta

Answer: b

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

A. ovary to uterus

B. vagina to uterus

C. testes to epididymis

D. epididymis to vas deferens

Answer: c

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331. Corpus luteum releases:

A. estrogen

B. androgen

C. progesterone

D. estrogen and progesterone

Answer: d

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332. Which of the following organs is devoid of glands?

A. uterus

B. Vagina

C. Vulva

D. Oviduct

Answer: b

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333. Primary speratocyte differs from spermatogoniumin:

A. DNA content

B. Size and volume

C. Size of chromosomes

D. Number of chromosomes

Answer: b

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334. In human, cleavage divisions are:

A. fast and synchronous

B. slow and synchronous

C. fast and asynchronous

D. slow and asynchronous

Answer: d

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335. The main function of the fimbriae of the Fallopian tube in females is to:

A. help in the development of ovary

B. help in the development of corpus luteum

C. release in the ovum from the Graafian follicle

D. help in the collection of the ovum after ovulation

Answer: d

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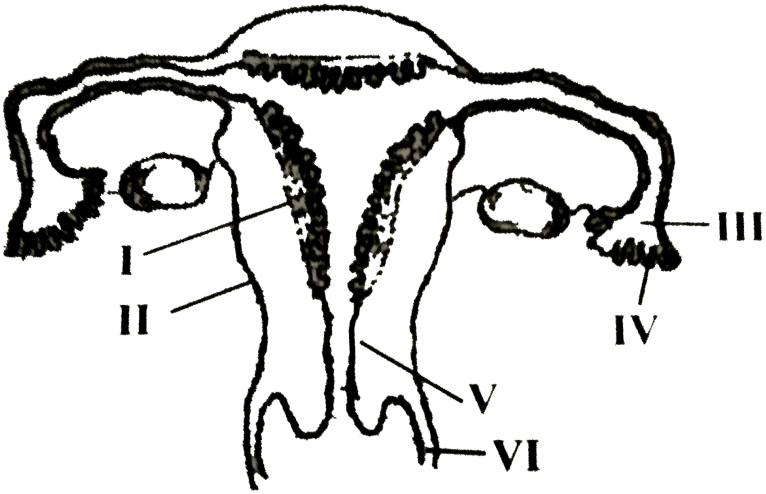
336. The given figure depicts a diagrammatic sectional view of the human female reproductive system. Which set of three parts out of $I - Vi$ have

been correctly identified?



A. (I) Perimetrium,(II) Myometrium, (III)Fallopian tube

B. (II) Endometrium,(III) Infundibulum, (IV)Fimbriae

C. (III) Infundibulum, (IV)Fimbriae, (V)Cervix

D. (IV) Oviducal funnel,(V)Uterus,(VI)Cervix

Answer: c

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337. The principal tail piece of human sperm shows the microtubular arrangement of

A. 7+2

B. 9+2

C. 11+2

D. 13+2

Answer: b

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338. What happens during fertilization in humans after many sperms reach close to the ovum?

A. Only two sperms nearest the ovum penetrate zona pellucida

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

C. Secretions of acrosome helps one sperm enter cytoplasm of ovum through zona pellucida

D. Cells of corona radiata trap all sperms except one

Answer: c

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

A. 11 th day

B. 14th day

C. 20th day

D. 5th day

Answer: b

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

A. sperm is viable for only upto 24 hours

B. Viability of the sperm is determined by its motality.

C. Sperms must be concentrated in a thick suspension.

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

Answer: a

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341. During spermatogenesis, the first meiotic divison is observed in:

A. Sertoli cells

B. Spermatids

C. Spermatozoans

D. Primary spermatocytes

Answer: d

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342. hCG, hPL and relaxin are produced in women:

A. before puberty

B. during menstruation

C. at the time of puberty

D. only during pregnency

Answer: d

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343. Identify the human development stage shown below as well as the related right place of its occurrence in a normal pregnant woman and select the right option for the two together:

Development stage	Site of occurrence
(a) Blastocyst	1 Uterine wall
(b) 8-celled morula	2 Starting point of Fallopian tube
(c) Late morula	3 Middle part of fallopian tube
(d) Blastula	4 End part of fallopian tube

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer: a

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

A. luteal phase and lasts for about 13 days

B. luteal phase and lasts for about 6 days

C. follicular phase and lasts for about 13 days

D. follicular phase and lasts for about 6 days

Answer: a

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345. Presence of which of the following hormones in the urine confirms pregnency?

A. Estrogen

B. prolactine

C. progesterone

D. Human chorionic gonadotropin

Answer: d

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

A. spermatids to sperms

B. secondary spermatocytes to spermatids

C. Spermatogonia to primary spermatocytes

D. Primary speratocytes to secondary spermatocytes

Answer: d

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347. Which of the following hormones is not secreted by corpus luteum

A. Inhibin

B. Relaxin

C. Estradiol

D. Progesterone

Answer: c

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348. Spermatogenesis takes place in:

A. penis

B. epididymis

C. vasa deferentia

D. seminiferous tubules

Answer: d

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

A. yolk sac

B. amnion

C. chorion

D. allantois

Answer: b

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350. The 'cells of Rauber' are:

A. inner cell mass of blastocoel

B. secerotory cells of endometrium in uterus

C. outer cells of trophoblast in contact with uterine wall

D. cells of trophoblast, in contact with inner cell mass of blastocyst

Answer: d

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351. Choose the correct statement.

A. hPL plays a major role in parturition

B. Foetus shows movements first time in the 7th month of pregnency

C. Signal for parturition comes from fully developed foetus and placenta.

D. Embryo's heart is formed by the 2nd month of pregnency.

Answer: c

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352. The time of optimum chances of conception in a woman is_____starting from the day of menstruation

A. 1 st day

B. 4th day

C. 14th day

D. 26th day

Answer: c

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353. In human females, the ovarian cycle begains when the:

A. levels of estrogen reach their maximum

B. levels of progesterone drops percipitously

C. hypothalamus increases its release of FSH and LH

D. hypothalamus stimulates the anterior pituitary to increase its output of FSH and LH

Answer: b

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354. Which of the following is responsible for nourishing the developing sperm?

A. Sertoli cells

B. leydig cells

C. Granulosa cells

D. Corpus luteum

Answer: a

Watch Video Solution

355. What is the correct sequence of sperm formation?

A. Spermatogonia,spermatocyte,spermatozoa,spermatid

B. spermtogonia,spermatozoa,spermatocyte,spermatid

C. spermtogonia,spermatocyte,spermatid,spermatozoa

D. spermatid,spermatocyte,spermtogonia,spermatozoa

Answer: c

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

A. secretes estrogen

B. secretes oxytocin during parturition

C. facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo.

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

Answer: b

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357. Menstrual flow occurs due to lack of:

A. FSH

B. Oxytocin

C. Vasopressin

D. Progesterone

Answer: d

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358. Read the statements A and B and identify the correct choice from those given:

Statement A: Women are at the peak of conceptionon the 14th day of menstrual cycle

Statement B : Vasectomy is the method normally, employed to avoid conception in females.

A. Statement A is wrong,B is right

B. Statement A is right ,B is wrong

C. Both the statements are right

D. Both the statements are wrong

Answer: b

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359. Which of the following is not a function of progesterone?

A. Gestation

B. inhibitation of ovulation

C. Uterine growth and development

D. Stimulation of mammary secretion

Answer: d

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360. The function of oxytocin is to help in:

A. child birth

B. growth

C. lactation

D. gametogenesis

Answer: a

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361. Human gamets differ from all other body cells as they are:

A. motile

B. diploid

C. haploid

D. without cell wall

Answer: c

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

A. Cleavage

B. Blastulation

C. Gastrulation

D. implantation

Answer: d

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

A. ureter

B. urethera

C. vas deferens

D. vasa efferentia

Answer: b

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

A. relaxin only

B. estrogen only

C. progesterone

D. Human chorionic gonadotropin

Answer: c

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

A. high level of hCG stimulates the thickening of endoterium

B. high level of FSH and LH stimulate the thickening endometrium.

C. high level of FSH and LH facilitate implantation of the embryo

D. high level of hCG stimulates the synthsis of estrogen and progesterone.

Answer: d

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

A. acrosome

B. antrum

C. sertoli cells

D. enzymes

Answer: a

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367. Which of the following statement Is wrong?

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

B. Leydig cells synthesize and secrete androgens

C. Secretions of the acrosome helps the sperm to enter into the cytoplasm of the ovum.

D. Secondary spermatocytes are diploid.

Answer: d

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368. The inner glandular layer of the uterus is:

A. perimetrium

B. endometrium

C. myometrium

D. infundibulum

Answer: b

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369. The release of sperms from the seminiferous tubules is called:

A. spermination

B. fertilisation

C. spermiogenesis

D. gametogenesis

Answer: a

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370. In humans, what is the ratio of number of gamets produced from one male primary sex cells to the number of gamets produced from one female primary sex cell?

A. $1:4$

B. $1:1$

C. $4:1$

D. $1:3$

Answer: c

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371. Identify the correct match from the columns I,II and III.

I	II	III
1. Interstitial cells	A. Cortex of ovary	1. Follicular fluid
2. Sertoli cells	B. Ovarian follicle	ii. Progesterone
3. Granulosa cells	C. Testis	iii. Attachment of Sperm bundle
4 Cells of corpus luteum	D. Seminiferous tubules	iv. Testosterone

A. 2-A-iii,1-C-iv,3-B-I,4-D-i

B. 1-C-iv,2-D-iii,3-B-i,4-A,ii

C. 1-D-iii,2-A-iv,3-B-i,4-C-ii

D. 2-D-iii,1-C-iv,3-A-ii,4-B-iv

Answer: b

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372. Identify the correct match.

Accessory glands	Functions
(i) Seminal vesicles	A. Lubricates vagina
(ii) Prostate gland	B. Provide energy, coagulation of sperm
(iii) Cowper's gland	C. Neutralizes acidity of vagina

A. (i)-(B),(ii)-(C),(iii)-(A)

B. (i)-(C),(ii)-(B),(iii)-(A)

C. (i)-(A),(ii)-(C),(iii)-(B)

D. (i)-(C),(ii)-(A),(iii)-(B)

Answer: a

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373. "Testes are extra-abdominal in position". Which of the following is most appropriate reason?

A. Narraow pelvis in male

B. Special protection for testis

C. Prostate gland and seminal vesicles occupy maximum space.

D. 2.0-2.5°C lower than the normal body temperature

Answer: d

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374. If spermatogenesis proceeds too rapidly, inhibin is released. Inhibin reducesthe secretion of:

A. testosterone

B. lutenizing harmone(LH)

C. follicle stimulating hormones (FSH)

D. interstitial cell stimulating hormone(ICSH)

Answer: c

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375. Gametogenesis refers to the process of:

A. fusion of two gamets

B. fusion of two gametangia

C. formation of male genetic only

D. formation of two types of gamets

Answer: d

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376. Capacitation refers to changes in the:

A. ovum before fertilization

B. ovum after fertilization

C. sperm before fertilization

D. sperm after fertilization

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

377. Which of these is not an important components of initiation of parturition in humans?

A. Release of oxytocin

B. Release of prolactin

C. Synthesis of prostaglandins

D. Increase in estrogen and progesterone ratio

Answer: b

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378. Which of the following cells during gametogeneis is normally diploid?

A. Spermatid

B. Spermatogonia

C. Primary polar body

D. Secondary polar body

Answer: b

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379. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of:

A. uterus

B. prostate gland

C. vas deferens

D. mammary glands

Answer: a

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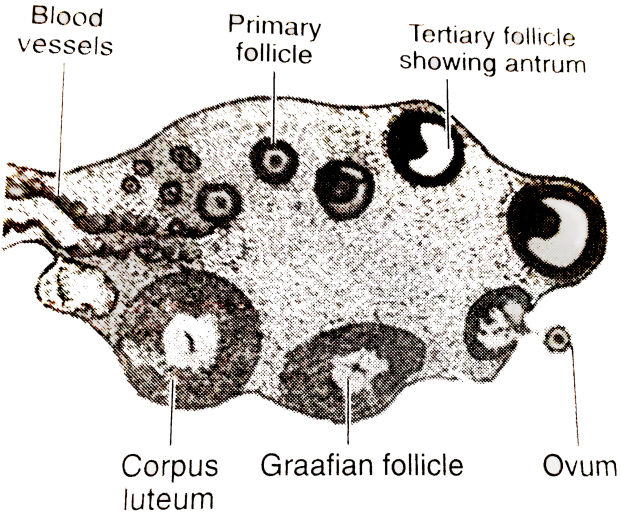
380. Identify the wrongly labelled part:



A. Ovum

B. Primary follicle

C. Tertiary follicle

D. Graafian follicle

Answer: d

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381. Each secondary spermatocyte after second meiotiic divison produces:

A. two haploid spermatids

B. two diploid spermatids

C. four diploid spermatids

D. four haploid spermatids

Answer: a

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

A. Relaxin

B. Oxytocin

C. Prolactin

D. Vasopressin

Answer: b

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383. Which of the following causes the mammary glands to enlarge at puberty?

A. Estrogen

B. Oxytocin

C. Testosterone

D. Progesterone

Answer: a

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

A. Sperm is viable for only 24 hours

B. Viability of the sperm is determined by its motality.

C. Sperm must be concentrated by its motality.

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

Answer: a

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385. Which one of the following statements is/are correct?

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

B. FSH and LH stimulates the follicle to secrete estrogen.

C. The ovarian cycle depends on the blood level of FSH and LH

D. All these correct

Answer: d

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

A. cervix

B. isthmus

C. ampulla

D. infundibulum

Answer: d

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387. During menstrual cycle, the cyclical changes take place in:

A. perimetrium

B. endometrium

C. Corpus luteum

D. myometrium

Answer: b

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

A. FSH

B. LH

C. GnRH

D. Androgen

Answer: a

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389. Pick the odd homologous pair out:

A. Clitoris - penis

B. Mons pubis - Glans penis

C. Labia majora - Scortum

D. Bartholin's Gland 0 Cowper's gland

Answer: b

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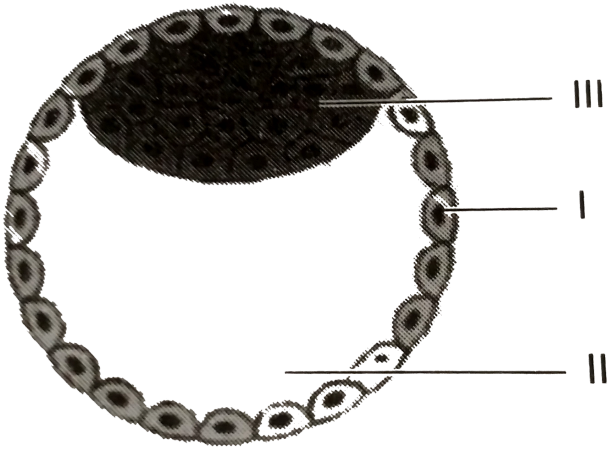
390. Choose the correct group of labellings:



A. I-Trophoblast,II-Blastocoel,III-Megamers

B. I-Trophoblast,II-Archenteron,III-Micromers

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

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

Answer: c

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391. During ovulation, the ovary releases:

A. ootid

B. oogonia

C. Primary oocyte

D. secondary oocyte

Answer: d

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392. Forceful muscular contractions of uterine wall is involved in:

A. lactation

B. micturition

C. parturition

D. implantation

Answer: c

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393. What is "afterbirth" referred to:

A. explusion of baby

B. amniotic fluid passing out

C. secretion of hormone relaxin

D. Explusion of placenta, unbilical cord and foetal membrane

Answer: d

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394. Ectopic pregnencies are referred to as:

A. pregnencies with genetic abnormality

B. implantation of embryo at site other than uterus

C. inmlantation of embryo at siten other than uterus

D. pregnancies terminated due to hormonal imbalance

Answer: c

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

A. Full development of Graafian follicle

B. Release of secondary oocyte

C. Decrease in estradiol

D. LH surge

Answer: c

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

A. Stroma

B. granulosa

C. theca interna

D. Zona pellucida

Answer: d

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

A. birth

B. puberty

C. fertilization

D. uterine implantation

Answer: c

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

A. progesterone only

B. estrogen and inhibin

C. progesterone and inhibin

D. estrogen and progesterone

Answer: d

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399. Fertilization in humans is practically feasible only if:

A. the ovum and sperm are transported simultenously to ampullary-isthmic junction of the cervix.

B. the sperms are transported into cervix within 48 hrs of release of ovum I uterus

C. the ovum and sperms are transported simultaneously to ampullary-istamic junction of the fallopian tube.

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

Answer: c

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400. Select the incorrect statement:

A. FSH stimulates the sertoli cells which helpos in spermiogenesis.

B. LH and FSH decreases gradually during the follicular phase.

C. LH triggers secretion of androgens from the Leydig cells.

D. Lh triggers ovulation in ovary.

Answer: b

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401. 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 inhibits the secretion of LH

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

D. Inhibits the seretion of LH,FSH and prolactin.

Answer: a

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: c

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

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

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

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

Answer: a

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

A. Ovary

B. Pituitary

C. Placenta

D. Fallopian tube

Answer: c

Watch Video Solution

405. Choose the incorrect statement from the following

A. Colostrum containsantibodies and nutrients.

B. In birds and mammels internal fertilisation takes place.

C. Polyspermy is prevented by the chemical changes in the egg surface.

D. In the human female implantation occurs almost seven days after fertilisation.

Answer: c

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406. Identify the wrong statements from the following:

A. High level of estrogen triggers the ovulatory surge.

B. Sperms released from seminiferous tubules are poorly motile/non-motile.

C. Progesterone level is high during the post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle.

D. Oogonial cells start to proliferate and give rise to functional ova in regular cycles from puberty onwards.

Answer: d

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407. Spot the odd one out from the following structures with reference to the male reproductive system.

A. Isthmus

B. Rete testis

C. Epididymis

D. vasa efferentia

Answer: a

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408. Seminal plasma, the fluid part of semen, is contributed by

(i) seminal vesicle (ii) prostate

(iii) urethra (iv) bulbourethral gland

A. I and ii

B. I,ii and iv

C. ii, ii and iv

D. I and iv

Answer: b

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409. Spermiation is the process of the release of sperms from

A. vas deferens

B. epididymis

C. prostate gland

D. seminiferous gland

Answer: d

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410. Mature Graffian follicle is generally present in the ovary of a healthy human female around.

A. 5-8 day of menstrual cycle

B. 11-17 day of menstrual cycle

C. 18-23 day of menstrual cycle

D. 24-28 day of menstrual cycle

Answer: b

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411. Acrosomal reaction of the sperm occurs due to

A. its contact with zona pellucida of the ova

B. reactions within the uterine environment of the female

C. reactions within the epididymal environment of the male

D. androgens produced in the uterus

Answer: a

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412. Which one of the following is not a male accessory gland?

A. seminal vesicle

B. Ampulla

C. Bulbourethral gland

D. Prostate

Answer: b

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413. The immature male germ cells undergo division to produce sperms by the process of spermatogenesis. Choose the correct one with reference to above.

A. Spermatogenia have 46 chromosomes and always undergo meiotic cell divison.

B. Primary spermatocytes divide by mitotic cell divison.

C. secendory spermatocytes have 23 chromosomes and undergo second meiotic divison.

D. Spermatozoa are transformed into spermatids.

Answer: c

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414. Match the following columns

Column A		Column B	
A	Head	i.	Enzymes
B	Middle piece	ii.	Sperm motility
C	Acrosome	iii.	Energy
D	Tail	iv.	Genetic material

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

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

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

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

Answer: b

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415. Which among the following has 23 chromosomes?

A. Zygote

B. Oogonia

C. Spermatogonia

D. Secondary oocyte

Answer: d

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416. Match the following columns

Column A	Column B
A Trophoblast	i. Embedding of blastocyst in the endometrium
B Cleavage	ii. Group of cells that would differentiate as embryo
C Inner cell mass	iii. Outer layer of blastocyst attached to the endometrium
D Implantation	iv. Mitotic division of zygote

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

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

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

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

Answer: b

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

A. LH

B. hCG

C. Estrogens

D. Progesterone

Answer: a

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

A. ureter

B. epididymis

C. ejaculatory duct

D. efferent ductule

Answer: c

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419. Urethral meatus refers to the:

A. urinogenetial duct

B. opening of vas deferens into urethera

C. external opening of the urinogenetial duct

D. muscles surrounding the urinogenetial duct

Answer: c

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420. Morula is a development stage:

A. after the implantation

B. between the zygote and blastocyst

C. between the blastocyst and gastrula

D. between implantation and parturition

Answer: b

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421. The membraneous cover of the ovum at ovulation is:

A. chorion

B. zona radiata

C. corona radiata

D. zona pellucida

Answer: d

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422. Identify the odd one from the following

A. fimbriae

B. Isthmus

C. Labia minora

D. Infundibulum

Answer: c

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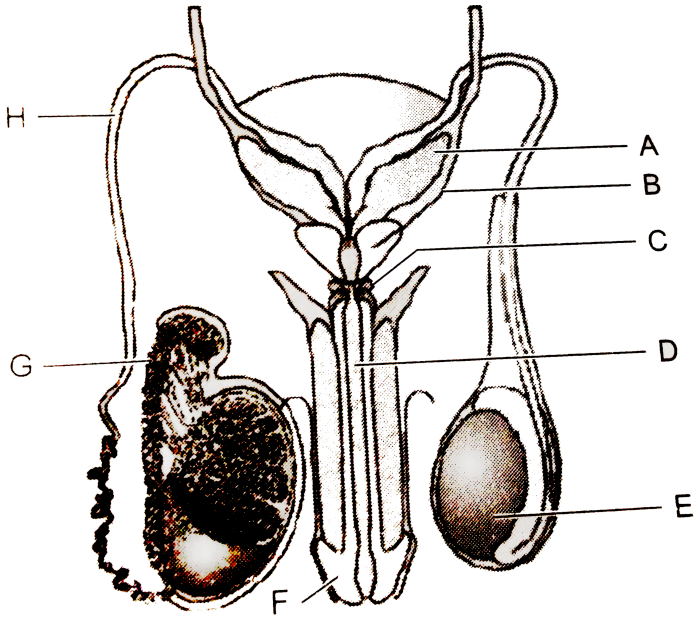
423. A diagrammatic view of male reproductive system is given below. Identify A to H and select the correct option:



A. A. Seminal vesicle, B. Prostate, C. Bulbourethral gland, D. Urethra, E. Testis, F. Glans penis, G. Epididymis, H. Vasa efferentia.

B. A. Seminal vesicle, B. Prostate, C. Bulbourethral gland, D. Urethra, E. Testis, F. Glans penis, G. Rete testis, H. Vas deferns.

C. A. Prostate, B. Seminal vesicle, C. Bulbourethral gland, D. Urethra, E. Glans penis, F. Testis, G. Epididymis, H. Vasa efferentia.

D. A. Seminal vesicle, B. Prostate, C. Bulbourethral gland, D. Urethra, E. Testis, F. Glans penis, G. Epididymis, H. Vas deferens.

Answer: d

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424. Read the following five statements (A to E) and select the option with all correct statements:

(A) Humans are sexually reproducing and viviporous.

(B) Leydig cells are found in ovary.

(C) Oogenesis takes place in corpus luteum.

(D) Spermatozoa get nutrition from Sertoli cells.

(E) Menstrual cycle ceases during pregnency.

A. (A),(D) and (E)

B. (B), (C) and (E)

C. (A),(C) and (D)

D. (A), (B) and (D)

Answer: a

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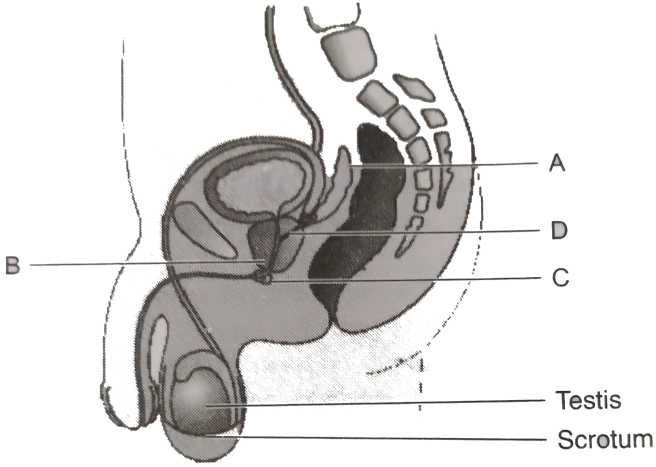
425. Diagrammatic sectional view of male pelvis showing reproductive system Is given below. Select the correct option:



	A	B	C	D
(a)	Prostate gland	Seminal vesicle	Bulbourethral gland	Ejaculatory duct
(b)	Seminal vesicle	Prostate gland	Ejaculatory duct	Bulbourethral gland
(c)	Seminal vesicle	Prostate gland	Bulbourethral gland	Ejaculatory duct
(d)	Cowper's gland	Prostate gland	Bulbourethral gland	Seminal vesicle

A.

A	*B*	*C*	*D*
Prostate gland	Seminal vesicle	Bulbourethral gland	Ejaculator

B.

A	*B*	*C*	*D*
Seminal vesicle	Prostate gland	Ejaculatory duct	Bulbourethral

C.

A	B	C	D
Seminal vesicle	Prostate gland	Bulbourethral gland	Ejaculator

D.

A	B	C	D
Cowper's gland	Prostate gland	Bulbourethral gland	Seminal ve

Answer: c

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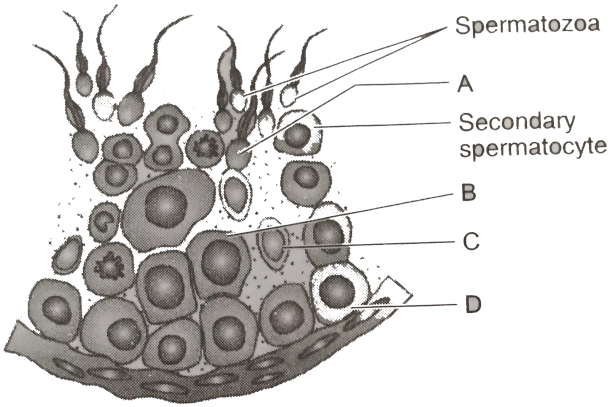
426. Diagrammatic sectional view of seminiferous tubule is given below.

Correctly identify labelling A to D:



	A	B	C	D
(a)	Primary spermatocyte	Spermatid	Sertoli cell	Spermato-gonium
(b)	Spermatid	Primary spermatocyte	Sertoli cell	Spermato-gonium
(c)	Spermatid	Primary spermatocyte	Leydig cell	Spermato-gonium
(d)	Sertoli cell	Primary spermatocyte	Spermatid cell	Spermato-gonium

A.

A	*B*	*C*	*D*
Primary spermatocyte	Spermatid	Sertoli cells	Spermatogoniu

B.

A	*B*	*C*	*D*
Spermatid	Primary spermatocyte	Sertoli cells	Spermatogoniu

C.

A	*B*	*C*	*D*
Spermatid	Primary spermatocyte	Leydig cells	Spermatogoniu

D.

A	B	C	D
Sertoli cells	Primary spermatocyte	*Spermatidcells*	Spermato

Answer: b

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427. Which of the following statements is wrong?

A. The penis is the male externel genitalia

B. The secretions of bulbourethral glands helps in the sperm nourishment.

C. Ovaries are the primary female sex organs.

D. The uterine cavity is lined by endometrium.

Answer: b

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428. A diagram showing structure of a sperm is given below. Correctly identify its part with correct function:

A. A-Nucleus, contaiins the genope of male

B. B-Acrosome ,secretes enzymes for penetration into ovum.

C. C-Mitochondria, provide energy and strength to sperm movement.

D. D-Tail, attracts ovum to the sperm.

Answer: c

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429. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

A. The myometrium exhibits strong contraction during delivery of the baby.

B. The middle piece of sperm possesses numerous mitochondria.

C. Sperms released from the seminiferous tubules, are transported by the accessory ducts.

D. The spermatids are transformed into spermatozoa by the process called vitellogenesis.

Answer: d

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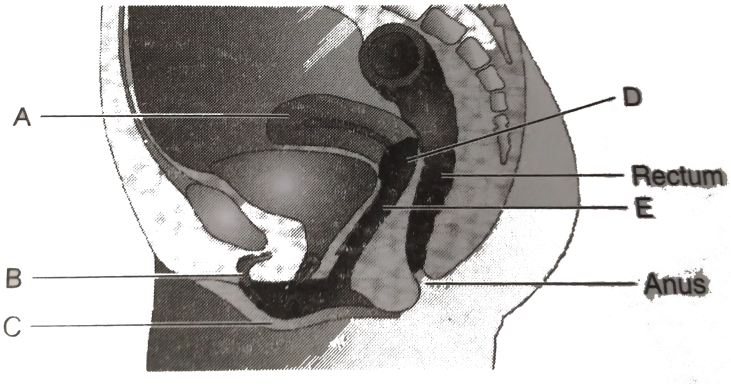
430. Diagrammatic sectional view of female pelvis showing reproductive system is given below. Identify A,B,C,D and E by selecting the correct option:



A. A-Uterus,B-Clitoris,C-Labia majora,D- Cervix,E-Vagina

B. A-Uterus,B-Labia majora,C-Clitoris,D- Cervix,E-Vagina

C. A-Uterus,B-Clitoris,C-Labia majora,D-Vagina,E-Cervix

D. A-Clitoris,B-Vagina,C-Labia majora,D-Cervix,E-Clitoris

Answer: a

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431. Select the correct option:

(a) Vagina	i. Accessory gland
(b) Clitoris	ii. Tunnels for the ova
(c) Scrotum	iii. Female penis

A. $(a)\ (b)\ (c)\ (d)$
$(ii)\ (i)\ (v)\ (iv)$

B. $(a)\ (b)\ (c)\ (d)$
$(v)\ (iii)\ (iv)\ (ii)$

C. $(a)\ (b)\ (c)\ (d)$
$(ii)\ (iv)\ (v)\ (i)$

D. $(a)\ (b)\ (c)\ (d)$
$(iii)\ (iv)\ (ii)\ (v)$

Answer: b

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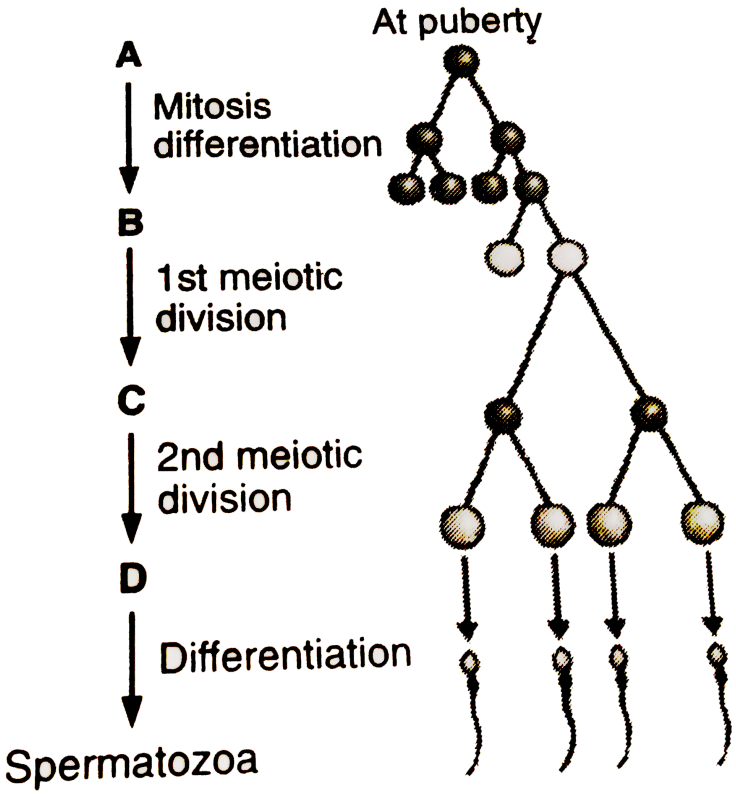
432. A schematic representation of spermatogenesis is given below. Correctly identify A,B,C and D by selecting the option:



A. A-Primary spermatocytes,B-Spermatogonium,C-Secondary spermatocytes,D-Spermatids

B. A-Spermatogonium,B-Secondary spermatocytes,C-Primary spermatocytes,D-Spermatids

C. A-Spermatogonium,B-Primary spermatocytes,C-Secondary spermatocytes,D-Spermatids

D. A-Spermatids,B-Primary spermatocytes,C-Secondary spermatocytes,D-Spermatogonium

Answer: c

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433. Which of the following statement(s) regarding gametogenesis is/are wrong?

I. The spermatogonia multiply by mitotic divison and increase In numbers.

II. Gametogenesis occur in gonads.

III.LH acts the Leydig cells and stimulates synthesis and secretion of estrogens.

IV. Gametogenesis involves the meiotic divison.

V. FSH acts on the Sertoli cells and stimulates secretion of androgens.

A. II and IV only

B. III and V only

C. I,II and III only

D. III only

Answer: b

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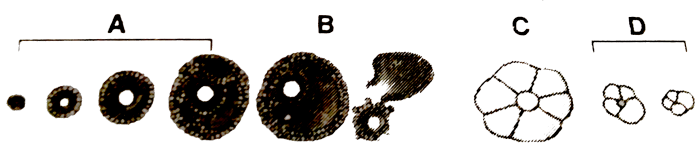
434. Diagrammatic presentation of ovarian events during a menstrual cycle is given below. Identify A,B C and D.



Ovulation

A. A-Developing follicle, B-Mature follicle, C-Developing corpus luteum, D-Regressing cotpus luteum

B. A-Developing corpus luteum, B-Mature follicle, C-Developing follicle, D-Regressing cotpus luteum

C. A-Developing follicle, B-Mature corpus luteum, C-Mature follicle, D-Regressing cotpus luteum

D. A-Developing follicle, B-Mature follicle, C-Developing corpus luteum, D-Regressing follicle

Answer: a

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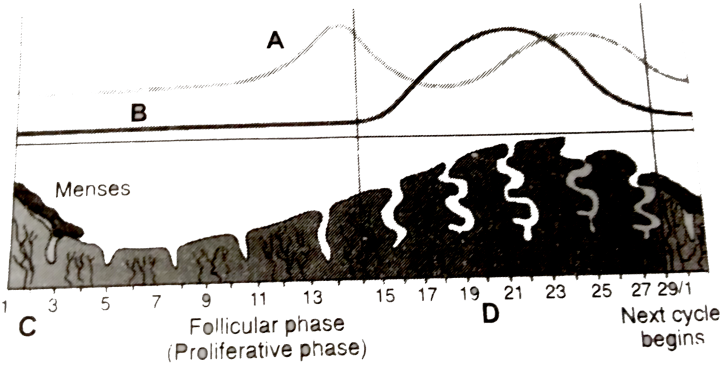
435. Identify A to D in figures given bwlow showing digrammatic presentation of various events during a menstrual cycle:



A. A-Progesterone, B-Estrogen, C-Menstruation, D-Luteal phase

B. A-Androgen, B-Progesterone, C-Menstruation, D-Luteal phase

C. A-Estrogen, B-Progesterone, C-Luteal phase, D-Menstruation

D. A-Estrogen, B-Progesterone, C-Menstruation, D-Luteal phase

Answer: d

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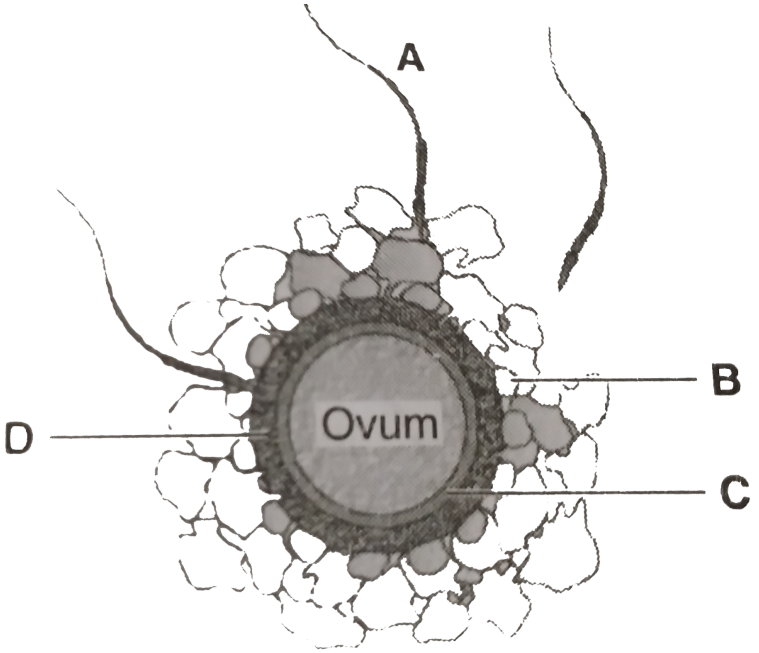
436. Identify A to D in figure given below:



A. A-Spermatid, B-Corona radiata, C-Perivitelline space, D-Zona pellucida

B. A-Corona radiata, B-Sperm, C-Perivitelline space, D-Zona pellucida

C. A-Sperm, B-Corona radiata, C-Perivitelline space, D-Zona pellucida

D. A-Sperm, B-Corona radiata, C-Zona pellucida, D-Perivitelline space

Answer: c

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437. Match each organ with its function:

(a) Uterus (womb)	i. Receives the penis during inter course
(b) Penis	ii. Transports and stores sperm cells
(c) Vagina	iii. Used in sexual intercourse
(d) Epididymis	iv. Home to a developing foetus

A. (a) (b) (c) (d)
(iv) (iii) (i) (ii)

B. (a) (b) (c) (d)
(iii) (ii) (iv) (i)

C. (a) (b) (c) (d)
(ii) (i) (iv) (iii)

D. (a) (b) (c) (d)
(iv) (ii) (i) (iii)

Answer: a

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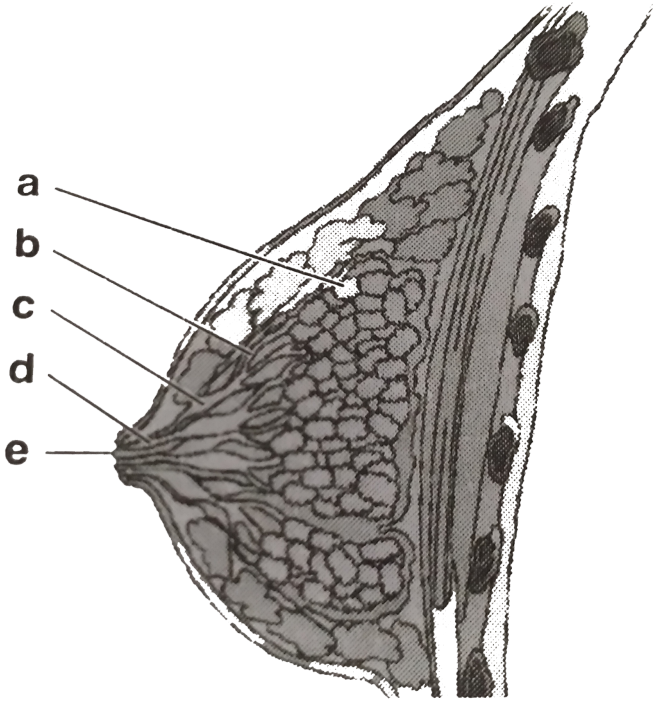
438. A diagrammatic sectional view of mammary gland is given below. Identify a,b,c,d and e by selecting the sorrect option:



A. a-Mammary alveouls, B-ampulla, C-Mammary duct, D-Lactiferous duct, e-Nipple

B. a-Mammary alveouls, B-Mammary duct, C-ampulla, D-Nipple, e-Lactiferous duct

C. a-Mammary duct, B-Mammary alveouls, C-ampulla, D-Lactiferous duct, e-Nipple

D. a-Mammary alveouls, B-Mammary duct, C-Ampulla, D-Lactiferous duct, e-Nipple

Answer: d

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439. Consider the following statements.

A. The sperm head contains an elongated diploid paternal nucleus

B. The process of formation of a mature female gamete is called oogenesis

C. The secondary oocyte is covered by a memberane called zona Pellucida

D. The middle pieces of possesses numerous Golgi bodies

of the above statements

A. B and D are correct

B. B and C are correct

C. A and B correct

D. A and D are correct

Answer: b

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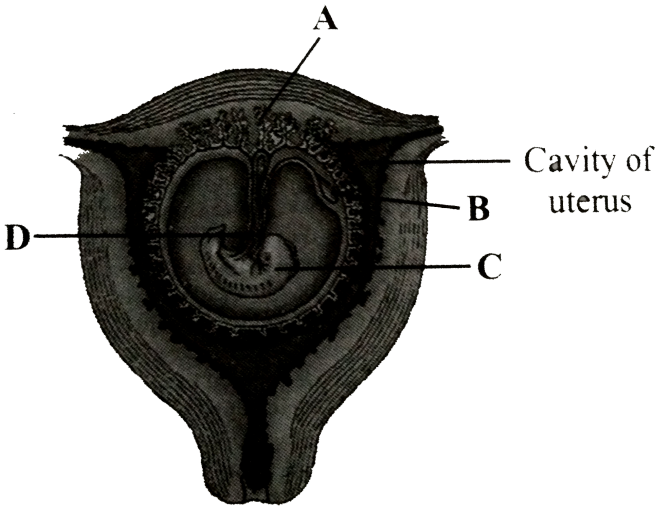

440.

identify the labelled parts A-D in the given figure of human foetus within the uterus.

A. A Placental villi B Umbilical cord C Yolk sac D Embryo

B.

A	B	C	D
Umbilical cord	Placental villi	Allantois	Embryo

C.

A	B	C	D
Umbilical cord	Placental villi	Yolk sac	Embryo

D.

A	B	C	D
Umbilical cord	Placental villi	Embryo	Yolk sac

Answer: c

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