1. Humans are:
   A. Asexual and oviparous
   B. Sexual and viviparous
   C. Asexual and viviparous
   D. Sexual and oviparous (B)

Explanation : Humans reproduce sexually and give birth to young ones, so they are viviparous.

2. The testes are present in the scrotum because:
   A. It helps in urine formation
   B. It stores sperms permanently
   C. It maintains lower temperature for spermatogenesis
   D. It secretes estrogen (C)

Explanation : Scrotum keeps testes about 2–2.5°C cooler than body temperature, which is necessary for sperm formation.

3. Androgens are secreted by:
   A. Sertoli cells
   B. Leydig cells
   C. Spermatogonia
   D. Epididymis (B)

Explanation : Leydig cells present outside seminiferous tubules produce androgens.

4. The finger-like projections of the fallopian tube are called:
   A. Ampulla B. Isthmus
   C. Fimbriae D. Cervix (C)

Explanation : Fimbriae help in collecting the ovum after ovulation.

5. The release of ovum from Graafian follicle is called:
   A. Fertilisation
   B. Implantation
   C. Ovulation
   D. Menstruation (C)

Explanation : Ovulation is the release of secondary oocyte from the mature Graafian follicle.

6. LH surge causes:
   A. Menstruation
   B. Ovulation
   C. Implantation
   D. Lactation (B)

Explanation : A rapid rise in LH during mid-cycle induces rupture of Graafian follicle and ovulation.

7. Fertilisation in humans normally occurs in:
   A. Uterus
   B. Cervix
   C. Vagina
   D. Ampullary region of fallopian tube (D)

Explanation : Fertilisation takes place when sperm and ovum meet in the ampullary region.

8. The embryo with 8 to 16 blastomeres is called:
   A. Zygote
   B. Morula
   C. Blastocyst
   D. Foetus (B)

Explanation : After cleavage, the 8–16 celled stage is called morula.

9. The hormone that causes strong uterine contractions during parturition is:
   A. Oxytocin
   B. Thyroxine
   C. Insulin
   D. Estrogen (A)

Explanation : Oxytocin stimulates powerful uterine contractions during childbirth.

10. The sex of the baby is determined by:
    A. Mother only
    B. Father only
    C. Placenta
    D. Ovary (B)

Explanation : Ovum always carries X chromosome, while sperm carries either X or Y chromosome; therefore father determines the sex of the baby.

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