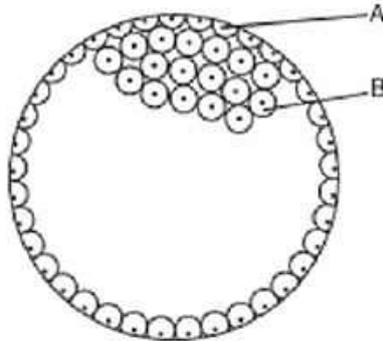


Board – CBSE

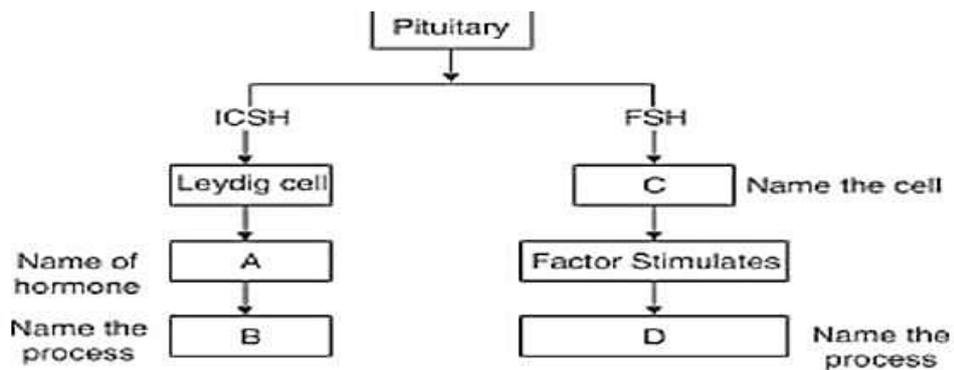
Class – 12

Topic – Human Reproduction

- Give the function of (a) Corpus luteum (b) Endometrium
- In the given figure, give the name and functions of parts labelled A and B.



- Given below is an incomplete flow chart showing influence of hormone on gametogenesis in male, observe the flow chart carefully and fill in the blank A, B, C and D.

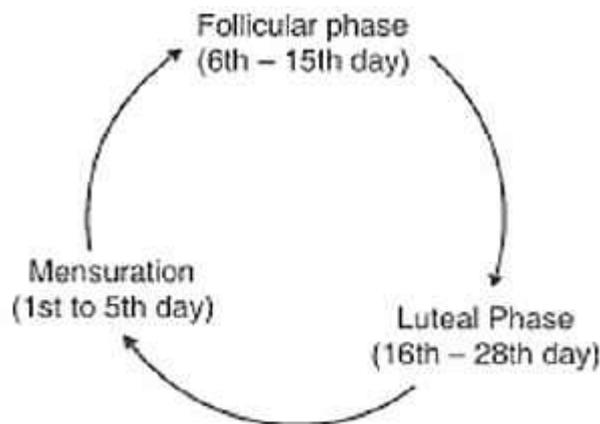


- Give reason for the following :
  - The first half of the menstrual cycle is called follicular phase as well as proliferative phase.
  - The second half of the menstrual cycle is called luteal phase as well as secretory phase.
- What is meant by L.H. Surge? Write the role of L.H.
- Explain significance of the condition in which the testes remain suspended in scrotum outside the abdomen.
- Describe the structure of a sperm with a diagram.
- Enlist any two functions of a female placenta.
- What is the number of chromosomes in the following cells? Primary oocyte, secondary oocyte, ootid and follicle.
- What is corpus luteum. How does it functions as endocrine gland?
- Where are leydig cells located? What do they secrete?

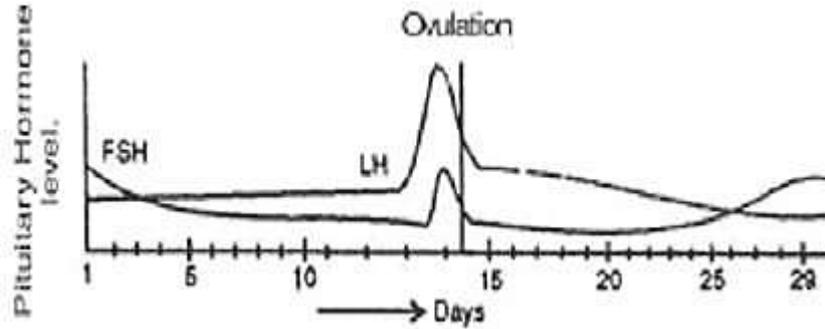
12. Draw well labelled diagram of T.S. of ovary?
13. Why testes of human males are considered extra abdominal? What is the significance of this condition?
14. Draw a diagram of the T.S. of seminiferous tubule of testis of an adult human male & label any four parts in it.
15. What is colostrum? What is its significance to new born baby?
16. Mention the name and role of hormones which are involved in regulation of gamete formation in human male.
17. Three of the steps of neuro endocrine mechanism in respect of parturition are mentioned below.

Write the missing steps in proper sequence.

- (a) Signals originate from fully developed foetus and placenta.
  - (b) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (c) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (d) Oxytocin causes strong uterine contraction
  - (e) Uterine contraction stimulates further secretion of oxytocin.
  - (f) \_\_\_\_\_.
18. The events of the menstrual cycle are represented below. Answer the following questions.



- (i) State the levels of FSH, LH and Progesterone simply by mentioning high or low around 13th and 14th day and 21st to 23rd day.
  - (ii) In which of the above mentioned phases does egg travel to fallopian tube?
  - (iii) Why there is no mensuration after fertilisation?
19. (a) Read the graph given below. Correlate the ovarian events that take place in the human female according to the level of the pituitary hormone during the following day.



- (i) 10th - 14th days (ii) 14th -15th days  
 (iii) 16th - 23th days (iv) 25th - 29th days  
 (If the ovum is not fertilised)

(b) What are the uterine events that follow beyond 29th day if the ovum is not fertilised?

- 20.** T.S. of mammalian testis revealing seminiferous tubules show different types of cell.  
 (i) Name the two types of cells of germinal epithelium.  
 (ii) Name of cells scattered in connective tissue and lying between seminiferous tubules.

Differentiate between them on the basis of their functions.

- 21.** What are the various male accessory glands? Give their function.  
**22.** Explain the menstrual cycle with a diagram.  
**23.** Differentiate between spermatogenesis and oogenesis.  
**24.** 'A fertilized egg is the blue print of future development'. Explain  
**25.** Briefly describe the stages of spermatogenesis in human?  
**26.** Describe the hormonal control of human male reproduction system with the help of a flow chart & highlight the inhibitory & stimulatory directions in it?  
**27.** A sperm has just fertilized a human egg in the fallopian tube. Trace the events that the fertilized eggs will undergoes upto implantation of blastocyst in the uterus.  
**28.** Where oogenesis does takes place. Describe the stages of this process?  
**29.** Despite the presence of So many sperms in the vicinity of an egg cell, only one sperm enters the ovum. Why?  
**30.** How many polar bodies are given out in production of one egg during cogenesis?