1. Which of the following produce sperms?  
   a) Seminal Vesicles  
   b) Seminiferous tubules  
   c) Epididymis  
   d) Vas Efferentia

2. What is the other name for Leydig cells?  
   a) Sertoli cells  
   b) Acinar cells  
   c) Hepatic cells  
   d) Interstitial cells

3. External opening of urethra is known as:  
   a) Ostia  
   b) Osclum  
   c) Urethral meatus  
   d) None

4. The male reproductive accessory glands include:  
   a) Testis  
   b) Seminal Vesicles  
   c) Prostate & Bulbourethral glands  
   d) B & C

5. Which of the following shows diploidity?  
   a) Spermatid  
   b) Spermatozoa  
   c) Spermatogonium  
   d) Secondary spermatocyte

6. Which of the following is a male sex accessory duct?  
   a) Rete testis  
   b) Vasa efferentia  
   c) Epididymis & vas deferens  
   d) All

7. Male gametes in humans provide nutrition by:  
   a) Sertoli cells  
   b) Bulbourethral cells  
   c) Leydig cells  
   d) Lobules

8. What is the function of scrotum?  
   a) To maintain low temperature  
   b) To maintain high temperature  
   c) Heterothermal  
   d) None

9. What is the composition of seminal plasma?  
   a) Rich in fructose  
   b) Rich in calcium  
   c) Contains enzymes  
   d) All

10. What is the other name for fallopian tube?  
    a) Ampulla  
    b) Fimbriae  
    c) Oviduct  
    d) All

11. Connective tissue that attach the ovaries with uterine wall and pelvic wall is:  
    a) Ligament  
    b) Tendon  
    c) Areolar  
    d) Adipose

12. Which of the following exhibits strong contraction during delivery of the baby?  
    a) Perimetrium  
    b) Endometrium  
    c) Myometrium  
    d) None

13. Hymen is associated with:  
    a) Male genital system  
    b) Female genital system  
    c) Both A & B  
    d) None

14. Which of the following is associated with female genital system?  
    a) Epididymis  
    b) Clitoris  
    c) Vas efferens  
    d) Seminal vesicle

15. Sucking of milk out takes place through:  
    a) Mammary tubules  
    b) Mammary duct  
    c) Mammary ampullae  
    d) Lactiferous duct

16. Identify gonadal mother cells from the following:  
    a) Spermatogonia  
    b) Oogonia  
    c) Ootid & Spermatid  
    d) A & B
17. Spermiation is the process of releasing of:
a) Spermatids b) Primary spermatocytes c) Sperms d) All

18. Gonadotropic releasing hormone is secreted from:
Hypothalamus b) Hypophysis c) Neurohypophysis d) Pars intermedia

19. Hormone that stimulates the leydig cells is:
Luteinizing hormone b) FSH c) GnRH d) A & B

20. Mitochondria in a sperm are located in:
Head b) Acrosome c) Middle piece d) Tail

21. Fluid filled cavity ‘Antrum’ is found in:
Oogonia b) Primary follicle c) Tertiary follicle d) Secondary follicle

22. Graffian follicle is formed from:
Primary follicle b) Secondary follicle c) Tertiary follicle d) None

23. Polarbodies are formed during:
Spermatogenesis b) Oogenesis c) Embryogenesis d) All

24. What is common in both sperms and ovum?
Haploidity b) Diploidity c) Polyploidity d) Presence of acrosome

25. First meiotic division during oogenesis takes place:
After ovulation b) Prior to ovulation c) During embryogenesis d) None

26. Appearance of first menstruation at puberty is called:
Menopause b) Menarche c) Fertility d) Sterility

27. Luteal phase during a menstrual cycle is also known as:
Proliferative phase b) Secretory phase c) Reductive phase d) Regenerative phase

28. Function of corpus luteum is to secrete:
Progesterone b) Estrogen c) Testosterone d) All

29. Cessation of menstrual cycle is termed as:
Menarche b) Menopause c) Sterility d) Abortion

30. Whether human females are:
Homogametic b) Heterogametic c) Agametic d) Monogametic

31. The cells of morula are known as:
Blastocysts b) Oviblasts c) Oviclasts d) Blastomeres

32. Corona radiate lies:
a) External to the zona pellucida b) Internal to the zona pellucida
c) Along with periviteline space d) A & C

33. Which part of the blastocyst attaches with the surface of endometrium?
a) Inner cell mass b) Trophoblast c) Ectoderm d) Mesoderm
34. The nature of post zygotic divisions is of:
   a) Amitotic        b) Mitotic        c) Meiotic        d) Irregular

35. Chorionic villi appear on:
   a) Endometrium       b) Trophoblast      c) Myometrium      d) Perimetrium

36. Which of the following is a placental hormone?
   a) Human chorionic gonadotropin       b) Relaxin        c) Oxytocin        d) None

37. Stem cells are the part of:
   a) Inner cell mass       b) Ectoderm      c) Endoderm        d) Mesoderm

38. First trimester period is:
   a) 12 weeks       b) 24 weeks       c) 36 weeks       d) 4 weeks

39. The first appearance of limbs and external genitalia take place during:
   a) 1st trimester       b) 2nd trimester          c) 3rd trimester       d) None

40. Delivery of the fetus after 9 months is known as:
   a) Gestation       b) Gastrulation        c) Parturition       d) Implantation

41. Colostrum is rich in:
   a) Antigens       b) Antibodies           c) Interferons       d) All

42. What is the function of oxytocin is:
   a) Contraction of uterine muscles       b) To lower the blood pressure
   c) To secrete milk        d) To expand the ligament

43. Milk in mammary glands is secreted by:
   a) Acinar cells       b) Hepatic cells        c) Chondrocytes       d) Cells of alveoli

44. A chromosome is a part of:
   a) Chromosome       b) Ribosome              c) Oxysome           d) Spermatozoan

45. What would be the fate of menstruation if the ovum is not fertilized?
   a) Occurs for 3-5 days       b) Does not occur        c) Occurs for 5-10 days       d) Occurs irregularly

46. Umbilical lies between:
   a) Embryo and placenta       b) Perimetrium and ovary      c) Ovary and fallopian tube
   d) Placenta and ovary

47. Relaxin is secreted by:
   a) Endometrium       b) Ovary       c) Pituitary gland        d) Hypothalamus

48. Uterus is commonly called as:
   a) Body cavity       b) Womb       c) Stomach       d) Bladder

49. Number of testicular lobules found in each testis is:
   a) 50       b) 100       c) 150       d) 250
50. Number of mammary lobes in each mammary gland is:
   a) 15-20          b) 50-100          c) 100-150         d) 200

Answer key
1. A   26. B
2. D   27. B
3. C   28. A
4. D   29. B
5. C   30. A
7. A   32. A
8. A   33. B
9. D   34. B
10. C  35. B
11. A  36. A
12. D  37. A
13. B  38. A
14. B  39. A
15. C  40. C
16. D  41. B
17. C  42. A
18. A  43. D
19. A  44. D
20. C  45. A
21. C  46. A
22. C  47. B
24. A  49. D
25. A  50. A