QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

Zoology - Human Reproduction 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

12th Standard

Biology

		Total Marks: 50
Mul	tiple Choice Question	50 x 1 = 50
1)	The mature sperms are stored in the	50 x 1 = 50
	(a) Seminiferous tubules (b) Vas deferens (c) Epididymis (d) Seminal vesicle	
2)	The male sex hormone testosterone is secreted from	
	(a) Sertoli cells (b) Leydig cell (c) Epididymis (d) Prostate gland	
3)	The glandular accessory organ which produces the largest proportion of semen is	
	(a) Seminal vesicle (b) Bulbourethral gland (c) Prostate gland (d) Mucous gland	
4)	The male homologue of the female clitoris is	
	(a) Scrotum (b) Penis (c) Urethra (d) Testis	
5)	The site of embryo implantation is the	
	(a) Uterus (b) Peritoneal cavity (c) Vagina (d) Fallopian tube	
6)		
,	The foetal membrane that forms the basis of the umbilical cord is	
7)	(a) Allantois (b) Amnion (c) Chorion (d) Yolk sac	
',	The most important hormone in intiating and maintaining lactation after birth is	
	(a) Oestrogen (b) FSH (c) Prolactin (d) Oxytocin	
8)	Mammalian egg is	
	(a) Mesolecithal and non cleidoic(b) Microlecithal and non cleidoic(c) Alecithal and non cleidoic(d) Alecithal and cleidoic	
9)	The process which the sperm undergoes before penetrating the ovum is	
	(a) Spermiation (b) Cortical reaction (c) Spermiogenesis (d) Capacitation	
10)	The milk secreted by the mammary glands soon after child birth is called	
	(a) Mucous (b) Colostrum (c) Lactose (d) Sucrose	
11)	Colostrum is rich in	
	(a) Ig E (b) Ig A (c) Ig D (d) Ig M	
12)	The Androgen Binding Protein (ABP) is produced by	
	(a) Leydig cells (b) Hypothalamus (c) Sertoli cells (d) Pituitary gland	
13)	Find the wrongly matched pair.	
	(a) Bleeding phase- fall in oestrogen and progesterone (b) Follicular phase-rise in oestrogen	
	(c) Luteal phase - rise in FSH level (d) Ovulatory phase - LH surge	
14)	Testosterone is secreted by	

	(a) spermatocytes (b) sperm (c) polar bodies (d) leydig cells
15)	The whole process of spermatogenesis takes about days.
	(a) 25 (b) 42 (c) 64 (d) 72
16)	is a berry shaped duster of cells.
	(a) Blastula (b) Gastrula (c) Morula (d) Zygote
17)	The transfer of sperms by the male into the female genital tract is called
	(a) implantation (b) parturition (c) insemination (d) gastrulation
18)	Expulsion of baby from the mother's womb is called
	(a) implementation (b) parturition (c) insemination (d) gestation
19)	The seminal fluid has a coagulating enzyme called
	(a) vesiculase (b) hyaluronidase (c) amylase (d) lactase
20)	The proximal part of the fallopian tube bears a funnel shaped
	(a) Graafian follicle (b) Oogonia (c) Infundibulum (d) corpus luteum
21)	The glands occur posterior to the vagina.
	(a) Skene's glands (b) Cowper's gland (c) prostate gland (d) Bartholin's glands
22)	The glands are located on the anterior wall of vagina.
	(a) Skene's glands (b) Bartholin's glands (c) prostate gland (d) Cowper's gland
23)	The are modified sweat gland seen in both sexes
	(a) Skene's glands (b) Bartholin's glands (c) Mammary gland (d) Cowper's gland
24)	The phase of menstrual cycle is also called secretory phase.
	(a) Ovulatory (b) Menstrual (c) Luteal (d) Follicular
25)	The stage where the embryo looks like a fluid filled hollow ball is called
	(a) trophoblast (b) morula (c) gastrula (d) blastocyst
26)	is a hormone secreted by the placenta and also found in the corpus luteum
	(a) Oxytocin (b) Relaxin (c) Inhibin (d) Testosterone
27)	Colostrum has less than milk.
	(a) protein (b) minerals (c) lactose (d) vitamin A
28)	is the first ejaculation of semen.
	(a) Azospermia (b) Spermarche (c) Prostatits (d) Orchidectomy
29)	Which one of the following is not the function of placenta?
	(a) To facilitate supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo (b) To secrete oestrogen
20)	(c) To facilitate the removal of carbondi oxide and material from embryo (d) To secrete oxytocin during parturition
30)	Assertion (A): In scrotum, the temperature is maintained 2 - 3°C lower than body temperature. Reason (R): Reduced temperature results in efficient sperm production
	(a) R explains A. (b) A is right R is wrong. (c) A and R are right. R does not explains A. (d) Both A and R are wrong
31)	Assertion (A): Menopause refers to the absence of menstruation during pregnancy. Reason (R): Ovulation occurs during menstrual phase.

(a)	R explains A. (b) A is right, R is wrong (c) A and R are right. R does not explains A. (d) Both A and R are wrong
32)	Organ of copulation in human female is
	(a) Cevix (b) Fundus (c) Vagina (d) Uterus
33)	Find out the proper sequence representing the parts of female reproductive system.
	(a) Vagina \rightarrow Ovary \rightarrow Uterus \rightarrow Cervix \rightarrow Infundibulum \rightarrow Oviduct
	(b) Vagina \rightarrow Ovary \rightarrow Oviduct \rightarrow Infundibulum \rightarrow Cervix \rightarrow Uterus
	(c) Ovary $ o$ Infundibulum $ o$ Oviduct $ o$ Uterus $ o$ Cervix $ o$ Vagina
	(d) Oviduct → Ovary→ Uterus→ Infundibulum → Vagina→ Cervix
34)	Statement (1): The endometrium acts as transitory endocrine gland secreting progesterone Statement (2): Progesterone maintains pregnancy
	(a) Statement 1 is correct; statement 2 is incorrect (b) Statement 1 is incorrect; statement 2-is correct
	(c) Both the statements 1 and 2 are correct. (d) Both the statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.
35)	Observe the diagram and select the correct option denoting the proper sequence of parts.
	B A A
	(a) (b) (c) A B C D A B C D
	Isthmus Fimbriae Infundibulum Uterus Fimbriae Infundibulum Uterus Isthmus Infundibulum Uterus Isthmus Fimbriae
	(d)
	A B C D FimbriaeInfundibulumUterusFimbriae
36)	In embryo development of human beings, how long does it takes for a zygote to convert into morula?
	(a) 24hrs (b) 36hrs (c) 48hrs (d) 72 hrs
37)	Wodd Breast feeding week is observed during.
	(a) March 1 st week (b) December 1 st week (c) August 1 st week (d) July 1 st week
38)	
,	Corona radiata is derived from
20)	(a) Membrane granulosa (b) Cumulus ovaricus (c) Theca interna (d) Theca externa
39)	First menstrual cycle is
	(a) Parturition (b) Menopause (c) Menarche (d) Implantation
40)	Capacitation of sperms occurs in
	(a) Female genital tract (b) Vagina (c) Vas efferens (d) Vas deferens
41)	Glands of male reproductive system are
	(a) Prostate and seminal Vesicles (b) Prostate, Bertholin's and seminals (c) Seminal vesicles and Bertholin's glands
	(d) Prostate, Cowper's and seminals
42)	Progesterone is secreted by
	(a) Corpus luteum (b) Corpus albicans (c) Leydig cells (d) Graafian cells
43)	This is referred to as "gestation"
	(a) Period of pregnancy (b) Spermatisation (c) Fertilization (d) Ovulation

(a) Menstruation (b) Ageing (c) Menopause (d) Menarche 45) Which one is not associated with gametogenesis? (a) Formation of ova (b) Formation of spermatids (c) Release of ova (d) Change of spermatid to spermatoz 46) Pick up the correct information about menstrual cycle control. 1. Estrogen and progesterone of ovary 2. FSH of pituitary 3. FSH and LH of pituitary 4. Oxytocin (a) 1,2,3 correct (b) 1, 2 correct (c) 2,4 correct (d) 1, 3 correct 47) Which of the following hormone initiate parturition? (a) ACTH, hcG, Oxytocin (b) ACTH, Corticosteroid, oxytocin (c) Corticosteroid, ACTHI, Prostaglandin (d) ACTH, Progesterone, hcG 48) Arrange the events in human female reproductive cycle (a) Secretion of FSH (b) Growth of corpus luteum (c) Growth of follicle and oogenesis (d) Ovulation (e) Sudden increase in level of LH (a) a→c→c→d→b (b) c→a→d→b→e (c) a→d→c→e→b (d) b→a→c→d→e Fimbriae of fallopian tube (a) Release ovum from graafian follicle (b) Cause endometrial changes for implantation (c) Help collection of ovum after ovulation (d) Help develop corpus luteum		
Which one is not associated with gametogenesis? (a) Formation of ova (b) Formation of spermatids (c) Release of ova (d) Change of spermatid to spermatoze Pick up the correct information about menstrual cycle control. 1. Estrogen and progesterone of ovary 2. FSH of pituitary 3. FSH and LH of pituitary 4. Oxytocin (a) 1,2,3 correct (b) 1, 2 correct (c) 2,4 correct (d) 1, 3 correct Which of the following hormone initiate parturition? (a) ACTH, hcG, Oxytocin (b) ACTH, Corticosteroid, oxytocin (c) Corticosteroid, ACTHI, Prostaglandin (d) ACTH, Progesterone, hcG Arrange the events in human female reproductive cycle (a) Secretion of FSH (b) Growth of corpus luteum (c) Growth of follicle and oogenesis (d) Ovulation (e) Sudden increase in level of LH (a) a→c→e→d→b (b) c→a→d→b→e (c) a→d→c→e→b (d) b→a→c→d→e Fimbriae of fallopian tube (a) Release ovum from graafian follicle (b) Cause endometrial changes for implantation (c) Help collection of ovum after ovulation (d) Help develop corpus luteum Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as (a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus	44)	Loss of reproductive capacity in women after age of 45 years is
(a) Formation of ova (b) Formation of spermatids (c) Release of ova (d) Change of spermatid to spermatoze 46) Pick up the correct information about menstrual cycle control. 1. Estrogen and progesterone of ovary 2. FSH of pituitary 3. FSH and LH of pituitary 4. Oxytocin (a) 1,2,3 correct (b) 1, 2 correct (c) 2,4 correct (d) 1, 3 correct 47) Which of the following hormone initiate parturition? (a) ACTH, heG, Oxytocin (b) ACTH, Corticosteroid, oxytocin (c) Corticosteroid, ACTHI, Prostaglandin (d) ACTH, Progesterone, heG Arrange the events in human female reproductive cycle (a) Secretion of FSH (b) Growth of corpus luteum (c) Growth of follicle and oogenesis (d) Ovulation (e) Sudden increase in level of LH (a) a→c→e→d→b (b) c→a→d→b→e (c) a→d→c→e→b (d) b→a→c→d→e 49) Fimbriae of fallopian tube (a) Release ovum from graafian follicle (b) Cause endometrial changes for implantation (c) Help collection of ovum after ovulation (d) Help develop corpus luteum 50) Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as (a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus		(a) Menstruation (b) Ageing (c) Menopause (d) Menarche
Pick up the correct information about menstrual cycle control. 1. Estrogen and progesterone of ovary 2. FSH of pituitary 3. FSH and LH of pituitary 4. Oxytocin (a) 1,2,3 correct (b) 1, 2 correct (c) 2,4 correct (d) 1,3 correct Which of the following hormone initiate parturition? (a) ACTH, hcG, Oxytocin (b) ACTH, Corticosteroid, oxytocin (c) Corticosteroid, ACTHI, Prostaglandin (d) ACTH, Progesterone, hcG Arrange the events in human female reproductive cycle (a) Secretion of FSH (b) Growth of corpus luteum (c) Growth of follicle and oogenesis (d) Ovulation (e) Sudden increase in level of LH (a) a→c→e→d→b (b) c→a→d→b→e (c) a→d→c→e→b (d) b→a→c→d→e Fimbriae of fallopian tube (a) Release ovum from graafian follicle (b) Cause endometrial changes for implantation (c) Help collection of ovum after ovulation (d) Help develop corpus luteum Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as (a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus	45)	Which one is not associated with gametogenesis?
1. Estrogen and progesterone of ovary 2. FSH of pituitary 3. FSH and LH of pituitary 4. Oxytocin (a) 1,2,3 correct (b) 1, 2 correct (c) 2,4 correct (d) 1, 3 correct Which of the following hormone initiate parturition? (a) ACTH, hcG, Oxytocin (b) ACTH, Corticosteroid, oxytocin (c) Corticosteroid, ACTHI, Prostaglandin (d) ACTH, Progesterone, hcG Arrange the events in human female reproductive cycle (a) Secretion of FSH (b) Growth of corpus luteum (c) Growth of follicle and oogenesis (d) Ovulation (e) Sudden increase in level of LH (a) a→c→e→d→b (b) c→a→d→b→e (c) a→d→c→e→b (d) b→a→c→d→e Fimbriae of fallopian tube (a) Release ovum from graafian follicle (b) Cause endometrial changes for implantation (c) Help collection of ovum after ovulation (d) Help develop corpus luteum Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as (a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus		(a) Formation of ova (b) Formation of spermatids (c) Release of ova (d) Change of spermatid to spermatozoa
Which of the following hormone initiate parturition? (a) ACTH, hcG, Oxytocin (b) ACTH, Corticosteroid, oxytocin (c) Corticosteroid, ACTHI, Prostaglandin (d) ACTH, Progesterone, hcG 48) Arrange the events in human female reproductive cycle (a) Secretion of FSH (b) Growth of corpus luteum (c) Growth of follicle and oogenesis (d) Ovulation (e) Sudden increase in level of LH (a) a→c→e→d→b (b) c→a→d→b→e (c) a→d→c→e→b (d) b→a→c→d→e 49) Fimbriae of fallopian tube (a) Release ovum from graafian follicle (b) Cause endometrial changes for implantation (c) Help collection of ovum after ovulation (d) Help develop corpus luteum 50) Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as (a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus	46)	 Estrogen and progesterone of ovary FSH of pituitary FSH and LH of pituitary
(a) ACTH, hcG, Oxytocin (b) ACTH, Corticosteroid, oxytocin (c) Corticosteroid, ACTHI, Prostaglandin (d) ACTH, Progesterone, hcG 48) Arrange the events in human female reproductive cycle (a) Secretion of FSH (b) Growth of corpus luteum (c) Growth of follicle and oogenesis (d) Ovulation (e) Sudden increase in level of LH (a) a→c→e→d→b (b) c→a→d→b→e (c) a→d→c→e→b (d) b→a→c→d→e 49) Fimbriae of fallopian tube (a) Release ovum from graafian follicle (b) Cause endometrial changes for implantation (c) Help collection of ovum after ovulation (d) Help develop corpus luteum 50) Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as (a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus		(a) 1,2,3 correct (b) 1, 2 correct (c) 2,4 correct (d) 1, 3 correct
(d) ACTH, Progesterone, hcG 48) Arrange the events in human female reproductive cycle (a) Secretion of FSH (b) Growth of corpus luteum (c) Growth of follicle and oogenesis (d) Ovulation (e) Sudden increase in level of LH (a) a→c→e→d→b (b) c→a→d→b→e (c) a→d→c→e→b (d) b→a→c→d→e 49) Fimbriae of fallopian tube (a) Release ovum from graafian follicle (b) Cause endometrial changes for implantation (c) Help collection of ovum after ovulation (d) Help develop corpus luteum 50) Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as (a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus	47)	Which of the following hormone initiate parturition?
(a) Secretion of FSH (b) Growth of corpus luteum (c) Growth of follicle and oogenesis (d) Ovulation (e) Sudden increase in level of LH (a) a→c→e→d→b (b) c→a→d→b→e (c) a→d→c→e→b (d) b→a→c→d→e 49) Fimbriae of fallopian tube (a) Release ovum from graafian follicle (b) Cause endometrial changes for implantation (c) Help collection of ovum after ovulation (d) Help develop corpus luteum 50) Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as (a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus		
Fimbriae of fallopian tube (a) Release ovum from graafian follicle (b) Cause endometrial changes for implantation (c) Help collection of ovum after ovulation (d) Help develop corpus luteum Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as (a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus	48)	(a) Secretion of FSH(b) Growth of corpus luteum(c) Growth of follicle and oogenesis(d) Ovulation
 (a) Release ovum from graafian follicle (b) Cause endometrial changes for implantation (c) Help collection of ovum after ovulation (d) Help develop corpus luteum Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as (a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus 		(a) $\mathbf{a} \rightarrow \mathbf{c} \rightarrow \mathbf{e} \rightarrow \mathbf{d} \rightarrow \mathbf{b}$ (b) $\mathbf{c} \rightarrow \mathbf{a} \rightarrow \mathbf{d} \rightarrow \mathbf{b} \rightarrow \mathbf{e}$ (c) $\mathbf{a} \rightarrow \mathbf{d} \rightarrow \mathbf{c} \rightarrow \mathbf{e} \rightarrow \mathbf{b}$ (d) $\mathbf{b} \rightarrow \mathbf{a} \rightarrow \mathbf{c} \rightarrow \mathbf{d} \rightarrow \mathbf{e}$
(c) Help collection of ovum after ovulation (d) Help develop corpus luteum Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as (a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus	49)	Fimbriae of fallopian tube
(a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus		
	50)	Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as