BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT PUBLICATION

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Questions For Practice Part I Human Reproductive System Very Short Answer Type Questions Choose The Correct Option

1. Which organ's outer covering is tunica albuginea?

A. Testis

B. Ovary

C. Kidney

D. Brain

Answer: A

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2. Testicular descent to the inguinal region is effected by

A. Testosterone

B. LH

C. AMH

D. FSH

Answer: A::C

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3. The temperature of scrotum is maintained by

A. perspiration

B. evaporation

C. counter-current heat exchange

D. All of the above

Answer: A::B::C::D

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4. Prostate gland in males lies

A. inferior to bladder

B. posterior to bladder

C. anterior to bladder

D. for away from bladder

Answer: A::B::D

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5. The arteries that supply blood to functionalis layer of endometrium is

A. spiral arteries

B. straight arteries

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: A

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6. Glands of skene in females are

A. greater vestibular

B. paraurethral

C. Bartholin

D. homologous to male's Cowper's gland

Answer: A::B

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Questions For Practice Part I Human Reproductive System Very Short Answer Type

Questions Correct The Statements If Required By Changing The Underlined Words

1. Secretion of prostate contains fructose.

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2. The primordial follicles are situated in the medulla of ovary.

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Questions For Practice Part I Human Reproductive System Very Short Answer Type Questions Fill In The Blanks

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

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

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

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Questions For Practice Part I Human Reproductive System Very Short Answer Type Questions Express The Following In One Or Two Word S

1. Give the name of structures by which testes are suspended in the scrotum.

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2. Name the cells that nourish the germ cells in the testes. Where are these cells located in the testes?

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Questions For Practice Part I Human Reproductive System Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why are the human testes located outside the abdominal cavity? Name the pouch in which they are present.

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2. Describe the structure of a seminiferous tubule.

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3. Write a note on seminiferous tubules.

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4. Write the location and function of the following in human testes

(i) Sertoli cells

(ii) Leydig cells

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

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6. How the spermatozoa are moved through the vasa efferentia and the epididymis?

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7. What are the major components of the seminal plasma?

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8. What are the major functions of male accessory ducts and glands?

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9. Draw a labelled diagram of male reproductive system.

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10. How would a test confirm sexual intercourse by analysing vaginal swab?

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11. Enlist the disorders of male reproductive system.

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

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

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14. Name and explain the role of the inner and middle walls of the human uterus.

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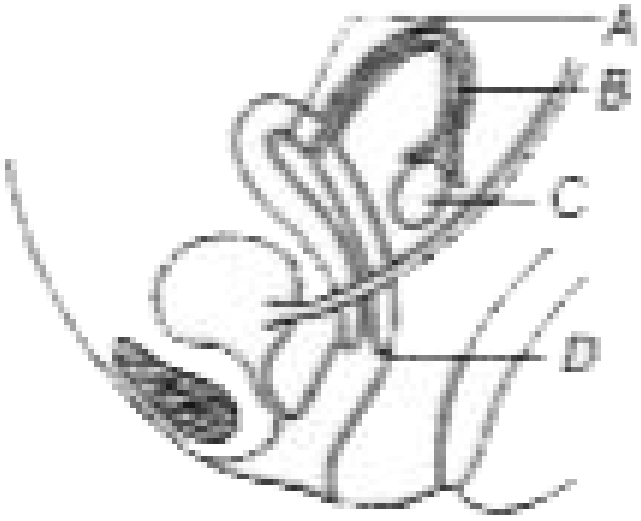
15. The diagram shows the side view of the female reproductive system

(i) Label the parts A to D.

(ii) In which region are sperms released during intercourse?



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16. Write two major functions each of testes and ovaries.

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Questions For Practice Part I Human Reproductive System Long Answer Type Questions

1. Give an account of the human male reproductive system.

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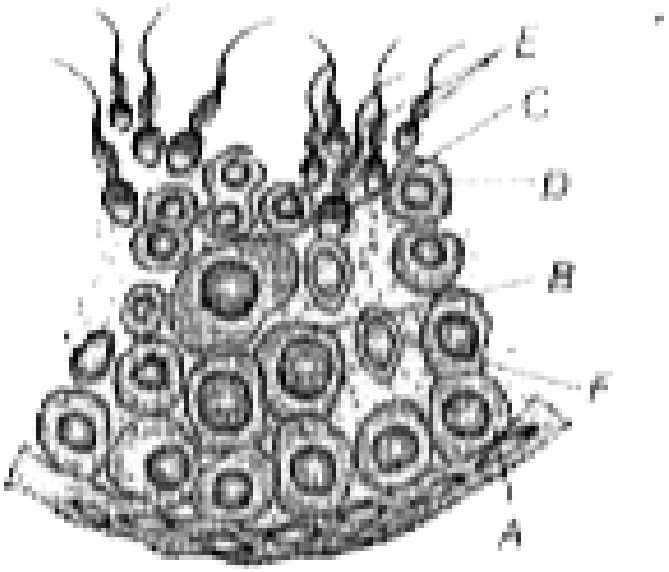
2. Study the given figure.



(i) Pick out and name the cells that undergo spermiogenesis.

(ii) Name 'A' and 'B'cells. What is the difference between them with reference to the number

of chromosome?

(iii) Pick out and name the motile cells.

(iv) What is 'F'cell? Mention its function.

(v) Name the structure of which the given diagram is a part.

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3. Give an account of the human female reproductive system,

Watch Video Solution

Question For Assessment Part I Human Reproductive System Very Short Answer Type Questions Choose The Correct Option

1. Seminal plasma is rich in

A. fructose

B. calcium

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

Answer: c

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2. Corpus luteum secrete

A. oestrogen

B. progesterone

C. relaxin

D. All of the above

Answer: d

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Question For Assessment Part I Human Reproductive System Very Short Answer Type Questions Correct The Statements If Required By Changing The Underlined Word S

1. Corpus albicans is an endocrine structure.

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2. Efferent ductules in males are 15 in number.

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Question For Assessment Part I Human Reproductive System Very Short Answer Type Questions Fill In The Blanks

1. A thin ..... separates the granulosa cells from theca interna

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2. Rupture of Graafian follicle releases .....

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Question For Assessment Part I Human Reproductive System Very Short Answer Type Questions Express The Following In One Or Two Word S

1. Name the type of cells found in the secondary follicle.

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2. Name the structure formed after the degeneration of corpus luteum.

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Question For Assessment Part I Human Reproductive System Short Answer Type Questions

1. Semen consists of sperms only. Is this statement true? If no, name the other components along with their function.

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2. Describe briefly the accessory ducts of human male reproductive system.

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3. Are there any homologous organs in male and female reproductive system? If yes, give examples.

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4. Observe the relationship between first two words and suggest suitable word for the fourth one

(i) Ovary:Mesovarium:: Uterus: A

(ii) Male: Penis :: Female :B

(iii) Male gametes: Sperms::Female gametes: C

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5. Mark the wrong items in each series.

(i) Scrotum, rete testis, Fallopian tube, Vas

deferens

(ii) Ovary, uterus, vagina, ejaculatory duct

(iii) Prostate, testis, seminal vesicles, Cowper's gland

(iv) Fallopian tubes, vagina, uterus, ovaries.

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6. Read the following questions carefully and suggest a suitable word.

(i) Small sacs that form a part of female reproductive system and store spermatozoa

received from the male for use in future.

(ii) Small tubes lying on either sides of uterus near the kidney and carry the egg from the ovary to the uterus.

(iii) The small erectile organ in females, which lies above the urethral opening and is homologous of glans penis of males.

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Question For Assessment Part I Human Reproductive System Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe the developmental process of ovarian follicle.

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2. The male reproductive system is often referred to as a closed system, whereas the female reproductive system is referred to as an open system. To what aspect(s) of the system does this refer? Explain.

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Questions For Practice Part Ii Gametogenesis Very Short Answer Type Questions Choose The Correct Option

1. Spermatids are

A. motile

B. immotile

C. non-dividing

D. dead

Answer: B

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2. The part of sperm that gets embedded in seminiferous tubules after spermiogenesis is

A. tail

B. middle piece

C. neck

D. head

Answer: A::D

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3. Egg mother cells are formed by

A. meiosis

B. mitosis

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: B

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4. Human egg is

A. centrolecithal

B. telolecithal

C. alecithal

D. macrolecithal

Answer: A::C

 Watch Video Solution

Questions For Practice Part Ii Gametogenesis Very Short Answer Type Questions Correct The Statements If Required By Changing The Underlined Word S

1. Process by which sperms are released from seminiferous tubules is called spermiogenesis.

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2. Degenerated follicles are called Graafian follicles.

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Questions For Practice Part Ii Gametogenesis Very Short Answer Type Questions Fill In The Blanks

1. Each spermatogonium contains..... chromosomes.

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2. Oogonia present in stroma of ovary tube is called as .....

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3. FSH and LH are secreted by ..... gland.

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Questions For Practice Part Ii Gametogenesis Very Short Answer Type Questions Express The Following In One Or Two Word S

1. Which hormone is secreted by Leydig cells?

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2. Somatic chromosome number is 40. What shall be the chromosome number in the cells of seminiferous tubules?

 Watch Video Solution

3. From which part of spermatid is acrosome formed?

 Watch Video Solution

4. How many spermatids are produced from a single primary spermatocyte?

Watch Video Solution

5. State the stage at which oogonia reach their maximum number.

Watch Video Solution

6. When are polar bodies formed in female ovary?

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Questions For Practice Part Ii Gametogenesis Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is spermatogenesis? Briefly describe the process of spermatogenesis.

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2. Define spermiogenesis and spermiation.

Watch Video Solution

3. Draw and label the various parts of human sperm.

Watch Video Solution

4. Spermatogenesis in human males is a hormone regulated process. Justify.

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5. State the function of the following

(i) Acrosome (ii) Sperm tail

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6. What is the number of chromosomes in the following cells of a human male?

(i) Spermatogonial cells

(ii) Spermatids

(iii) Primary spermatocytes

(iv) Sertoli cells

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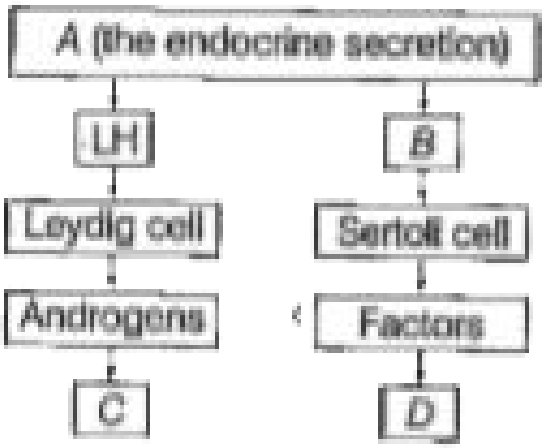
7. Identify A, B, C and D with reference to gametogenesis in humans in the flow chart given below.



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8. Write the steps in the formation of an ovum from an oogonium in human.

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9. Why are polar bodies formed during oogenesis, but not in spermatogenesis?

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10. How many eggs do you think were released by the ovary of a female dog, which gave birth to six puppies?

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11. Identify the statements as True/False. Correct each false statement to make it true.

(i) Oogenesis takes place in corpus luteum.

(ii) Spermatozoa get nutrition from Sertoli cells.

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Questions For Practice Part Ii Gametogenesis Long Answer Type Questions

1. (i) When and where does spermatogenesis occur in a human male?

(ii) Draw the diagram of a mature human male gamete. Label the following parts: acrosome, nucleus, middle piece and tail.

(iii) Mention the functions of acrosome and middle piece.

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

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Questions For Assessment Part Ii Gametogenesis Very Short Answer Type Questions Choose The Correct Option

1. From which part of spermatid is acrosome formed?

A. Nucleus

B. Mitochondria

C. Golgi bodies

D. Ribosome

Answer: C

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2. Which type / types of cell division occur (s) in cells of testis at different phases of spermatogenesis?

A. Only meiotic

B. Only mitotic

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Amitotic

Answer: C

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3. During which stage of oogenesis the number of chromosomes is reduced to half?

A. Formation of second polar body

B. Meiosis-II

C. Division of secondary oocyte

D. Formation of first polar body

Answer: D

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Questions For Assessment Part Ii Gametogenesis Very Short Answer Type Questions Correct The Statement If Required By Changing The Underlined Word

1. Mitochondria in tail of sperms provide it motility.

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2. Corona radiata is the primary egg membrane.

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Questions For Assessment Part Ii Gametogenesis Very Short Answer Type Questions Fill In The

Blanks

1. The sperm's head gets embedded into ..... after spermiogenesis.

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2. Primary oocyte gets arrested at ..... stage of meiosis-I.

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Questions For Assessment Part Ii Gametogenesis Very Short Answer Type Questions Express The Following In One Or Two Word S

1. How many sperms will be produced from 10 primary spermatocytes?

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2. Name the process of release of spermatozoa from Sertoli cells into cavity of seminiferous tubule.

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Questions For Assessment Part Ii Gametogenesis Short Answer Type Questions

1. On the basis of the functions mentioned below, identify each one correctly

(i) It helps in the movement of spermatozoan in a fluid medium.

(ii) It contains hydrolytic enzymes and is used to contact and penetrate the egg during fertilisation.

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2. Mark the wrong items in each of the following

(i) Fission, budding, fragmentation and gametogenesis.

(ii) Spermatocyte, polar body, spermatid and spermatogonium.

(iii) Primordial germ cells, egg mother cells and primary follicle polar body.

(iv) Spermatogonia, spermatids, sperms and spermiation.

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3. Identify the statements as correct or incorrect with explanations for your answer

(i) FSH acts on the Leydig cells and stimulates synthesis and secretion of androgens.

(ii) The increased level of GnRH acts on the anterior pituitary and stimulates the secretion of gonadotropins, i.e. LH and FSH.

(iii) The fully grown primary oocyte completes mitotic division producing two daughter nuclei, i.e. secondary oocyte and first polar

body.

(iv) Ovum is a rounded, motile cell having abundant cytoplasm called ooplasm and a large nucleus termed as germinal vesicle.

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Questions For Assessment Part Ii Gametogenesis Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe in detail the differences between the process of gametogenesis in males and

females.

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Questions For Practice Part Iii Menstrual Cycle Fertilisation And Embryonic Development Very Short Answer Type Questions Choose The Correct Option

1. On which day of normal menstrual cycle, ovulation occurs?

A. 10th

B. 13th

C. 14th

D. 15th

Answer: A::C::D

2. During fertilisation through which path the male pronucleus moves to meet the female pronucleus?

A. Penetration path

B. Copulation path

C. Migration path

D. Zygotic path

Answer: A::B::C

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3. Name the cells formed by the division of zygote.

A. Blastula

B. Blastomeres

C. Blastocoel

D. None of these

Answer: A::B

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4. What is the correct sequence of embryo development?

A. Gamete $\rightarrow$ Zygote $\rightarrow$ Morula $\rightarrow$ Blastula $\rightarrow$ Gastrula

B. Gamete $\rightarrow$ Zygote $\rightarrow$ Blastula $\rightarrow$ Morula $\rightarrow$ Gastrula

C. Gamete $\rightarrow$ Neurula $\rightarrow$ Gastrula

D. Gamete $\rightarrow$ Neurula $\rightarrow$ Morula

Answer: A::B

5. Mammalian placenta is formed from

A. yolk sac

B. chorion allantois

C. chorion

D. amnion

Answer: A::B::C::D

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Questions For Practice Part Iii Menstrual Cycle Fertilisation And Embryonic Development Very Short Answer Type Questions Correct The Statements If Required By Changing The Underlined Words

1. Three primary germ layers are formed during morula stage of embryonic development.

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2. Intestine is derived from mesoderm.

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3. The yellow coloured milk secreted by mother just after childbirth is called neonatal milk.

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Questions For Practice Part Iii Menstrual Cycle Fertilisation And Embryonic Development Very Short Answer Type Questions Fill In The Blanks

1. The fusion of male and female pronuclei is called .....

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2. During fertilisation, the sperm's acrosome releases .....

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3. The covering of egg is called ..... membrane.

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4. The primitive gut that forms during gastrulation is called .....

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5. The hormone ..... stimulates the secretion of milk.

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Questions For Practice Part Iii Menstrual Cycle Fertilisation And Embryonic Development Very Short Answer Type Questions Express The Following In One Or Two Word S

1. Generally, what is the site of fertilisation in human being? (Vagina, Uterus, Fallopian tube and Ovary)

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2. During fertilisation through which path the male pronucleus moves to meet the female

pronucleus?

A. Penetration path

B. Copulation path

C. Migration path

D. Zygotic path

Answer:

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3. In which stages of development three germ layers are formed ?

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4. Which germ layer forms the nervous system?

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5. From which germ layer does the coelom arise in vertebrates?

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Questions For Practice Part Iii Menstrual Cycle Fertilisation And Embryonic Development Short Answer Type Questions

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

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2. Write the source and effect of the high concentration of LH on a mature Graafian follicle.

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3. Draw a labelled diagram of a Graafian follicle.

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4. Describe, how the changing levels of FSH, LH and progesterone during menstrual cycle induce changes in the ovary and the uterus in human female.

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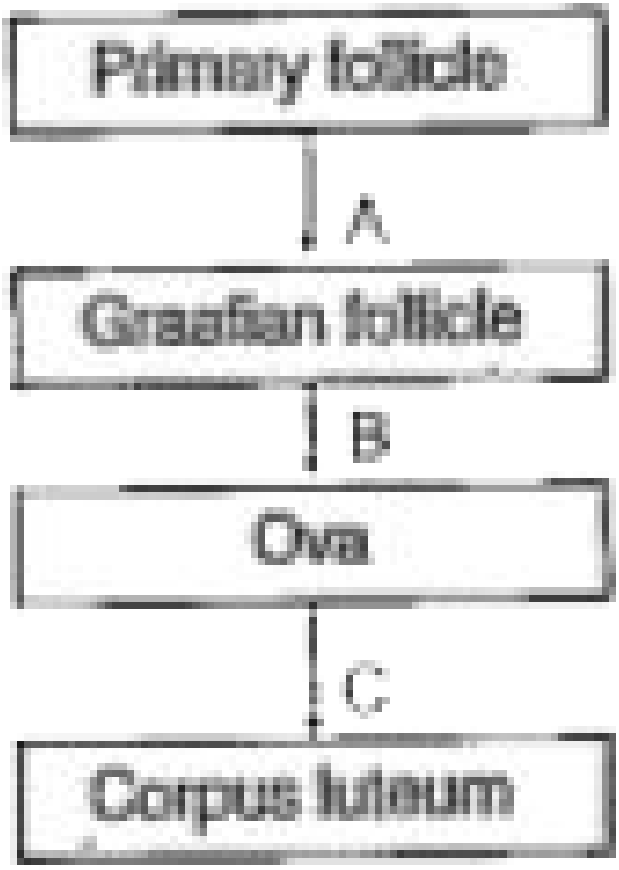
5. Given alongside is a flowchart showing ovarian change during Graafian follicle menstrual cycle. Fill in the B spaces with the hormonal Ova factor(s) responsible for the

events shown.



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

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7. Write the function of following

(i) Corpus luteum

(ii) Endometrium

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8. Where does fertilisation occur in humans? Explain the events that occur during this process.

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9. What is fertilization ? In man, where does it take place ?

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10. In our society the women are often blamed for giving birth to daughters. Can you explain why this is not correct?

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11. A sperm has just fertilised a human egg in the Fallopian tube. Trace the events that the fertilised egg will undergo upto the implantation of the blastocyst in the uterus.

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12. Name the embryonic stage that gets implanted in the uterine wall of the human female. Also draw its diagram.

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13. When and where do chorionic villi appear in humans? State their function.

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14. A woman passes out hCG in the urine during the pregnancy. Why?

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15. Mention the name of hormones and their source organs produced only during pregnancy.

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16. Placenta acts as an endocrine gland. Explain.

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17. What are the functions of placenta ?

Watch Video Solution

18. Write a note on placenta.

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19. When and how does placenta develop in human female?

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20. Where is morula formed in humans? Explain the process of its development from zygote.

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21. State the function of yolk.

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22. (i) Explain the events taking place at the time of fertilisation of an ovum in a human female.

(ii) Trace the development of the zygote up to its implantation in the uterus.

(iii) Give the name and draw a labelled sectional view of the embryonic stage that gets implanted.

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23. Draw the following diagrams related to human reproduction and label them.

(i) The zygote after first cleavage division

(ii) Morula stage

(iii) Blastocyst stage (sectional view)

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24. Study the figure given below and answer the questions that follows.

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

(ii) Identify 'A' in the figure and mention its function.

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

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

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26. Why parturition is called a neuroendocrine mechanism? Explain.

Describe the process of parturition in humans.

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27. How is the milk production regulated by hormones in human female? Explain.

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28. Why is it important to feed the newborn babies on colostrum?

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Questions For Assessment Part Iii Menstrual Cycle Fertilisation And Embryonic Development

Very Short Answer Type Questions Choose The Correct Option

1. LH surge is seen during

A. menstrual phase

B. follicular phase

C. ovulatory phase

D. luteal phase

Answer: C

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2. Slow block to polyspermy is induced by

A. vitelline membrane

B. corona radiata

C. zona pellucida

D. All of the above

Answer: B

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3. Pineal gland is derived from

A. ectoderm

B. mesoderm

C. endoderm

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: A

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Questions For Assessment Part Iii Menstrual Cycle Fertilisation And Embryonic Development Very Short Answer Type Questions Correct The Statement If Required By Changing The Underlined Word

1. Fertilisation occurs in <u>uterus</u>.

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2. Gonads are derived from <u>endoderm</u>.

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Questions For Assessment Part Iii Menstrual Cycle Fertilisation And Embryonic Development Very Short Answer Type Questions Fill In The Blanks

1. Zygote is .....

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2. The process of release of egg from Graafian follicle is called _____.

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3. Ovulation is induced by a hormone .....

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4. Zygote divides to form .....which is implanted in uterus.

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Questions For Assessment Part Iii Menstrual Cycle Fertilisation And Embryonic Development

Very Short Answer Type Questions Express The Following In One Or Two Word S

1. When does ovulation occur?

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2. What do you call the layer of cells forming the outer wall of the blastocyst?

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3. Name the thin clear coat surrounding mammalian egg.

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Questions For Assessment Part Iii Menstrual Cycle Fertilisation And Embryonic Development Short Answer Type Questions

1. The events of the menstrual cycle are represented below as

(i) Menstrual phase (ii) Follicular phase

(iii) Ovulatory phase (iv) Luteal phase

Recall these events and state the levels of hormones (FSH, LH and progesterone) simply by mentioning high or low.

(a) On 19th day

(b) On 14th day

(c) On 21st-23rd day

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2. What is the significance of ampullary-isthmus junction in the female reproductive

tract.

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

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

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5. Define foetal-ejection reflex.

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6. Answer the following correctly.

(i) What structures form the 'corpus luteum' and at what stage?

(ii) Name two hormones secreted by it.

(iii) What is the name of degenerated corpus luteum?

(iv) Name the hormone that shoots up in ovulation.

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7. Note the relationship between first two words and suggest suitable word/words for A, B and C, respectively.

(i) Interstitial cells: Testosterone :: Graafian follicle cells: A

(ii) LH-surge: Ovulation :: Oxytocin : B

(iii) Mammary glands : Lactation :: Uterus:C

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Questions For Assessment Part Iii Menstrual Cycle Fertilisation And Embryonic Development Differentiate Between The Following

1. What are Graafian follicle and Corpus luteum?

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2. Differentiate between : Vas deferens and Vas efferentia

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3. What is Endometrium and Myometrium?

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4. Explain Spermatocytes and Oocytes.

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5. Differentiate between sperm and ovum.

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6. Cleavage is a typical mitosis.

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Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions A Very Short Answer Type Questions Choose The Corret Option

1. Which of the following is not a gonadotropin?

A. FSH

B. hCG

C. LH

D. Testosterone

Answer: D

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2. Which of the following hormones is not a steroid?

A. Relaxin

B. Estradiol

C. Progesterone

D. Testosterone

Answer: A

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3. Which of the following is not secreted by the acrosome?

A. Hyaluronidase

B. Corona penetrating enzyme

C. Zonalysin

D. Fertilizin

Answer: D

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4. Blastocyst formation follows

A. fertilisation

B. spermatogenesis

C. gametogenesis

D. cleavage

Answer: A::C::D

Watch Video Solution

5. Placenta secretes the hormone

A. testosterone

B. human chorionic gonadotropin

C. oxytocin

D. growth hormone

Answer: A::B::C::D

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6. Fallopian tube is a part of

A. ureter

B. oviduct

C. uterus

D. vas deferens

Answer: B::C::D

7. In human fertilization occurs in :

A. vagina

B. cervix

C. uterine cavity

D. uterine tube

Answer: B::D

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8. Which of the following is not a male secondary sexual character?

A. Beard

B. Enlarged penis

C. Coarse voice

D. Increased fat in the buttocks

Answer: A::B::C::D

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9. The chief source of circulating oestrogen is

A. theca interna

B. granulosa

C. theca externa

D. stroma

Answer: A::C

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10. Which of the following is not an accessory sex organ?

A. Testis

B. Epididymis

C. Bulbourethral gland

D. Seminal vesicles

Answer: A

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11. Delivery of a human baby following pregnancy is known as

A. ovulation

B. parturition

C. abortion

D. conception

Answer: A::B

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12. Sertoli cells are regulated by

A. GH

B. LH

C. FSH

D. TSH

Answer: C

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13. Which of the following is a source of progesterone?

A. Corpus luteum

B. Corpus spongiosum

C. Corpus albicans

D. Corpus haemorrhagicum

Answer: A::C

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14. Milk ejection from the breasts of a woman following the birth of a baby is stimulated by

A. LH

B. FSH

C. GH

D. oxytocin

Answer: C::D

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15. Find the mismatch.

(a) Acrosome - Dissolution

(b) Tail - Nutrition

(c) Mitochondria - Energy production

(d) Centriole - Cleavage

A. Acrosome - Dissolution

B. Tail - Nutrition

C. Mitochondria – Energy production

D. Centriole - Cleavage

Answer: A::B::D

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Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions A Very Short Answer Type Questions Fill In The Blanks

1. All but one X-chromosomes in human female cells are condensed and inactive. Such X-

chromosomes are known as .....

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2. The Testis Determining Factor (TDF) is a polypeptide, expressed by .....gene present on the Y-chromosome.

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3. The factor responsible for the regression of the Mullerian duct in the human male foetus

is known as ..... secreted by ..... cell of the testis.

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4. FSH and LH are secreted by ..... gland.

Watch Video Solution

5. FSH stimulates the Sertoli cells to synthesise three polypeptides, namely inhibin, ...and .....

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6. The early development of the ovarian follicles is stimulated by ..... and oestrogen,

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7. Luteinizing hormone stimulates ..... cells of the testis.

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8. The final maturation of the ovarian follicles and ovulation are stimulated by .....

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9. The prostatic fluid contains an acid called .....

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10. Prostate Specific Antigens (PSAs) help in the diagnosis of .....

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11. The swollen tip of the penis is known as .....

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12. The erectile tissue of the penis is constituted by ..... and .....

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13. The seminal vesicles discharge into vas deferens through .....

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14. The peritoneal fold by which the ovary is attached to the broad ligament is called ..... .

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15. Primary oocyte gets arrested at ..... stage of meiosis-I.

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16. The layers of cuboidal follicular cells surrounding the primary oocyte constitutes .....

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17. Stromal cells, surrounding the granulosa cells are known as ..... cells.

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18. The egg is ovulated at ..... stage.

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19. The non-cellular layer surrounding the primary oocyte is known as .....

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20. The inner epithelial lining of the uterus is known as .....

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21. The menstrual cycle spans ..... days and the ovulation occurs on the day .....

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22. The secondary oocyte is arrested at ..... before fertilisation.

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23. Penetration of spermatozoan into the egg at fertilisation triggers metaphase-II in the secondary oocyte. This phenomenon is known as .....

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24. Following the failure of fertilisation, the corpus luteum regresses into a structure called .....

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25. Corpus luteum is the main source of oestrogen and .....

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Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions A Very Short Answer Type Questions Answer Each Of The

Following In One Word Or More Words Whenever Necessary

1. Retention of testis in the abdominal cavity.

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2. The canal through which the testis descends into the scrotum.

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3. The plexus of blood capillaries that helps maintain the temperature of the testis for normal functioning.

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4. connective tissue covering the testis called ?

Watch Video Solution

5. The seminal fluid contains a monosaccharide as the energy-source.

Watch Video Solution

6. The passage through which both the urine and semen are discharged.

Watch Video Solution

7. The glans penis is covered by a fold of loose skin.

Watch Video Solution

8. The forcible expulsion of semen through the urethra.

Watch Video Solution

9. The low count of sperms in human semen.

Watch Video Solution

10. The mucopolysaccharide layer surrounding a primary ovarian follicle is ____.

Watch Video Solution

11. The hillock of granulosa cells connecting the granulosa cells surrounding the oocyte with the peripheral granulosa cells layer in a Graafian follicle.

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12. The loose mass of connective tissue, in which are present different stages of ovarian follicles.

Watch Video Solution

13. The regressing follicles and the act of regression.

Watch Video Solution

14. The uterine layer that is sloughed off during menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

15. The arteries of the uterine wall undergo disintegration during the menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

16. The height of LH secretion, 16-26 hours before ovulation.

Watch Video Solution

17. The tissue formed by the apposition of both the maternal and foetal tissues during pregnancy.

Watch Video Solution

18. The modified sweat glands in the female that serve as the source of food for neonatal babies.

Watch Video Solution

19. The fertilizing-antifertilizin reaction that stops the march of a large number of sperms towards the egg.

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20. The penetration of the spermatozoan into the egg sets in a reaction in the cortical cytoplasm, which results in the formation of fertilisation membrane.

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Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions B Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are the disadvantages of asexual reproduction?

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2. Explain sexual dimorphism.

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3. How do gametes acquire haploid number of chromosomes?

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4. Is a Y-chromosome essential for the development of testis in human? Explain.

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5. What is the role of antimullerian hormone? Where is it secreted from?

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6. Explain, what is puberty?

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7. Name two gonadotropins. Where are these secreted from?

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8. Describe the major role of LH in both male and female.

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9. What is a cremasteric reflex?

Watch Video Solution

10. Explain the counter-current heat exchange mechanism in human testis.

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11. What are functions of sertoli cells ?

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12. What is blood testis barrier? How does it help the testis?

Watch Video Solution

13. What are the functions of epididymis?

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14. Name five secondary sexual characters in human male.

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15. What do you mean by accessory sex organs? Give five examples in human male.

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16. What is the function of the prostate gland?

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17. What is the role of corpus luteum following fertilisation and implantation?

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18. Explain LH surge.

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19. What is spermiogenesis?

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20. What is the role of acrosome in fertilisation?

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21. Placenta acts as an endocrine gland. Explain.

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22. Enlist the hormones regulating menstrual cycle and mention the role of each.

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23. What do you understand by follicular atresia? Where does it occur?

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24. Where do the granulosa and thecal cells originate from and what are their functions?

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25. How is the mammary gland hormonally regulated?

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Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions B Short Answer Type Questions Write Brief Notes On The Following

1. Secondary sexual characters

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2. Accessory sex organs

Watch Video Solution

3. Write a note on seminiferous tubules.

Watch Video Solution

4. Describe Graafian follicle.

Watch Video Solution

5. Corpus luteum

Watch Video Solution

6. Prostate gland

Watch Video Solution

7. Seminal vesicles

Watch Video Solution

8. Bulbourethral gland

Watch Video Solution

9. What is Blood testis barrier ?

Watch Video Solution

10. What is Luteal phase.

 Watch Video Solution

11. What is Menopause.

 Watch Video Solution

12. Gonadotropins

 Watch Video Solution

13. Placenta

Watch Video Solution

14. Write short notes on : Parturition

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15. What is spermiogenesis?

Watch Video Solution

16. Lactation

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Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions C Differentiate Between Two Words In The Following Pairs Of Words

1. Differentiate between Leydig.s cells and Sertoli cells.

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2. Corpus haemorrhagicum and Corpus luteum

Watch Video Solution

3. Follicular phase and Luteal phase

Watch Video Solution

4. Antral follicle and Graafian follicle

Watch Video Solution

5. Differentiate between granulosa and theca cells.

Watch Video Solution

6. First maturation division and Second maturation division.

Watch Video Solution

7. Differentiate between : Spermatogenesis and oogeneis

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Odisha Bureau S Textbook Solutions D Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe briefly different methods of asexual reproduction in organisms.

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2. Give an account of the human male reproductive system.

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3. Give an account of the human female reproductive system,

Watch Video Solution

4. Draw a labelled diagram of male reproductive system.

Watch Video Solution

5. Draw a labelled diagram of male reproductive system.

Watch Video Solution

6. Draw a neat labelled diagram of T.S. of ovary of human female.

Watch Video Solution

7. Draw a labelled diagram of a Graafian follicle.

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Chapter Practice Very Short Answer Type Questions Choose The Correct Option

1. During which process the polar bodies are formed?

A. Gametogenesis

B. Spermatogenesis

C. Oogenesis

D. Spermatolysis

Answer: C

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2. Extraembryonic membrane involved in formation of placenta for metabolic exchange between mother and foetus is

A. amnion

B. yolk sac

C. chorion

D. allantois

Answer: C

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3. Which hormone is needed to make immature sperm, mature?

A. FSH

B. GH

C. LH

D. ICHS

Answer: C

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Chapter Practice Very Short Answer Type Questions Fill In The Blanks

1. During oogenesis, the second maturation division takes place in .....

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2. The phenomenon of sperm activation in humans is called .....

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3. Fill up the blanks with correct answer(s): The fusion of male and female pronuclei is called ___.

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Chapter Practice Very Short Answer Type Questions Correct The Statements If Required By Changing The Underlined Word

1. Innermost, highly vascularised glandular layer of uterus is called myometrium.

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2. The cleavage in humans is meroblastic.

Watch Video Solution

3. Spleen is derived from ectoderm.

Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Very Short Answer Type Questions Answer The Following Questions In

One Word Orone Sentence

1. How many ova will be produced by one fully grown primary oocyte?

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2. What type of placenta is found in humans?

Watch Video Solution

3. What is the other name of trophoblast cells lying over the embryonic disc?

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Chapter Practice Short Answer Type I Questions

1. What is the role of foetus in inducing parturition?

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2. Discuss the structure and function of human heart ?

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3. Define capacitation.

Watch Video Solution

4. Describe the functions of Vagina

Watch Video Solution

5. Explain the phase of maturation in oogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

6. Not all copulations lead to pregnancy. Give reason.

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7. Why are polar bodies formed during oogenesis, but not in spermatogenesis?

Watch Video Solution

8. Write a short note on oogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

9. What are the major changes that take place in the foetus during second trimester of the

pregnancy?

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Chapter Practice Short Answer Type Ii Questions

1. Differentiate between asexual reproduction and sexual reproduction.

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2. Differentiate between : Primary sex organ and secondary sex orgen

Watch Video Solution

Chapter Practice Long Answer Type Questions

1. Explain the development of a secondary oocyte (ovum) in a human female from the embryonic stage upto its ovulation. Name the hormones involved in this process.

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2. Draw a neat labelled diagram of seminiferous tubule (Description is not required).

Watch Video Solution

3. What are Leydig cells? Write down their functions.

Watch Video Solution

4. Explain the role of pituitary and sex hormones in the process of spermatogenesis.

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