



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT PRAKASHAN

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Topic 1 Practice Questions Exams Textbook Other
Imp Questions 1 Mark Questions Exams
Questions Choose The Correct Option

1. Graafian follicle is observed in the ovary of

A. rohu

B. Amphioxus

C. salamander

D. human

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Testis

B. Urinary bladder

C. Kidney

D. Brain

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

3. Fallopian tube is a part of

A. ureter

B. uterus

C. oviduct

D. vas deferens

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Testis

B. Bulbourethral gland

C. Epididymis

D. Seminal vesicles

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

5. 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: D



Watch Video Solution

6. Which of the following is not a gonadotropin?

A. FSH

B. hCG

C. LH

D. Testosterone

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

7. Luteinizing hormone stimulates cells of the testis.



Watch Video Solution

8. The prostatic fluid contains an acid called



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. The swollen tip of the penis is known as



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. The Testis Determining Factor (TDF) is a polypeptide, expressed bygene present on the Y-chromosome.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. The factor responsible for the regression of the Mullerian duct in the human male foetus is known as secreted by cell of the testis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

16. Define sexual dimorphism.



Watch Video Solution

17. Which term is used for the age at which the reproductive organs become functional?



Watch Video Solution

18. Write the name of tissue which lines the inner surface of Fallopian tube.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

20. Retention of testis in the abdominal cavity.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

22. The plexus of blood capillaries that helps maintain the temperature of the testis for

normal functioning.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. The connective tissue capsule of the testis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

[Topic 1 Practice Questions](#) [Exams](#) [Textbook](#) [Other](#)
[Imp Questions](#) [2](#) [1](#) [2](#) [Marks](#) [Questions](#) [Exams](#)
[Questions](#)

1. Write a note on seminiferous tubules.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Name the accessory glands in the human male reproductive system that help enhance sperm mobility and lubricate vaginal wall during mating



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What are functions of sertoli cells ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. What do you mean by accessory sex organs?

Give five examples in human male.



Watch Video Solution

6. What is the function of the prostate gland?



Watch Video Solution

7. What are the functions performed by the Fallopian tubes?



Watch Video Solution

8. Write a short note on Bartholin's glands.



Watch Video Solution

9. What are the functions of epididymis?



Watch Video Solution

10. Describe the functions of Vas deferens



Watch Video Solution

11. Describe the functions of Vagina



[Watch Video Solution](#)

[Topic 1 Practice Questions](#) [Exams](#) [Textbook](#) [Other](#)
[Imp Questions](#) [3 1 2 Marks](#) [Questions](#) [Important](#)
[Questions](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Draw a labelled diagram of male reproductive system.



Watch Video Solution

3. Draw a labelled diagram of male urinogenital system of mammal.



Watch Video Solution

4. Differentiate between granulosa and theca cells.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Secondary sexual characters



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. How is secondary follicle different from a Graafian follicle ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Differentiate between : Vas deferens and Vas efferentia



[Watch Video Solution](#)

[Topic 1 Practice Questions](#) [Exams](#) [Textbook](#) [Other](#)
[Imp Questions](#) [7 Marks](#) [Questions](#) [Exams](#)
[Questions](#)

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

3. Draw a neat labelled diagram of the cross-section through the human ovary (Description is not required).



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Topic 1 Topic Test 1

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. are produced by Leydig's cells.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. What is the function of the prostate gland?



Watch Video Solution

4. Write a short note on male genitals.



Watch Video Solution

5. State two main functions of ovary.



Watch Video Solution

6. Describe the role of scrotum in production of sperms.



Watch Video Solution

7. Difference between:Leydig cells and Sertoli cells.



Watch Video Solution

8. Write a note on seminiferous tubules.



Watch Video Solution

9. Draw a well-labelled diagram of human female reproductive organ.



Watch Video Solution

10. What are the changes that occur during puberty phase in human? Describe in detail,



Watch Video Solution

Topic 2 Practice Questions Exams Textbook S
Other Imp Questions 1 Mark Questions Exams
Questions

1. From which part of spermatid is acrosome formed?

- A. Nucleus
- B. Mitochondria
- C. Golgi bodies
- D. Ribosome

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. How many autosomes are present in a mature human sperm ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. What is the importance of Golgi body in spermatozoa?



Watch Video Solution

6. Find the mismatch.

(a) Acrosome - Dissolution

(b) Tail - Nutrition

(c) Mitochondria - Energy production

(d) Centriole - Cleavage



Watch Video Solution

7. Sertoli cells are regulated by

A. GH

B. LH

C. FSH

D. TSH

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

8. The formation of spermatozoa (sperms) in the testes originates from

- A. sperm mother cells
- B. primordial germ cells
- C. primary spermatocytes
- D. secondary spermatocytes

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

9. Centrioles are located in part of the sperm,



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. The secondary oocyte is arrested at before fertilisation.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. LH acts on Sertoli cells stimulating secretion of factors which help in

spermatogenesis.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

13. Mention the stages involved in the process of gametogenesis.



Watch Video Solution

14. Name the fluid-filled cavity of the ovarian follicle



Watch Video Solution

15. What is the function of acrosome?



Watch Video Solution

Questions

1. Write a short note on oogenesis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. What is spermatogenesis ? Name the different development stage between 'Spermatogonia' and 'Spermatozoa'.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



Watch Video Solution

4. Explain the phase of maturation in oogenesis.



Watch Video Solution

5. Difference between:Asexual Reproduction and Sexual Reproduction.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. How many eggs are released by a human ovary in a month?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Write a short note on gametes



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Write a short note on spermatozoa.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Topic 2 Practice Questions Exams Textbook S
Other Imp Questions 3 1 2 Mark Questions Exams
Questions

1. Write short note on spermiogenesis.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Differentiate between corona radiata and zona pellucida .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Differentiate between : Spermatogenesis and oogenesis



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Differentiate between sperm and ovum.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**Topic 2 Practice Questions Exams Textbook S
Other Imp Questions 7 1 2 Mark Questions Exams
Questions**

1. Describe the process of Spermatogenesis.



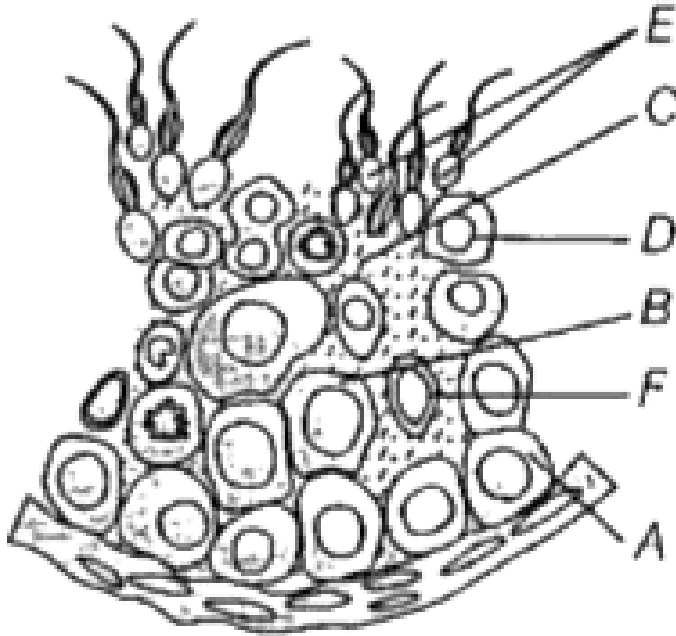
[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. With the help of a schematic labelled diagram, trace the development of mature spermatozoa in a human male.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



(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 chromosomes

(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 .

(vi) What is labelled as D ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Draw neat and labelled diagram of ultrastructure of human sperm .



[Watch Video Solution](#)

1. In a mature sperm the mitochondria are present in .



Watch Video Solution

2. Spermatids possess haploid chromosome number. Explain.



Watch Video Solution

3. Why human female has fixed number of primary follicles in the ovary?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Write down the differences between spermatid and spermatozoa



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Define spermiation.



Watch Video Solution

6. Write down the similarities between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.



Watch Video Solution

7. Write a note on significance of oogenesis.



Watch Video Solution

8. Define ovulation.



Watch Video Solution

9. Why is the middle piece in sperm called as the powerhouse?



Watch Video Solution

10. How are primary follicles formed?



Watch Video Solution

Topic 3 Practice Questions Exams Textbook S
Other Imp Questions 1 Mark Questions Exams
Questions

1. Human embryo is protected by which cavity?

- A. Amniotic cavity
- B. Pleural cavity
- C. Peritoneal cavity
- D. Neural cavity

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

4. The fusion of male and female pronuclei is called



Watch Video Solution

5. While the enamel of teeth is formed from mesoderm the dentine is formed from endoderm.



Watch Video Solution

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Which germ layer forms the nervous system?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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

A. Blastula

B. Blastomeres

C. Blastocoel

D. None of the above

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

10. What is the correct sequence of embryo development?

A. Gamete → Zygote → Morula →

Blastula → Gastrula

B. Gamete → Zygote → Blastula →

Morula Gastrula

C. Gamete → Neurula → Gastrula

D. Gamete → Neurula → Morula

Answer: a



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Relaxin

B. Oestradiol

C. Progesterone

D. Testosterone

Answer: a



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Hyaluronidase

B. Corona penetrating enzyme

C. Zonalyisin

D. Fertilizin

Answer: d



Watch Video Solution

13. Blastocyst formation follows

A. fertilisation

B. spermatogenesis

C. gametogenesis

D. cleavage

Answer: d



Watch Video Solution

14. Placenta secretes the hormone

A. testosterone

B. human chorionic gonadotropin

C. oxytocin

D. growth hormone

Answer: b



Watch Video Solution

15. The chief source of circulating oestrogen is

A. theca interna

B. granulosa

C. theca externa

D. stroma

Answer: a



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. In human fertilization occurs in :

A. vagina

B. cervix

C. uterine cavity

D. uterine tube

Answer: a



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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

A. ovulation

B. parturition

C. abortion

D. conception

Answer: b



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Corpus luteum

B. Corpus spongiosum

C. Corpus albicans

D. Corpus haemorrhagicum

Answer: a



Watch Video Solution

19. 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: d



Watch Video Solution

20. Mammalian placenta is formed from

A. yolk sac

B. chorion allantois

C. chorion

D. amnion

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

21. The covering of egg is called
membrane.



Watch Video Solution

22. The primitive gut that forms during
gastrulation is called



Watch Video Solution

23. During fertilisation, the sperm's acrosome releases



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

30. Corpus luteum is the main source of oestrogen and



Watch Video Solution

31. What is the function of amniotic fluid for the foetus?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

32. What do you mean by endometrium. of the uterus?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

33. What is the process of entry of spermatozoa into an ovum and the fusion of their nuclei and cytoplasm called?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



Watch Video Solution

35. What is capacitation with reference to sperm?



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

39. The regressing follicles and the act of regression.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

44. The penetration of the spermatozoa into the egg sets in a reaction in the acrosome, which results in the formation of fertilisation membrane.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

[Watch Video Solution](#)

45. Explain LH surge.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Topic 3 Practice Questions Exams Textbook S
Other Imp Questions 2 1 2 Mark Questions Exams
Questions

1. What are gestation and parturition?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



Watch Video Solution

3. What are the functions of placenta ?



Watch Video Solution

4. Write a short note on placenta.



Watch Video Solution

5. Draw a labelled diagram of a Graafian follicle.



Watch Video Solution

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



Watch Video Solution

7. What term is used for the milk produced immediately after parturition? Why is it important?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Write short notes on : Implantation



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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



Watch Video Solution

10. What is the role of acrosome in fertilisation?



Watch Video Solution

11. State the different events of reproduction occurring in humans.



Watch Video Solution

12. What are the three germinal layers in an embryo? Write the name of few structures developed from these layers.



Watch Video Solution

Topic 3 Practice Questions Exams Textbook 5 Other Imp Questions 3 1 2 Mark Questions Exams Questions

1. Differentiate between : Corpus luteum and corpus albicans.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Differentiate between amnion and chorion.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Discuss the process of parturition in humans.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Why parturition is called a neuroendocrine mechanism?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Placenta acts as an endocrine gland. Explain.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. How is the mammary gland hormonally regulated?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. Distinguish between fertilizin and antifertilizin.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Differentiate between the blastulation and the gastrulation.



Watch Video Solution

9. Differentiate between cleavage and mitosis.



Watch Video Solution

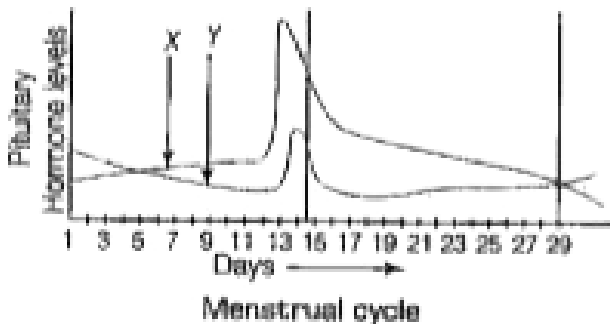
10. State the difference between follicular and luteal phase of menstrual cycle .



Watch Video Solution

Topic 3 Practice Questions Exams Textbook 5 Other Imp Questions 7 Mark Questions Exams Questions

1. Study the graph given below and answer the questions that follows .



(i) Name the hormones X and Y.

(ii) Identify the ovarian phases during menstrual cycle.

(a) 5th day to 12th day of the cycle

(b) 14th day of the cycle

(c) 16th day to 25th day of the cycle

(iii) Explain the ovarian events (a), (b) and (c) under the influence of hormones X and Y.



Watch Video Solution

2. What is menstrual cycle? Describe the cycle in human with a reference to cycle changes in

the ovary and uterine endometrium.



Watch Video Solution

3. With a labelled diagram show the transport of ovum , fertilisation and passage of growing embryo through Fallopian tube till it gets implanted in the uterus.



Watch Video Solution

1. Name the part of the female genital tract where foetus is formed.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Which of the following is not an extraembryonic membrane?

A. Amnion

B. Yolk sac

C. Blastocyst

D. Allantois

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

3. Which type of cleavage occurs in the zygote of human female ?



Watch Video Solution

4. What do you mean by insemination and fertilisation?



Watch Video Solution

5. Write the main functions of extraembryonic membranes.



Watch Video Solution

6. Give an account of the formation of blastocyst in human species.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

Chapter Test

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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

2. Which part of the sperm enters into the egg during fertilization ?



Watch Video Solution

3. Degenerated corpus luteum is called _____.



Watch Video Solution

4. Which hormone is secreted by placenta ?



Watch Video Solution

5. Give the name of membrane that covers the vaginal opening in the virgin.



Watch Video Solution

6. Name the extraembryonic membranes.



Watch Video Solution

7. During which process the polar bodies are formed?

- A. Gametogenesis
- B. Spermatogenesis
- C. Oogenesis
- D. Spermatolysis

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

8. 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:



Watch Video Solution

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

A. FSH

B. GH

C. LH

D. ICHS

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

10. Discuss the role of hormones in spermatogenesis.



Watch Video Solution

11. Name the accessory glands in female reproductive system and their significance.



Watch Video Solution

12. Draw the structure of ovum.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. What are the basic features of Sexual Reproduction?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Placenta acts as an endocrine gland. Explain.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of sperm and state the significance of anatomical structure of its head piece.



Watch Video Solution

16. Give an account of the secondary sex organs of human male reproductive system



Watch Video Solution

17. Proliferative phase of menstrual cycle



[Watch Video Solution](#)

18. Starting with the zygote, draw the diagrams of the different stages of embryo developments in the dicot.



[Watch Video Solution](#)