

Chapter – 2 | Human Reproduction

QUIZ PART-08

1. The process of delivery or expulsion of the foetus due to uterine contractions is called:

- A. Fertilisation B. Implantation
C. Parturition D. Lactation (C)

Explanation : Parturition is the act of delivery of the fully developed foetus from the uterus due to strong uterine contractions.

2. The average duration of human pregnancy is approximately:

- A. 3 months B. 6 months
C. 9 months D. 12 months (C)

Explanation : Human pregnancy lasts for approximately nine months, after which the fully developed foetus is delivered.

3. Parturition is induced by a complex:

- A. Digestive mechanism
B. Neuroendocrine mechanism
C. Respiratory mechanism
D. Circulatory mechanism (B)

Explanation : Parturition is controlled by complex neuroendocrine mechanisms involving signals from the placenta and fully developed foetus.

4. The mild uterine contractions during the initiation of parturition are called:

- A. Menstrual reflex
B. Fetal ejection reflex
C. Ovulation reflex
D. Lactation reflex (B)

Explanation : Signals from the placenta and fully developed foetus induce mild uterine contractions called the fetal ejection reflex.

5. Which hormone is released by the posterior pituitary during parturition?

- A. FSH B. Progesterone
C. Oxytocin D. Estrogen (C)

Explanation : The hypothalamus sends impulses to the posterior pituitary, which releases oxytocin into the blood. Oxytocin stimulates uterine contractions.

6. Oxytocin causes:

- A. Formation of ovum
B. Strong uterine contractions
C. Development of sperm
D. Stopping of milk production (B)

Explanation : Oxytocin acts on uterine muscles and causes stronger contractions, helping in the expulsion of the baby.

7. Lactation refers to:

- A. Release of ovum from ovary
B. Production of milk by mammary glands
C. Formation of placenta
D. Fusion of gametes (B)

Explanation : Lactation is the process of milk production by mammary glands, which begins towards the end of pregnancy.

8. The first milk produced during lactation is called:

- A. Seminal plasma B. Colostrum
C. Placental fluid D. Amniotic fluid (B)

Explanation : The early milk produced during the first few days of lactation is called colostrum and contains antibodies.

9. Colostrum is important for the newborn because it:

- A. Provides antibodies and develops immunity
B. Helps in sperm formation
C. Causes ovulation
D. Forms the placenta (A)

Explanation : Colostrum contains antibodies that are essential for developing immunity in the newborn baby.

10. Differentiation in mammary glands during pregnancy results in:

- A. Sperm production
B. Milk production
C. Ovulation
D. Fertilisation (B)

Explanation : During pregnancy, mammary glands undergo differentiation and start producing milk towards the end of pregnancy through lactation.