BIOLOGY

BOOKS - KUMAR PRAKASHAN KENDRA BIOLOGY (GUJRATI ENGLISH)

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Section A Exam Oriented Questions Answer From Darpan

1. Explain primary concept of male and female reproductive system.

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2. Mention the location and structure of testes and explain about seminiferous tubules.

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3. Give information about reproductive accessory ducts in male.

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4. Explain structure of Penis.

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5. Write the note on male accessory glands.

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6. Give information in short about various parts of female reproductive system.

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7. Describe location and external structure of ovaries.

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8. Give information about the structure and location of oviducts.

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9. Explain external and internal structural of uterus.

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10. Give information about external genitalia in female.

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11. Write a note on sturcture of mammary glands.

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12. What is gametogenesis ? Explain

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13. Describe the process of spermatogenesis with labelled diagram.

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14. Give information about hormones associated with the process of spermatogenesis.

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15. Describe the structure of a sperm.

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16. Write a note on transport and formation of sperms.

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17. Describe the process of oogenesis.

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18. What is called menstrual cycle? Describe its phases?

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19. Where does fertilisation take place in human beings? What changes occur in egg cell (ovum) during fertilisation?

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20. Explain : When and how the sex of the baby is determined?

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21. Describe the process of implantation of embryo.

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22. What is placenta? Give information about hormones producing from the placenta.

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23. Write a note on pregnancy and embryonic development in human being.

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24. What is meant by parturition? Describe changes occurring in uterus during this period.

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25. Explain the process of lactation.

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Section B Difference Scientific Reasons

1. External reproductive characteristics of male of female

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2. Internal reprductive characteristics of male and female

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3. Testis and ovary

View Text Solution

4. Sperm cell and ovum (egg) cell

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5. Spermatogenesis and oogenesis

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6. Embryo development and foetus development.

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Section B Give Scientific Reasons

1. Testis are located in the scrotum outside the abdominal cavity.

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2. The spermatids are transformed into spermatozoa by the process called spermiogenesis.

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3. When male excites sexually epididymis wall shrinks / contracts.

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4. Enzymes are secreted from the cells of trophoblast.

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5. Doctor advises breast feeding to mothers for infants.

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6. When birth time is near, two chemical signals associated and produces real parturition pain / labour pain.

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Section C Objective Questions Answers

1.

Column - I		Column - II	
(a)	6-14 days	(1)	It is known as menstrual cycle
(b)	1-5 days	(2)	Polar body is down
(c)	15-28 days	(3)	It is known as proliferative phase
		(4)	Endometrium is prepared for implantation of embryo

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2.

Column - I		Column - II	
(a)	Mens pubis	(1)	Embryo development
(b)	Antrum	(2)	Sperm cell
(c)	Trophoblast layer	(3)	External genitals of female
(d)	Mitochondria	(4)	Graafian follicle

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3.

Column - I		Column - II	
(a)	Third week	(1)	Development of pre umbilical code
(b)	Third month	(2)	Body develops but head remains big
(c)	Fourth week	(3)	Embryonic slit widens
(d)	Fourth month	(4)	Muscles activate

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4.

Column - I		Column - II	
(a)	Multiplier phase	(1)	Undeveloped primary oocyte
(b)	Growth phase	(2)	Primary oocyte filled with developed cytoplasm
(c)	Maturation 1	(3)	Secondary oocyte
(d)	Maturation 2	(4)	Germinal epithelial cells

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Column - I		Column - II	
(a)	corpus leuteum	(1)	Initially in abdominal cavity then in scrotum
(b)	Testis	(2)	At the anterior part of scrotum in male
(c)	Myometrium	(3)	Graafian follicle
(d)	Penis	(4)	Uterus

5.

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Column - I		Column - II	
(a)	Testis and ovary	(1)	Part of reproductive organ that transport germ cells
(b)	Clitoris	(2)	Developing fleshy fold surrounding both side of urinegenital groove - urethra
(c)	Oviduct	(3)	Gametes which produce germ cells
(d)	Scrotum, labium majora	(4)	Organs associated with sexual response

6.

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7.

Column - I		Column - II	
(a)	Seminiferous tubules	(1)	Place for storage and maturity of sperms
(b)	Urethra	(2)	Structure which releases out sperm cells
(c)	seminal vesicle	(3)	A gland exist in pair producing nutrients
(d)	Epididymis	(4)	Coiled duct where sperms start development

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8.

Column - I		Column - II	
(a)	Vas deferens	(1)	A place from where sperms come out from testis.
(b)	Spermatogenis	(2)	A gland surrounding urethra.
(c)	Prostate gland	(3)	Reproductive cells from which primary oocytes are produced.

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Section C Definitions Explanation

1. Testosteron :

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2. Menstrual flow :

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3. Menstrual cycle :

View Text Solution

4. Foetus :

View Text Solution

5. Embryo :

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6. Proliferation phase :

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7. Spermiogenesis :

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8. Zone pellucida :

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Section C Location Function

1. Testis

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2. Ovary

View Text Solution

3. Scrotum

View Text Solution

4. Epididymis

View Text Solution

5. Bulbo urethral gland

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6. Corpus leuteum

View Text Solution

7. Leydig cells

View Text Solution

8. Sertoli cells

View Text Solution

9. Placenta

View Text Solution

10. Acrosome

View Text Solution

11. Spermatid

View Text Solution

12. Hyleuronidase

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Section C Explain The Word Difference

1. Testosterone - Projesterone

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2. Vasa efferentia - vasa deferens

View Text Solution

3. Prostate gland - Bulbourethral gland

View Text Solution

4. Ovary - Ovarian follicle

View Text Solution

5. Ovarian duct - Infundibulum

View Text Solution

6. Endometrium - Myometrium

View Text Solution

7. Labia - Clitoris

View Text Solution

8. Somatic cells and Germ cells

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9. Spermatid - Spermatozoa

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10. First polar body - Second polar body

View Text Solution

11. Menstrual flow - Menstrual cycle

View Text Solution

12. Embryo - Foetus

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Section D Textual Exercise Fill In The Blanks

1. Humans produce ..... (asexually/sexually)

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2. Humans are ..... (oviparous, viviparous, ovoviviparous)

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3. Fertilisation is ..... In humans (external/internal)

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4. The process of release of ovum from a mature follicle is called .....

View Text Solution

5. The fusion of male and female gametes is called .....

View Text Solution

6. Fertilisation takes place in .....

View Text Solution

7. The structures which provides vascular connection between foetus and uterus is called .....

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Section D Textual Exercise

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

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2. Name the hormones involved in regulation of spermatogenesis.

View Text Solution

3. Define spermiogenesis and spermiation.

View Text Solution

4. What are the major components of seminal plasma?

View Text Solution

5. Draw a labelled diagram of a Graafian follicle?

View Text Solution

6. Name the functions of the following :

(a) Corpus luteum (b) Endometrium

(c) Acrosome (d) Sperm tail (e) Fimbriae

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7. What is menstrual cycle? Which hormones regulate menstrual cycle?

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8. How many eggs are released by human ovary in a month? How many eggs do you think would have been released if the mother gave birth to identical twins? Would your answer changer if the twins born were fracternal?

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9. How many eggs do you think were released by the ovary of a female dog which gave birth

to 6 puppies?

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Section D Textual Exercise True False

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

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

View Text Solution

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

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Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Multiple Choice Questions

1. Choose the incorrect statement from the following

A. In birds and mammals internal fertilisation takes place

B. Colostrum contains antibodies and nutrients

C. Polyspermy in mammals 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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2. Identify the correct statement from the following

A. High levels of estrogen triggers the ovulatory surge

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

C. Sperms released from seminiferous tubules are highly motile

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

Answer: D

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

A. Rete testis

B. Epididymis

C. Vasa efferentia

D. Isthmus

Answer: D

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

(i) Seminal vesicle (ii) Prostate gland

(iii) Urethra (iv) Bulbourethral gland

A. I and ii

B. I, ii and iv

C. ii, iii and iv

D. I and iv

Answer: B

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

A. Seminiferous tubules

B. Vas deferens

C. Epididymis

D. Prostate gland

Answer: A

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6. Mature Graafian 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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7. 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 prouced in the uterus

Answer: C

View Text Solution

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

A. Seminal vesicle

B. Ampulla

C. Prostate

D. Bulbourethral gland

Answer: B

View Text Solution

9. The spermatogonia undergo division to produce sperms by the process of spermatogenesis. Choose the correct one with reference to above.

A. Spermatogonia have 46 chromosomes and always undergo meiotic cell division

B. Primary spermatocytes divide by mitotic cell division

C. Secondary spermatocytes have 23 chromosomes and undergo second meiotic division

D. Spermatozoa are transformed into spermatids

Answer: B

View Text Solution

10. Match between the following representing parts of the sperm and their functions and choose the correct option.

Column - I		Column - II	
(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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11. Which among the following has 23 chromosomes?

A. Spermatogonia

B. Zygote

C. Secondary oocyte

D. Oogonia

Answer: C

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12. Match the following and choose the correct options:

Column - I		Column - II	
(A)	Trophoblast	(i)	Embedding of blastocyst in the endome trium
(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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13. Which of the following hormones is not secreted by human placenta ?

A. hCG

B. Estrogens

C. Progeterone

D. LH

Answer: D

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14. The was deferens receives duct from the seminal vesicle and opens into urethra as :

A. Epididymis

B. Ejaculatory duct

C. Efferent ductule

D. Ureter

Answer: B

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15. Urethral meatus refers to the

A. Urinogenital duct

B. Opening of vas deferens into urethra

C. External opening of the urinogential duct

D. Muscles surrounding the urinogenial duct

Answer: C

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16. Morula is a developmental stage

A. Between the zygote and blastocyst

B. Between the blastocyst and gastrula

C. After the implantation

D. Between implantation and parturition

Answer: A

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17. The membranous cover of the ovum at ovulation is

A. Corona radiate

B. Zona radiate

C. Zona pellucida

D. Chorion

Answer: A

View Text Solution

18. Identify the odd one from the following:

A. Labia minora

B. Fimbriae

C. Infundibulum

D. Isthmus

Answer: A

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Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Very Short Answer

1. Given below are the events in human reproduction. Write them in correct sequential order. Insemination, gametogenesis, fertilisation, parturition, gestation, implantation

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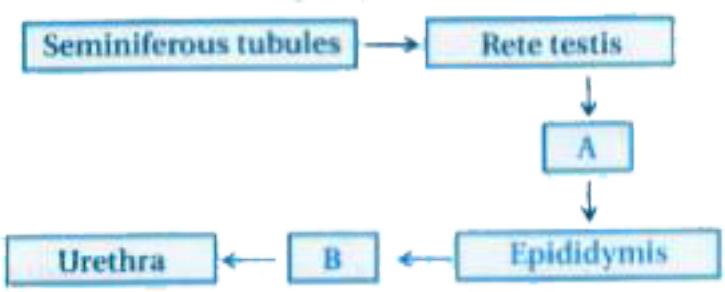
2. The path of sperm transport is given below.

Provide the missing steps in blanks boxes.



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3. What is the roleof cervix in the human female reproductive system?

View Text Solution

4. Why are menstrual cycles absent during pregnancy?

View Text Solution

5. Female reproductive organs and associated functions are given below in column I and II.

Fill in the blanks.

Column - I		Column - II	
(a)	Ovaries	(1)	Ovulation
(b)	Oviduct	(2)	(A)
(c)	(B)	(3)	Pregnancy
(d)	Vagina	(4)	Birth

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

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

View Text Solution

8. The mother germs cells are transformed into a mature follicle through series of steps. Provide the missing steps in the blank boxes.

View Text Solution

9. During reproduction, the chromosome number (2n) reduces to half (n) in the gametes and again the original number (2n) is restored in the offspring, What are the processes through which these events take place ?

View Text Solution

10. What is the difference between a primary oocyte and a secondary oocyte?

View Text Solution

11. What is the significance of ampullary-isthmic junction in the female reproductive tract?

View Text Solution

12. How does zona pellucida of ovum help in preventing polyspermy?

View Text Solution

13. Mention the importance of LH surge during menstrual cycle.

View Text Solution

14. Which type of cell division forms spermatids from the secondary spermatocytes?

View Text Solution

Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Short Answer

1. A human female experiences two major changes, menarche and menopause during her life. Mention the significance of both the events.

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

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

View Text Solution

3. Corpus luteum in pregnancy has a long life. However, if fertilisation does not take place, it remains active only for 10-12 days. Explain.

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4. What is foetal ejection reflex? Explain how it leads to parturition?

View Text Solution

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

View Text Solution

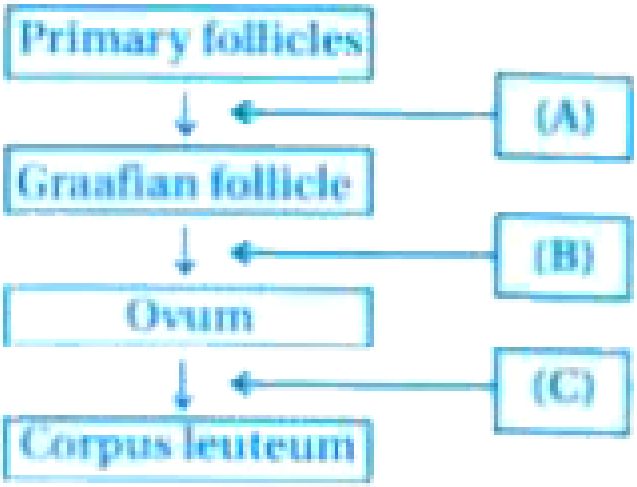
6. Why doctors recommend breast feeding during initial period of infant growth?

View Text Solution

7. What are the events that take place in the ovary and uterus during follicular phase of the menstrual cycle?

View Text Solution

8. Given below is a flow chart showing ovarian changes during menstrual cycle. Fill in the spaces giving the name of the hormones responsible for the events shown.



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9. What are the changes in the oogonia during the transition of a primary follicle to Graafian follicle?

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Section E Solution Of Ncert Exemplar Long Answer Type Questions

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

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Section F Multiple Choice Questions

1. 16 celled embryo is called .....

A. Foetus

B. Zygote

C. Morula

D. Blastocyst

Answer: C

View Text Solution

2. Which of the following hormones is released from ovary?

A. Testosterone

B. Estrogens

C. Progesterone

D. B and C both

Answer: D

View Text Solution

3. Which of the following structure is not found in pairs?

A. Epididymis

B. Vas deferens

C. Testis

D. Prostate gland

Answer: D

View Text Solution

4. Male sex hormone - secretion of testosterone is done from which cells?

A. Gamete cells

B. Sertoli cell

C. Interstitial cells

D. None

Answer: C

View Text Solution

5. Who provides nutrition to sperms?

A. Gamete cells

B. Interstitial cells

C. Leydig cells

D. None

Answer: D

View Text Solution

6. What provides temporary storage to immature sperms?

A. Seminiferous tubules

B. Vasa efferentia

C. Vas deferens

D. Epididymis

Answer: D

View Text Solution

7. By which duct vas deferens moves further before forming a loop around urinary bladder?

A. Ejaculatory duct

B. Inguinal duct

C. Epididymis

D. Bulbourethral gland

Answer: B

View Text Solution

8. Which is the proper transport route of sperm cell?

A. Gamete cell $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Bulbourethral gland $\rightarrow$ Urethra $\rightarrow$ Glands penis

B. Gamete cell $\rightarrow$ Vasa deferens $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vas efferentia $\rightarrow$

Urethra $\rightarrow$ Bulbourethral Gland $\rightarrow$ Gland penis

C. Gamete cells $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens $\rightarrow$ Ureter $\rightarrow$ Ejaculatory duct $\rightarrow$ Bulbourethral gland $\rightarrow$ Gland penis

D. None of the above

Answer: C

View Text Solution

9. Its secretion makes sperms functional

A. Prostate gland

B. Seminal vesicle

C. Bulbourethral gland

D. B and C both

Answer: A

View Text Solution

10. Where does fertilization of egg cell take place?

A. Vagina

B. Uterus

C. Vaginal orifice

D. Oviduct

Answer: D

View Text Solution

11. Each ovary creates ovum at ..... Day one by one.

A. 7

B. 21

C. 14

D. 28

Answer: D

View Text Solution

12. By what name the tissue surrounded by mature ovum is known as ?

A. Follicles

B. Ovarian follicles

C. Graafian follicles

D. A and B both

Answer: C

View Text Solution

13. By what name the large middle layer of uterus is known as?

A. Endometrium

B. Myometrium

C. Apimetrium

D. Epidermis

Answer: B

View Text Solution

14. Which layer vanishes on 28^{th} day if a female does not become pregnant?

A. Endometrium

B. Myometrium

C. Epimetrium

D. B and C both

Answer: A

View Text Solution

15. By what name are sperms known before passing from spermiogenesis?

A. Spermatid

B. Primary spermatocyte

C. Secondary spermatocyte

D. None

Answer: A

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16. Which of the following is seen in acrosome?

A. Mitochondria

B. Hyaluronidase

C. Nucleus

D. Ribosomes

Answer: B

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17. From what axial fibre of sperm cell is formed?

A. frontal centrosome

B. Basal nodule

C. Distal centrosome

D. Mitochondria

Answer: C

View Text Solution

18. By what of the following acrosome is formed?

A. Golgi bodies

B. Centrosome

C. Nucleus

D. Basal nodules

Answer: A

View Text Solution

19. On development of endometrium the effect of increased amount of which hormone is done?

A. Corpus Leuteum

B. Progesterone

C. Prostaglandin

D. Oxytocin

Answer: B

View Text Solution

20. What changes is induced by entry of sperm into ovum?

A. Ovarian layer separates from plasma

B. The maturation of secondary oocytes gets completed

C. Ootid is formed

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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21. Which of the following functions is performed by placenta?

A. It acts as an endocrine tissue

B. It removes rubbish / useless elements from the blood of embryo

C. It supplies nutrients and oxygen to embryo

D. All of the above

Answer: D

View Text Solution

22. From where prostaglandin hormone is produced?

A. Uterus

B. Vagina

C. Placenta

D. A and C both

Answer: C

View Text Solution

23. In human beings, the gestation period after ovulation is of how many day?

A. 266 days

B. 280 days

C. 10 months

D. 260 days

Answer: B

View Text Solution

24. The synthesis of milk in mammary gland is done by.....of anterior pituitary gland.

A. Oxytocin

B. Prostaglandin

C. Prolactin

D. Progesterone

Answer: C

View Text Solution

25. By what name the milk secreted during the initial days of lactation is called?

A. Colostrum

B. Antibody B

C. Antigen A

D. All of the above

Answer: A

View Text Solution

26. In which of the following phase is first polar body divided?

A. Growth phase

B. Multiplier phase

C. First mature division

D. Second mature division

Answer: D

View Text Solution

27. It is known as male gamete cell

A. Testis

B. Sperm cell

C. Spermatozoa

D. B and C both

Answer: D

View Text Solution

28. Which cells provides nutrition to sperm cells?

A. Leydig cell

B. Sertoli cell

C. Gamete cell

D. Interstitial cell

Answer: B

View Text Solution

29. Its secretion acts as lubrication during coitus?

A. Seminal vesicle

B. Bulbourethral gland

C. Prostate gland

D. Ovary

Answer: B

View Text Solution

30. The fusion of male pro nucleus and female pro nucleus, produces diploid structure called.....

A. Zygote

B. Fertilisation membrane

C. Morula

D. Blastocyst

Answer: A

View Text Solution

31. Morula continually divides and forms.....

A. Blastomers

B. Blastocyst

C. Trophoblast layer

D. None of the above

Answer: B

View Text Solution

32. Endometrium develops during.....days of menstrual flow

A. 1 to 5 days

B. 6 to 14 days

C. 14th day

D. 15 to 28

Answer: D

View Text Solution

33. Due to less concentration of female sex hormone in blood, endometrium disintegrates and its blood vessels raptures. It is called.....

A. Proliferative phase

B. Ovulation

C. Secretory phase

D. Menstrual flow phase

Answer: D

View Text Solution

34. Which hormone is produced in later phase of pregnancy?

A. Prolactin

B. Relaxin

C. Estrogen

D. Progesterone

Answer: B

View Text Solution

35. If the ovum is not fertilised then that starts disintegrating?

A. Prolactin

B. Estrogens

C. Corpus leuteum

D. Graafian follicle

Answer: C

View Text Solution

36. With reference to sex, human is which type of animal?

A. Unisexual and Oviparous

B. Unisexual and Viviparous

C. Bisexual and Oviparous

D. Bisexual and Viviparous

Answer: B

View Text Solution

37. From which gland is testosterone hormone released?

A. Ovary

B. Adrenal Gland

C. Testes

D. Pituitary Gland

Answer: C

View Text Solution

38. The temperature of scrotal sac is.....lower than the normal body temperature.

A. $1^{\circ}C$

B. $2^{\circ}C$

C. $3^{\circ}C$

D. $4^{\circ}C$

Answer: C

View Text Solution

39. Vas deferens is about.....long tube.

A. 45 cm

B. 40 cm

C. 30 cm

D. 35 cm

Answer: A

View Text Solution

40. The fluid containing sperm si known as.....

A. sperm fluid

B. semen

C. reproductive fluid

D. fertilization fluid

Answer: B

View Text Solution

41. Out of the following which is a part of female reproductive system?

A. Uterus

B. Penis

C. Bulbourethral gland

D. Urinary bladder

Answer: A

View Text Solution

42. Sixteen called embryo is called.....

A. Foetus

B. Zygote

C. Morula

D. Blastocyst

Answer: C

View Text Solution

43. Menstrual cycle takes how many days?

A. 26

B. 28

C. 30

D. 24

Answer: B

View Text Solution

44. How much blood is lost during menstrual cycle?

A. 50 ml to 150 ml

B. 50 ml to 250 ml

C. 10 ml to 100 ml

D. 10 ml to 50 ml

Answer: A

View Text Solution

45. The normal period of pregnancy in human is .....

A. 300 weeks

B. 40 weeks

C. 35 weeks

D. 50 weeks

Answer: B

View Text Solution

46. Which of the following is not present in a pair?

A. Epididymis

B. Vas deferens

C. Testes

D. Prostate

Answer: D

View Text Solution

47. Which cells are responsible for secreation of male sex hormone testosteron?

A. Germ cells

B. Sertoli cell

C. Leydig.s cells

D. None of these

Answer: C

View Text Solution

48. Placed in between the sperm and provides nutrition to the sperm.

A. Germ cells

B. Interstitial cells

C. Leydig.s cells

D. None of these

Answer: D

View Text Solution

49. It provides a temporary storage site for immature sperm.

A. Seminiferous tubules

B. Vasa efferentia

C. Vas deferens

D. Epididymis

Answer: D

View Text Solution

50. Urino-genital passage join by.....

A. ureter - inejuinal canal

B. ureter - epididymis

C. ureter - ejaculatory duct

D. none of these

Answer: C

View Text Solution

51. Which is the correct sequence of events leading to the formation of mature sperm?

A. Germ cells $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Bulbourethral gland $\rightarrow$ Urino-genital passage $\rightarrow$ Glans penis

B. Germ cells $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$

Urino-genital passage $\rightarrow$ Bulbourethral gland $\rightarrow$ Glans penis

C. Germ cells $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Ureter $\rightarrow$ Ejaculatory duct $\rightarrow$ Bulbourethral gland gland $\rightarrow$ Glans penis

D. None of these

Answer: C

View Text Solution

52. Provides nutrition for sperm

A. Seminal vesicle

B. Bulbo urethral gland

C. Prostate gland

D. None of these

Answer: A

View Text Solution

53. It.s secretion act as lubricant during copulation.

A. Bulbourethral gland

B. Seminal vesicle

C. Prostate gland

D. Both (B) and (C)

Answer: A

View Text Solution

54. It.s secretion activate the sperm.

A. Seminal vesicle

B. Bulbo urethral gland

C. Prostate gland

D. None of these

Answer: C

View Text Solution

55. Ovulation occurs in.....days during human ovarian cycle.

A. 7

B. 21

C. 14

D. 28

Answer: D

View Text Solution

56. It is surrounded on mature ovum and its surface.

A. Follicles

B. Ovarion follicles

C. Graafian follicles

D. Both (A) and (B)

Answer: C

View Text Solution

57. It is a three layered thick structure.

A. Ovary

B. Uterus

C. Vagina

D. Epimetrium

Answer: B

View Text Solution

58. It is present in acrosome.

A. Mitochondria

B. Hyaluronidase

C. Nucleous

D. Ribosomes

Answer: B

View Text Solution

59. Sperm takes.....hour to enter into the oviduct from uterus.

A. 2 to 3

B. 4 to 5

C. 2 to 4

D. 5 to 6

Answer: D

View Text Solution

60. It makes the entry of sperm into oocytes possible.

A. Progesteron

B. Hyaluronidase

C. Testosteron

D. Both (A) and (C)

Answer: B

View Text Solution

61. Which blastomere known as morula?

A. 4 cell

B. 16 cell

C. 8 cell

D. All of above

Answer: B

View Text Solution

62. Functions of placenta are.....

A. act as hormonal tissue

B. removal of waste from blood of embryo

C. deliver the nutrients and oxygen to embryo

D. all of above

Answer: D

View Text Solution

63. From where prostaglandins release?

A. Uterus

B. Vegina

C. Placenta

D. Both (A) and (C)

Answer: C

View Text Solution

64. Joint the correct column - I, II and III.

Column - I		Column - II		Column - III	
	Name		Location		Function
A.	Sertoli cells	P.	Seminiferus tubule layer	W.	Secrection of testosteron.
B.	Leydig's cells sperm.	Q.	Coiled Seminiferous tubules	X.	Provides nutrient to the developing sperm.
C.	Sperms	R.	In between sperm	Y.	Transform genetic matecial in generation.
D.	Germ cells	S.	Seminiferus tubule layer	Z.	Divides in sperm

A. (A-R-Y), (B-Q-Z), (C-P-X), (D-S-W)

B. (A-Q-W), (B-P-Z), (C-R-Y), (D-S-X)

C. (A-P-Z), (B-S-W), (C-Q-Y), (D-R-X)

D. (A-R-X), (B-P-W), (C-Q-Y), (D-S-Z)

Answer: D

View Text Solution

65. Joint the correct column-I, II, III and IV.

Column - I Reproductive gland		Column - II Joints		Column - III Function		Column - IV Numbers	
A.	Ovary	P.	between the urinary bladder and rectum	X.	Passagway for the delivery and for the menstrual flow	1.	One
B.	Uterus	Q.	Folds of (between) ligaments	Y.	Transport ovu m from ovary to uterus	2.	One
C.	Vagina	R.	between urinary bladder and rectum with thick walled	Z.	Produce ovum and female sex hormone	3.	Two
D.	Oviduct	S.	between folds of ligaments	W.	For menstruation implantation and development of embryo.	4.	Two

A. (A-Q-Y-4), (B-P-W-1), (C-R-W-2), (D-S-X-3)

B. (A-P-W-1), (B-Q-Z-2), (C-R-X-3), (D-S-Y-4)

C. (A-S-X-3), (B-Q-Y-2), (C-P-Z-4), (D-R-W-1)

D. (A-Q-Y-1), (B-S-Z-4), (C-R-W-3), (D-P-X-2)

Answer: A

View Text Solution

66. After ovulation the collapsed ovarian follicle shrinks and becomes filled with cell to form

A. Corpus Leuteum

B. corpus albicans

C. corpus atresia

D. corpus adiposum

Answer: A

View Text Solution

67. The growth of corpus luteum is initiated by

A. human chorionic gonadotropin

B. follicle stimulating hormone

C. luteinizing hormone

D. prolactin

Answer: C

View Text Solution

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

A. Corpus luteum will disintegrate

B. Progesterone secretion rapidly declines

C. Estrogen secretion further decreases

D. Primary follicle starts developing

Answer: C

View Text Solution

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

A. FSH

B. FSH-RH

C. Progesterone

D. Estrogen

Answer: C

View Text Solution

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

A. combination of FSH and LH

B. combination of estrogen and progesterone

C. FSH only

D. LH only

Answer: B

View Text Solution

71. 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. spermatozonia

Answer: B

View Text Solution

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

A. During normal menstruation about 40 ml blood is lost

B. The menstrual fluid can easily clot

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

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

Answer: B

View Text Solution

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

A. Proliferative phase : Rapid regeneration of myometrium and maturation of Graffian follicle

B. Development of corpus luteum : Secretory phase and increased secretion of progester one

C. Menstruation : Breakdown of myometrium and ovum not fertilised

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

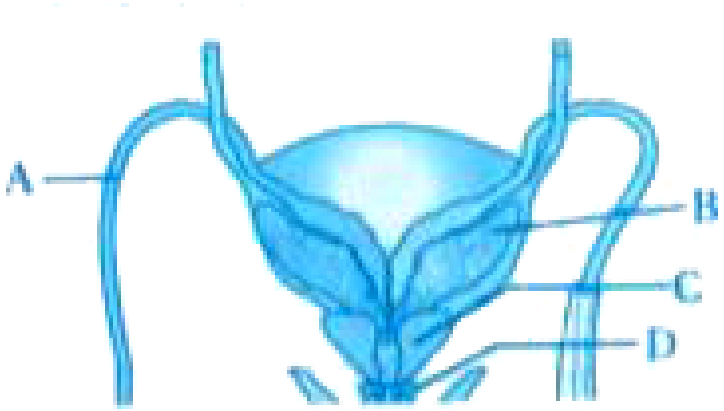
progester one

Answer: B

View Text Solution

74. Given below is a diagrammatic sketch of a portion of human male reproductive system. Select the correct set of the names of the

parts labelled A, B, C, D.



A. Vas deferens (A), seminal vesicle (B), prostate (C), bulbourethral gland (D)

B. Vas deferens (A), seminal vesicle (B), bulbourethral gland (C), prostate (D)

C. Ureter (A), seminal vesicle (B), prostate (C), bulbourethral gland (D)

D. Ureter (A), prostate (B), seminal vesicle (C), bulbourethral gland (D)

Answer: A

View Text Solution

75. The correct sequence of spermatogenetic stages leading to the formation of sperms in a mature human testes is :

A. spermatogonia-spermatocyte-spermatid-sperms

B. spermatid-spermatocyte-spermatogonia-sperms

C. spermatogonia-spermatid-spermatocyte-sperms

D. spermatocyte-spermatogonia-spermatid-sperms

Answer: A

View Text Solution

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

A. Maintenance of the hypertrophical endometrial lining

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

C. Retention of well-developed corpus luteum

D. Fertilisation of the ovum

Answer: D

View Text Solution

77. Sertoli cells are found in

A. ovaries and secrete progesterone

B. adrenal cortex and secrete adrenaline

C. seminiferous tubules and provide and nutrition to germ cells

D. pancreas and secrete cholecystokinin

Answer: C

View Text Solution

78. Vasa efferentia are the ductules leading from

A. testicular lobules to rete testis

B. rete testis to epididymis

C. vas deferens to epididymis

D. epididymis to urethra

Answer: B

View Text Solution

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

A. Acrosome has a conical pointed structure used for piercing and

penetrating the egg, resulting in fertilization

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

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

D. Acrosome serves no particular function

Answer: B

View Text Solution

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

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

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

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

zygote

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

Answer: A

View Text Solution

81. The part of fallopian tube closest to the ovary is

A. isthmus

B. infundibulum

C. cervix

D. ampulla

Answer: B

View Text Solution

82. The testes in humans are situated outside abdominal cavity insides pouch called scrotum. The purpose served is for

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

B. escaping any possible compression by the visceral organs

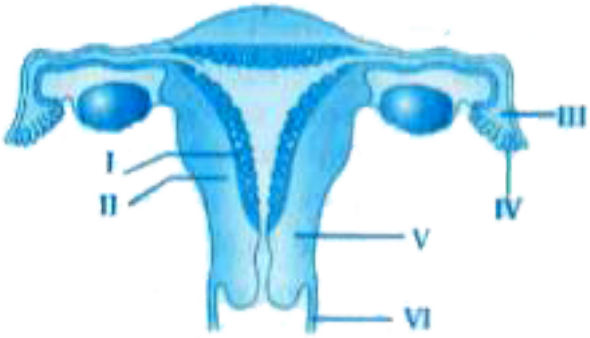
C. providing more space for the growth of epididymis

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

Answer: A

View Text Solution

83. The figure given below depicts a diagrammatic sectional view of the female reproductive system of humans. Which one set of three parts out of I-VI have been correctly identified?



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

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

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

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

Answer: B

View Text Solution

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

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

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

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

D. Only two sperms nearest the ovum penetrate zona pellucida

Answer: A

View Text Solution

85. Which is the correct options for the statements given for the endometrial layer of

uterine wall?

Statements :

A. If the women does not conceive it sloughts off after 28 days

B. It is outer layer of uterus

C. Fertilized ovum is implanted here

D. It is middle layer of uterus

Answer: B

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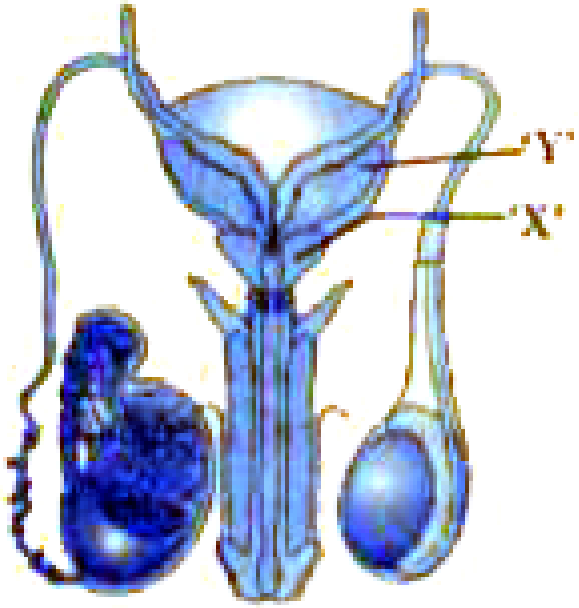
86. Which option is correct for the name and function of the region labelled as ..X.. and ..Y.. in the given diagram?



A. X : Seminal Vesicle $\rightarrow$ Provide nutrition to sperm

Y : Prostate gland $\rightarrow$ Activating sperm

B. X : Prostate gland $\rightarrow$ Activating sperm

Y : Seminal Vesicle $\rightarrow$ Provide nutrition to sperm

C. X : Prostate gland $\rightarrow$ Provide nutrition to sperm

Y : Seminal Vesicle $\rightarrow$ Activating sperm

D. None of these

Answer: B

View Text Solution

87. Which option shows correctly matched pairs for column - I and column - II?

Column - I		Column - II	
(a)	6 - 14 Days	(i)	Known as menstruation phase
(b)	1 - 05 Days	(ii)	Polar body deteriorate
(c)	15 - 28 Days	(iii)	Known as proliferative stage
		(iv)	Endometrium is prepared for implantation

A. (a - ii), (b - i), (c - iv)

B. (a - iii), (b - ii), (c - iv)

C. (a - i), (b - v), (c - iii)

D. (a - iii), (b - i), (c - iv)

Answer: D

View Text Solution

88. Which are the hormones responsible for the combined effect for true labour?

A. Oxytocin and Prostaglandins

B. Progesterone and PIF

C. Estrogen and Progesterone

D. PIF and Cortisol

Answer: A

View Text Solution

89. From given phases, which phaes is secretory phase?

A. Days 01-14

B. Days 15-28

C. Days 06-14

D. Days 01-05

Answer: B

View Text Solution

90. From given organs, which organ is for a temporary storage site for the immature sperms?

A. Prostate gland

B. Seminal vesicle

C. Vas deferens

D. Epididymus

Answer: D

View Text Solution

91. The process of ..... Occurs in the cells of the germinal epithelium of the Ovary.

A. Ovulation

B. Oogenesis

C. Spermatogenesis

D. Corpus-luteum degeneration

Answer: B

View Text Solution

92. What is not related with Fallopian tube?

A. Fertilization occurs

B. Formation of single cell embryo

C. Beginning of menstrual cycle

D. Transports ova to uterus

Answer: C

View Text Solution

93. Which is not relevant for 1 to 14 days of menstrual cycle?

A. LH high level, FSH low level

B. Estrogen high level, Progesterone low level

C. Estrogen low level, Progesterone high level

D. LH low level, FSH high level

Answer: C

View Text Solution

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

A. facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo

B. secretes oestrogen

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

D. secretes oxytocin during parturition

Answer: D

View Text Solution

95. What is the correct sequence of sperm formation?

A. Spermatid, Spermatocyte, Spermatogonia, Spermatozoa

B. Spermatogonia, Spermatocyte, Spermatozoa, Spermatid

C. Spermatogonia, Spermatozoa, Spermatocyte, Spermatid

D. Spermatogonia, Spermatocyte, Spermatid, Spermatozoa

Answer: D

View Text Solution

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

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

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

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

D. High level of hCG stimulates the thickening of endometrium

Answer: C

View Text Solution

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

A. oestrogen only

B. progesterone

C. human chorionic gonadotropin

D. relaxin only

Answer: B

View Text Solution

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

A. urethra

B. ureter

C. vas deferens

D. vasa efferentia

Answer: A

View Text Solution

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

A. Decrease in oestradiol

B. Full development of Graafian follicle

C. Release of secondary oocyte

D. LH surge

Answer: A

View Text Solution

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

A. puberty

B. fertilisation

C. uterine implantation

D. birth

Answer: B

View Text Solution

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

A. Granulosa

B. Theca interna

C. Stroma

D. Zona pellucida

Answer: D

View Text Solution

102. Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as

A. pregnancies with genetic abnormality

B. implantation of embryo at site other than uterus

C. implantation of defective embryo in the uterus

D. pregnancies terminated due to the hormonal imbalance

Answer: B

View Text Solution

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

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

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

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

D. Efferent ductules → Rete testis →

Vas deferens → Epididymis

Answer: A

View Text Solution

104. Match column I with column II and select the correct option using the codes given

below.

Column - I		Column - II	
(A)	Mons pubis	(1)	Embryo formation
(B)	Antrum	(2)	Sperm
(C)	Trophectoderm	(3)	Female external genitalia
(D)	Nebenkern	(4)	Graafian follicle

A. A B C D
3 4 2 1

B. A B C D
3 4 1 2

C. A B C D
3 1 4 2

D. A B C D
1 4 3 2

Answer: B

View Text Solution

105. Several hormones like hCG, hPL, oestrogen, progesterone are produced by

A. Ovary

B. placenta

C. Fallopian tube

D. pituitary

Answer: B

View Text Solution

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

A. oestrogen and inhibin

B. progesterone only

C. progesterone and inhibin

D. oestrogen and progesterone

Answer: D

View Text Solution

107. Identify the correct statement on .inhibin..

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

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

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

D. Inhibits the secretion of LH, FSH and prolactin

Answer: A

View Text Solution

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

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

Answer: A

View Text Solution

109. Select the incorrect statement.

A. LH and FSH triggers ovulation in ovary

B. LH and FSH decrease gradually duing the follicular phase

C. LH triggers secretion of androgens from the Leydig cells

D. FSH stimulates the Sertoli cells which help in spermiogenesis

Answer: B

View Text Solution

110. A temporary endocrine gland in the human body is

A. pineal gland

B. corpus cardiacum

C. corpus luteum

D. corpus allatum

Answer: C

View Text Solution

111. Capacitation occurs in

A. rete testis

B. Epididymis

C. vas deferens

D. female reproductive tract

Answer: D

View Text Solution

112. Hormones secreted by the placenta to maintain pregnancy are

A. hCG, progestogens, estrogens, glucocorticoids

B. hCG, hPL, progestogens, prolactin

C. hCG, hPL, progestogens, estrogens

D. hCG, hPL, estrogens, relaxin, oxytocin

Answer: C

View Text Solution

113. The difference between spermiogenesis and spermiation is

A. In spermiogenesis spermatozoa are formed, while in sperimation spermatozoa are released from sertoli

cells into the cavity of seminiferous tubules

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

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

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

Answer: A

View Text Solution

114. Match the items given in Column - I with those in Column - II and select the correct

option given below.

Column - I		Column - II	
(A)	Proliferative Phase	(i)	Breakdown of endometrial lining
(B)	Secretory Phase	(ii)	Follicular Phase
(C)	Menstruation	(iii)	Luteal Phase

A. a b c
iii i ii

B. a b c
iii ii i

C. a b c
ii iii i

D. a b c
i iii ii

Answer: C

View Text Solution

115. Colostrum, the yellowish fluid, secreted by mother during the initial days of lactation is very essential to impart immunity to the newborn infants because it contains

A. Natural killer cells

B. Monocytes

C. Macrophages

D. Immunoglobulin A

Answer: D

View Text Solution

116. Select the correct sequence of transport of sperm cells in male reproductive system.

A. Testis $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Inguinal canal $\rightarrow$ Urethra

B. Seminiferous tubules $\rightarrow$ Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$

Vas deferens → Ejaculatory duct → Urethra → Urethral meatus

C. Seminiferous tubules → Vasa efferentia → Epididymis → Inguinal canal → Urethra

D. Testis → Epididymis → Vasa efferentia → Vas deferens → Ejaculatory duct → Inguinal canal → Urethra → Urethral meatus

Answer: B

View Text Solution

117. Extrusion of second polar body from egg nucleus occurs

A. after entry of sperm but before fertilization

B. after fertilization

C. before entry of sperm into ovum

D. simultaneously with first cleavage

Answer: A

View Text Solution

118. In a species, the weight of newborn ranges from 2 to 5 kg. 97% of the newborn with an average weight between 3 to 3.3kg survive whereas 99% of the infants born with weights from 2 to 2.5 kg or 4.5 to 5 kg die. Which type of selection process is taking place?

A. Directional Selection

B. Stabilizing Selection

C. Disruptive Selection

D. Cyclical Selection

Answer: B

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