



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Example

1. Give the location of testes in man.



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2. What is the function of scrotal sacs?



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3. Name the sperm-producing structures of the testes.



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4. Name the endocrine cells of the testes.



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5. Name three parts of epididymis.



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6. Why is urethra of male called urinogenital canal?



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7. What is ovulation ? Where does it occur ?

What is formed from the Graafian follicle after ovulation ?



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8. What is corpus luteum? Give its function.



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9. Name the aperture of fallopian funnel which receives the ovum released from the ovary in humans.



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10. Which part of female genital tract acts as womb?



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11. Name two types of gametogenesis.



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12. List three phases of gametogenesis.



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13. During which phase, spermatogonium changes into primary spermatocyte?



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14. Name the phase of spermatogenesis during which meiosis occurs.



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15. Define spermiogenesis.



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16. Which cellular structure of spermatid forms the acrosome?



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17. What is the function of Sertoli cells?



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18. What is atresia?



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19. Define vitellogenesis. During which phases of oogenesis does it occur?



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20. Urethral meatus refers to external opening of.....



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21. Name the hormone which control ovulation.



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22. Coin the term for periodic vaginal bleeding in human female.



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23. Menstrual phase last for how many days?



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24. Period when ovulation and menstruation stops is termed.....



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25. Write two functions performed by fertilization.



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26. What is cleavage?



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27. Define menarche.



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28. Name the various organs of male reproductive system of man.



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29. Draw labelled diagram of female reproductive system.



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30. Fill in the blanks:

The process of release of ovum from a mature follicle is called.....



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31. Fill in the blanks:

Ovulation is induced by a hormone called.....



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32. Fill in the blanks:

The fusion of male and female gametes is called.....



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33. Fill in the blanks:

Fertilization takes place.....



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34. Fill in the blanks:

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



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35. Fill in the blanks:

The structure which provides vascular connection between foetus and uterus is called.....



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36. Write two major functions each of testis and ovary.



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37. Describe the structure of seminiferous tubule.



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38. What is spermatogenesis ? Briefly describe the process of spermatogenesis in human male.



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39. Give the diagrammatic representation of spermatogenesis in human male.



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40. Name the hormones involved in regulation of spermatogenesis?



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41. Define spermiogenesis.



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42. Draw diagram of human sperm and label four parts.



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43. What is the major composition of seminal fluid ?



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



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45. Draw a labelled diagram of section through ovary showing various stages of follicles growing in it.



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46. What is Oogenesis ? Briefly describe the process of Oogenesis in human female.



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47. Give a schematic representation showing events of oogenesis in human female.



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48. When and where are primary oocytes formed in a human female? Trace the development of these oocytes till ovulation (in menstrual cycle). How do gonadotropins influence this developmental process?



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49. Draw a labelled diagram of Graafian follicle.



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50. Write the functions of :

Corpus luteum



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51. Name the functions of the following:

endometrium



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52. Name the functions of the following:

acrosome



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53. Name the functions of the following:

sperm tail



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54. Write the functions of :

Fimbriae



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55. Identify True/False statements:

Androgens are produced by Sertoli cells.



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56. Identify True/False statements:

Spermatozoa get nutrition from Sertoli cells.



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57. Identify True/False statements:

Leyding cells are found in ovary.



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58. Identify True/False statements:

leydig cells synthesize androgens.



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59. Identify True/False statements:

Oogenesis takes place in corpus luteum.



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60. Identify True/False statements:

Menstrual cycle ceases during pregnancy.



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61. Identify True/False statements:

Presence or absence of hymen is not a reliable indicator of virginity or sexual experience.



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62. Define menstrual cycle. Name any two hormones which regulate this process.



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63. What is parturition ? Name the hormone involved in induction of parturition.



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



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65. Given below are the events in human reproduction. Write them in correct sequential order:

Insemination, gametogenesis, fertilisation, parturition, gestation, implantation.



66. During the process of fertilization the pollen tube of the pollen grain usually enters the embryo sac through

A. a. integument

B. b. nucellus

C. c. chalaza

D. d. micropyle

Answer:



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67. What is the role of cervix in human female reproductive system?



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68. Why are menstrual cycles absent during pregnancy?



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69. Mother's milk is considered essential for new born infants. (A) Name the fluid secreted by mother's breast during initial days of lactation? (B) Which type of immunity, it provides?



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70. From where the parturition signals arise mother or foetus? Mention the main hormone involved in parturition.



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



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72. Name the hormones involved in regulation of spermatogenesis?



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73. The total number of nuclei involved in double fertilisation in angiosperm are

A. a. two

B. b. three

C. c. four

D. d. five

Answer:



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74. During reproduction, the chromosome number ($2n$) reduces of half (n) in the gametes and again the original number ($2n$) is restored in the offspring. What are the processes through which these events take place?



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



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76. What is the significance of ampullary isthmic junction in the female reproduction tract?



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77. How does zona pelucida of ovum help in preventing polyspermy?



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78. Mention the importance of LH surge during menstrual cycle.



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79. Which type of cell division forms spermatids from secondary spermatocytes?



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80. A human female experiences two major changes, menarche and menopause during

her life. Mention the significance of both events.



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81. How many spermatozoa are formed from one secondary spermatocyte?



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82. Where does the first cleavage division of zygote take place?



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83. Corpus luteum in pregnancy has a long life. However, if fertilization does not take place, it remains active only for 10-12 days. Explain.



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84. What is foetal ejection reflex? Explain how it leads to parturition?



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



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86. Why doctors recommend breast feeding during initial period of infant growth?



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87. What are the events that take place in the ovary and uterus during follicular phase of the menstrual cycle?



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88. Pollination in Lotus is:

A. a. by water

B. b. by wind

C. c. by insect

D. d. all of these

Answer:



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89. Give a schematic representation of oogenesis in human females.



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



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91. What role does pituitary gonadotrophins play during follicular and ovulatory phases of menstrual cycle? Explain the shifts in steroidal secretions.



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92. Meiotic division during oogenesis is different from that in spermatogenesis. Explain how and why?



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93. Describe the development of monocot embryo with suitable diagrams.



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94. Draw labelled diagram of female reproductive system.



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95. Draw labelled diagram of female reproductive system.



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96. Draw labelled diagram of female reproductive system.



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97. Draw labelled diagram of female reproductive system.



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98. Choose the incorrect statement from the following:

A. In birds and mammals internal fertilisation takes place

B. colostrum contains antibodies and nutrients

C. Polyspermy is prevented by the chemical changes in the egg surface.

D. In the human female implantation occurs almost seven days after fertilisation.

Answer:



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99. Identify the wrong statement from the following:

A. High levels of estrogen triggers the ovulatory phase

B. Oogonial cells start to proliferate and give rise to functional ova in regular cycles from puberty onwards.

C. Sperms released from seminiferous tubules are poorly motile/non-motile.

D. Progesterone level is high during the post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle.

Answer:



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

A. Rete testis

B. Epididymis

C. Vasa efferentia

D. Isthmus

Answer:



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

Seminal vesicle

Prostate

Urethra

Bulbourethral gland

A. I and ii

B. I, ii and iv

C. ii, iii and iv

D. I and iv

Answer:



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102. Spermiation is the process of the release of sperms from

A. Seminiferous tubules

B. Vas deferens

C. Epididymis

D. Prostate gland

Answer:



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103. Mature Graafian follicle is generally present in the ovary of a healthy human female around:

- A. 5 - 8 day of menstrual cycle
- B. 11 - 17 day of menstrual cycle
- C. 18 - 23 day of menstrual cycle
- D. 24 - 28 day of menstrual cycle

Answer:



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104. Acrosomal reaction of the sperm occurs due to:

A. Its contact with zona pellucida of the ova

B. Reactions within the uterine environment of the female

C. Reactions within the epididymal environment of the male

D. Androgens produced in the uterus

Answer:



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105. Which one fo the following is not a male accessory gland?

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

Answer:



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106. The immature male germ cell undergo division to produce sperms by the process of spermatogenesis. Choose the correct one with reference to above.

A. Spermatogonia have 46 chromosomes and always undergo meiotic cell division.

B. Primary spermatocytes divide by mitotic cell division

C. Secondary spermatocytes have 23 chromosomes and undergo second meiotic division

D. Spermatozoa are transformed into spermatids

Answer:



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107. Pollination by bats is called

- A. a. ornithophily
- B. b. entomophily
- C. c. chiropterophily
- D. d. hydrophily

Answer:



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108. Which among the following has 23 chromosomes?

- A. Spermatogonia
- B. Zygote
- C. Secondary Oocyte
- D. Ogonia

Answer:



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109. Pollination by snails is called

A. a. entomophily

B. b. anemophily

C. c. hydrophily

D. d. malacophily

Answer:



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

A. HCG

B. Estrogens

C. Progesterone

D. LH

Answer:



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

- A. Epididymis
- B. Ejaculatory duct
- C. Efferent ductule
- D. Ureter

Answer:



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112. Urethral meatus refers to external opening of.....

A. Urinogenital duct

B. Opening of vas deferens into urethra

C. External opening of the urinogenital duct

D. Muscles surrounding the urinogenital duct

Answer:



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113. Morula is a development stage

- A. Between the zygote and blastocyst
- B. Between the blastocyst and gastrula
- C. After the implantation
- D. Between implantation and parturition

Answer:



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114. Androgens are synthesised by:

A. Sertoli Cells

B. Leyding Cells

C. Seminal Vesicles

D. Bulbourethral gland

Answer:



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115. Write the technical term for the following:

Funnel lying close to the ovary.



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116. Write the technical term for the following:

The period of endometrial repair and regeneration.



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117. Write the technical term for the following:

Copulation chamber in the human female.



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118. Write the scientific term for the following:

Release of ovum from ovary.



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119. Supply the scientific term for the following:

Onset of menstrual cycle in female.



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120. Supply the scientific term for the following:

The structures that pick up ova from body cavity.



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121. Suppose the acrosome of a mammalian spermatozoa does not function normally. How would it affect the fertilization? Give reason.



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122. Define semen.



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123. How much semen is discharged per ejaculation in man?



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124. Write the location and functions of sertoli cells in human.



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125. What is the function of Sertoli cells?



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126. What will happen if the fallopian tubes are partially blocked and the ovulated eggs are prevented from reaching the uterus?



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127. Briefly explain primary male sex organs of man.



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128. Give an account of secondary sex organs of human male.



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129. Explain male reproductive glands.



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130. Why scrotal sacs are present outside the body?



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131. Give the hormonal control of male reproductive system.



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132. Differentiate between vasa deferentia and vasa efferentia.



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133. Differentiate between Seminiferous tubules and Leyding cells.



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134. Where are Leydig's cells present ? What is their role in reproduction?



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135. Point out the differences in male and female urethra.



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136. Write the location and functions of sertoli cells in human.



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137. Draw a labelled diagram of a sectional view of human seminiferous tubule.



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138. Differentiate between gametogenesis in human males and females on the basis of:
time of initiation of the process.
products formed at the end of the process.



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139. Draw a labelled diagram of a part of seminiferous tubule showing spermatogenesis.



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140. Differentiate primary sex organs and secondary sex organs.



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141. Name the various organs of female reproductive system.



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142. Differentiate the following:

Male and female reproductive duct system



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143. Differentiate the following:

Spermatocytes and Oocytes



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144. Differentiate the following:

Graafian Follicle and Corpus luteum.



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145. Write a short note on structure and functions of vagina.



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146. What is hymen? What are the functions of hymen?



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147. Give the hormonal control of female reproductive system.



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148. Compare the size of gametes and gamete producing organs of human male and female.



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149. What is spermiogenesis? List the changes that take place during spermiogenesis.



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150. What is semen?



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151. What is follicular atresia?



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152. What is puberty and when does it occur in a human male and human female?



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153. Which of the following occupies central position in flower?

A. a. stamen

B. b. petals

C. c. sepal

D. d. pistil

Answer:



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154. What is corpus luteum ?



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155. Differentiate between proliferative and secretory phases.



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156. Explain the following:

Failure of testes to descend into the scrotum produces sterility.



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157. Explain the following:

Spermatids possess a haploid chromosome number.



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158. Explain the following:

The first half of the menstrual cycle is called

the proliferative phase as well as the follicular phase.



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159. Explain the following:

The second half of the menstrual cycle is called the luteal phase as well as the secretory phase.



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160. Explain the following:

Primary sex organs control the growth, function and maintenance of secondary sex organs.



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161. Explain the following:

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





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162. What is ovulation?



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163. What happens to Graafian follicle after ovulation?



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164. Compare mature mammalian sperm and ovum.



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165. Define ooplasm and germinal vesicle.



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166. How Polyspermy is prevented in Human ?



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167. What is cortical reaction?



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168. Differentiate between Zona pellucida and Corona radiata.



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169. What is foetus?



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170. List the characteristics of morula stage.



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171. Write the various distinguishing features of blastodermic vesicle.



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172. Name and draw a labelled sectional view of embryonic stage that gets implanted in uterus.



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173. Differentiate egg and embryo.



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174. Write a short note on implantation.



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175. Diagrammatically show the development of human embryo in female reproductive tract.



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



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177. Differentiate between morula and blastula.



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178. Differentiate blastulation and gastrulation.



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179. Differentiate:

Trophoectoderm and Ectoderm.



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180. The blood of mother never mixes with that of foetus yet it nourishes the foetus, how?



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181. Write a note on pregnancy.



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182. What is decidua? Explain its kinds.



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183. Name and explain the role of inner and middle wall of human uterus.



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184. Differentiate Spermatogenesis and Spermiogenesis.



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185. In some plants, the anthers and stigma grow and mature at the same time. this phenomenon is called

A. a. syngamy

B. b. fusion

C. c. allogamy

D. d. homogamy

Answer:



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186. The endosperm cells in angiosperms are

A. a. diploid

B. b. triploid

C. c. haploid

D. d. tetraploid

Answer:



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187. The male reproductive system is located in the

A. a. pelvis region

B. b. chest region

C. c. back region

D. d. none of the above

Answer:



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188. In which part of the human female reproductive system do the following events take place?

I-Release of 1st polar body.



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189. In which part of the human female reproductive system do the following events take place?

II-Release of 2nd polar body.



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190. In which part of the human female reproductive system do the following events take place?

III-Fertilisation



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191. In which part of the human female reproductive system do the following events take place? -Implantation



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192. From where do signals for parturition originate and what does maternal pituitary release for stimulating uterine contractions for child birth?



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193. Ovaries are found in the

- A. a. male reproductive system
- B. b. female reproductive system
- C. c. both (a) and (b)
- D. d. none of the above

Answer:



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194. Ovaries produce the female gamete called

A. a. sperm

B. b. oviducts

C. c. ovum

D. d. prostate

Answer:



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195. The last part of the oviduct is called

A. a. isthmus

B. b. ampulla

C. c. fimbriae

D. d. infundibulum

Answer:



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196. Where and how complete development and nutrition of embryo takes place in viviparous animals?



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197. Give an account of histology of testis.



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198. Differentiate between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.



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199. Differentiate between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.



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200. What is menstrual cycle? Draw the schematic representation of menstrual cycle.



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201. Show with graphic sketch the hormonal control over the menstrual cycle.



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202. A women has conceived and implanatation has occurred. Discuss the sequence of changes up to parturition which will take place with in her body under the influence of hormones.



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203. Describe the structure of mammalian sperm.



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204. Describe the structure of an ovum.



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205. Draw a diagram of the structure of a human ovum surrounded by corona radiata.

Label the following parts:

Ovum

Plasma Membrane

Zona Pellucida.



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206. State the function of Zona Pellucida.



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207. Explain the events taking place at the time of fertilization of an ovum in human female.



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208. Describe the formation and fate of three germ layers in a mammalian embryo.



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209. What are the main structures and organs which differentiate from the ectoderm and endoderm of an embryo?



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210. What is placenta? Write its function.



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211. How many spermatozoa are produced from a secondary spermatocyte and how many ova are produced from a primary oocyte?



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212. During reproduction, the chromosome number ($2n$) reduces of half (n) in the gametes and again the original number ($2n$) is restored in the offspring. What are the processes through which these events take place?



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213. Mention the importance of LH surge during menstrual cycle.





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214. What name is given to the placenta in which trophoblastic villi and walls of uterine vessels degenerate so that foetal capillaries are bathed in uterine blood?



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215. Corpus luteum in pregnancy has a long life. However, if fertilization does not take

place, it remains active only for 10-12 days.

Explain.



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216. Explain the role of LH?



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217. How does colostrum provide initial protection against diseases to new-born infants? Give one reason.



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218. Medically it is advised to all young mothers that breastfeeding is the best for their new born babies. Give reasons in support of your answer.



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219. How does ovum which is released in the body cavity enter the fallopian tube?





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Exercise

1. The membranous cover of the ovum at ovulation is:

- A. Corona radiata
- B. Zona radiata
- C. Zona pellucida
- D. Chorion

Answer:



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2. Identify the odd one from the following:

A. Labia minora

B. Fimbriae

C. Infundibulum

D. Isthmus

Answer:



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3. Name the hormones involved in regulation of spermatogenesis?



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4. Give any two striking similarities in the sequence of embryonic development of all vertebrates.



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5. What is lactiferous duct?



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6. Write major functions of secondary accessory duct of human male.



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7. Define morula stage.





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8. Write two major functions of each:

Testis.



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9. Write two major functions of each:

Ovary.



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10. Differentiate spermiogenesis and spermiation.



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11. Name the hormones influencing:
ovulation



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12. Name the hormones influencing:
development of corpus luteum



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13. Name the hormones influencing:

parturition



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14. Draw a labelled diagram of mature sperm.



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15. What is menstrual cycle? Explain the role of hormones in the regulation of menstrual cycle.



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16. The finger like projections is the infundibulum are called

A. a. fimbriae

B. b. ampulla

C. c. isthmus

D. d. none of the above

Answer:



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17. The process of formation of a mature female gamete is called

A. a. spermatogenesis

B. b. acrosome

C. c. semen

D. d. oogenesis

Answer:



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18. When and how does a placenta develop in human female?



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19. How is placenta connected to the embryo?



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20. Placenta acts as an endocrine gland.

Explain?



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