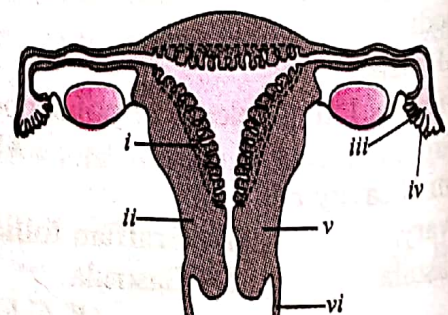


◆ MULTIPLE CHOICE TYPE QUESTIONS ◆

1. Process of fusion of haploid cells is
(A) Cell cycle (B) Meiosis
(C) Mitosis (D) Syngamy.
(H.P.P.M.T. 2001)
2. Testes descent into scrotum in mammals for
(A) Spermatogenesis
(B) Fertilization
(C) Development of sex organs
(D) Development of visceral organs.
(A.F.M.C. 2001)
3. Sperms produce an enzymatic substance for dissolving egg, coverings. It is called
(A) Hyaluronic acid (B) Hyaluronidase
(C) Androgamone (D) Diastase.
(K.C.E.T. 2001, Wardha 2001)
4. Oocyte is liberated from ovary under the influence of LH, after completing
(A) Meiosis and before liberating polar bodies
(B) Meiosis I and before liberating polar bodies
(C) Meiosis
(D) Meiosis I after release of polar body.
(A.I.I.M.S. 2001)
5. Antrum is cavity of
(A) Ovary (B) Graffian follicle
(C) Blastula (D) Gastrula.
(K.C.E.T. 2001)
6. Secondary sexual characters in females develop in response to hormone
(A) Relaxin (B) Progesterone
(C) Estrogen (D) Gonadotropin.
(M.P.P.M.T. 2002)
7. Hormone responsible for ovulation and development of corpus luteum is
(A) FSH (B) LH
(C) LTH (D) ICSH.
(J.I.P.M.E.R. 2002)
8. Hormone controlling human menstrual cycle is
(A) Estrogen (B) FSH
(C) LH (D) All the above.
(C.B.S.E. 2002)
9. During cleavage size of
(A) Resulting cells decreases
(B) Resulting cells increases
(C) Early embryo increases
(D) Early embryo decreases. (Wardha 2002)
10. Bartholin's glands occur on
(A) Sides of vas deferens
(B) Sides of vagina
(C) Tail of birds
(D) Head of amphibians. (C.B.S.E. 2003)
11. Phase of menstrual cycle that lasts for 7—8 days is
(A) Menstruation (B) Luteal phase
(C) Ovulatory phase (D) Follicular phase.
(A.I.I.M.S. 2003)

12. Which is not mesodermal in origin
 (A) Nervous system
 (B) Circulatory system
 (C) Muscular system
 (D) Skeletal tissue. (J.K.C.M.E.E. 2004)
13. In uterus, endometrium increases in thickness in response to
 (A) Oxytocin (B) Oestrogen
 (C) LH (D) Relaxin. (Kerala 2004)
14. Sperms formed from one primary spermatocyte number
 (A) 8 (B) 4
 (C) 3 (D) 1. (R.P.M.T. 2005)
15. Sertoli cell secretes hormone
 (A) Relaxin (B) Testosterone
 (C) Inhibin (D) Gonadotropin. (K.C.E.T. 2005)
16. Low titre of progesterone and estrogen stimulates production of
 (A) FSH (B) FSH-RH
 (C) LH (D) GH. (A.M.U. 2005)
17. Withdrawal of hormone causes onset of menstruation
 (A) FSH-RH (B) FSH
 (C) Estrogen (D) Progesterone. (C.B.S.E. 2006)
18. Embryo at 16-celled stage is called
 (A) Morula (B) Blastomere
 (C) Blastula (D) Gastrula. (B.H.U. 2006)
19. Sertoli cells are regulated by the pituitary hormone
 (A) FSH (B) GH
 (C) Prolactin (D) LH. (C.B.S.E. 2007)
20. Withdrawal of which hormone is the immediate cause of menstruation.
 (A) Estrogen (B) FSH
 (C) FSH-RH (D) Progesterone. (C.B.S.E. 2007)
21. Spermatids are changed into spermatozoa through
 (A) Spermiogenesis (B) Spermiation
 (C) Spermatogenesis (D) Spermatosis. (Kerala 2008)
22. Notochord, skeletal system and dermis of skin are derived from
 (A) Ectoderm (B) Endoderm
 (C) Mesoderm (D) All the above. (K.C.E.T. 2008)
23. Which is incorrect about menstruation
 (A) At menopause there is abrupt increase in gonadotropic hormones
 (B) Beginning of cycle of menstruation is called menarche

- (C) About 40 mL of blood is lost during normal menstruation
 (D) Menstrual fluid can easily clot. (C.B.S.E. 2008)
24. Leydig cells secrete
 (A) Progesterone (B) Testosterone
 (C) Estrogen (D) Corticosterone. (D.P.M.T. 2008, B.H.U. screening 2008)
25. Which germinal layer develops first during embryonic development
 (A) Endoderm (B) Mesoderm
 (C) Ectoderm (D) Both A and B. (C.P.M.T. 2009)
26. 32 celled stage of human embryo is
 (A) Larger than fertilized egg
 (B) Smaller than fertilized egg
 (C) Same size as fertilized egg
 (D) Four times larger than fertilized egg. (A.M.U. 2009)
27. Seminal plasma of humans is rich in
 (A) Glucose, certain enzymes but no calcium
 (B) Fructose, Ca^{2+} and certain enzymes
 (C) Fructose and certain enzymes but poor in Ca^{2+}
 (D) Fructose, Ca^{2+} but no enzyme. (C.B.S.E. 2009)
28. In humans, the oocyte is maintained in a state of meiotic arrest by secretion of :
 (A) Granulosa cells
 (B) Zona pellucida
 (C) Cumulus oophorus
 (D) Theca. (A.M.U. 2010)
29. Signals from fully developed foetus and placenta ultimately lead to parturition which requires the release of
 (A) Estrogen from placenta
 (B) Oxytocin from foetal pituitary
 (C) Oxytocin from maternal pituitary
 (D) Relaxin from placenta. (C.B.S.E. Main 2010)
30. The figure given here depicts a diagrammatic sectional view of the female reproductive system of humans. Which one set of three parts out of i-vi have been correctly identified



- (A) *iv*-oviducal funnel, *v*-uterus, *vi*-cervix
- (B) *i*-perimetrium, *ii*-myometrium, *iv*- fallopian tube
- (C) *ii*-endometrium, *iii*-infundibulum, *iv*-fimbriae
- (D) *iii*-infundibulum, *iv*-fimbriae, *v*-cervix.

(C.B.S.E. 2011)

31. What happens during fertilization in humans after many sperms reach close to the ovum
- (A) Cells of corona radiata trap all the sperms except one
 - (B) Only two sperms nearest the ovum penetrate zona pellucida
 - (C) Secretion of acrosome helps one sperm enter cytoplasm of ovum through zona pellucida
 - (D) All sperms except the one nearest the ovum lose their tails.

(C.B.S.E. Main 2011)

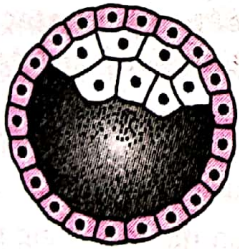
32. About which day in the normal human menstrual cycle does rapid secretion of LH (popularly called LH surge) normally occurs
- (A) 5th day
 - (B) 11th day
 - (C) 14th day
 - (D) 20th day

(C.B.S.E. Main 2011)

33. Signals for parturition originate from
- (A) Placenta
 - (B) Fully developed foetus
 - (C) Both placenta as well as fully developed foetus
 - (D) Oxytocin released from maternal pituitary.

(C.B.S.E. 2012)

34. Identify the human development stage as well as its place of occurrence and select the right option of the two



Development State	Site of Occurrence
(A) Late morula	- Middle part of fallopian tube
(B) 8-celled morula	- Starting point of fallopian tube
(C) Blastula	- End part of fallopian tube
(D) Blastocyst	- Uterine wall.

(C.B.S.E. Mains 2012)

35. In human females, ovarian cycle begins as the
- (A) Estrogen level reaches maximum
 - (B) Progesterone level falls precipitously
 - (C) Hypothalamus increases release of FSH and LH
 - (D) Hypothalamus stimulates anterior pituitary to increase FSH and LH output.

(J.K.C. E.T. 2012)

36. Liver and pancreas develop from
- (A) Ectoderm
 - (B) Mesoderm
 - (C) Endoderm
 - (D) Endo-mesodermic joint.

(A.M.U. 2013)

37. Which is not the function of placenta
- (A) Secretes oxytocin during parturition
 - (B) Facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo
 - (C) Secretes estrogen
 - (D) Facilitates removal of CO₂ and waste material from embryo.

(N.E.E.T. 2013)

38. If spermatogenesis proceeds too rapidly, inhibin is released. Inhibin reduces the secretion of
- (A) Luteinising hormone
 - (B) Follicle stimulating hormone
 - (C) Testosterone
 - (D) Interstitial cell stimulating hormone.

(W.B. 2014)

39. Select the correct option describing gonadotropin activity in a normal pregnant female
- (A) High level of FSH and LH facilitate implantation of embryo
 - (B) High level of hCG stimulates the synthesis of estrogen and progesterone
 - (C) High level of hCG stimulates thickening of endometrium
 - (D) High level of FSH and LH stimulates the thickening of endometrium.

(C.B.S.E. 2014)

40. In human females, meiosis II is not completed until
- (A) Puberty
 - (B) Fertilization
 - (C) Uterine implantation
 - (D) Birth.

(C.B.S.E. 2015)

41. Part of fallopian tube close to ovary is
- (A) Infundibulum
 - (B) Cervix
 - (C) Ampulla
 - (D) Isthmus.

(C.B.S.E. 2015)