



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Check Point 3 1

1. Which of the following is not a secondary sexual feature in males ?

- A. Low pitched voice
- B. Beared and moustache
- C. Muscular build up
- D. Absence of facial hair

Answer: D



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2. The structure that helps scrotum to remain in connected with pelvic cavity is

- A. inguinal canals
- B. cremaster muscles
- C. connective tissue
- D. dartos muscles

Answer: A



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3. Which of the following protective covering helps in partitioning and dividing interior of testis into lobules ?

- A. Tunica vasculosa

B. Tunica albuginea

C. Tunica vaginalis

D. Tunica recti

Answer: B



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4. The condition in which testes fail to descend is known as

A. orchitis

B. cryptorchidism

C. hydrocoel

D. None of these

Answer: B



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5. These cells help in negative feedback control of sperm

- A. Leyding cells
- B. Sertoli cells
- C. spermatogenic cells
- D. germ cells

Answer: B



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6. What of the following is/are the consituent of seminal fluid ?

- A. Fructose
- B. Prostaglandins
- C. Citrate inositol
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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7. Sceretion of which gland nourish and activate spermatozoa to swim

- A. vasa efferentia
- B. pituitary gland
- C. prostate gland
- D. cowper's gland

Answer: C



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8. The average pH of semen is

- A. 6.5

B. 7

C. 7.5

D. 6

Answer: C



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9. The bulk of semen is usuall

A. seminal vesicle fluid

B. spermatazoa

C. spermatid

D. alkaline mucus

Answer: A



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10. At what temperature sperm are preserved ?

A. $-100^{\circ}C$

B. $20^{\circ}C$

C. $50^{\circ}C$

D. $10^{\circ}C$

Answer: A



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Check Point 3 2

1. The primary sex organs of a woman is

A. cervix

B. ovary

C. vagina

D. uterus

Answer: B



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2. Ovaries remain attached to abdominal wall by

A. peritoneum

B. mesovarium

C. tunica albuginea

D. mesothelium

Answer: B



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3. The winder part of a duct is called

- A. isthmus
- B. infundibulum
- C. fimbriae
- D. ampulla

Answer: D



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4. Which of the following layers of the tissue is shed as menses during menstrual cycle ?

- A. Perimetrium
- B. Myometrium
- C. Endometrium
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: C



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5. The anterior most structure of vulva is

- A. labia minora
- B. labia majora
- C. mons pubis
- D. hymen

Answer: C



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6. The production of milk is stimulated by

- A. oxytocin
- B. prolactin
- C. estrogen

D. progesterone

Answer: B



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7. The protein is present in the milk secreted by mammary glands

A. lactose

B. renin

C. casein

D. None of these

Answer: C



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8. The pigmented area present in each mammary gland.

- A. sweat gland
- B. ampulla
- C. lactiferous duct
- D. areola

Answer: D



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9. Scrotal sac in males is homologous to In females.

- A. clitoris
- B. glans clitoris
- C. labia majora
- D. labia minora

Answer: C



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10. Glans clitoris of female reproductive system is homologous to

- A. prostate gland
- B. penis
- C. Cowper's gland
- D. Glans penis

Answer: D



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Check Point 3 3

1. Spermatids are produced as a result of

- A. spermiogenesis
- B. meiosis-I

C. melosis-II

D. spermatocyogenesis

Answer: C



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2. Spermiogenesis changes

A. spermatogonium to primary spermatocytes

B. primary spermatocytes to secondary spermatocytes

C. secondary spermatocytes to spermatids

D. spermatids to sperms

Answer: D



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3. The process of release of sperms from seminiferous tubule is know as

- A. spermiation
- B. spermiogenesis
- C. spermatogenesis
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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4. A mature spermatozoa is ... μm is diameter.

- A. 10 – 15
- B. 15 – 20
- C. 2 – 5
- D. 0, 1 – 1

Answer: C



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5. Middle piece of mammalian sperm possesses

- A. mitochondria
- B. centriole only
- C. acrosome
- D. nucleus and mitochondria

Answer: A



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6. Sperm lysins in acrosome are

- A. Hyaluronidase

- B. proteinase
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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7. The activity of FSH during spermatogenesis is suppressed by

- A. inhibin
- B. androgens
- C. prolactin
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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8. The process of spermatogenesis and sperm differentiation are under the control of hormones

- A. FSH only
- B. LH only
- C. parathyroid hormone
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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9. Graafian follicle is formed with the action of

- A. FSH
- B. LH
- C. GnRH
- D. oxytocin

Answer: A



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10. The mature oocytes are attached to the wall of follicle with the help of

- A. endometrium
- B. corpus luteum
- C. cumulus oophorus
- D. zona pellucida

Answer: C



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11. Which of the following does not have any role in oogenesis ?

- A. polar body

B. oocyte

C. corona radiata

D. FSH

Answer: A



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12. Which of the following does not form the covering of ovum ?

A. Zone pellucida

B. Inner membrane

C. Corona radiata

D. External membrane

Answer: D



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13. The lower pole of ovum is known as

- A. vegetal pole
- B. animal pole
- C. transitory pole
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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14. Estrous cycle is a characteristic of

- A. human females
- B. mammalian females
- C. primate females
- D. non-primate females

Answer: D



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

A. menstruation

B. ageing

C. menopause

D. menarche

Answer: C



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Check Point 3 4

1. The process of deposition of sperm in the vagian during sexual intercourse is called

- A. fertilisation
- B. insemination
- C. capacitation
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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2. A glycoprotein or acid mucopolysaccharide present in the surface layer of egg is

- A. fertilizin
- B. antifertilizin
- C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: A



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3. Cleavage in mammals is:

A. superficial

B. discoidal

C. holoblastic equal

D. holoblastic unequal

Answer: C



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4. Cells of trophoblasts which remains in contact with inner cell mass are called

- A. Sertoli cells
- B. interstitial cells
- C. sperm cells
- D. cells or Rauber

Answer: D



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5. Gastrulation comprises

- A. differentiation of archenteron
- B. morphogenetic movements
- C. differentiation of three germ layers
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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6. The morphogenetic movements occur during

- A. blastulation
- B. cleavage
- C. gastrulation
- D. implantation

Answer: C



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7. Which of the following is an extraembryonic membrane?

- A. Amnion

B. Allantois

C. Chorion

D. All of theses

Answer: D



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8. The gestation period of panther is

A. 93 days

B. 20 days

C. 106 days

D. 266 days

Answer: A



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9. Hormone secreted by pituitary which facilitates parturition

A. oxytocin

B. LH

C. relaxin

D. estradiol

Answer: A



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10. By the end of week 12 fetus is Mm long.

A. 420

B. 160

C. 56

D. 20

Answer: C



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Chapter Exercises A Taking It Together

1. Sperms are produced in:

- A. seminaiferous tubules
- B. interstitial cells
- C. vas deferens
- D. prostate gland

Answer: A



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2. Toestosterone, the male sex hormone is synthesised in

A. seminiferous tubules

B. interstitial cells

C. vas deferens

D. prostate gland

Answer: B



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3. The mature sperms are temporarily stored in

A. seminiferous tubules

B. scrotum

C. epididymis

D. seminal vesicles

Answer: C



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4. How many mature eggs are typically produced by each ovary of a nonpregnant woman each year?

- A. 6
- B. 12
- C. 24
- D. 52

Answer: B



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5. Gonads are derived from :

- A. ectoderm
- B. mesoderm
- C. endoderm

D. All of these

Answer: B



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6. Uterus masculinus is

- A. uterus anteriorly
- B. seminal vesicle of man
- C. vagina
- D. None of theses

Answer: B



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7. The phase of menstrual cycle when fertilisation is possible is

A. follicular phase

B. luteal phase

C. bleeding phase

D. Any of these

Answer: B



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8. The interstitium surrounding the mammalian ovary is/are

A. smooth muscles

B. membranes

C. connective tissue

D. None of these

Answer: C



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9. In mammals, the testes are connected posteriorly by To scrotal sacs.

- A. spermatic cords
- B. dartos muscles
- C. rachis
- D. gubernaculum

Answer: D



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10. The muscles helping in providing warmth to testes are

- A. cremaster only
- B. cremaster and dartos muscles
- C. gubernaculum

D. mesorchium

Answer: B



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11. The sperm becomes mature and fully motile in

A. rete testes

B. cauda epididymis

C. vas deferens

D. seminal vesicles

Answer: B



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12. Pseudostratified columnar epithelium lines which one of the following ?

- A. Vas deference
- B. Buccal cavity
- C. Bowman's capsule
- D. All of these

Answer: A



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13. The combined length of seminiferous tubes of man is about..... Meters.

- A. 100 – 200
- B. 200 – 400
- C. 400 – 600

D. 600 – 800

Answer: B



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14. The cells of the follicle synonosis

- A. oestrogen
- B. progesterone
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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15. probable fertility period menstrual cycle is from Days.

A. 5 – 8

B. 9 – 12

C. 13 – 16

D. 17 – 20

Answer: C



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16. When a mature egg leaves the ovary, it enters the

A. uterus anteriorly

B. second ovary

C. vagina

D. oviduct

Answer: D



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17. The female part homologous to the penis is

- A. vestibule
- B. hymen
- C. basculum
- D. clitoris

Answer: D



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18. During the ovum formation, meiosis occurs in

- A. primordial germ cell
- B. primary oocyte
- C. oogonium

D. secondary oocyte

Answer: B



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19. The primary oocytes remain small without any growth in human females for Years.

A. 5 – 6

B. 12 – 14

C. 1 – 2

D. 4 – 5

Answer: B



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20. Ovary is attached with the back of body wall by

- A. mesorchium
- B. mesosalpinx
- C. mesovarium
- D. ovarian ligament

Answer: C



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21. Oestradiol is secreted by

- A. theca interna
- B. zona pellucida
- C. young follicle
- D. Graafian follicle

Answer: D



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22. Seminiferous tubules open into

- A. epididymis
- B. vasa efferentia
- C. vasa deferentia
- D. rete testes

Answer: D



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23. Partitions of testis develop from

- A. tunica albuginea

B. tunica vasulosa

C. tunica genialis

D. rete testes

Answer: A



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24. Vasa deferens posses

A. interstitial cells

B. secretory cells

C. ciliated cells

D. subcutacular cells

Answer: C



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25. Vas deferens arises from

- A. cauda epididymis
- B. caput empididymis
- C. corpus epididymis
- D. rete testes

Answer: A



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

- A. urethra
- B. vas deferens
- C. ejaculatory duct
- D. spermatic duct

Answer: C



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27. Primary oocyte is

- A. haploid
- B. diploid
- C. polyploid
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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28. Seconday oocyte is

- A. haploid

B. diploid

C. polyploid

D. None of these

Answer: A



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29. Progesterone is a

A. carbohydrate

B. steroid

C. protein

D. sterol

Answer: B



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30. Luteal phase is the other name of

- A. follicular phase
- B. proliferative phase
- C. menstrual flow phase
- D. secretory phase

Answer: D



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

- A. proliferative phase
- B. secretory phase
- C. luteal phase
- D. menstruation

Answer: A



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32. Mesorchium is peritoneal covering of

- A. ovary
- B. testis
- C. kidney
- D. liver

Answer: B



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33. Mesovarium is peritoneal covering of

- A. ovary

B. testis

C. kidney

D. liver

Answer: A



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34. Menstrual cycle is generally of

A. 21 days

B. 28 days

C. 30 days

D. 40 days

Answer: B



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35. In menstrual cycle, ovum is released during

- A. beginning
- B. midway
- C. end
- D. any time

Answer: B



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36. Spot of odd term for male reproductive structure.

- A. rete testis
- B. Epididymis
- C. Isthmus
- D. cowper's gland

Answer: C



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37. At puberty woman starts producing

- A. sperms
- B. oxytocin
- C. testosterone
- D. ova

Answer: D



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38. Scrotum communicates with abdominal cavity through

- A. urethra

B. inguinal canal

C. vas deferens

D. epididymis

Answer: B



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

A. glucagon androgens

B. androgens

C. progesterone

D. intestinal mucus

Answer: B



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40. Vitelline layer around the egg is deposited by

- A. ovary
- B. oviduct
- C. egg itself
- D. coelom

Answer: C



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41. Development of foetus takes place in

- A. vagina
- B. uterus
- C. ovary
- D. oviduct

Answer: B



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42. Lower narrow end of uterus is called

A. urethra

B. cervix

C. clitoris

D. vulva

Answer: B



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43. The functional unit of testes of man is

A. uriniferous tubules

B. Malpighian tubules

C. seminiferous tubules

D. acini or lobules

Answer: C



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44. Chorionic gonadotropic hormone is secreted by

A. pituitary

B. ovary

C. placenta

D. uterus

Answer: C



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

- A. mitosis
- B. meiosis-I
- C. meiosis-II
- D. growth

Answer: B



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46. A human female reaches menopause around the age of

- A. 70 yr
- B. 25 yr
- C. 15 yr
- D. 50 yr

Answer: D



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

- A. prostate gland
- B. Ampullia
- C. Seminal vesicle
- D. Bulbourethral gland

Answer: B



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48. If an unfertilized egg is pricked with a microneedle, it will (in frog)

- A. die immediately

- B. start dividing
- C. remain undivided
- D. None of theses

Answer: B



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49. Tunica vaginalis is found in

- A. ovaries of female
- B. testis of male
- C. vagina of female
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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50. Penil urethra in males traveses through

- A. corpora cavermosa
- B. corpus spongiosum
- C. corpus callosum
- D. corpus striatum

Answer: B



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51. Immediate membrane covering of mammalian egg is

- A. corona radiata
- B. zona pellucida
- C. vitelline membrane
- D. chorion

Answer: C



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52. In tracing the path of sperm from testis to outside, you would mention the vasa deferentia before the

- A. testes
- B. epididymide
- C. urethra
- D. uterus

Answer: B



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53. Semen does not contain

- A. prostate fluid
- B. urine
- C. fructose
- D. prostaglandins

Answer: B



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54. Progesterone levels falls during :

- A. gestation
- B. parturition
- C. lactation
- D. menstruation

Answer: D



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55. Graafian follicle contains

- A. many oocytes
- B. many sperms
- C. a single oocyte
- D. site for egg fertilisation

Answer: A



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56. Mullerian duct is

- A. ureter
- B. urethra
- C. cervix

D. oviduct

Answer: D



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57. Graafian follicle of ovary secretes

A. oestrogen

B. relaxin

C. progesterone

D. cortisone

Answer: C



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58. The covering egg in human female is known as

- A. zona pellucida
- B. zona radiata
- C. zona striata
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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59. The process of formation of ova is called

- A. ovulation
- B. oogenesis
- C. oviparity
- D. oviposition

Answer: B



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60. Fimbriated funnel is found over

- A. ureter
- B. urinary bladder
- C. uterus
- D. Fallopian tube

Answer: B



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61. Which of the following phases are seen during oogenesis ?

- A. multiplication phase
- B. growth phase
- C. maturation phase

D. All of these

Answer: D



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62. Polar bodies develop during the formation of

A. spermatogonia

B. oocyte

C. oogonia

D. sperms

Answer: B



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

- A. FSH
- B. LH
- C. LTH
- D. ICSH

Answer: B



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64. Fertilisins are emitted by

- A. immature eggs
- B. mature eggs
- C. sperms
- D. polar bodies

Answer: C



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65. Oestrous cycle occurs in

- A. invertebrates
- B. vertebrates
- C. all mammals
- D. Non primate mammals

Answer: D



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66. Structure of Graffian follicle was described by

- A. De Graff

B. Mayer

C. Leeuwenhook

D. All of these

Answer: A



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67. Which of the following is not a pary of female reproductive organ?

A. Uterus

B. Isthmus

C. Seminal vesicle

D. Clitoris

Answer: C



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68. Corpus luteum occurs in

- A. uterus anteriorly
- B. oviduct
- C. ovary
- D. vagina

Answer: C



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69. Sperm penetration, which brings changes in ova is

- A. formation of one polar body
- B. meiosis-I
- C. meiosis-II
- D. formation of pronuclei

Answer: D



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70. Which one of the following is haploid?

- A. Oogonia
- B. Primary oocyte
- C. Secondary oocyte
- D. Primary spermatocyte

Answer: C



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71. Tunica albuginea is related to

- A. liver

B. uterus

C. Fallopian tube

D. testes

Answer: D



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72. Thick/follicular cells surrounding oocyte in Graffian follicle belong to

A. zona pellucida

B. corona radiata

C. zona vesiculosa

D. granulosa

Answer: B



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73. After ovulation, Graafian follicle forms

- A. corpus luteum
- B. corpus albicans
- C. corpus artesia
- D. corpus collosum

Answer: A



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74. Secretion of progesterone by corpus luteum is initiated by

- A. MSH
- B. LH
- C. testosterone
- D. thyroxine

Answer: B



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75. Menstrual cycle is affected by

- A. progesterone only
- B. LH only
- C. LH+FSH +oestrogen
- D. oestrogen only

Answer: C



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76. Relaxin is released from

- A. Corpus luteum

B. thyroid

C. testis

D. corpus albicans

Answer: A



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77. Corpus luteum is developed from

A. left over oocyte

B. nephrostome

C. left over Graafian follicle after release of ovum

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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78. Graafian follicles are found in:

- A. testis of mammal
- B. ovary of frog
- C. ovary of cockroach
- D. ovary of mammals

Answer: D



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79. Secondary spermatocytes in male testis are formed during

- A. multiplication phase
- B. spermiogenesis
- C. growth phase
- D. maturation phase

Answer: D



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80. Which is a gonadotropin hormone ?

A. GH

B. MSH

C. ADH

D. FSH and LH

Answer: D



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81. Translucent outer covering of egg is

A. zona pellucida

B. zona radiata

C. corona radiata

D. None of these

Answer: A



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

A. blastula

B. morula

C. gastrula

D. neural plate

Answer: B



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

- A. formative cells
- B. follicle cells
- C. inner cells mass
- D. trophoblast

Answer: D



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84. Human embryo completes development in

- A. 180 days
- B. 300 days
- C. 220 days
- D. 266-280 days

Answer: D



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85. Outer covering of blastula is

- A. trophoblast
- B. embryoblast
- C. zona radiata
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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86. 50 primary spermatocytes gives rise to

- A. 200 spermatocytes

B. 50 spermatocytes

C. 200 spermatozoa

D. 50 spermatozoa

Answer: C



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87. Hormone that prepares and maintains the uterus during pregnancy is produced by

A. corpora cardiaca

B. corpus luteum

C. corpora albicans

D. Graafian follicle

Answer: B



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88. Number of chromosomes in secondary oocyte stage in humans is

A. 23

B. 46

C. 18

D. 20

Answer: A



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89. Onset of menstruation of human female is called

A. menopause

B. puberty

C. gestation

D. menarche

Answer: D



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90. The lytic enzyme released by sperm is:

- A. acrosome
- B. ligase
- C. androgamone
- D. hyaluronidase

Answer: D



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91. In females, the hormone inhibin is secreted by:

- A. zona pellucida

B. ovary

C. corpus luteum

D. uterine epithelium

Answer: C



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92. Secondary sexual characters in females

A. relaxin

B. progesterone

C. oestrogen

D. gonadotropin

Answer: C



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

- A. corpus albicans
- B. corpus callosum
- C. corpora bigemina
- D. corpora quadrigemina

Answer: A



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94. Antrum is the cavity of :

- A. gastrula
- B. graafian follicle
- C. ovary
- D. blastula

Answer: B



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95. Number of eggs released in the life time of a women is approximately

A. 40

B. 400

C. 4000

D. 20000

Answer: B



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96. Eggs which have yolk in the centre surrounded by cytoplasm are called

:

A. homolecithal

B. microlecithal

C. centrolecithal

D. telolecithal

Answer: C



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97. The placenta of human beings belong to the peripheral layer, are called

A. haemochorialis

B. syndesmochorialis

C. endotheliochorialis

D. epitheliochorialis

Answer: A

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98. Preparation of sperm before penetration of ovum is

- A. coition
- B. capacitation
- C. isemination
- D. spermiation

Answer: B

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99. Termination of gastrulation is marked by

- A. obliteration of archenteron
- B. closure of neural tube
- C. obliteration of blastocoel

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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100. Germinal Epithelium of ovary is formed of :-

A. cuboidal cells

B. columnar cells

C. squamous cells

D. stratified cells

Answer: A



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101. The phase of menstrual cycle in humans that lasts for 7-8 days, is

- A. follicular phase
- B. ovulatory phase
- C. luteal phase
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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102. How many blood vessels are present in umbilical cord

- A. 5
- B. 4
- C. 3
- D. 2

Answer: C



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103. Egg with large amount of yolk is

- A. microlecithal
- B. macrolecithal
- C. oligolecithal
- D. mesolecithal

Answer: B



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104. In human beings the egg are

- A. microlecithal
- B. macrolecithal
- C. mesolecithal

D. centrolecithal

Answer: A



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105. Fertilizin is a chemical substance produced from

A. mature eggs

B. acrosome

C. polar bodies

D. middle piece of sperm

Answer: A



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106. Division of human egg is :

- A. equal holoblastic
- B. unequal holoblastic
- C. superficial meroblastic discoidal meroblastic
- D. discoidal meroblastic

Answer: B



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107. Fertilised ovum is transplanted in uterus after

- A. 1 day
- B. 7 days
- C. 8 days
- D. 19 days

Answer: B



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

- A. mesoderm
- B. ectoderm
- C. endoderm
- D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: C



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109. Meroblastic cleavage is

- A. total
- B. spiral
- C. incomplete

D. horizontal

Answer: D



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110. The type of placenta found in human beings is of type :

A. diffuse

B. zonary

C. cotyledonary

D. metadiscoidal

Answer: D



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111. Which one is not formed from ectoderm?

- A. Notochord
- B. Epidermis
- C. Pancrease
- D. Brachial arches

Answer: A



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112. An organ not formed from ectoderm is

- A. optic nerve
- B. middle ear
- C. inner ear
- D. skin

Answer: B



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113. Mobility of mature sperm is controlled by mitochondria present in

- A. head
- B. middle piece
- C. tail
- D. All of these

Answer: B



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114. Mass of cells formed during early embryonic development of an animal is

- A. morula
- B. blastula
- C. amphiblastula

D. gastrula

Answer: A



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115. Early embryonic stage that follows blastula is

A. morula

B. amphiblastula

C. radula

D. gastrula

Answer: D



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116. When the pregnancy occurs in ovary itself it is called

- A. tubual pregnancy
- B. ectopic pregnancy
- C. abdominal pregnancy
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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117. Villi of human placenta develop from

- A. Chorion
- B. allantois
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. yolk-sac

Answer: A



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118. Layer of blastocyst that gives rise to ectoderm is

- A. trophoectoderm
- B. embryo disc
- C. cnidoblast
- D. amnion

Answer: B



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119. Which is urinary bladder of foetus in womb?

- A. Placenta
- B. Chorion
- C. Allantois

D. amnion

Answer: C



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120. Placenta has a selectively permeable and hormone secreting outer layer known as

A. mesoderm

B. amnion

C. trophoblast

D. chorion

Answer: C



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121. Amniotic fluid protects the foetus from

- A. shock
- B. encystment
- C. degeneration
- D. disease

Answer: A



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122. Placenta in human beings is formed by :

- A. amnion
- B. allantois
- C. chorion
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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123. Third phase of embryo development is

- A. cleavage
- B. fertilisation
- C. gametogenesis
- D. gastrulation

Answer: D



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124. Human beings are

- A. ovoviviparous

B. oviparous

C. parthenogenetic

D. viviparous

Answer: D



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125. Gastrulation comprises

A. morphogenetic movement

B. differentiation of archenteron

C. differentiation of three germ layers

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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126. Enzymes found in Leyding cells are

- A. proteinases
- B. steroid-dehydrogenases
- C. sperm lysisns
- D. All of these

Answer: B



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127. When do the three germinal layers diffrentiate

- A. Blastula
- B. Gastrula
- C. Cleavage
- D. Fertilisation

Answer: B



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128. Which of the foetal membrane is directly connected with blood ?

A. Allantois

B. Amnion

C. chorion

D. yolk-sac

Answer: C



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129. Ectoderm forms

A. sweat glands

B. nervous system

C. lens of eye

D. All of these

Answer: D



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

A. last menstruation

B. fertilisation

C. next menstruation

D. puberty

Answer: A



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131. Germinal layer formed from trophoblast of mammalian blastocyst is

- A. ectoderm
- B. endoderm
- C. mesoderm
- D. None of these

Answer: D



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132. Vegetal hemisphere of egg has

- A. germinal vesicle
- B. yolk
- C. pigment
- D. grey crescent

Answer: B



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

A. 4

B. 3

C. 1

D. 2

Answer: B



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

A. hCG

B. Oestrogen

C. Progesterone

D. LH

Answer: D



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135. Cavity of gastrula is

A. coelom

B. blastocoel

C. archenteron

D. blastopore

Answer: C



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136. In human development , which part of the blastocyst will develop into a foetus ?

- A. Morula
- B. Trophoblast
- C. inner cells mass
- D. Chorion

Answer: C



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137. From one egg in gastrula if all endodermal cells are removed, the organism will lack

- A. eyes
- B. heart

C. brain

D. visceral organs

Answer: D



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138. What is the approximate pH of the secretions of prostate gland ?

A. 8.2

B. 2.1

C. 6.5

D. 7.3

Answer: C



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139. Spermatogenesis requires the presence of

- A. fructose
- B. progesterone
- C. testosterone
- D. thyroxine

Answer: C



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140. Each ejaculate of a man contains about how many sperms ?

- A. 400
- B. 4000
- C. 400000
- D. 4000000000

Answer: D



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141. Which hormone can be administered to begin the process of childbirth ?

A. Oestrogen

B. Oxytocin

C. Prolactin

D. Testosterone

Answer: B



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142. Which hormone(s) play(s) a direct role in lactation ?

- A. Oestrogen
- B. Oxytocin
- C. Prolactin
- D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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143. Eggs are generally large in size due to the presence of

- A. yolk
- B. vitelline membrane
- C. shell
- D. plasma membrane

Answer: A



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144. In many embryos, differentiation begins at what stage ?

- A. zygote
- B. Blastula
- C. Gastrula
- D. Neurula

Answer: C



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145. The membranous cover of the ovum at ovulation is

- A. corona radiata
- B. zona radiata
- C. zona radiata

D. chorion

Answer: A



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146. Bone are In origin

A. ectodermal

B. mesodermal

C. endodermal

D. ectomesodermal

Answer: B



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147. How did is the embryo when most of its organs are formed ?

A. 3 months

B. 4 months

C. 6 months

D. 7 months

Answer: C



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148. Vas deferens arises from

A. cauda epididymis

B. caput epididymis

C. gastrula

D. corpus epididymis

Answer: C



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149. A cell formed from cleavage is called

- A. blastomere
- B. morula
- C. gastrula
- D. blastopore

Answer: B



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150. Which of the following organs develops first ?

- A. liver
- B. heart
- C. Notochord

D. Kidneys

Answer: A



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151. Blastocoek, used as yolk space in other vertebrates, possesses in mammals

A. yolk

B. fat reserve

C. outer cell mass

D. trophectoderm

Answer: B



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152. Foetal membranes produced by trophoblast are

- A. chorion and allantosia
- B. chorion and amnion
- C. amnion and allantois
- D. allantois and yolk sac

Answer: B



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153. Pancrass is In origin.

- A. ectodermal
- B. mesodermal
- C. endodermal
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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154. Kidneys are

- A. ectodermal
- B. mesodermal
- C. endodermal
- D. None of these

Answer: B



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155. The structure which helps in nutrition of embryo in placental mammals is

A. yolk sac

B. amnion

C. crypts

D. placenta

Answer: D



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156. All of the following structure are ectodermal except one which is mesodermal. Identify that s tructure

A. epithelium of retina

B. optic nerve

C. eye lens

D. ciliary body

Answer: D



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157. Tooth enamel originates from

- A. ectoderm
- B. endoderm
- C. head mesenchyme
- D. dorsal mesenchyme

Answer: A



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158. Implanatation of the blastocyst occurs

- A. just prior to conception
- B. one week after fertilisation
- C. at one month's gestation

D. just prior to birth

Answer: B



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159. Ontogenetically, the liver is

A. ectodermal

B. endodermal

C. epidermal

D. mesodermal

Answer: B



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160. The organ not formed by ectoderm is

- A. brain
- B. spina cord
- C. internal ear
- D. gonads

Answer: C



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161. During cleave, nucleocytoplasmic ratio is

- A. maintained
- B. decreased
- C. increased
- D. variable

Answer: C



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162. Non-cellular layer of mature antral follicle is

- A. theca interna
- B. membrana granulosa
- C. corona radiata
- D. zona pellucida

Answer: D



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

- A. 44+XX
- B. 22+
- C. 22

D. 44

Answer: B



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164. Which of the following develop from ectoderm only ?

- A. Liver, Muscles, Brain
- B. Liver, Bones, Brain
- C. Liver, Spinal cord, Skin
- D. Skin, Spinal cord, Brain

Answer: D



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165. The head of the sperm serves which of the following functions ?

- A. ovulation in female
- B. sex determination of foetus
- C. cleavage
- D. All of the above

Answer: B



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166. The distal centriole gives attachment to the axial filament, but the proximal centriole helps in

- A. swimming,
- B. cleavage of fertilised egg
- C. provides energy
- D. position of distal centriole

Answer: B



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167. The fluid which is rich in calcium citrate, fibrinolysin and acid phosphatase and contributes about 30% of the total volume of semen is released by

- A. Cowper's glands
- B. prostate gland
- C. seminal vesicles
- D. epididymis

Answer: B



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168. One oogonium forms

- A. 1 ovum +3 polar bodies

- B. one ovum +1 polar body
- C. 1 ovum without centrioles +2 polar bodies
- D. single ovum and not polar body

Answer: C



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169. Meiosis occurs in

- A. primary spermatocytes
- B. secondary spermatocytes
- C. spermatogonia
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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170. Testosterone is secreted by

- A. Leydi'g cells
- B. Sertoli cells
- C. secondary spermatocytes
- D. germinal epithelial cells

Answer: A



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171. In human, the testes are located in

- A. abdominal cavity
- B. thoracic cavity
- C. extra-abdominal cavity
- D. pericardial cavity

Answer: C



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172. Vitelline membrane is a

- A. primary egg membrane
- B. secondary egg membrane
- C. tertiary egg membrane
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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173. Release of oocytes/ova from ovary is

- A. gestation

B. ovulation

C. partrurition

D. implantation

Answer: B



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174. Which one is not associated with gametogenesis ?

A. Formation of ova

B. Formation of spermatids

C. Release of ova

D. Change of spermatid to spermatozoa

Answer: A



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175. Vitellogenesis occurs in

- A. primary oocyte in Graafian follicle
- B. primary spermatocyte in testis
- C. secondary spermatocyte in testis
- D. secondary oocyte in Fallopin tube

Answer: A



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176. During the ovulatory phase, the structure called corpus luteum, is formed from

- A. ruptured Graafiaan follicle
- B. epididymis
- C. isogametes
- D. endometrium

Answer: A



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177. Cumulus oophorus represents

- A. cluster of cells around oocyte
- B. heap of maturing follicles
- C. mass of cells in Graffian follicle
- D. mass of sperms embodied in Sertoli cells

Answer: A



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178. Ovulation is the process in which the

- A. release of the ovum from the ovary

- B. ovum is liberated from the seminal vesical
- C. sperm fuses with the ovum
- D. All these together happen

Answer: B



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179. A late gastrula stage shows these primary germ layers

- A. ectoderm and mesoderm
- B. ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm
- C. mesoderm and endoderm
- D. ectoderm only

Answer: B



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180. Point of sperm entry forms

- A. axis of cleaves
- B. grey crescent
- C. dorsal lip of blastopore
- D. center of embryo rotation

Answer: A



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181. Orchidectomy is

- A. surgical removal of testis
- B. surgical removal of ovaries
- C. inflammation of testis
- D. non-descent of testes in scrotum

Answer: A



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182. The female hormone that causes an increased in blood vessels in the uterus and developments of milk glands in the breast is

- A. luteinising hormone
- B. follicle-stimulating hormone
- C. oestrogen
- D. progesterone

Answer: D



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183. The placenta dose not

A. produce oestrogen and progesterone

B. exchange dissolved gases

C. supply nutrients

D. cause the embryo to implant itself

Answer: D



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184. Which of the these pairs is mismatched ?

A. Brain-Ectoderm

B. Gut-Endoderm

C. Bone-Mesoderm

D. Lens-Endoderm

Answer: D



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185. Which of these pairs is mismatched ?

- A. Cleavage -Cell division
- B. Blastula-Gut formation
- C. Gastrula-Three germ layers
- D. Neurula -Nervous system

Answer: B



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186. A human embryo begins to implant when it is a blastula or has approximately 100 cells. How old is the embryo at this time ?

- A. 12 hours
- B. 2 days
- C. 6 days

D. 2 weeks

Answer: C



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187. The fertilisation cone, which pulls the sperm into the egg, is formed from the

- A. acrosome of the sperm
- B. centriole of the sperm
- C. vitelline layer of the egg
- D. plasma membrane of the egg

Answer: D



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188. Mesoderm proliferates from

- A. trophoblast
- B. cephalic end of embryonic acid
- C. caudal end of embryonic acid
- D. ectoderm of embryonic acid

Answer: C



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189. The fluid released from the vagina just prior to childbirth is

- A. baby's accumulated urine
- B. amniotic fluid
- C. mother's plasma from the umbilical cord
- D. baby's plasma from its foetal circulation

Answer: B



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190. Cleavage differs from mitosis because

- A. in cleavage there is no growth phase
- B. in cleavage consumption of oxygen increases
- C. in cleavage nucleus-cytoplasmic ratio increases
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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191. Primary germ layers are

- A. trophoblasts, ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm

- B. endoderm, trophoectoderm and trophomesoderm
- C. trophomesoderm and torophoectoderm
- D. ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm

Answer: D



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192. The function of bindin (a protein) in the acrosoma process is to

- A. prevent more than one sperm from entering the egg
- B. digest the vitelline layer
- C. ensure that the egg is being fertilised by a sperm of the same species
- D. induce egg activation

Answer: C



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193. Why are contractions necessary during birth ?

- A. So that the mother will know that the baby is about to arrive
- B. vagina will expand to accept the baby
- C. ovaries will know when to resume oocyte production
- D. cervix will expand to let the baby through.

Answer: D



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194. Presumptive ectoderm is that d

- A. layer which presumably is ectoderm
- B. layer which may or may not develop into ectoderm

- C. area around the margin of the blastopore which rolls into the interior of the embryo thus, forming the lining of primitive gut
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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195. In human , the foetus

- A. has four extraembryonic membranes
- B. has developed organs and is recognisably human
- C. is dependent upon the placenta for excretion of wastes and acquisition of nutrients
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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196. In human, the placenta develops from the chorion. This indicates that human development.

- A. resembles, that of the chick
- B. is associated with extraembryonic membranes
- C. cannot be compared to the development of lower animals
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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197. What do you mean by the term spermiogenesis ?

- A. Conversion of spermatids to sperms
- B. Conversion of spermatogonium to spermatids
- C. Formation of spermatogonium

D. Formation of secondary spermatocytes

Answer: A



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198. The female hormone that causes deposition of fat in the breasts, and hips, as well as growth of pubic hair, during puberty is

- A. luteinising hormone
- B. follicle-stimulating hormone
- C. oestrogen
- D. progesterone

Answer: D



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199. Which of correct ?

- A. Fertilisation occurs in Fallopian tube
- B. Fertilisation in physico-chemical events
- C. Cleavage leads to increases mass of protoplasm
- D. Cleavage produces morula

Answer: B



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200. Type of cleavage in an egg is determined by

- A. amount and distribution of yolk
- B. number of egg membranes
- C. size and location of nucleus
- D. shape and size of sperm

Answer: A



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201. The initial step in the activation of ovum during process of fertilisation is the

- A. penetration of sperm in the egg
- B. fertilizin-antifertilizin reaction
- C. formation of the fertilisation cone
- D. formation of fertilisation membrane

Answer: B



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202. Fertilisation is the fusion of

- A. diploid spermatozoan with diploid ovum to form diploid zygote
- B. haploid spermatozoan with diploid ovum to form diploid zygote
- C. diploid spermatozoan with haploid ovum to form diploid zygote
- D. haploid spermatozoan with haploid ovum to form diploid zygote

Answer: D



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203. Which is correct about human embryonic development ?

- A. Cleavage division bring about considerable increase in mass of protoplasm
- B. In the second division, one of the two blastomeres usually divides a little sooner than the second
- C. With more cleavage division, the resultant blastomeres become larger and larger

D. Cleave division result in hollow ball of cell called morula

Answer: B



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204. Correct sequence in development is

A. fertilisation → zygote → cleavage → morula → blastula →
gastrula

B. fertilisation → zygote → blastula → morula → cleavage →
gastrula

C. fertilisation → cleavage → morula → zygote → blastula →
gastrula

D. cleavage → zygote → fertilisation → morula → blastula →
gastrula

Answer: A



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205. Vitellogenesis is the process of formation of

- A. vitelline membrane around developing egg cells
- B. yolk sac membrane around the yolk mass during the development of reptiles and birds
- C. yolk and its deposition within the growing oocyte of amphibians
- D. archenteron around the egg cells

Answer: C



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206. During cleavage, size of

- A. early embryo increases
- B. early embryo decreases

C. resulting cells increases

D. resulting cells decreases

Answer: D



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207. Which one develops from endoderm?

A. Nervous system, urinary bladder and eye

B. Liver, connective tissue and heart

C. Liver, Spinal cord, Skin and brain

D. Liver, pancreas and thymus/thyroid

Answer: D



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208. Gestation period is the duration:

- A. between egg growth and ovulation
- B. of fertilisation
- C. between fertilisation and parturition
- D. between preparation of sex cells and fertilisation

Answer: C



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209. The ovary of a new born female baby may contain

- A. one of few ova
- B. one thousand to few thousands
- C. about 10 thousands
- D. 250000-500000 ova

Answer: D



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210. Corpus luteum in mammals occur in:

- A. skin and act as a pain receptor
- B. heart and initiates atrial contraction
- C. ovaries and produced progesterone hormone
- D. brain and connects the two cerebral hemispheres

Answer: C



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211. Sperm of animal species a cannot fertilise ovum of species b because

- A. fertilizing of a and b are not compatible

B. antifertilizing of a and b are not compatibel

C. fertilizin of a and antiferfertilizin of b are not compatible

D. antifertilizin of a and fertilizin of b are not compatible

Answer: D



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212. Yellow corpus luteum occurs in a mammals in

A. heart toinitate hearbeat

B. skin of function as pain receptor

C. brain and connects cerebrol hemispheres

D. ovary for secretion of progesterone

Answer: D



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213. Polar bodies formed during the formation of oocytes are

- A. smaller cells formed due to unequal meiosis of oocyte
- B. structures which bud off during oogenesis
- C. structures formed during spermatogenesis
- D. daughter cells formed after mitosis

Answer: A



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214. Which is the correct sequence of egg layers from outside to inside ?

- A. Radiata, proliferous and pellucida
- B. proliferous, radiata and pellucida
- C. Proliferous, yolk sac and radiata
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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

- A. Meroblastic
- B. Starts when egg reaches uterus
- C. Starts in Fallopian tube
- D. It is identical to normal mitosis

Answer: C



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216. Which one is correct ?

- A. Meiosis-I occurs in primary spermatocyte

B. meiosis-I occurs in secondary spermatocyte

C. Meiosis-I take place in spermatids

D. Meiosis-II occurs in spermatids

Answer: A



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217. For ovulation in reflex ovulators

A. coitus in necessary

B. coitus is necessary

C. plenty of food is not necessary

D. plenty of food is necessary

Answer: B



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

- A. FSH, progesterone, oestrogen
- B. oestrogen, FSH progesterone
- C. FSH, oestrogen, progesterone
- D. oestrogen, FSH, progesterone

Answer: C



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219. Which statement is incorrect for human female ?

- A. Menstrual cycle take 28 days
- B. Menopause occurs at 44 – 55 yrs
- C. Mature egg is released during pregnancy
- D. Age of puberty is 12-13 years

Answer: C



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220. The function of mitochondria in sperm is

- A. control the movement of sperm
- B. provide energy for the movement of sperm
- C. provide energy to nucleus
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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

- A. vasa efferentia, Bidder's canal. Uriniferous tubules and nephrostome
- B. vasa efferentia, epididymis, vas deferens and urethra
- C. vasa efferentia, Bidder's canal. Nephrostome
- D. vasa efferentia, collecting tubules and Bidder's canal

Answer: B



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222. Which of these pairs is mismatched ?

- A. Interstitial cells - Testosterone
- B. Seminiferous tubules - Sperm production
- C. Vasa deferentia - Seminal fluid production
- D. Urethra - Conducts sperm

Answer: C



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223. Follicle Stimulating Horemone (FSH)

- A. is secreted by females but not males
- B. stimulates seminiferous tubules to produce sperm
- C. secretion is controlled by Gonadotropic Releasing Hormone (GnRH)
- D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D



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224. Oestrous phase is

- A. resting phase of oestrous cycle
- B. preparatory phase of oestrous cycle
- C. phase of heat in oestrous cycle

D. degenerative phase in oestrous cycle

Answer: C



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225. Epididymis is

- A. network of sinuses between seminiferous tubules and vasa efferentia
- B. intermediate structure between rete testis and vasa efferentia
- C. a long coiled tube between vasa efferentia and vas deferens
- D. connection between vas deferens and seminal vesicle

Answer: C



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226. Glands of male reproductive system are

- A. prostate and seminal vesicles
- B. prostate, Bartholin's glands and corpus luteum
- C. vestibular gland and Bartholin's glands
- D. prostate, Cowper's glands and seminal vesicles

Answer: D



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227. The function of hyaluronidase is

- A. to form cone of reception in egg
- B. to puncture the vitelling membrane of egg
- C. to inactivate the neighbouring sperms
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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228. Centrioles of sperm control

- A. control movement of tail
- B. maintain haploid number of chromosomes
- C. help in fertilisation
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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229. Stages in menstrual cycle are

- A. recovery and proliferative phase

- B. proliferative and secretory phase
- C. proliferative, secretory and menstrual phase
- D. recovery, secretory and phase of menstrual flow

Answer: C



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230. Menstrual cycle is controlled by

- A. Estrogen and progesterone of ovary
 - B. FSH of pituitary
 - C. FSH and LH of pituitary
 - D. Oxytocin hormone
-
- A. oestrogen and progesterone of ovary
 - B. FSH and LH of pituitary
 - C. FSH of pituitary
 - D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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231. Vasa efferentia connect the

- A. testis with epididymis
- B. kidneys with cloaca
- C. testes with urinogential ducts
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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232. Temperature in scrotum necessary for sperm formation should be

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

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

C. $7^{\circ}C$ above the body temperature

D. $7^{\circ}C$ below the body temperature

Answer: B



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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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234. The role of Leydig cells of testis is

- A. to provide nourishment to sperms
- B. synthesis of testosterone hormone
- C. to provide motility to sperm
- D. to bring about maturation of sperms

Answer: B



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1. Which of the following is true about mammalian placenta?

- I. It acts as endocrine gland.
- II. It secretes relaxin hormone which facilitates parturition.
- III. It secretes chorionic gonadotrophin.
- IV. It helps in mixing of foetal and maternal blood.

A. I, II and IV

B. I, IV and III

C. II, III and IV

D. I, II and III

Answer: D



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2. Which of the following statement is correct?

- I. Teleost sperms have acrosome.
- II. Acrosome does not have nucleus.

III. Acrosome of sperm contains sperm lysins.

IV. Spirally arranged mitochondria are found in the mid-piece of sperm.

A. I and IV

B. III and IV

C. I and II

D. II,III and IV

Answer: B



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3. Menstrual cycle is controlled by

I. androgens from Leydig cells.

II. FSH and LH of pituitary.

III. Oxytoxin hormone.

IV. Oestrogen and progesterone of ovary.

A. I, III and IV

B. I and II

C. I and III

D. II and IV

Answer:



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4. Which of the following statement is false regarding spermatogenesis?

I. It starts at puberty due to increase in GnRH.

II. LH helps in synthesis of androgens which stimulates spermatogenesis.

III. Inhibin is required for FSH synthesis.

IV LH acts on Leyding cells for secrtion of androgens.

A. Only IV

B. I and II

C. Only III

D. I, II and IV

Answer: C::D



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5. Which of the following is a part of mammalian male reproduction system?

I. Vas deferens II. Cowper's gland

III. Brtholin's gland IV Fallopin tube

A. I, II and III

B. II, III and IV

C. I and II

D. III and IV

Answer: C



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6. Correctly matched pairs are:

1. Clitoris -Erectile body in the female homologous 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. II and III

B. III and IV

C. I and IV

D. II and IV

Answer: A



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7. Seminal fluid consists of

- I. spermatozoa II. Spermatids

spermatogonia IV. seminal fluid

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- A. Only I
- B. Only III
- C. I and IV
- D. I and II

Answer: C



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8. Assertion Sertoli cells are being involved in the process of spermatogenesis.

Reason Nutrition of developing sperms is provided by Sertoli cells.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: A



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9. Assertion Each primary spermatocyte cell gives rise to four secondary spermatocyte cells.

Reason Primary spermatocytes are formed through reduction division.

A. Both Assertion and Reason true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer:



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10. Assertion Scrotum is a pouch in which testes are held.

Reason A pocketed sac of the abdominal cavity or pelvic cavity holds testes.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: B



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11. Assertion Generally, sperm cells are larger than egg cells.

Reason Spermatozoa consists of acrosome and mitochondria.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: B



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12. Assertion First meiotic division in primary oocytes results in the formation of two equal sized cells.

Reason Both of these cells are equally functional.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer:



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

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

- A. Both Assertion and Reason true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: A



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14. Assertion A chemical substance fertilizin is present in eggs.

Reason It helps in maturation of embryo after fertilisation.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: C



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1. Fertilisation in humans is practically feasible only if
- A. the ovum and sperms are transported simultaneously to ampullary isthmic junction of the Fallopian tube
- B. the ovum and sperms are transported simultaneously to ampullary isthmic junction of the cervix

- C. the sperm are transported into cervix within 48 hrs of released of ovum in uterus
- D. the sperms are transported into cervix just after the release of ovum in Fallopian tube

Answer: A



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2. Select the incorrect statement.

- A. LH and FSH triggers ovulation in ovary
- B. LH and FSH decrease gradually during the follicular phase
- C. LH triggers secretion of androgens from the Leydig cells
- D. FSH stimulates the Sertoli cells which help in spermatogenesis

Answer: B



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3. Identify the correct statement on 'inhibin'.

- A. It is produced by granulosa cells in ovary and inhibits the secretion of FSH
- B. It is produced by granulosa cells in ovary and inhibits the secretion of LH
- C. It is produced by nurse cells in testes and inhibits the secretion of LH
- D. It inhibits the secretion of LH, FSH and prolactin

Answer: A



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

A. Rete testis → Efferent ductles → Epididymis → Vas deferens

B. Rete testis → Epididymis → Efferent ductules → Vas deferens

C. Rete testis → Vas deferens → Efferent ductules → Epididymis

D. Efferent ductules → Rete testis → Vas deferens → Epididymis

Answer: A



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

A. ovary

B. placenta

C. Fallopian tube

D. pituitary

Answer: B



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

A. GnRH

B. androgen

C. FSH

D. LH

Answer: D



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

A. perimetrium

B. endometrium

C. corpus luteum

D. myometrium

Answer: B



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

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

B. Seminifereous tubules → Rete testis → Vasa efferentia → Epididymis → Vas deferens → Ejaculatory duct → Urethra →

Vagina of female

C. Seminiferous tubules → Rete testis → Vasa efferentia →

Epididymis → Urethra → Vagina of female

D. Seminiferous tubules → Rete testis → Vasa efferentia →

Ejaculatory duct → Vagina of female

Answer: B



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

A. relaxin

B. Vasopressin

C. Oxytocin

D. Prolactin

Answer: C



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

- A. It secretes oestrogen
- B. It facilitates removal of carbon dioxide and waste material from embryo
- C. It secretes oxytocin during parturition
- D. It facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo

Answer: C



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11. What is the correct sequence of sperm formation?

- A. Spermatogonia, Spermatocyte, Spermatozoa, Spermatid
- B. Spermatogonia, Spermatozoa, Spermatocyte, Spermatid
- C. Spermatogonia, Spermatocyte, Spermatid, Spermatozoa
- D. Spermatid, Spermatocyte, Spermatogonia, Spermatozoa

Answer: C



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12. Menstrual flow occurs due to lack of

- A. FSH
- B. oxytocin
- C. vasopressin
- D. progesterone

Answer: D



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13. Secretion of which of the following structures prepares inner wall of uterus for implantation?

- A. Ovary
- B. Pituitary gland
- C. corpus luteum
- D. Ovarian follicle

Answer: C



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

- A. Oestrogen
- B. FSH

C. FSH-RH

D. Progesterone

Answer: D



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

A. Sperm is viable for only up to 24 hrs

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

C. Viability of sperm is determined by its motility

D. Sperms must be concentrated in a thick suspension

Answer: A



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16. Signals for parturition originate from

- A. both placenta as well as fully developed foetus
- B. oxytocin released form maternal pituitary
- C. placenta only
- D. fully developed foetus only

Answer: A



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

- A. high level of circulation FSH and LH in the uterus to stimulate implantation of the embryo
- B. high level of circulating hCG to stimulate endometrial thickening

C. high levels of FSH and LH in uterus to stimulate endometrial thickening

D. high level of circulating hCG to stimulate oestrogen and progesterone synthesis

Answer: D



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

A. over secretion of FSH

B. lack of oestrogen

C. lack of progesterone

D. over production of progesterone

Answer: C



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19. Sertoli cells are regulated by the pituitary hormone known as

- A. FSH
- B. GH
- C. Prolactin
- D. LH

Answer: A



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20. Which of the following hormones is not a secretory product of human placenta?

- A. Human chorionic gonadotropin
- B. Prolactin

C. Oestrogen

D. Progesterone

Answer: B



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

A. epididymis to vas deferens

B. ovary to uterus

C. vagina to uterus

D. testes to epididymis

Answer: D



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

- A. escaping any possible sompression by the visceral organs
- B. providing more space for the growth of epididymis
- C. providing a secondary sexual feature for exhibiting the male sex
- D. maintaining the scrote temperature lower than the internal body temperature

Answer: D



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

- A. release to ovum from the Grafian follice
- B. make necessary changes in the endometrium for implanaton

C. help in the development of corpus luteum

D. help in the collection of the ovum after ovulation

Answer: D



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24. At the time of implanatation, the human embyro is called

A. embryo

B. blastocyst

C. zygote

D. foetus

Answer: B



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

- A. uterus anteriorly
- B. Vagina
- C. Vulva
- D. Oviduct

Answer: D



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26. Corpus luteum releases

- A. oestrogen
- B. progestrone
- C. androgen
- D. Booth (a)and (b)

Answer: B



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27. Primary spermatocyte differs from spermatogonium in

- A. number of chromosomes
- B. size and volume
- C. DNA content
- D. size of chromosomes

Answer: A



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28. In humans, cleavage divisions are

- A. slow and synchronous

- B. fast and synchronous
- C. slow and asynchronous
- D. fast and asynchronous

Answer: A



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29. Number of autosomes in human primary spermatocyte is

- A. 46
- B. 44
- C. 23
- D. 22

Answer: B



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30. Sperm acrosome is derived from

- A. Golgi bodies
- B. endoplasmic reticulum
- C. lysosome
- D. mesosome

Answer: A



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31. In human beings, normally in which one of the following, parts does the sperm fertilise the ovum ?

- A. Cervix
- B. Fallopian tube
- C. Lower part of uterus
- D. Upper parts of uterus

Answer: B



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32. The best definition of the process of gastrulation is that it is a process where the

- A. single layered blastula become two layered
- B. archenteron is formed
- C. zygote gets converted into larva
- D. cells move to occupy their definite position

Answer: D



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33. Sertoli cells are found in

- A. ovaries and secrete progesterone
- B. adrenal cortex and secrete adrenaline
- C. seminiferous tubules and provide nutrition of germ cells
- D. pancreas and secrete cholecystokinin

Answer: C



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

- A. Acrosome has a conical pointed structure used for piercing and penetrating the egg, resulting in fertilisation
- B. The sperm lysins in the acrosome dissolve the egg envelope facilitating fertilisation

- C. Acrosome serves as a sensory structure leading the sperm towards the ovum
- D. Acrosome serves no particular function

Answer: B



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35. Vasa efferentia are the ductules leading from:

- A. testicular lobules to rete testes
- B. rete testes to vas deferens
- C. vas deferens to epididymis
- D. epididymis to urethra

Answer: B



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

- A. isthmus
- B. infundibulum
- C. cervix
- D. ampulla

Answer: B



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

- A. primary spermatocytes
- B. secondary spermatocytes
- C. spermatids
- D. spermatogonia

Answer: B



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38. The middle piece of the sperms contains

- A. proteins
- B. centroile
- C. nucleus
- D. mitochondria

Answer: D



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39. After ovulation, Graafian follicle forms

- A. Corpus luteum

B. corpus callosum

C. corpus albicans

D. corpus arteria

Answer: A



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

A. Fertilisation of the ovum

B. Maintenance of the hypertrophical endometrial lining

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

D. Retention of well-developed corpus luteum

Answer: A



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

- A. granulosa cells
- B. zona pellucida
- C. cumulus oophorus
- D. theca

Answer: A



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42. Human chorionin gonadotropin is secreted by

- A. chorion
- B. amnion
- C. corpus luteum placenta

D. placenta

Answer: D



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43. In human the unpaired male reproductive structure is

A. seminal vesicle fluid

B. porstate

C. bylbourethral gland

D. testes

Answer: B



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44. Bartholin's glands are situated

- A. on either side of vagina in human in human
- B. on either side of v as deferens in humans
- C. on the sides of the head of some amphibians
- D. at the reduced tail end of birds

Answer: A



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45. The parts of male urethra are

- A. Corpora cavernosa, ventral corpus spongiosum
- B. prostatic, membranous and penile
- C. seminal, vesicles, prostate and Cowper's glands
- D. prostate, bulbourethral and Cowper's gland

Answer: B



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46. Formation of corpus luteum is influenced by

- A. LH and FSH
- B. FSH
- C. Progesterone
- D. PRL

Answer: A



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47. The cavity contained in Graafian follicle is

- A. ventrocoel
- B. antrum
- C. blastocoel

D. archetron

Answer: B



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48. Human sperm cells move by means of a

A. cillium

B. flagellum

C. basal body

D. hair

Answer: B



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49. In oogenesis, when a diploid cell in the ovary undergoes, meiosis, how many ova results ?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: A



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50. Vapaciotation of sperm in mammals involves

- A. sperm size change
- B. acrosome reaction
- C. nuelear chromatin change
- D. mitochondrial alignment

Answer: B



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

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

- A. Both A and R true and R the is the correct explanation of the A
- B. Both A and R true but R the is not the correct explanation of the A
- C. A is true, but R is false
- D. Both A and R are false

Answer: B



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52. Which hormone is secreted in a woman if pregnancy has occurred ?

- A. Oestrogen
- B. Progesterone
- C. Luteinising hormone
- D. Chorionic gonadotropin

Answer: D



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

- A. progesterone
- B. hyaluronidase
- C. relaxin
- D. gonadotropin

Answer: B



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

A.

Ovulation — LH and FSH attain peak level and sharp fall in the secretory phase

B.

Proliferative — Rapid regeneration of myometrium and maturation of follicles

C.

Development of corpus luteum — secretory phase and increased secretion of progesterone

D.

Menstruation — Breakdown of myometrium and ovum not fertilised

Answer: C



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55. Seminal plasma in humans is rich in

- A. fructose, calcium and certain enzymes
- B. fructose and calcium 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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56. Foetal ejection reflex in human female is induced by

- A. pressure exerted by amniotic fluid
- B. released of oxytocin from pituitary
- C. fully developed foetus and placenta

D. differentiation of mammary glands

Answer: B



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

- A. formation of zygote
- B. pattern of cleavage
- C. number of blastomeres produced
- D. fertilisation

Answer: B



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58. Embryo at 16-celled stage is called

- A. Morula
- B. gastrula
- C. blastula
- D. blastomere

Answer: A



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59. Notochord, skeletal system and dermis of the skin are the derivatives of

- A. mesoderm
- B. endorderm
- C. ectoderm
- D. All of these

Answer: A



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60. Accessory sexual character in female is promoted by :-

- A. androgen
- B. progesterone
- C. Oestrogen
- D. Testosterone

Answer: C



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

- A. Cowper's glands

B. inguinal glands

C. Rectal glands

D. Prostate glands

Answer: A



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62. Corpus spongiosum occurs in

A. ovary penis

B. penis

C. testis

D. uterine wall

Answer: B



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63. Cytoplasm of ovum does not contain:

- A. Golgi complex
- B. centrosomes
- C. mitochondria
- D. ribosomes

Answer: B



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64. Fertilization of sperm and ova takes place in:

- A. ampulla of oviduct
- B. ampullary-isthmus of oviduct
- C. fimbriae of oviduct
- D. None of the above

Answer: B



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65. Which germ layer develops first during embryonic development?

- A. Ectoderm
- B. Mesoderm
- C. Endoderm
- D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: C



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66. Term paras is used for

- A. virgin women

- B. infertile women
- C. fertile women
- D. old aged women

Answer: C



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67. Layers of an ovum from outside to inside is

- A. corona radiata, zona pellucida and vitelline membrane
- B. zona pellucida, corona radiata and vitelline membrane
- C. vitelline membrane, zona pellucida and corona radiata
- D. zona pellucida, vitelline membrane and corona radiata

Answer: A



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

- A. Graffian follicle
- B. Stroma
- C. germinal epithelium
- D. Vitelline membrane

Answer: A



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69. The embryonic membrane involved in the formation of placenta in female is

- A. yolk sac
- B. allantois
- C. amnion

D. chorion

Answer: D



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