

MCQs – Female Reproductive System

1. The primary female sex organs are:

- (a) Uterus
- (b) Ovaries
- (c) Oviducts
- (d) Vagina

Answer: (b) Ovaries

Explanation: Ovaries are the primary female reproductive organs because they produce ova and female hormones.

2. The female gamete produced by ovaries is:

- (a) Sperm
- (b) Zygote
- (c) Ovum
- (d) Embryo

Answer: (c) Ovum

Explanation: The ovary produces the female gamete called ovum or egg.

3. The ovarian stroma is divided into:

- (a) Cortex and medulla
- (b) Endometrium and myometrium
- (c) Ampulla and isthmus
- (d) Cervix and vagina

Answer: (a) Cortex and medulla

Explanation: The ovary has an outer cortex and inner medulla forming the ovarian stroma.

4. Finger-like projections present on infundibulum are called:

- (a) Villi
- (b) Fimbriae

- (c) Cilia
- (d) Microvilli

Answer: (b) Fimbriae

Explanation: Fimbriae help in collecting the ovum released from the ovary.

5. The wider middle part of oviduct is:

- (a) Isthmus
- (b) Cervix
- (c) Ampulla
- (d) Infundibulum

Answer: (c) Ampulla

Explanation: Ampulla is the wider middle region of the fallopian tube.

6. The uterus is also called:

- (a) Cervix
- (b) Womb
- (c) Oviduct
- (d) Ovary

Answer: (b) Womb

Explanation: The uterus is commonly known as the womb where the embryo develops.

7. The inner glandular layer of uterus is:

- (a) Perimetrium
- (b) Myometrium
- (c) Endometrium
- (d) Epithelium

Answer: (c) Endometrium

Explanation: Endometrium is the inner glandular lining of the uterus.

8. Which layer of uterus shows strong contractions during childbirth?

- (a) Endometrium
- (b) Perimetrium
- (c) Myometrium
- (d) Cortex

Answer: (c) Myometrium

Explanation: Myometrium is the muscular layer responsible for labour contractions.

9. The cavity of cervix is called:

- (a) Uterine canal
- (b) Vaginal canal
- (c) Cervical canal
- (d) Birth cavity

Answer: (c) Cervical canal

Explanation: The narrow cavity within the cervix is known as the cervical canal.

10. The fatty cushion covered with pubic hair is:

- (a) Hymen
- (b) Clitoris
- (c) Mons pubis
- (d) Labia minora

Answer: (c) Mons pubis

Explanation: Mons pubis is a fatty tissue covered with hair above the genital opening.

11. The fleshy folds surrounding vaginal opening are:

- (a) Labia majora
- (b) Fimbriae
- (c) Endometrium
- (d) Cervix

Answer: (a) Labia majora

Explanation: Labia majora are the outer fleshy folds protecting the external genitalia.

12. The small finger-like sensitive structure in female external genitalia is:

- (a) Hymen
- (b) Clitoris
- (c) Cervix
- (d) Ampulla

Answer: (b) Clitoris

Explanation: Clitoris is a sensitive erectile structure present at the upper junction of labia minora.

13. The membrane partially covering vaginal opening is:

- (a) Endometrium
- (b) Perimetrium
- (c) Hymen
- (d) Fimbriae

Answer: (c) Hymen

Explanation: Hymen is a thin membrane partially covering the vaginal opening.

14. Milk-secreting cells of mammary glands are present in:

- (a) Ducts
- (b) Alveoli
- (c) Ampulla
- (d) Lobes only

Answer: (b) Alveoli

Explanation: Alveoli contain milk-secreting cells in mammary glands.

15. Milk is stored in the:

- (a) Cervix
- (b) Lumens of alveoli
- (c) Oviduct
- (d) Endometrium

Answer: (b) Lumens of alveoli

Explanation: Milk produced by alveolar cells is stored in the lumen of alveoli.

16. Mammary glands contain how many mammary lobes?

- (a) 2–4
- (b) 5–10
- (c) 15–20
- (d) 25–30

Answer: (c) 15–20

Explanation: Each mammary gland contains 15–20 mammary lobes.

17. The ducts through which milk is sucked out are called:

- (a) Mammary ducts
- (b) Lactiferous ducts
- (c) Cervical ducts
- (d) Ampullary ducts

Answer: (b) Lactiferous ducts

Explanation: Lactiferous ducts carry milk to the nipple.

18. Which part of oviduct joins the uterus?

- (a) Infundibulum
- (b) Ampulla

- (c) Isthmus
- (d) Fimbriae

Answer: (c) Isthmus

Explanation: Isthmus is the narrow part of oviduct connected to the uterus.

19. The birth canal is formed by:

- (a) Uterus and ovary
- (b) Cervical canal and vagina
- (c) Vagina and oviduct
- (d) Cervix and ovary

Answer: (b) Cervical canal and vagina

Explanation: During childbirth, the baby passes through the cervical canal and vagina forming the birth canal.

20. Which structure helps in collection of ovum after ovulation?

- (a) Cervix
- (b) Fimbriae
- (c) Myometrium
- (d) Clitoris

Answer: (b) Fimbriae

Explanation: Fimbriae sweep the released ovum into the fallopian tube after ovulation.