Chapter Test 25	**PARISHRAM PUBLICATIONS PUNE** **NAME of Student : _____** **Subject : Biology** **Class : XII** **Max. Marks :- 180** **Topic : Human Reproduction**	

NEET CHAPTER TEST

Marking Scheme:
(i) Each question is allotted 4 (four) marks for each correct response.
(ii) ¼ (one fourth) marks will be deducted for indicating incorrect response of each question. No deduction from the total score will be made if no response is indicated for an item in the answer sheet.

Q.1 Which of the following process ensures the continuity of life on earth?
(1) Reproduction (2) Respiration
(3) Digestion (4) Growth and development

Q.2 Match the following columns.

	Column I	**Column II**
A.	Binary fission	i. Algae
B.	Zoospore	ii. Amoeba
C.	Conidium	iii. Hydra
D.	Budding	iv. Penicillium
E.	Gemmules	v. Sponge

Codes
(1) A-i, B-iv, C-v, D-iii, E-ii
(2) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii, E-v
(3) A-ii, B-iv, C-iii, D-v, E-i
(4) A-i, B-iv, C-iii, D-ii, E-v

Q.3 Which is immortal?
(1) Plasma cell (2) Germ cell
(3) Brain cell (4) Kidney cell

Q.4 Natural parthenogenesis is found in –
(1) housefly (2) honeybee
(3) Drosophila (4) All of these

Q.5 Which of the following is viviparous?
(1) Running birds (2) Whales
(3) Bats (4) Both (2) and (3)

Q.6 Which one of the following is not the function of placenta? It :
(1) secretes oxytocin during parturition.
(2) facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embyro.
(3) secretes estrogen.
(4) facilitates removal of carbon dioxide and waste material from embryo.

Q.7 Menstrual flow occurs due to lack of –
(1) Vasopressin (2) Progesteron
(3) FSH (4) Oxytocin

Q.8 Match the following columns.

	Column I (Accessory Glands)	**Column II (Functions)**
A.	Seminal vesicles	i. Lubricates vagina
B.	Prostate gland	ii. Provide energy and coagulation of sperm
C.	Cowper's gland	iii. Neutralises acidity of vagina

Codes
(1) A-ii, B-iii, C-i (2) A-iii, B-ii, C-i
(3) A-i, B-iii, C-ii (4) A-iii, B-i, C-ii

Q.9 'Testes are extra abdominal in position'. Which of the following is most appropriate reason?
(1) Narrow pelvis in male.
(2) Special protection for testis.
(3) Prostate gland and seminal vesicles occupy maximum space.
(4) 2.0-2.5°C lower than the normal body temperature.

Q.10 The inner glandular layer of the uterus is –
(1) endometrium (2) myometrium
(3) Fallopian tubes (4) perimetrium

Q.11 Sertoli cells are found in –
(1) uriniferous tubules (2) seminal vesicles
(3) seminiferous tubules (4) None of the above

Q.12 Sertoli cells are regulated by the pituitary hormone known as –
(1) FSH (2) GH
(3) Prolactin (4) LH

Q.13 The main function of the fimbriae of the Fallopian tube in females is to –
(1) release to ovum from the Graafian follicle.
(2) make necessary changes in the endometrium for implantation.
(3) help in the development of corpus luteum.
(4) help in the collection of the ovum after ovulation

Q.14 The endometrium is the lining of –
(1) bladder (2) vagina
(3) uterus (4) oviduct

Q.15 Which of the following organs is devoid of glands?
(1) Uterus (2) Vagina
(3) Vulva (4) Oviduct

Q.16 In human, the unpaired male reproductive structure is
(1) seminal vesicle (2) prostate
(3) bulbourethral gland (4) testes

Q.17 Where do sperms get matured?
(1) In seminal vesicle (2) Seminiferous tubules
(3) In epididymis (4) Vasa efferentia

Q.18 The Leydig's cells secrete –
(1) oestrogen (2) testosterone
(3) progesterone (4) corticosterone

Q.19 Which of the following is the group of external genitalia in human female?
(1) Labium minora, labium majora, vagina
(2) Labium minora, labium majora, clitoris
(3) Labium minora, labium majora, oviduct
(4) Labium minora, labium majora, cervix

Q.20 Mammary glands are modified
(1) sweat gland (2) sebaceous gland
(3) lacrimal gland (4) endocrine gland

Q.21 Which of the following statement is wrong?
(1) Sertoli cells provide nutrition to the developing male germ cells.
(2) Leydig cells synthesise and secrete androgens.
(3) Secretions of acrosome helps the sperm to enter into the cytoplasm of the ovum.
(4) Secondary spermatocytes are diploid

Q.22 The release of sperms from the seminiferous tubules is called –
(1) spermiogenesis (2) spermiation
(3) spermatogenesis (4) fertilisation

Q.23 If spermatogenesis proceeds too rapidly, inhibin is released. Inhibin reduces the secretion of –
(1) Luteinising Hormone (LH)
(2) Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)
(3) Testosterone
(4) Interstitial Cell Stimulating Hormone (ICSH)

Q.24 Which of the following hormones are secreted in large quantities during pregnancy in women?
(1) hCG, progesterone, oestradiol and FSH
(2) hCG, hPL, progesterone, oestrogen and LH
(3) LH, oestrogen and oestradiol
(4) hCG and hPL

Q.25 In humans, what is the ratio of number of gametes produced from one male primary sex cell to the number of gametes produced from one female primary sex cell?
(1) 1 : 1 (2) 1 : 3
(3) 1 : 4 (4) 4 : 1

Q.26 In the absence of acrosome, the sperm cannot –
(1) get food (2) swim
(3) penetrate the egg (4) get energy

Q.27 Signals for parturition originate from –
(1) both placenta as well fully developed foetus.
(2) oxytocin released from maternal pituitary.
(3) placenta only
(4) fully developed foetus only

Q.28 A change in amount of yolk and its distribution in egg will affect?
(1) formation of zygote
(2) pattern of cleavage
(3) number of blastomeres produced
(4) fertilisation

Q.29 In spermatogenesis, reduction division of chromosome occurs during conversion of –
(1) spermatogonia to primary spermatocytes.
(2) primary spermatocytes to secondary spermatocytes.
(3) secondary spermtocytes to spermatids.
(4) spermatids to sperms.

Q.30 The anterior portion of the sperm head which is covered by a cap-like structure is called –
(1) acrosome (2) antrume
(3) Sertoli cells (4) enzymes

Q.31 The time for optimum chances of conception in a woman is ____ starting from the day of menstruation –
(1) 26th day (2) 1st day
(3) 4th day (4) 14th day

Q.32 Ovum receives the sperm in the region of –
(1) animal pole (2) vegetal pole
(3) equator (4) pigmented area

Q.33 In human beings, normally in which one of the following parts, does the sperm fertilise the ovum?
(1) Cervix (2) Fallopian tube
(3) Lower part of uterus (4) Upper part of uterus

Q.34 The correct sequence of embryonic development is
(1) Blastula - Morula -Zygote - Gastrula-Embryo
(2) Zygote - Blastula - Morula - Gastrula - Embryo
(3) Zygote - Morula - Blastula - Gastrula - Embryo
(4) Gastrula - Morula - Zygote - Blastula - Embryo

Q.35 The best definition of the process or gastrulation is that it is a process where the –
(1) single layered blastula becomes two layered
(2) archenteron is formed.
(3) zygote gets converted into larva.
(4) cells move to occupy their definite position.

Q.36 Which of the following structures is ectodermal in origin?
(1) Notochord (2) Kidney
(3) Brain (4) Liver

Q.37 What is true for cleavage?
(1) Size of embryo increases
(2) Size of cell decreases
(3) Size of cell increases
(4) Size of embryo decreases

Q.38 What is the correct sequence of sperm formation?
(1) Spermatogonia, spermatocyte, spermatid, spermatozoa
(2) Spermatid, spermatocyte, spermatogonia, spermatozoa
(3) Spermatogonia, spermatocyte, spermatozoa, spermatid
(4) Spermatogonia, spermatozoa, spermatocyte, spermatid

Q.39 Which of the following parts of the vertebrate body arises from the mesoderm?
(1) Lens of the eye (2) Spinal cord
(3) Bony skeleton (4) Epidermis

Q.40 Which of the following depicts the correct pathway of transport of sperms?
(1) Rete testis → Efferent ductules → Epididymis → Vas deferens
(2) Rete testis → Epididymis → Efferent ductules → Vas deferens
(3) Rete testis → Vas deferens → Efferent ductules → Epididymis
(4) Efferent ductules → Rete testis → Vas deferens → Epididymis

Q.41 Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct option using the codes given below:

	Column-I	**Column-II**
a.	Mons pubis	(i) Embryo formation
b.	Antrum	(ii) Sperm
c.	Trophectoderm	(iii) Female external genitalia
d.	Nebenkern	(iv) Graafian follicle

Codes:
(1) a-(iii), b-(iv), c-(ii), d-(i) (2) a-(iii), b- (iv), c-(i), d-(ii)
(3) a-(iii), b-(i), c-(iv), d-(ii) (4) a-(i), b-(iv), c-(iii), d-(ii)

Q.42 At the time of implantation, the human embryo is called –
(1) embryo (2) blastocyst
(3) zygote (4) foetus

Q.43 In human, cleavage/divisions are –
(1) slow and synchronous (2) fast and synchronous
(3) slow and asynchronous (4) fast and asynchronous

Q.44 Identical twins are –
(1) monozygotic (2) isozygotic
(3) bizygotic (4) All of these

Q.45 Several hormones like hCG, hPL, estrogen, progesterone are produced by
(1) Ovary (2) Placenta
(3) Fallopian tube (4) Pituitary