



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - AAKASH SERIES

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Exercise I

1. Genetic recombination is possible only through

A. Budding

B. Asexual reproduction

C. Sexual reproduction

D. Fragmentation

Answer: C



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2. In humans

A. Andropause is earlier than menopause

B. Menopasue is earlier than andropause

C. Menopause and andropause occur simultaneously

D. Andropause and menopause are absent

Answer: B



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3. For spermatogenesis the temperature in the scrotum is

A. $2 - 2.5^{\circ} C$ lower than body temperature

B. $2 - 2.5^{\circ} C$ higher than body temperature

C. $2 - 2.5^{\circ} F$ lower than body temperature

D. $2 - 2.5^{\circ} F$ higher than body temperature

Answer: A



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4. Each testis has how many lobules?

A. 250 seminiferous tubules within 3 testicular lobes

B. 250 testicular lobules with 3 seminiferous tubules in each lobule

C. 250 testicular lobes with 3 spermatic ducts in each

D. 250 spermatic ducts with in 3 testicular lobules

Answer: B



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5. Seminiferous tubules are lined by

A. Male germ cells + Leyding cells

B. Sertoli cells + Leyding cells

C. Interstitial cells + Leyding cells

D. Male germ cells + Sertoli cells

Answer: D



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6. The nutritive cells found in seminiferous tubules are

- A. Leyding cells
- B. Sertoli cells
- C. Spermatogonia
- D. Spermatozoa

Answer: B



7. Match the terms column-I with their functions in column-II and select the correct option

Column-I (Term)	Column-II (Function)
A) Testis	1) Sperm duct
B) Penis	2) Tubes that act as nursery for sperm
C) Vas deferens	3) Pouch outside body that holds the testis
D) Epididymis	4) Site of sperm production
E) Scrotum	5) Organ through which sperm leave

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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8. Androgens are secreted by

A. Leyding cells

B. Sertoli cells

C. Male germ cells

D. Rete testis

Answer: A



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

A. Ret testis

B. Epididymis

C. Vasa efferentia

D. Isthmus

Answer: D



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

A. Epididymis

B. Ejaculatory duct

C. Efferent ductule

D. Ureter

Answer: B



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11. Which of the male accessory glands secretions lubricates penis

A. Seminal vesicles

B. Prostates glands

C. Bulbourethral glands

D. Phallic glands

Answer: C



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12. Glans penis is covered by a loose fold of skin is called.

A. Fore skin

B. Mons pubis

C. Rete testis

D. Scrotum

Answer: A



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

(i) Seminal vesicle , (ii) Prostate , (iii) Urethra , (iv)

Bulbourethral gland

A. i and ii

B. i, ii and iv

C. ii, iii and iv

D. i and iv

Answer: B



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14. 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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15. Testes of man occur

- A. inside the abdomen
- B. in scrotal sacs
- C. above the dorsal aorta
- D. on the sides of kidney

Answer: B



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

A. Seminal vesicle

B. Ampulla

C. Prostate

D. Bulbourethral gland

Answer: B



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17. The correct flow of sperms includes

A. Seminiferous tubules - vasa efferentia -
retetestis - epididymis - vasdeferens

B. Seminiferous tubules - retetestis - vasa
efferentia - epididymis - vasdeferens -
urethra

C. Seminiferous tubules - seminal vesicles -
vasa efferentia - epididymis -
vasdeferens.

D. Seminal vesicles - vasdeferens - vasa
efferentia - epididymis - retetestis

Answer: B



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18. Testosterone is secreted by

- A. Interstitial cells
- B. Sertoli cells
- C. Follicles
- D. Seminiferous tubules

Answer: A



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19. 'Urethral meatus' is

- A. the terminal opening of penis
- B. the terminal opening of urinary bladder
- C. the terminal opening of vasdeferens
- D. the male urethral canal

Answer: A



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20. The male external genitalia includes

A. Mons pubis

B. Penis

C. Labia majora

D. Labia minora

Answer: B



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21. The following are associated with male reproductive system except.

- A. Seminal vesicle
- B. Prostate gland
- C. Bulbourethral glands
- D. Bartholin's glands

Answer: D



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22. Secretions of all these are required for maturation and motility of sperms except.

- A. Vas deference
- B. Seminal vesicle
- C. Vas efference
- D. Prostate gland

Answer: C



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23. Match the items of Column-I with those in Column-II

Column-I	Column-II
Inguinal canal	1) Network of seminiferous tubules
Rete testis	2) Secondary sexual characters
Leydig cells	3) For descending testis
Prepuce	4) Dorsal bundles of muscles
Corpora	5) Terminal skin of penis

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

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

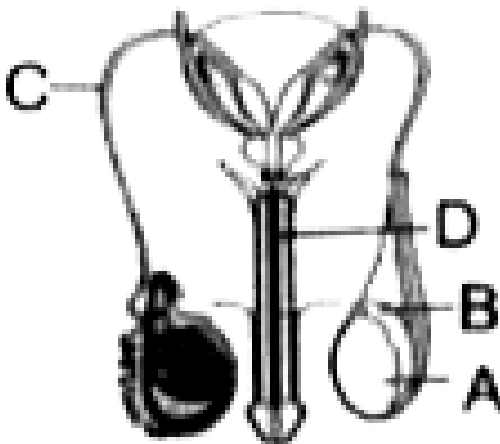
C. A = 2, B = 4, C = 3, D = 5, E = 1

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

Answer: D

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24. In the diagram of human male reproductive system, the different parts have been indicated by alphabets. Choose the correct match.





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25. The following include primary sexual organs

- A. Testes ovaries & sex hormones
- B. Testes, ovaries & genital ducts
- C. Genital glands & genital ducts
- D. Only Testes & ovaries

Answer: D



26. 'The genital ducts and associated genital glands' together form

- A. primary sexual organs
- B. secondary sexual organs
- C. accessory secondary sexual organs
- D. External organs

Answer: C



27. Accessory gland in the following

A. Epididymis

B. Uterus

C. Prostate gland

D. Testosterone

Answer: C



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28. The period in which appearance of secondary sexual character is called

- A. Eunich
- B. menarche
- C. menopause
- D. puberty

Answer: D



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29. 'Spermatic cord' Joins the

- A. Testis with ventral abdominal wall
- B. Testis with dorsal abdominal wall
- C. Scrotal sacs ventral abdominal wall
- D. Scrotal sacs dorsal abdominal wall

Answer: B



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30. Coelomic fluid is present between the layers of

- A. Tunica vaginalis
- B. Tunica vacuosa
- C. Tunica albuginea
- D. Tunica externa

Answer: A



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31. At the age of 280 days in the embryo the testes descend permanently into the scrotal sacs through

- A. volkaman's canals
- B. maurer's canals
- C. Inguinal canals
- D. Haverstion canals

Answer: C



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32. Cryptorchidism is

A. failure of development of testes

B. failure of descending testes in to scrotal
sacs

C. failure of development of scrotum

D. failure of production sperms

Answer: B



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33. Testis is attached to the scrotal sac by

- A. Gubernaculum
- B. Spermatic cord
- C. Septum scroti
- D. Raphae

Answer: A



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34. Vasa efferentia end in and vasa deferentia start from the following regions of epididymis respectively.

- A. Caput epididymis & cauda epididymis
- B. Caput epididymis & carpus epididymis
- C. Cauda epididymis & caput epididymis
- D. Cauda epididymis & carpus epididymis

Answer: A



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35. The part of the urethra that is surrounded by carpus spongiosum

- A. Urinary urethra
- B. Prostatic urethra
- C. Membranous urethra
- D. Penile urethra

Answer: D



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36. The following accessory glands of male reproductive system removal leads to generally sterility in males

- A. Seminal vesicle
- B. Bartholin glands
- C. Prostate gland
- D. Cowpers' glands

Answer: C



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37. The following are the two statements regarding prostate gland in man:

(a) The secretion of prostate glands is slightly acidic.

(b) Seminal plasma contains citric acid.

Of the above statements, which one of the following options is correct?

A. Both (a) and (b) are correct

B. Only (a) is correct but (b) is false

C. Only (b) is correct but (a) is false

D. Both (a) and (b) are false

Answer: A



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38. The fluid secreted by seminal vesicle mixes with the sperm for the first-time in

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

Answer: D



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39. The testis

A. is covered by a serous membrane called
tunica albuginea

B. is divided into testicular lobules that
contain seminiferous tubules

C. contains Leydig cells that provide nutrition to the germ cells

D. produces spermatogonia from spermatocytes

Answer: B



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40. The scrotum

A. is a pouch of skin outside the abdominal cavity that encloses testes in all mammals.

B. contains detrusor muscle whose contraction moves the testes closer to the body during winter.

C. is covered externally by a serous membrane called tunica vaginalis.

D. maintains temperature of testes lower than core body temperature.

Answer: D



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

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

Answer: C



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42. Which of the following is correct regarding testicular lobule ?

A. It contains one to three seminiferous tubules

B. It is covered by a dense covering

C. It is formed by the extensions of tunica vaginalis

D. The sperms released by spermiation swim here

Answer: A



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43. Secretions of epididymes, vas deferens, seminal vesicle and prostate gland are essential for

A. Spermiation and transport of sperms

B. Division and differentiation of sperms

C. Maturation and motility of sperms

D. Capacitation and fertilization of spermatids

Answer: C



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44. Sertoli cells are found in

A. Pancreas and secrete cholecystokinin

B. Ovaries and secrete progesterone

C. Adrenal cortex and secrete adrenaline

D. Seminiferous tubules and secrete ABP
and inhibin

Answer: D



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45. Read the following statements

- a) It is paired structure
- b) It is present on lateral side of male urethra
- c) It help in lubrication of penis

In above statements 'It' refers to

- A. Seminal vesicle
- B. Bartholin gland
- C. Bulbourethral gland
- D. Prostate

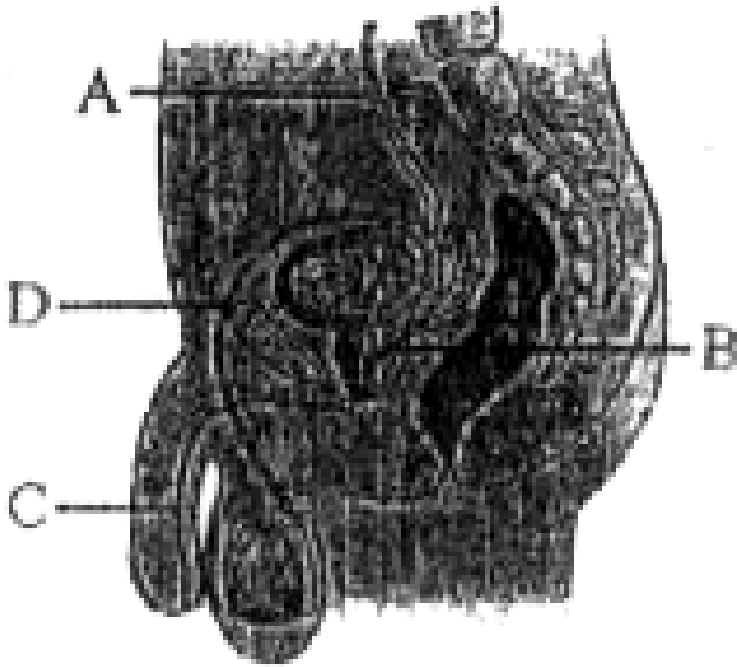
Answer: C



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46. It is a diagrammatic sectional view of male reproductive system, In which identify common duct which forms from the fusion of

duct of seminal vesicle and vasdeferens



A. A

B. B

C. D

D. C

Answer: B



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47. Primary female sex organs are

A. Mammary glands

B. Ovaries

C. Ovarioles

D. Oviducts

Answer: B



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48. The inner part of stroma of ovary is

- A. Cortex
- B. Mesovarium
- C. Medulla
- D. Germinal epithelium

Answer: C



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49. 'Fimbriae' are

A. Finger like projections of uterus

B. Finger like projections of edges of
infundibulum

C. Finger like projections of edges of
Ampulla

D. Finger like projections of edges of
Isthmus

Answer: B



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50. Match the terms column-I with their functions in column-II and select the correct option

Column-I (Term)	Column-II (Function)
A) Testis	1) Sperm duct
B) Penis	2) Tubes that act as nursery for sperm
C) Vas deferens	3) Pouch outside body that holds the testis
D) Epididymis	4) Site of sperm production
E) Scrotum	5) Organ through which sperm leave

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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51. The last part of the oviduct which has a narrow lumen and joins the uterus is

A. Ampulla

B. Infundibulum

C. Isthmus

D. Diverticulum

Answer: C



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52. 'Cervix' is

A. A narrow opening of uterus into vagina

B. A narrow opening of vagina into the exterior

C. A narrow opening of uterus into vestibule

D. A narrow opening of vagina into vestibule

Answer: A



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53. Birth canal is formed by

- A. Vagina and uterus
- B. Cervical canal and uterus
- C. Cervical canal and vagina
- D. Vestibule and vagina

Answer: C



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54. Inverted pear shaped structure in the following

A. Urinary bladder

B. Seminal vesicle

C. Gall bladder

D. Uterus

Answer: D



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55. 'Womb' consists of

A. Perimetrium as inner layer

B. Endometrium as outer layer

C. Striated muscle layer

D. Myometrium as middle layer

Answer: D



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56. 'Viginal opening' lies

A. Between the labia minora

B. Above the monspubis

C. Outer to the labia majora

D. Above the clitoris

Answer: A



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57. 'Hymen' is

A. an indicator of virginity or sexual experience

B. a thin membrane that covers the urethral orifice

C. a membrane that partially covers the vaginal orifice

D. a supporting structure to clitoris

Answer: C



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58. Mammary glands are

A. Functional in both men and women

B. Absent in males

C. Functional in only females

D. Functional in all mammals

Answer: C



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59. Match the terms column-I with their functions in column-II and select the correct option

Column-I	Column-II
A) Graafian follicle	1) A fold of mucous covering vaginal orifice.
B) Hymen	2) Inner folds of skin within the vestibule
C) Labia minora	3) Mucous membrane lining the uterus.
D) Clitoris	4) A mature follicle in a mammalian ovary.
E) Endometrium	5) Erectile body in the

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

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

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

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

Answer: D



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60. Each mammary gland consists of

A. Glandular tissue and variable amount of

fat

B. Glandular tissue and fibrous tissue

C. Muscular tissue and fibrous tissue

D. Only glandular tissue

Answer: A



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61. Milk is secreted by

A. Mammary ampullae

B. Mammary bulbs

C. Mammary tubules

D. Mammary alveoli

Answer: D



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62. Which of the following indicates the correct flow of milk until the milk is sucked out by infant

A. Alveoli - Cavities of alveoli - Mammary tubules - Mammary duct - Mammary ampulla - Lactiferous duct.

B. Alveoli - Mammary tubules - Cavities of
nuclei - Mammary ampulla - Mammary
duct - Lactiferous duct

C. Alveoli - Mammary ampulla - Cavities of
alveoli - Mammary tubules - Mammary
duct - Lactiferous duct

D. Alveoli - Cavity of ampulla - Mammary
duct - Mammary tubules - Mammary
ampulla - Lactiferous duct.

Answer: A



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63. Ovaries are located in

- A. Ovarian pouches
- B. lower abdomen one on each side
- C. upper abdomen one on each side
- D. lower abdomen both on left side

Answer: B



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64. The stroma of ovary is divided into

A. outer medulla and inner cortex

B. outer interstitial tissue and inner tubules

C. outer cortex and inner medulla

D. outer tubules and inner medulla

Answer: C



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65. The 'fimbriae' are involved in

A. collection of sperms

B. collection of ova

C. collection of zygote

D. collection of coelomic fluid

Answer: B



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66. Identify the odd one from the following

A. Labia minora

B. Fimbriae

C. Infundibulum

D. Isthmus

Answer: A



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67. Which of the following is not associated with womb

A. outer thin membranous perimetrium

B. middle thick layer of smooth muscle
myometrium

C. inner glandular layer endometrium

D. middle thick layer of striped muscle of
myomuscularis

Answer: D



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68. The part of female external genitalia that includes cushion of fatty tissue covered by skin and pubic hair

A. Mons pubis

B. Majora pubis

C. Minora pubis

D. Clitoris

Answer: A



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69. Vaginal opening is encircled by

A. outer labia minora and inner labia
majora

B. outer labia majora and inner labia
minora

C. outer monspubis and inner labia majora

D. outer labia majora and inner mons
pubis'

Answer: B



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70. The 'clitoris' is located in urethral opening
at the

- A. lower junction of the two labia minora
- B. upper junction of the two labia majora
- C. lower junction of the two labia majora
- D. upper junction of the two labia minora

Answer: D



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71. The presence or absence of hymen is

A. a reliable indicator of virginity

B. a reliable indicator of sexual experience

C. not a reliable indicator of virginity /
sexual experience

D. a reliable indicator of virginity / sexual
experience

Answer: C



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72. Number of mammary lobes present in
mammary gland.

A. 5 – 10

B. 10 – 15

C. 15 – 20

D. 150 – 200

Answer: C



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73. Milk in mammary glands is stored in

A. reservoir

B. cells of alveoli

C. mammary sacs

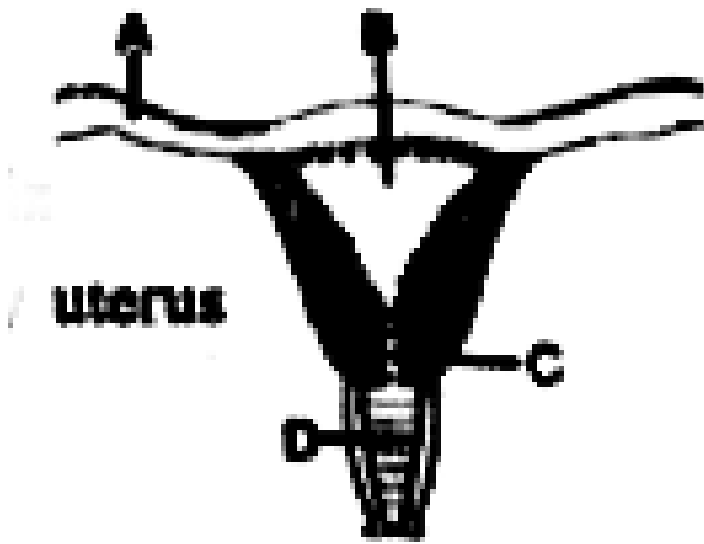
D. cavities of alveoli

Answer: D



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74. Identify parts A-D in human female reproduction system



A. A = Uterine tube

B = Cavity of cervix

C = Cavity of body uterus

D = Vagina

B. A = Uterine tube

B = Cavity of body of uterus

C = Cavity of cervix

D = Vagina

C. A = Uterine tube

B = Cavity of cervix

C = Vagina

D = Cavity of body uterus

D. A = Vagina

B = Cavity of cervix

C = Cavity of body uterus

D = Uterine tube

Answer: B



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75. Ovarian follicles are located in which part of ovary

A. Tunica albuginea

B. Cortex

C. Medulla

D. Germinal epithelium

Answer: B



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76. The following glands in females are homologous to prostate glands of males

A. Bartholin glands

B. Greater vestibular glands

C. Glands of skene

D. Cowper's glands

Answer: C



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77. Which of the following is not a part of Fallopian tube?

A. Infundibulum

B. Isthmus

C. Cervix

D. Ampulla

Answer: C



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78. Which of the following is not true of the ovaries?

A. they produce FSH and LH

B. They are homologous to testes

C. They produce female gametes

D. They produce oestrogens and progesterone

Answer: A



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79. Female reproductive organs and their functions are given below. Identify the blanks

A and B.

Ovaries

A

Uterus

Vagina

Oogenesis

Collection of ovum

B

Sperm receptacle

1) A - Fallopian tube; B - Fertilisation

2) A - Fimbriae; B - Implantation

3) A - Clitoris; B - Pregnancy

4) A - Cervix; B - Copulation

A. A - Fallopian tube, B - Fertilisation

B. A - Fimbriae, B - Implantation

C. A - Clitoris, B - Pregnancy

D. A - Cervix, B - Copulation

Answer: B



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80. Structure formed by the joining of many mammary ducts is connected to

- A. Mammary ampulla
- B. Mammary tubules
- C. Lactiferous duct
- D. Nipple

Answer: C



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81. Mammary tubules of each mammary lobe are joined to form

- A. Mammary duct
- B. Lactiferous duct
- C. Mammary ampulla
- D. Lumen of alveoli

Answer: A



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82. The following are embedded in the sertoli cells after spermatogenesis

- A. Primary spermatocytes
- B. Secondary spermatocytes
- C. Spermatogonia
- D. Sperms

Answer: D



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83. The immature male germ cell undergoes 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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84. The first meiotic division during oogenesis is completed at the stage of

A. Second polar body

B. Theca layers

C. Ootid

D. Zona pellucida

Answer: B



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85. The number of ova formed through oogenesis from each ovarian follicle is equal to

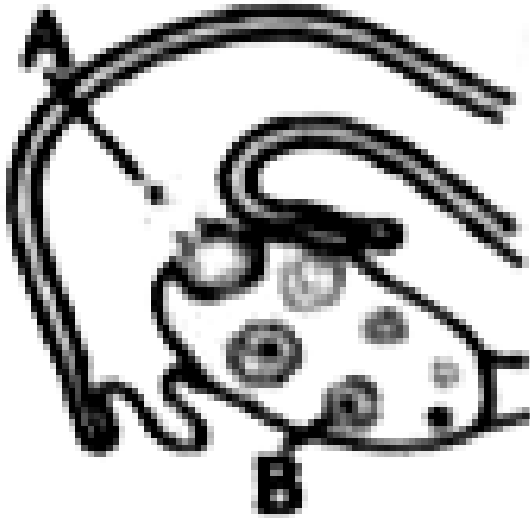
- A. The number of polar bodies
- B. The number of primary oocyte
- C. The number of secondary oocytes
- D. Both 2 & 3

Answer: C



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86. When did the structure labelled B in the following diagram start to form

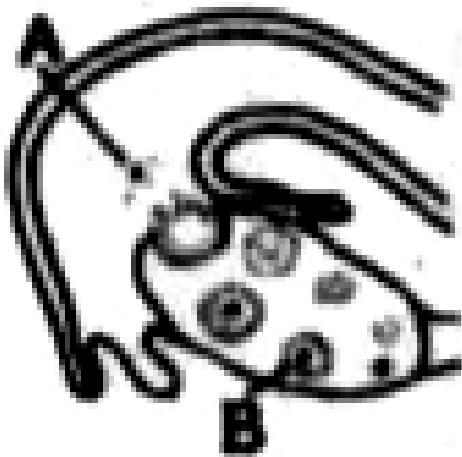


- A. At puberty
- B. At the start of the menstrual cycle
- C. before birth
- D. In infancy

Answer: C



87. Which stage of the menstrual cycle is characterized by the event labelled A in given diagram.



A. Fertilization

B. Flow

C. Ovulation

D. Corpus luteum formation

Answer: C



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88. Gametogenesis includes

A. production of gametes from secondary sex organs through meiosis

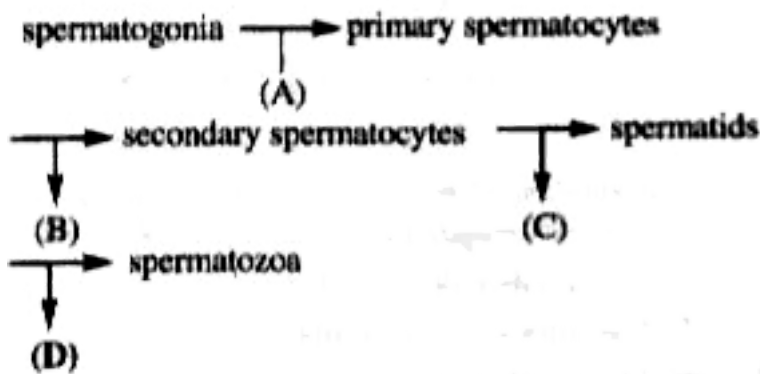
- B. production of gametes from primary sex organs through mitosis
- C. production of gametes from secondary sex organs through mitosis
- D. production of gametes from primary sex organs through reduction division

Answer: D



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89. Follow this process of development and identify the exact location of reduction in chromosomal number



A. A' only

B. B' only

C. C' only

D. D' only

Answer: B



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90. Spermiogenesis' is the process of formation of

A. sperms from spermatids

B. spermatids from secondary spermatocytes

C. secondary spermatocytes from primary spermatocytes

D. primary spermatocytes from spermatogonia

Answer: A



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91. To produce 200 spermatozoa

A. only 100 primary spermatocytes are required

B. only 200 secondary spermatocytes are required

C. only 50 secondary spermatocytes are required

D. only 200 spermatids are required

Answer: D



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92. The following hormone acts on anterior pituitary gland and helpful in release of FSH & LH after the age of puberty

A. ACTH

B. TRH

C. Gn RH

D. Gn TH

Answer: C



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93. The hormone that stimulates leydig cells for the release of 'Androgens'

A. FSH

B. LH

C. GnRH

D. Testosterone

Answer: B



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94. 'FSH' in males acts on

A. Leydig cells

B. Follicles

C. Sertoli cells

D. Spermatozoa

Answer: C



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95. Nucleus is located in which portion of sperm

A. Head

B. Neck

C. Middle piece

D. Tail

Answer: A



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96. 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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97. Numerous mitochondria are located in the sperm in

A. Head

B. Middle piece

C. Neck

D. Tail

Answer: B



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98. The percentage of sperms that exhibit vigorous motility after ejaculation into female reproductive tract

A. 40

B. 50

C. 60

D. 80

Answer: A



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99. The 'semen' of male human who undergone 'vasectomy' devoid of

- A. secretions of prostate gland
- B. secretions of seminal vesicle
- C. sperms
- D. seminal plasma

Answer: C



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100. Oogenesis is different from spermatogenesis in the following aspect

A. a reproduction division

B. haploid gametes are formed

C. the process initiated during the embryonic stage

D. a non reduction division

Answer: C



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101. Oogonia are

- A. Constant in number before the birth and added after birth
- B. Constant in number and never be added after birth
- C. Constant in number before the birth without division
- D. Never be constant in number both before and after birth

Answer: B



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102. In the following stage oogonia stop their division and enter into prophase - I of meiotic division

- A. Primary oocyte
- B. Secondary oocyte
- C. Tertiary oocyte
- D. Ootid

Answer: A



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103. Find out the correct statement

A. Primary follicle is with oogonia

B. Primary follicle is with primary oocyte

C. Secondary follicle is with secondary
oocyte

D. tertiary follicle is with primary oocyte
without antrum

Answer: B



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104. Immediately after the development of antrum the follicle becomes

A. Graafian follicle

B. Primary follicle

C. Tertiary follicle

D. Primordial follicle

Answer: C



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105. The membranous cover of the ovum at ovulation is

A. Corona radiata

B. Zona radiata

C. Zona pellucida

D. Chorion

Answer: A



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106. Number of ova formed from each primary oocyte

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

Answer: D



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107. The following derivative of primordial germ cell function is uncertain

A. Primary oocyte

B. Secondary oocyte

C. Polar body

D. Ovum

Answer: C



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108. Match the items of Column-I with those in

Column-II

Column-I**Column-II**

A) FSH

1) Prepare endometrium

B) LH

2) Develops female
secondary sexual
characters

C) Progesterone

3) Contraction of uterine wall

D) Estrogen

4) Development of
corpus luteum5) Maturation of Graafian
follicle

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

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

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

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

Answer: B**Watch Video Solution**

109. For maintenance of the endometrium of womb the hormone that is secreted from corpus luteum

A. Estrogen

B. Inhibin

C. GnRH

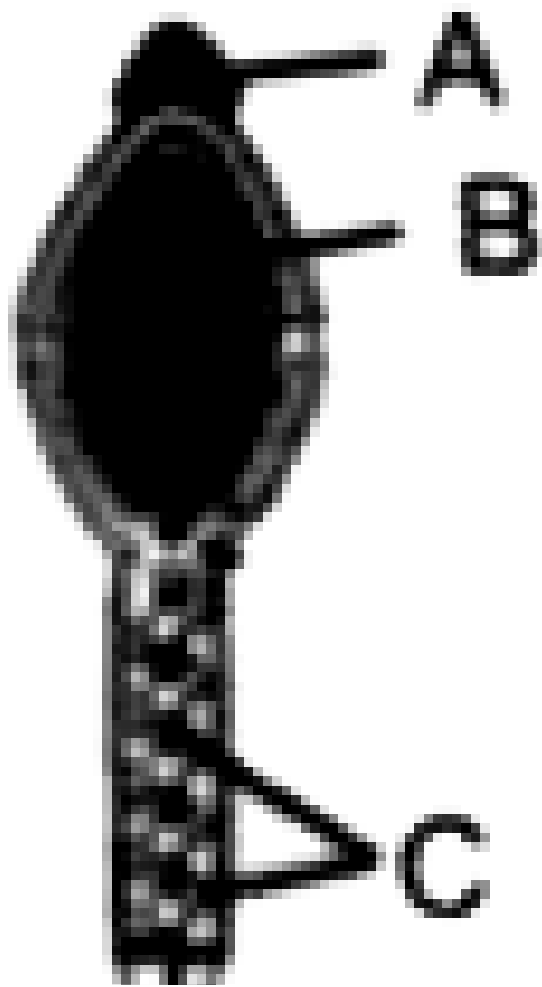
D. Progesterone

Answer: D



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110. In the figure of mammalian spermatozoan, identify the different parts marked as A, B, C, D





A. A = Acrosome

B = Nucleus

C = Mitochondrial spiral

D = Axial filament

B. A = Axial filament

B = Mitochondrial spiral

C = Acrosome

D = Nucleus

C. A = Nucleus

B = Acrosome

C = Mitochondrial spiral

D = Axial filament

D. A = Acrosome

B = Nucleus

C = Axial filament

D = Mitochondrial spiral

Answer: A



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111. How many sperms are formed by one primary spermatocyte ?

A. one

B. three

C. two

D. four

Answer: D



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112. How many sperm and ova will be formed from 50 secondary oocytes and 50 secondary spermatocytes in human :-

A. 50 sperms and 50 ova

B. 200 sperms and 50 ova

C. 50 sperms and 100 ova

D. 100 sperms and 50 ova

Answer: D



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113. Which part of spermatid forms the acrosomes of sperm?

A. Golgi body

B. Centriole

C. Nucleus

D. Mitochondria

Answer: A



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114. A mature sperm has

A. a pair of flagella

B. a nucleus, an acrosome, a pair of centrioles

C. a nucleus, an acrosome, and a centriole

D. a nucleus, an acrosome, a pair of centrioles and a tail

Answer: D



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115. All of the following has 46 chromosomes except?

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

Answer: C



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116. Androgen binding protein of seroti cells involved in

- A. Concentrate testosterone
- B. Stimulate the secretion of estrogen
- C. Increases the secretion of FSH
- D. Both (1) & (3)

Answer: A



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117. Which piece of a sperm is called power house ?

A. Head

B. Neck

C. Middle piece

D. Tail

Answer: C



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118. A noncellular thick glycoprotein rich layer that is present around oocyte

- A. Zona pellucida
- B. Corona radiata
- C. Discus proligerus
- D. Membrana granulosa

Answer: A



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119. Corpus haemorrhagic

A. other name for corpus luteum

B. other name for corpus albicans

C. blood clot in ovarian follicle before
ovulation

D. blood clot in ovarian follicle after
ovulation

Answer: D



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120. In case of human males inhibin inhibits the secretion of

A. FSH

B. Gn RH

C. LH

D. TSH

Answer: A



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121. Sertoli cells are regulated by the pituitary hormone known as –

A. LH

B. FSH

C. GH

D. prolactin

Answer: B



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

A. corpus luteum will disintegrate

B. progesterone secretion rapidly increases

C. estrogen secretion further stops permanently

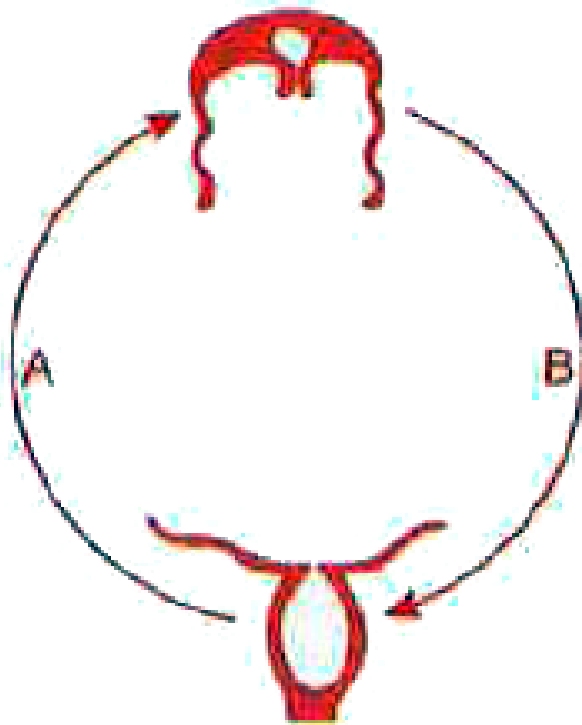
D. primary follicle starts developing

Answer: B



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123. Study the following figure representing the life cycle of a typical cnidarian and choose the correct option .



A. B - Corona radiata, forms trophoblast
around morula

B. C - Antrum, space between the plasma
membrane of the ovum and zona
pellucida

C. A - Zona pellucida, persists till
implantation

D. B - Zona pellucida, formed by the oocyte

Answer: D



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124. Which of the following is not a correct difference between male and female humans?

A. Spermatogenesis begins in males at puberty, whereas oogenesis begins in females before they are even born.

B. During meiosis, spermatogenesis involves equal cytokinesis whereas oogenesis involves unequal cytokinesis.

C. One primary spermatocyte produces four gametes (sperm) whereas one primary oocyte produces a single ovum.

D. Spermatozoon contributes to the mitochondria of the zygote whereas ovum contributes to the centrioles of the zygote.

Answer: D



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125. Match the following regions of a sperm with the structures and choose the correct option using the codes given below:

Column I

- (a) Head
- (b) Middle piece
- (c) Acrosome
- (d) Tail

Column II

- (i) Enzymes
- (ii) Sperm motility
- (iii) Energy
- (iv) Genetic material



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126. All of the following are haploid with 23 chromosomes except

- A. First polar body
- B. Second polar body
- C. Primary oocyte
- D. Secondary oocyte

Answer: C



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127. Identify the incorrect one in relation to human reproduction

- A. There are remarkable differences between the reproductive events in the male and in the female.
- B. The reproductive events occur after puberty.
- C. The formation of sperms continues even in old men.
- D. Insemination is not considered a reproductive event in humans.

Answer: D



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128. Statement-I : During oogenesis the 1st meiotic division occurs in secondary oocyte.

Statement-II : Diploid secondary oocyte gives rise to haploid second polar body and ovum.

- A. Both I and II statements are correct
- B. Both I and II statements are wrong
- C. Statement-I correct but II is wrong
- D. Statement-I wrong but II is correct

Answer: B



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129. Which is innermost layer of a graafian follicle?

- A. Zona pellucida
- B. Granulosa layer
- C. Corona
- D. Allantois

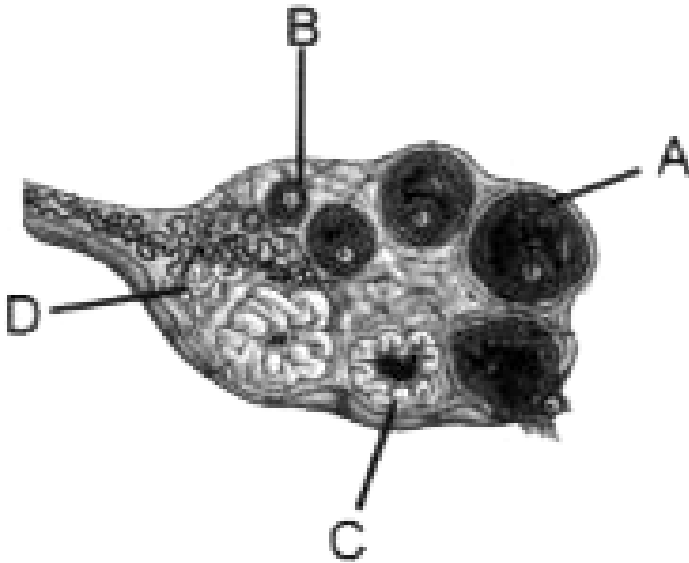
Answer: A



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130. The figure below shows development of follicles (A, B, C, D). Select the option giving correct identification together with its

function?



A. B - Secondary Follicle - secrete progesterone

B. D - Corpus albicans - Secrete estrogen

C. A - Tertiary follicle - secrete FSH & LH

D. C - Corpus luteum - Secrete

progesterone

Answer: D



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131. How many structures in the list given below are haploid?

Spermatid, secondary oocyte, primary spermatocyte, ovum, sperm, oogonia, spermatogonia, polar body

A. Six

B. Four

C. Two

D. Five

Answer: D



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132. When released from ovary, human egg contains

A. 1 Y chromosome

B. 2 X chromosome

C. 1 X chromosome

D. XY chromosome

Answer: C



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133. Meiosis - I is completed before coming out of oocyte from ovary and form?

A. Secondary oocyte

B. Second polarbody

C. First polar body

D. Both 1 & 3

Answer: D



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134. The human male ejaculates about (A) million sperms during a coitus of which for normal fertility at least (B) percent sperms

must have normal shape and size and at least (C) percent of them must show vigorous motility.

A. 400 - 500, 60, 40

B. 100 - 120, 40, 60

C. 200 - 300, 60, 40

D. 200 - 300, 40, 60

Answer: C



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135. Match the following

List- I

A) NO_3^- ion in drinking water is greater than 50 ppm causes

B) SO_4^{2-} ion is greater than 550ppm causes

C) Mercury poison causing

D) Domestic sewage

List - II

1) Dissolved oxygen decreases

2) Minamita disease

3) Laxative effect

4) Blue baby syndrome

A. (A) Fetal life, (B) Birth, (C) Puberty, (D)

Adult reproductive life, (E) Child hood

B. (A) Fetal life , (B) Birth , (C) Child hood ,

(D) Puberty , (E) Adult reproductive life

C. (A) Adult reproductive life , (B) Birth , (C)

Puberty , (D) Child hood , (E) Featal life

D. (A) Brith , (B) Child hood , (C) Fetal life ,

(D) Puberty , (E) Adult reproductive life

Answer: B



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136. During menstrual cycle, both LH and FSH attain a peak level on

A. 14th day

B. 7th day

C. 21st day

D. 28th day

Answer: A



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137. The cyclical changes that occur in the uterus during menstrual cycle is confined to this layer

A. perimetrium

B. endometrium

C. epimetrium

D. myometrium

Answer: B



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138. 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

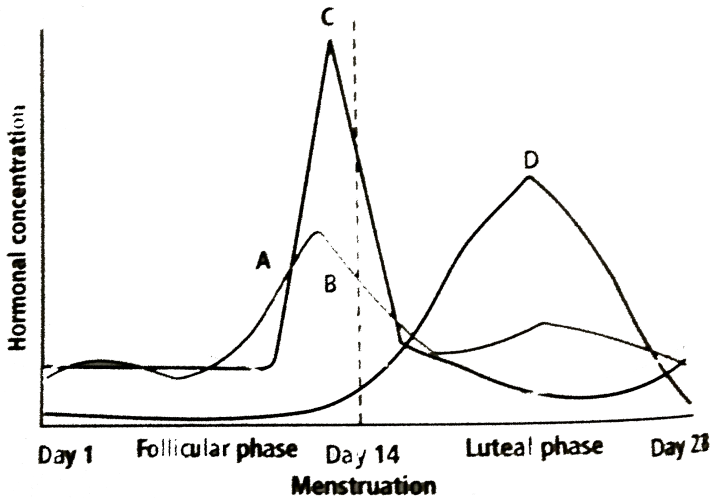
Answer: B



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139. Refer to the given graph representing interplay of different hormones (A-D) during menstrual cycle in women and answer the

question that follow.



Which hormones are excreted in urine after menopause?



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140. The Three phases that occur successively during menstrual cycle include

A. follicular phase - ovulatory phase - luteal phase

B. follicular phase - luteal phase - ovulatory phase

C. follicular phase - menstrual phase - luteal phase

D. ovulatory phase - luteal phase - follicular phase

Answer: A



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141. The secretion of gonadotropins increase rapidly during

- A. ovulatory phase
- B. follicular phase
- C. luteal phase
- D. menstrual phase

Answer: A



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142. Menstruation is a result of

- A. Disintegration of epimetrium
- B. disintegration of endometrium
- C. progression of endometrium
- D. regression of myometrium

Answer: B



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143. The hormone which is present in the greatest concentration in the blood during ovulation in a female is

A. Estrogen levels raised than progesterone

B. Progesterone levels raised than estrogen

C. both estrogen & progesterone levels raised

D. both estrogen & progesterone levels
decreased

Answer: A



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144. Which of the following is the correct sequence ?

A. Estrogen, progesterone, FSH

B. FSH, progesterone, estrogen

C. FSH, estrogen, progesterone

D. Estrogen, FSH, progesterone

Answer: C



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145. Identify the correct statement from the following.

A. High levels of estrogen triggers the ovulatory surge.

B. Oogonial cells start 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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146. Menstruation occurs due to

- A. Rising level of progesterone
- B. Rising level of LH
- C. Rising level of oestrogen
- D. Declining level of progesterone

Answer: D



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147. During menstrual cycle, progesterone attains a peak level around

- A. One week prior to menses
- B. Two weeks prior to menses
- C. One week after menses
- D. Nine hours after LH surge

Answer: A



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148. The longest phase in menstrual cycle is

A. Proliferative phase

B. Secretory phase

C. Menstrual phase

D. Ovulatory phase

Answer: B



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149. The cellular layer that disintegrates and regenerates again and again in humans is

- A. Endothelium of blood vessels
- B. Germinal epithelium of ovary
- C. Tunica propria of seminiferous tubules
- D. Endometrium of uterus

Answer: D



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150. Match the terms column-I with column-II

and select the correct option

Column-I	Column-II
A) Capacitation	1) Discharge of blood and other material from the lining of the uterus.
B) Ovulation	2) The attachment of the fertilized egg to the endometrium of uterus.
C) Menstruation	3) The first occurrence of menstruation
D) Menarche	4) The change undergone by sperm in the female reproductive tract
E) Implantation	5) Release of the ripe egg (ovum) from the ovary

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

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

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

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

Answer: A



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151. Why do all copulations not lead to fertilisation and pregnancy ? The root cause is _____

A. Ovum should reach earlier than sperms

into ampullary - isthamic junction

B. Sperms should reach earlier than ova

into ampullary - isthamic junction

C. Both sperms and ova should transport simultaneously to the ampullary - isthamic junction

D. Ovum should reach the vagina when sperms enter into it

Answer: C



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152. The sex of the child is determined

- A. At the time of fertilization on the basis of kind of sperm
- B. After cleavage
- C. At the time of birth
- D. The kind of ovum that fertilizes with sperm

Answer: A



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153. The stage that implants in the uterine endometrium initially

A. Zygote

B. Morula

C. Blastula

D. Blastocyst

Answer: D



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154. 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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155. The second meiotic division of the secondary oocyte is induced by

A. entry of sperms into vagina

B. entry of sperm into cytoplasm of secondary oocyte

C. after the fusion of sperm nucleus with the nucleus of secondary oocyte

D. with the entry of secondary oocyte into ampullary Isthmic zone

Answer: B



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156. Acrosomal reaction of the sperm occurs due to

A. Its contact with zona pellucida of the ova

B. Reactions within the uterine environment of the female

C. Reactions within the epididymal

environment of the male

D. Androgens produced in the uterus

Answer: A



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157. The embryonic stage with outer layer trophoblast and inner cell mass attached at one region of the trophoblast is

A. Morula

B. Blastula

C. Blastocyst

D. Gastrula

Answer: C



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158. 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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159. Mammalian egg contains negligible yolk so the survival of such embryo is made possible by the fact that they are

- A. nourished through placenta
- B. too small and need no much food
- C. milk fed
- D. none of the above

Answer: A



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160. The acrosome enables the sperm to

- A. find ovum for fertilisation
- B. penetrate egg membranes
- C. help in swimming
- D. produce energy for activity

Answer: B



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161. Extrusion of second polar body from the human ovum occurs.

- A. without any relation to the sperm entry
- B. after completion of fertilisation
- C. before entry of sperms
- D. after the entry of sperm and before completion of fertilisation

Answer: D



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162. The fertilisation cone, which pulls the sperms into the egg, is formed from

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

Answer: D



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163. First step in activation of ovum during process of fertilisation is

A. formation of fertilisation membrane

B. Fertilizin antifertilizin reaction

C. Penetration of sperm in to primary oocyte

D. Cortical and zona reaction

Answer: B



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164. Polyspermy is normally prevented by

A. Cortical reactions

B. Zona reactions

C. inhibin hormone

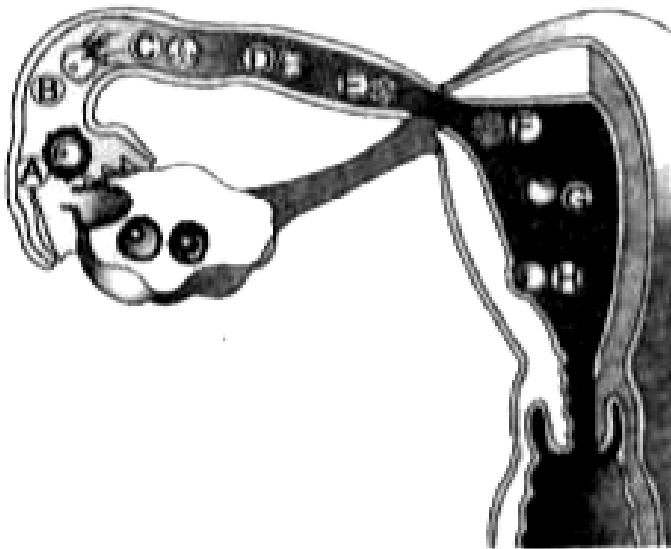
D. both (1) & (2)

Answer: D



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165. The following diagram shows transport of ovum, fertilisation and passage of growing embryo. Choose the option that correctly identifies one of the stages and its characteristic.



A. E: Morula - A hollow ball of 8 to 16
blastomeres

B. G: Gastrula - Has three primary germ
layers

C. H: Blastocyst - Becomes embedded in the
endometrium

D. B: Fertilisation - Several sperms
penetrate the ovum

Answer: C



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166. The outermost layer of blastomeres in the blastocyst is termed

- A. Epiblast
- B. Embryoblast
- C. Hypoblast
- D. Trophoblast

Answer: D



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167. Match the terms column-I with column-II and select the correct option

Column-I	Column-II
A) Trophoblast	1) Embedding of blastocyst in the endometrium
B) Cleavage	2) Group of cells that would differentiate as embryo
C) Inner cell mass	3) Outer layer of blastocyst attached to the endometrium
D) Implantation	4) Mitotic division of zygote

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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168. Which of the following is true about fertilisation in human beings ?

- A. Fertilization normally occurs in the ampullary region of the Fallopian tube.
- B. Fertilization occurs about 14 days after ovulation.

C. Sperm penetrates oocyte only after the oocyte completes second meiotic division.

D. Fertilization occurs only if coitus takes place on the day of ovulation.

Answer: A



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169. Penetration of sperm into the oocyte is facilitated by

- A. Zona reaction
- B. Acrosomal reaction
- C. Cortical reaction
- D. All the above

Answer: B



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170. How many of following event occurs in fallopian tube ?

A) Fertilisation

B) Cleavage

C) Morulation

D) Organogenesis

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Answer: C



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171. During Implantation, the blastocyst is embedded in which layer of the uterus?

- A. Perimetrium
- B. Myometrium
- C. Endometrium
- D. Serosa

Answer: C



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172. The part of decidua where placenta is formed is called

- A. Decidua parietalis
- B. Decidua basalis
- C. Decidua capsularis
- D. Deidua functionalis

Answer: B



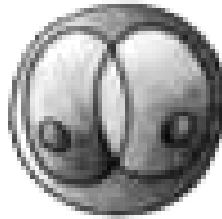
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173. The figure below show four stage (a, b, c, d) of human development. Correctly identify

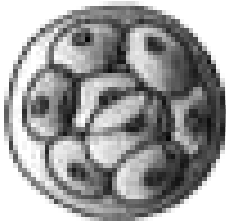
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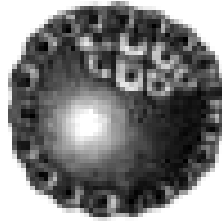
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



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174. Capacitaion refers to changes in the

A. Ovum after fertilization

B. Ovum before fertilization

C. Sperm after fertilization

D. Sperm before fertilization

Answer: D



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175. Most of the organ systems are formed

A. At the beginning of first trimester

B. By the end of first trimester

C. At the end of third trimester only

D. Only at the end of second trimester

Answer: B



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176. The placenta is formed from The _____ of the embryo and the _____ of mother.

A. only chorionic villi

B. only maternal tissue

C. both chorionic villi of trophoblast and maternal tissue

D. uterine tissue with maternal blood

Answer: C



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177. hCG, hPL and relaxin are produced in women

A. ovary only

B. uterus only

C. Foetus only

D. placenta

Answer: D



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178. In human development the embryos heart is formed

A. after one month

B. after one week

C. after two months

D. after six months

Answer: A



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179. The first sign of growing foetus may be noticed by

A. breathing

B. heart sound

C. limbs movement

D. head

Answer: B



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

A. 2nd month

B. 3rd month

C. 4th month

D. 5th month

Answer: D



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181. By the end of _____, the body is covered with fine hair , eye-lids separate and eyelashes are formed. Choose the option correctly.

- 1) First trimester
- 2) Second trimester
- 3) One month
- 4) Two month

- A. 24 weeks in second trimester
- B. 24 weeks in third trimester
- C. 36 weeks in second trimester
- D. 36 weeks in third trimester

Answer: A



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182. The correct gestation period in days of cats, dogs, elephants and humans.

A. cats - 45 - 50, dogs - 50 - 60, elephants - 540, humans - 260 - 270

B. cats - 58 - 65, dogs - 45 - 50, elephants - 540 - 580, humans - 240 - 260

C. cats 58 - 65, dogs - 60 - 65, elephants - 607 - 641, humans - 270 - 290

D. cats - 58 - 65, dogs - 30 - 40, elephants -

540 - 600 humans - 270 - 290

Answer: C



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183. Match the items of Column-I with those in

Column-II

Column-I	Column-II
A) Chorion	1) Nourishment
B) Allantois	2) Protection
C) Yolk sac	3) RBC production
D) Amnion	4) From hindgut

A. $A = 4, B = 2, C = 1, D = 3$

B. $A = 1, B = 4, C = 3, D = 2$

C. $A = 2, B = 4, C = 3, D = 1$

D. $A = 1, B = 3, C = 2, D = 4$

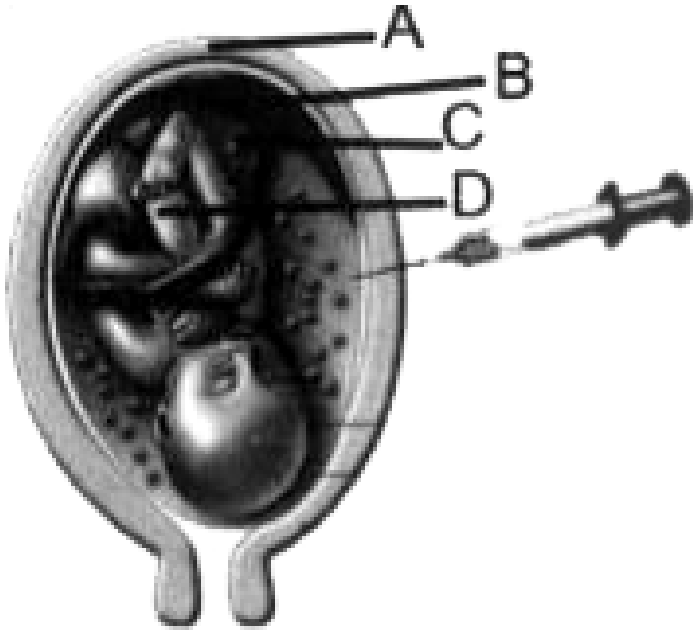
Answer: B



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184. The diagram shows amniocentesis and some parts have been indicated by alphabets.

Choose the correct match.



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185. During pregnancy, the production of ova in ovary is prevented by

A. estrogen

B. relaxin

C. progesterone

D. prolactin

Answer: C



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186. The gestation period of elephant is about

A. 11 months

B. 12 months

C. 15 months

D. 22 months

Answer: D



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

A. hCG

B. Estrogens

C. Progesterone

D. LH

Answer: D



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188. The inner most foetal membrane around the embryo

A. Amnion

B. Allantois

C. Chorion

D. Yolksac

Answer: A



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

A. human chorionic gonadotropin

B. prolactin

C. estrogen

D. progesterone

Answer: B



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190. Which of the following hormones are produced only during pregnancy?

A. Prolactin and human placental lactogen

B. Relaxin and inhibin

C. Oxytocin and progesterone

D. Human chorionic gonadotropin and
human placental lactogen

Answer: D



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191. Choose the correct sequence of events that occur in human reproduction

A. Fertilisation, blastulation, gastrulation,
implantation, neurulation

B. Insemination, spermiation, gastrulation,
neurulation, implantation, parturition

C. Spermiation, insemination, fertilisation,
blastulation, implantation, parturition

D. Gametogenesis, fertilisation, lactation,
implantation, parturition

Answer: C



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192. Statement-I : During embryonic development of humans, the inner cell mass differentiates into ectoderm, endoderm and mesoderm and these layers give rise to all tissues and organs in adults.

Statement-II The inner cell mass contains certain cells called stem cells, which have the potency to give rise to all the tissues and organs.

A. Both I and II statements are correct

B. Both I and II statements are wrong

C. Statement-I correct but II is wrong

D. Statement-I wrong but II is correct

Answer: A



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

- A. Facilitates removal of CO_2 and waste material from embryo
- B. Secrete oxytocin during parturition
- C. Secrete estrogen & progesterone
- D. Facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo

Answer: B



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194. Match the items of Column-I with those in

Column-II

Column-I	Column-II
A) Hyaluronidase	1) Acrosomal reaction
B) Corpus luteum	2) Morphogenic movements
C) Gastrulation	3) progesterone
D) Capacitation	4) Mammary gland
E) Colostrum	5) Sperm activation

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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195. 'Colostrum' refers to

A. Chorionic gonadotropin hormone

secreted by foetus

B. Antigens present in the milk secreted by

mother

C. Antibodies rich milk secreted initially

D. A protein required for the growth of
foetus

Answer: C



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196. Parturition is the process of

- A. expulsion of urine
- B. expulsion of intestine
- C. child birth

D. participation in child growth

Answer: C



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197. Parturition is induced by a complex

A. neuro-endocrine mechanism

B. physico-chemical phenomenon

C. neuro-physical mechanism

D. only physical phenomenon

Answer: A



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198. Foetal ejection reflex is helpful in

- A. micturition
- B. parturition
- C. insemination
- D. lactation

Answer: B



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199. The hormone through autocatalytic secretion useful in stronger uterine muscle contractions.

A. vasopressin

B. estrogen

C. oxytocin

D. progesteron

Answer: C



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200. The hormone that generally administered by doctors to induce delivery

- A. estrogen
- B. progesteron
- C. vasopressin
- D. oxytocin

Answer: D



201. In pregnant woman having prolonged labour pains, if the childbirth has to be hastened, it is advisable to administer a hormone that can

- A. activate the smooth muscles
- B. increase the metabolic rate
- C. release glucose into the blood
- D. stimulate the ovary

Answer: A



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202. Foetal ejection reflex in humans is induced by signals from

- A. Wastes accumulating in allantois
- B. Colostrum secreted by mammary glands
- C. Pressure exerted by amniotic fluid
- D. Fully developed foetus and placenta

Answer: D



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203. Match the items of Column-1 with those in Column-II

Column-I

A) oxytocin

B) Prolactin

C) Luteinising hormone

D) Progesterone

Column-II

p) Stimulate ovulation

q) Implantation and maintenance of pregnancy

r) Lactation after child birth

s) Uterine contraction during labour

t) Reabsorption of water by nephrons

A. $A = s, B = q, C = r, D = t$

B. $A = t, B = r, C = p, D = s$

C. $A = s, B = r, C = p, D = q$

D. $A = t, B = p, C = s, D = r$

Answer: C



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204. The layer of uterus, which exhibits strong contraction during the delivery of the baby is

A. mesometrium

B. epimetrium

C. myometrium

D. endometrium

Answer: C



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Exercise 11

1. Release of semen into the prostatic urethra is called

A. Ejaculation

B. Erection

C. Emission

D. Insemination

Answer: C



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2. Glans penis is covered by a loose fold of skin is called.

A. Corpus spongiosum

B. Corpus cavernosum

C. Ejaculatory ducts

D. 1 and 2

Answer: A



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3. Nebenkern sheath is restricted to

A. Tail of sperm

B. Acrosome of sperm

C. Head of sperm

D. energy - chamber of sperm

Answer: D



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4. Study the following.

- a) Inhibits release of LH and GnRH
- b) Prepares mammary glands to secrete milk.
- c) Prepares endometrium for implantation
- d) Inhibits ovulation
- e) Inhibits contraction of uterine muscles.

The above are related to

- A. Hormone of female sexual behaviour
- B. Hormone of emergency
- C. Hormone of gestation

D. Hormone of survival

Answer: C



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5. During fertilization, cortical and zona reactions are caused due to

A. Ca^{++} wave in sperm

B. Enzymes of acrosome

C. Ca^{++} wave in oocyte

D. Capacitation

Answer: C



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6. Decidua capsularis lies between

A. Myometrium and endometrium

B. Uterine cavity and embryo

C. Embryo and myometrium

D. Uterine cavity and myometrium

Answer: B



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7. Ovaries are attached to the uterus and pelvic wall by

A. Suspensory ligaments and elastic ligaments respectively

B. Suspensory ligaments and ovarian ligaments respectively

C. Ovarian ligaments and suspensory ligaments respectively

D. Only suspensory ligaments

Answer: C



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8. hCG is similar in its actions to

A. FSH

B. Progesteron

C. LH

D. Estrogen

Answer: C



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9. Estrogen - to - progesterone ratio towards the end of pregnancy

A. increases

B. decreases

C. remains same

D. 1 or 2

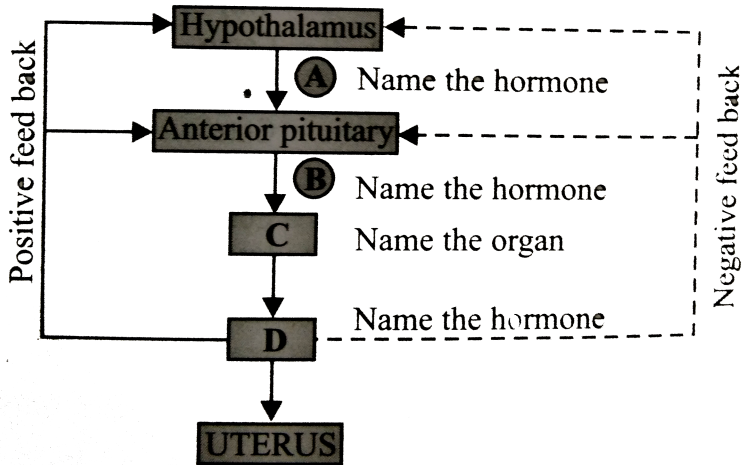
Answer: A



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10. Given below is an incomplete flow chart showing influence of hormones on gametogenesis in females. Study it carefully

and identify A, B, C and D.



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11. Ectoderm forms

A. Bones and muscles

B. Lining of gut and respiratory organs

C. Enamel of teeth and cornea of eye

D. Gonads and blood vessels

Answer: C



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12. Which are derivatives of endoderm?

A. Muscles and blood

B. Alimentary canal and respiratory organs

C. Excretory and reproductive organs

D. Skin and nerve cord

Answer: B



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13. Tunica albuginea is related to

A. Penis

B. Ovary

C. Testes

D. all

Answer: D



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14. Which one develops from ectoderm?

- A. Nervous system, urinary bladder and eye
- B. Liver, connective tissue and heart
- C. Thymus, spinal cord and brain
- D. Liver, pancreas and thymus/thyroid

Answer: D



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15. 'Azoospermia' the term related to

- A. No sperms in the semen
- B. No motile sperms in the semen
- C. Shape and size of sperms differ
- D. More than 40 percent are motile

Answer: A



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16. Testes are abdominal in

A. elephants

B. goat

C. ape

D. rabbit

Answer: D



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17. Match the items of Column-I with those in

Column-II

Column-I

- a) Parathyroid glands
- b) Adrenal cortex
- c) Enamel
- d) Middle ear

Column-II

- i) Ectoderm
- ii) Mesoderm
- iii) Endoderm

A. a b c d
 iii ii i ii

B. a b c d
 iii i ii i

C. a b c d
 ii i iii i

D. a b c d
 ii iii i ii

Answer: A



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18. Type of cleavage in an eggs is determined by

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

Answer: D



19. Which of the following characteristics does not belong to cleavage

- A. Decrease in size of blastomeres
- B. Rapid mitotic cell divisions
- C. Interphase of very short duration
- D. Differentiation of blastomeres

Answer: D



20. Peritoneum and thyroid gland originate respectively from which germ layers?

- A. Mesoderm and endoderm
- B. Endoderm and mesoderm
- C. Ectoderm and endoderm
- D. Mesoderm and ectoderm

Answer: A



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21. Which substance of the egg helps in attracting and holding the sperm ?

A. Antiagglutinin

B. Antifertilizin

C. Agglutinin

D. Fertilizin

Answer: D



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22. Lens of eye develops from

A. Endoderm

B. Ectoderm and mesoderm

C. Ectoderm

D. Mesoderm

Answer: C



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23. During the course of development, cells in various regions of embryo became variable in morphology and eventually perform diverse functions. This process is known as

A. Rearrangement

B. Differentiation

C. Metamorphosis

D. Organisation

Answer: B



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24. Foetal membrane that provides the first blood corpuscle for circulation in embryo is

- A. Trophoblasti
- B. Yolk sac
- C. Amnion
- D. Chorion

Answer: B



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25. Foetus is embryo

A. 2 months

B. 4 months

C. 6 months

D. 7 months

Answer: A



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26. Reproductive system in humans is derived from

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. Ecto-endo-mesoderm

Answer: C



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27. Increase in BMR is due to

- A. estrogen
- B. progesterone
- C. testosterone
- D. Inhibin

Answer: C



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28. Estrogen is responsible for

- A. increasing BMR
- B. musculation
- C. broadening of pelvis
- D. low pitch voice

Answer: C



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29. High concentration of estrogen inhibits secretion of

A. FSH

B. Gn RH

C. Prolactin

D. Both 1 & 2

Answer: D



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

A. Progesterone

B. estrogen

C. FSH

D. FSH-RH

Answer: A



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31. Grey crescent is the area -

A. at the point of entry of sperm into ovum

B. just opposite to the site of entry of sperm into ovum

C. at the animal pole and vegetal pole

D. at the vegetal pole

Answer: B



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32. What is true ?

A. size of embryo increases

B. size of cells decreases

C. size of cells increases

D. size of embryo decreases

Answer: B



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33. Blastopore is the pore of :-

A. archenteron

B. blastocoel

C. coelom

D. alimentary canal

Answer: A



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34. Which of the following hormones when injected intravenously can induce abortion?

A. Progesterone

B. Oxytocin

C. Prolactin

D. Oestrogen

Answer: B



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35. Erection of penis occurs due to :-

A. Vasodilation caused by sympathetic stimulation

B. Vasodilation caused by parasympathetic stimulation

C. Vasoconstriction caused by sympathetic stimulation

D. Vasoconstriction caused by parasympathetic stimulation

Answer: B



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36. Parturition is induced by a complex Neuro endocrine mechanism'. Justify.

- A. Cortisol, estrogens and oxytocin
- B. Oxytocin, relaxin and aldosterone
- C. Relaxin, hCG and GnRH
- D. Progestogen, hPL and hCG

Answer: A



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37. The immune system does not normally attack on immature germ cells because

- A. They are recognized as "self" structures
- B. They do not have any antigens and their cell membrane
- C. These cells are protected by the blood testis barrier
- D. The acrosome covers many antigens that into ovum would be recognized as foreign

Answer: C



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38. Which statement is wrong about testosterone hormone ?

A. It gives (-) ve feed back to hypothalamus and anterior pituitary in its excess concentration to suppress GnRH, FSH & LH release.

B. It stimulates CNS

C. It is responsible for production of sperm
and secondary sex characters of male

D. It is not responsible for controlling the
emotional responses

Answer: D



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39. A five week old embryo has Wolffian and Mullerian duct and after completing seven weeks one of two ducts is disappeared due to secretion of hormone 'A'. Identify the hormone 'A' and what will be the sex of embryo in future?

A. Testosterone, male

B. AMH, male

C. Estrogen, female

D. Inhibin, female

Answer: B



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40. Cowper's glands are found in

A. A = Penile urethra, B = Membranous urethra

B. A = Membranous urethra, B = Prostatic urethra

C. A = Prostatic urethra, B = Penile urethra

D. A = Membranous urethra, B = Penile urethra

Answer: D



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41. Which one of the following structures of sperm is mismatched ?

- 1) **Acrosome** - Contain spermlysins that Help in fertilization
- 2) **Nucleus** - Contain haploid genome
- 3) **Proximal centriole** - Forms spindles in zygote
- 4) **Tail** - Contain numerous, Mitochondria, which produce energy for movement of tail



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42. A female undergo hysterectomy, which one of the following event will not occur ?

A. Formation of Graafian follicle

B. Ovulation

C. Menstruation

D. Completion of meiosis - I and formation
of secondary oocyte

Answer: C



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43. Which of the following is responsible for
division of fertilized egg :-

- A. Centriole of ovum
- B. Proximal centriole of sperm
- C. Distal centriole of sperm
- D. Mitochondria of sperm

Answer: B



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44. 'Inguinal hernia' means

- A. testis attached to intestine

B. intestine descend in to scrotum

C. accumulation of water in scrotum

D. Infection to testis

Answer: B



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45. Gustation period of horse is

A. 145-155 days

B. 58-65 days

C. 275-290 days

D. 330-340 days

Answer: D



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Exercise Iii

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A



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

A. Ovary

B. Placenta

C. Fallopian tube

D. Pituitary

Answer: B



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3. Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct option using the codes given below.

Column-I

- a) Mons pubis
- b) Antrum
- c) Trophoctoderm
- d) Nebenkern

Column-II

- i) Embryo formation
- ii) Sperm
- iii) Female external genitalia
- iv) Graafian follicle



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

Answer: A



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

A. estrogen and inhibin

B. progesterone only

C. progesterone and inhibin

D. estrogen and progesterone

Answer: D



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6. 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



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

A. Theca interna

B. Stroma

C. Zona pellucida

D. Granulosa

Answer: C



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

A. Full development of graffian follicle

B. Release of secondary oocyte

C. LH surge

D. Decrease in estradiol

Answer: D



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9. Capacitaion refers to changes in the

A. Ovum before fertilization

B. Ovum after fertilization

C. Sperm after fertilization

D. Sperm before fertilization

Answer: D



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

A. Synthesis of prostaglandins

B. Release of oxytocin

C. Release of prolactin

D. Increase in estrogen and progesterone ratio

Answer: C





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11. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of

- A. Prostate gland
- B. Vas-deferens
- C. Mammary gland
- D. Uterus

Answer: D



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12. Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as

A. Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus

B. Implantation of defectiv embryo in the uterus

C. Pregnancies terminated due to hormonal imbalance

D. Pregnancies with genetic abnormality

Answer: A



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13. 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



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

- A. Estrogen only
- B. Progesterone
- C. Human chorionic gonadotropin
- D. Relaxin only

Answer: B



15. 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 facilitates 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



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16. What is the correct sequence of sperm formation?

A. Spermatogonia, spermatozoa,
spermatocytes, spermatids

B. Spermatogonia, spermatocytes,
spermatids, spermatozoa

C. Spermatids, spermatocytes,
spermatogonia, spermatozoa

D. Spermatogonia, spermatocytes,
spermatozoa, spermatids

Answer: B



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

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

B. Secretes oxytocin during parturition

C. Facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo

D. Secretes oestrogen

Answer: B



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18. Menstrual flow occurs due to lack of

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Vasopressin
- C. Progesterone
- D. FSH

Answer: C



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19. In our society women are blamed for producing female children . Choose the correct answer for the sex-determination in humans

A. Due to some defect like aspermia in man

B. Due to the genetic make up of the particular sperm which fertilizes th egg

C. Due to the genetic make up of the egg

D. Due to some defect in the women

Answer: B



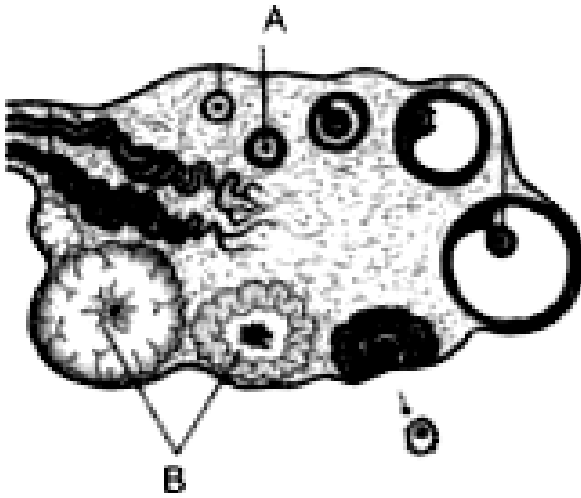
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20. The figure shows a section of human ovary.

Select the option which gives the correct

identification of either A or B with

function/characteristic.



A. B - Corpus luteum - Secretes

progesterone

B. A - Tertiary follicle - Forms Graafian

follicle

C. B - Corpus luteum - Secretes estrogen

D. A - Primary oocyte - It is in the prophase -
i of the meiotic division

Answer: A



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21. The foetal ejection reflex in humans
triggers the release of

A. Oxytocin from foetal pituitary

B. Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)

from placenta

C. Human placental lactogen (hPL) from

placenta

D. Oxytocin from maternal pituitary

Answer: D



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22. Which one of the following statements is false in respect of viability of mammalian sperm?

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

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

C. Viability of sperm is determined by its motility

D. Sperms must be concentrated in a thick suspension

Answer: A



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23. Signals for parturition originate from

A. Both placenta as well fully developed foetus

B. Oxytocin released from maternal
pituitary

C. Placenta only

D. Fully developed foetus only

Answer: A



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

- A. High level of circulating FSH and LH in the uterus to stimulate implantation of the embryo
- B. High level of circulating hCG to stimulate endometrial thickening
- C. High levels of FSH and LH in uterus to stimulate endometrial thickening
- D. High level of circulating hCG to simulate estrogen and progesterone synthesis

Answer: D



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25. The Leydig cells as found in the human body are the secretory source of

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

Answer: D



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

- A. Luteal phase and lasts for about 6 days
- B. Follicular phase and lasts for about 6 days
- C. Luteal phase and lasts for about 13 days
- D. Follicular phase and lasts for about 13 days

Answer: C



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27. 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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28. 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

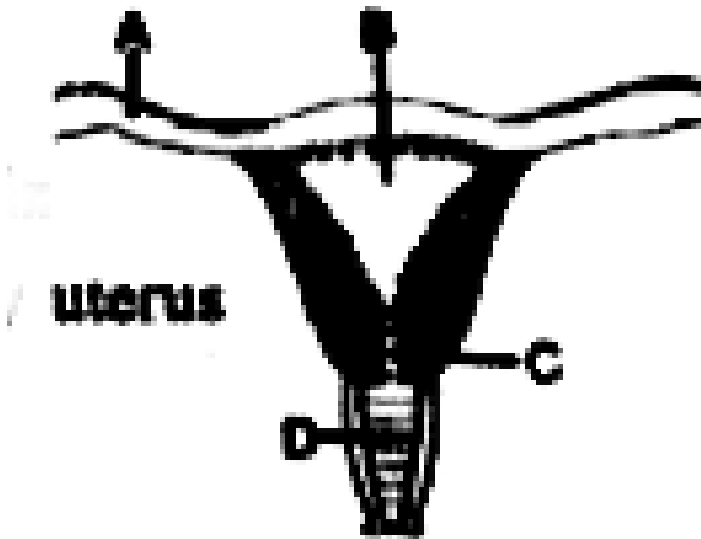
- B. Escaping any possible compression by the visceral organs
- C. Providing more space for the growth of epididymis
- D. Providing a secondary sexual feature for exhibiting the male sex

Answer: A



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29. Identify parts A-D in human female reproduction system



A. (II) endometrium, (III) infundibulum, (IV)

fimbriae

B. (III) fimbriae, (IV) infundibulum, (V) cervix

C. (IV) ovidual funnel, (V) uterus, (VI) cervix

D. (I) perimetrium, (II) myometrium, (III)

Fallopian tube

Answer: B



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30. 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 sperms 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



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

A. 14 th day

B. 20 th day

C. 5 th day

D. 11 th day

Answer: A



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32. Sertoli cells are found in

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

Answer: C



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33. 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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34. Seminal plasma in human males is rich in –

- A. fructose and calcium
- B. glucose and calcium
- C. DNA and testosterone
- D. ribose and potassium

Answer: A



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

A. fourth month

B. fifth month

C. sixth month

D. third month

Answer: B



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36. The second maturation division of the mammalian ovum occurs

A. Shortly after ovulation before the ovum makes entry into the Fallopian tube.

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

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

D. In the Graafian follicle following the first maturation division

Answer: B



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

A. acrosome has a 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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38. 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



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39. The part of Fallopian tube closest to the ovary is

A. isthmus

B. infundibulum

C. cervix

D. ampulla

Answer: B



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

- A. estrogen from placenta
- B. oxytocin from maternal pituitary
- C. oxytocin from foetal pituitary
- D. relaxin from placenta

Answer: B



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41. In human female the blastocyst:-

A. forms placenta even before implantation

B. gets implanted into uterus 3 days after
ovulation

C. gets nutrition from uterine endometrial
secretion only after implantation

D. gets implanted in endometrium by the trophoblast cells.

Answer: D



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

A. male accessory glands

B. liver

C. pancreas

D. salivary glands

Answer: A



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43. Seminal plasma in humans is rich in

A. fructose and calcium but has no
enzymes

B. glucose and certain enzymes but has no calcium

C. fructose and certain enzymes but poor in calcium

D. fructose, calcium and certain enzymes.

Answer: D



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44. 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 Graafian follicle

B. secretory phase : Development of corpus luteum and increased secretion of progesterone

C. menstruation : breakdown of myometrium and ovum not fertilised

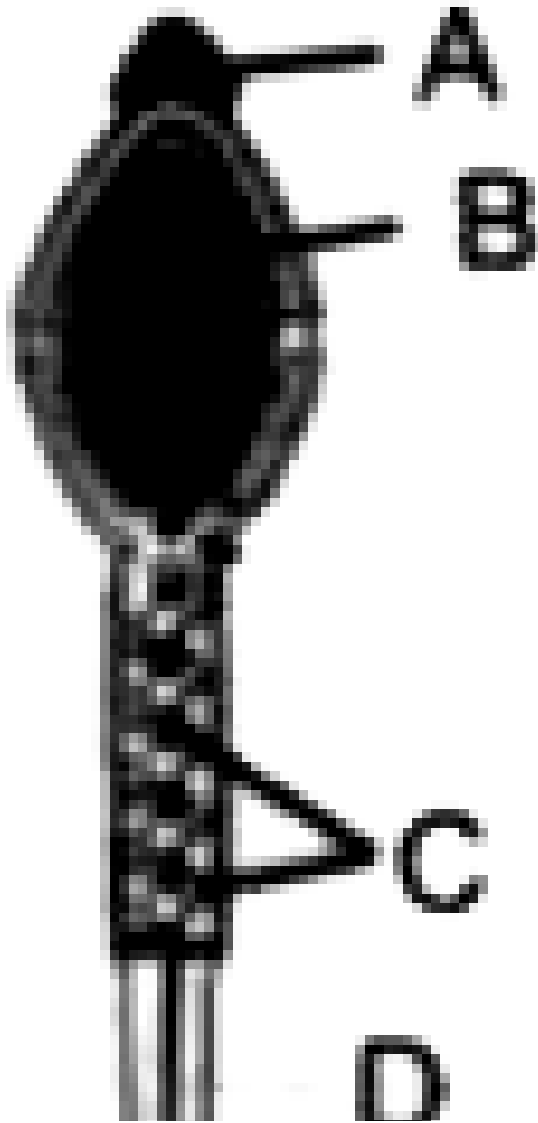
D. ovulation : LH and FSH attain peak level and sharp fall in the secretion of progesterone

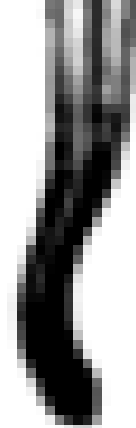
Answer: B



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45. In the figure of mammalian spermatozoan, identify the different parts marked as A, B, C, D





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

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

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

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

Answer: A



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46. Foetal ejection reflex in human female is induced by

A. release of oxytocin from pituitary

B. fully developed foetus and placenta

C. differentiation of mammary glands

D. pressure exerted by amniotic fluid.

Answer: B



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

A. spermatogonia - spermatocyte -

spermatid - sperms

B. spermatid - spermatocyte -

spermatogonia - sperms

C. spermatogonia - spermatid -

spermatocyte - sperms

D. spermatocyte - spermatogonia -

spermatid - sperms

Answer: A



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

A. maintenance of the hypertrophical endometrial lining

B. maintenance of the high concentration of sexhormones in the blood stream

C. retention of well- developed corpus

luteum

D. fertilisation of the ovum

Answer: B



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

A. pattern of cleavage

B. number of blastomeres produced

C. fertilization

D. formation of zygote

Answer: A



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

A. spermatids

B. spermatogonia

C. primary spermatocytes

D. secondary spermatocytes

Answer: D



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51. In human adult females oxytocin

- A. 1)stimulates pituitary to secrete vasopressin
- B. 2)causes strong uterine contractions during parturition
- C. 3)is secreted by anterior pituitary
- D. 4)stimulates growth of mammary glands

Answer: B



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52. 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: D



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53. Which extraembryonic membranes in human prevents dissiccation of embryo inside uterus?

A. yolk sac

B. amnion

C. chorion

D. allantois

Answer: B



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

A. stroma

B. germinal epithelium

C. vitelline membrane

D. Graafian follicle.

Answer: D



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55. In 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



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