BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLISHERS BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Practice Problem Reproductive System

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.

Watch Video Solution

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. Name the external genitalia of male.

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8. What is glans penis?

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9. Name sex glands of male.

Watch Video Solution

10. What is semen?

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11. Define puberty.

Watch Video Solution

12. Name the hormone regulating puberty in male and female.

Watch Video Solution

13. Define insemination

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14. What is Graafian follicle?

Watch Video Solution

15. What is corpus luteum? Give its function.

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16. Name the aperture of fallopian funnel which receives the ovum released from the ovary

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

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18. Name the innermost glandular epithelium of uterus.

Watch Video Solution

19. Name the external genitalia of female.

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20. Which structure of female reproductive system is homologous to penis of male?

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Practice Problem Gametogenesis And Gamets

1. Name two types of gametogenesis.

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2. Name two mammals having abdominal testes.

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3. List three phases of gametogenesis.

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

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

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6. Define spermiogenesis.

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7. What is nebenkern?

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8. Which cellular structure of spermatid forms the acrosome?

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9. Give the function of sertoli cells.

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10. What is atresia?

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11. Define vitellogenesis. During which phase of oogenesis does it occur?

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12. What are polocytes?

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13. Give the functions of acrosome of sperm.

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14. Which part of sperm is with mitochondria?

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15. Give the viability period of human sperm.

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16. What is nature of ovum of human female?

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17. Name the egg envelopes.

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18. Which animal has amoeboid sperms?

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19. What are tertiary membranes of the egg?

Watch Video Solution

20. Which type of egg is found in the birds?

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21. What is centrolecithal egg?

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Practice Problem Reproductive Cycle

1. Give the term for the periodic vaginal bleeding.

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2. Name the four phases of menstrual cycle of human female.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

3. On which day, does ovulation occur in human female?

Watch Video Solution

4. Which hormone controls the ovulation?

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5. Name the longest phase of menstrual cycle.

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6. Why is luteal phase also called secretory phase?

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7. What is the main cause of menstruation in the human female?

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8. Define menopause.

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9. During which period, does menopause generally occur in human female?

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10. What is heat period?

Watch Video Solution

11. Name two animals showing oestrous cycle?

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12. What is menarch?

Watch Video Solution

Practice Problem Embryonic Development

1. Define embryology. Where does it occur?

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2. Why is fertilization also called syngamy?

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3. What are fertilizin molecules?

Watch Video Solution

4. Give the significance of fertilizin - antifertilizin reaction.

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5. Name the sperm lysin secreted by acrosome of sperm.

Watch Video Solution

6. What is significance of formation of fertilization membrane?

Watch Video Solution

7. Define amphimixis

Watch Video Solution

8. Name the embryonic phase which changes zygote to blastula

Watch Video Solution

9. Why is cleavage called a fractionating process?

Watch Video Solution

10. Which factor determines the pattern and speed of cleavage?

Watch Video Solution

11. Give one major difference between mitotic divisions of cleavage and normal mitosis.

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12. Which type of cleavage is found in human zygote?

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13. What is function of trophoblast of blastocyst?

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14. Define implantation.

Watch Video Solution

15. On which day after fertilization, does implantation occur?

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16. Name two hormones which control the implantation

Watch Video Solution

17. Gastrulation

Watch Video Solution

18. Name three primary germ layers.

Watch Video Solution

19. From which embryonic germ layer, central nervous system is developed?

Watch Video Solution

20. Which primary germ layer forms liver, pancreas, etc.?

Watch Video Solution

21. Which type of cleavage occurs in the zygote of reptiles, birds and prototherians?

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22. Give two groups of animals showing spiral cleavage.

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Practice Problem Extra Embryonic Membranes And Placentation

1. Name the extra-embryonic membranes.

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2. Which extra-embryonic membrane acts as extra-embryonic gut?

Watch Video Solution

3. Which extra-embryonic membrane is excretory in function and is analogous to the kidneys?

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4. Which embryonic membrane always participates in placenta formation?

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5. Which type of placenta is found in human female?

Watch Video Solution

6. What is decidua?

Watch Video Solution

7. Which hormone is secreted by human placenta?

Watch Video Solution

8. Give the gestation period of human female.

Watch Video Solution

9. Which two hormones control the parturition?

Watch Video Solution

10. Why is yolk sac absent in human female?

Watch Video Solution

11. Name the innermost extra-embryonic membrane.

Watch Video Solution

12. Which type of placenta is found in rabbit and rodents?

Watch Video Solution

13. Name the animal having zonary placenta.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

Ncert File Exercise Question Fill In The Blanks

1. Humans reproduce _____. (asexually/sexually)

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2. Humans are_____.

(oviparous/viviparous/ovoviviparous)

Watch Video Solution

3. Fertilization is _____ in humans. (external/internal)

Watch Video Solution

4. Male and female gametes are _____. (diploid/haploid)

Watch Video Solution

5. Zygote is _____. (diploid/haploid)

Watch Video Solution

6. The process of release of the ovum from a mature follicle is called_____.

Watch Video Solution

7. Ovulation is induced by a hormone called the _____.

Watch Video Solution

8. The fusion of the male and the female gametes is called _____.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

9. Fertilization takes place in the _____.

Watch Video Solution

10. Zygote divides to form _____which is implanted in uterus.

Watch Video Solution

11. The structure which provides vascular connection between the fetus and uterus is called _____.

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Ncert File Exercise Question

1. Draw a labeled diagram of male reproductive system.

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2. Draw a labeled diagram of female reproductive system. Answer

Watch Video Solution

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

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4. Describe the structure of a seminiferous tubule.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

6. Name the hormones involved in regulation of spermatogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

7. Define spermiogenesis and spermiation.

Watch Video Solution

8. Draw a labeled diagram of sperm.

Watch Video Solution

9. What are the major components of seminal plasma?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

12. Draw a labeled diagram of a section through ovary.

Watch Video Solution

13. Draw a labeled diagram of a Graafian Follicle?

Watch Video Solution

14. Name the functions of the following.

(a) Corpus luteum

(b) Endometrium (c) Acrosome

(d) Sperm tail

(e) Fimbriae

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15. What is menstrual cycle ? Name the hormones that regulate menstrual cycle ?

Watch Video Solution

16. what is parturition ? Which hormones are involved in induction of parturition ?

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

17. In our society a woman is often blamed for not bearing male child. Do you thing it is right? Justify.

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18. How many eggs are released by a human ovary in a month ? How many eggs to do think would have been released , if the mother gave birth to identical twins ? Would you answer change if the twins born were fraternal ?

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19. How many eggs do you think were released by the ovary of a female dog which gave birth to 6 puppies?

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Ncert File Exercise Question True Or False

1. Androgens are produced by Sertoli cells. (True/False)

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2. Spermatozoa get nutrition from Sertoli cells. (True/False)

Watch Video Solution

3. Leydig cells are found in ovary. (True/False)

Watch Video Solution

4. Leydig cells synthesise androgens. (True/False)

Watch Video Solution

5. Oogenesis takes place in corpus luteum. (True/False)

Watch Video Solution

6. Menstrual cycle ceases during pregnancy. (True/False)

Watch Video Solution

7. The presence or absence of hymen is not a reliable indicator of virginity or sexual experience. (True/false)

Watch Video Solution

Ncert File Exemplar Problems A Multiple Choice Question

1. 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: C

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2. Identify the wrong statements from the following:

A. High levels of estrogen triggers the ovulatory surge.

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: B

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3. 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: D

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

(i) seminal vesicle (ii) prostate

(iii) urethra (iv) bulbourethral gland

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i), (ii) and (iv)

C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iv)

Answer: B

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

A. Seminiferous tubules

B. Vas deferens

C. Epididymis

D. Prostate gland

Answer: A

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6. Mature Graffian 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: B

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7. 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: A

8. Which one of the following is not a male accessory gland?

A. Seminal vesicle

B. Ampulla

C. Prostate

D. Bulbourethral gland

Answer: B

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9. The immature male germ cells 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: C

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10. Which among the following has 23 chromosomes?

A. Spermatogonia

B. Zygote

C. Secondary oocyte

D. Oögonia

Answer: C

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

A. hCG

B. Estrogens

C. Progesterone

D. LH

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

12. 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: B

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13. Urethral meatus refers to the

A. Urinogenital duct

B. Opening of vas deferens into urethra

C. External opening of the urinogenital duct

D. Muscles surrounding the urinogenital duct

Answer: C

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14. Mourla is a developmental stage

A. Between the zygote and blastocyst

B. Between the blastocyst and gastrula

C. After the implantation

D. Between implantation and parturition

Answer: A

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15. The membranous cover of the ovum at ovulation is

A. Corona radiata

B. Zona radiata

C. Zona pellucida

D. Chorion

Answer: A

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16. Identify the odd one from the following.

A. Labia minora

B. Fimbriae

C. Infundibulum

D. Isthmus

Answer: A

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Ncert File Exemplar Problems B Very Short Answer Type Question

1. Given below are events in human reproduction. Write them in correct sequential order.

Insemination, gemetogenesis, fertilisation, parturition, gestation, implanation.

Watch Video Solution

2. The path of sperm transport is given below. Provide the missing steps in blanks boxes :

View Text Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

4. Why are menstrual cycles absent during pregnancy?

Watch Video Solution

5. Female reproductive organs and associated functions are given below in column A and B. Fill the

blank boxes:

View Text Solution

6. From where the parturition signals aries-mother or foetus? Mention the main hormone involved in parturition.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

8. Given the names and functions of the hormones involved in the process of spermatogenesis. Write the names of the endocrine glands from where they are released.

Watch Video Solution

9. The mother germ cells are transformed into a mature follicle through series of steps. Provide the missing steps in the blank boxes.

View Text Solution

View Text Solution

10. During reproduction the chromosome nmber (2n) reduces to 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?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

12. What is the significance of ampullary-isthmic junction in the female reproductive tract?

Watch Video Solution

13. How does zona pelluction of ovum help in preventing polyspermy?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

Ncert File Exemplar Problems C Short Answer Type Question

1. A human female experiences two major changes menrache and menopause during her life. Mention the significance of both the events.

Watch Video Solution

2. (a) How many spermatozoa are formed from one secondary spermatocyte?

(b) Where does the first cleavage division of zygote take place?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

8. Given below is a flow chart showing ovarian changes during menstrual cycle. Fill in the spaces giving the name of hormones responsible for the events shown:

View Text Solution

9. Give a schematic labelled diagram to represent oogenesis (without descriptions).

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

Ncert File Exemplar Problems D Long Answer Type Question

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

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

3. The zygote passes through several developmental stages till implantation. Describe each stage briefly

with suitable diagrams.

Watch Video Solution

4. Draw a neat diagram of the female reproductive systen and label the parts associated with the following (a) production of gamete, (b) site of fertilisation (c) site of implantation and (d) birth canal.

Watch Video Solution

5. Whit a suitable diagram, describe the organisation of mammary gland.

Watch Video Solution

High Order Thinking Skills And Brain Twisting Very Short Answer Question

1. Give the location of testes in human male. Give reason.

Watch Video Solution

2. Give the term for the change of a spermatid into sperm.

Watch Video Solution

3. Name the organs acting as fertilization canal and birth canal.

Watch Video Solution

4. give the term used for the period between fertillzation and birth of young one.

Watch Video Solution

5. what is capacitation ?

Watch Video Solution

6. Name the accessory genital glands in male .

Watch Video Solution

7. What is cortical reaction? Give its significance.

Watch Video Solution

8. Where does fertilization normally take place in human female ?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

10. What is trigger for parturition ?

Watch Video Solution

High Order Thinking Skills And Brain Twisting Short Answer Question

1. Fertilization performs two functions. What are these?

Watch Video Solution

2. Name the sperm lysin. Which organelle secretes it? What is its function?

Watch Video Solution

3. Why is the cleavage in mammals referred as simple holoblastie?

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

4. Human egg has an animal pole. Describe two events that take place at this pole?

Watch Video Solution

5. by which structures are the testes suspended in the scrotum ?

Watch Video Solution

6. What forms the corpus luteum ? Name the hormones secreted by it.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

8. How is polyespermy prevented?

Watch Video Solution

9. Explain why the first half of the menstrual cycle is called the proliferative phase as well as the follicular phase.

Watch Video Solution

10. Trace the formation of ovum from oogonium.

Watch Video Solution

11. Trace the formation of spermatozon from spermatogonium.

Watch Video Solution

12. Give a diagram of T.S of a part of a seminiferous tubule of testis of an aduit human male .Label its parts .

Watch Video Solution

13. Briefly mention the changes in the human ovary which take place under the influence of FSH.

Watch Video Solution

14. What is blastocoel in mamalian development ? What does it sighify from the point of view of phylogeny ?

Watch Video Solution

15. Describe the chemical events of fertilization of mammalian egg.

Watch Video Solution

High Order Thinking Skills And Brain Twisting Long Answer Question

1. Describe the hormonal control of reproductive system in human male.

Watch Video Solution

2. Describe oogenesis in human female. What promotes completion of second meiotic division in oogenesis?

Watch Video Solution

3. where does oogenesis occur in human ? Describe the stage of the process.

Watch Video Solution

4. Briefly describle the process of oogenesis .

Watch Video Solution

5. Describe the structure of a seminiferous tubule.

Watch Video Solution

Quick Memory Test A Say True Or False

1. Comment on the statement 'All mammals are viviparous

Watch Video Solution

2. The sperm lysin secreted by acrosome of sperm is hyaluronic acid.

Watch Video Solution

3. Post-natal period of development occurs after hatching or birth while pre-natal period of development occurs before hatching or birth.

Watch Video Solution

4. The gestation period in human female is of 380 days.

Watch Video Solution

5. Process of giving birth to a young one is called parturition

Watch Video Solution

6. Fertilizins are secreted by immature eggs.

Watch Video Solution

7. Amnion membrane is absent upto amphibians,

Watch Video Solution

8. Fertilization in human being occurs in proximal part of fallopian tube.

Watch Video Solution

9. The expulsion of completely developed foetus from the uterus is called gestation

Watch Video Solution

10. Human placenta is chorionic and discoidal.

Watch Video Solution

11. Testes are primary sex organs of male while ovaries and breasts are primary sex organs of female.

Watch Video Solution

12. Failure of testes to descend into scrotal sacs produces sterility.

Watch Video Solution

13. Sexual reproduction always involves the fusion of gametes of male and female parents.

Watch Video Solution

14. Enlargement of breasts depends upon the lactogenic hormone only

Watch Video Solution

15. First half of menstrual cycle is controlled by progesterone while second half of it is controlled by estrogens.

Watch Video Solution

16. Gonadotrophins are secreted by posterior lobe of pituitary to stimulate the release of gonadial hormones.

Watch Video Solution

17. Proliferative phase of menstrual cycle is characterized by increased secretion of estrogens while luteal phase is charecterized by increased secretion of progesterone

Watch Video Solution

18. Ampulla is associated with follopian tube, while clitoris is associated with vulva of female.

Watch Video Solution

19. hCG, HPL and progesterone hormones are produced in women during pregnancy only

Watch Video Solution

20. Oogenesis occurs in corpus luteum of the ovary

Watch Video Solution

21. A condition when the organism lays eggs is called viviparous.

Watch Video Solution

Quick Memory Test B Complete The Missing Links

1. The period of development before hatching or birth is called .....

Watch Video Solution

2. The ..... is the cavity of gastrula.

Watch Video Solution

3. The period between the fertilization and birth is called .....

Watch Video Solution

4. Placenta helps in nutrition..... and .....

Watch Video Solution

5. Embryonic membranes are formed from ..... of blastula.

Watch Video Solution

6. The fusion of patemal and maternal sets of chromosomes of haploid gameles is called .....

Watch Video Solution

7. Three primary germ layers of gastrula are ectoderm..... and.....

Watch Video Solution

8. The process which transforms zygote to blastula is called .....

Watch Video Solution

9. The cavity of blastocyst is called .....

Watch Video Solution

10. The..... is the sexual intercourse between male and female sexes.

Watch Video Solution

11. ..... is the process by which the sperm prepares itself to fertilize the ovum

Watch Video Solution

12. The archenteron of gastrula is lined by ..... (primary germ layer).

Watch Video Solution

13. ..... acts as extra-embryonic gut while..... acts as extra-embryonic kidney,

Watch Video Solution

14. Internal ear is ..... in origin while middle ear is ..... in origin.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

15. Human placenta is....., ... and.....

Watch Video Solution

16. Parturition is controlled by ..... and ..... hormones.

Watch Video Solution

17. Gestation period in human female is..... days.

Watch Video Solution

18. A secondary oocyte has a..... chromosome number while a fertilized ovum has ..... chromosome number.

Watch Video Solution

19. Spermatozoa are produced in the ..... of testes while the ova are formed in the ..... of the ovaries.

Watch Video Solution

20. Vasa efferentia conduct the sperms from the ..... while vas deferens conducts the sperms from the .....

Watch Video Solution

21. Corpus luteum secretes..... While Leydig's cells secrete .....

Watch Video Solution

22. Growth of the Graafian follicle is stimulated by ..... of the pituitary while ovulation is stimulated mainly by ..... of the same gland.

Watch Video Solution

23. The secretory phase of the menstrual cycle is also called the ..... because it is controlled by the hormone .....

Watch Video Solution

24. Uterine glands grow and elongate in the ..... phase of the menstrual cycle while they secrete progesterone in the .....phase of the menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

25. A spermatogonium is produced by ..... division while a secondary spermatocyte results from .....

Watch Video Solution

26. Ovulation is induced by a hormone termed as.....

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

28. Progesterone is secreted by

Watch Video Solution

29. ..... is the first fluid released from a mother's mammary glands.

Watch Video Solution

30. After ovulation Graafian follicle transforms into

Watch Video Solution

31. Middle piece of mammalisn sperm possesses

Watch Video Solution

32. ..... refers to various changes a sperm undergoes to fertilize the ovum.

Watch Video Solution

33. The process of release of the ovum from a mature follicle is called_____.

Watch Video Solution

34. Feeding..... in the first few days is essential for preventing infections in a newly born baby.

Watch Video Solution

35. ..... cells present in mammalian testes help to nourish the sperms.

Watch Video Solution

36. Anterior part of sperm is called .....

Watch Video Solution

37. The milk produced during the initial few days of lactation is called ?

Watch Video Solution

Quick Memory Test C Choose The Correct Alternative

1. Mesorchium/Mesovarium suspends the ovary of human female.

Watch Video Solution

2. Urethra of human male carries only sperms/only urine/both sperms and urine.

Watch Video Solution

3. After the child birth, milk formation is controlled by prolactin/oxytocin.

Watch Video Solution

4. Release of mature sperms from Sertoli cells is called spermiogenesis/spermiation.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

5. Transformation of young primary follicle to Graafian follicle is controlled by FSH/LH of pituitary

Watch Video Solution

6. Acrosome of sperm is formed from Golgi body/ER of spermatid.

Watch Video Solution

7. Progesterone is secreted by corpus luteum/corpus albicans of ovary.

Watch Video Solution

8. Parturition is aided by oxytocin/relaxin/axytocin and relaxin both.

Watch Video Solution

9. Colostrum of human female contains antibodies-A/antibodies-G

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

10. Site of implantation is endometrium/myometrium of uterus.

Watch Video Solution

11. Antifertilizin lies on sperm/ovum.

Watch Video Solution

12. Adrenal cortex is ectodermal/mesodermal in origin.

Watch Video Solution

13. Clitoris of female and Glans of penis of male are homologous/analogous structures.

Watch Video Solution

14. Prolactin/Oxytocin stimulates milk ejection from the mammary glands.

Watch Video Solution

15. Formation of spermatozoa from spermatids is called spermiogenesis/spermiation.

Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises Multiple Choice Question

1. Blastopore is the opening of:

A. Blastocoel

B. Archenteron

C. Coelenteron

D. Gastrocoel

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

2. Division of human egg is:

A. Holoblastic, equal

B. Meroblawstic

C. Holoblastic, unequal

D. None of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

3. Copper -T prevents :

A. Ovulation

B. Attachment of fertilized ovum

C. Fertilization

D. All of above

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

4. Which of the germ layers is best associated with development of heart?

A. Ectoderm

B. Endoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. All of these

Answer: C

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5. A human female reaches menopause around the age of

A. 70 years

B. 25 years

C. 15 years

D. 50 years

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

6. The initial step during fertilization of egg is:

A. Penetration of sperm into ovum

B. Fertilizin-antifertilizin reaction

C. Formation of fertilization cone

D. Formation of fertilization membrane

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

7. Blastula of frog is:

A. Stereoblastula

B. Coeloblastula

C. Discoblastula

D. Superficial blastula

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

8. In most mammals, testes are located in scrotal sacs for :

A. Sex differentiation

B. Sperm development in cooler condition

C. Independent functioning of kidneys

D. More space to visceral organs

Answer: B

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9. In which part of sperm, mitochondria are present?

A. Head

B. Tail

C. Neck

D. Middle piece

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

10. Grey crescent is

A. Brain of rabbit

B. Fertilized egg of frog

C. Eye of frog

D. Retina of cockroach

Answer: B

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11. The change in a mammalian sperm which prepares it to fertilized the ovum is termed:

A. Metamorphosis

B. Capacitation

C. Maturation

D. Preparation

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

12. What happens during spermatogenisis?

A. Mitosis

B. Meiosis

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Metamorphosis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

13. The Mullerian duct in the female amniotes developes into:

A. Oviduct

B. Ureters

C. Seminal receptacle

D. Uterus

Answer: A

14. Cervix is a part:

A. Of kidney

B. of fallopian tube

C. Of epididymis

D. Between uterus and vagina

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

15. Progesterone production fails during:

A. Lactation

B. Menopause

C. Gestation

D. Menstruation

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

16. Egg released by the Graafian follicle is surrounded by:

A. Zona pellucida

B. Vitelline membrane

C. Plasma membrane

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

17. Metamorphosis is associated with:

A. Excretion

B. Embryology

C. Respiration

D. Endocrinology

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

18. Glands secreting male sex hormone are

A. Leydig's cells

B. Seminiferous tubules

C. Vasa deferentia

D. Testes

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

19. Estrogen is secreted by

A. Corpus luteum

B. Membrana granulosa of Graafian follicle

C. Pituitary

D. Germinal epithelium of ovary

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

20. Ovulation occurs on the day of menstrual cycle:

A. $8 - 10$

B. $12 - 14$

C. $14 - 16$

D. Last two days of menstrual cycle

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

21. Which set is similar?

A. Corpus luteum-Graafian follicle

B. Sebum-sweat

C. Bundle of His-Pace maker

D. Vitamin B, Niacin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

22. Amphiblastula is the larva of

A. Hydra

B. Planaria

C. Sycon

D. Leucosolenia

Answer: C

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23. Testes descend into scrotum in mammals for

A. Spermatogenesis

B. Development of visceral organs

C. Fertilization

D. Development of sex organs

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

24. In the male human being, sperms contain one set of autosomes and:

A. Only one Y-chromosome

B. Only one X-chromosome

C. Both X and Y-chromosome

D. Either X or Y-chromosome

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

25. Cessation of menstrual cycle in a woman is called

A. Ovulation

B. Menarche

C. Parturition

D. Menopause

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

26. Antrum is the cavity of :

A. Graafian follicle

B. Gastrula

C. Blastula

D. Ovary

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

27. This is the method of birth control :

A. GIFT

B. IUD

C. IVF-ET

D. HTF

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

28. Noncleiodic eggs occur in :

A. Birds

B. Fishes

C. Reptiles

D. Platypus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

29. Haemoendothelial placents occurs in

A. Man and ape

B. Cow and goat

C. Deer and camel

D. Rat and rabbit

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

30. Sperms produce an enzymatic chemical for dissolving the egg coverings, is called :

A. Hyaluronic acid

B. Hyaluronidase

C. Androgamone

D. Diastase

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

31. The number of polar bodies formed in frog during oogenesis is :

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

32. The persistence of corpus luteum during pregnancy is due to a hormone known as:

A. LH

B. Estrogens

C. Progesterone

D. Chorionic gonadotropin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

33. The follicle that ruptures at the time of ovulation promptly fills with blood , forming :-

A. Corpus luteum

B. Corpus albicans

C. Corpus callosum

D. Corpus haemorrhagium

Answer: D

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34. Majority of mammalian spermatozoa acquire capacitation in

A. Epididymis

B. Seminal vesicle

C. Female reproductive tract

D. Urethra

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

35. Clitoris in a female mammal is:

A. Homologous to penis of male

B. Analogous to penis of male

C. Non functional

D. Over grown structure

Answer: A

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36. Which part of sperm provides energy for its movement?

A. Tail

B. Middle piece

C. Head

D. Acrosome

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

37. 5 oogonia yield 10 primary oocytes, then how many ova are produced on completion of oogenesis?

A. 5

B. 10

C. 20

D. 40

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

38. Testosterone is secreted by:

A. Mast cells

B. Sertoli cells

C. Kupffer cells

D. Leydig's cells

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

39. Menstrual cycle is affectted by

A. Progesterone only

B. LH only

C. LH-PSHE strogens

D. Estrogens only

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

40. Organisms which give birth to young ones are called.

A. Amphibians

B. Oviparous

C. Triploblastic

D. Viviparous

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

41. Drones in a colony of honey bees originate by

A. Arrhenotoky

B. Thelytoky

C. Cyclic partenogenesis

D. Diploid parthenogenesis

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

42. The cytoplasm surrounding the mitochondria found in the middle piece of the sperm called:

A. Acrosome

B. Microsome

C. Manchette

D. Centrosome

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

43. Which of the following is correct about mammalian testes?

A. Graafian follicles, sertoli cells, Leydig's cells

B. Sertoli cells, seminiferous tubules, Leydig's cells

C. Graafian follicles, Leydig's cells, seminiferous tubules

D. Graafian follicle, sertoli cells, seminiferous tubules

Answer: B

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44. Which of the following is a primary sex organ?

A. Vagina

B. Ovary

C. Uterus

D. Fallopian tubes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

45. In which of the following, testes remain in abdomen and do not descend in serotum

A. Elephant

B. Rabbit

C. Human

D. Ox

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

46. Corpus luteum in mammals occurs in

A. Skin and acts as pain receptor

B. Heart and initiates atrial contraction

C. Ovaries and produce progesterone

D. Brain and connects lobes of cerebrum

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

47. Tunica albuginea is the covering of:

A. Liver

B. Spleen

C. Testes

D. Lungs

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

48. Bartholin's glands are situated

A. At reduced end of tail of birds

B. On either side of vagina in humans

C. On either side of vas deferens in humans

D. On sides of head of some amphibians

Answer: B

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49. During embryonic development, the establishment of polarity along anterior/posterior, dorsal/ventral or medial/lateral axis is called

A. Axis formation

B. Anamorphosis

C. Pattern formation

D. Organizer phenomena

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

50. The number of chromosomes in a mature gamete gets halved during:

A. Meiosis-IT

B. Formation of first polar body

C. Formation of second polar body

D. Division of secondary oocyte and spermatocyte

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

51. Both crpus luteum and mascula lutea are:

A. Found in human ovaries

B. A source of hormones

C. Characterized by yellow colour

D. Contributory in maintaining pregnancy

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

52. The phase of menstrual cycle in humans that lasts for 3-4 days is:

A. Follicular phase

B. Ovulatory phase

C. Luteal phase

D. Menstruation

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

53. Which one of the following statements with regard to embryonic development in humans is correct?

A. Cleavage divisions bring about considerable increase in the mass of protoplasm

B. In second cleavage division, one of the two blastomeres usually divides a little sooner than the second

C. With more cleavages, the resultant blastomeres become larger and larger

D. Cleavage divisions result in a hollow ball of cells called morula.

Answer: B

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54. In spermatogenesis,the phase of maturation involves:

A. Formation of spermatids from primary spermatocytes through meiosis

B. Formation of oogonia from spermatocytes through meiosis

C. Growth of spermatogonia into primary spermatocytes

D. Formation of spermatogonia from gonocytes through mitosis.

Answer: A

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55. Sertoli cells are found :

A. In upper part of Fallopian tubes

B. In germinal epithelium of seminiferous tubules

C. Between the seminiferous tubule

D. In germinal epithelium of ovary

Answer: B

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56. How can one keep a tadpole of frog unchanged in the same stage for a pretty long time?

A. Maintain them on very little food

B. Provide a diet rich in proteins

C. Add lot of thyroxine to the aqueous medium

D. Provide them an antithyroid substance like thiourea.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

57. Which of the following does not represent the 15th to 28th day of menstrual cycle?

A. Premenstrual phase

B. Progestational phase

C. Luteal phase

D. Follicular phase

Answer: D

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58. Which one of the following arises from endoderm?

A. Eye

B. Pigment cells

C. Heart

D. Lungs

Answer: D

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59. Secondary spermatocytes are:

A. Haploids

B. Diploids

C. Triploids

D. Tetraploids

Answer: A

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60. An example of centrolecithal egg is :

A. Frog

B. Fish

C. Cat

D. Insect

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

61. Polyspermy is prevented by:

A. Fertilization cone

B. Fertilization membrane

C. Jelly coats

D. Tertiary membrane

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

62. A fluid-filled cavity present within blastula is called

A. Archenteron

B. Blastocoel

C. Blastoderm

D. Blastopore

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

63. The characteristic feature of gastrulation is :

A. Occurrence of more metabolic changes in egg

B. Activation of egg

C. Pace of cellular division is slowed down

D. Formation of fertilization membrane

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

64. Human placenta is derived from

A. Chorion

B. Allantois

C. Amnion

D. Allantois and chorion

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

65. In female amniotes, oviduct is modified:

A. Cuvier's duct

B. Gartner's duct

C. Wolffian duct

D. Mullerian duct

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

66. Epithelial tubules, connected with rete testis and lower part of ductus epididymis are called :

A. Ductus choledochus

B. Ductus reuniens

C. Ductuli aberrantes

D. Ductuli efferentes

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

67. Number of secondary spermatocytes required to produce 200 spermatozoa are :

A. 50

B. 100

C. 200

D. 400

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

68. After ovulation the structure formed by the rupture of follicle is known as:

A. Corpus albicans

B. Corpus luteum

C. Corpus callosum

D. Corpus mammilare

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

69. The eggs in Eutherian mammals are :

A. Megalecithal

B. Telolecithal

C. Microlecithal

D. Alecithal

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

70. Androgens are synthesized by

A. Sertoli cells

B. Leydig cells

C. Seminal vesicles

D. Bulbourethral gland

Answer: B

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Revision Exercises Very Short Answer Type Question A Questions From State Board Examinations

1. Name two sex hormones secreted by human females.

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2. Name the birth hormone in human female.

Watch Video Solution

3. Name two chemical substances released by sperm during fertilization

Watch Video Solution

4. What is menopause?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

6. Which germ layer forms nervous system?

Watch Video Solution

7. Which hormone induces rupture of Graafian follicle for ovulation from female ovary?

Watch Video Solution

8. Define ovulation

Watch Video Solution

9. Why are males said to be heterogametic?

Watch Video Solution

10. Why are testes present inside the scrotum?

Watch Video Solution

11. Acrosome of spermatozoa is formed from :

Watch Video Solution

12. Which cells secrete testosterone in man?

Watch Video Solution

13. The major function of corpus luteum is

Watch Video Solution

14. Give a term for the change of spermatid into a sperm.

Watch Video Solution

15. Which cells secrete androgens in man?

Watch Video Solution

16. Write the full form of FSH.

Watch Video Solution

17. Name the hormone that causes uterine contraction

Watch Video Solution

18. Define spermiation.

Watch Video Solution

19. What is menarche ?

Watch Video Solution

20. From where HCG is secreted?

Watch Video Solution

21. Trophoblast is the protective and nutritive layer of the blastocyst. (True/False)

Watch Video Solution

22. The structure which provides connection between developing foetus and uterus of the mother is called .....

Watch Video Solution

23. Acrosome of sperm is formed from

Watch Video Solution

24. Implantation

Watch Video Solution

25. Breast feeding during initial period of infant growth is necessary to develop immunity of new born babies. Why?

Watch Video Solution

26. Name chief layers of human ovum.

Watch Video Solution

27. Why is luteal phase of menstrual cycle also called a secretory phase?

Watch Video Solution

28. How do scrotal sacs act as thermoregulators?

Watch Video Solution

29. Name two hormones involved in synthesis and release of milk.

Watch Video Solution

30. Name the embryonic phase which changes zygote into blastula.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

31. Which type of mammals show oestrous cylce?

Watch Video Solution

32. Give the term for change of spermatid into sperm.

Watch Video Solution

33. give the term used for the period between fertillzation and birth of young one.

Watch Video Solution

34. Amphimixis is

Watch Video Solution

35. Why sperms contain mitochondria?

Watch Video Solution

36. What is menarche?

Watch Video Solution

37. Implantation

Watch Video Solution

38. What is foetal ejection reflex ?

Watch Video Solution

39. Name any one hormone released by placenta during pregnancy.

Watch Video Solution

40. what is colostrum ?

Watch Video Solution

41. Name the reproductive cycle that occurs in non-primates.

Watch Video Solution

42. Name the layer of the uterus that undergoes strong contractions during parturition.

Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises Very Short Answer Type Question B Questions From Cbse Examinations

1. Name the process of rupture of Graafian follicle and the subsequent release of the egg from the ovary

Watch Video Solution

2. How many sperms will be produced from 100 primary spermatocytes and how many tits will be produced from 100 primary oocytes?

Watch Video Solution

3. What is name of enzyme produced in sperm to help it to enter the ovum?

Watch Video Solution

4. In which organ corpus luteum is formed?

Watch Video Solution

5. Name the cavity formed in gastrula. What does it form in the embryo?

Watch Video Solution

6. Name the organelle contained in the neck of the mammalian sperm

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

8. Name the sperm lysin

Watch Video Solution

9. Why is cleavage in mammals referred to as simple holoblastic?

10. What is corona radiata?

11. Why is oxytocin called "birth hormone" ?

12. Which germ layer forms CNS?

Watch Video Solution

13. From which germ layer do the following organs differentiated

(i) Kidney (ii) Urinary bladder

Watch Video Solution

14. At what stage of development, does the human embryo gets implanted to inner lining of uterus

Watch Video Solution

15. What is trophoectoderm?

Watch Video Solution

16. What are morphogenetic movements?

Watch Video Solution

17. What term is used for the chemical which occurs in the sperm's acrosome and helps in the sperm's entry into the egg?

Watch Video Solution

18. What does the blastocoel of a mammalian embryo phylogenetically signify about the ancestors?

Watch Video Solution

19. Where does fertilization normally take place in a human female?

Watch Video Solution

20. In the whiptail lizards only females are born generation after generation. There are no males. How

is this possible ?

Watch Video Solution

21. At what stage of life is cogenesis initiated in a human female? When does the oocyte complete oogenesis?

Watch Video Solution

22. Name the embryonic stage that gets implanted in the uterine wall of a human female.

Watch Video Solution

23. Name the phase all organisms have to pass through before they can reproduce sexually.

Watch Video Solution

24. Write the location and function of the sertoli cells in humans.

Watch Video Solution

25. When do the oogenesis and the spermatogenesis initiate in human females and males respectively?

Watch Video Solution

26. Mention the difference between spermiogenesis and spermiation.

Watch Video Solution

27. Where is acrosome present in humans? Write its function.

Watch Video Solution

28. How is the entry of only one sperm and not many ensured into an ovum during fertilization in humans?

Watch Video Solution

29. Identify the figure given below and the part labelled "A"

View Text Solution

Revision Exercises Short Answer Type Question A Questions From State Board Examinations

1. What will be the ratio between sperms and ova produced from 25 primary spermatocytes and 25 primary oocytes? Explain with reasons.

Watch Video Solution

2. What are leydig cells? Write down their functions

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

4. Write two differences between spermtogenesis and oogenesis

Watch Video Solution

5. Give the significance of fertilization .

Watch Video Solution

6. What forms the corpus luteum ? Name the hormones secreted by it.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

8. Give examples of animals exhibiting oestrous cycle.

Watch Video Solution

9. What is the function of placenta in human being?

Watch Video Solution

10. Give examples of animals exhibiting menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

11. Implantation

Watch Video Solution

12. What do you mean by parturition?

Watch Video Solution

13. Sketch and label seminiferous tubule as seen in T.S. of testis.

Watch Video Solution

14. If corpus luteum becomes inactive, what will be its effect on embryo development? Explain with reasons.

Watch Video Solution

15. Write any two differences between external fertilization and internal fertilization.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

16. How is placenta formed?

Watch Video Solution

17. State any two differences between follicular phase and luteal phase of menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

18. What do you mean by pregnancy?

Watch Video Solution

19. What is parturition?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

21. List any four differences between sperm and ovum.

Watch Video Solution

22. Draw a neat diagram of an oocyte and label.

(i) Corona radiata (ii) Zona pellucida (iii) Perivitelline space (iv) Cortical granules.

Watch Video Solution

23. Draw a well labelled diagram of human sperm.

Watch Video Solution

24. what is parturition ? Which hormones are involved in induction of parturition ?

Watch Video Solution

25. Define placenta and give its significance in human female.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

27. (a) in which part of human female reproductive system, following events occur:

(i) Fertilization (ii) Implantation

(b) In diagram of blastocyst, identify A and B.

View Text Solution

28. It is evident that it is the genetic make up of sperm that determines sex of child in human Substantiate

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29. 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, does it provide ?

Watch Video Solution

30. How is placenta formed?

Watch Video Solution

31. What is menstrual cycle ? Name any two stages of menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

32. What is first milk which comes out from mother's mammary gland called ? State its importance.

Watch Video Solution

33. What is fallopian tube? Write its function.

Watch Video Solution

34. What is parturition? Mention two hormones that induce contraction of uterus.

Watch Video Solution

35. What are Leydig's cells? State their function.

Watch Video Solution

36. Enlist the differences between follicular phase and luteal phase of menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

37. Draw a well labelled diagram of a human sperm.

Watch Video Solution

38. Write any two differences between morula and blastula.

Watch Video Solution

39. Draw a well labelled diagram of human sperm.

Watch Video Solution

40. What is placenta ?Give its functions ?

Watch Video Solution

41. What is corpus luteum? What is its functions?

Watch Video Solution

42. Draw a labeled diagram of a section through ovary.

Watch Video Solution

43. Explain the role of LH.

Watch Video Solution

44. What do you understand by capacitation of sperms?

Watch Video Solution

45. How is seminal plasma formed? Write one function of seminal plasma

Watch Video Solution

46. what is colostrum ?

Watch Video Solution

47. List the hormones produced by the placenta during pregnancy.

Watch Video Solution

48. What is menopause? Explain briefly.

Watch Video Solution

49. Draw a well labelled diagrams of human egg

Watch Video Solution

50. What is puperty? Explain it briefly in human female

Watch Video Solution

51. Draw a well-labelled diagram of human sperm.

Watch Video Solution

52. What do you mean by "Placenta formation"?

Watch Video Solution

53. LH and PSH are gonadotropins. Distinguish their roles in males and females.

Watch Video Solution

54. what is rete testis ?

Watch Video Solution

55. Describe the formation of Placenta during pregnancy

Watch Video Solution

56. Draw a labeled diagram of a Graafian Follicle?

Watch Video Solution

57. Draw a well labelled diagram of mammalian sperm.

Watch Video Solution

58. Draw a well labelled diagram of ovum.

Watch Video Solution

59. By which surgical methods permanent contraception is done in male and female human body?

Watch Video Solution

60. How is polyspermy prevented during fertilisation?

Watch Video Solution

61. Write differences between parturition and lactation.

Watch Video Solution

62. How many X-chromosome(s) and how many autosome(s) are present in human ovum?

Watch Video Solution

63. What is colostrum? Name any one of the disease resisting antibodies present in it.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

64. Observe the diagram given below showing the sectional view of the female reproductive system and name the parts labelled "A", "B", "C" and "D".

View Text Solution

Revision Exercises Short Answer Type Question B Questions From Cbse Examinations

1. name the hormone responsible for the descent of testes into the scrotum , why does the faiture of the

process result in sterility ?

Watch Video Solution

2. Write two differences between spermtogenesis and oogenesis

Watch Video Solution

3. Differentiate between morula and blastula of mammals.

Watch Video Solution

4. Where are Leydig's cells located ? Name their hormonal secretions. Which hormone stimulates their secretion ?

Watch Video Solution

5. What structure forms the corpus luteum and at what stage ? Name two hormones secreted by it .

Watch Video Solution

6. Describe the functions of humans placenta .

Watch Video Solution

7. Draw a diagrammatic sketch of the microscopic view of a mammalian sperm and label any four parts of it.

Watch Video Solution

8. Draw a labelled diagram of a part of T.S. through seminiferous tubule of human testis showing the various stages of spermatogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

9. Given below is an incomplete flow chart showing influence of hormones on gametogenesis in males. Observe the flow chart carefully and fill in the blanks A, B, C, and D.

View Text Solution

10. Where are fimbrae present in human female reproducative system ? give their funcations.

Watch Video Solution

11. Name the muscular and glandular layers of human uterus. Which one of these layers undergoes cyclic changes during menstrual cycle? Name hormone essential to maintain this cycle.

Watch Video Solution

12. Where are the Leydig cells present ? What is their role in reproduction ?

Watch Video Solution

13. Placenta acts as an endocrine tissue. Justify.

Watch Video Solution

14. Differentiate between menarche and menopause.

Watch Video Solution

15. Differentiate between major structural changes in the human ovary during the follicular and luteal phase of the menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

16. (a) Where do the signals for parturition originate from in humans?

(b) Why is it important to feed the newborn babies on colostrum?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

18. Explain the significance of meiocytes in a diploid organism.

Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises Short Answer Type Question A Questions From State Board Examinations

1. Draw a well labelled diagram of human spermatozoan or human ovum.

Watch Video Solution

2. Draw a well labelled diagram of L.S. of human ovary

Watch Video Solution

3. Sketch and label the phases of oogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

4. Draw and label a typical sperm.

Watch Video Solution

5. (a) Draw a neat and labelled diagram of human sperm. (b) What is menstrual cycle?

Watch Video Solution

6. Describe the functions of humans placenta .

Watch Video Solution

7. Explain the name and functions of accessory reproductive glands in man.

Watch Video Solution

8. Where are Leydig cells located? What are their functions?

Watch Video Solution

9. Draw a well labelled diagram of sectional view of human female reproductive system.

Watch Video Solution

10. Write a short note on the process of fertilization in human female.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

11. Describe the process of Fertilization and Imptantation

Watch Video Solution

12. Describe menstrual cycle in human female.

Watch Video Solution

13. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of human sperm

Watch Video Solution

14. (a) Draw a neat and labelled diagram of mammary gland. (b) What is placenta?

Watch Video Solution

15. What is placenta ? Mention two important functions of placenta.

Watch Video Solution

16. Define ovulation. Draw a labelled diagram of mammalian ovum

Watch Video Solution

17. Define cleavage. Draw a labelled diagram to show different stages of cleavage.

Watch Video Solution

18. Draw and label the internal structure of the seminiferous tubule

Watch Video Solution

19. Describe the structure of mature Graafian follicle with labelled diagram.

Watch Video Solution

20. Discuss the role of FSH and LH in gamete formation

Watch Video Solution

21. What is oogenesis? Briefly describe the process of oogenesis in human female?

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

22. Draw a well labelled diagram of human sperm.

Watch Video Solution

23. What is menstrual cycle? Name the four phases of menstrual cycle. Mention the hormones involved in the control of menstrual cycle in human female

Watch Video Solution

24. Describe the structure of human spermatozoan with a diagram.

Watch Video Solution

25. Draw a labelled diagram of molecular structure of human foetus in the uterus

Watch Video Solution

26. What is menstrual cycle? How does it differ from oestrous cycle?

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

27. Draw a labelled diagram of T.S. of mammalian ovary

Watch Video Solution

28. Differentiable between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

29. What is fertilization? State its significance.

Watch Video Solution

30. Differences between Oogenesis and Spermatogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

31. Express diagrammatically the various phases of spermatogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

32. Define spermatozoa. Draw a labelled diagram of a mammalian sperm.

Watch Video Solution

33. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of a human sperm.

Watch Video Solution

34. Describe the three parts of male reproductive system in human

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

35. Distinguish between oviparous and viviparous animals.

Watch Video Solution

36. Draw a well labelled diagram of L.S. Testis.

Watch Video Solution

37. Draw a well labelled diagram of T.S. ovary of human female.

Watch Video Solution

38. Draw a well labelled diagram of human ovum.

Watch Video Solution

39. Draw a neat labelled diagram of the sectional view of human mammary gland.

Watch Video Solution

40. What is sertoli cell? What do you mean by spermiation?

Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises Short Answer Type Question B Questions From Cbse Examinations

1. (a) In which part of the human female reproductive system do the following events take place ?

I-Release of 1st polar body

II-Release of 2nd polar body

III-Fertilisation

IV-Implanatation

(b) From where do signals for parturition originate and what does material pituitary release for stimulating uterine contrations for child birth ?

Watch Video Solution

2. Draw a labelled diagram of the microscopic structure of a human sperm.

Watch Video Solution

3. Draw a labelled diagram of a sectional view of human ovary showing various stages of follicles growing in it.

Watch Video Solution

4. Mention the target cells of lutenising hormone in human males and female .explain the effect of the changes which the hormone induces in each case .

Watch Video Solution

5. Write the function of each of the following:

(a) Oviducal fimbriae (b) Oxytocin

Watch Video Solution

6. Write the function of each of the following: (a) Middle piece in human sperm (b) Luteinizing

hormone in human males

Watch Video Solution

7. Write the function of each of the following: (a) Seminal vesicle (b) Acrosome of human sperm

Watch Video Solution

8. Draw a diagram of the microscopic structure of human sperm. Label the following parts in it and write their functions.

(a) Acrosome

(b) Nucleus

(c) Middle piece

Watch Video Solution

9. (a) Draw a diagram of the structure of a human ovum surrounded by corona radiata. Label the following parts :

(i) Ovum, (ii) Plasma Membrane, (iii) Zona Pellucida

(b) State the function of Zona Pellucida.

Watch Video Solution

10. Explain the steps in the formation of an ovum from an oogonium in humans.

or

Suggest and explain any three Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) to an infertile couple.

Watch Video Solution

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

(a) The zygote after the first cleavage division

(b) Morula stage

(c) Blastocyst stage (sectional view)

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

13. Drew a labelled diagram of the sectional view of a human seminiferous tuble (Six parts to be labelled

Watch Video Solution

14. Describe the process of Parturition in humans

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

16. Drew a labelled diagram of the sectional view of a human seminiferous tuble (Six parts to be labelled

Watch Video Solution

17. Drew a diargam of a mature human sperm .Label any three parts and write their functions .

Watch Video Solution

18. Construct a flow chart exhibiting sequential events of cogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

19. Draw a diagrammatic sectional view of a seminiferous tubule (enlarged) in humans and label its parts.

Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises Long Answer Type Question A Question From State Board Examination

1. Explain the following phases in the menstrual cycle of a human female :

(i) Menstrual phase

(ii) Follicular phase

(iii) Luteal phase

Watch Video Solution

2. Describe in detail the accessory glands of male and female human being

Watch Video Solution

3. What is spermatogenesis? Give schematic representation of spermatogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

4. What is oogenesis? Give schematic representation of oogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

6. Describe the human female reproductive system with the help of labelled diagram.

Watch Video Solution

7. Define gametogenesis and explain the diagrammatic representation of spermatogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

8. Describe the structure of human female reproductive system with a neat labelled diagram

Watch Video Solution

9. Draw a labeled diagram of female reproductive system. Answer

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

10. Explain spermatogenesis and cogenesis only by sketches.

Watch Video Solution

11. What is fertilization? How does implantation occur after fertilization in human being?

Watch Video Solution

12. What is gametogenesis? With the help of graphic representation, explain the stages involved in oogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

14. Draw a labelled diagram of a Graafian follicle?

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

15. (a) Explain the process of spermatogenesis in humans.

Watch Video Solution

16. What is fertilization? In which part of the human female reproductive system does it occur? Explain the significance of fertilization.

Watch Video Solution

17. What is implantation? Where does it take place? How many days after fertilization does it take place in humans? Explain briefly how it occurs.

Watch Video Solution

18. Enumerate the events in the ovary of a human female during follicular phase and luteal phase of the menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

19. Describe the process of spermatogenesis in human male.

Watch Video Solution

20. Write a note on pregnancy and embryonic development in human female.

Watch Video Solution

21. Define spermatogenesis. Explain in brief various stages of spermatogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

22. Define spermatogenesis. Where does it occur ? Name the hormone that controls it. Give its significance

Watch Video Solution

23. What is placenta ? Explain the functions of placenta.

Watch Video Solution

24. Explain oogenesis with the help of a neat labelled diagram

Watch Video Solution

25. Explain the various phases of the menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

26. What is oogenesis? Describe different phases of oogenesis giving a labelled diagram.

Watch Video Solution

27. What is menstrual cycle? Mention the ovarian changes that occur during the menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

28. Define menopause. Explain briefly the four phases of menstrual cycle of human female.

Watch Video Solution

29. What is gametogenesis ? Describible the process of spermatogesis .

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

30. Fertilization is a physicochemical process. Explain various changes that take place after fertilization

Watch Video Solution

31. Write brielfy the chages in the following organs in the different phases of the menstrual cycle - (a) Ovaries , (B) Uterus ,(C) Fallopian tubes .

Watch Video Solution

32. Mention the name and role of hormones which are involved in regulation of gamete formation in human males.

Watch Video Solution

33. What is spermatogenesis? With the help of a suitable diagram describe different steps involved in this process.

Watch Video Solution

34. What is menstrual cycle? Explain the various phases of menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

35. Describe in brief the female reproductive system of human with diagram.

Watch Video Solution

36. Draw a labeled diagram of male reproductive system.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

37. Describe the changes that occurs in ovaries and uterus in human female during the reproductive cycle .

Watch Video Solution

38. Describe the role of pituitary and ovarian hormones during the menstrual cycle in a human female .

Watch Video Solution

39. Describe the process of development of an ovum from an oogonium in human female.

Watch Video Solution

40. Describe various events in human embryonic development at various months of pregnancy

Watch Video Solution

41. Write the specific location and function of the following cells in human males: (a) Leydig cells (b) Sertoli cells (c) Primary spermatocytes

Watch Video Solution

42. When and where are primary oocytes formed in human female? Trace the development of these oocytes till ovulation.

Watch Video Solution

43. (a) Define parturition. Name the hormones involved in induction of parturition (b) In our society, women are often blamed for giving birth to daughters. Can you explain why this is not correct?

Watch Video Solution

44. Give a brief account of human male reproductive system with well labelled diagrams.

Watch Video Solution

45. (a) How is polyspermy prevented in human ? (b) What is placenta ? Write four functions of human placenta.

Watch Video Solution

46. Define spermatogenesis. Explain the process of spermatogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

47. Draw a neat labelled, diagrammatic sectional view of female reproductive system.

Watch Video Solution

48. What is oogenesis? With the help of suitable diagram, describe the steps involved in this process.

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

49. What is menstrual cycle? Explain the various phases of menstrual cycle.

Watch Video Solution

50. Define oogenesis. Explain the stages of oogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

51. Draw a well labelled sectional view of seminiferous tubule and explain its structure.

Watch Video Solution

52. Draw a well labelled diagrammatic sectional view of mammary gland. Describe its structure. (

Watch Video Solution

53. Describe the ultrastructure of human sperm with the help of a well- labelled figure .

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises Long Answer Type Question B Question From Cbse Examination

1. Drew a diagrammatic sectional view of human ovary showing different stage of oogenesis along with corpus luteum .

Watch Video Solution

2. (a) When and how does placenta develop in human female? (b) How is the placenta connected to the embryo? (c) Placenta acts as an endocrine gland. Explain.

Watch Video Solution

3. (a) Give a schematic representation showing the events of spermatogenesis in human male.

(b) Describe the structure of a human sperm.

Watch Video Solution

4. (a) Draw a diagrammatic labelled sectional view of seminiferous tubule of a human.

(b) Describe in sequence the process of spermatogenesis in human

Watch Video Solution

5. Describe the post-zygotic events leading to implantation and placenta formation in humans. Mention any two functions of placenta.

Watch Video Solution

6. (a) Write the specific location and the functions of the following cells in human males :

(i) Leydig cells (ii) Sertoli cells (iii) Primary spermatocyte

(b) Explain the role of anyu two accessory glands in human male reproductive system

Watch Video Solution

7. (a) Draw a diagrammatic sectional view of the female reproductive system of human and label the parts

(i) where the secondary oocytes develop

(ii) which helps in collection of ovum after ovulation

(iii) where fertilization occurs

(iv) where implantation of embryo occurs.

(b) Explain the role of pituitary and the ovarian hormones in menstrual cycle in human females.

Watch Video Solution

8. (a) Describe the events of spermatogenesis with the help of a schematic representation.

(b) Write two differences between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

9. (a) Describe the events of Oogenesis with the help of schematic representation. (b) Write two differences between Oogenesis and Spermatogenesis.

Watch Video Solution

10. Draw a diagrammatic sectional view of a human seminiferous tubule, and label sertoli cells, primary spermatocyte, sperm-atogonium and spermatozoa init.

b) Explain the hormonal regulation of the process of spermatogenesis in humans.

Watch Video Solution

11. Explain the ovarian and uterine events that occur during a menstrual cycle in a human female, under the influence of Pituitary and Ovarian hormones respectively.

Watch Video Solution

12. a) Draw a labelled diagmmatic view of human male reproductive system.

b) Differentiate between:

i) Vas deferens and vasa efferentia

ii) Spermatogenesis and spermeogenesis

Watch Video Solution

13. (a) Write the specific location and the functions of the following cells in human males :

(i) Leydig cells (ii) Sertoli cells (iii) Primary spermatocyte

(b) Explain the role of anyu two accessory glands in human male reproductive system

Watch Video Solution

14. (a) Where does fertilization occur in humans ? Explain the events that occur during this process.

(b) A couple where both husband and wife are producing functional gametes, but the wife is still unable to conceive, is seeking medical aid. Describe any one method that you can suggest ti this couple to become happy parents.

Watch Video Solution

15. During the reproductive cycle of human female , when where and how does a placenta develop ?

what is the function of placenta during pregnancy and embryo development ?

Watch Video Solution

16. Describe the changes that occurs in ovaries and uterus in human female during the reproductive cycle .

Watch Video Solution

17. 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.

Watch Video Solution

18. Describe the role of pituitary and ovarian hormones during the menstrual cycle in a human female .

Watch Video Solution

19. (a) Explain the menstrual phase in a human female. State the levels of ovarian and pituitary hormones during this phase.

(b) Why is follicular phase in the menstrual cycle also referred as proliferative phase ? Explain.

(c) Explain the events that occur in a graafian follicle at the time of ovulation and thereafter. ltbvrgt (d) Draw a graafian follicle and label antrum and secondary oocyte.

Watch Video Solution

20. a) Arrange the following hormones in sequences of their secretion in a pregnant woman.

b) Mention their source and the function they perform:

hcG, LH, FSH, Relaxin.

Watch Video Solution

21. a) Name the hormones secreted and write their functions:

i) by corpus luteum and placenta (any two).

ii) During Follicular phase and parturition.

b) Name the stages in a human female where:

i) Corpus luteum and placenta co-exist.

ii) Corpus luteum temporarily ceases to exist.

Watch Video Solution

22. (a) Where in the fallopian tube does fertillization occur in humans ? Describe the devlopment of a fertillzed ovum upto implantation .

(b) How is polyspermy precented in humans ?

Watch Video Solution

23. (a) Explain the following phases in the menstrual cycle of a human female :

(i) Menstrual phase (ii) Follicular phase (iii) Luteal phase .

(b) A proper understanding of menstrual can help

immensely in family planning . Do you agree with the statement ? provide resons for answer.

Watch Video Solution

24. (a) Explain menstrual cycle in human females .

(b) How can the scientific understanding of the menstrual cycle of human females help as a contraceptive measure ?

Watch Video Solution

25. Explain the ovarian and uterine events that occur during a menstrual cycle in a human female, under

the influence of Pituitary and Ovarian hormones respectively.

Watch Video Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions A Multiple Choice Questions

1. In the human female, menstruation can be deferred by the administration of:

A. FSH only

B. LH only

C. Combination of FSH and LH

D. Combination of estrogens and progesterone

Answer: D

2. Which part of ovary in mammals acts as an endocrine gland after ovulation?

A. Vitelline membrane

B. Graafian follicle

C. Stroma

D. Germinal epithelium

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

3. A common scent producing gland among mammel is

A. Anal gland

B. Prostate gland

C. Adrenal gland

D. Bartholin's gland

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. Bidder's canal is meant for passage of

A. Ova

B. Urine

C. Sperms

D. All of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

5. On the basis of nature of maternal and foetal tissues, the types of placentae are:

(1) Haemochorial placenta (2) Haemoendothelial placenta (3) Cotyledonary placenta (4) Deciduate placenta

Choose the correct answers :

A. 1, 2, 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: B

View Text Solution

6. Cowper's glands secrets a substance to:

1. nourish sperm
2. neutralize acidity
3. kill pathogens
4. lubricate female's vagina to facilitate copulation

A. 1, 2, 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

7. Which of the following is correct grouping?

A. Ectoderm-Retina, epidermis and nervous system

B. Mesoderm-Ovary, urinary bladder and kidneys

C. Mesoderm-Kidneys, connective tissue and testis

D. Endoderm-Thyroid, pineal and thymus.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

8. Which of the following are haploid in nature?

(1) Spermatides

(2) Spermatogonia

(3) Primary spermatocytes

(4) Secondary spermatocytes

A. 1, 2, 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

9. Corpus luteum secretes

A. Progesterone and estrogens

B. LH

C. Only progesterone

D. Progesterone and LH

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

10. Testosterone is secreted by

A. Leydig's cells

B. Spermatogonia

C. Spermatids

D. All of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

11. Which of the following control the function Sertoli cells?

A. FSH

B. Estrogens

C. ACTH

D. Testosterone

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

12. Fertilization of sperm and ova takes place in:

A. Ampulla of oviduct

B. Isthmus of oviduct

C. Fimbriae of oviduct

D. None of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

13. Capacitation of sperms occurs in

A. Vas efferens

B. Vasa deferentia

C. Female genital tract

D. Vagina

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

14. Which of the following hormones is not a secretory product of human placenta?

A. Human chorionic gonadotropin

B. Prolactin

C. Oestrogen

D. Progesterone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

15. Bartholin's glands of female correspond to which gland in male?

A. Cowper's glands

B. Inguinal glands

C. Rectal glands

D. Prostate glands

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

16. Corpus spongiosum is found in:

A. Ovary

B. Penis

C. Testis

D. Uterine wall

Answer: B

View Text Solution

17. Cytoplasm of ovum does not contain:

A. Golgi complex

B. Centrosome

C. Mitochondria

D. Ribosomes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

18. If mammalian ovum fails to get fertilized, which one of the following is unlikely?

A. Corpus luteum will degenerate

B. Estrogen secretion further decreases

C. Primary follicle starts developing

D. Progesterone secretion rapidly declines

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

19. Leydig's cells secrete:

A. Oestrogens

B. Testosterone

C. Progesterone

D. Corticosterone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

20. The head of the epididymis at the head of the testis is called

A. Vas deferens

B. Gubemaculum

C. Cauda epididymis

D. Caput epididymis

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

21. The extra embryonic membrane of the mamalian embryo are derived from

A. Trophoblast

B. Follicle cells

C. Formative cells

D. Inner cell mass

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

22. The eggs of silk moth are

A. Homolecithal

B. Telolecithal

C. Mesolecithal

D. Centrolecithal

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

23. Natural parthenogenesis is found in

A. Sharks

B. Housefly

C. Drosophila

D. Honey bee

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

24. Blastula of frog has:

A. Blastopore

B. Blastocoel

C. Archenteron

D. Gastropore

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

25. Which accessory genetial gland occurs only in mammalian male?

A. Prostate gland

B. Perineal gland

C. Cowper's gland

D. Bartholin gland

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

26. Mature differentiated cells revert to meristematic activity to form callus by

A. Dedifferentiation

B. Differentiation

C. Cyto-differentiation

D. Redifferentiation

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

27. Which of the following animals is having longitudinal binary fission

A. Euglena

B. Plasmodium

C. Planaria

D. Paramecium

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

28. Find out the wrong statement :

A. Amnion is outer layer containing amniotic fluid that acts as shock absorber to soft embryo

B. Yolk sac is a foetal membrane that helps in nourishment of the embryo

C. In mammals, allantois is not excretory in function

D. Chorio-allantoic membrane develops villi and participates in development of placenta

Answer: A

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29. Accessory sexual character in a female is promoted by:

A. Androgens

B. Progesterone

C. Estrogens

D. Testosterone

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

30. Which hormone stimulates the secretion of milk during sucking of milk by baby

Or

Which hormone is responsible for milk ejection after an birth of the baby

A. Oxytocin

B. Progesterone

C. Prolactin

D. Estrogens

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

31. Setoli cells are found in testis. These cells are

A. Nurse cells

B. Reproductive cells

C. Receptor cells

D. None of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

32. Cryptorchidism is

A. Testes fail to descend in scrotal sacs

B. Sperms are not formed

C. Male hormones are not reactive

D. Ovaries are removed

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

33. Layers of an ovum from outside to inside is

A. Corona radiata, zona pellucida & vitelline membrane

B. Zona pellucida, corona radiata & vitelline membrane

C. Vitelline membrane, zona pellucida & corona radiata

D. Zona pellucida, vitelline membrane & corona radiata

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

34. Which germ layer developes first during embryonic development?

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Both (b) & (c)

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

35. LH surge occurs during which phase of menstrual cycle ?

A. Menstrual phase

B. At the beginning of proliferative phase

C. Just before the end of proliferative phase

D. At the middle of the cycle

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

36. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about menstruation?

A. At menopause in the female, there is especially abrupt increase in gonadotropic hormones

B. The beginning of the menstruation cycle is called menarche

C. During normal menstruation about 40 ml blood is lost

D. The menstrual fluid can easily clot

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

37. Which extra-embryonic membrane in human prvents desiccation of the embryo inside the uterus?

A. Yolk sac

B. Amnion

C. Chorion

D. Allantois

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

38. In humans, at the end of the first meiotic division, the male germ cells differentiate into the

A. Spermatids

B. Spermatogonia

C. Primary spermatocyte

D. Secondary spermatocyte

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

39. Sertoli cells ar regulated by the pituitary hormone know as

A. FSH

B. GH

C. Prolactin

D. LH

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

40. Extra structure that provides nutrition to embryo is

A. Umbilicus

B. Amnion

C. Chorion

D. Placenta

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

41. Menstrual cycle is controlled by:

1. Estrogen and progesterone of ovary

2. FSH of pituitary

3. FSH and LH of pituitary

4. Oxytocin hormone

A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

42. Correctly matched pairs are:

1. Clitoris -Erectile body in the female homologus to glans penis of male

2. Sexual intercourse - Coitus

3. Colostrum - Secretion found in seminal fluid

4. Areola - Pigmented circular area around the nipple

A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: B

43. Accessory sexual character in a female is promoted by:

A. Androgens

B. Progesterone

C. Estrogens

D. Testosterone

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

44. Which hormone stimulates the secretion of milk during sucking of milk by baby

Or

Which hormone is responsible for milk ejection after an birth of the baby

A. Oxytocin

B. Progesterone

C. Prolactin

D. Estrogen

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

45. Setoli cells are found in testis. These cells are

A. Germ cells

B. Nurse cells

C. Receptor cells

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

46. Spermatids are transformed into spermatozoa by

A. Spermiation

B. Spermatogenesis

C. Meiosis

D. Spermatosis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

47. Spermatogenesis is promoted by:

A. Estrogens

B. Progesterone

C. Testosterone

D. Oxytocin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

48. Sperms move by:

A. Cilia

B. Flagellum

C. Basal body

D. Nucleosome

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

49. Sperms are produced in:

A. Seminiferous tubules

B. Interstitial cells

C. Epididymis

D. Prostate gland

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

50. In oogenesis, haploid egg is ferrtilized by sperm at which stage?

A. Primary oocyte

B. Secondary oocyte

C. Oogonium

D. Ovum

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

51. Which hormone level reaches peak during luteal phase of menstrual cycle?

A. LH

B. Progesterone

C. PSH

D. Estrogens

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

52. A change in the amount of yolk and its distribution in the egg will affect.

A. Formation of zygote

B. Pattern of cleavage

C. Number of blastomeres produced

D. Fertilization

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

53. Foetal ejection reflex in human female is induced by:

A. Pressure exerted by amniotic fluid

B. Release of oxytocin from pituitary

C. Fully developed foetus and placenta

D. Differentiation of mammary glands

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

54. Which one of the following is the most likely reason of not occurring regular menstruation cycle in females?

A. Fertilization of ovum

B. Maintenance of hypertrophical endometrial lining

C. Retention of corpus luteum

D. Maintenance of high concentration of sex hormones in blood

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

55. Seminal plasma of humans is rich in

A. Fructose, calcium and certain enzymes

B. Fructose and calcium but no enzyme

C. Glucose and certain enzymes but no calcium

D. Fructose and certain enzymes but poor in calcium

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

56. The correct sequence of spermatogenetic stages leading to the formation of sperms in a mature human testis is

A. Spermatocyte $\rightarrow$ spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ spermatid $\rightarrow$ sperms

B. Spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ spermatocyte $\rightarrow$ spermatid $\rightarrow$ sperms

C. Spermatid $\rightarrow$ spermatocyte $\rightarrow$ spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ sperms

D. Spermatogonia $\rightarrow$ spermatid $\rightarrow$ spermatocyte $\rightarrow$ sperms

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

57. Which one of the following is the correct matching of the events occuring during menstrual

cycle?

A. Ovulation -LH and FSH attain peak level and sharp fall in secretion of progesterone

B. Proliferative phase-Rapid regeneration of myometrium and maturation of Graafian follicle

C. Development of corpus luteum --Secretory phase and increased secretion of progesterone

D. Menstruation - Breakdown of myometrium and ovum not fertilized

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

58. Which of the following hormones is secreted by implanted blastocyst, that acts on the corpus luteum in the ovary, stimulating the body to produce estrogens and progesterone to maintain the uterine lining?

A. Estrogen

B. HCG

C. Progesterone

D. Oxytocin

Answer: B

View Text Solution

59. Among the following stem cells, which are found in the umbilical cord?

A. Embryonic stem cells

B. Adult stem cells

C. Cord blood stem cells

D. All of the above

Answer: C

View Text Solution

60. 1st polar body is formed at which stage of oogenesis?

A. Ist meiosis

B. 2nd meiosis

C. Ist mitosis

D. Differentiation

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

61. Which one of the following gives nourishment to spermatozoans?

A. Interstitial cells

B. Leydig cells

C. Sertoli cells

D. Gubernaculum

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

62. Which germ layer developes first during embryonic development?

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Endoderm

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

63. Phenomenal and rapid increase of population in a short period is called :

A. Natural increase

B. Population growth

C. Population explosion

D. None of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

64. Embryo developed from the somatic cells are called

A. Cybrid

B. Embryoid

C. Callus

D. Hybrid

Answer: B

65. In vitro fertilization is a technique that involves transfer of which one of the following into the fallopian tube?

A. Embryo only, upto 8 cell stage

B. Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 cell stage

C. Embryo at 32-cell stage

D. Zygote only

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

66. Sertoli cells are found in

A. Ovaries and secrete progesterone

B. Seminiferous tubules and provide nutrition to germ cells

C. Adrenal cortex and secrete adrenaline

D. Pancreas and secrete cholecystokinin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

67. Vasa efferentia are the ductules leading from:

A. Testicular lobules to rete testis

B. Rete testis to vas deferens

C. Vas deferens to epididymis

D. Epididymis to urethra

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

68. Seminal plasma in human males is rich in

A. Fructose and calcium

B. Glucose and calcium

C. DNA and testosterone

D. Ribose and potassium

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

69. The signals for parturition orginate from:

A. Placenta only

B. Placenta as well as fully developed foetus

C. Oxytocin released from maternal pituitary

D. Fully developed foetus only

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

70. The first movements of the foetus and appearance of hair on its head are usually observed during which month of pregnancy ?

A. Fourth month

B. Fifth month

C. Sixth month

D. Third month

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

71. The second maturation division of the mammalian ovum occurs

A. Shortly after ovulation before the ovum makes entry into the fallopian tube

B. Until after the ovum has been penetrated by a sperm

C. Until the nucleus of the sperm has fused with that of the ovum

D. In the Graafian follicle following the first maturation division

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

72. Which one of the following statements about morula in human is correct ?

A. It has almost equal amount of cytoplasm as an uncleaved zygote but much more DNA

B. It has less cytoplasm as well as less DNA than in an uncleaved zygote

C. It has more or less equal quantity of cytoplasm and DNA as in uncleaved zygote

D. It has more cytoplasm and more DNA than an uncleaved zygote

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

73. The part of Fallopian tube closest to the ovary is:

A. Isthmus

B. Infundibulum

C. Cervix

D. Ampulla

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

74. In human female the blastocyst:

A. Forms placenta even before implantation

B. Gets implanted into uterus three days after ovulation

C. Gets nutrition from uterine endometrial secretion only after implantation

D. Gets implanted in endometrium by trophoblast cells

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

75. Secretions from which one of the following are rich in fructode,calcium and some enzymes?

A. Male accessory glands

B. Liver

C. Pancreas

D. Salivary glands

Answer: A

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76. In oocyte secodary maturation occurs in

A. Ovary

B. Abdominal cavity

C. Fallopian tube

D. Uterus

Answer: C

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77. A human female is born with a million of eggs (primary oocyte) at the time of birth but only some 500 eggs get a chance of maturiy. What is the destiny of rest of the eggs?

A. Rest of eggs differentiate back to thecal and granulosa cells

B. Rest of eggs nurture the dominant follicular cells

C. Rest of eggs move out of the ovary and are destroyed by leucocytes

D. Rest of eggs break down and are absorbed i.e. degenerative follicular atresia

Answer: D

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78. What is present in the middle pieace of sperm ?

A. Acrosome

B. Mitochondria

C. Nucleus

D. Proximal centricole

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

79. In the absence of acrosome the sperm

A. Cannot penetrate the egg

B. Cannot get energy

C. Cannot get food

D. Cannot swim

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

80. Gastrula has a pore which the know as

A. Blastopore

B. Gonophore

C. Zoospore

D. Oospore

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

81. Which one of the following glands is absent in reproductive system of rabbit

A. Cowper's gland

B. Collateral gland

C. Perineal gland

D. Prostate gland

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

82. Which of the following induces parturition?

A. Vasopressin

B. GH

C. Oxytocin

D. TSH

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

83. Mammalian blastula is known as

A. Foetal blastula

B. Blastocyst

C. Trophoderm

D. Oolema

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

84. Acrosome of sperm contains

A. Hydrolytic enzymes

B. DNA

C. Mitochondria

D. Fructose

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

85. Cavity formed during gastrulation is

A. Archenteron

B. Gastrocoel

C. Primitive gut

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

86. Leydig's cells are found in:

A. Ovary

B. Testis

C. Prostate

D. Liver

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

87. Polar bodies are formed during:

A. Spermatogenesis

B. Oogenesis

C. Fertilization

D. Cleavage

Answer: B

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88. Human chorionic gonadotrophin is secreted by

A. Chorion

B. Amnion

C. Corpus luteum

D. Placenta

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

89. The process of delivery of the foetus is called

A. Parturition

B. Implantation

C. Fertilization

D. Lactation

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

90. In human the unpaired male reproductive structure is

A. Seminal vesicle

B. Prostate

C. Bulbourethral gland

D. Testes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

91. In humans the oocyte is maintained in a state of meiotic arrest by the secretion of

A. Granulosa cells

B. Zona pellucida

C. Cumulus oophorus

D. Theca

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

92. The ciliated columnar epithelial cells in humans are known to occur in

A. Eustachian tube and stomach lining

B. Bronchioles and fallopian tubes

C. Bile duct and oesophagus

D. Fallopian tubes and urethra

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

93. If for some reason the vasa efferentia in the human reproductive system get blocked . The gametes will not be transported from

A. Testes to epididymis

B. Epididymisto vas deferens

C. Ovary to uterus

D. Vagnia to uterus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

94. The testes in humans are situated outside the abdominal cavity inside a pouch called scrotum. The purpose served is for

A. Maintaining scrotal temperature lower than the internal body temperature

B. Escaping any possible compression by the visceral organs

C. Providing more space for the growth of epididymis

D. Providing a secondary sexual feature for exhibiting the male sex

Answer: A

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95. The principal tail piece of human sperm shows the microtubular arrangement of

A. 7+2

B. 9+2

C. 11+2

D. 13+2

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

96. Mother's milk during initial days of lactation is rich in antibodies:

A. IgA

B. IgG

C. IgM

D. IgE

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

97. The main function of the fimbriae of the Fallopian tube in females is to:

A. Release ovum from Graafian follicle

B. Make necessary changes in endometrium for implantation

C. Help in development of corpus luteum

D. Help in collection of ovum after ovulation

Answer: D

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98. Which one of the following is not a placental hormone?

A. HCG

B. HCS

C. Progesterone

D. Melatonin

Answer: D

99. Sperm acrosome is derived from

A. Golgi body

B. Endoplasmic reticulum

C. Lysosome

D. Mesosome

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

100. Acrosome is a type of:

A. Ovary

B. Testis

C. Sperm

D. Egg

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

101. Beginning of menstruation is called

A. Menarche

B. Menopause

C. Ovulation

D. Oogenesis

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

102. Spermatozoa get nutrition from:

A. Sertoli cells

B. Ovary

C. Acrosome

D. Leydig cells

Answer: A

103. Menstrual cycle is repeated at an average interval of:

A. 15 days

B. 20 days

C. 28/29 days

D. One year

Answer: C

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104. Interstitial cells are also called :

A. Leydig's cells

B. Sertoli cells

C. Testicular lobules

D. All of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

105. The endometrium is the lining of:

A. Bladder

B. Vagina

C. Uterus

D. Fallopian tube

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

106. At the time of implanation, the human embyro is called

A. Embryo

B. Blastocyst

C. Zygote

D. Foetus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

107. Which of the following organs is devoid of glands?

A. Uterus

B. Vagina

C. Vulva

D. Oviduct

Answer: D

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108. Primary spermatocyte differs from spermatogonium in

A. Number of chromosomes

B. Size and volume

C. DNA amount

D. Size of chromosomes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

109. The best definition of gastrulation is:

A. Single layered blastula becomes two layered

B. Archenteron is formed

C. Cells move to occupy their definite position

D. Zygote gets converted into larva

Answer: C

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110. Ovum receives the sperm in the region of

A. Animal pole

B. Vegetal pole

C. Equator

D. Pigmented area

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

111. In human beings, normally in which one of the following, parts does the sperm fertilise the ovum ?

A. Cervix

B. Fallopian tube

C. Lower part of uterus

D. Upper part of uterus

Answer: B

112. Number of autosomes in human primary spermatocyte is

A. 46

B. 44

C. 23

D. 22

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

113. which one of the following statements is false in respect of viability of mammalian sperm ?

A. Sperm is viable for only 24 hours

B. Survival of sperm depends on pH and is more active in alkaline medium

C. Viability of sperm is determined by its motility

D. Sperms must be concentrated in a thick suspension

Answer: A

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114. Signals for parturition originate from

A. Both placenta and fully formed foetus

B. Oxytocin released from maternal pituitary

C. Placenta only

D. Fully developed foetus only

Answer: A

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115. In a normal pregnant woman, the amount of total gonadotropin activity was assessed. The result expected was

A. High level of circulating FSH and LH in the uterus to stimulate implantation of the embryo

B. High level of circulating hCG to stimulate endometrial thickening

C. High level of FSH and LH in uterus to stimulate endometrial thickening

D. High level of circulating hCG to stimulate estrogen and progesterone synthesis

Answer: D

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116. The Leyding cells as found in the human body are the secretory source of

A. Progesterone

B. Intestinal mucus

C. Glucagon

D. Androgens

Answer: D

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117. In human females, the ovarian cycle begains when the:

A. Level of estrogens reaches the maximum

B. Hypothalamus stimulates the anterior pituitary to increase its output of FSH and LH

C. Level of progesterone drops

D. Hypothalamus increases its increase of FSH and LH

Answer: C

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118. Sperm of animal species a cannot fertilise ovum of species b because

A. Fertilizin of A and antifertilizin of B are not compatible

B. Antifertilizin of A and fertilizin of Bare not compatible

C. Fertilizin of A and B are not compatible

D. Antifertilizin of A and B are not compatible

Answer: B

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119. Which of the following is responsible for nourishing the developing sperm?

A. Sertoli cells

B. Leydig's cells

C. Granulosa cells

D. Corpus luteum

Answer: A

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120. Site of fertilization in mammal is

A. Cervix

B. Uterus

C. Vagina

D. Fallopian tube

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

121. Ovulation occurs under the influence of:

A. LH

B. FSH

C. Estrogen

D. Progesterone

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

122. Ascrosome reaction is sperm is triggered by

A. Release of fertilizin

B. Release of lysin

C. Capacitation

D. Influx of Nain sperm

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

123. Middle piece of mammalian sperm possesses

A. Mitochondria and centrioles

B. Mitochondria only

C. Centrioles only

D. Nucleus and mitochondria a Board

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

124. What is the correct sequence of sperm formation?

A. spermatid, spermatocyte, spermatogonia, spermatozoa

B. spermatogonia, spermatocyte, spermatozoa, spermatid

C. spermatogonia, spermatozoa, spermatocyte, spermatid

D. spermatogonia, spermatocyte, spermatid, spermatozoa

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

125. Menstrual cycle occurs due to lack of:

A. Progesterone

B. FSH

C. Oxytocin

D. Vasopressin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

126. Which one of the following is not the function of placenta?It:

A. facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo

B. secretes estrogens

C. facilitates removal of CO_2 and waste materials from embryo

D. secretes oxytocin during parturition

Answer: D

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127. Which of the following is not a function of progesterone?

A. Gestation

B. Inhibition of ovulation

C. Uterine growth and development

D. Stimulation of mammary secretion

Answer: A

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128. Ontogenetically liver and pancreas are

A. Ectodermal

B. Mesodermal

C. Endodermal

D. None of these

Answer: C

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129. GnRH secreted from hypothalamus mainly stimulate the release of:

A. Thyroxine from thyroid gland

B. ADH from posterior pituitary

C. FSH and LH from anterior pituitary

D. Aldosterone from adrenals

Answer: C

View Text Solution

130. Site of fertilization in mammal is

A. Ovary

B. Uterus

C. Vagina

D. Fallopian tube

Answer: D

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131. The number of chromosomes in human beings is:

A. 4 pairs

B. 22 pairs

C. 23 pairs

D. 24 pairs

Answer: C

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132. The shared terminal duct of the reproductive and urinary system in the human male is

A. Urethra

B. Ureter

C. Vas deferens

D. Vasa efferentia

Answer: A

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133. The main function of mammalian corpus luteum is to produce

A. Estrogen only

B. Progesterone

C. Human chorionic gonadotropin

D. Relaxin only

Answer: B

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134. Select the correct option describing gonadotropin activity in a normal pregnant female

A. High level of FSH and LH stimulates the thickening of endometrium

B. High level of FSH and LH facilitate implantation of the embryo

C. High level of hCG stimulates the synthesis of estrogen and progesterone

D. High level of hCG stimulates the thickening of endometrium

Answer: C

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135. The first phase of embryonic development is:

A. Cleavage

B. Blastulation

C. Gastrulation

D. Placentation

Answer: A

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136. Acrosome of sperm is found in

A. Head

B. Neck

C. Middle piece

D. Tail

Answer: A

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137. Sertoli cells occur:

A. Between the seminiferous tubules

B. In germinal epithelium of seminiferous tubules

C. In upper part of fallopian tubes

D. In germinal epithelium of ovary

Answer: B

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138. First menstruation in human female is called:

A. Menopause

B. Menarche

C. Both a and b

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

139. In man, the sperms are produced in:

A. Seminiferous tubules

B. Vasa efferentia

C. Rete testis

D. Vas deferens

Answer: A

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140. Estrous cycle occurs in

A. Cow and monkey

B. Monkey and apes

C. Cow and sheep

D. Rat and human

Answer: C

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141. Glans penis is covered by a loose fold of skin called

A. Infundibulum

B. Prepuce

C. Perimetrium

D. Myometrium

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

142. Corpus luteum secretes

A. LH

B. Estrogens

C. Progesterone

D. FSH

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

143. At which stage, the implantation in uterus takes place?

A. 8-cell stage

B. Morula

C. Blastocyst

D. Late gastrula

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

144. Capacitation refers to changes in the

A. Sperm before fertilization

B. Ovum before fertilization

C. Ovum after fertilization

D. Sperm after fertilization

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

145. Which of these is not an important components of initiation of parturition in humans?

A. Increase in estrogen and progesterone ratio

B. Synthesis of prostglandins

C. Release of oxytocin

D. Release of prolactin

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

146. Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid?

A. Primary polar body

B. Spermatid

C. Spermatogonia

D. Secondary polar body

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

147. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of:

A. Uterus

B. Prostate gland

C. Vas deferens

D. Mammary glands

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

148. Which of the following immunoglobulins does constitute the largest percentage in human milk?

A. lg D

B. IgM

C. lg A

D. IgG

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

149. Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as

A. Pregnancy with genetic abnormality

B. Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus

C. Implantation of defective embryo in uterus

D. Pregnancies terminated due to hormonal imbalance

Answer: B

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150. Which of the following events is not associated with ovulation in human female?

A. Decrease in estradiol

B. Full development of Graafian follicle

C. Release of secondary oocyte

D. LH-surge

Answer: A

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151. Which of the following layers in an antral follicle is acellular?

A. Granulosa

B. Theca interna

C. Stroma

D. Zona pellucida

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

152. In human females, meiosis-II is not completed until

A. Puberty

B. Fertilization

C. Uterine implantation

D. Birth

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

153. Each secondary spermatocyte after second meiotic division produces

A. Four haploid spermatids

B. Only one haploid spermatid

C. Two haploid spermatids

D. Two diploid spermatics

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

154. Which of the following depicts the correct pathway of transport of sperms

A. Efferent ductules $\rightarrow$ Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens $\rightarrow$ Epididymis

B. Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Efferent ductules $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens

C. Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Epididymis $\rightarrow$ Efferent ductules $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens

D. Rete testis $\rightarrow$ Vas deferens $\rightarrow$ Efferent ductules $\rightarrow$ Epididymis

Answer: B

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155. Several hormones like hCG, hPL, estrogen, progesterone are produced by

A. Pituitary

B. Ovary

C. Placenta

D. Fallopian tube

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

156. Fertilization in humans is practically feasible only if:

A. Sperms are transported into cervix within 48 hours of release of ovum

B. Sperms are transported into vagina just after the release of ovum in the fallopian tube

C. Ovum and sperms are transported simultaneously to ampullary-isthmic junction of the fallopian tube

D. Ovum and sperms are transported to ampullary-isthmic junction of the cervix

Answer: C

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157. Identify the correct statement on " inhibin "

A. Is produced by nurse cells in testes and inhibits secretion of LH

B. inhibits the secretion of LH, FSH and Prolactin

C. Is produced by granulosa cells in ovary and inhibits secretion of FSH

D. Is produced by granulosa cells in ovary and inhibits secretion of LH

Answer: C

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158. Changes in GnRH pulse frequency in females is controlled by circulating levels of

A. Progesterone and inhibin

B. Estrogens and progesterone

C. Estrogens and inhibin

D. Progesterone only

Answer: B

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159. Select the incorrect statement:

A. LH triggers secretion of androgens from the Leydig cells

B. PSH stimulates the sertoli cells which help in spermiogenesis

C. LH triggers ovulation in ovary

D. LH and FSH decrease gradually during the follicular phase

Answer: D

View Text Solution

160. Corpus luteum secretes

A. LH

B. FSH

C. Estrogens

D. Progesterone

Answer: D

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161. The sperm gets matured in:

A. Testis

B. Leydig's cell

C. Female genital tract

D. Vas deferens

Answer: C

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162. How many sperms are formed from a secondary spermatocyte?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. none of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

163. How many ova (eggs) are produced by one secondary oocyte?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. none of these

Answer: A

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164. In which of the following, the enzyme helping in fertilization is present?

A. Acrosome

B. Neck

C. Middle Piece

D. Tail

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

165. In humans, placenta is derived from

A. Amnion

B. Allantois

C. Chorion

D. Allantois and chorion

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

166. Menstrual cycle occurs due to lack of:

A. Estrogen

B. Progesterone

C. FSH

D. Oxytocin

Answer: B

View Text Solution

167. Corpus luteum secretes

A. LH

B. Estrogen

C. Progesterone

D. FSH

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

168. Capacitation occurs in

A. Rete testis

B. Epididymis

C. Vas deferens

D. Female Reproductive tract

Answer: D

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169. GnRH, a hypothalamic hormone , needed in reproduction , acts on

A. Anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and oxytocin

B. Anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of FSH and LH

C. Posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of oxytocin and PSH

D. Posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and relaxin

Answer: B

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170. Select the correct route for the passage of sperms in male frogs

A. Testes $\rightarrow$ Bidder's canal $\rightarrow$ Kidney $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Urinogenital ductti Cloaca

B. Testes $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Kidney $\rightarrow$ Seminal vesicle $\rightarrow$ Urinogenital duct $\rightarrow$ Cloaca

C. Testes $\rightarrow$ Vasa effferentia $\rightarrow$ Bidder's canal $\rightarrow$ Ureter $\rightarrow$ Cloaca

D. Testes $\rightarrow$ Vasa efferentia $\rightarrow$ Kidney Bidder's $\rightarrow$ canal Urinogenital duct $\rightarrow$ Cloaca

Answer: D

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171. Embryo at 16-celled stage is called

A. Morula

B. Gastrula

C. Blastula

D. Blastomere

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

172. Testosterone is secreted by

A. Sertoli cells

B. Leydig's cells

C. Seminiferous tubules

D. Spermatogonial cell

Answer: B

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173. In human being, the developing embryo resides in:

A. Fallopian tube

B. Uterus

C. Ovary

D. Vagina

Answer: B

View Text Solution

174. Sertoli cells are:

A. Nurse cells

B. Reproductive cells

C. Receptor cells

D. None of these

Answer: A

View Text Solution

175. Hormones secreted by the placenta to maintain pregnancy are

A. hCG, PL, progestrogens, prolactin

B. hCG, HPL progestrogens, estrogens

C. hCG, PL, estrogens, relaxin, oxytocin

D. hCG, progestrogens, estrogens, glucocorticoids

Answer: B

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176. The amnion of mammalian embryo is derived from

A. Ectoderm and mesoderm

B. Mesoderm and trophoblast

C. Endoderm and mesoderm

D. Ectoderm and endoderm

Answer: A

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177. The difference between spermiogenesis and spermiation is

A. In spermiogenesis spermatids are formed, while in spermiation spermatozoa are formed

B. In spermiogenesis spermatozoa from sertoli cells are released into cavity of seminiferous tubules, while in spermiation spermatozoa are formed

C. In spermiogenesis spermatozoa are formed, while in spermiation spermatids are formed

D. In spermiogenesis spermatozoa are formed, while in spermiation spermatozoa are released from sertolicells into cavity of seminiferous tubules

Answer: D

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178. Select the correct sequence for transport of sperm cells in male reproductive system.

A. Testis Epididymis → Vasa efferentia → Rete testis to Inguinal canal to` Urethra

B. Seminiferous tubules Rete testis → Vasa efferentia → Epididymis → Vas deferens Ejaculatory duct → Urethra → Urethral meatus

C. Seminferous tubules → Vasa efferentia → Epididymis → Inguinal canal `to Urethra

D. Testis → Epididymis → Vasa efferentia → Vas deferens → Ejaculatory duct → Inguinal canal Urethra → Uretheral → meatus.

Answer: B

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179. Extrusion of second polar body from egg nucleus occurs

A. After entry of sperm but before fertilization

B. After fertilization

C. Before entry of sperm into ovum

D. Simultaneous with first cleavage

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

180. Mammary glands are modified

A. Sweat glands

B. Lacrymal glands

C. Sabaceous glands

D. Endocrine glands

Answer: A

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181. Beginning of first menstruation is called:

A. Menarch

B. Capacitation

C. Menopause

D. None of these

Answer: A

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182. Empty Graafian follicle transforms into:

A. Egg nest

B. Primary follicle

C. Ovum

D. Corpus luteum

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

183. Cessation fo menstrual cycle in a woman is called

A. Menopause

B. Ovulation

C. Oogenesis

D. None of these

Answer: A

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Competition File Objective Type Questions B Match Type Question

1. Match the terms in Column A with suitable terms in Column B :

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2. Match the terms in Column A with suitable terms in Column B :

View Text Solution

3. Mathc the columns A and B

View Text Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions C Assertion Reason Type Question

1. Assertion: The third cleavage in frog is latitudinal

Reason: The mitotic spindle orients parallel to the polar axis.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: A

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2. Assertion: The development in cockroach is heterometabolous metamorphosis.

Reason: Young ones resemble the adults in all characters.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: D

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3. A : in morula stage the cells divide without any increase in size

R : zona pellucida remains intact till cleavage is completed

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: C

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4. A : in morula stage the cells divide without any increase in size

R : zona pellucida remains intact till cleavage is completed

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: B

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5. Assertion:Holoblastic cleavage with almost equal sized blastomeres is a characteristic of placental

animals.

Reason: Eggs of most mammals, including humans, are of centrolecithal type.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: D

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6. Assetion : Cattle breeds can be improved by superovulaton and embryo transplantaion.

Reason : Superovulation in high milk-yielding cows is induced by hormonal injection.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: B

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7. Assertion (A) Generally, a woman do not conceive during lactation period.

Reason (R)the hormone prolactin initiates and maintains lacation in a woman.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: B

8. Assertion: Mammalian ova produces hyaluronidase.

Reason: The eggs of mammal are microlecithal and telolecithal.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: D

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9. Select the correct option Assertion Q. due to fragmentation in Planaria, each part develops the remaining body parts and becomes a complete animal Reason R. Differentiated tissue present in each broken part of Planaria undergoes dediferentiation and then differentiation in regeneration.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: A

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Chapter Practice Test Section A Multiple Choice Question

1. Number of secondary spermatocytes required to produce 200 spermatozoa are:

A. 50

B. 100

C. 150

D. 200

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

2. Which of the following are present in germinal epithelium of seminiferous tubules?

A. Sertoli cells

B. Leydig's cells

C. Antral cells

D. Follicular cells

Answer: A

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3. Which of the following is called the power house of a sperm?

A. Acrosome

B. Nucleus

C. Middle piece

D. Tail

Answer: C

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4. Ovulation in human female is induced by _____hormone:

A. Estrogens

B. Prolactin

C. Progesterone

D. Luteinizing hormone

Answer: D

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5. The release of sperms from the seminiferous tubules is called:

A. Spermatogenesis

B. Spermiogenesis

C. Spermiation

D. Spermioteliosis

Answer: C

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6. Milk ejection from the mammary glands is induced by:

A. Prolactin

B. Oxytocin

C. Vasopressin

D. Prolactin releasing hormone

Answer: B

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Chapter Practice Test Section B Short Answer Type I

1. Define fertilisation. Give significance of fertilisation

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2. Why are polar bodies formed during oogenesis but not during spermatogenesis?

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3. What is colostrum? State its importance

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4. Define placentation. List the functions of placenta

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5. Differentiate between menarche and menopause.

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Chapter Practice Test Section C Short Answer Type Ii

1. Define menstrual cycle. Differentiate between follicular phase and secretory phase of a menstrual cycle.

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2. (a) Read the graph given below. Correlate the ovarian events that take place in the human female according to the levels of the pituitary hormone during the following days:

(i) 10 - 14 days (ii) 14 - 15 days (iii) 16-23 days (iv) 25 - 29 days (if the ovum is not fertilised)

(b) What are the uterine events that follow beyond 29th day if the ovum is not fertilised

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3. Draw a well labelled diagram of T.S. ovary of human female.

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4. Write short notes on following events of the process of fertilisation:

(i) Penetration of sperm into ovum. (ii) Cortical reaction of the ovum.

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5. With reference to the above schematic representation of (a) Spermatogenesis and (b) Oogenesis answer the following questions:

(a) About 300 million spermatozon may be present in a human male ejaculation at one time. Calculate how many spermatocytes will be involved to produce 300 spermatozoa. (b) How many chromatids are found during Oogenesis in (i) Primary oocyte and (ii) First polar body in a human female?

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Chapter Practice Test Section D Long Type Question

1. (a) Describe the histological structure of human testis with the help of a labelled diagram. (b) Discuss the significance of extra-abdominal location of testes.

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2. Write short notes on the following:

(a) Formation of blastocyst. (b) Implantation of blastocyst.

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