



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Example

1. Define gametogenesis.



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2. What is placenta?



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3. Define spermiogenesis



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4. Define menstrual cycle. Explain its various phase.



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5. What is corpus albicans?



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6. What is meant by acrosomal reaction?



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7. What is cryptorchism?



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8. Define menarche



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9. What is Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)?



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10. What is the neurohumoral reflex caused during parturition?



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11. Mention the differences between spermiogenesis and spermatogenesis.



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12. Difference between Secondary follicle and Corpus luteum.



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13. Differentiate Spermatogenesis and oogenesis.



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14. Give the types of twins formed during pregnancy with their alternative names.



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Exercise

1. The Androgen Binding Protein (ABP) is produced by

- A. Leydig cells
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Sertoli cells
- D. Pituitary gland

Answer:



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2. The glandular accessory organ which produces the largest proportion of semen is

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

Answer:



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3. The other name of bulbourethral gland is.

A. Prostate gland

B. Skene's gland

C. Vestibular gland

D. Cowper's gland

Answer:



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4. The enzyme which enhances sperm motility is.....

A. Glutathione transferase

B. Cyclooxygenase

C. Vesiculase

D. Trypsin

Answer:



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5. At what stage of development are the gametes formed in new born male and female?



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6. Draw a labeled sketch of a spermatozoan.



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7. Expand the acronyms

A. FSH

B. LH

C. hCG

D. hPL

Answer:



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8. What is the composition of semen?



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9. Why is luteal phase called secretory phase?



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10. Which type of pregnancy is considered dangerous? Why?



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11. What is colostrum? Write its significance.



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12. What is colostrum? Write its significance.

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13. What is inhibin ? State its functions.

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14. State the functions of inhibin.



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15. Mention the differences between spermiogenesis and spermatogenesis.



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16. Write about hyaluronidase.



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17. Explain the phase in which LH surge occurs.



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18. The following is the illustration of the sequence of ovarian events (a-i) in a human female.



(a) Identify the figure that illustrates ovulation and mention the stage of oogenesis it represents.

(b) Name the ovarian hormone and the pituitary hormone that have caused the above

mentioned events.

(c) Explain the changes that occurs in the uterus simultaneously in anticipation.

(d) Write the difference between C and H.



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19. Explain the changes that occurs in the uterus simultaneously in anticipation.



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20. Write the difference between C and H.



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21. What is meant by acrosomal reaction?



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22. Explain the structure of the gland involved in lactation.



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