

HUMAN REPRODUCTION

1. Which of the following is an accessory sex character?
(a) Ovule (b) Penis
(c) Vagina (d) Beard
2. Egg laying animals are known as :
(a) Viviparous (b) Oviparous
(c) Sterile (d) Hermaphrodite
3. Animals which give birth to young ones are called :
(a) Amphibious (b) Oviparous
(c) Triploblastic (d) Viviparous
4. Development of egg without fertilization is called :
(a) parthenogenesis (b) Gametogenesis
(c) Metagenesis (d) Oogenesis
5. Which set of enzymes are found in the acrosome of mammalian spermatozoa ?
(a) Hyaluronidase, corona penetrating enzyme (CPE)
(b) Hyaluronidase, CPE, acrosin, neuraminidase
(c) Hyaluronidase, CPE, acrosin
(d) Hyaluronidase only
6. Drones in a colony of honey bees originate by :
(a) Arrhenotoky
(b) Thelytoky
(c) Cyclic parthenogenesis
(d) Diploid parthenogenesis
7. Germinal epithelium is :
(a) Sensory (b) Columnar
(c) Cuboidal (d) Squamous
8. In mammals, failure of testis to descent into the scrotum is known as :
(a) Cryptorchidism (b) Castration
(c) Impotency (d) Paedogenesis
9. Seminiferous tubules occur in :
(a) Liver (b) Kidney
(c) Testis (d) Ovary
10. Sertoli cells are found in :
(a) Epididymis
(b) Seminiferous tubules
(c) Germinal epithelium
(d) Frog's ovaries
11. Location of Leydig cells and their secretions are :
(a) Ovary – Estrogens
(b) Pancreas – Glucagon
(c) Testis – Testosterone
(d) Liver – Cholesterol
12. At the end of first meiotic division the male germ cells differentiate into :
(a) Spermatids
(b) Spermatogonia
(c) Primary spermatocytes
(d) Secondary spermatocytes
13. Testes are protected in scrotum because they :
(a) Produce heat (b) Produce sperms
(c) Help in micturition (d) Control homeostasis
14. The chemical substance found in the surface layer of cytoplasm of spermatozoa is :
(a) Fertilizin (b) Agglutinin
(c) Antifertilizin (d) Hyaluronidase
15. Gubernaculum is the ligamentous connective cord which connects :
(a) Testis to scrotum
(b) Ovary to body wall

- (c) Testis to abdominal wall
(d) The two muscles
16. Middle part of mammalian epididymis is :
(a) Caput epididymis
(b) Cauda epididymis
(c) Corpus epididymis
(d) None of the above
17. Seminal fluid has a pH of about :
(a) 6.0 (b) 7.4
(c) 8.5 (d) 9.0
18. Corpus spongiosum is found in :
(a) Ovary (b) Penis
(c) Testis (d) Uterine wall
19. Mammalian follicle was first described by :
(a) Lamarck (b) Von Baer
(c) De Graaf (d) Harvey
20. Graafian follicles are found in :
(a) Ovary of mammals
(b) Testis of mammals
(c) Liver of mammals
(d) Ovary of frog
21. Corpus luteum in mammals occurs in :
(a) Skin and acts as a pain receptor
(b) Hear and initiates atrial contraction
(c) Ovaries and produced progesterone hormone
(d) Brain and connects the two cerebral hemispheres
22. Atretic follicles are found in the :
(a) Liver (b) Testis
(c) Thymus (d) Ovary
23. When a mature egg leaves the ovary, it enters :
(a) Follicle
(b) Endometrium
(c) Interstitial cells
- (d) Fallopian tubes
24. Clitoris in female mammal is :
(a) Homologous to penis of male
(b) Analogous to penis of male
(c) Non-functional
(d) Overgrown structure
25. Correct sequence of cell stages in spermatogenesis is :
(a) Spermatocytes, spermatids, spermatogonia, spermatozoa.
(b) Spermatogonia, spermatocytes, spermatids, spermatozoa
(c) Spermatocytes, spermatogonia, spermatids, spermatozoa
(d) Spermatogonia, spermatids, spermatocytes, spermatozoa
26. Number of spermatozoa a single primary spermatocyte ultimately produces in spermatogenesis is :
(a) Eight (b) Four
(c) Two (d) One
27. How many secondary spermatocytes are required to form 400 spermatozoa ?
(a) 40 (b) 100
(c) 200 (d) 400
28. Mitochondria of a sperm occur in its :
(a) Head
(b) Middle piece
(c) Tail
(d) Whole of it
29. Spermiogenesis is the transformation of :
(a) Spermatogonium into primary spermatocyte

- (b) Spermatogonium into functional spermatozoa
- (c) Primary spermatocytes into secondary spermatocytes
- (d) Spermatids into spermatozoa
30. How many centrioles are normally found in a sperm?
- (a) One (b) Two
- (c) Many (d) None
31. How many mature eggs are typically produced by each ovary of a nonpregnant women each year?
- (a) 6 (b) 12
- (c) 24 (d) 52
32. Formation of yolk is known as :
- (a) Oogenesis (b) Vitellogenesis
- (c) Histogenesis (d) Gametogenesis
33. Cessation of menstrual cycle in a women is called :
- (a) Ovulation (b) Menarche
- (c) Parturition (d) Menopause
34. In human menstrual cycle, ovulation occurs on:
- (a) 1st day (b) 5th day
- (c) 14th day (d) 28th day
35. Ovulation occurs under the influence of :
- (a) Progesterone
- (b) Estrogens
- (c) FSH
- (d) LH
36. Fimbriated funnel is :
- (a) Part of oviduct
- (b) Part of urinary bladder
- (c) Region of uterus
- (d) None of these
37. Which one of the following is haploid ?
- (a) Oogonia
- (b) Primary spermatocyte
- (c) Primary oocyte
- (d) Secondary oocyte
38. Cervix is a part :
- (a) Of kidney
- (b) Of fallopian tube
- (c) Of epididymis
- (d) Between uterus and vagina
39. Human eggs are :
- (a) Microlecithal (b) Medialecithal
- (c) Macrolecithal (d) Mesolecithal
40. Insect egg is :
- (a) Alecithal (b) Centrolecithal
- (c) Telolecithal (d) Homolecithal
41. Which chemical of the egg attracts and holds sperm?
- (a) Agglutinin (b) Antiagglutinin
- (c) Fertilizin (d) Antiferilizin
42. Secondary oocyte is formed :
- (a) Before fertilization
- (b) After fertilization
- (c) Before maturation of ovum
- (d) After mitosis of germ cells
43. Polyspermy refers to :
- (a) Changes in sperm nucleus
- (b) Formation of many sperms
- (c) Penetration of many sperms into an ovum simultaneously
- (d) None of these
44. A cell formed from cleavage is called a :
- (a) Blastomere (b) Morula
- (c) Neurula (d) Blastula

45. Meroblastic cleavage refers to which type of division of eggs?
(a) Horizontal (b) Spiral
(c) Partial (d) Total
46. Solid ball of cells formed during cleavage is :
(a) Morula (b) Blastula
(c) Blastodisc (d) Blastocyst
47. Gastrulation involves the differentiation of :
(a) Ectoderm and endoderm
(b) Ectoderm and mesoderm
(c) Mesoderm and endoderm
(d) Ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm
48. Which of these is formed during gastrulation ?
- (a) Blastocoel (b) Archenteron
(b) Notochord (d) Nerve cord
49. Archenteron is lined with :
(a) Endoderm
(b) Ectoderm
(c) Mesoderm
(d) Mesoderm and endoderm
50. Development of central nervous system occurs through :
(a) Invagination (b) Metamorphosis
(c) Gastrulation (d) Neurulation

ANSWER KEY

1.	D	11.	C	21.	C	31.	A	41.	C
2.	B	12.	D	22.	D	32.	B	42.	A
3.	D	13.	B	23.	D	33.	D	43.	C
4.	A	14.	C	24.	A	34.	C	44.	A
5.	C	15.	A	25.	B	35.	D	45.	C
6.	A	16.	C	26.	B	36.	A	46.	A
7.	C	17.	B	27.	C	37.	D	47.	D
8.	A	18.	B	28.	B	38.	D	48.	B
9.	C	19.	C	29.	D	39.	A	49.	A
10.	B	20.	A	30.	B	40.	B	50.	D