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Gametogenesis refers to the process of formation of

- 1) Diploid gametes from haploid germ cells
- 2) Haploid gametes from haploid germ cells
- 3) Haploid gametes from diploid germ cells
- 4) Diploid gametes from diploid germ cells



In man the sperms are produced in

- 1) Seminiferous tubules
- 2) Epididymis
- 3) Testis
- 4) Seminal vesicles



Spermiogenesis refers to

- 1) Growth phase of spermatogenesis
- 2) Phase of maturation
- 3) Phase of multiplication of spermatogenesis
- 4) Metamorphosis of spermatids into sperms



Menstrual cycle is generally of

- 1) 21 days
- 2) 28 days
- 3) 30 days
- 4) 40 days



Fertilization in humans occurs in

- 1) Uterus
- 2) Vagina
- 3) Fallopian tube
- 4) Urethra



Cessation of menstrual cycle is called

- 1) Ovulation
- 2) Puberty
- 3) Menopause
- 4) Implantation



Foetus is nourished by

- 1) Placenta
- 2) Yolk
- 3) Blood
- 4) Phagocytes



Failure of descent of testes from the abdominal Cavity into the scrotum is called

- 1) Impotency
- 2) Sterility
- 3) Cryptorchidism
- 4) Eunuchoidism



Which of the following hormone is responsible for the development of reproductive system and secondary sexual characters in male ?

- 1) Testosterone
- 2) FSH
- 3) Luteinising hormone
- 4) Estrogen



Which of the accessory sex glands is also called as 'Bulbourethral glands'?

- 1) Seminal vesicle
- 2) Cowper's gland
- 3) Prostate gland
- 4) Bartholin's gland



The delivery of child or child birth is called

- 1) Implantation
- 2) Insemination
- 3) Labour
- 4) Parturition



An IUD is

- 1) Copper-T
- 2) Condom
- 3) Vasectomy
- 4) Cervical cap



Graafian follicles are present in

- 1) Ovary
- 2) Testes
- 3) Uterus
- 4) Pituitary



The cavity present in the Graafian follicle is

- 1) Gastrocoel
- 2) Antrum
- 3) Blastocoel
- 4) Coelom



During a woman's life time, the number of eggs produced are

- 1) 400 eggs
- 2) 4000 eggs
- 3) 40 eggs
- 4) 40,000 eggs



The hillock of follicular cells enclosing the secondary oocyte in a Graafian follicle is called

- 1) Membrana granulosa
- 2) Cumulus oophorous
- 3) Theca externa
- 4) Theca interna



A sterilization technique is

- 1) Tubectomy
- 2) Diaphragm
- 3) Condom
- 4) Loop



A contraceptive is

- 1) Condom, cervical cap or diaphragm
- 2) Intrauterine device
- 3) Pill
- 4) All the above



Test tube baby is the one

- 1) Who is reared on artificial medium outside the womb
- 2) Early growth inside the female body but later grow on artificial medium
- 3) Fertilization and early growth on artificial medium but later implantation in female uterus
- 4) Growth of human baby inside the fallopian tube instead of uterus



Ovulating hormone is

- 1) FSH
- 2) LH
- 3) LTH
- 4) Estrogen



Follicular cells of Graafian follicle after ovulation develop into

- 1) Blastocyst
- 2) Corpus luteum
- 3) Corpus albicans
- 4) Embryo



Which of the following is associated with female reproductive system?

- 1) Prostate gland
- 2) Bartholin's gland
- 3) Cowper's gland
- 4) Seminal vesicle



Preventive birth control measure is

- 1) Preventing union of sperm and ovum
- 2) Preventing sperms from entering uterus
- 3) MTP
- 4) Test tube babies



The mature ovarian follicle with an oocyte in mammals is called

- 1) Corpus luteum
- 2) Graafian follicle
- 3) Ovary
- 4) Embryo



During pregnancy

- 1) A new Graafian follicle does not mature
- 2) There is no ovulation
- 3) There is no menstrual bleeding
- 4) All of these



The egg released from the Graafian follicle is in the following stage

- 1) Primary oocyte
- 2) Mature ovum
- 3) Secondary oocyte
- 4) Cells



Statement A – In human females, menstrual cycle begins at the onset of puberty and continues till menopause
Statement B – Menstrual cycle occurs during Pregnancy
Identify the correct choice on the above two statements

- 1) Both statements A and B are correct
- 2) Both statements A and B are wrong
- 3) Statement A is correct and B is wrong
- 4) Statement B is correct and A is wrong



The blastula in humans is referred to as

- 1) Coeloblastula
- 2) Blastocyst
- 3) Blastodisc
- 4) Blastoderm



The attachment of a fertilized ovum to the endometrium of the uterus is called

- 1) Implantation
- 2) Nutrition
- 3) Parturition
- 4) None of the above



The villi of human placenta arise from

- 1) Allantois
- 2) Yolk sac
- 3) Chorion
- 4) Both Chorion & Allantois



Fusion of gametes in a culture medium is called

- 1) In vitro fertilization
- 2) In vivo fertilization
- 3) Both of these
- 4) None of these



Amnion, chorion, and allantois,

Amnion, chorion, and allantois are together known as

- 1) Uterine membranes
- 2) Egg membranes
- 3) Foetal membranes
- 4) None of these



Inhibin is produced by

- 1) Placenta
- 2) Testis
- 3) Corpus luteum
- 4) All the above



All pregnancy tests are antibody tests that
Detect this hormone in woman's urine

- 1) Oestrogen
- 2) Progesterone
- 3) hCG
- 4) LH



Absence of motile sperms in the semen is called

- 1) Oligospermia
- 2) Azoospermia
- 3) Spermatogenesis
- 4) Spermiogenesis



Which one of the following is not an infertility control technique?

- 1) IVF
- 2) ET
- 3) Test tube babies
- 4) Hysterectomy



The abbreviation ZIFT stands for

- 1) Zygote Inter Fallopian Tube
- 2) Zygote Intra Fallopian Tube
- 3) Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer
- 4) Zygote Inter Fallopian Transfer



GIFT involves

- 1) Transfer of a mixture of sperms and ova into the uterus
- 2) Transfer of a mixture of sperms and ova into the fallopian tube
- 3) Transfer of embryo into the uterus
- 4) Transfer of zygote into the fallopian tube



The first IVF-ET technique success was
Reported by

- 1) Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards
- 2) Louis Joy Brown and Banting Best
- 3) Baylis and Taylor
- 4) Robert Steptoe and Gilbert Brown



Synthesis of testosterone by Leydig cells is stimulated by

- 1) FSH
- 2) ICSH
- 3) LTH
- 4) TSH



Vasectomy is the

- 1) Surgical cutting of fallopian tube and ligation of cut ends in females
- 2) Surgical cutting of ductus deferens and ligation of cut ends
- 3) Removal of uterus
- 4) Removal of testes in males



Androgen is

- 1) Enzyme
- 2) Hormone
- 3) Sugar
- 4) Amine



Role of placenta is to

- 1) Provide nutrition to the developing embryo
- 2) Protect the embryo from shock
- 3) Act as storage organ
- 4) Convey nerve impulses



The function of progesterone is

- 1) To prepare uterus for pregnancy
- 2) To maintain pregnancy
- 3) Implantation of embryo
- 4) All the above



AIDS is caused by

- 1) Fungus
- 2) Virus
- 3) Bacterium
- 4) Helminths

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In 28-day human ovarian cycle, ovulation occurs on

- 1) Day 1
- 2) Day 5
- 3) Day 14
- 4) Day 28



Cells become variable in morphology and function in different regions of the embryo. This process is

- 1) Organization
- 2) Metamorphosis
- 3) Rearrangement
- 4) Differentiation



Most important component of oral contraceptive is

- 1) Thyroxine
- 2) Progesterone
- 3) GH
- 4) LH



Which one is the method of birth control?

- 1) IVF-ET
- 2) ZIFT
- 3) IUD
- 4) GIFT



In a test tube baby a surrogate mother fulfills

- 1) Genetic relationship
- 2) Implantation of embryo
- 3) matrimonial relationship
- 4) adoption



Oocyte is liberated from ovary under the influence of LH, after completing

- 1) Meiosis and before liberating polar bodies
- 2) Meiosis I and before liberating polar bodies
- 3) Meiosis I before completion of meiosis II
- 4) Meiosis I after release of polar body



Tubal ligation is

- 1) Cut in vas deferens
- 2) Cut in fallopian tubes
- 3) Tying fallopian tubes
- 4) All the above



Stage before the entry of sperms into ovum
is called

- 1) Insemination
- 2) Maturation
- 3) Capacitation
- 4) Fertilization



A sexually transmitted disease is

- 1) Gonorrhoea
- 2) Syphilis
- 3) AIDS
- 4) All of these



Neissaria species is causal organism of

- 1) AIDS
- 2) Syphilis
- 3) Gonorrhoea
- 4) Genital herpes



AIDS spreads through

- 1) Blood transfusion
- 2) Placental transmission
- 3) Sexual intercourse
- 4) All of these



AIDS days is observed on

- 1) May 1
- 2) June 1
- 3) December 1
- 4) December 20

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HIV decreases natural immunity of the body by

- 1) Destroying erythrocytes
- 2) Destroying antibodies
- 3) Attacking B-lymphocytes
- 4) Attacking T- lymphocytes



A sexually transmitted disease symptomised by the development of chancre on genitals is caused by the infection of

- 1) *Neissaria gonorrhoeae*
- 2) *Treponema pallidum*
- 3) Hepatitis B virus
- 4) Human immunodeficiency virus