

PRACTICE QUESTIONS  
FOR  
SELF EVALUATION  
FROM  
CHAPTER - III & IV

1. What does promote the growth, maintenance and functions of the secondary male sex organs?
2. Give the term for the period when the sexual maturity is attained in the human male or human female.
3. Name two basic processes involved in sexual reproduction.
4. Name the part of the genital tract of human female which acts as 'womb'.
5. Where are Leydig's cells located?
6. What is the term used for external genitalia of human female?
7. For how many days does the proliferative phase extend?
8. Name three phases of gametogenesis.
9. What is the source of middle piece of a sperm?
10. What is full form of AIH?
11. Name accessory reproductive glands of male.
12. Name the primary and secondary sex organs of female.
13. What is embryonic development?
14. Who is called 'Father of Modern Embryology'?
15. What is the number of sperms released in vagina in single insemination?
16. Name the chemical released by ovum to decrease the number of sperms reaching the ovum.
17. What is amphimixis?
18. Which process is called fractionating process?
19. What is rete testis?
20. What is semen?
21. Where do you find corpora cavernosa?
22. What is mesovarium?
23. What is follicular atresia?
24. Name the accessory structures of female reproductive system.
25. Name some chemicals that are released by acrosome during fertilization.

What is parturition? Give a brief account.

Differentiate between Blastogenesis and Embryogenesis.

In man, testes lie outside the abdomen. Give reason.

Write down two functions of testes.

List four characteristics of cleavage.

List four functions of placenta.

List the functions of various parts of sperm.

Distinguish between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.

Give one function of each of the following :

(a) Sertoli cells      (b) Interstitial cells      (c) Corpus luteum

(a) Define Menopause.

(b) How many sperms are produced from two spermatogonia?

(c) Define implantation.

(a) Testosterone is secreted by \_\_\_\_\_ cells

(b) Define puberty

(c) Define spermiogenesis.

Define corpus luteum. Name two hormones secreted by it.

What is colostrum? Why is it preferred over normal milk?

Where are Leydig's cells present? What is their role in reproduction?

Define menstrual cycle. Name any two hormones which regulate this process.

Name the

1. Give the location and function of sertoli cells. (1)
2. Name the secondary sex organs of human female. (1)
3. Which two hormones regulate the parturition ? (1)
4. State one difference between menarch and menopause. (1)
5. Define capacitation. (1)
6. Differentiate between Follicular phase and Luteal phase of menstrual cycle. (2)
7. In which six characters, oogenesis differs from spermatogenesis. (2)
8. How is sex of human baby is determined ? (2)
9. Define Placenta. Discuss its endocrine function. (2)
10. Discuss the significance of breast feeding. (2)
11. Draw a labelled diagram of human sperm. Enlist the functions of its various parts. (3)
12. Describe the internal structure of testis of human male. (3)
13. Which organs are differentiated during first, third and seventh month of foetal development ? (3)
14. Draw a labelled diagram of female reproductive system. Label and enlist the function of ovary, uterus and vagina. (3)
15. Describe the formation of blastocyst in humans. (3)
16. (a) Discuss mechanism of penetration of sperm into an ovum.  
(b) What is site of fusion of sperm and ovum.  
(c) How is polyspermy prevented in humans ? (5)

1. Give the term for the scientific study of human population.
2. Name the technique to know the genetic disorders in the foetus.
3. Give the full form of IUD.
4. Name the techniques for male sterilization.
5. Give two primary reasons for increase in human population.
6. Give the full form of MTP.
7. Upto which stage, the young embryo can be maintained *in vitro* under aseptic conditions?
8. Give India's population according to 2001 and 2011 census.
9. Conclude the best way to decrease the population of a country.
10. What is doubling time with reference to population growth?
11. Expand the term RCH care.
12. Define reproductive health.
13. List one drawback of surgical methods of birth control.
14. Give the causative agent of genital herpes and syphilis.
15. Expand the term GIFT.

- . Define demography. What is its significance?
- . What is reproductively healthy society? List two measures to develop such a society.
- . How does population explosion differ from population crash?
- . Write a note on MTP.
- . How is the sex of developing foetus determined?
- . Differentiate tubectomy and vasectomy.
- . What is meant by natural methods of birth control? List them.
- . What are implants? How do they help in preventing the fertilization?
- . Name some assisted reproductive technologies which have decreased the number of cases of infertile couples.

- . How can zero population growth be achieved?
- . Write a short note on test tube baby.
- . What do you understand by population explosion and how is it controlled?
- . What is amniocentesis? Give its significance.
- . What are STDs? Describe the mode of transmission of STDs. How they can be prevented?
- . Define contraception. Explain two methods of it in brief.
- . Write down the significance of Amniocentesis.
- . Write a short note on MTP (Medical termination of pregnancy).
- . What are the measures to safeguard yourself from contracting STDs?
- . Suggest some methods to assist infertile couples to have children.
- . Amniocentesis for sex determination is banned in our country. Is this ban necessary?
- . Explain the concept of amniocentesis.
- . What is STD? Write the preventive measures of STDs.
- . Explain mechanical methods of birth control.
- . Give positive and negative aspects of amniocentesis.
- . Write a short note on Sexually Transmitted Diseases.
- . Write a note on *In-vitro* fertilization.
- . Define amniocentesis. Give its advantages & disadvantages.
- . Name three sexually transmitted diseases of man.

1. Expand the terms : ZIFT and ICSI.
2. Name two national programmes started to achieve the goal of reproductively healthy society.
3. Enlist two main factors affecting the growth of human population.
4. Saheli contraceptive was developed at \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What do you mean by lactational amenorrhoea ?
6. Enlist four aims of reproductive health programmes.
7. What are STDs ? Name one bacterial, viral and protozoan STD.
8. How do the oral pills help in birth control ?
9. What is MTP ? Why it is safer during first trimester of pregnancy ?
10. Enlist four ill-effects of over population.
11. Write a note on growth of human population in India.
12. What is Amniocentesis ? Enlist its advantages and disadvantages.
13. Define infertility. Enlist two causes of infertility in human male and human female.
14. Give cause, symptoms and prevention of Syphilis.
15. Write a note of Test tube baby development.
16. Enlist various methods of birth control. Give the significance of following measures :
  - (i) Use of LNG-20
  - (ii) Implants
  - (iii) Tubectomy.

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1. Differences between Sexual and Asexual Reproduction.
2. Events occurring in sexual reproduction (Pre fertilization events, Fertilization events & Post fertilization events).
3. How the Megaspore mother cell does develop into 7 cells and 8 nucleated embryo sac in an angiosperm? (Megasporogenesis) along with the diagram of mature embryo sac. **(Most important)**
4. Microsporogenesis and Development of Pollen grain. **(Most important)**
5. Out breeding devices and its explanation. **(Most important)**
6. Give 5 advantages of cross pollination over self pollination.
7. Describe in sequence, the events that leads to development of three celled pollen grain from Microspore mother cell (Microsporogenesis). **(Most important)**
8. Monocot embryogenesis and Diagram of Monocot embryo. **(Most important)**
9. Dicot embryogenesis and Diagram of Dicot embryo. **(Most important)**
10. Spermatogenesis – its mechanism and Hormonal control **(Most important)**
11. Oogenesis - its mechanism and Hormonal control.
12. Physico-chemical changes during human fertilization.
13. Events occurring during different phases of menstrual cycle & their hormonal roles. **(Most important)**
14. Trace the development of Zygote up to its implantation to uterus.
15. Expanded forms & Applications of MTP, IVF, IUT, ICSI, ZIFT & GIFT. **(Most important)**