

BIOLOGY CLASS 12 BATCH

Human Reproduction

DPP-06

1. How many follicles remain in each ovary of a human female at puberty?

- (1) 40,000-80,000 primary follicles
- (2) 60,000-80,000 primary follicles
- (3) 60,000-80,000 secondary follicles
- (4) 20,000-40,000 primary follicles

2. Oogenesis is initiated

- (1) At puberty
- (2) At menarche
- (3) During childhood
- (4) During the embryonic development stage

3. Which of the following is/are true for tertiary follicle?

- (1) Presence of fluid filled cavity called antrum
- (2) Theca layer is organized into an inner theca interna and an outer theca externa
- (3) Primary oocyte completes its first meiotic division in it
- (4) All of the above

4. Match the following

a.	Primary Follicle	i.	60,000 – 80,000 left in each ovary at the time of puberty
b.	Secondary Follicle	ii.	Mature follicle that ruptures at the time of ovulation
c.	Tertiary Follicle	iii.	Primary oocyte completes meiosis-I
d.	Graafian Follicle	iv.	More layers of granulosa cells and a theca layer

(1) a – iii, b – iv, c- i, d – ii

(2) a – iv, b – iii, c- i, d – ii

(3) a – ii, b – iv, c- i, d – iii

(4) a – i, b – iv, c- iii, d – ii

5. Find the correct sequence of events in oogenesis if fertilisation occurs

(1) Oogonia → primary oocyte → secondary oocyte → ovum

(2) Oogonia → secondary oocyte → primary oocyte → ovum

(3) Oogonia → primary oocyte → ovum → secondary polar body

(4) Oogonia → first polar body → secondary oocyte → ovum

6. Zona pellucida is

(1) Secreted by secondary oocyte

(2) A glycoprotein layer

(3) Another name of corona radiata

(4) Both (A) & (B)

7. Find the odd one out with respect to ploidy of the cells

(1) Primary Oocyte

(2) Ovum

(3) Secondary oocyte

(4) Second polar body

8. Hormone that triggers rupture of Graafian follicle is

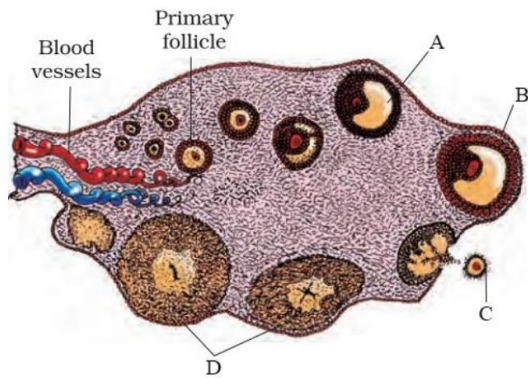
(1) FSH

(2) LH

(3) Estrogen

(4) GnRH

9. Identify A, B, C, D correctly



- (1) A – Graafian follicle
B – Secondary follicle
C – Corpus albicans
D – Primary oocyte
- (2) A – Tertiary follicle
B – Graafian follicle
C – Corpus luteum
D – Ovum
- (3) A– Tertiary follicle
B – Graafian follicle
C – Ovum
D – Corpus luteum
- (4) A– Tertiary follicle
B – Corpus luteum
C – Secondary oocyte
D – Corpus albicans

10. If fertilisation occurs, secondary oocyte completes Meiosis II to form
 - (1) Two haploid, equal cells – second polar body, ovum
 - (2) Two haploid, unequal cells – second polar body, ovum
 - (3) Two haploid, unequal cells – first polar body, second polar body
 - (4) Two diploid, unequal cells – second polar body, ovum
11. Which of the following is not formed if fertilisation does not occur?
 - (1) First polar body
 - (2) Secondary oocyte
 - (3) Second polar body
 - (4) Primary oocyte
12. 100 oogonia give rise to
 - (1) 100 Secondary oocytes
 - (2) 100 Ova
 - (3) 100 Primary oocytes
 - (4) All of the above
13. The first menstruation is called
 - (1) Menopause
 - (2) Ovulation
 - (3) Menarche
 - (4) Puberty
14. When menstrual cycles cease to occur, it is called
 - (1) Menarche
 - (2) Menopause
 - (3) Macula densa
 - (4) None of these
15. After ovulation, ruptured graafian follicle changes into
 - (1) Primordial follicle
 - (2) Corpus luteum
 - (3) Corpus albicans
 - (4) Macula lutea

ANSWER KEY

1. (2)
2. (4)
3. (4)
4. (4)
5. (1)
6. (4)
7. (1)

8. (2)
9. (3)
10. (2)
11. (3)
12. (4)
13. (3)
14. (2)
15. (2)