

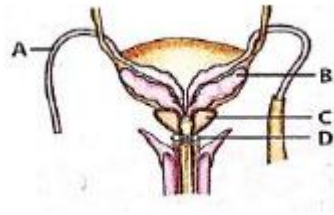
Shiksha Classes, Bhandara

Biology

Human Reproduction

- (1.) The testes are situated outside the abdominal cavity within a pouch called
- (a.) urethra (b.) scrotum
(c.) penis (d.) none of these
- (2.) In humans, sperms are produced in
- (a.) epididymis (b.) rete testis
(c.) seminiferous tubules (d.) vas deferens
- (3.) Sertoli cells which line the seminiferous tubules from inside
- (a.) undergo meiotic division to produce sperms (b.) provide nutrition to the germ cells
(c.) synthesise and secrete testicular hormones (d.) both (a) and (c)
- (4.) Refer to the given figure showing sectional view of seminiferous tubule. In the figure, some parts are labelled as A, B, C and D. Identify the part which provides nutrition to the developing sperms.
- (a.) A (b.) C
(c.) D (d.) B
- (5.) The regions outside the seminiferous tubules that contain Leydig cells are called
- (a.) interstitial spaces (b.) antrum
(c.) scrotum (d.) none of these
- (6.) Testicular hormones called androgens are secreted by
- (a.) interstitial cells (b.) Leydig cells
(c.) Sertoli cells (d.) both (a) and (b)
- (7.) Which one is odd from the following structures with reference to the male reproductive system.
- (a.) Rete testis (b.) Epididymis
(c.) Vasa efferentia (d.) Isthmus
- (8.) The vas deferens opens into urethra as
- (a.) epididymis (b.) ejaculatory duct
(c.) efferent ductule (d.) ureter
- (9.) Which of the following depicts the correct pathway of transport of sperms?
- (a.) Rete testis → Efferent ductules → Epididymis → Vas deference (b.) Rete testis → Epididymis → Efferent ductules → Vas deference
(c.) Rete testis → Vas deference → Efferent ductules → Epididymis (d.) Efferent ductules → Rete testis → Vas deference → Epididymis

(10.) Refer to the given figure and choose the correct option for the parts labelled as A, B, C and D.



- | A | B | C | D |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|
| (a.) Vas deferens
Prostate | Seminal vesicle
Bulbourethral gland | (b.) Vasa efferentia
Seminal vesicle
Bulbourethral gland | Prostate |
| (c.) Prostate
Bulbourethral gland | Seminal vesicle
Vasa deferens | (d.) Bulbourethral gland
Prostate | Vas deferens
Vasa efferentia |

(11.) Among the following which one is not an accessory duct of male reproductive system?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (a.) Rete testis | (b.) Vasa efferentia |
| (c.) Vas deferens | (d.) Urethra |

(12.) The ejaculatory duct transports the sperms to the outside through

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a.) urethra | (b.) rete testis |
| (c.) vasa efferentia | (d.) none of these |

(13.) Urethral meatus is/are

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a.) the urinogenital duct | (b.) opening of vas deferens into urethra |
| (c.) external opening of the urinogenital duct | (d.) muscles surrounding the urinogenital duct |

(14.) Match the Column-I (parts) to Column-II (feature) and choose the correct option from the codes given below.

Column-I

- (A) Sertoli cells
- (B) Leydig cells
- (C) Epididymis
- (D) Urethral meatus

Column-II

- (1) Testicular hormones
- (2) External opening of urethra
- (3) Nutrition to the germ cells
- (4) Male sex accessory duct

Codes A B C D

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|
| (a.) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | (b.) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| (c.) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (d.) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |

(15.) Match the parts given in Column-I to their characteristic features in Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below.

Column-I

Column-II

(A) Penis

(1) Loose fold of skin

(B) Glans penis

(2) Male external genitalia

(C) Foreskin

(3) External opening urethra

(D) Urethral meatus

(4) Enlarged end of penis

Codes A B C D

(a.) 2 4 1 3

(b.) 3 4 1 2

(c.) 2 4 3 1

(d.) 4 3 2 1

(16.) Among the following which one is not a male accessory gland?

(a.) Seminal vesicle

(b.) Ampulla

(c.) Prostate

(d.) Bulbourethral gland

(17.) Seminal plasma is contributed by: (I) Seminal vesicle

(II) Prostate

(III) Urethra

(IV) Bulbourethral gland

(a.) I and II

(b.) I, II and IV

(c.) II, III and IV

(d.) I and IV

(18.) Read the following statements about seminal plasma and choose the correct statement(s) from the given options.

(I) Seminal plasma is secreted by seminal vesicles, prostate and bulbourethral glands.

(II) It is rich in sucrose and calcium.

(III) It contains certain enzymes also.

(a.) I and II

(b.) II and III

(c.) I and III

(d.) All of these

(19.) Read the following statements about male reproductive system and choose the incorrect statements from the given options

(I) It is located in the pelvis region.

(II) The testes are situated outside the abdominal cavity within a pouch called scrotum.

(III) Each testis has about 350 testicular tubules.

(IV) Penis, the male external genitalia is made up of special tissues to facilitate insemination.

(a.) I and III

(b.) III and IV

(c.) I and IV

(d.) Only III

(20.) Assertion: The scrotum helps in maintaining the low temperature of the testes.

Reason: The low temperature of the testes is necessary for spermatogenesis.

(a.) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

(b.) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

(c.) Assertion is true, but reason is false.

(d.) Both assertion and reason are false.

(21.) Assertion: The enlarged part of penis is called glans penis.

Reason: The glans penis is covered by a loose fold of skin called foreskin.

- (a.) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b.) Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c.) Assertion is true, but reason is false. (d.) Both assertion and reason are false

(22.) The primary female sex organ is/are

- (a.) vagina (b.) uterus
- (c.) ovaries (d.) external genitalia

(23.) Among the following which one is not the part of female reproductive system?

- (a.) Cervix (b.) Sertoli cells
- (c.) Mammary glands (d.) Oviducts

(24.) The parts that constitute the female accessory ducts include

- (a.) Fallopian ducts (b.) vagina
- (c.) ovaries (d.) both (a) and (b)

(25.) The funnel-shaped part of Fallopian tube that remains closer to the ovary is

- (a.) infundibulum (b.) fimbriae
- (c.) ampulla (d.) isthmus

(26.) The part of the oviduct that joins the uterus is

- (a.) ampulla (b.) isthmus
- (c.) fimbriae (d.) infundibulum

(27.) The uterus is also called

- (a.) womb (b.) cervix
- (c.) cervical canal (d.) none of these

(28.) The inner glandular layer that lines the uterine cavity is

- (a.) perimetrium (b.) myometrium
- (c.) endometrium (d.) exometrium

(29.) The uterine layer that undergoes cyclical changes during menstrual cycle is

- (a.) myometrium (b.) endometrium
- (c.) perimetrium (d.) both (a) and (b)

(30.) Which uterine layer exhibits strong contractions during the delivery of the baby?

- (a.) Endometrium (b.) Perimetrium
- (c.) Myometrium (d.) Both (a) and (c)

(31.) The female external genitalia include

- (a.) mons pubis (b.) labia majora
(c.) clitoris (d.) all of these

(32.) The opening of the vagina is often covered partially by a membrane called

- (a.) hymen (b.) clitoris
(c.) labia minora (d.) none of these

(33.) A tiny finger-like structure which lies at the upper junction of the two labia minora is

- (a.) hymen (b.) mons pubis
(c.) clitoris (d.) none of these

(34.) How many mammary lobes are found in each breast?

- (a.) 20–25 (b.) 15–20
(c.) 10–15 (d.) 25–30

(35.) The alveoli of mammary glands open into

- (a.) mammary tubules (b.) mammary duct
(c.) lactiferous duct (d.) mammary lobes

(36.) The milk is sucked out through

- (a.) mammary duct (b.) lactiferous duct
(c.) alveoli (d.) none of these

(37.) Match the parts of female reproductive system given in Column-I with their functions in Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below.

Column-I

- (A) Ovary
(B) Fimbriae
(C) Myometrium
(D) Cells of alveoli

Column-II

- (1) Delivery of baby
(2) Steroid hormone
(3) Secretion of milk
(4) Collection of ovum

- Codes A B C D
(a.) 2 4 1 3
(c.) 3 4 1 2

- (b.) 4 3 2 1
(d.) 1 4 3 2

(38.) Match the layers of uterus given in Column-I with their characteristic features given in Column-II and choose the correct option from the codes given below.

Column-I

- (A) Perimetrium
(B) Myometrium
(C) Endometrium

Column-II

- (1) Thick layer of smooth muscles
(2) Thick membranous layer
(3) Glandular layer
(4) Thin membranous layer

Codes	A	B	C
(a.)	2	4	3
(b.)	4	1	3
(c.)	1	2	3
(d.)	3	1	2

(39.) Match the parts of female external genitalia in Column-I with their characteristic features in Column-II. Choose the correct option from the codes given below.

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Mons pubis	(1) Fleshy folds of tissue
(B) Labia majora	(2) Cushion of fatty tissue
(C) Hymen	(3) Tiny finger-like structure
(D) Clitoris	(4) Covers opening of vagina

Codes	A	B	C	D
(a.)	2	1	4	3
(b.)	4	3	2	1
(c.)	1	4	3	2
(d.)	2	1	3	4

(40.) The edges of the infundibulum possess finger like projections that

- (a.) are the sight of fertilisation. (b.) help in the collection of ovum after fertilisation.
(c.) are responsible for the release of egg. (d.) none of these

(41.) Read the following statements about uterus and choose the correct option from the codes given below.

- (I) The shape of the uterus is like inverted pear.
(II) The uterus opens into vagina through a narrow cervix.
(III) The uterus along with cervix forms the birth canal. Codes

- (a.) I and III (b.) II and III
(c.) I and II (d.) All of these

(42.) Read the following statements about mammary glands and choose the incorrect statement.

- (I) The mammary glands contain glandular tissue and fat.
(II) The mammary lobes of breasts contain alveoli which secrete milk.
(III) The milk secreted by alveoli is stored in lactiferous duct.

- (a.) Only II (b.) Only III
(c.) Only I (d.) I and III

(43.) Assertion: Ovaries are the primary sex organs.

Reason: Ovaries produce the female gamete.

- (a.) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b.) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
(c.) Assertion is correct, but reason is incorrect. (d.) Both assertion and reason are incorrect.

(44.) Assertion: Ovaries produce gamete as well as steroid hormones.

Reason: The oviducts, ovaries and cervix constitute the female accessory ducts.

- (a.) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b.) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c.) Assertion is correct, but reason is incorrect. (d.) Both assertion and reason are incorrect.

(45.) Assertion: The uterus opens into vagina through a narrow cervix.

Reason: The cavity of cervix is called cervical canal.

- (a.) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b.) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c.) Assertion is correct, but reason is incorrect. (d.) Both assertion and reason are incorrect.

(46.) Assertion: Mons pubis is a cushion of fatty tissue covered by skin and pubic hair.

Reason: The labia majora are paired folds of tissue under the labia minora

- (a.) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b.) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c.) Assertion is correct, but reason is incorrect. (d.) Both assertion and reason are incorrect.

(47.) Assertion: The alveoli of mammary lobes open into their lumen.

Reason: Several lactiferous ducts join to form a mammary duct through which milk is sucked out.

- (a.) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (b.) Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c.) Assertion is correct, but reason is incorrect. (d.) Both assertion and reason are incorrect.

(48.) The process of producing gametes by primary sex organs is known as

- (a.) gametogenesis (b.) spermatogenesis
(c.) oogenesis (d.) none of these

(49.) The immature, diploid male germ cells that produce sperms are

- (a.) spermatogonia (b.) secondary spermatocytes
(c.) spermatids (d.) spermatozoa

(50.) Which of the following cells during gametogenesis is normally diploid?

- (a.) Spermatid (b.) Spermatogonia
(c.) Secondary polar body (d.) Primary polar body

ANSWER

(1.)	b	(2.)	c	(3.)	b	(4.)	c	(5.)	a
(6.)	d	(7.)	d	(8.)	b	(9.)	a	(10.)	a
(11.)	d	(12.)	a	(13.)	c	(14.)	b	(15.)	a
(16.)	b	(17.)	b	(18.)	c	(19.)	d	(20.)	a
(21.)	b	(22.)	c	(23.)	b	(24.)	d	(25.)	a
(26.)	b	(27.)	a	(28.)	c	(29.)	b	(30.)	c
(31.)	d	(32.)	a	(33.)	c	(34.)	b	(35.)	a
(36.)	b	(37.)	a	(38.)	b	(39.)	a	(40.)	b
(41.)	c	(42.)	b	(43.)	a	(44.)	c	(45.)	b
(46.)	c	(47.)	d	(48.)	a	(49.)	a	(50.)	b

Shiksha Classes, Bhandara

EXPLANATION

- (1.) (b.) The testes are situated outside the abdominal cavity within a pouch called scrotum. It helps in maintaining the low temperature of testes which is necessary for spermatogenesis.
- (2.) (c.) In humans, sperms are produced in seminiferous tubules.
- (3.) (b.) Sertoli cells provide nutrition to the germ cells which give rise to sperms. Testicular hormones are secreted by Leydig cells.
- (4.) (c.) In the given figure, label D shows Sertoli cells. These cells provide nutrition to the developing sperms.
- (5.) (a.) The regions outside the seminiferous tubules that contain Leydig cells are called interstitial spaces. They contain small blood vessels also.
- (6.) (d.) Interstitial cells or Leydig cells synthesize and secrete testicular hormones called androgens. These cells are found in the regions outside the seminiferous tubules called interstitial spaces.
- (7.) (d.) Rete testis, epididymis and vasa efferentia are parts of male reproductive system. On the other hand, isthmus is the part of oviduct, i.e., female reproductive system.
- (8.) (b.) The vas deferens receives duct from the seminal vesicle and opens into urethra as ejaculatory duct. It transports the sperms to the outside through urethra.
- (9.) (a.) The seminiferous tubules of the testis open into the vasa efferentia through rete testis. The vasa efferentia leave the testis and open into epididymis which leads to vas deferens. Therefore, the correct pathway of transport of sperms is: Rete testis → Efferent ductules → Epididymis → Vas deferens.
- (10.) (a.) In the given figure: A – Vas deferens, B – Seminal vesicle, C – Prostate, D – Bulbourethral gland.
- (11.) (d.) Urethra is not an accessory duct of male reproductive system. It originates from the urinary bladder and extends through the penis to its external opening.
- (12.) (a.) The ejaculatory duct transports the sperms to the outside through urethra. This urethra extends through the penis to its external opening called urethral meatus.
- (13.) (c.) Urethral meatus refers to the external opening of the urinogenital duct.
- (14.) (b.) Sertoli cells provide nutrition to the developing germ cells. Leydig cells secrete testicular hormones. Epididymis is the male sex accessory duct. Urethral meatus is the external opening of the urethra.
- (15.) (a.) Penis is the male external genitalia. It is made up of special tissue that helps in the erection of the penis to facilitate insemination. The enlarged end part of penis is called glans penis. This glans penis is covered by a loose fold of skin called foreskin. Urethral meatus is the external opening of urethra.
- (16.) (b.) Seminal vesicle, prostate and bulbourethral glands are male accessory glands, whereas ampulla is the wider part of the oviduct. This oviduct is a part of female reproductive system.
- (17.) (b.) The fluid part of the semen, i.e., seminal plasma is contributed by seminal vesicle, prostate and bulbourethral gland. This seminal plasma is rich in fructose, calcium and certain enzymes.
- (18.) (c.) Among the given statements, statement II is incorrect about seminal plasma. It is rich in fructose instead of sucrose.
- (19.) (d.) Among the given statements, only statement III is incorrect. Each testis has about 250 testicular lobules instead of 350. Therefore, option III is correct.
- (20.) (a.) The scrotum helps in spermatogenesis by keeping the temperature of testes 2–2.5°C lower than the normal internal body temperature. It is necessary for spermatogenesis.

- (21.) (b.) The penis is the male external genitalia. The enlarged end of penis, glans penis, is covered by foreskin. This foreskin is a loose fold of skin.
- (22.) (c.) Ovaries are the primary female sex organs.
- (23.) (b.) Sertoli cells are the part of male reproductive system.
- (24.) (d.) Both (a) and (b), i.e., Fallopian tube and vagina constitute the female accessory ducts.
- (25.) (a.) Infundibulum is the funnel-shaped part of Fallopian tube that remains closer to the ovary.
- (26.) (b.) Isthmus is the part of the oviduct that joins the uterus.
- (27.) (a.) Womb is the alternate name of uterus.
- (28.) (c.) Endometrium is the inner glandular layer that lines the uterine cavity.
- (29.) (b.) Endometrium is the uterine layer that undergoes cyclical changes during menstrual cycle.
- (30.) (c.) Myometrium exhibits strong contractions during delivery of the baby.
- (31.) (d.) All of these, i.e, mons pubis, labia majora and clitoris are parts of female external genitalia.
- (32.) (a.) Hymen is the membrane that partially covers the opening of the vagina.
- (33.) (c.) Clitoris is the tiny finger-like structure which lies at the upper junctions of the two labia minora.
- (34.) (b.) 15–20 mammary lobes are found in each breast.
- (35.) (a.) The alveoli of mammary glands open into mammary tubules.
- (36.) (b.) The milk is sucked out through lactiferous duct.
- (37.) (a.) Ovaries are the primary female sex organ. These produce ovum as well as secrete several steroid hormones. Fimbriae are finger like projections found at the edges of infundibulum of Fallopian tubes. They help in the collection of ovum after ovulation. Myometrium is the middle thick layer of smooth muscles. It exhibits strong contractions during delivery of baby. The cells of alveri of mammary glands secrete milk.
- (38.) (b.) The wall of the uterus has three layers of tissue. The external thin membranous layer is known as perimetrium. The myometrium is the middle thick layer of smooth muscles. It exhibits strong contraction during delivery of baby. Endometrium is the inner glandular layer of uterus. It undergoes cyclical changes during menstrual cycle.
- (39.) (a.) Mons pubis, labia majora, clitoris, hymen all are the parts of female external genitalia. Mons pubis is a cushion of fatty tissue covered by skin and public hair. The labia majora fleshy folds of tissue. Hymen is a membrane that partially covers the opening of vagina. The clitoris is a tiny finger like structure which lies at the upper junction of the two labia minora.
- (40.) (b.) The finger like projections of infundibulum, i.e., fimbriae help in the collection of ovum after fertilisation.
- (41.) (c.) Statement III is wrong. Cervix, along with vagina, forms the birth canal.
- (42.) (b.) The milk secreted by cells of alveoli is stored in their (alveoli) lumen.
- (43.) (a.) Ovaries are the primary sex organs as they produce female gamete, i.e., ovum.
- (44.) (c.) Ovary is the primary sex organ. It is not a part of accessory ducts.
- (45.) (b.) The uterus opens into vagina. The cavity of cervix is known as cervical canal.
- (46.) (c.) The labia minora are the paired structures under labia majora.
- (47.) (d.) The alveoli of mammary lobes open into mammary tubules. Several mammary ducts join to form a wider mammary ampulla which is connected to lactiferous duct. The milk is sucked out through this lactiferous duct

- (48.) (a.)** The process of producing gametes by primary sex organs is known as gametogenesis. Spermatogenesis is the process of sperm production, while oogenesis is the production of ovum.
- (49.) (a.)** The immature, diploid male germ cells that produce sperms are spermatogonia. Rest of the cells, i.e., secondary spermatocytes, spermatids and spermatozoa are haploid in nature.
- (50.) (b.)** The spermatogonia are diploid cells during gametogenesis. They have 46 (2n) chromosomes.

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