Human Reproduction Module-1

Fill in the blanks

1. Humans are sexually reproducing and _____.
2. Formation of gametes is called _____.
3. Male gametes are called _____.
4. Female gametes are called _____.
5. Transfer of sperms into female genital tract is called _____.
6. Fusion of male and female gametes is called _____.
7. The fertilized egg formed after fusion is called _____.
8. Attachment of blastocyst to uterine wall is called _____.
9. Development of embryo inside uterus is called _____.
10. Delivery of baby is called _____.
11. Reproductive events begin after _____.
12. Sperm formation continues even in _____ age.
13. Ovum formation stops around the age of _____ years in women.
14. Male reproductive system is located in the _____ region.
15. Testes are situated outside the abdominal cavity in a pouch called _____.

16. Scrotum maintains temperature about _____ lower than body temperature.
17. Lower temperature is necessary for _____.
18. Each testis contains about _____ testicular lobules.
19. Seminiferous tubules are the site of _____ production.
20. Male germ cells are called _____.
21. Spermatogonia undergo _____ to form sperms.
22. _____ cells provide nourishment to germ cells.
23. Interstitial cells are also called _____ cells.
24. Leydig cells secrete male hormones called _____.
25. An example of androgen is _____.
26. Sequence of ducts begins with _____ tubules.
27. Sperms mature and are stored in the _____.
28. Vas deferens loops over the urinary _____.
29. Urethra opens outside through the urethral _____.
30. Penis contains _____ tissue for insemination.
31. Enlarged tip of penis is called _____ penis.
32. Loose skin covering glans penis is called _____.

33. Seminal vesicles secrete seminal fluid rich in _____.
34. Fructose provides _____ for sperm movement.
35. Seminal vesicles contribute major volume of _____.
36. Prostate gland secretes thin, milky _____ fluid.
37. Prostate gland improves sperm _____.
38. Bulbourethral glands are also called _____ glands.
39. Bulbourethral glands secrete clear _____-like fluid.
40. Bulbourethral glands help in smooth passage of _____ during ejaculation.

Short QAs

1. What are the main reproductive events in humans?
2. Why are humans called viviparous?
3. What is the difference between sperm formation and ovum formation in humans?
4. Name the main parts of the male reproductive system.
5. Why are testes located in the scrotum?
6. What is the function of scrotum?
7. What is spermatogenesis?
8. What are seminiferous tubules? Mention their function.
9. What are spermatogonia?

10. What is the function of Sertoli cells?
11. What are Leydig cells? State their function.
12. Name the male hormone secreted by Leydig cells.
13. Write the sequence of male accessory ducts.
14. What is the function of epididymis?
15. What is the function of vas deferens?
16. What is the function of urethra in males?
17. What is the role of penis in reproduction?
18. What is glans penis?
19. What is foreskin?
20. Name the male accessory glands.
21. Write the functions of seminal vesicles.
22. Write the functions of prostate gland.
23. Write the functions of bulbourethral glands.
24. Why is fructose present in seminal fluid?
25. Why is alkaline fluid added to semen?

MCQs

1. Humans are described as:
   (a) Asexual and oviparous
   (b) Sexual and viviparous
   (c) Hermaphrodite
   (d) External fertilizers
2. Formation of gametes is called:
   (a) Fertilisation
   (b) Implantation
   (c) Gametogenesis
   (d) Gestation
3. Fusion of male and female gametes leads to formation of:
   (a) Embryo
   (b) Blastocyst
   (c) Zygote
   (d) Placenta
4. Attachment of blastocyst to uterine wall is called:
   (a) Fertilisation
   (b) Implantation
   (c) Parturition
   (d) Insemination
5. The pouch in which testes are present is called:
   (a) Epididymis
   (b) Vas deferens
   (c) Scrotum
   (d) Urethra
6. Scrotum helps in maintaining temperature:
   (a) Equal to body temperature
   (b) Higher than body temperature
   (c) 2–2.5°C lower than body

temperature
(d) 5°C lower than body temperature

7. Sperms are produced in:
   (a) Leydig cells
   (b) Seminiferous tubules
   (c) Epididymis
   (d) Vasa efferentia
8. Cells that provide nutrition to germ cells are:
   (a) Leydig cells
   (b) Spermatogonia
   (c) Sertoli cells
   (d) Interstitial cells
9. Testicular hormones (androgens) are secreted by:
   (a) Sertoli cells
   (b) Germ cells
   (c) Leydig cells
   (d) Epididymis
10. Seminal plasma is rich in:
   (a) Glucose and proteins
   (b) Fructose, calcium and enzymes
   (c) Lipids and starch
   (d) Vitamins only

Help→
Male Reproductive System Module-1