

Human Reproduction



TRY YOURSELF

ANSWERS

1. In seminiferous tubules sperms are produced.
2. The tunica vasculosa consists of network of capillaries supported by delicate connective tissue which lines tunica albuginea.
3. Sertoli cells provide nourishment to the developing spermatozoa.
4. Inguinal hernia is the tearing of inguinal tissue which results in protrusion of a part of intestine into the scrotum.
5. The clitoris is a tiny finger-like structure located at the upper junction of the two labia minora above the urethral opening.
6. Ovaries are the primary female sex organs. Hormones produced by ovaries are estrogen and progesterone.
7. Infundibulum possess finger-like projections called fimbriae, which help in collection of the ovum after ovulation.
8. The transformation of spermatids into spermatozoa is called spermateliosis.
9. Formation of spermatids include three phases:
(i) Multiplication phase (ii) growth phase and (iii) maturation phase.
10. Acrosome contains hydrolytic proteolytic enzymes called spermlysins that are used to contact and penetrate the ovum at the time of fertilisation.
11. The fluid filled cavity of the follicle is called antrum.
12. The primary oocyte grows in size and completes its first to meiotic division within the tertiary follicle.
13. GnRH hormone
14. Menopause is the phase in the life of a woman when ovulation and menstruation stop. During this condition, ovaries fail to respond or may be resistant to FSH hormone. It occurs between age of 45 to 50 years.
15. During menstrual phase shedding of endometrial lining takes place.
16. Ovulation is the release of egg from ovary usually during 13-15 days of each period.
17. Ampullary - isthmic junction of oviduct.
18. Acrosin helps to digest the zona pellucida of ovum.
19. (i) Cleavage brings about distribution of cytoplasm of the zygote.
(ii) It restores the cell size and nucleo-cytoplasmic ratio characteristic of species.
20. Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) hormone.
21. The zona pellucida prevent implantation of the blastocyst at an abnormal site.
22. Human chorionic gonadotropin hormone.
23. Pregnancy is the time from conception till birth.
24. The hCS stimulates the growth of the mammary glands during pregnancy.
25. hCG, hPL and relaxin are produced in women only during pregnancy.
26. Mesoderm
27. The first sign of growing fetus may be noticed by listening to the heart sound carefully through the stethoscope.
28. The first stage of parturition, *i.e.*, stage of dilation lasts for about 6-12 hours.
29. Placental stage is the time after the delivery until the placenta or after birth is expelled by powerful uterine contractions.
30. Relaxin increases the flexibility of the pubic symphysis and ligaments of the sacroiliac and sacrococcygeal joints and helps to dilate the uterine cervix during parturition.
31. Colostrum contains antibodies IgA that provides immunity to the new born infant.
32. Production of milk in the female's breasts following the birth of a young one in mammals is called lactation.

