

1. Name the following:

- (i) The cessation of menstrual cycle in females.
- (ii) The release of ovum from ovary into body cavity.
- (iii) Tissue to which the zygote gets implanted.
- (iv) The onset of menstrual cycle in females.
- (v) A duct which serves as a passage of sperms from testes to vas deferens.
- (vi) The state of development in human when an individual develops secondary sexual characteristics.
- (vii) The tube that leads from the ovary to the uterus

2. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) An embryo is formed by repeated _____ of the zygote.
- (ii) The development of a fully-formed animal directly from an unfertilised ovum is called _____.
- (iii) The organs which perform important functions in reproduction but produce neither gametes nor sex hormones are called _____ sex organs.
- (iv) Distinctive characters which distinguish the two sexes of a species in appearance but do not directly play any role in reproduction are called _____ sex characters.
- (v) In humans, the uterus is lined by mucous membrane called _____.
- (vi) The fertilisation of the human egg normally occurs in the _____.
- (vii) The expulsion of the foetus from the body of the mother in a human female is called _____.

3. Mention if the following statements are true or false. If false, rewrite the sentence by changing the words written in bold face.

- (i) Blastocyst is the product of fusion of male and female gametes.
- (ii) Cilia lining the fallopian tube push the released ovum into the uterus.
- (iii) Menarch is the stoppage of menstruation.
- (iv) Amniotic fluid acts as shock-absorber.
- (v) Vas deferens transports sperms into urethra
- (vi) Cowper's glands pour alkaline secretion into the semen as it passes through the urethra.
- (vii) Vasectomy is the surgical method of sterilisation in man.

4. Explain briefly why?

- (i) At the time of birth, the testis descend into the scrotal sac.

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- (ii) A large number of sperms (400-500 million) are released in a single ejaculation.
- (iii) Gametes have an haploid (n) number of chromosomes.
- (iv) The oviducal funnel is lined with cilia.
- (v) The 'Cry' of the new-born is critical for its survival

5. Differentiate between :

- (a) Puberty and Menopause
- (b) Fertilisation and implantation

7. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Label the diagram.
- (ii) Name the major ducts and their functions.
- (iii) Name the accessory glands and give their function.
- (iv) What is semen?

8. Write the functions of the following.

- (i) Corpus luteum (ii) Uterus (iii) Sertoli cells.

9. Draw a labelled diagram of a mature human sperm.

10.(i) What is meant by artificial insemination?

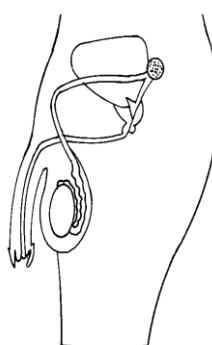
- (ii) What are test-tube babies?

11.(a) Give the course of passage of sperms in male.

- (b) Give the course and the fate of egg inside the female body.

12. Give the exact location and one function of Seminiferous tubules

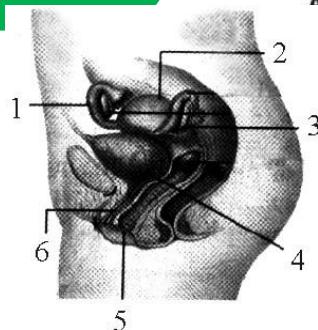
13. Given below is the outline of the cross section of the male reproductive system:



- (i) Copy the outline on to your answer sheet in pencil and label the following parts — testis, epididymis, seminal vesicles, vas deference.
- (ii) Name the hormone produced by the testis.
- (iii) Why are sperms produced in large numbers?
- (iv) State the function of the seminal vesicles.

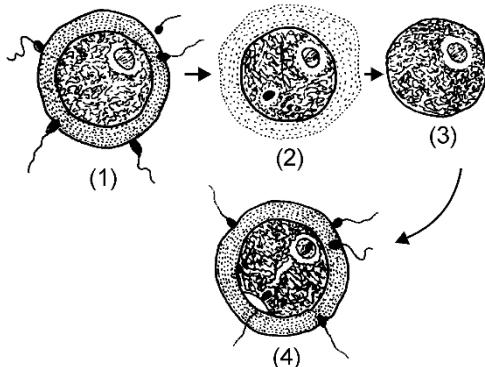
14. The following diagram represents the vertical view of the female reproductive system.

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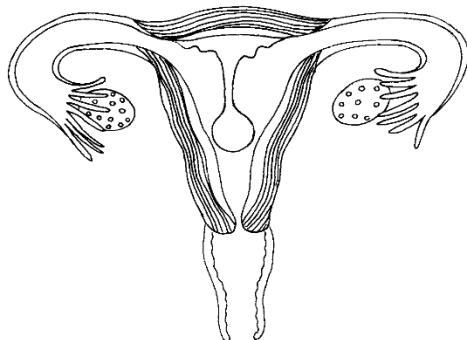
- (i) Label the part indicated by the guidelines 1 to 6.
- (ii) How does the uterus prepare for the reception of a zygote?
- (iii) What happens to the uterus if fertilization takes place?
- (iv) What happens to the uterus if fertilization has failed to take place?

15. Given below are different stages in the fertilization of an egg.



Arrange and redraw the stages in the correct order.

16. Given below is a diagrammatic representation of the ventral sectional view of the female reproductive system



Redraw the same on your answer sheet and then fill in and label the following parts:

1. Right ovary, 2. Uterus, 3. Cervix 4. Vagina 5. Oviductal funnel.

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17. State the function of placenta.

18. The diagram shows the structure of part of a human placenta.

- (i) Name the structures labelled 1 – 6.
- (ii) Placenta functions as an endocrine organ. Comment.
- (iii) Mother's blood does not circulate through the embryo. Comment.

