



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SRIJAN BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Illustrative Questions

1. Why is urethra of male called urinogenital canal?

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2. What is atresia?

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3. What is male climacteric?

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4. What is heat period?

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5. What is the significance of polar body formation during oogenesis?

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6. What is the significance of fertilisin-antifertilisin reaction?

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7. What is cumulus oophorus?



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8. The mother's blood never gets mixed with that of foetal blood, yet it provides nutrition to foetus. How?



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9. Why is yolk-sac not found in human female?



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10. After fertilisation, vitelline membrane transforms into fertilisation membrane. Why?



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11. Name the ligaments that hold ovaries in place.

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12. Is it right to name the layer of simple cuboidal epithelium on the surface of ovary as germinal epithelium?

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13. (a) Write the correct sequence of accessory ducts in human testis after seminiferous tubules.

(b) Fill in the blanks from Leydig cells, Sertoli cells, Spermatids, Spermatozoa: Castration of male cattle leads to destruction of _____ cells which secrete testosterone hormone.

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14. In the given TS of human ovary, identify: Corpus luteum, Secondary oocyte, Antrum, Primary follicle, Primary

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15. The given figure represents a mammalian spermatozoon.



(a) Name the parts labelled A-F.

(b) Explain briefly the functions of the parts A, B and D.

(c) What events occur in the egg immediately following the entry of the spermatozoon?

(d) What is place of fertilisation in female reproductive tract?

(e) At which stage does implantation take place?



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16. The given figure illustrates the changes taking place during the human oestrous cycle.



Write the name of the hormone or hormones controlling the different stages in the human oestrous cycle.

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

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

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19. Why are menstrual cycles absent during pregnancy.

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20. Give the names and functions of the hormones involved in the process of spermatogenesis. Write the names of the endocrine glands from where they are released.



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



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22. Why does oviduct open into the body cavity by a wide, funnel-shaped fimbriated ostium?



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23. When the foetus is implanted after fertilisation, menstruation does not occur. Why?



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24. Gastrulation is considered a dynamic event in embryonic development. Why?



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25. The fate of germ layers is the same in all triploblastic animals. Why?



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26. Colostrum released by breasts after child birth is very essential. Why?



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27. Cleavage is not a typical mitosis. How?



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28. Foetus is considered a parasite on mother. Justify.



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29. How will you justify that a fertilised egg has a blue print of future development?



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30. What do you mean by follicular atresia?



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31. How many pairs of chromosomes are present in a human zygote and where do they come from?



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32. The given table refers to mammalian hormones concerned in the menstrual cycle.

(a) Complete the table by writing the name of the appropriate hormone in each case.

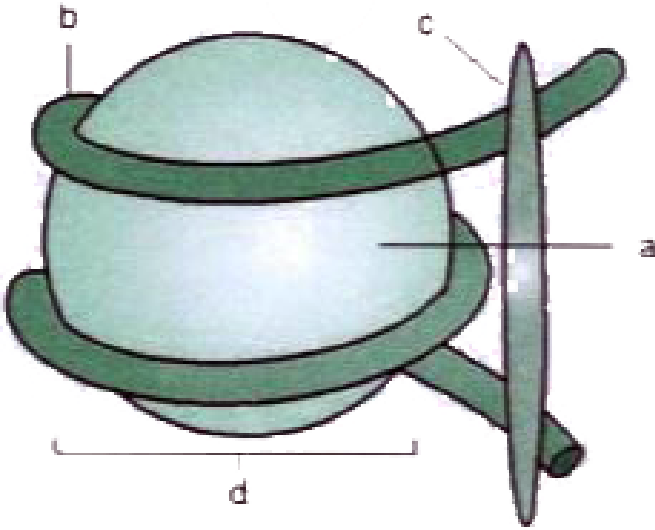


(b) Name two hormones involved in birth. For each state one effect.

(c) Which hormones help in lactation?



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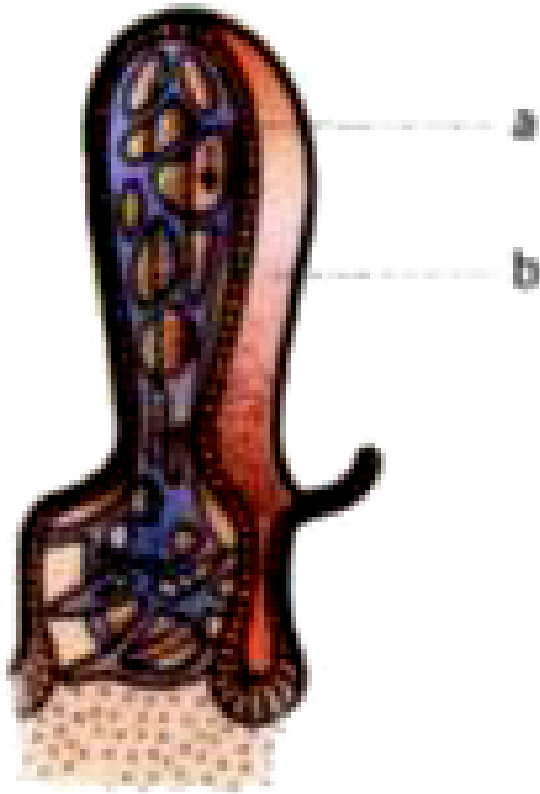


33.

Name the parts a, b, c and d.



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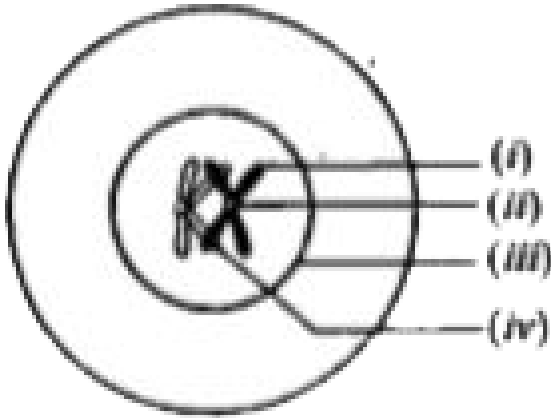
34.

Identify the part.



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35. Identify the stage.



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36. Study the following flow chart. Name the hormones involved at each stage. Explain their functions.



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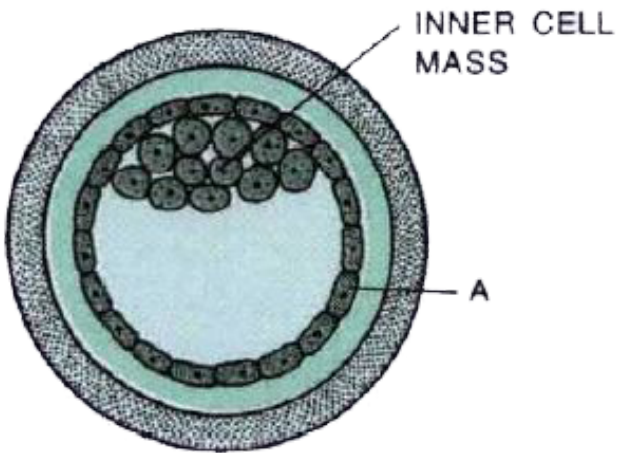
37. Study the figure and answer the questions.

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

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

(c) Mention the fate of inner cell mass after implantation in the uterus.

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



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38. FSH and LH get their names from their role in female reproductive cycle, but they also function in males.

(a) What are their functions in male?

(b) How are their functions in females and males similar?

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1. A spermatogonial cell has 30 chromosomes. How many chromosomes will be found in (i) the primary spermatocyte, (ii) a spermatid derived from this cell?

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2. What is the name of the cavity formed in the gastrula? How does it form in the embryo?

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3. Name the enzyme which a sperm releases to penetrate the layer of corona radiata of an ovum.

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4. Name the hormone that influences secretion of estrogen.

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5. What is spermiogenesis?

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6. Name the ovarian hormones and give functions of any one of them.

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7. Why is oxytocin called a birth hormone?

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8. From which germ layers do the following organs differentiate?

(a) Kidney

(b) Urinary bladder.



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9. Which germ layer forms CNS?



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10. Which germ layer forms the skeleton and muscles?



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11. What is the function of sperm lysins?



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12. Where does the foetus develop in the female genital tract?

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13. How does a sperm penetrate through the zona pellusida in human ovum?

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14. What are Leydig's cells?

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15. What term is used for the chemicals which occur in sperm's acrosome and help in the sperm's entry into the egg?

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16. What does the blastocoel of mammalian embryo phylogenetically signify about the ancestors?

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17. Define spermatogenesis.

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18. Name the layer of cells which forms the outer wall of blastocoel.

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19. What is the special structural feature of the epithelial cells that line the fallopian tube?

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20. Which germ layers produce nervous system and kidneys?



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21. Write one difference between blastos and a gamete.



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22. Placenta acts as an endocrine tissue. Justify.



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23. At which stage of life is oogenesis initiated in human female? When does the oocyte complete oogenesis?



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24. Name the various extraembryonic membranes.

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25. Which cell organelle is modified to form the acrosome? Name the chemical it secretes.

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26. Differentiate between menarche and menopause

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27. Where does fertilisation normally take place in a human female?

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

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Practice Questions Short Answer Type I Questions

1. What is colostrum? How is milk production hormonally regulated?

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2. Name the sperm lysins. Which organelle secretes it? What is its function?

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3. Fertilisation performs two functions. What are these?

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4. Human egg has an animal pole. Describe briefly the two events that take place at this pole.



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5. State any two differences between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.



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6. Give two functions of testes.



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7. Where are Leydig cells located? What do they secrete?



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

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9. What is foetus?

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10. Differentiate between blastogenesis and embryogenesis.

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11. How is polyspermy prevented in humans?

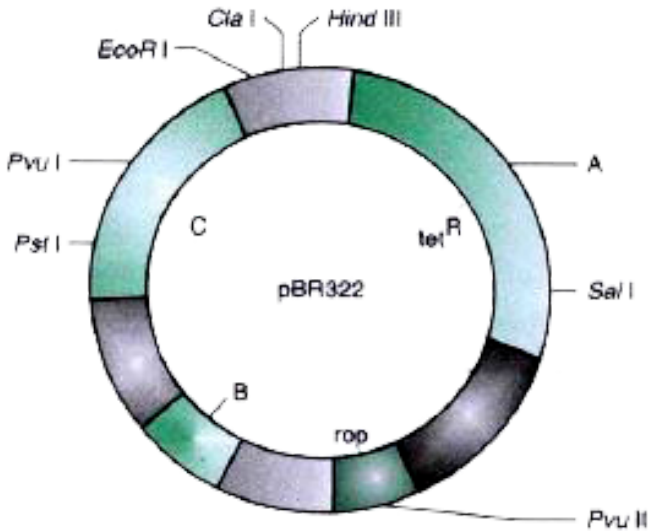
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12. Name the hormone responsible for the descent of testes into scrotum.

Why does the failure of this process result in sterility?

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13. Name the regions marked A, B and C.



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14. Where are fimbriae present in a human female reproductive system?

Give their function.



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15. Name the muscular and the glandular layers of human uterus. Which one of these layers undergoes cyclic changes during menstrual cycle?

Name the hormone essential for the maintenance of this layer.



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16. In human males testes lie in scrotum outside abdominal cavity. What will be the effect if testes fail to descend and remain in the abdomen?



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17. Differentiate between morula and blastula of mammals.



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Practice Questions Short Answer Type II Questions

1. What is pregnancy hormone? Why is it so called? Name two sources of the hormone in a human female.



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2. Draw an electron microscopic sketch of mammalian (human) sperm and label mitochondria, axial filament, proximal centriole, acrosome.



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3. What is cleavage? Describe it in human zygote.



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4. Briefly describe changes in the human ovary taking place under the influence of FSH.

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5. Describe chemical events in the fertilisation of mammalian egg.

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6. What is blastocoel in mammalian development? What does it signify from the point of view of phylogeny?

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7. List the functions of ovaries.

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8. What is gametogenesis? Name its two types and give at least two differences between them.

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

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10. Describe the structure of human testis. (No diagram is needed.)

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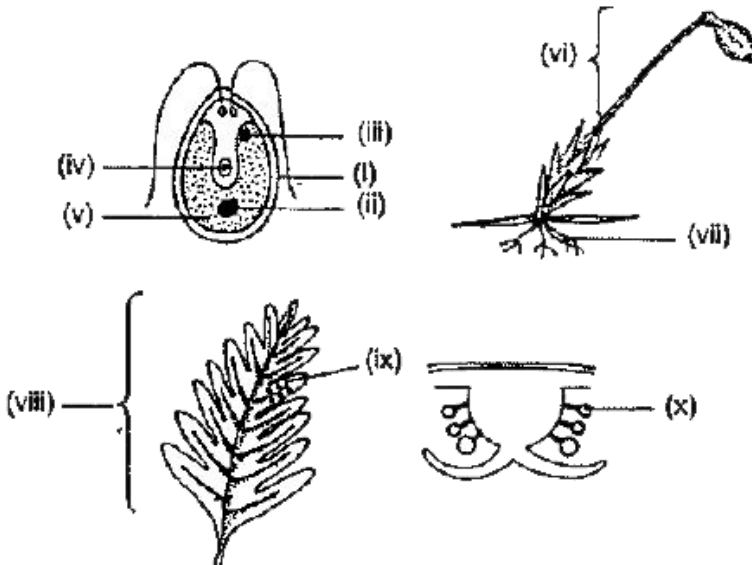
11. What is menstrual cycle? Write down hormonal control over menstrual cycle.

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12. What is oogenesis. What are its main steps?

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13. Label the following diagram



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

(i) Release of 1st polar body

(ii) Release of 2nd polar body

(iii) Fertilisation

(iv) Implantation

(b) From where do signals for parturition originate and what does maternal pituitary release for stimulating uterine contractions for childbirth?



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15. In which organ are Leydig cells and Sertoli cells located? Differentiate between them with reference to their location in the organ and their function.



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16. What is polyspermy? How is it prevented?



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17. How is the entry of only one sperm and not many ensured into an ovum during fertilisation in humans?

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18. Define spermatogenesis and oogenesis.

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19. What is spermatogenesis? Describe in detail.

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20. Draw a labelled diagram of the sectional view through a small part of seminiferous tubule of testis and label Sertoli cells, primary spermatocytes, spermatogonium and spermatozoa.

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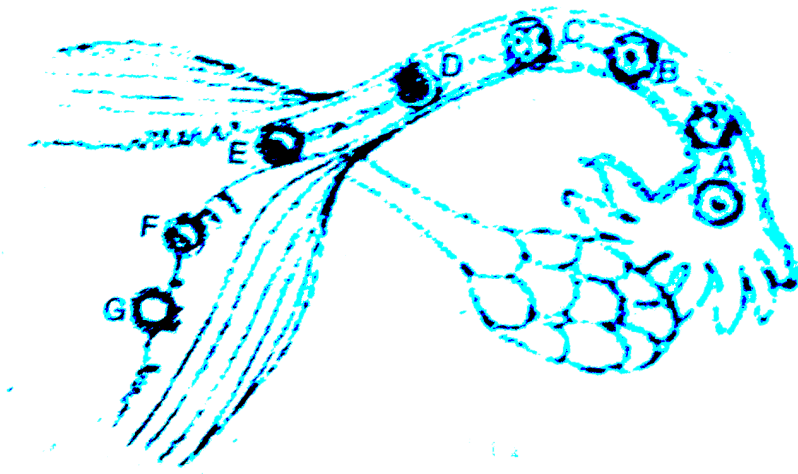
Practice Questions Long Answer Type Questions

1. Where does fertilisation take place in women? What helps the sperm to gain an entry into the ovum and how? What is the significance of the point of entry of the sperm?



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2. Show diagrammatically the stages of embryonic development from zygote upto implantation in humans .





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3. Describe the reproductive organs of man.



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4. When does oogenesis take place? Describe the stages of process.



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5. (a) What do you call the area of an ovum from where the sperm makes its entry?

(b) Name the enzyme produced by the sperm to facilitate its entry.



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6. What promotes completion of second meiotic division in oogenesis?



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7. (a) When and where does spermatogenesis in human male begin to take place?

(b) With the help of schematic diagram, trace the development of mature spermatozoa in a human male.



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8. Describe oogenesis in human female.



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9. Explain the hormonal regulation of the process of spermatogenesis in humans.



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1. Mention the hormone produced by cells of leydig (testes) and state the function of the hormone.

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2. Mention one significant difference between morula and blastula.

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3. Give the site of secretion and the function of relaxin.

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4. Give the exact location and function of the embryo sac.

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5. Differentiate between capacitation and fertilisation.



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6. Give a scientific term for an act of expelling the full term foetus from mother's uterus at the end of gestation.



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7. Define menarche.



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8. Differentiate between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.



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9. Define spermiogenesis.



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Previous Years Board Paper Questions Short Answer Type I Questions

1. Mention any four functions of placenta.



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2. Mention one significant difference between each of the following:

(a) Sertoli cells and spermatogonial cells

(b) Menarche and menopause



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3. Give two functions of the amniotic fluid.



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Previous Years Board Paper Questions Short Answer Type II Questions

1. Briefly describe the events that occur during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle.

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2. Describe the events that take place from the time of entry of the human sperm into the ovum till fertilisation is complete.

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3. Briefly describe the events that occur during the proliferative phase of the menstrual cycle.

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4. Draw a labelled diagram of L.S. of human testis.

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5. An element has a face-centred cubic (fcc) structure with a cell edge of a . The distance between the centres of two nearest tetrahedral voids in the lattice is:

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Previous Years Board Paper Questions Long Answer Type Questions

1. Draw a neat labelled diagram of a transverse section of human ovary.

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2. Explain the process of oogenesis in humans.



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3. An element has a face-centred cubic (fcc) structure with a cell edge of a . The distance between the centres of two nearest tetrahedral voids in the lattice is:



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4. Mention the role of hormones during the menstrual cycle.



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5. Briefly describe the secretory phase of the menstrual cycle.



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6. Describe the physico-chemical events that take place during fertilisation in humans.



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Review Questions

1. Give one significant difference between each of the following:

- (i) Leydig cells and Sertoli cells
- (ii) Spermatogenesis and Spermiogenesis
- (iii) Follicular phase and Luteal phase of menstrual cycle
- (iv) Cleavage and Mitosis



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2. Each of the following questions/statements has four suggested answers.

Rewrite the correct answer in each case:

Conversion of spermatid into a spermatozoa is called

- A. Spermatogenesis
- B. Vitellogenesis
- C. Spermiogenesis
- D. Cytokinesis

Answer:



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3. Each of the following questions/statements has four suggested answers.

Rewrite the correct answer in each case:

Liver and pancreas are derivatives of

- A. Ectoderm
- B. Endoderm

C. Ectoderm and mesoderm

D. Ectoderm and endoderm

Answer:



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4. Each of the following questions/statements has four suggested answers.

Rewrite the correct answer in each case:

In Rabbit, head of epididymis present at the head of the testis, is called

A. Vas deferens

B. Cauda epididymis

C. Gubernulum

D. Caput epididymis

Answer:



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5. Each of the following questions/statements has four suggested answers.

Choose the correct answer:

Layers of an ovum from outside inside are:-

- i. Corona radiata, zona pellucida and vitelline membrane
- ii. Zona pellucida, corona radiata and vitelline membrane
- iii. Vitelline membrane, zona pellucida and corona radiata
- iv. Zona pellucida, vitelline membrane and corona radiata

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6. Mention one significant function of the following:

Sertoli cells

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7. Mention one significant function of the following:

Bulbourethral glands

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8. Mention one significant function of the following:

Bartholin's glands

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9. Mention one significant function of the following:

Corpus luteum

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10. State the best known contribution of:

Dr. Petrucci





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11. State the best known contribution of:

Regner de Graaf



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12. Expand the following:

ICSH



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13. Expand the following:

GnRH



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14. Summarise functions of placenta.



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15. Name the extraembryonic membranes found in mammals. Give function of each.



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16. Describe hormonal control of cyclic changes during menstrual cycle in ovary and wall of uterus.



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Competition Corner Objective Type Questions Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following controls the function of Sertoli cells?

A. FSH

B. Estrogens

C. ACTH

D. Testosterone

Answer: A



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2. The process in which mature differentiated cells reverse to meristematic activity to form callus is called

A. Dedifferentiation

B. Differentiation

C. Cyto-differentiation

D. Redifferentiation

Answer: A

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3. Which of the following is not the correct grouping?

- A. Ectoderm-Retina, epidermis and nervous system
- B. Mesoderm-Ovary, urinary bladder and kidneys
- C. Mesoderm-kidneys, connective tissue and testis
- D. Endoderm-Thyroid, pineal and thymus.

Answer: A

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4. Which of the following are haploid in nature?

- I. Spermatids
- II. Secondary spermatocytes
- III. Spermatogonia
- IV. Primary spermatocytes

A. I, II, III, are correct

B. I and II are correct

C. II and IV are correct

D. I and III are correct

Answer: B



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5. Corpus luteum secretes

A. Progesterone and estrogens

B. LH

C. Only progesterone

D. Progesterone and LH

Answer: A



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6. Which hormone is responsible for milk ejection after the birth of the baby?

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Progesterone
- C. Prolactin
- D. Estrogens

Answer: A



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7. Sertoli cells are found in testis. These cells are

- A. Nurse cells
- B. Reproductive cells
- C. Receptor cells

D. None of these

Answer: A



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8. Which accessory genital gland occurs only in mammalian male?

A. Prostrate gland

B. Perineal gland

C. Cowper's gland

D. Bartholin gland

Answer: C



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9. On the basis of nature of maternal and foetal tissues, the types of placentae are

I. Hemochorial placenta

II. Hemoendothelial placenta

III. Cotyledonary placenta

IV. Deciduate placenta

Choose the correct answers

A. I, II, III are correct

B. I and II are correct

C. II and IV are correct

D. I, II and IV are correct

Answer: B



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10. Cowper's glands secrete a substance to

I. Nourish sperms

II. Neutralise the acidity

III. Kill pathogens

IV. Lubricate female vagina to facilitate copulation

A. I, II, III are correct

B. I and II are correct

C. II and IV are correct

D. I and III are correct

Answer: C



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11. Find out the wrong statement

- A. Amnion is outer layer containing amniotic fluid that acts as shock absorber to soft embryo
- B. Yolk sac is a foetal membrane that helps in nourishment of the embryo
- C. In mammals, allantois is not excretory in function
- D. Chorio-allantoic membrane develops villi and participates in development of placenta

Answer: A



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12. Accessory sexual character in female is promoted by

- A. Androgens
- B. Progesterone
- C. Estrogens

D. Testosterone

Answer: C



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13. Blastopore is the opening to the exterior of

A. Coelom

B. Coelenteron

C. Archenteron

D. Blastocoel

Answer: C



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14. A common scent-producing gland among mammals is

A. Anal gland

B. Prostate gland

C. Adernal gland

D. Bartholin's gland

Answer: A



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15. Yolk plug is formed during

i. Morula formation

ii. Blastula formation

iii. Gastrula formation

iv. Neurulation

A. Morula formation

B. Blastula formation

C. Gastrula formation

D. Neurulation

Answer: C



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

A. FSH only

B. LH only

C. Combination of FSH and LH

D. Combination of estrogens and progesterone

Answer: D



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

- A. Vitelline membrane
- B. Graafian follicle
- C. Stroma
- D. Germinal epithelium

Answer: B



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

- A. At menopause in the female, there is especially abrupt increase in gonadotropic hormones.
- B. The beginning of the cycle of menstruation is called menarche.

C. During normal menstruation, about 40 mL. blood is lost.

D. The menstrual fluid can easily clot.

Answer: A



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19. Which extraembryonic membrane in humans prevents desiccation of the embryo inside the uterus?

A. Yolk sac

B. Amnion

C. Chorion

D. Allantois

Answer: B



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20. In human adult female oxytocin

- i. Stimulates pituitary to secrete vasopresin
- ii. strong uterine contractions during parturition
- iii. Is secreted by anterior pituitary
- iv. Stimulates growth of mammary glands.

A. Stimulates pituitary to secrete vasopresin

B. Causes strong uterine contractions during parturition

C. Is secreted by anterior pituitary

D. Stimulates growth of mammary glands.

Answer: B



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21. In humans, at the end of the first meiotic division, the male germ cells defferentiate into the

A. Spermatids

B. Spermatogonia

C. Primary Spermatocytes

D. Secondary Spermatocytes.

Answer: D



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22. The Leydig's cells secrete

A. Oestrogen

B. Testosterone

C. Progesterone

D. Corticosterone

Answer: B



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23. At menopause, there is rise in urinary excretion of

- A. FSH
- B. STH
- C. LH
- D. MSH

Answer: A



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24. There is no DNA in

- A. An enucleated ovum
- B. Mature RBCs
- C. A mature spermatozoan
- D. Hair root

Answer: A



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25. Mammary glands are modified

- A. Sweat gland
- B. Sebaceous gland
- C. Lacrymal gland
- D. Endocrine gland

Answer: A



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26. Where do sperms get matured?

- A. In seminal vesicle

B. Seminiferous tubules

C. In epididymis

D. Vasa efferentia

Answer: A



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27. The Leydig cells secrete

A. Oestrogen

B. Testosterone

C. Progesterone

D. Corticosterone

Answer: B



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28. Which of the following is the group of external genitalia in human female?

- A. Labium minora, labium majora, vagina
- B. Labium minora, labium majora, clitoris
- C. Labium minora, labium majora, oviduct
- D. Labium minora, labium majora, cervix

Answer: B



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

- A. Isthmus
- B. Infundibulum
- C. Cervix
- D. Ampulla

Answer: B



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30. 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 fertilisation
- B. The sperm lysins in the acrosome dissolve the egg envelope facilitating fertilisation
- C. Acrosome serves as a sensory structure leading the sperm towards the ovum
- D. Acrosome serves no particular function

Answer: B



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31. Sertoli's cells are found in

- A. Ovaries and secrete progesterone
- B. Adrenal cortex and secrete adrenalina
- C. Seminiferous tubules and provide nutrition to germ cells
- D. Pancreas and secrete cholecystokinin

Answer: C



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32. Vasa efferentia are the ductules leading from

- A. Testicular lobules to rete testis
- B. Rete testis to vas deferens
- C. Vas deferens to epididymis
- D. Epididymis to urethra

Answer: B



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33. Sertoli's cells are found in

A. Pancreas

B. Testes

C. Ovary

D. Liver

Answer: B



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

- A. Testes to epididymis
- B. Epididymis to vas deferens
- C. Ovary to uterus
- D. Vagina to uterus

Answer: A

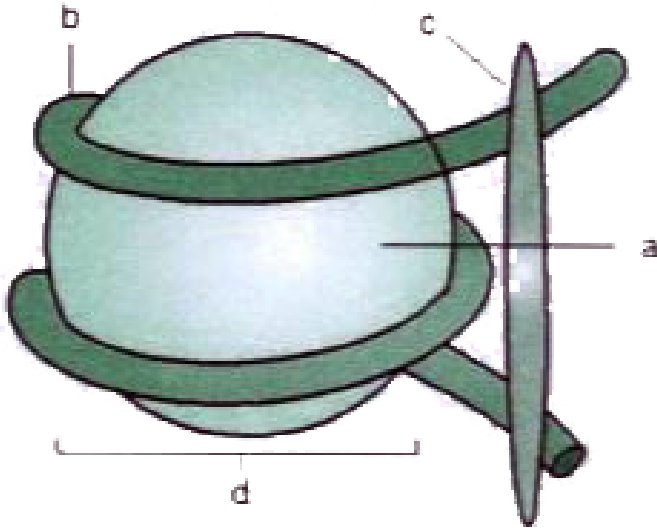
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35. The testes in humans are situated outside the abdominal cavity inside a pouch called scrotum. The purpose served is for

- 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

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36.

Name the parts a, b, c and d.

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



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37. Capacitation refers to changes in the

- A. Sperm before fertilisation
- B. Ovum before fertilisation
- C. Ovum after fertilisation
- D. Sperm after fertilisation

Answer: A



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38. Which of these is not an important component of initiation of parturition in humans?

A. Increase in oestrogen and progesterone ratio

B. Synthesis of prostaglandins

C. Release of oxytocin

D. Release of prolactin

Answer: D



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39. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid?

A. Primary polar body

B. Spermatid

C. Spermatogonia

D. Secondary polar body

Answer: C



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40. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of

- i. Uterus
- ii. Prostate gland
- iii. Vas deference
- iv. Mammary glands

A. Uterus

B. Prostate gland

C. Vas deference

D. Mammary glands

Answer: A



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41. Fertilisation in humans is practically feasible only if

i. The ovum and sperm are transported simultaneously to ampullary-isthmic junction of the cervix.

ii. The sperm are transported into cervix within 48 hours of release of ovum in uterus.

iii. The sperm are transported into vagina just after the release of ovum in fallopian tube.

iv. The ovum and sperm are transported simultaneously to ampullary-isthmic junction of the fallopian tube.

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

B. The sperm are transported into cervix within 48 hours of release of ovum in uterus.

C. The sperm are transported into vagina just after the release of ovum in fallopian tube.

D. The ovum and sperm are transported simultaneously to ampullary-isthmic junction of the fallopian tube.

Answer: D



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42. Select the incorrect statement.

- i. LH and FSH decrease gradually during the follicular phase.
- ii. LH triggers secretion of androgens from the Leydig cells.
- iii. FSH stimulates the sertoli cells which helps in spermiogenesis.
- iv. LH triggers ovulation in ovary.

A. LH and FSH decrease gradually during the follicular phase.

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

C. FSH stimulates the sertoli cells which helps in spermiogenesis.

D. LH triggers ovulation in ovary.

Answer: A



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Competition Corner Objective Type Questions Assertion And Reason Type Questions

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

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

- A. (a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. (b) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. (c) If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.
- D. (d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D



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2. Assertion: Most of the contents of the primary oocyte are retained by the ovum and is much larger than spermatozoon.

Reason: Ovum needs energy to go about in search of spermatozoa.

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

B. (b) If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. (c) If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. (d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C



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3. Assertion: A woman passes hCG in the urine during pregnancy.

Reason: Excess hormones are excreted by kidneys. hCG in the urine is the basis for pregnancy.

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

Answer: A



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4. Assertion: Failure of testes to descend into the scrotum causes sterility in man.

Reason: Higher temperature in the abdomen than in the scrotum is not suitable for sperm development.

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

Answer: A



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5. Assertion: Spermatogenesis occurs in the seminiferous tubules and testosterone secretion takes place in the interstitial cells of the testes.

Reason: Growth and maturation of secondary sex organs and the

development of accessory sex characters are brought out by testosterone.

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

Answer: B

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

Reason: Cervix opens into the vagina by external OS.

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

Answer: B



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7. Assertion: The cells divide without any increase in size up to morula stage.

Reason: Zona pellucida remains intact till cleavage is complete.

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

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

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

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8. Assertion: In a woman after hysterectomy (removal of uterus) the ovarian cycle is stopped.

Reason: Stoppage of FSH secretion.

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

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

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



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

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

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

Answer: D



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Multiple Choice Questions

1. Role of placenta is to:

- A. provide nutrition to developing embryo
- B. protect embryo from shock
- C. act as storage organ
- D. convey nerve impulses

Answer: A



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2. Urethral meatus refers to the:

- A. Urinogenital duct
- B. Opening of vas deferens into urethra
- C. External opening of the urinogenital duct
- D. Muscles surrounding the urinogenital duct

Answer: C

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3. Clitoris in females is:

- A. homologous to penis
- B. analogous to penis
- C. functional penis in female
- D. non-functional

Answer: A

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4. Egg is liberated from ovary in:

- A. secondary oocyte stage
- B. primary oocyte stage
- C. oogonial stage
- D. mature ovum stage

Answer: A



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5. Site of fertilisation in human beings is:

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

D. fallopian tube

Answer: D



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6. Location and secretion of leydig cells are:

- A. Liver-cholesterol
- B. Ovary-estrogen
- C. Testis-testosterone
- D. Pancreas-glucagon

Answer: C



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7. Which of the following is primary sex organ?

A. Scrotum

B. Penis

C. Testis

D. Prostate

Answer: C



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8. In 28 days of human ovarian cycle, ovulation occurs on

A. Day1

B. Day 5

C. Day 14/15

D. Day 28

Answer: C



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9. Prostate gland is present-

- A. on ureter
- B. on kidney
- C. on testis
- D. around urethra

Answer: D



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10. hCG, HPL, and relaxin are produced in women:

- A. during menstruation
- B. at the time of menopause
- C. only during pregnancy

D. at the time of puberty

Answer: C



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11. Corpus luteum secretes:

A. LH

B. Estrogen

C. Progesterone

D. FSH

Answer: C



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12. Spermatozoa are nourished during their development by:

- A. Sertoli cells
- B. Interstitial cells
- C. Connective tissue cells
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

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13. Sperms produce an enzymatic substance for dissolving egg membrane called:

- A. Hyaluronic acid
- B. Hyaluronidase
- C. Androgen
- D. Estrogen

Answer: B

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14. In uterus, endometrium increases in thickness in response to:

- A. Oxytocin
- B. LH
- C. Estrogen
- D. Relaxin

Answer: B

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15. Which of the following is immortal?

- A. Somatic cell
- B. Glomerular cell
- C. Germ cell

D. Cells of pituitary

Answer: C



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16. 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: C



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17. The embryo at 16 celled stage is known as:

- A. Morula
- B. Gastrula
- C. Blastula
- D. Blastomere

Answer: A



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18. Amniocentesis is a technique used to:

- A. Determine errors in amino acid metabolism in embryo
- B. Pinpoint specific cardiac ailments in embryo
- C. Determine any hereditary or genetic abnormality in embryo

D. All of the above

Answer: C



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19. 1st polar body is formed at which stage of 'oogenesis:

A. 1st meiosis

B. 2nd mitosis

C. 1st mitosis

D. Differentiation

Answer: A



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20. Which layer develops first during embryonic development?

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

Answer: C

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

- A. Fertilisation
- B. Formation of zygote
- C. Pattern of cleavage
- D. Number of blastomeres produced

Answer: C

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22. Which among the following has 23 chromosomes?

- A. Spermatogonia
- B. Zygote
- C. Secondary oocyte
- D. Oogonia

Answer: C

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23. The Leydig cells found in the human body are the secretory source of:

- A. Progesterone
- B. Intestinal mucus
- C. Glucagon

D. Androgens

Answer: D



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24. 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. (i), (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iv)

Answer: B



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25. Signals for parturition originate from:

- A. Both placenta as well as fully developed foetus
- B. Oxytocin released from maternal pituitary
- C. Placenta only
- D. Fully developed foetus only

Answer: A



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26. In the absence of acrosome, the sperm:

- A. Cannot get food
- B. Cannot swim
- C. Cannot penetrate the egg
- D. Cannot get energy

Answer: C



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27. What is present in the middle piece of sperm?

- A. Acrosome
- B. Mitochondria
- C. Nucleus
- D. Proximal centriole

Answer: B



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28. Hormone responsible for the secretion of milk after parturition is:

- A. ICSH

B. Prolactin

C. ACTH

D. LH

Answer: B



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29. Gastrulation involves the differentiation of:

A. ectoderm and endoderm

B. ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm

C. ectoderm and mesoderm

D. mesoderm and endoderm

Answer: B



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

- A. 14th day
- B. 20th day
- C. 5th day
- D. 11th day

Answer: A



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

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

Answer: B



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32. Cleavage of zygote forms 2, 4, 6, 8, and 16 cells. These cells are called:

- A. morula
- B. inner cell mass
- C. blastomeres
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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33. Corpus luteum develops from:

- A. Oocyte

B. Nephrostome

C. Ruptured Graafian follicle

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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34. 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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35. The nutritive cells found in seminiferous tubules are:

- A. placenta
- B. Sertoli cells
- C. Leydig's cells
- D. chorionic villi

Answer: B



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36. Select the feature of human female.

- A. Well-developed mammary glands
- B. High-pitched voice
- C. Strong muscles
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: B



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37. The seminal plasma is rich in:

- A. fructose and certain enzymes but it has low calcium.
- B. glucose and certain enzymes but it has no calcium.
- C. fructose and calcium but it has no enzymes.
- D. fructose, calcium, and certain enzymes.

Answer: D



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38. The part of the sperm that plays an important role in penetrating the egg membrane is:

- A. tail
- B. middle piece
- C. nucleus
- D. acrosome

Answer: D

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39. The phase of menstrual cycle when ovulation occurs is:

- A. proliferative phase
- B. secretory phase
- C. menstrual phase
- D. None of these

Answer: A

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Choose The Odd One Out Of The Following

1. Which of the following is odd one out with reference to male sex accessory ducts?

- A. Rete testis
- B. Epididymis
- C. Foreskin
- D. Vasa efferentia

Answer: C



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2. Which of the following is odd one out with reference to female reproductive system?

A. Oviducts

B. Spermatogonia

C. Cervix

D. Uterus

Answer: B



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3. Identify the odd one from the following:

A. Labia minora

B. Fimbriae

C. Infundibulum

D. Isthmus

Answer: A



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4. Find the odd one out.

A. Clitoris

B. Mons pubis

C. Lactiferous duct

D. Labia majora

Answer: C



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Fill In The Blanks

1. Temperature of the scrotum which is necessary for sperm formation is always around below body temperature.

A. $2^{\circ}C$

B. $5^{\circ}C$

C. $4^{\circ}C$

D. $3^{\circ}C$

Answer: A



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2. Testicular lobules contain.....seminiferous tubules.

A. 3 – 5

B. 1 – 3

C. 2 – 5

D. 2 – 6

Answer: B



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3. Each seminiferous tubule is lined on its inside by two types of cells calledA.....and.....B..... The seminiferous tubules open intoC..... through D..... The enlarged end of penis called E is covered by a loose fold of skin called F.....

A. A-spermatogonia, B-Sertoli cells, C-rete testis, D-vasa efferentia, E-foreskin, F-glans penis

B. A-Sertoli cells, B-spermatogonia, C-vas deferens, D-rete testis, E-glans penis, F-urethral meatus

C. A-Sertolicells, B-spermatogonia, C-vasa efferentia, D-rete testis, E-glans penis, F-foreskin

D. A-spermatogonia, B-Sertoli cells, C-rete testis, D-vasa efferentia, E-glans penis, F-urethral meatus

Answer: C



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4. During fertilisation, a sperm comes in contact with the zona pellucida layer of the ovum and induces changes in the membrane that block the entry ofA The secretions of the B..... help the sperm enter into the cytoplasm of the ovum.

- A. A-additional sperms, B-egg
- B. A-additional sperms, B-acrosome
- C. A-eggs, B-Middle piece
- D. A-additional sperms, B-tail

Answer: B

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5. The milk produced during the initial few days of lactation is called colostrum which contains several absolutely essential to develop resistance for the new-born babies.

- A. proteins

B. minerals

C. antibodies

D. fats

Answer: C



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6. Soon after implantation, the inner cell mass differentiates into outerA..... middle B....., and an inner C.....

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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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7. During embryonic development, differentiation of occurs first.

A. cells

B. organs

C. organ systems

D. tissues

Answer: A



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8. Identify A, B, C, and D in the given statement and select the correct option "DuringA..... phase of the menstrual cycle, if pregnancy does not happen, theB Withers and dies, usually around day 22 in a 28-day cycle. The drop inC..... levels causes the lining of the uterus to fall away. This is known as.....D....."

A. A-follicular, B-secondary oocyte, C-LH, D-menstruation

B. A-ovulatory, B-endometrium, C-FSH, D-menopause

C. A-luteal, B-corpus luteum, C-progesterone, D-menstruation

D. A-menstrual, B-Graafian follicle, C-oestrogen, D-menarche

Answer: C



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9. A gonadotropin hormone acts on interstitial cells and stimulates synthesis and secretion of androgens.

A. FSH

B. LH

C. GnRH

D. None of these

Answer: A

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10. Ovulation occurs on the.....day of menstrual cycle.

- A. 8-10th
- B. 12-14th
- C. 14-16th
- D. None of these

Answer: B

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Match The Following

1. Match the following and choose the correct options:

Column I	Column II
A. Trophoblast	(i) Embedding of blastocyst in the endometrium

B. Cleavage	(ii) Group of cells that would differentiate as embryo
C. Inner cell mass	(iii) Outer layer of blastocyst attached to the endometrium
D. Implantation	(iv) Mitotic division of zygote

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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2. Match the structures of male reproductive system given in column I with their features given in column II and select the correct match from the options given below:

Column I (Structures)	Column II (Features)
(A) Rete testis	(i) Facilitates insemination
(B) Leydig cells	(ii) Meiosis and sperm formation
(C) Seminiferous tubules	(iii) Connects seminiferous tubules to vasa efferentia
(D) Penis	(iv) Secrete androgens

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



3. Match column I with column II and select the correct option from the codes given below.

Column I (Structures)	Column II (Features)
A. Gestation	(i) Production of milk at the end of pregnancy
B. Implantation	(ii) Duration between pregnancy and birth
C. Lactation	(iii) Delivery of baby from uterus
D. Parturition	(iv) Attachment of blastocyst to endometrium

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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4. Match the column I with column II:

Column I	Column II
A. Fertilisation	(i) Period between fertilisation and the birth
B. Implantation	(ii) Fusion of egg and sperm
C. Gestation	(iii) Release of egg
D. Ovulation	(iv) Attachment of zygote to endometrium

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



5. Match between the following representing parts of the sperm and their functions and choose 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-(i), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii)

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

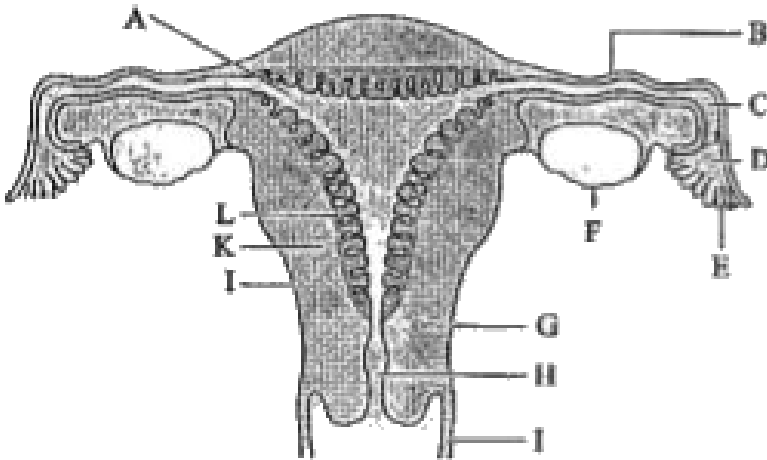
C. A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)

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

Answer: B

Figure Based Questions

1. The given figure depicts a diagrammatic sectional view of the human female reproductive system. Select the option with correctly identified parts.



A. A - Ovary, G-Vagina, D- Fimbriae

B. B - Isthmus, I - vagina, F-Perimetrium

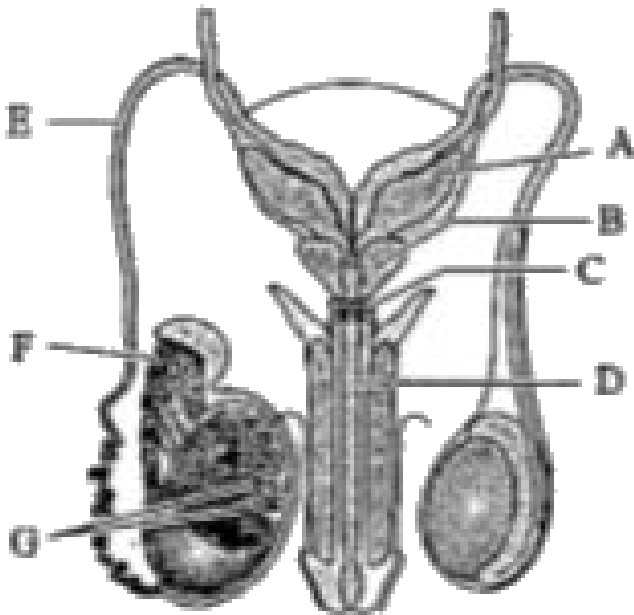
C. L - Endometrium, H - Cervical canal, C -Ampulla

D. E - Infundibulum, J - Endometrium, K - Myometrium

Answer: C



2. Match the functions given below with the associated part or parts of the human male reproductive system labelled from A to G in the figure given below.



- (i) Produces sperm
- (ii) Connects the epididymis with the urethra
- (iii) Produces secretion that lubricates the penis
- (iv) Conducts sperms through the penis to the outside of the body .

A. (i)-G, (ii)-C, (iii)-E, (iv)-D

B. (i)-G, (ii)-E, (iii)-C, (iv)-D

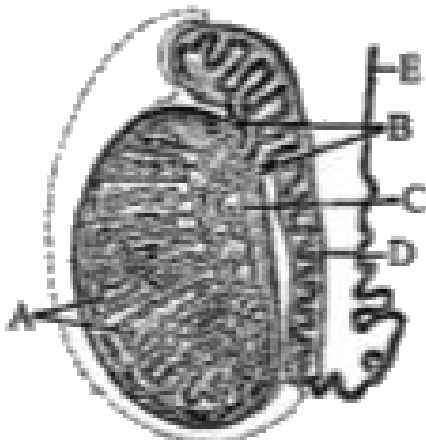
C. (i)-F, (ii)-A, (iii)-E, (iv)-B

D. (i)-A, (ii)-E, (iii)-C, (iv)-G

Answer: B

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3. Identify the parts labelled from A to E in the L.S. of testis given below.



A. A-Vas deferens, B-Seminiferous tubules, C-Rete testis, D-Vasa efferentia, E-Epididymis

B. A-Epididymis, B-Vasa efferentia, C-Vas deferens, D-Rete testis, E-Seminiferous tubules

C. A-Vas deferens, B-Seminiferous tubules, C-Vasa efferentia, D-Rete testis, E-Epididymis

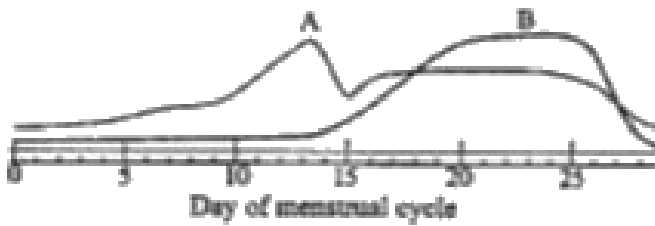
D. A-Seminiferous tubules, B-Vasa efferentia, C-Rete testis, D-Epididymis, E-Vas deferens

Answer: D



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4. The following graph shows the levels of ovarian hormones during a menstrual cycle. Which hormones do the labels A and B represent?



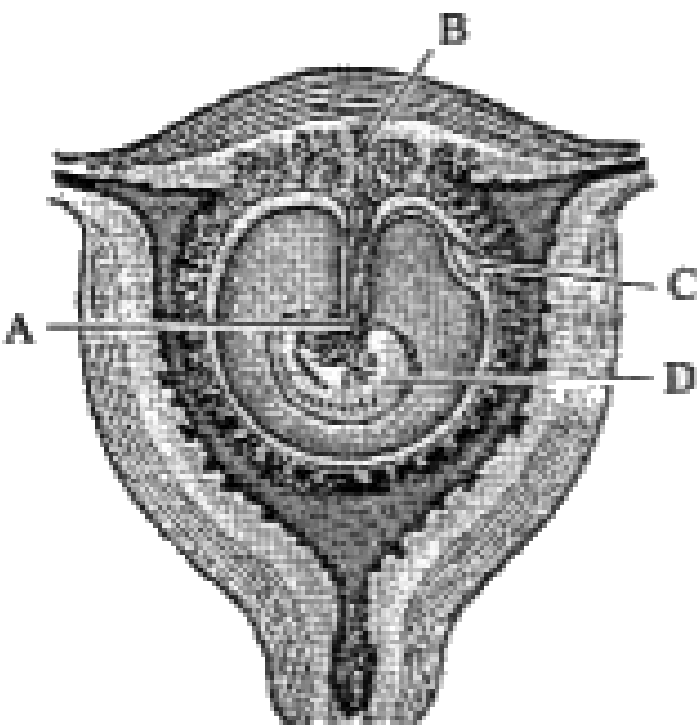
- A. A-LH, B-FSH
- B. A-Progesterone, B-Oestrogen
- C. A-FSH, B-LH
- D. A-Oestrogen, B-Progesterone

Answer: A



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5. Identify the parts labelled from A to D in the given figure of developing human embryo within the uterus.



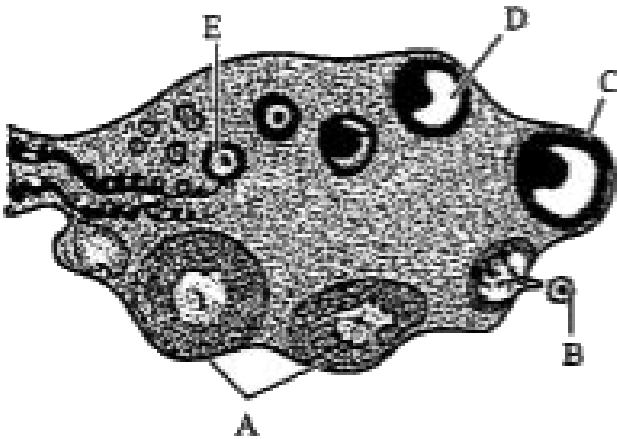
- A. A-Umbilical cord, B-Placental villi, C-Yolk sac, D-Embryo
- B. A-Placental villi, B-Embryo, C-Umbilical cord, D-Yolk sac
- C. A-Embryo, B-Yolk sac, C-Placental villi, D-Embryo
- D. A-Yolk sac, B-Umbilical cord, C-Embryo, D-Placental villi

Answer: A



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6. In the given T.S. of human ovary, identify the structures labelled A to F and select the correct option.

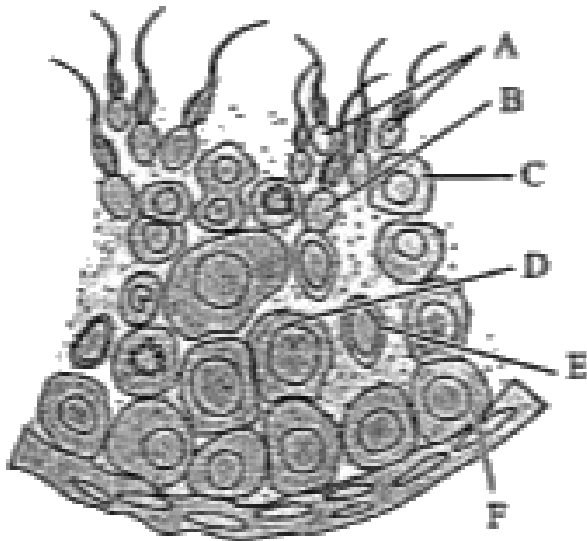


- A. A- Primary follicle, B-Secondary follicle, C-Graafian follicle, D-Ovum, E- Tertiary follicle
- B. A-Tertiary follicle, B-Corpus luteum, C-Primary follicle, D-Graafian follicle, E-Ovum
- C. A-Corpus luteum, B-Ovum, C-Graafian follicle, D-Tertiary follicle E- Primary follicle
- D. A-Graafian follicle, B-Primary follicle, C-Corpus luteum, D-Ovum, E- Tertiary follicle

Answer: B

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7. The image given below shows the section of seminiferous tubule. Identify the labels that represent the spermatid and Sertolicells, respectively.



A. A and E

B. B and E

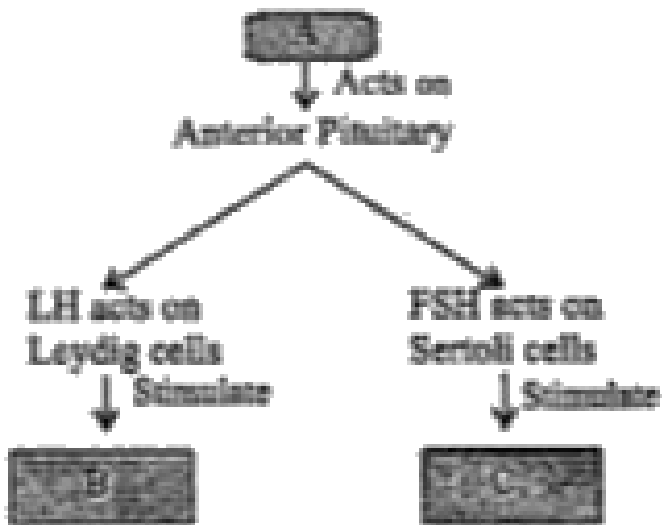
C. C and D

D. F and E

Answer: B

 [View Text Solution](#)

8. Select the correct option to complete the flow chart showing influence of hormones on gametogenesis in males.



A. A-GnRH, B-Spermiogenesis,

C-Spermatogenesis

B. A-GnRH, B-Spermatogenesis,

C-Spermiogenesis

C. A-TRH, B-Spermatogenesis,

C-Spermiogenesis

D. A-FSH, B-Spermiogenesis,

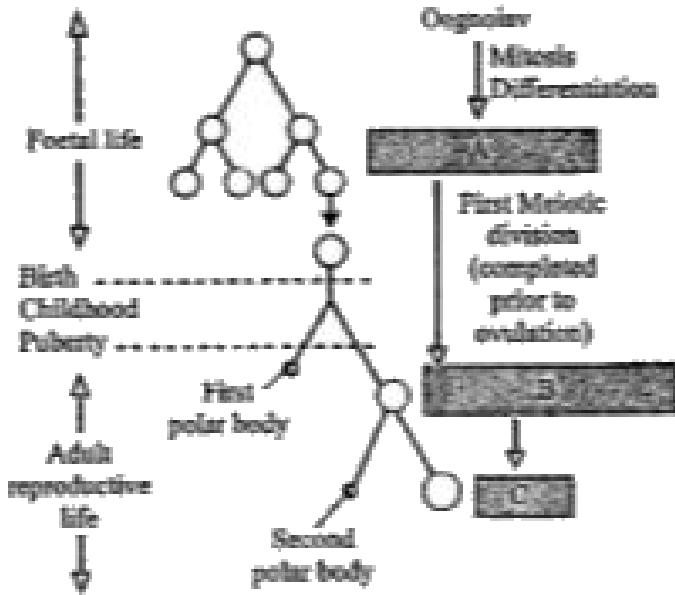
C-Spermatogenesis

Answer: B



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9. Identify A, B, and C in the figure given below:



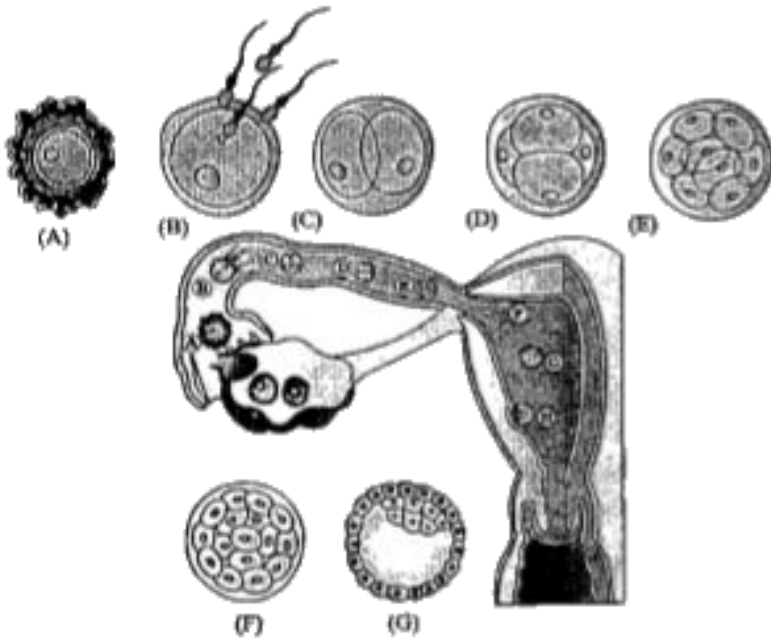
- A. A-Secondary oocyte, B-Primary cocyte, C-Ovum
- B. A-Primary oocyte, B-Secondary oocyte, C-Ovum
- C. A-Secondary oocyte, B-Graafian follicle, C-Ovum
- D. A-Primary oocyte, B-Ovum, C-Secondary ,oocyte

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

10. The diagram illustrates the fertilisation followed by cleavage and the early stages of embryonic development. Select the option with correct identification.



- A. Ovum-B, Morula-D, Blastocyst-F
- B. Ovum-A, Morula-E, Blastocyst-G
- C. Ovum-B, Morula-E, Blastocyst-G
- D. Ovum-A, Morula-D, Blastocyst-G

Answer: D



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Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion: The myometrium undergoes cyclical changes during menstrual cycle.

Reason: The endometrium exhibits weak contractions during delivery of the baby.

- A. Both assertion and reason are 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: A



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2. Assertion: The sex of the baby is determined by the father and not by the mother.

Reason: 50% of sperms carry the sex chromosome X while the other 50% carry the sex chromosome Y.

- A. Both assertion and reason are 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: B



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Assertion: Progesterone is essential for maintenance of the endometrium.

Reason: Endometrium is essential for implantation of embryo.

A. Both assertion and reason are 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: A



[View Text Solution](#)

4. Assertion: All copulations do not lead to fertilisation and pregnancy.

Reason: Fertilisation can only occur if the ovum and sperms are transported simultaneously to the ampullary- isthmic junction.

- A. Both assertion and reason are 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: C



[View Text Solution](#)

5. Assertion: Corpus luteum is produced by Graafian follicle after ovulation.

Reason: It secretes oestrogen which is necessary to maintain pregnancy.

- A. Both assertion and reason are 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: B



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Source Based Questions

1. Adolescence is the period of dramatic physical and psychological changes in a person. An adolescent person is at high risk of falling in the trap of drug or alcohol abuse. Common causes are, curiosity, excitement,

experimentation, etc. Drugs are frequently used because of their perceived benefits. The inherent addictive nature of these substances results in addiction and dependence. Addiction is a psychological attachment to various effects of a substance. So, a person continues to take addictive substance even when he does not need it in the real sense. Tolerance level of the receptors in our body increases with repeated use of addictive substances. This results in body craving for higher doses. Long term consequences of addiction can be highly devastating. Parents and teachers should take responsibility to identify situations which may trigger unwanted behaviour. Parents and teachers should instil self discipline in adolescent persons. Peer pressure should be avoided at all cost. Proper steps should be taken to increase awareness. If the need arises, then professional help should also be taken.

Nicotine acts as a stimulant because it mimics the effect of:

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Acetylcholine
- C. Testosterone
- D. Dopamine

Answer: D



View Text Solution

2. Adolescence is the period of dramatic physical and psychological changes in a person. An adolescent person is at high risk of falling in the trap of drug or alcohol abuse. Common causes are, curiosity, excitement, experimentation, etc. Drugs are frequently used because of their perceived benefits. The inherent addictive nature of these substances results in addiction and dependence. Addiction is a psychological attachment to various effects of a substance. So, a person continues to take addictive substance even when he does not need it in the real sense. Tolerance level of the receptors in our body increases with repeated use of addictive substances. This results in body craving for higher doses. Long term consequences of addiction can be highly devastating. Parents and teachers should take responsibility to identify situations which may trigger unwanted behaviour. Parents and teachers should instil self discipline adolescent persons. Peer pressure should be avoided at all cost. Proper steps should be taken to increase awareness. If the need arises,

then professional help should also be taken.

Continuous use of alcohol causes:

- A. Gastritis
- B. Neuritis
- C. Swelling of liver
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

3. Adolescence is the period of dramatic physical and psychological changes in a person. An adolescent person is at high risk of falling in the trap of drug or alcohol abuse. Common causes are, curiosity, excitement, experimentation, etc. Drugs are frequently used because of their perceived benefits. The inherent addictive nature of these substances results in addiction and dependence. Addiction is a psychological attachment to various effects of a substance. So, a person continues to

take addictive substance even when he does not need it in the real sense. Tolerance level of the receptors in our body increases with repeated use of addictive substances. This results in body craving for higher doses. Long term consequences of addiction can be highly devastating. Parents and teachers should take responsibility to identify situations which may trigger unwanted behaviour. Parents and teachers should instil self discipline in adolescent persons. Peer pressure should be avoided at all cost. Proper steps should be taken to increase awareness. If the need arises, then professional help should also be taken.

Tobacco inhalation causes:

- A. Stimulation of nerve induction and cough depressant.
- B. Heart diseases and low blood pressure.
- C. Inhibits the oxygen carrying capacity and increases the more transportation of CO_2
- D. Nerve stimulation, heart diseases, decrease in O_2 carrying capacity, lung cancer, chronic bronchitis etc.

Answer: B



4. Adolescence is the period of dramatic physical and psychological changes in a person. An adolescent person is at high risk of falling in the trap of drug or alcohol abuse. Common causes are, curiosity, excitement, experimentation, etc. Drugs are frequently used because of their perceived benefits. The inherent addictive nature of these substances results in addiction and dependence. Addiction is a psychological attachment to various effects of a substance. So, a person continues to take addictive substance even when he does not need it in the real sense. Tolerance level of the receptors in our body increases with repeated use of addictive substances. This results in body craving for higher doses. Long term consequences of addiction can be highly devastating. Parents and teachers should take responsibility to identify situations which may trigger unwanted behaviour. Parents and teachers should instil self discipline adolescent persons. Peer pressure should be avoided at all cost. Proper steps should be taken to increase awareness. If the need arises,

then professional help should also be taken.

Tunnel vision is caused by:

- A. Drug addiction
- B. Use of tobacco
- C. Use of alcohol
- D. Use of alcohol

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

5. The main structures of the male reproductive system are located external to the body. The two testes (singular, testis) hang between the thighs in a sac of skin called the scrotum. The testes produce both sperm and testosterone. Resting on top of each testis is a coiled structure called the epididymis. The function of the epididymis is to mature and store sperm. The penis is a tubular organ that contains the urethra and has the ability to stiffen during sexual arousal. Sperm passes out of the body

through the urethra during a sexual climax. In addition to these organs, there are several ducts and glands that are internal to the body. At the time of ejaculation, the sperm are transported through the 'vas deferens' and fluid is added to the sperm from various glands, including the prostate and seminal vesicles during their journey. This mixture of secretions is known as semen.

What are two adaptive features of a human sperm cell?

1. Presence of jelly coat
2. Relatively high number of mitochondria
3. Presence of acrosome
4. Stores relatively high energy .

A. 1 and 2

B. 1 and 4

C. 2 and 3

D. 3 and 4

Answer: C



View Text Solution

6. The main structures of the male reproductive system are located external to the body. The two testes (singular, testis) hang between the thighs in a sac of skin called the scrotum. The testes produce both sperm and testosterone. Resting on top of each testis is a coiled structure called the epididymis. The function of the epididymis is to mature and store sperm. The penis is a tubular organ that contains the urethra and has the ability to stiffen during sexual arousal. Sperm passes out of the body through the urethra during a sexual climax. In addition to these organs, there are several ducts and glands that are internal to the body. At the time of ejaculation, the sperm are transported through the 'vas deferens' and fluid is added to the sperm from various glands, including the prostate and seminal vesicles during their journey. This mixture of secretions is known as semen.

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

A. epididymis

B. ejaculatory duct

C. efferent duct

D. ureter

Answer: B



[View Text Solution](#)

7. The main structures of the male reproductive system are located external to the body. The two testes (singular, testis) hang between the thighs in a sac of skin called the scrotum. The testes produce both sperm and testosterone. Resting on top of each testis is a coiled structure called the epididymis. The function of the epididymis is to mature and store sperm. The penis is a tubular organ that contains the urethra and has the ability to stiffen during sexual arousal. Sperm passes out of the body through the urethra during a sexual climax. In addition to these organs, there are several ducts and glands that are internal to the body. At the time of ejaculation, the sperm are transported through the 'vas deferens' and fluid is added to the sperm from various glands, including the prostate and seminal vesicles during their journey. This mixture of

secretions is known as semen.

In spermatogenesis, reduction division occurs during conversion of:

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

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

8. The main structures of the male reproductive system are located external to the body. The two testes (singular, testis) hang between the thighs in a sac of skin called the scrotum. The testes produce both sperm and testosterone. Resting on top of each testis is a coiled structure called the epididymis. The function of the epididymis is to mature and store sperm. The penis is a tubular organ that contains the urethra and has the ability to stiffen during sexual arousal. Sperm passes out of the body

through the urethra during a sexual climax. In addition to these organs, there are several ducts and glands that are internal to the body. At the time of ejaculation, the sperm are transported through the 'vas deferens' and fluid is added to the sperm from various glands, including the prostate and seminal vesicles during their journey. This mixture of secretions is known as semen.

The mature sperms are stored in the

- A. Seminiferous tubules
- B. Vas deferens
- C. Epididymis
- D. Seminal vesicle

Answer: B



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9. Parturition is the completion of pregnancy and giving birth to the baby.

The series of events that expels the infant from the uterus is collectively

called "labour". Throughout pregnancy, the uterus undergoes periodic episodes of weak and strong contractions. As the pregnancy progresses, increase in the oestrogen concentration promotes uterine contractions. These uterine contractions facilitate downward movement of the foetus. The descent of the foetus causes dilation of cervix of the uterus and vaginal canal resulting in foetal ejection reflex. This initiates the secretion of oxytocin from the neurohypophysis which in turn brings about the powerful contraction of the uterine muscles and leads to the expulsion of the baby through the birth canal.

Foetal ejection reflex in human female is induced by:

- A. Release of oxytocin from pituitary
- B. Pressure exerted by amniotic fluid
- C. Differentiation of mammary glands
- D. Fully developed foetus and placenta

Answer: D



View Text Solution

10. Parturition is the completion of pregnancy and giving birth to the baby. The series of events that expels the infant from the uterus is collectively called "labour". Throughout pregnancy, the uterus undergoes periodic episodes of weak and strong contractions. As the pregnancy progresses, increase in the oestrogen concentration promotes uterine contractions. These uterine contractions facilitate downward movement of the foetus. The descent of the foetus causes dilation of cervix of the uterus and vaginal canal resulting in foetal ejection reflex. This initiates the secretion of oxytocin from the neurohypophysis which in turn brings about the powerful contraction of the uterine muscles and leads to the expulsion of the baby through the birth canal.

Scientifically, the delivery of the developed fetus is termed as:

- A. ovulation
- B. abortion
- C. parturition
- D. oviposition

Answer: C



View Text Solution

11. Parturition is the completion of pregnancy and giving birth to the baby. The series of events that expels the infant from the uterus is collectively called "labour". Throughout pregnancy, the uterus undergoes periodic episodes of weak and strong contractions. As the pregnancy progresses, increase in the oestrogen concentration promotes uterine contractions. These uterine contractions facilitate downward movement of the foetus. The descent of the foetus causes dilation of cervix of the uterus and vaginal canal resulting in foetal ejection reflex. This initiates the secretion of oxytocin from the neurohypophysis which in turn brings about the powerful contraction of the uterine muscles and leads to the expulsion of the baby through the birth canal.

Vigorous contractions of the uterus during parturition are induced by:

A. neuroendocrine mechanism

B. endocrine mechanism

C. embryo pushing out

D. uterine fluids

Answer: A



[View Text Solution](#)

12. Parturition is the completion of pregnancy and giving birth to the baby. The series of events that expels the infant from the uterus is collectively called "labour". Throughout pregnancy, the uterus undergoes periodic episodes of weak and strong contractions. As the pregnancy progresses, increase in the oestrogen concentration promotes uterine contractions. These uterine contractions facilitate downward movement of the foetus. The descent of the foetus causes dilation of cervix of the uterus and vaginal canal resulting in foetal ejection reflex. This initiates the secretion of oxytocin from the neurohypophysis which in turn brings about the powerful contraction of the uterine muscles and leads to the expulsion of the baby through the birth canal.

What is the correct sequence for parturition to occur?

- A. Signal from fetus and placenta → Uterine contractions → Release of oxytocin → Rise in oxytocin secretion Powerful contractions → Parturition
- B. Uterine contractions → Release of oxytocin → Rise in oxytocin secretion → Powerful contractions Signal from fetus and placenta → Parturition
- C. Signal from fetus and placenta → Release of oxytocin → Uterine contractions → Rise in oxytocin secretion Powerful contractions Parturition
- D. Release of oxytocin → Uterine contractions → Signal from fetus and placenta → Rise in oxytocin secretion → Powerful contractions Parturition

Answer: C



View Text Solution

13. Parturition is the completion of pregnancy and giving birth to the baby. The series of events that expels the infant from the uterus is collectively called "labour". Throughout pregnancy, the uterus undergoes periodic episodes of weak and strong contractions. As the pregnancy progresses, increase in the oestrogen concentration promotes uterine contractions. These uterine contractions facilitate downward movement of the foetus. The descent of the foetus causes dilation of cervix of the uterus and vaginal canal resulting in foetal ejection reflex. This initiates the secretion of oxytocin from the neurohypophysis which in turn brings about the powerful contraction of the uterine muscles and leads to the expulsion of the baby through the birth canal.

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

- A. Corpus luteum will distintegrate.
- B. Progesterone secretion rapidly declines.
- C. Estrogen secretion increases.
- D. Primary follicle starts developing

Answer: C



View Text Solution

14. During pregnancy, the placenta acts as a temporary endocrine gland and produces large quantities of human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG), human Placental Lactogen (HPL), oestrogen and progesterone which are essential for a normal pregnancy. A hormone called relaxin is also secreted during the later phase of pregnancy which helps in relaxation of the pelvic ligaments at the time of parturition. It should be noted that hCG, HPL and relaxin are produced only during pregnancy. In addition, during pregnancy the level of other hormones like oestrogen and progesterone, cortisol, prolactin, thyroxine, etc., is increased several folds in the maternal blood. These hormones are essential for supporting foetal growth.

Portion of placenta contributed by the embryo is the:

A. Chorion

B. Yolk sac

C. Amnion

D. Allantois

Answer: A



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15. During pregnancy, the placenta acts as a temporary endocrine gland and produces large quantities of human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG), human Placental Lactogen (HPL), oestrogen and progesterone which are essential for a normal pregnancy. A hormone called relaxin is also secreted during the later phase of pregnancy which helps in relaxation of the pelvic ligaments at the time of parturition. It should be noted that hCG, HPL and relaxin are produced only during pregnancy. In addition, during pregnancy the level of other hormones like oestrogen and progesterone, cortisol, prolactin, thyroxine, etc., is increased several folds in the maternal blood. These hormones are essential for supporting foetal growth.

Which hormone produced by the placenta causes the mother's pubic symphysis to loosen and widen?

- A. FSH
- B. progesterone
- C. Estrogen
- D. relaxin

Answer: D



[View Text Solution](#)

16. During pregnancy, the placenta acts as a temporary endocrine gland and produces large quantities of human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG), human Placental Lactogen (HPL), oestrogen and progesterone which are essential for a normal pregnancy. A hormone called relaxin is also secreted during the later phase of pregnancy which helps in relaxation of the pelvic ligaments at the time of parturition. It should be noted that hCG, HPL and relaxin are produced only during pregnancy. In addition,

during pregnancy the level of other hormones like oestrogen and progesterone, cortisol, prolactin, thyroxine, etc., is increased several folds in the maternal blood. These hormones are essential for supporting foetal growth.

Finger like out growth in surface of blastocysts:

A. implantation

B. chorion

C. placenta

D. chorionic villi

Answer: C



[View Text Solution](#)

17. During pregnancy, the placenta acts as a temporary endocrine gland and produces large quantities of human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG), human Placental Lactogen (HPL), oestrogen and progesterone which are essential for a normal pregnancy. A hormone called relaxin is also

secreted during the later phase of pregnancy which helps in relaxation of the pelvic ligaments at the time of parturition. It should be noted that hCG, HPL and relaxin are produced only during pregnancy. In addition, during pregnancy the level of other hormones like oestrogen and progesterone, cortisol, prolactin, thyroxine, etc., is increased several folds in the maternal blood. These hormones are essential for supporting foetal growth.

Which one of the following hormones is not secreted in any human chorionic placenta?

- A. Progesterone/pregnancy hormone
- B. Estrogen and hPL
- C. Prolactin
- D. hCG

Answer: C



View Text Solution

18. During pregnancy, the placenta acts as a temporary endocrine gland and produces large quantities of human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG), human Placental Lactogen (HPL), oestrogen and progesterone which are essential for a normal pregnancy. A hormone called relaxin is also secreted during the later phase of pregnancy which helps in relaxation of the pelvic ligaments at the time of parturition. It should be noted that hCG, HPL and relaxin are produced only during pregnancy. In addition, during pregnancy the level of other hormones like oestrogen and progesterone, cortisol, prolactin, thyroxine, etc., is increased several folds in the maternal blood. These hormones are essential for supporting foetal growth.

Select the unpaired structure in male.

- A. Epididymis
- B. Ejaculatory duct
- C. Urethra
- D. Vas deferens

Answer: C



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19. At the start of the menstrual cycle, the lining of the uterus wall breaks down. As each follicle in the ovaries develops, the amount of oestrogen produced by the ovary increases. The oestrogen act on the uterus and cause its lining to become thicker and develop more blood vessels. These are changes that help an early embryo to implant. Two hormones, follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinising hormone (LH) promote ovulation. Once the ovum has been released, the follicle that produced it develops into a solid body called the corpus luteum. This produces a hormone called progesterone, which affects the uterus lining in the same way as the oestrogens, making it grow thicker and produce more blood vessels. If the ovum is fertilised, the corpus luteum continues to release progesterone and so keeps the uterus in a state suitable for implantation. If the ovum is not fertilised, the corpus luteum stops producing progesterone. As a result, the thickened lining of the uterus breaks down and loses blood, which escapes through the cervix and

vagina.

Which hormone maintains the thickness of the lining of the uterus during pregnancy?

- A. follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)
- B. luteinising hormone (LH)
- C. oestrogen
- D. progesterone

Answer: D

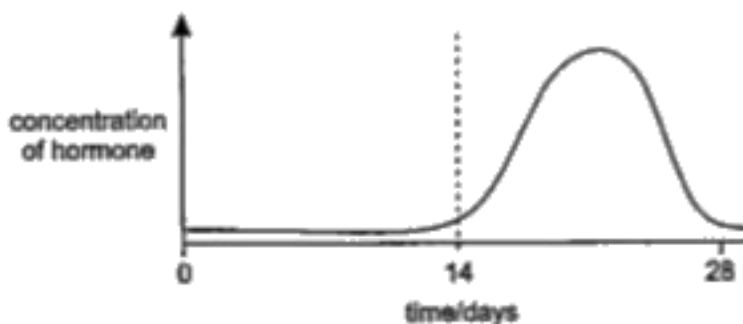


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20. At the start of the menstrual cycle, the lining of the uterus wall breaks down. As each follicle in the ovaries develops, the amount of oestrogen produced by the ovary increases. The oestrogen act on the uterus and cause its lining to become thicker and develop more blood vessels. These are changes that help an early embryo to implant. Two hormones, follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinising hormone (LH) promote

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The graph shows a hormone that is involved in controlling the human female menstrual cycle.



Which hormone is shown by the curve?

A. FSH

B. LH

C. oestrogen

D. progesterone

Answer: D

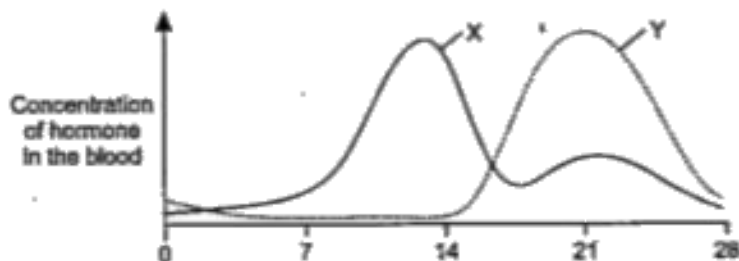


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21. At the start of the menstrual cycle, the lining of the uterus wall breaks down. As each follicle in the ovaries develops, the amount of oestrogen produced by the ovary increases. The oestrogen act on the uterus and cause its lining to become thicker and develop more blood vessels. These are changes that help an early embryo to implant. Two hormones, follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinising hormone (LH) promote ovulation. Once the ovum has been released, the follicle that produced it develops into a solid body called the corpus luteum. This produces a hormone called progesterone, which affects the uterus lining in the same way as the oestrogens, making it grow thicker and produce more blood

vessels. If the ovum is fertilised, the corpus luteum continues to release progesterone and so keeps the uterus in a state suitable for implantation. If the ovum is not fertilised, the corpus luteum stops producing progesterone. As a result, the thickened lining of the uterus breaks down and loses blood, which escapes through the cervix and vagina.

Two hormones, X and Y, are secreted by the ovaries. The graph shows the concentrations of these hormones in the blood during one complete menstrual cycle. What are hormones X and Y?



- A. Hormone X is oestrogen and Y is progesterone.
- B. Hormone X is progesterone and Y is oestrogen.
- C. Hormone X is FSH and Y is LH.
- D. Hormone X is LH and Y is FSH.

Answer: A



View Text Solution

22. At the start of the menstrual cycle, the lining of the uterus wall breaks down. As each follicle in the ovaries develops, the amount of oestrogen produced by the ovary increases. The oestrogen act on the uterus and cause its lining to become thicker and develop more blood vessels. These are changes that help an early embryo to implant. Two hormones, follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinising hormone (LH) promote ovulation. Once the ovum has been released, the follicle that produced it develops into a solid body called the corpus luteum. This produces a hormone called progesterone, which affects the uterus lining in the same way as the oestrogens, making it grow thicker and produce more blood vessels. If the ovum is fertilised, the corpus luteum continues to release progesterone and so keeps the uterus in a state suitable for implantation. If the ovum is not fertilised, the corpus luteum stops producing progesterone. As a result, the thickened lining of the uterus breaks down and loses blood, which escapes through the cervix and

vagina.

Assuming ovulation occurs on day 14, which event occurs at the time of ovulation?

- A. a fall in the levels of oestrogen and progesterone
- B. a fall in the level of progesterone only
- C. a rise in the level of oestrogen
- D. a rise in the level of progesterone and fall in the level of oestrogen

Answer: D



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