

BIOLOGY NMDCAT

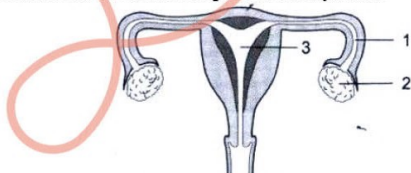
PMC UNIT WISE TEST Unit-11

TOPIC:

✓ Reproduction

- Q.1 In human males, gonads are the part of:**
A. Reproductive & endocrine systems
B. Excretory & respiratory systems
C. Respiratory & reproductive systems
D. Cardiovascular & endocrine systems
- Q.2 All of the following structures are related to the male reproductive system except:**
A. Ureter
B. Epididymis
C. Urethra
D. Ejaculatory duct
- Q.3 In humans, the testes are situated _____ the abdominal cavity within a pouch called _____.**
A. Inside, testicular lobules
B. Outside, vas deferens
C. Outside, scrotum
D. Inside, scrotum
- Q.4 It is used to transfer sperms into female reproductive tract:**
A. Testes
B. Vas deferens
C. Scrotum
D. Copulatory organ
- Q.5 Epididymis is the proximal part of:**
A. Oviduct
B. Ureter
C. Uterus
D. Vas deferens
- Q.6 Which of the following is not a male sex accessory gland?**
A. Seminal vesicle
B. Epididymis
C. Prostate
D. Bulbourethral
- Q.7 Which of the following gland plays main role in semen formation?**
A. Prostate gland
B. Bulbourethral gland
C. Seminal vesicles
D. Ovaries
- Q.8 In males, the process of spermatogenesis starts:**
A. Before birth
B. Just after birth
C. After puberty
D. During anytime of adult life
- Q.9 Following are the structures of human male reproductive system. Identify the site of spermatogenesis:**
1. Seminiferous tubules
2. Vas deferens
3. Epididymis
4. Ejaculatory duct
5. Urethra
A. Both 1 and 5
B. Both 2 and 4
C. Only 1
D. Both 2 and 3
- Q.10 Total number of sperms produced by one primary spermatocyte is:**
A. 1
B. 2
C. 4
D. 8
- Q.11 Arrange the following into correct sequence regarding spermatogenesis:**
1. Spermatogonium
2. Spermatids
3. Primary spermatocytes
4. Secondary spermatocytes
5. Sperms
A. 1 → 3 → 5 → 2 → 4
B. 1 → 3 → 4 → 2 → 5
C. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4 → 5
D. 4 → 3 → 1 → 2 → 5
- Q.12 In the lumen of seminiferous tubules, _____ provides liquid medium, nourishment and protection to sperms.**
A. Sertoli cells
B. Germinal epithelium
C. Interstitial cells
D. Seminal vesicles
- Q.13 Primary oocytes and primary spermatocytes are produced from oogonia and spermatogonia respectively by:**
A. Mitotic division
B. Both mitosis and meiosis
C. Meiotic division
D. Mitosis, meiosis and differentiation
- Q.14 Conversion of which of the following occurs via meiosis II:**
A. Primary oocyte to secondary oocyte
B. Spermatogonia to primary spermatocyte
C. Secondary spermatocyte to spermatids
D. Secondary spermatocyte to spermatozoa

- Q.15** The difference between primary and secondary spermatocyte lies in:
 A. Presence/absence of a tail
 B. Number of chromosomes
 C. Being hormone producing and non-hormone producing
 D. Primary gamete and secondary gamete in males
- Q.16** Each spermatogonium is _____ and has _____ number of chromosomes.
 A. n, 45
 B. 2n, 46
 C. 2n, 23
 D. n, 46
- Q.17** Testosterone is essential for development of male secondary sexual characters during/at:
 A. Puberty
 B. Embryonic development
 C. Birth
 D. Infancy
- Q.18** What is the location of interstitial cells in testes?
 A. Inside the seminiferous tubules
 B. Among the germinal epithelial cells
 C. Between the seminiferous tubule
 D. Around the testes
- Q.19** In human testes, which structure is responsible for carrying sperm from inside the testis?
 A. Seminiferous tubules
 B. Seminal Vesicles
 C. Urinogenital duct
 D. Vasa efferentia
- Q.20** Which one of the following causes growth and development of germinal epithelium of the testes?
 A. Inhibin
 B. Testosterone
 C. LH
 D. FSH
- Q.21** Uterus opens into the vagina through:
 A. Cervix
 B. External genitalia
 C. Fallopian tube
 D. Vulva
- Q.22** Site for implantation and development of human embryo is:
 A. Ureter
 B. Uterus
 C. Ovary
 D. Oviduct
- Q.23** After ovulation, secondary oocyte enters into:
 A. Ovary
 B. Cervix
 C. Oviduct
 D. Corpus luteum
- Q.24** In which part of female reproductive system, fertilization takes place?
 A. Proximal part of oviduct
 B. Medial part of oviduct
 C. Distal part of oviduct
 D. Vagina
- Q.25** In human female reproductive cycle, which sequence of events is correct?
 A. Menstruation → Ovulation → Fertilization → Implantation
 B. Menstruation → Ovulation → Implantation → Fertilization
 C. Ovulation → Menstruation → Fertilization → Implantation
 D. Ovulation → Menstruation → Implantation → Fertilization
- Q.26** The diagram shows the female reproductive system:



In which parts the secondary oocyte and the zygote are formed?

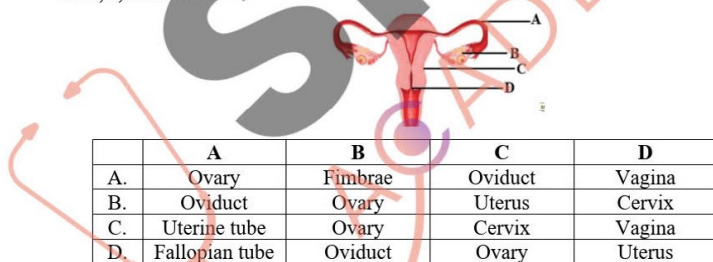
	Secondary oocytes	Zygote
A.	1	2
B.	1	3
C.	2	1
D.	2	3

- Q.27** Oxytocin acts on all sites except:
 A. Uterus
 B. Myometrium
 C. Mammary glands
 D. Ovary
- Q.28** Which of the following cell is haploid?
 A. Oogonium
 B. Primary oocyte
 C. Follicle cell
 D. Secondary oocyte

- Q.29 Which one of the following is not the function of placenta?**
 A. Facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo
 B. Secretes progesterone
 C. Facilitates the removal of carbon dioxide and waste material from embryo
 D. Secretes oxytocin during parturition
- Q.30 Which hormone causes final preparation of wall of uterus for placenta formation?**
 A. Progesterone
 B. FSH
 C. Estrogen
 D. LTH
- Q.31 Which of the following is not a function of estrogen?**
 A. Thickening of endometrium
 B. Inhibition of FSH secretion
 C. Vascularization of wall of uterus
 D. Inhibition of LH secretion
- Q.32 Which one of the following is serves as temporary endocrine gland?**
 A. Secondary oocyte
 B. Corpus luteum
 C. Oogonium
 D. Primary oocyte
- Q.33 Thickening of endometrium occurs during all phases of reproductive cycle except:**
 A. Menstrual phase
 B. Proliferative phase
 C. Secretory phase
 D. Luteal phase
- Q.34 Ovulation in females continues from _____ to _____.**
 A. Before birth, menopause
 B. Puberty, menopause
 C. After puberty, death
 D. Just after birth, 45 years of age
- Q.35 On an average, menstruation stage lasts for about:**
 A. 2 days
 B. 14 days
 C. 4 days
 D. 10 days
- Q.36 Menstrual cycle involves changes in:**
 A. Structure of reproductive system
 B. Hormonal responses
 C. Functions of reproductive system
 D. All A, B, C
- Q.37 Chances of fertilization are maximum:**
 A. During proliferative phase
 B. At start of secretory phase
 C. At end of menstruation
 D. At end of secretory phase
- Q.38 Menstrual cycle is controlled by hormones of:**
 A. Pituitary gland
 B. Hypothalamus
 C. Pancreas
 D. Ovary
- Q.39 If fertilization does not occur, then corpus luteum shows:**
 A. Proliferation
 B. Regeneration
 C. Metastasis
 D. Degeneration
- Q.40 The process of oogenesis initiates at the time of:**
 A. Fertilization
 B. Embryonic development
 C. Puberty
 D. Birth
- Q.41 The primary oocytes are arrested at which stage of cell division?**
 A. Prophase of meiosis I
 B. Metaphase of meiosis I
 C. Prophase of meiosis II
 D. Metaphase of meiosis II
- Q.42 Normally, how many ova are released during each menstrual cycle at a time?**
 A. 1
 B. 4
 C. 2
 D. Many
- Q.43 Primary oocytes are enclosed in group of cells called:**
 A. Germ cells
 B. Sertoli cells
 C. Follicle cells
 D. Interstitial cells
- Q.44 It is the layer of uterus that is shed with each reproductive cycle:**
 A. Mesometrium
 B. Endometrium
 C. Myometrium
 D. Perimetrium
- Q.45 The gonadal hormone that is responsible for healing and repair of uterine wall immediately after menstruation is:**
 A. Luteinizing hormone
 B. Progesterone
 C. Estrogen
 D. Testosterone
- Q.46 Which of the following two events of menstrual cycle coincide with each other?**
 A. Decrease in level of LH and Ovulation
 B. Ovulation and thickening of uterus
 C. Increase in level of progesterone and menstruation
 D. Secretory phase and follicular phase

- Q.47 The hormone that reaches the highest level during the post-ovulatory phase:**
 A. Estrogen
 B. Progesterone
 C. FSH
 D. LH
- Q.48 Highly contagious disease that affects mucous membranes of urinogenital tract is:**
 A. Gonorrhea
 B. Syphilis
 C. AIDS
 D. Herpes
- Q.49 Which of the following pair of STD's is caused by obligate intracellular parasite?**
 A. Gonorrhea and syphilis
 B. AIDS and syphilis
 C. Genital herpes and syphilis
 D. AIDS and Genital herpes
- Q.50 Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease, caused by:**
 A. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
 B. Treponema pallidum
 C. Clostridium tetani
 D. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- Q.51 Which of the following germ layer gives rise to Reproductive system?**
 A. Endoderm
 B. Mesoderm
 C. Ectoderm
 D. Hypoderm
- Q.52 Sperm production in humans is:**
 A. Periodic process
 B. Continuous process
 C. Cyclic process
 D. Discontinuous process
- Q.53 It is the correct passage of sperms from testes to outside:**
 A. Seminiferous tubules → Sperm duct → Epididymis → Urethra
 B. Sperm duct → Seminiferous tubule → Epididymis → Urethra
 C. Epididymis → Seminiferous tubule → Sperm duct → Urethra
 D. Seminiferous tubules → Epididymis → Sperm duct → Urethra
- Q.54 The oocyte released during ovulation is in:**
 A. Anaphase I
 B. Metaphase I
 C. Prophase I
 D. Metaphase II
- Q.55 Ovulation is associated with the peak level of:**
 A. FSH
 B. Estrogen
 C. LH
 D. Progesterone
- Q.56 Follicular atresia is the degeneration of:**
 A. Primary oocyte
 B. 1st polar body
 C. Primary follicles
 D. 2nd polar body
- Q.57 FSH in males acts on:**
 A. Germinal epithelium
 B. Simple epithelium
 C. Interstitial cells
 D. Germinal endothelium
- Q.58 Glands of male reproductive system are:**
 A. Prostate and seminal vesicle
 B. Seminal vesicles and Corpus luteum
 C. Prostate and Corpus luteum
 D. Prostate and Placenta
- Q.59 How many sperms are formed from a secondary spermatocyte?**
 A. 4
 B. 2
 C. 8
 D. 1
- Q.60 Oviduct in females opens into:**
 A. Fallopian tube
 B. Uterus
 C. Ovary
 D. Cervix
- Q.61 Division in germinal epithelium directly produces:**
 A. Spermatids
 B. Sperms
 C. Spermatocytes
 D. Spermatogonia
- Q.62 From the conversion of diploid oocyte to the mature egg formation, how many polarbodies are formed?**
 A. 1
 B. 2
 C. 3
 D. 4
- Q.63 Ulcer in reproductive structures is formed in:**
 A. Gonorrhea
 B. Syphilis
 C. AIDS
 D. Genital herpes
- Q.64 Process of spermatogenesis in males continuously occurs from:**
 A. Birth to death
 B. Puberty to adulthood
 C. Birth to puberty
 D. Puberty to death
- Q.65 The process of transformation of spermatids into sperms is designated as:**
 A. Spermiogenesis
 B. Spermiation
 C. Spermatogenesis
 D. Spermatocytogenesis

- Q.66** Prior to emission and ejaculation, spermatozoa are stored in:
 A. Urethra
 B. Seminal vesicles
 C. Epididymis
 D. Prostate gland
- Q.67** Fructose production as nutritional component for sperms is the function of:
 A. Bulbourethral gland
 B. Prostate gland
 C. Seminal vesicles
 D. Seminiferous tubules
- Q.68** Endometrium shows maximum thickness during:
 A. Start of proliferative phase
 B. Secretory phase
 C. End of Proliferative phase
 D. Menstruation
- Q.69** Main function performed by bulbourethral gland in humans is/are:
 A. Sperm maturation
 B. Neutralization of urethra
 C. Sperm production
 D. Semen formation
- Q.70** How many spermatozoa and ova are produced from 50 primary spermatocytes and 50 primary oocytes?
 A. 200 spermatozoa and 100 ova
 B. 200 spermatozoa and 50 ova
 C. 100 spermatozoa and 50 ova
 D. 100 spermatozoa and 100 ova
- Q.71** Motile and completely mature cell with flagellum is:
 A. Spermatid
 B. Spermatocyte
 C. Spermatogonium
 D. Spermatozoa
- Q.72** The layer of uterus that is shed with each reproductive cycle is:
 A. Mesometrium
 B. Endometrium
 C. Myometrium
 D. Perimetrium
- Q.73** Withdrawal of which hormone is the immediate cause of menstruation?
 A. Estrogen
 B. FSH-LH
 C. FSH
 D. Progesterone
- Q.74** Given below is the diagram of female reproductive system. Identify the parts labeled as A, B, C and D.



- Q.75** _____ causes development of the secondary male characteristics:
 A) Estrogen
 B) Parathormone
 C) Progesterone
 D) Androgen
- Q.76** Which one of the following acts on the uterus wall for its thickening and vascularization?
 A) Progesterone
 B) Oxytocin
 C) FSH
 D) Androgen
- Q.77** The events of the ovaries and uterus are regulated by pituitary:
 A) Somatotropins
 B) Thyrotropins
 C) Gonadotropins
 D) Corticotrophins
- Q.78** _____ occurs due to lack of progesterone:
 A) Ovulation
 B) Menstrual flow
 C) Menopause
 D) Fertilization
- Q.79** Pregnancy is maintained by the:
 A) Oxytocin
 B) Vasopressin
 C) LH
 D) Progesterone
- Q.80** AIDS is caused by:
 A) Treponema pallidum
 B) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
 C) Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 D) Human immunodeficiency virus

- Q.81 All of the following steps involved in female reproductive cycles are correct, EXCEPT:**
 A) Ovary under the influence of FSH, produces estrogen hormone
 B) Estrogen stimulates the formation of endometrium
 C) Estrogen inhibits the secretion of FSH
 D) FSH vascularizes the endometrium
- Q.82 Corpus luteum is a modified form of:**
 A) Ruptured follicles
 B) Degenerated follicles
 C) Primary follicles
 D) Ruptured ovary
- Q.83 The discharge of blood and cell debris from vagina is known as:**
 A) After birth
 B) Menstruation
 C) Luteinization
 D) Parturition
- Q.84 In human only one ovum is usually discharged from the ovary at one time. This phenomenon is called:**
 A) Menstruation
 B) Menopause
 C) Fertilization
 D) Ovulation
- Q.85 It stimulates uterine contraction during child birth and milk let down during suckling:**
 A) Prolactin
 B) Oxytocin
 C) Progesterone
 D) LH
- Q.86 The major cell infected by HIV is the:**
 A) Helper T-lymphocyte
 B) B-cell
 C) Basophile
 D) Neutrophil
- Q.87 _____ is a major constituent of birth control pill:**
 A) Oxytocin
 B) LH
 C) Progesterone
 D) Testosterone
- Q.88 _____ is reproductive cycle of non-human mammals:**
 A) Ovarian cycle
 B) Uterine cycle
 C) Oestrous cycle
 D) Menstrual cycle
- Q.89 Ovulation in the human female usually takes place during the menstrual cycle:**
 A) Just before the end of the secretory phase
 B) At the mid secretory phase
 C) At the beginning of the proliferative phase
 D) At the end of the proliferative phase
- Q.90 Outer most covering of secondary oocyte is:**
 A) Chorion
 B) Zona pellucida
 C) Capsule
 D) Cell membrane
- Q.91 The follicular phase starts on the stoppage of _____ and ends with _____:**
 A) Menstruation, Fertilization
 B) Ovulation, Menstruation
 C) Luteal phase, Ovulation
 D) Menstruation, Ovulation
- Q.92 AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) which destroys:**
 A) CD₂ helper lymphocytes
 B) CD₁₀ helper lymphocytes
 C) CD₂₀ helper lymphocytes
 D) CD₄ helper lymphocytes
- Q.93 Pick up the correct matching of the events occurring during menstrual cycle:**
 A) Menstruation: Breakdown of endometrium and fertilization
 B) Proliferative phase: Rapid degeneration of myometrium and maturation of graafian follicle
 C) Ovulation: Decrease of FSH and increase of estrogen which causes the pituitary gland to secrete LH
 D) Secretory phase: It takes place at the beginning of the proliferative phase
- Q.94 Secondary source of secretion of progesterone is:**
 A) Follicle
 B) Placenta
 C) Corpus luteum
 D) Interstitial cells
- Q.95 Pick up the shortest event/ phase of menstrual cycle in human female:**
 A) Menstruation
 B) Proliferative
 C) Secretory
 D) Ovulation
- Q.96 The reproductive cycle in human being is also called:**
 A) Oestrous cycle
 B) Circadian cycle
 C) Calvin cycle
 D) Menstrual cycle

- Q.97** Which one of the following stages of ovarian cycle, coincides with start of menstruation?
 A) Developing follicle stage C) Early corpus luteum stage
 B) Mature follicle stage D) Regressive corpus luteum stage
- Q.98** It does not occur between 7-13 days of menstrual cycle:
 A) Luteal phase C) Pre-ovulatory phase
 B) Proliferative phase D) Menstruation
- Q.99** Failure to produce insulin leads to a condition called:
 A) Acromegaly C) Goitre
 B) Diabetes insipidus D) Diabetes mellitus
- Q.100** Which one of the followings is a chief mineralocorticoid?
 A) ADH C) Epinephrine
 B) Parathormone D) Aldosterone
- Q.101** First hormone stimulates the production of second hormone and second hormone inhibits the production of first hormone. This phenomenon exists in:
 A) Estrogen and FSH respectively C) Progesterone and estrogen respectively
 B) Estrogen and progesterone respectively D) FSH and estrogen respectively
- Q.102** _____ after ovulation are modified to form corpus luteum:
 A) Steroli cells C) Primary follicles
 B) Follicle cells D) Secondary oocyte
- Q.103** _____ occurs due to lack of progesterone:
 A) Ovulation C) Menstruation
 B) Fertilization D) Menopause
- Q.104** Identify the correct sequence of stages in the menstrual cycle:
 A) Menstrual → Luteal → Follicular → Ovulation
 B) Ovulation → Luteal → Menstrual → Follicular
 C) Ovulation → Menstrual → Luteal → Follicular
 D) Follicular → Ovulation → Luteal → Menstrual
- Q.105** Ovulation is induced by:
 A) Follicle stimulating hormone C) Estrogen
 B) Luteinizing hormone D) Progesterone
- Q.106** On puberty, the development of primary follicles is stimulated by:
 A) LH C) Estrogen
 B) Progesterone D) FSH
- Q.107** The human menstrual cycle generally repeats after every:
 A) 20 days C) 30 days
 B) 28 days D) 40 days
- Q.108** Secretion of luteinizing hormone is induced by:
 A) Decrease of estrogen and increase of FSH
 B) Increase of estrogen and FSH
 C) Decrease of FSH and estrogen
 D) Decrease of FSH and increase of estrogen
- Q.109** It is a small pea-sized, about 0.5 gm in weight and lies in the human brain called:
 A) Hypothalamus C) Pineal gland
 B) Pituitary gland D) Posterior pituitary
- Q.110** Over secretion of STH during early life results in:
 A) Gigantism C) Dwarfism
 B) Cretinism D) Acromegaly
- Q.111** _____ prepare the mammary glands for the production of _____:
 A) Progesterone, milk C) Prolactin, milk
 B) Estrogen, sweat D) Prolactin, mucus
- Q.112** In human females menstruation stage usually lasts for _____ days:
 A) 1 – 3 C) 7 – 10
 B) 3 – 7 D) 10 – 15
- Q.113** It acts as a bridge between nervous and endocrine systems:
 A) Pancreas C) Posterior pituitary
 B) Thyroid D) Hypothalamus
- Q.114** After ovulation, the ruptured follicle is transformed into a glandular structure called:
 A) Corpus luteum C) Primary follicle
 B) Corpus callosum D) Mature follicle

Q.115 The end or complete stop of the menstrual cycle is called:

- A) Menstruation
- B) Menarche
- C) Menopause
- D) Conception

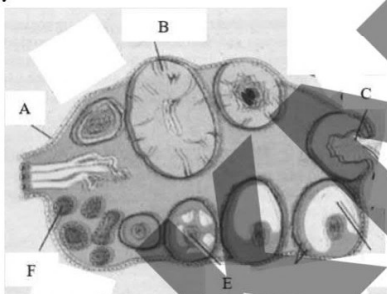
Q.116 Identify the shortest phase of uterine cycle:

- A) Ovulatory phase
- B) Proliferative phase
- C) Secretory phase
- D) Menstruation phase

Q.117 A non-human female exhibiting desire for mating is said to be:

- A) On menstruation
- B) Pregnant
- C) Receptive
- D) On heat

Q.118 Refer to the given diagram and choose the correct option regarding its part labelled as A - F:



- A) A-Ovary, B-Ovulation
- B) C-Corpus luteum, D-Follicular fluid
- C) E-Oocyte, D-Corpus luteum
- D) F-Primary follicle, B- Corpus luteum

Q.119 A hormone released by the posterior pituitary that stimulates the contraction of the uterus during child birth:

- A) Cortisol
- B) Progesterone
- C) Oxytocin
- D) Androgen

Q.120 _____ is timed to coincide with thickening of uterine wall:

- A) Menstruation
- B) Conception
- C) Ovulation
- D) Fertilization

Q.121 Which set is similar?

- A) Endocrine gland-sweat
- B) Corpus luteum - graafian follicles
- C) Proliferative phase – 15-28 days
- D) Ovulation – 1-5 days

Q.122 Maximum thickening of endometrium occurs during _____ of menstrual cycle:

- A) Mensuration
- B) Proliferative phase
- C) Luteal phase
- D) Ovulation

Q.123 This hormone develops the endometrium and make it receptive for implantation of the zygote:

- A) LH
- B) Progesterone
- C) Estrogen
- D) Oxytocin

Q.124 Pick up the one not true about gonadotropins:

- A) Ovarian cycle is regulated by gonadotropins
- B) Release of gonadotropins is regulated by menstrual cycle
- C) Uterine cycle is regulated by gonadotropins
- D) Release of gonadotropins is regulated by gonadotropins releasing hormone

Q.125 Ovulation is suppressed by progesterone via:

- A) Inhibition of FSH and inhibition of LH
- B) Inhibition of LH and stimulation of FSH
- C) Inhibition of FSH and stimulation of LH
- D) Only by inhibition of LH

Q.126 It acts on the basal metabolic rate by stimulating the breakdown of glucose and release of heat and generation of ATP:

- A) Cortisol
- B) Parathormone
- C) Calcitonin
- D) Thyroxine

- Q.127 The HIV is transmitted from one person to another by exchanging/sharing:**
 A) Room
 B) Sharing meal
 C) Body fluids
 D) Towel
- Q.128 It involves changes in the structure and function of the whole reproductive system:**
 A) Menstrual cycle
 B) Menstruation
 C) Oogenesis
 D) Gametogenesis
- Q.129 Only one follicle continues to grow with its primary oocytes while the rest breakdown by:**
 A) Ovulation
 B) Menstruation
 C) Follicle degeneration
 D) Follicle atresia
- Q.130 Estrogen stimulates:**
 A) Secretion of FSH
 B) Laying down of endometrium
 C) Secretion of LH
 D) Laying down of endometrium and secretion of LH
- Q.131 Decrease of FSH and increase of estrogen, causes the pituitary gland to secrete:**
 A) Progesterone
 B) LH
 C) LTH
 D) Prolactin
- Q.132 Follicle cells, after release of the egg, are modified to form a special structure called:**
 A) Placenta
 B) Corpus luteum
 C) Follicle
 D) Endometrium
- Q.133 This hormone develops the endometrium and makes it receptive for the implantation of zygote:**
 A) Estrogen
 B) Progesterone
 C) FSH
 D) ICSSH
- Q.134 The discharge of blood and cell debris from vagina at the end of reproductive cycle is called:**
 A) Gestation
 B) After birth
 C) Menstruation
 D) Implantation
- Q.135 The human menstrual cycle generally repeats every _____ days:**
 A) 26
 B) 27
 C) 28
 D) 29
- Q.136 The uterine cycle in humans involves the preparation of the uterine wall to receive the _____ if fertilization occurs:**
 A) Ovum
 B) Egg
 C) Embryo
 D) Zygote
- Q.137 The ovary under the stimulus of _____, also produce _____:**
 A) FSH, LH
 B) FSH, Estrogen
 C) LH, FSH
 D) Estrogen, Progesterone
- Q.138 During luteal phase of menstrual cycle, the hormone that retains its secretion at peak is:**
 A) Progesterone
 B) Estrogen
 C) LH
 D) GnRH
- Q.139 On which date is a woman most likely to ovulate if the first day of menstrual cycle was first april?**
 A) 5 april
 B) 14 april
 C) 20 april
 D) 28 april
- Q.140 The shedding of portions of the endometrium during a uterine cycle is called:**
 A) Menstruation
 B) Proliferation
 C) Post ovulation
 D) Ovulation
- Q.141 Corpus luteum starts secreting a hormone called:**
 A) Oestrogen
 B) Progesterone
 C) Oxytocin
 D) Testosterone
- Q.142 In human female, the discharge of blood and cell debris is called:**
 A) Ovulation
 B) Abortion
 C) Menstruation
 D) Secretion
- Q.143 The duration of gestation period in human female is usually:**
 A) 250 days
 B) 260 days
 C) 270 days
 D) 280 days

- Q.144 It starts before birth in human females:**
 A) Spermatogenesis B) Fertilization C) Menstruation D) Oogenesis
- Q.145 The follicle cells, after release of the egg, are modified to form a special structure called:**
 A) Follicles B) Corona radiata C) Corpus luteum D) Zona pellucid
- Q.146 This hormone develops the endometrium and make it receptive for the implantation of the zygote (placenta formation):**
 A) Androgen B) FSH C) LH D) Progesterone
- Q.147 Vascularization of endometrium is induced by:**
 A) LH B) Progesterone C) Estrogen D) Testosterone
- Q.148 The hormone which stimulates and vascularizes the endometrium is:**
 A) LH B) FSH C) Progesterone D) Estrogen
- Q.149 The hormone, produced by the corpus luteum, and promotes the development of the uterine lining in females is called:**
 A) LH B) FSH C) Progesterone D) Estrogen
- Q.150 Pick up the inner lining of uterus:**
 A) Ectometrium B) Myometrium C) Endometrium D) Perimetrium
- Q.151 _____ cycle is a reproductive cycle found in all female mammals, EXCEPT human being:**
 A) Menstrual B) Ovarian C) Oestrous D) Uterine
- Q.152 The _____ cycle in humans involves the preparation of the uterine wall to receive the embryo if fertilization occurs:**
 A) Menstrual B) Ovarian C) Uterine D) Oestrous
- Q.153 It is caused by HIV:**
 A) Genital herpes B) AIDS C) Gonorrhoea D) Syphilis
- Q.154 It is caused by retrovirus:**
 A) AIDS B) Genital herpes C) Syphilis D) Gonorrhoea
- Q.155 Sexual contact is the major source of its dissemination:**
 A) Gonorrhoea B) Syphilis C) Genital herpes D) AIDS
- Q.156 _____ can be controlled and prevented by avoiding sexual contacts with carries or diseased persons:**
 A) Infections B) Sexually transmitted diseases C) Epidemics D) Organic diseases
- Q.157 The inner most covering around human embryo is:**
 A) Amnion B) Chorion C) Allantois D) Chorioallantois
- Q.158 The outermost covering around human embryo is:**
 A) Amnion B) Chorion C) Allantois D) Chorioallantois
- Q.159 Zona pellucida is located on which side of secondary oocyte:**
 A) Pointed pole B) Broader pole C) Right side D) Left side
- Q.160 A human biorhythmic cycle which is similar to lunar rhythm is:**
 A) Sleep cycle B) Ovarian cycle C) Uterine cycle D) Menstrual cycle

- Q.161** The ovary under the stimulus of _____, also produce _____:
 A) FSH, LH
 B) FSH, estrogen
 C) LH, FSH
 D) Estrogen, progesterone
- Q.162** During luteal phase of menstrual cycle, the hormone at its peak:
 A) Progesterone
 B) Estrogen
 C) LH
 D) GnRH
- Q.163** Cessation of menstrual cycle is called:
 A) Menarche
 B) Menopause
 C) Menstruation
 D) Ovulation
- Q.164** _____ is the elimination of the thickened lining of the uterus and bleeding through the vagina:
 A) Menstruation
 B) Fertilization
 C) Ovulation
 D) Menarche
- Q.165** A Graafian follicle after ovulation acquires _____ color:
 A) Pink
 B) Red
 C) Yellow
 D) Grey
- Q.166** Pick up the thickest layer in the wall of uterus:
 A) Perimetrium
 B) Endometrium
 C) Myometrium
 D) Adventitia
- Q.167** It is the outermost thin covering of the uterus:
 A) Epithelium
 B) Perimetrium
 C) Myometrium
 D) Endometrium
- Q.168** A _____ is established between uterine and foetal tissue for the exchange of oxygen, carbon dioxide, wastes, nutrients and other material:
 A) Umbilical cord
 B) Placenta
 C) Conception
 D) Pregnancy
- Q.169** The _____ is the inner spongy lining of the uterine cavity:
 A) Perimetrium
 B) Mesometrium
 C) Myometrium
 D) Endometrium
- Q.170** In female menstrual cycle ceases around 50 years of age and it is termed as:
 A) Menarche
 B) Menopause
 C) Menstruation
 D) Oogenesis
- Q.171** AIDS is a sexually transmitted disease which is caused by:
 A) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
 B) Treponema pallidum
 C) HIV
 D) Mycobacterium ovium
- Q.172** Sexually transmitted diseases are infections that are commonly spread by:
 A) Social interaction
 B) Food sharing
 C) Hand shaking
 D) Sexual activity
- Q.173** The HIV attacks on specific type of white blood cells called:
 A) B-cells
 B) D-cells
 C) A-cells
 D) T-cells
- Q.174** It stimulates the endometrium and vascularizes:
 A) LH
 B) FSH
 C) Estrogen
 D) Progesterone
- Q.175** Which of the following hormones acts on the uterus wall for thickening?
 A) Aldosterone
 B) Follicle stimulating hormone
 C) Oxytocin
 D) Progesterone
- Q.176** The part of ovary associated with maintenance of pregnancy is:
 A) Primary follicle
 B) Graafian follicle
 C) Corpus luteum
 D) Primary oocyte
- Q.177** Breakdown of endometrium during menstruation is due to:
 A) Increase in level of LH
 B) Decrease in level of progesterone
 C) Increase in level of progesterone
 D) Increase in level of oestrogen
- Q.178** Each testis consists of a highly complex duct system called:
 A) Ejaculatory ducts
 B) Seminiferous tubules
 C) Epididymis
 D) Sperm ducts
- Q.179** These increase in size and differentiate into primary spermatocytes:
 A) Secondary spermatocytes
 B) Spermatids
 C) Spermatogonia
 D) Sperms

- Q.180** In infected pregnant women, virus can be transmitted to during birth causing damage to eyes and CNS or infant, in:
- A) Gonorrhoea
C) Genital Herpes
B) Syphilis
D) AIDS
- Q.181** Mature sperms are formed from spermatids through:
- A) Meiosis-I
C) Mitosis
B) Meiosis-II
D) Differentiation
- Q.182** Main duct or the male reproductive tract is:
- A) Spean duct
C) Vas deferens
B) Ejaculatory duct
D) Urethra
- Q.183** Vas deferens forms highly convoluted:
- A) Sperm duct
C) Ejaculatory duct
B) Epididymis
D) Urethra
- Q.184** The sperms are discharged out through:
- A) Urinogenital duct
C) Sperm duct
B) Ejaculatory duct
D) Vas deferens
- Q.185** Which one or the following is a part of male reproductive system only?
- A) Urethra
C) Gonads
B) Bulbourethral gland
D) Urinary bladder
- Q.186** Between the seminiferous tubules are _____ which secrete _____:
- A) Sertoli cells, testosterone
C) Interstitial cells, testosterone
B) Germ cells, testosterone
D) Interstitial cells, oxytocin
- Q.187** The hormone essential for the successful production of sperms is:
- A) ICSH
C) Estrogen
B) Testosterone
D) Progesterone
- Q.188** Germ cells in the ovary produce:
- A) One oogonium
C) Infinite oogonia
B) Many oogonia
D) Few oogonia
- Q.189** Oogonia divide mitotically to form:
- A) Secondary oocytes
C) Ovum
B) Primary oocytes
D) Egg
- Q.190** These are coclosed in a group of follicle cells;
- A) Oogonia
C) Secondary oocytes
B) Primary oocytes
D) ova
- Q.191** Release of ovum from follicle is called;
- A) Oogenesis
C) Ovulation
B) Menstruation
D) Fertilization
- Q.192** After ovulation the ovum is transferred to:
- A) Uterus
C) Sperm duct
B) Cervix
D) Oviduct
- Q.193** Both ovarian cycle and uterine cycle are regulated by pituitary:
- A) Somatotropins
C) Gonadotropins
B) Thyrotropins
D) Corticotrophins
- Q.194** Oviduct is also called as:
- A) Fallopian tube
C) Uterine tube
B) Uterus
D) Uterine tube and fallopian tube
- Q.195** Uterine tube opens into:
- A) Uterus
C) vagina
B) Cervix
D) Ovary
- Q.196** The fertilization of the ovum takes place in:
- A) Proximal part of oviduct
B) Proximal part of ovary
C) Distal part of oviduct
D) Distal part of ovary
- Q.197** It enters the uterus, where it is implanted:
- A) Zygote
C) Unfertilized ovum
B) Fertilized ovum
D) Fertilized ovum or zygote
- Q.198** Uterus opens into:
- A) Oviduct
C) Fallopian tube
B) Ovary
D) Vagina

- Q.199** Urethra and vagina have _____ openings to the exterior:
 A) Independent B) common
 C) Homologous D) Multiple
- Q.200** Production of gametes is a cyclic activity in:
 A) Human male B) Vertebrates
 C) Human female D) Mammals
- Q.201** The events or the _____ involve the ovarian cycle and the uterine cycle:
 A) Life cycle B) Menstrual cycle
 C) Oestrous cycle D) Uterine cycle
- Q.202** It stimulates the development of several primary follicles:
 A) LH B) ICSH
 C) FSH D) GH
- Q.203** Endometrium is an/a _____ lining or uterine Wall:
 A) Internal B) External
 C) Middle D) Internal and External
- Q.204** It stimulates the endometrium and vascularizes it:
 A) LH B) FSH
 C) Estrogen D) Progesterone
- Q.205** It inhibits the FSH secretion but stimulates the LH secretion:
 A) Progesterone B) Estrogen
 C) LTH D) Prolactin
- Q.206** Release of egg from ovary is induced by:
 A) FSH B) LH
 C) LTH D) Prolactin
- Q.207** Corpus luteum, starts secreting:
 A) Estrogen B) LH
 C) FSH D) Progesterone
- Q.208** If fertilization does not occur, it starts degenerating:
 A) Corpus luteum B) Follicle
 C) Ovary D) Uterus
- Q.209** The end or complete Stop or menstrual cycle is called:
 A) Menopause B) Menstruation
 C) Conception D) Implantation
- Q.210** Ovulation is timed to coincide with:
 A) Menstruation B) Conception
 C) Thickening of uterine walls D) Fertilization
- Q.211** Knowing how the uterine and ovarian cycles compare, it is possible to determine, when:
 A) Ovulation is more likely to occur B) Child birth is likely to occur
 C) Menstruation is more likely to occur D) Pregnancy is more likely to occur
- Q.212** In human female, periodic reproductive cycle is completed in approximately:
 A) 30 days B) 27 days
 C) 28 days D) 29 days
- Q.213** The carriers may transmit such diseases to their healthy partners:
 A) Organic diseases B) Genetic diseases
 C) Sexually transmitted diseases D) Congenital diseases
- Q.214** It harms the eyes of infant:
 A) Gonorrhoea B) Syphilis
 C) Genital Herpes D) Gonorrhoea and Genital Herpes both
- Q.215** It is caused by spirochaete, *Treponema pallidum*:
 A) Syphilis B) Genital Herpes
 C) AIDS D) Gonorrhoea
- Q.216** Which one of the following is caused by a retrovirus?
 A) AIDS B) Gonorrhoea
 C) Syphilis D) Genital Herpes
- Q.217** Which one is/are a viral disease?
 A) Gonorrhoea B) AIDS
 C) Genital Herpes D) AIDS and Genital Herpes

- Q.218 STDs can be treated by medication for long periods, EXCEPT:**
 A) Gonorrhoea B) Syphilis
 C) AIDS D) Genital Herpes
- Q.219 Unhealthy attitudes and low moral values sometimes result in:**
 A) Genetic diseases B) Sexually transmitted diseases
 C) Organic diseases D) Down's syndrome
- Q.220 Maximum thickening of the uterine wall occurs in**
 A) Menstruation phase B) Proliferative phase
 C) Secretory phase D) Ovulation phase
- Q.221 The outermost layer of newly ovulated ovum is:**
 A) Zona pellucida B) Corona radiata
 C) Chorionallantois D) Amnion
- Q.222 In events of ovarian cycle, ovulation occurs before:**
 A) Maturation of follicle B) Formation of early corpus luteum
 C) Regression of corpus luteum D) Development of follicle
- Q.223 Estrogen is produced by the ovary under stimulus of:**
 A) LH B) FSH
 C) LTH D) ICSH
- Q.224 Enlarged lining epithelial cells connected with groups of developing spermatozoa in testes are:**
 A) Sertoli cells B) Sporoblasts
 C) Somatic cells D) Sertoli cells/Spermatoblast
- Q.225 The nutritive inner lining of uterus is called:**
 A) Myometrium B) Epithelium
 C) Epimetrium D) Endometrium
- Q.226 If the reproductive cycle is not being completed in its normal 28 days, it means female is:**
 A) Malnourished
 B) Malnourished or/and emotionally disturbed
 C) Emotionally disturbed
 D) Sterile
- Q.227 During oogenesis, each oocyte ultimately gives rise to:**
 A) Four viable ova B) One viable ovum
 C) Two viable ova D) Four viable spermatocytes
- Q.228 Pick correct order regarding male reproductive system:**
 A) Seminiferous tubules → Epididymis → Vas deferens → Urethra
 B) Epididymis → Seminiferous tubules → Vas deferens → Urethra
 C) Seminiferous tubules → Epididymis → Urethra → Vas deferens
 D) Seminiferous tubules → Vas deferens → Epididymis → Urethra
- Q.229 The outer most covering of the secondary oocyte**
 A) Corona radiata B) Cell membrane
 C) Zona pellucida D) Capsule
- Q.230 Site for spermatogenesis:**
 A) Epididymis C) Vasa differentia
 B) seminiferous tubules D) Vasa efferentia
- Q.231 The function of vas deferens is to:**
 A) produce the sperms B) Mature the sperms
 C) Store the sperms D) Transfer the sperms
- Q.232 These cells are differentiated into the mature sperms:**
 A) Spermatogonia B) Primary spermatocytes
 C) Secondary spermatocytes D) Spermatids
- Q.233 The number of spermatids formed from four secondary spermatocytes are:**
 A) 4 B) 16
 C) 8 D) 32
- Q.234 In humans, spermatogonia are produced by the repeated cell division of:**
 A) Seminiferous tubules C) Interstitial cells
 B) Germinal epithelium cells D) Leydig's cells
- Q.235 Sperms are produced from the _____ in human testis:**
 A) Spermatogonial cells B) Interstitial cells
 C) Leydig's cells D) Sertoli cells

- Q.236 Each spermatid has:**
 A) Diploid number of chromosomes
 B) Haploid number of chromosomes
 C) Monoploid number of chromosomes
 D) polyploid number of Chromosomes
- Q.237 The cells of seminiferous tubules which provide protection and nourishment to the developing sperms are called:**
 A) Sertoli cells
 B) Nurse cells
 C) Interstitial cells
 D) Sertoli cells or Nurse cells
- Q.238 Each spermatogonium contains:**
 A) Diploid number of chromosomes
 B) Haploid number of chromosomes
 C) Monoploid number of chromosomes
 D) Polyploid number of chromosomes
- Q.239 It is the result of mitosis:**
 A) Germinal epithelium → Spermatogonia
 B) Spermatids → Sperms
 C) Primary spermatocytes → Spermatids
 D) Spermatids → Spermatozoa
- Q.240 Gland is situated at the end of ejaculatory duct, at the base of the penis:**
 A) Bulbourethral gland
 B) Mammary gland
 C) Prostate gland
 D) Seminal vesicle
- Q.241 It is the result of meiosis I:**
 A) Oogonia → Primary oocytes
 B) Primary oocytes → Secondary oocytes
 C) Primary oocytes → Secondary oocytes & Polar bodies
 D) Oogonia → Secondary oocytes
- Q.242 It is the gonadal hormone produced from interstitial cells or seminiferous tubules;**
 A) LH
 B) FSH
 C) Testosterone
 D) Progesterone
- Q.243 It is paired gland situated on the either side of prostate gland behind urinary bladder:**
 A) Seminal vesicle
 B) Bulbourethral gland
 C) Cowper's gland
 D) Adrenal gland
- Q.244 It is glandular structure only present in male:**
 A) Prostate gland
 B) Placenta
 C) Pituitary gland
 D) Pineal gland
- Q.245 Which of the following is a haploid motile cell?**
 A) Spermatogonium
 B) Primary spermatocyte
 C) Spermatid
 D) Sperm
- Q.246 It is not the part of human female reproductive system**
 A) Ovaries
 B) Oviducts
 C) Uterus
 D) Ureter
- Q.247 Functions of ovaries is/are:**
 A) Production & release of ovum
 B) Secretion of female sex hormones
 C) Menstrual cycle
 D) Menstrual cycle, Secretion of female sex hormones, Production & release of ovum
- Q.248 In human female, it is not completed until it is fertilized by the sperm:**
 A) Primary oocyte
 B) Polar body
 C) Secondary oocyte
 D) Oogonia
- Q.249 Pick the most fundamental characteristic of life:**
 A) Reproduction
 B) Budding
 C) Locomotion
 D) Respiration
- Q.250 All of the following are diploid structures, EXCEPT:**
 A) Oogonia
 B) Fertilized egg
 C) Primary oocyte
 D) Secondary oocyte
- Q.251 Each month in adult Women, one of the mature follicle discharges _____ secondary oocyte from the ovary:**
 A) One
 B) Three
 C) Two
 D) Four
- Q.252 After ovulation, the ruptured follicle is transformed into a glandular structure called the:**
 A) Corpus luteum
 B) Corpus callosum
 C) Mature follicle
 D) Primary follicle

- Q.253 Normal reproductive life of human female extends between:**
 A) Menopause and menarche B) Menarche and menopause
 C) Ovulation and menstruation D) Menstruation and ovulation
- Q.254 Which of the following STD is caused by obligate intracellular parasites?**
 A) Gonorrhoea B) Genital herpes
 C) Syphilis D) Genital herpes, AIDS
- Q.255 If fertilization occurs, the fertilized ovum (zygote) enters the _____ where it is implanted and undergoes further development:**
 A) Ovary B) Uterus
 C) Oviduct D) Cervix
- Q.256 It is often called the birth canal:**
 A) Vagina B) Cervix
 C) Oviduct D) Fallopian tube
- Q.257 The organs of female reproductive system are responsible for;**
 A) Oogenesis B) Fertilization
 C) Secretion of sex hormones
 D) Oogenesis, Fertilization and Secretion of sex hormones
- Q.258 In humans, the secondary oocyte is arrested in _____ and it is this cell that is ovulated:**
 A) Metaphase B) Anaphase
 C) Prophase D) Telophase
- Q.259 Post ovulatory phase of ovarian cycle is _____ phase of uterine cycle:**
 A) Menstruation B) Proliferative
 C) Luteal D) Secretory
- Q.260 Based upon overall changes (structural & functional) and hormonal regulation the menstrual cycle can be divided into phases:**
 A) Two B) Three
 C) Four D) Five
- Q.261 All are phases of menstrual cycle, EXCEPT:**
 A) Menstrual phase B) Secretory phase
 C) Proliferative phase D) Fertilization phase
- Q.262 The phase which extends between 15th to 20th day of menstrual cycle is:**
 A) Secretory phase/Luteal phase B) Proliferative phase
 C) Menstrual phase D) Pre-ovulatory phase
- Q.263 Ovulation occurs on _____ day of menstrual cycle in a normal cycle of 28 days:**
 A) 11th B) 13th
 C) 12th D) 14th
- Q.264 Causative agent of syphilis is:**
 A) Spirochete B) Fungus
 C) Parasite D) Intracellular parasite
- Q.265 It mainly affects the mucous membrane of urogenital tract:**
 A) Syphilis B) Gonorrhoea
 C) AIDS D) Genital herpes
- Q.266 Periodic shedding of endometrium is called;**
 A) Menstruation B) Fertilization
 C) Oogenesis D) Growth
- Q.267 It is a joint:**
 A) Urinary bladder B) Urethra
 C) Symphysis pubis D) Seminal vesicles
- Q.268 Oogenesis in females starts:**
 A) Before birth B) After puberty
 C) Just after birth D) Anytime of adult's life
- Q.269 This stimulus causes ovulation in female during estrous cycle:**
 A) Hormonal B) Physical
 C) Estrogen D) Progesterone
- Q.270 Hormones Secreted from _____ controls menstrual cycle in human females:**
 A) Ovaries B) Uterus
 C) Pituitary gland D) Kidneys

- Q.271** The follicle cells, after release of egg are modified to form a special structure called:
 A) Corpus callosum B) Corpus luteum
 C) Corona radiata D) Zona pellucida
- Q.272** It is the shortest phase of uterine cycle:
 A) Menstruation phase B) Proliferative phase
 C) Secretory phase D) Ovulatory phase
- Q.273** Menstruation stage usually lasts for:
 A) 5-8 days B) 3-7 days
 C) 1-5 days D) 7-10 days
- Q.274** Implantation of ovum takes place in:
 A) Vagina B) Uterus
 C) cervix D) Oviduct
- Q.275** The first polar body is formed along with;
 A) Secondary's oocyte B) Ovum
 C) Primary oocyte D) Oogonium
- Q.276** Highest level of LH in blood corresponds with:
 A) Gametogenesis B) Ovulation
 C) Fertilization D) Implantation
- Q.277** Viral STD that mainly results in immune dysfunction:
 A. AIDS B. Gonorrhea
 C. Herpes simplex D. Syphilis
- Q.278** Causative agent of syphilis is identified as:
 A. Bacillus B. Coccus
 C. Coccobacillus D. Spirochete
- Q.279** Stimulus for the release of LH from pituitary is/are:
 A. Decrease in FSH B. Increase in estrogen
 C. Increase in progesterone D. Both A & B
- Q.280** Ruptured follicle serves as a source of _____ hormone.
 A. Estrogen B. Progesterone
 C. Inhibin D. Oxytocin
- Q.281** Unique characteristic of life that is not essential for the survival of an individual:
 A. Excretion B. Reproduction
 C. Respiration D. Metabolism
- Q.282** The layer of uterus that is shed with each reproductive cycle is:
 A. Mesometrium B. Myometrium
 C. Endometrium D. Perimetrium
- Q.283** Major hormonal change associated with ovulation is:
 A. Peak level of FSH C. Peak level of LH
 B. Peak level of Progesterone D. Peak level of Oxytocin
- Q.284** Maximum chances of fertilization in human females exist usually during of reproductive cycle.
 A. 11th to 14th C. 6th to 9th day
 B. 14th to 16th day D. Immediately after menstruation
- Q.285** In a menstrual cycle of 45 days, what would be the most probable day of ovulation?
 A. 14th B. 40th
 C. 31st D. 20th
- Q.286** Secretory phase of Menstrual cycle is generally of:
 A. 21 days B. 14 days
 C. 30 days D. 40 days
- Q.287** In menstrual cycle ovum is released at:
 A. Beginning B. Midway
 C. End D. Any time
- Q.288** Withdrawal of which hormone is the immediate cause of menstruation?
 A. Estrogen B. FSH
 C. FSH-LH D. Progesterone
- Q.289** The ovulation occurs after day _____ in average human menstrual cycle.
 A. 8 B. 25
 C. 13 D. 17

- Q.290 Which of the following is released from ovaries and acts on endometrium?**
 A. FSH B. LH
 C. Estrogen D. All A, B, C
- Q.291 It is not a sexually transmitted viral disease:**
 A. Genital herpes B. Hepatitis C
 C. Gonorrhea D. AIDS
- Q.292 The actual structure thus released during ovulation is:**
 A. Primary oocyte B. Tertiary oocyte
 C. Secondary oocyte D. Oogonium
- Q.293 Hormone dependent thick functional layer of uterus is:**
 A. Mesometrium B. Myometrium
 C. Endometrium D. Perimetrium
- Q.294 Follicle cells after ovulation are modified to form:**
 A. Primary follicles B. Sertoli cells
 C. More ova D. Corpus luteum
- Q.295 On puberty, the development of primary follicles is stimulated by:**
 A. ICSH B. LH
 C. FSH D. Estrogen
- Q.296 During the _____ phase of menstruation, the lining of the uterus rebuilds.**
 A. Menstrual B. Proliferative
 C. Secretory D. Lining of the uterus rebuilds continually
- Q.297 What area experiences the greatest changes in a menstrual cycle?**
 A. Vagina B. Endometrium
 C. Cervix D. Perimetrium
- Q.298 Menstrual cycle is regulated by:**
 A. Pituitary gonadotropins B. Adrenal gonadotropins
 C. Placental gonadotropins D. None of these
- Q.299 Endometrium shows maximum thickness during:**
 A. Start of proliferative phase C. Secretory phase
 B. End of Proliferative phase D. Menstruation
- Q.300 What will be the effect on the duration of menstrual cycle if one of the ovaries is removed?**
 A. Duration will be more than 28 days B. Duration will be less than 28 days
 C. Menstrual cycle stops completely D. Menstrual cycle remains unaffected
- Q.301 Average duration of menstrual cycle is:**
 A. 28 days B. 22 days
 C. 30 days D. 32 days
- Q.302 Syphilis is caused by:**
 A. Herpes viruses B. Campylobacter
 C. Treponema pallidum D. Fungal infection
- Q.303 Menstrual cycle involves changes in:**
 A. Ovary B. Endometrium
 C. Vagina D. Both A & B
- Q.304 In which phase of human female menstrual cycle, endometrium prepares for the implantation of embryo?**
 A. Proliferative phase B. Menstrual phase
 C. Secretory phase D. Ovulation phase
- Q.305 Which one is the correct sequence of layers around the mammalian egg from outside to inside:**
 A. Zona pellucida, corona radiata, plasma membrane
 B. Corona radiata, zona pellucida, plasma membrane
 C. Plasma membrane, zona pellucida, corona radiata
 D. Plasma Membrane, Corona radiata, zona pellucida
- Q.306 The first half of menstrual cycle is called:**
 A. Secretory phase B. Luteal phase
 C. Proliferative phase D. Ovulatory phase
- Q.307 Onset of menstruation is due to:**
 A. Increase in the level of progesterone B. Increase in the level of FSH
 C. Fall in the level of progesterone D. None of these

- Q.308 Correct sequence of stages in the menstrual cycle:**
 C. Follicular → Ovulatory → Luteal → Menstrual
 A. Ovulatory → Follicular → Luteal → Menstrual
 D. Menstrual → Ovulatory → Luteal → Follicular
 B. Luteal → Ovulatory → Follicular → Menstrual
- Q.309 Estrogen is secreted from _____ under the stimulation of _____.**
 A. Corpus leuteum, LH
 B. Ovary, FSH
 C. Graffian follicles, LH
 D. Endometrium, Progesterone
- Q.310 Menstrual flow Occurs due to lack of**
 A. FSH
 B. Vasopressin
 C. Oxytocin
 D. Progesterone
- Q.311 In the human female, Menstruation can be postponed by the administration of**
 A Combination of FSH and LH
 B. progesterone only
 C. FSH only
 D. LH only
- Q.312 Which of the following will happen if fertilization does not occur?**
 A. Menopause starts
 B. Corpus luteum degenerates
 C. FSH secretion is increased
 D. Progesterone secretion is increased
- Q.313 Which of the following hormone suppresses ovulation?**
 A. progesterone
 B. Insulin
 C. F.S.H
 D. prolactin
- Q.314 Which hormone increases thickness of endometrium during proliferative phase:**
 A. FSH
 B. Estrogen
 C. Progesterone
 D. All
- Q.315 Along the reproductive organs, skin, joints and CNS are also effected in:**
 A. Gonorrhea
 B. Genetal herpes
 C. Syphilis
 D. AIDS
- Q.316 Formation and maintenance of corpus luteum is controlled by:**
 A. LH
 B. STH
 C. FSH
 D. TSH
- Q.317 Which of the following hormone levels will cause release of ovum from graffian follicles?**
 A. High concentration of progesterone
 C. High concentration of FSH
 B. High concentration of LH
 D. Low concentration of estrogen
- Q.318 How many sperms and Eggs are formed from 25 primary spermatocytes and 25 primary oocytes respectively**
 A. 25,25
 B. 100,100
 C. 25,100
 D. 100,25
- Q.319 Fertilization occurs at**
 A. Oviduct
 B. Cervix
 C. Vagina
 D. Uterus
- Q.320 Another name for bulbourethral gland is**
 A. Seminal vesicle
 B. Perineal gland
 C. Prostate gland
 D. Cowper's gland
- Q.321 First menstrual cycle is called**
 A. Menopause
 B. Implantation
 C. Parturition
 D. Menarche
- Q.322 No new follicle develops in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle because**
 A. Both FSH and LH levels are low in the luteal phase
 B. Follicles do not remain in the ovary after ovulation
 C. FSH levels are high in the luteal phase
 D. LH levels are high in the luteal phase
- Q.323 FSH stimulates the production of estrogen hormone which has two targets _____ and _____**
 A. Uterus, posterior pituitary
 B. Ovaries, uterus
 C. Uterus, anterior pituitary
 D. Ovaries, hypothalamus
- Q.324 On puberty, the development of primary follicles is stimulated by:**
 A. ICSH
 B. FSH
 C. LH
 D. Estrogen

- Q.325 Which of the following stimulates Leydig cells?**
 A. FSH
 B. ICSH
 C. LH
 D. Testosterone
- Q.326 Storage of sperm is associated with**
 A. Vas deferens
 B. Epididymis
 C. Urethra
 D. Ejaculatory
- Q.327 All of the following parts are related to male reproductive system except:**
I. Scrotum
II. Bladder
III. Urethra
IV. Prostate gland
 A. I only
 B. II only
 C. IV only
 D. II and IV
- Q.328 If blood has high level of luteinizing hormone, the possible effect in human female may be:**
 A. Conception
 B. Child birth (delivery)
 C. Ejection of milk
 D. None of these
- Q.329 Find the correct option about the function(s) of follicle stimulating hormone in females.**
I. Promotes growth of immature follicles of ovaries
II. Promotes milk production
III. Stimulates ovaries to produce progesterone
 A. I only
 B. II only
 C. III only
 D. I, II and III
- Q.330 A pear-shaped structure of human female reproductive system is:**
 A. Uterus
 B. Vagina
 C. Ovary
 D. Fallopian funnel
- Q.331 Identify the function(s) of male gonads.**
I. Sperm maturation and storage
II. Push sperms to urethra
III. Testosterone secretion and sperm formation
 A. I only
 B. II only
 C. III only
 D. I, II and III
- Q.332 HIV destroys:**
 A. Liver
 B. Helper T-lymphocyte
 C. Kidney
 D. All of these
- Q.333 The events that occur in ovaries are collectively known as:**
 A. Uterine cycle
 B. Ovarian cycle
 C. Menstrual cycle
 D. B and C
- Q.334 In the process of menstruation, the bleeding occurs for:**
 A. 3–5 days
 B. 6–12 days
 C. 13–15 days
 D. 1–5 days
- Q.335 The high levels of LH are observed:**
 A. At the end of the proliferative phase
 B. At the end of the menstrual phase
 C. At the end of the secretory phase
 D. None of these
- Q.336 FSH stimulates the Graafian follicle to secrete estrogen which in turn regulates:**
 A. The shedding of endometrial lining of uterine wall
 B. The vascularization of endometrial lining of uterine wall
 C. The formation of corpus luteum
 D. None of these
- Q.337 The reputed follicle is converted to a yellowish glandular mass:**
 A. By the action of progesterone
 B. By the action of oestrogen
 C. By the action of LH
 D. By the action of degenerated follicles
- Q.338 The endometrium prepares for implantation of an embryo:**
 A. During the proliferative phase of ovarian cycle
 B. During the menstrual phase of menstrual cycle
 C. During the secretory phase of menstrual cycle
 D. During all of these phases

Q.339 Glycogen-rich secretion for nutrition of embryo is produced by:

- A. Ovarian glands
- B. Cervical mucus
- C. Uterine glands
- D. Oviduct glands

Q.340 If fertilization has not occurred:

I. Corpus luteum begins to regenerate.

II. LH blood level declines.

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. I and II
- D. None of these

Q.341 The female reproductive cycle primarily divided into:

- A. 2 phases
- B. 3 phases
- C. 4 phases
- D. 5 phases

Q.342 The events of ovarian cycle are very well coordinated with events of uterine cycle:

- A. By pituitary hormones called ADH and oxytocin
- B. By pituitary hormones called gonadotropins
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Q.343 Based upon changes and hormonal regulation the menstrual cycle can be divided into which three phases?

I. Ovulation phase

II. Secretory phase

III. Menstrual phase

IV. Proliferative phase

- A. I, II and III
- B. I, III and IV
- C. II, III and IV
- D. I, II and IV

Q.344 The thick, hormone-dependent functional layer of the endometrium detaches from the uterine wall; the process is called as:

- A. Ovulation
- B. Implantation
- C. Proliferation
- D. Menstruation

Q.345 Identify the event(s) of menstrual cycle that is/are not related to menstruation phase.

I. FSH levels begin to rise.

II. At the beginning, ovarian hormones are at their lowest normal levels.

III. Gonadotropins are starting to rise.

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. III only
- D. I, II and III are not unrelated to menstrual cycle

Q.346 Endometrium becomes deprived of hormonal support:

- A. When oxytocin levels fall
- B. When progesterone levels fall
- C. A and B
- D. None of these

Q.347 As the concentration of oestrogen rises:

- A. The level of progesterone falls
- B. The level of FSH falls
- C. The level of FSH increases
- D. None of these

Q.348 What effect is observed under the increasing level in follicle stimulating hormone during the first days of the ovarian cycle?

- A. 1 Graafian follicle is stimulated to release egg
- B. Few ovarian follicles are stimulated
- C. Ruptured follicle becomes filled with yellow mass
- D. Corpus luteum degenerates

Q.349 The phenomenon of competition among the follicles results in certain follicles to stop to grow are known as:

- A. Follicles atresia
- B. Dominant follicles
- C. Graafian follicles
- D. B and C

Q.350 Approximately how long does the menstrual cycle occur?

- A. 28 days
- B. 5 days
- C. 14 days
- D. 20 days

Q.351 Cervical mucus becomes thin and crystalline, forming channels that facilitate the passage of sperm into the uterus; It occurs due to:

- A. Rising progesterone levels
- B. Declining oestrogen levels
- C. Rising oestrogen levels
- D. Declining progesterone levels

Q.352 Oestrogen has:

- A. Negative feedback upon LH
- B. Negative feedback upon FSH
- C. Positive feedback upon FSH
- D. None of these

- Q.353 What is stimulus for anterior pituitary to release LH?**
 A. Increasing levels of FSH
 B. Increasing levels of progesterone
 C. Increasing levels of LH
 D. Increasing levels of oestrogen
- Q.354 An egg fertilized in the laboratory and then implanted in the uterus for development is called:**
 A. Cloning
 B. Test tube baby
 C. In vivo fertilization
 D. Both B and C
- Q.355 Mammalian testes open into coiled tube called:**
 A. Urethra
 B. Fallopian tubes
 C. Vas deferens
 D. Epididymis
- Q.356 During pregnancy, mammary glands develop under the influence of:**
I. FSH
II. Oestrogen
III. LH
IV. Progesterone
 A. I only
 B. II and IV
 C. I, II and IV
 D. I, II and III
- Q.357 In male human, the process of meiosis results in:**
 A. 1 gamete from original cell
 B. 3 gametes from original cell
 C. 4 gametes from original cell
 D. 1 or 4 gametes from original cell
- Q.358 Placenta is connection between:**
 A. Site of pregnancy and embryo
 B. Embryo and umbilical cord
 C. Both of these
 D. None of these
- Q.359 Which process marks the start of pregnancy?**
 A. Gestation
 B. Conception
 C. Blastocyst
 D. Implantation
- Q.360 In human male reproductive system, external genitala consists of:**
 A. Testes and penis
 B. Seminiferous tubules and vas deferens
 C. Penis and scrotum
 D. Urethra and prostate gland
- Q.361 Cloning is technically:**
 A. Sexual reproduction
 B. Asexual reproduction
 C. Parthenogenesis
 D. Regeneration
- Q.362 After the gestation period, uterine muscles contract and relax under the influence of:**
I. Prolactin hormone
II. Oxytocin hormone
III. Progesterone hormone
IV. Oestrogen hormone
 A. I only
 B. II only
 C. III and IV
 D. I, II and III
- Q.363 The primary oocyte multiplies to produce:**
 A. 2 secondary oocytes
 B. 2 polar bodies
 C. 3 polar bodies & 1 ovum
 D. 1 secondary oocyte & 1 polar body
- Q.364 In mammals, testes descend into scrotum:**
 A. For fertilization
 B. For development of sex organs
 C. For spermatogenesis
 D. None of these
- Q.365 Which one of the following provides the sperm with food and medium to swim in it?**
 A. Menstrual flow
 B. Semen
 C. Fluid of female genital tract
 D. Lymph
- Q.366 Identify the glandular structure(s) of male reproductive system that produce(s) hormone.**
I. Seminal vesicles
II. Cowper's glands
III. Prostate gland
IV. Testes
 A. III only
 B. IV only
 C. I, II and III
 D. None of these produces hormone
- Q.367 During the process of oogenesis in human, ovum and a polar body are produced by:**
 A. Secondary oocyte
 B. Oogonium
 C. Primary oocyte
 D. Ootid
- Q.368 Which among the following options indicates the haploid structure(s)?**
 A. Spermatogonium
 B. Primary oocyte
 C. Polar body
 D. All of these
- Q.369 Zygote begins to divide and forms a ball of cells called:**
 A. Oocyte
 B. Blastocyst
 C. Oocyst
 D. Oogonium

Q.370 Painful ulcers and blisters on/around external genital organs; such symptoms are observed in which type of STD?

- A. AIDS
- B. Genital herpes
- C. Gonorrhoea
- D. None of these

Q.371 Female reaches at the age of 50, it means she reaches:

- A. Menarche
- B. Menopause
- C. Menses
- D. Ovulation

Q.372 Which among the following is commonly known as urinogenital duct?

- A. Urinary bladder
- B. Ureter
- C. Urethra
- D. Vagina

Q.373 Contraction and relaxation of uterine muscles occur:

- A. Under the influence of prolactin hormone
- B. Under the influence of oxytocin hormone
- C. Under the influence of progesterone hormone
- D. Under the influence of oestrogen hormone

Q.374 The hormone that works with estrogen to prepare the internal lining of uterus for implantation is:

- A. Progesterone
- B. FSH
- C. ADH
- D. LH

Q.375 Which part is present between uterus and vagina?

- A. Ovum
- B. Oviduct
- C. Cervix
- D. Fallopian funnel

Q.376 What is produced by fertilization?

- A. Ovum
- B. Sperm
- C. Zygote
- D. A and B

Q.377 The dominant follicle in the ovary becomes:

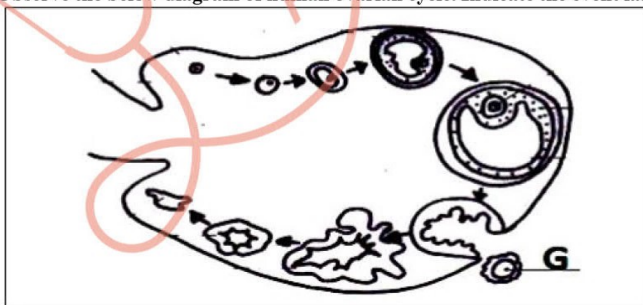
- A. Immature follicle
- B. Graafian follicle
- C. Follicle atresia
- D. Corpus luteum

Q.378 The development of male secondary sexual characters are controlled by:

- I) Testosterone
- II) Oestrogen
- III) Progesteron

- A) I only
- B) II only
- C) III only
- D) I, II and III

Q.379 Observe the below diagram of human ovarian cycle. Indicate the event labeled as 'G'.



- A) Corpus luteum formation
- B) Graafian follicle formation
- C) Degeneration of corpus luteum
- D) Ovulation

Q.380 During the process of oogenesis in human female, the _____ divides to form ovum and a polar body.

- A) Egg cell
- B) Oogonium
- C) Primary oocyte
- D) Secondary oocyte



1	A	51	B	101	D	151	C	201	B	251	A	301	D	351	C
2	A	52	B	102	C	152	C	202	C	252	A	302	A	352	B
3	C	53	D	103	C	153	B	203	A	253	B	303	C	353	D
4	D	54	D	104	D	154	A	204	C	254	D	304	D	354	B
5	D	55	C	105	B	155	B	205	B	255	B	305	C	355	D
6	B	56	C	106	D	156	B	206	B	256	A	306	B	356	B
7	C	57	A	107	B	157	A	207	D	257	D	307	C	357	C
8	C	58	A	108	D	158	B	208	A	258	A	308	C	358	A
9	C	59	B	109	B	159	B	209	A	259	D	309	C	359	D
10	C	60	B	110	A	160	D	210	C	260	C	310	B	360	C
11	B	61	D	111	C	161	B	211	D	261	D	311	D	361	B
12	A	62	C	112	B	162	A	212	C	262	A	312	B	362	B
13	A	63	D	113	D	163	B	213	C	263	A	313	B	363	D
14	C	64	D	114	A	164	A	214	D	264	D	314	A	364	C
15	B	65	A	115	C	165	C	215	A	265	A	315	B	365	B
16	B	66	C	116	D	166	C	216	A	266	B	316	C	366	B
17	A	67	C	117	D	167	B	217	D	267	A	317	A	367	A
18	C	68	B	118	B	168	B	218	C	268	C	318	B	368	C
19	D	69	B	119	C	169	D	219	B	269	A	319	D	369	B
20	D	70	B	120	C	170	B	220	C	270	B	320	A	370	B
21	A	71	D	121	B	171	C	221	B	271	C	321	D	371	B
22	B	72	B	122	B	172	D	222	B	272	B	322	D	372	C
23	C	73	D	123	B	173	D	223	B	273	A	323	A	373	B
24	A	74	D	124	D	174	C	224	D	274	B	324	C	374	A
25	A	75	D	125	C	175	D	225	D	275	B	325	B	375	C
26	C	76	A	126	D	176	C	226	B	276	A	326	B	376	C
27	D	77	C	127	C	177	B	227	B	277	B	327	B	377	B
28	D	78	B	128	A	178	B	228	A	278	A	328	D	378	A
29	D	79	D	129	D	179	C	229	A	279	D	329	A	379	D
30	A	80	D	130	D	180	C	230	B	280	D	330	A	380	C
31	D	81	D	131	B	181	D	231	D	281	B	331	C		
32	B	82	A	132	B	182	C	232	D	282	B	332	B		
33	A	83	V	133	B	183	B	233	C	283	C	333	B		
34	B	84	D	134	C	184	A	234	B	284	C	334	A		
35	C	85	V	135	C	185	B	235	A	285	B	335	A		
36	D	86	A	136	C	186	C	236	B	286	C	336	B		
37	B	87	C	137	B	187	B	237	D	287	B	337	C		
38	A	88	C	138	A	188	B	238	A	288	B	338	C		
39	D	89	D	139	B	189	B	239	A	289	D	339	C		
40	B	90	B	140	A	190	B	240	A	290	C	340	B		
41	A	91	D	141	B	191	C	241	C	291	C	341	A		
42	A	92	D	142	C	192	D	242	C	292	C	342	B		
43	C	93	C	143	D	193	C	243	A	293	C	343	C		
44	B	94	B	144	D	194	D	244	A	294	C	344	D		
45	C	95	D	145	C	195	A	245	D	295	D	345	D		
46	B	96	D	146	D	196	A	246	D	296	C	346	B		
47	B	97	D	147	C	197	D	247	D	297	B	347	B		
48	A	98	A	148	D	198	D	248	C	298	B	348	B		
49	D	99	D	149	C	199	A	249	A	299	A	349	A		
50	B	100	D	150	C	200	C	250	D	300	C	350	A		