



Class 12 Biology | Human Reproduction

MCQ WORKSHEET • 15 questions • Choose one correct option • Suggested time: 25 minutes

1. Sperm formation normally occurs in the

- A. Epididymis
- B. Prostate
- C. Vas deferens
- D. Seminiferous tubules

2. Leydig cells primarily secrete

- A. Androgens
- B. FSH
- C. hCG
- D. Oxytocin

3. Sertoli cells mainly provide

- A. Oocytes
- B. Urinary filtrate
- C. Placental hormones
- D. Support and nutrition to developing sperm

4. One primary spermatocyte normally produces

- A. Eight spermatids
- B. Two spermatids
- C. One spermatid
- D. Four spermatids

5. The acrosome helps a sperm by providing

- A. Enzymes needed for egg penetration
- B. Mitochondria for tail movement
- C. Progesterone
- D. A diploid nucleus

6. The structure normally released at ovulation is a

- A. Primary oocyte in prophase I
- B. Mature ovum before meiosis II
- C. Diploid oogonium
- D. Secondary oocyte arrested in metaphase II

7. The hormone surge most directly triggering ovulation is

- A. Insulin
- B. LH
- C. Melatonin
- D. Prolactin

8. After ovulation, the ruptured follicle forms the

- A. Endometrium
- B. Morula
- C. Corpus luteum
- D. Placenta immediately

9. The corpus luteum secretes mainly

- A. Progesterone
- B. Oxytocin
- C. FSH
- D. GnRH

10. Normal fertilisation occurs near the

- A. Uterine cervix
- B. Ampullary-isthmic junction
- C. Vagina
- D. Ovarian surface

11. Cleavage increases embryonic cell number without a comparable increase in

- A. Overall embryo size
- B. Number of nuclei
- C. Number of blastomeres
- D. DNA replication events

12. The embryo normally implants at the

- A. Unfertilised oocyte stage
- B. Spermatid stage
- C. Blastocyst stage
- D. Two-cell stage

13. The inner cell mass primarily gives rise to the

- A. Embryo proper
- B. Maternal uterine wall
- C. Ovarian follicle
- D. Umbilical blood from mother directly

14. Which hormone supports the corpus luteum in early pregnancy?

- A. hCG
- B. FSH alone
- C. Thyrocalcitonin
- D. Melatonin

15. Oxytocin during childbirth strengthens uterine contractions through

- A. Permanent inhibition
- B. Negative feedback alone
- C. Positive feedback
- D. Independent assortment

ANSWER KEY — check after completing all 15 questions

1.D 2.A 3.D 4.D 5.A 6.D 7.B 8.C 9.A 10.B 11.A 12.C 13.A 14.A 15.C