



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CHETANA PUBLICATION

**REPRODUCTION IN LOWER AND
HIGHER ANIMALS**

Example

1. Enlist the various life processes.



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2. Enlist the various life processes. Name the life process which is responsible for continuation of the human race.



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3. What are the common methods of reproduction in the unicellular organisms like Euglena, Amoeba and Paramecium?



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4. What type of asexual reproduction occurs in Hydra?



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5. What are the different methods of reproduction in animals?



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6. Define reproduction.



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7. What are the different methods of reproduction in animals?



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8. What is asexual reproduction ?



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9. Briefly describe : Asexual reproduction



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10. Explain Gemmule formation.



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11. Explain budding as a type of asexual reproduction ?



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12. Write a short note on Budding in Hydra.



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13. Explain the different methods of reproduction occurring in sponges.



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14. What is regeneration ?



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15. Define asexual reproduction and describe various modes of asexual reproduction.



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16. What is amphimixis ?



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17. Define : Asexual reproduction.



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18. Which are the two main phases in the lifetime of sexually reproducing animals ?



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19. Give examples of seasonal breeders and continuous breeders ?



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20. What is sexual dimorphism ? Explain with suitable example.



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21. Sketch and label 'human male reproductive system' .



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22. With the help of a neat labelled diagram describe male reproductive system in human beings.



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23. Explain the following parts of male reproductive system along with labelled diagram. Testis, vasa deferentia, epididymis, seminal vesicle, prostate gland and penis.



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24. What is a scrotum ?



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25. What is the function of scrotum ?



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26. How are testes connected to the wall of scrotum?



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27. Testis is situated outside the abdominal cavity in the scrotum. Yet why is the testis

abdominal in origin?



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28. Testis are abdominal in origin. Give reason/Justify.



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29. Which hormone stimulates the descent of testis and fibro-muscular band-gubernaculum in the scrotum ?



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30. What is cryptorchidism ?



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31. The temperature of the testes is $2 - 3^{\circ}C$ lower than the normal body temperature. Give reason.



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32. What is inguinal hernia ?



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33. Name the outer collagenous connective tissue and inner vascular layer of the testis.



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34. Explain the histological structure of testis.



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35. Testes are present outside the body cavity.

Give reason/Justify



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36. Mention the different stages of spermatogenesis.



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37. What is the function of Leydig cells ?



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38. These cells provide nourishment to the developing sperms. Name them



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39. Name the accessory sex glands in male.



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40. Which are the function of male accessory glands?



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41. What is the role of prostaglandins in the seminal fluid ?



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42. What is the significance of fructose in solving rape cases ?



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43. Give the role of prostatic fluid in the semen ?



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44. Write a note on puberty/sexual maturity in males.



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45. Find out the symptoms of prostate cancer?



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46. Enlist the Accessory ducts in the Male Reproductive System and give their function.



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47. What is the sperm count in single ejaculation of semen ?



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48. Write a note on semen.



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49. Explain the External genitalia in the Male Reproductive System?



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50. Why is urethra in male called as urinogenital duct ?



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51. Urethra in male is called as urinogenital duct. Give reason/Justify.



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52. Outline the path of sperm upto the urethra.



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53. Which glands contribute fluids to the semen?



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54. Name the endocrine glands involved in maintaining the secondary sexual characteristics of males.



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55. Describe female reproductive system in humans.



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56. Give labels to the female reproductive system.



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57. Give labels to the female reproductive system.



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58. Give the significance of the fallopian tube.



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59. Describe the structure and function of mammary glands.



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60. Write a note on breast cancer.



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61. How can uterus cancer be detected ? Give the symptoms and treatment for uterine cancer.



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62. Write functions of ovaries.



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63. Explain the histological structure of ovary in human.



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64. What is the origin of the oogonia ?



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65. Describe the structure of the Graafian follicle.



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66. State the significance of corpus luteum.



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67. Enlist the parts in a female reproductive system.



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68. Enlist the external genital organs in female.



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69. In t.s. of ovary, can all the stages of follicles be seen simultaneously?



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70. What is the reproductive age of the female?



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71. Write a note on puberty/sexual maturity in females



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72. What is weaning ?



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73. Describe the phase of menstrual cycle and their hormonal control.



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74. Why is menstruation painful in some women





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75. Can you tell the names of primates who show the presence of menstrual cycle?



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76. progesterone is known as pregnancy hormone. Give reason/justify.



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77. Missing of menses is the first indication of pregnancy. Give reasons.



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78. List down the hygiene practices to be taken during menstruation.



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79. Define gametogenesis



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80. What is spermatogenesis?



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81. Explain various phases of spermatogenesis.



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82. Explain the process of spermiogenesis.



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83. With the help of neat labelled diagram describe human sperm.



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84. Name the cell organelle that forms acrosome of sperm.



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85. Give the significance of acrosome.



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86. Middle piece of sperm contains mitochondria. Give reason.



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87. Write a note on oogenesis.



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88. What is oogenesis? Give a brief account of oogenesis.



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89. Write a note on Ovum/Secondary Oocyte/Unfertilized egg.



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90. Differentiate between Zona pellucida and Corona radiata



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91. Differentiate between Spermatogenesis and Oogenesis.



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92. What is animal pole and vegetal pole ?



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93. Describe the process of fertilization.



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94. Why do sperms of one species fail to fertilize the ovum/ova of other species ?



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95. Why do sperms of one species fail to fertilize the ovum/ova of other species ?



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96. Acrosome plays a significant role in fertilization.



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97. Give the significance of fertilization.



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98. What would happen if the sperm fuses with the egg before it reaches the fallopian tube?



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99. What is capacitation? Give its importance.



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100. What is ectopic pregnancy? Can ectopic pregnancy continue upto full term?



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101. Explain the process by which zygote divides and redivides to form the morula.



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102. Explain the process of cleavage in human beings.



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103. What is meroblastic cleavage? In which organisms, is it observed?



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104. Find out about extreambryonic membrane.



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105. Describe the structure of the blastocyst.



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106. Give the significance of blastulation.



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107. Zona pellucida is retained for some time after fertilization. Give reasons.



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108. Explain the process of implantation.



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109. What is Gastrulation? Describe various changes involved during Gastrulation.



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110. What is the significance of gastrulation?



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111. Define organogenesis.



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112. Describe in brief the fate of the three germinal layers.



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113. Differentiate between Ectoderm, Mesoderm and Endoderm.



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114. What are stem cells?



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115. What do you mean by monozygotic, dizygotic and conjoined twins?



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116. Give the significance of a cord blood bank.



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117. What is the difference between a foetus and an embryo?



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118. Where does fertilization and implantation occur?



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119. What is the difference between embryo and zygote?



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120. Give two differences between blastula and gastrula.



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121. What is ectopic pregnancy? Can ectopic pregnancy continue upto full term?



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122. Give an account of pregnancy in humans.



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123. What is the average period of pregnancy in human?



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124. Which are the hormones produced in women only during pregnancy?



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125. What symptoms are included in 'Morning sickness'?



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126. Describe the structure of human placenta.



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127. The foetal and maternal blood are not in direct contact with each in the placenta. Give reason.



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128. Give the significance of the human placenta.



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129. The placenta serves as the nutritive, respiratory and excretory organ of the embryo. Give reason



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130. Explain the steps of parturition.



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131. Which hormones are involved in parturition?



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132. Give a brief account of hormonal control of parturition.



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133. What is Lactation?



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134. What is colostrum?



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135. Why is it said that consumption of mother milk is safest for the new born?



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136. Give the significance of colostrum.



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137. Sudha is a working woman. She is not able to breast feed for her baby. Explain to her the

importance of breast feeding.



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138. What are the goals of RCH programme.



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139. What steps should be taken to create awareness about reproductive health?



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140. Describe the various methods of birth control to avoid pregnancy.



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141. Comment on any two mechanical contraceptive methods.



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142. Name some Intra uterine devices used in birth control



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143. Lippes loop is an effective way in birth control. Give reasons



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144. How are copper and hormone releasing IUDs effective in birth control?



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145. Describe the permanent methods of birth control



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146. Write a note on tubectomy.



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147. Write a short note on the physiological/oral devices used in birth control.



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148. What is MTP?



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149. What is Amniocentesis. Mention the risks associated with it.



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150. What are the effects of alcohol drinking and smoking on foetus in pregnant women?



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151. Mention the causative agent, symptoms, control measures and treatment of syphilis.



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152. Write the symptoms, methods of control and treatment of Gonorrhoea.



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153. What are STDs? Explain any one STD.



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154. Write a note on STD.



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155. What is infertility and mention the causes leading to infertility.



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156. Write a note on IVF.



Watch Video Solution

157. What is ZIFT?



Watch Video Solution

158. What is GIFT?



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159. What is ICSI?



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160. Write a short note on Artificial insemination (AI) and IUI



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161. Write a short note on sperm bank/semens bank.



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162. Write a short note on Adoption.



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163. Write a note on surrogacy.



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164. Jayesh a young, married man of 26 years is suffering from T.B. for the last 2 years. He and his wife are desirous of a child but unable to have one, what could be the possible reason?

Explain



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165. Neeta is 45 years old and the doctor has advised her not to go for such a late pregnancy. She however wants to be the

biological mother of a child, without herself getting pregnant. Is this possible and how?



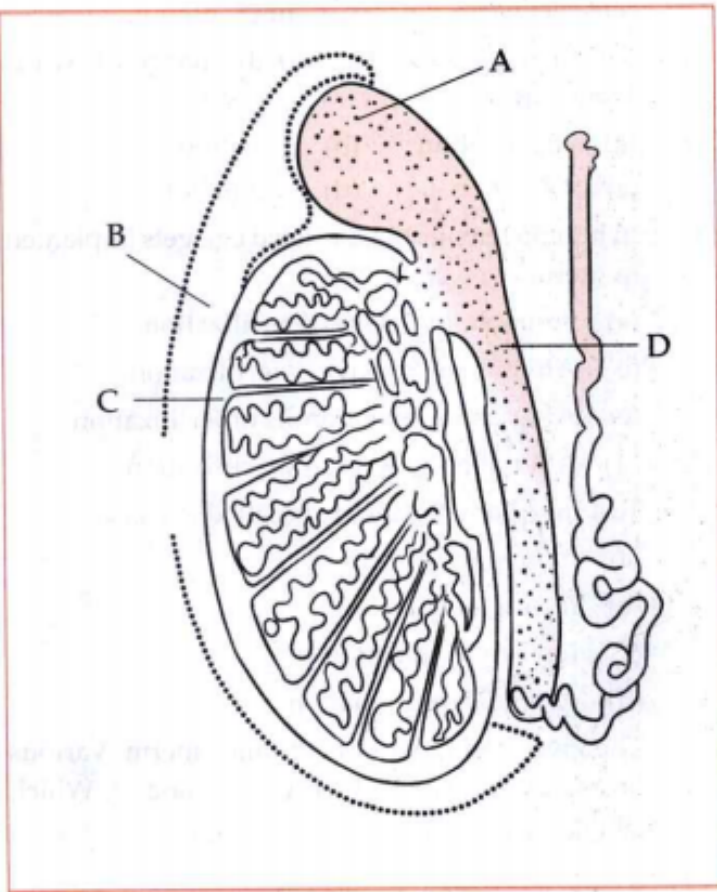
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166. Distinguish between sexual and asexual reproduction



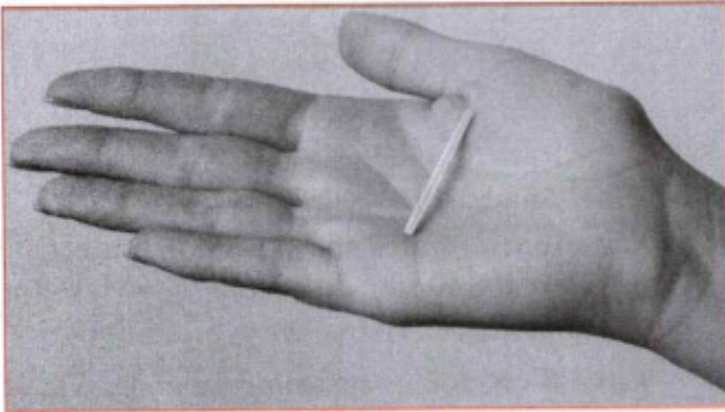
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167. In the given diagram, label A, B, C and D and give their functions.



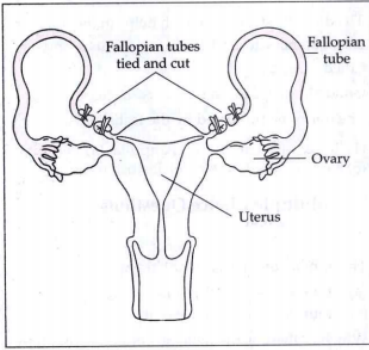
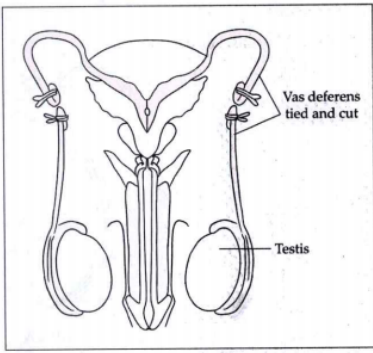
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168. Which method of contraception is shown in the picture? Describe it.



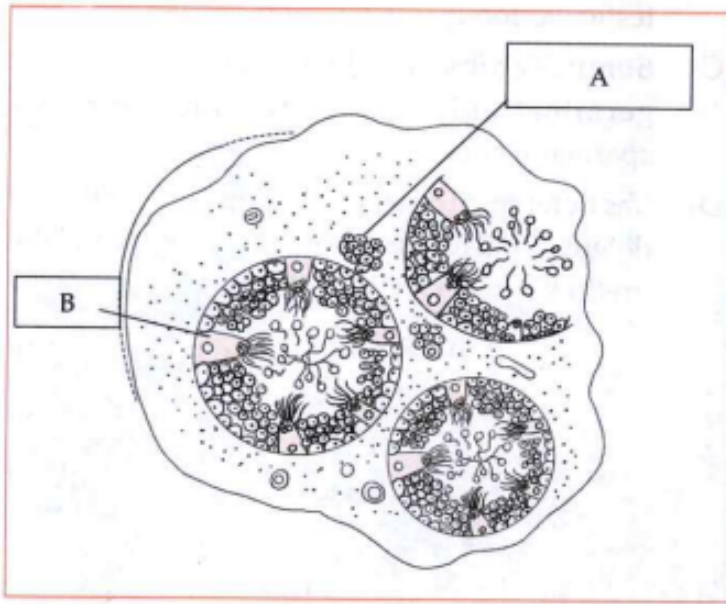
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169. I identify the method of birth control as shown in the following image below:



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170. In the below label A and B and give its functions



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Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks.

The primary sex organ in human male is _____.



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2. Fill in the blanks.

The _____ is also called as womb.



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3. Fill in the blanks.

Sperm fertilizes ovum in the _____ of fallopian Tube.



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4. Fill in the blanks.

The disc like structure which helps in the transfer of substances to and from the fetus's body is called _____.



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5. Gonorrhoea is caused by
bacteria.



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6. The hormone produced by the testis
is.....



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7. The number of nuclei present in a zygote is...

A. two

B. one

C. four

D. eight

Answer:



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8. Which of the these is the male reproductive organ in human?

A. Sperm

B. seminal fluid

C. testes

D. ovary

Answer:



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9. Attachment of embryo to the wall of the uterus is known as..

A. fertilization

B. gestation

C. cleavage

D. implantation

Answer:



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10. Rupturing of follicles and discharge of ova
is known as....

A. capacitation

B. gestation

C. ovulation

D. copulation

Answer:



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11. In human female, the fertilized egg gets implanted in uterus...

- A. After about 7 days of fertilization
- B. After about 30 days of fertilization
- C. After about two months of fertilization
- D. After about 3 weeeks of fertilization

Answer:



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12. Test tube baby technique is called...

- A. In vivo fertilization
- B. In situ fertilization
- C. In vitro fertilization
- D. Artificial insemination

Answer:

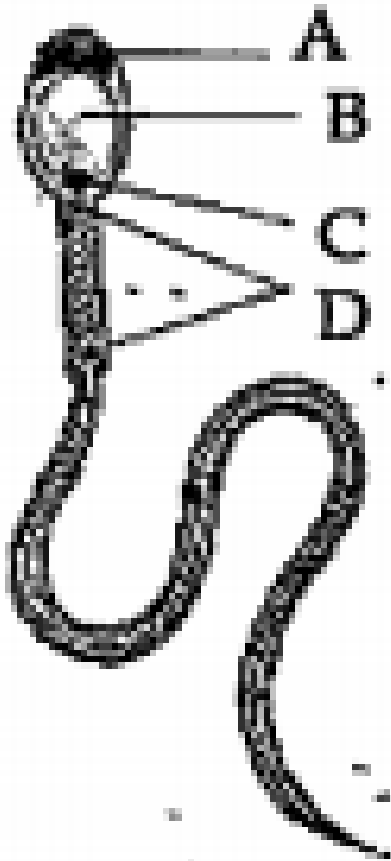


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13. The given figure shows a human sperm.

Various parts of it are labelled as A, B, C and D.

Which labelled part represents acrosome?



A. B

B. C

C. D

D. A

Answer:



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14. Presence of beard in boys is a....

A. primary sex organ

B. secondary sexual character

C. secondary sex organ

D. primary sexual character

Answer:



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15. The pair of postero-lateral tissue of the male copulatory organ is

A. Corpus cavernosa

B. Corpus spongiosum

C. Corpus luteum

D. Corpus albicans

Answer:



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16. In human being the type of cleavage is

.....

A. Holoblastic and equal

B. Meroblastic and equal

C. Holoblastic and unequal

D. Meroblastic and complete

Answer:



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17. About 60% of semen is formed by the secretion of

A. Cowper's gland

B. Seminiferous tubule

C. Prostate gland

D. Seminal vesicle

Answer:



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18. Onset of menstrual cycle at the time of puberty is called.....

A. menopause

B. menarche

C. menstruation

D. metamerism

Answer:



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19. The lytic enzyme released by sperm is

A. acrosome

B. ligase

C. androgenase

D. hyaluronidase

Answer:



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20. Which of the following is not formed from mesoderm.....

A. blood

B. bones and cartilages

C. kidneys

D. nervous system

Answer:



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21. The Smooth muscle..... Is the septum that divides the scrotum into right and left scrotal sac .

A. deltoid muscles

B. tunica dartos

C. gluteal muscles

D. gubernaculum

Answer:



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22. What is the function of Leydig cells ?

A. nourishment of sperm

B. give motility to sperm

C. secretion of testosterone hormone

D. undergo spermatognsis

Answer:



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23. Testis is In origin.

- A. Endodermal
- B. Ectodermal
- C. mesodermal
- D. Both a and b

Answer:



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24. The swollen tip of penis is known as.....

A. corpora cavernosa

B. prepuce

C. glans penis

D. corpus spongiosum

Answer:



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25. The outermost layer of human ovum is.....

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

Answer:



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26. Failure of testis to descend from abdomen into scrotum leads to sterility called

- A. Gubernaculum
- B. Menarche
- C. Parturition
- D. Cryptorchidism

Answer:



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27. External genitalia in female is also known as

A. Vulva

B. uterus

C. Corpus luterum

D. Theca interna

Answer:



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28. Testis is externally covered by fibrous connectiv tissue called

A. Tunica albuginea

B. Tunica vaginalis

C. Tunica vasculosa

D. Medullary sheath

Answer:



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29. The process where the mature ovarian follicle discharges an egg in human female is known as

A. Ovulation

B. Menstruation

C. secretion of testosterone hormone

D. Proliferation

Answer:



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30. Testis is connected to the wall of scrotum by a short fibromuscular band called

A. Gubernaculum

B. Clitoris

C. Vas deferens

D. Endometrium

Answer:



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31. Maturation of the non-motile and non-functional spermatids into functional spermatozoa is known as.....

A. spermatogenesis

B. Gastrulation

C. parturition

D. spermiogenesis

Answer:



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32. Cowper's glands are also known as.....

A. Scrotal sac

B. Cerebrum

C. Bulbourethral gland

D. Pineal gland

Answer:



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33. The connective tissue present in the medulla of ovary is called :.....

- A. Theca interna
- B. Theca externa
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Stroma

Answer:



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34. The secondary sexual characteristics in male is controlled by

A. Oestrogen

B. Relaxin

C. Testosterone

D. Progesterone

Answer:



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35. For first, second and third stage of labour, the duration of parturition process is respectively

A. 10 minutes, 12 hours, 10 to 12 hours

B. 12 hours, 20 minutes to 1 hour, 10 to 45 minutes.

C. 20 minutes, 12 minutes, 2 to 3 hours

D. 24 minutes, 12 hours, 5 to 10 minutes

Answer:





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36. Duration of pregnancy in human lasts for Days from fertilization.

A. 280 days

B. 266 days

C. 300 days

D. 299 days

Answer:



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37. Multilobulated gland of male reproductive system is.....

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

Answer:



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38. Which cells provide nourishment to developing sperms ?

- A. Sertoli cells
- B. Leydig cells
- C. Interstitial cells
- D. spermatogonia

Answer:



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39. Which one is non-cellular layer of an egg ?

- A. corona radiata
- B. Membrana granulosa
- C. germinal epithelium
- D. Zona pellucida

Answer:



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40. The endometrium is the part of

A. urinary bladder

B. uterus

C. ureter

D. urethra

Answer:



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41. Highly distensible part of female reproductive system is.....

A. fallopian tube

B. oviducts

C. mammary glands

D. uterus

Answer:



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42. Presence of this hormone in maternal blood and urine is an indicator of pregnancy.

A. prolactin

B. HCG

C. oestrogen

D. Progesterone

Answer:



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43. Normally the fertilization of ovum takes place in

A. infundibulum of fallopian tube

B. isthmus of fallopian tube

C. ampulla of fallopian tube

D. funds of uterus

Answer:



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44. The first step in embryo formation is called

.....

A. Implantation

B. Gastrulation

C. Blastulation

D. Cleavage

Answer:



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45. Duration of menstrual phase is about.....

A. 15-28 days

B. 14 days

C. 6-13 days

D. 1-5 days

Answer:



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46. In human being the type of cleavage is

.....

A. rotational holoblastic

B.

C. meroblastic

D. morula

Answer:



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47. In syphilis, Parasite cause the primary lesions, called chancres.

A. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

B. Treponema pallidum

C. Plasmodium vivax

D. Oncogenic substances

Answer:



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48. The fully developed foetus gives signals for uterine contractions by secreting..... hormone.

A. ACTH

B. Progesterone

C. Oxytocin

D. Relaxin

Answer:



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49. Human placenta is known as
placenta.

A. Epitheliochorial

B. Heamochorial

C. Endotheliochorial

D. Syndesmochoria

Answer:



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50. Bartholin glands are homologous to

A. Cowper's gland

B. Prostate gland

C. Sweat gland

D. Mucous gland

Answer:



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51. When the sperm head touches the..... of the egg, a fertilization membrane is formed to avoid polyspermy.

A. corona radiata

B. vitelline membrane

C. germinal vesicle

D. membrana granulosa

Answer:



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52. Approximately,..... eggs are released by a fertile woman in her life time.

A. 400

B. 450

C. 500

D. 550

Answer:



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53. The main period of organogenesis is trimester during pregnancy. A. in the first

trimester B. in the second trimester C. in the third trimester D. during the blastocyst stage

A. first

B. second

C. third

D.

Answer:



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54. Endometrium is the

A. internal lining of the vagina

B. internal lining of fallopian tube

C. internal lining of the uterus

D. internal lining of the mammary glands.

Answer:



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55. Is a large and single, lobulated gland located underneath the urinary bladder in males.

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

Answer:



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56. The secondary oocyte is formed.....

A. after the entry of sperm into it.

B. when the egg is still in the ovary.

C. when the egg moves into fallopian tube.

D. when the sperm donates the centrioles
to egg.

Answer:



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57. Luteal phase extends from..... To
days of menstrual cycle.

A. 5th, 13 th

B. 1st, 4th

C. 6th, 7th

D. 15th, 28th

Answer:



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58. Name the process in which spermatids become motile.

A. spermatogenesis

B. spermiogenesis

C. oogenesis

D. gametogenesis

Answer:



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59. Total number of blastomeres formed in Morula stage is

A. 16

B. 17

C. 18

D. 19

Answer:



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60. The intimate connection established between the foetal membrane and the uterine wall is known as:

- A. myocardial infarction
- B. fertilizing-antifertilizin reaction
- C. placenta
- D. prostate gland

Answer:



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61. Gonococcal ophthalmia is caused in children affected with.....

A. Syphilis

B. Gonorrhoea

C. AIDS

D. renal disorder

Answer:



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62. The birth control pills inhibits secretion of

.....

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

Answer:



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63. Primary lesion (Chencre) are seen as symptoms in STDs like.....

- A. gonorrhoea
- B. genital herpes
- C. syphilis
- D. chlamydia

Answer:



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64. Milk releasing hormone is

A. Prolactin

B. Oxytocin

C. TSH

D. LH

Answer:



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65. Milk releasing hormone is

A. prolactin

B. Oxytocin

C. TSH

D. LH

Answer:



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66. Implantation is completed within.....
days of fertilization.

A. 10 minutes, 12 hours, 10 to 12 hours

B. 12

C. 14

D. 16

Answer:



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67. Development of placenta is the characteristic feature of.....

A. Eutheria

B. Metatheria

C. Prototheria

D. Monotremata

Answer:



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68. Pregnancy in the second trimester is maintained by

A. oestrogen

B. Progesterone

C. LH

D. HCG

Answer:



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69. Which of these is not a intra-uterine device
for birth control.....

A. Progestasert

B. Multiload 375

C. Saheli

D. C_u7

Answer:



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70. Oxytocin hormone and increase the force of contractions.

A. Progesterone

B. Estrogen

C. Prostaglandins

D. Relaxin

Answer:



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71. The birth control pills inhibits secretion of

.....

A. Progesterone

B. LH

C. FSH

D. Oxytocin

Answer:



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72. is an infertility treatment used when there is a blockage in the fallopian tubes.

A. GIFT

B. IVF

C. ZIFT

D. AI(artificial insemination)

Answer:



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73. This technique is used to detect chromosomal abnormalities in the developing foetus.....

A. Amniocentesis

B. ZIFT

C. GIFT

D. IVF

Answer:



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74. Transfer of an ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube of another female who can provide suitable environment for its

fertilization and development is known as.....

A. GIFT

B. ICSI

C. IVF

D. ZIFT

Answer:



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75. Which cells of the testis provide nourishment to the spermatozoa

- A. Interstitial cells
- B. Sertoli cells
- C. Graafian follicles
- D. Germinal epithelium

Answer:



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76. The Trophoblast cells in contact with the embryonal knob are called.....

- A. inner cell mass
- B. blastomere
- C. amniogenic cells
- D. Cells of Rauber

Answer:



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77. Which of the following is not formed from mesoderm.....

A. bones and cartilage

B. kidneys

C. gonads

D. nervous tissue

Answer:



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78. Abortion during the first trimester of pregnancy may occur due to lack of hormone.

A. progesterone

B. Oestrogen

C. aldosterone

D. oxytocin

Answer:



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79. What is cryptorchidism ?



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80. Name the procedure which is legally banned for prenatal sex determination.



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81. What is Lactation?



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82. Give the significance of fertilization.



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83. Why is zona pellucida retained around the egg till it reaches uterus?



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84. Give the function of the acrosome and tail of sperm.



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85. Describe the process of budding in hydra.



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86. Explain the mechanical methods of birth control.



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87. Differentiate between Spermatogenesis and Oogenesis.



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88. Give the functions of the seminal vesicle and prostate gland.



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89. Describe the structure of the blastocyst.



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90. What are the goals of RCH programmes?



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