

CUET MCQ Questions from UNIT 1 (1)

- 1. What is the primary purpose of reproduction in organisms?**
 - A. Growth
 - B. Continuation of species
 - C. Energy storage
 - D. Adaptation

- 2. Which of the following is not a mode of asexual reproduction?**
 - A. Binary fission
 - B. Budding
 - C. Pollination
 - D. Fragmentation

- 3. Vegetative propagation occurs in which of the following?**
 - A. Animals
 - B. Plants
 - C. Bacteria
 - D. Fungi

- 4. What is the structure responsible for sexual reproduction in flowering plants?**
 - A. Leaf
 - B. Root
 - C. Flower
 - D. Stem

- 5. The male gametophyte in flowering plants develops from:**
 - A. Ovule
 - B. Pollen grain
 - C. Stigma
 - D. Sepals

- 6. Pollination that occurs between different flowers on the same plant is called:**
 - A. Self-pollination
 - B. Cross-pollination

- C. Geitonogamy
- D. Xenogamy

7. Double fertilization in plants results in the formation of:

- A. Two embryos
- B. Embryo and endosperm
- C. Endosperm only
- D. Embryo only

8. Which of the following is a post-fertilization event?

- A. Pollination
- B. Seed development
- C. Gametogenesis
- D. Budding

9. Apomixis is the process of:

- A. Asexual seed formation
- B. Sexual reproduction
- C. Vegetative propagation
- D. Pollen-pistil interaction

10. Parthenocarpy leads to:

- A. Seedless fruits
- B. Seed formation
- C. Pollination
- D. Vegetative growth

11. In humans, sperm are produced in:

- A. Ovary
- B. Testis
- C. Epididymis
- D. Seminal vesicle

12. Oogenesis occurs in:

- A. Uterus

- B. Testis
- C. Ovary
- D. Fallopian tube

13. The menstrual cycle is regulated by:

- A. Testis
- B. Pituitary gland and ovaries
- C. Stomach
- D. Thyroid gland

14. What is the primary function of the placenta?

- A. Produce sperm
- B. Nutrient and gas exchange between mother and fetus
- C. Initiate ovulation
- D. None of the above

15. The term for childbirth is:

- A. Parturition
- B. Implantation
- C. Fertilization
- D. Lactation

16. Lactation refers to:

- A. Formation of eggs
- B. Milk secretion from mammary glands
- C. Embryo formation
- D. Conception

17. STD stands for:

- A. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- B. Systemic Thyroid Disorders
- C. Sudden Temperature Drop
- D. None of the above

18. Which contraceptive method involves hormonal regulation?

- A. Condom
- B. Birth control pills
- C. Copper-T
- D. Withdrawal

19. What is the full form of IVF?

- A. In-Vitro Fertilization
- B. Internal Vaginal Fertilization
- C. International Variation Fertilization
- D. Intrauterine Vaginal Fusion

20. ZIFT stands for:

- A. Zygote Intrafallopian Transfer
- B. Zonal Internal Fertilization Technique
- C. Zygote in Fetal Transfer
- D. Zone Internal Formation

21. Gametogenesis refers to:

- A. Development of gametes
- B. Formation of zygotes
- C. Pollination
- D. Lactation

22. What prevents polyspermy during fertilization?

- A. Acrosomal reaction
- B. Cortical reaction
- C. Pollination
- D. Binary fission

23. The endosperm provides nutrition to the:

- A. Ovule
- B. Developing embryo
- C. Flower
- D. Root

24. Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) includes:

- A. IVF and IUI
- B. Pollination and fertilization
- C. Menstruation and ovulation
- D. Lactation and parturition

25. Amniocentesis is used to:

- A. Determine genetic disorders in the fetus
- B. Control birth
- C. Prevent STDs
- D. None of the above

26. Fertilization in humans occurs in the:

- A. Uterus
- B. Vagina
- C. Ovary
- D. Fallopian tube

27. Which organ in humans produces ova?

- A. Testis
- B. Uterus
- C. Ovary
- D. Fallopian tube

28. Which of the following is a surgical method of birth control?

- A. Vasectomy
- B. Oral pills
- C. Condom
- D. Copper-T

29. Menstrual bleeding occurs due to shedding of the:

- A. Endometrium
- B. Myometrium

- C. Cervix
- D. Ovary

30. Polyembryony refers to:

- A. Formation of multiple embryos
- B. Vegetative propagation
- C. Seedless fruit formation
- D. Asexual reproduction

31. Which of the following is NOT a mode of asexual reproduction?

- A. Binary fission
- B. Sporulation
- C. Pollination
- D. Budding

32. What is the role of gemmules in asexual reproduction?

- A. They aid in vegetative propagation.
- B. They are reproductive units in sponges.
- C. They develop into seeds.
- D. They help in pollination.

33. Which of the following is a vegetative propagation method in plants?

- A. Budding
- B. Fragmentation
- C. Layering
- D. Sporulation

34. In flowering plants, the male gametophyte is represented by:

- A. Ovule
- B. Pollen grain
- C. Endosperm
- D. Ovary

35. Pollination that occurs within the same flower is called:

- A. Cross-pollination

- B. Self-pollination
- C. Geitonogamy
- D. Allogamy

36. Which of these is an outbreeding device in plants?

- A. Homogamy
- B. Self-incompatibility
- C. Apomixis
- D. Cleistogamy

37. Double fertilization in flowering plants results in:

- A. Two zygotes
- B. A zygote and endosperm
- C. Two embryos
- D. A seed and fruit

38. Parthenocarpy leads to the formation of:

- A. Seeds without fruits
- B. Fruits without seeds
- C. Flowers without fruits
- D. Fruits with multiple embryos

39. The primary reproductive organ in the male reproductive system is:

- A. Penis
- B. Testis
- C. Vas deferens
- D. Prostate gland

40. Where does fertilization occur in the human female reproductive system?

- A. Ovary
- B. Uterus
- C. Fallopian tube
- D. Cervix

41. Spermatogenesis occurs in:

- A. Prostate gland

- B. Vas deferens
- C. Testis
- D. Epididymis

42. During which phase of the menstrual cycle does ovulation occur?

- A. Menstrual phase
- B. Follicular phase
- C. Ovulatory phase
- D. Luteal phase

43. The placenta is formed from:

- A. Only maternal tissues
- B. Only fetal tissues
- C. Both maternal and fetal tissues
- D. Amnion

44. The process of childbirth is known as:

- A. Lactation
- B. Ovulation
- C. Parturition
- D. Implantation

45. Which of the following is an example of assisted reproductive technology (ART)?

- A. Vasectomy
- B. Intrauterine insemination (IUI)
- C. Ovulation
- D. Apomixis

46. The hormone responsible for the maintenance of pregnancy is:

- A. Estrogen
- B. Progesterone
- C. Oxytocin
- D. Prolactin

47. What is the significance of lactation after childbirth?

- A. Production of amniotic fluid
- B. Formation of placenta
- C. Nutrition for the newborn
- D. Onset of ovulation

48. What is amniocentesis used for?

- A. Determining fetal health and sex
- B. Enhancing fertility
- C. Preventing pregnancy
- D. Diagnosing STDs

49. Which of the following contraceptive methods involves surgical intervention?

- A. Oral contraceptive pills
- B. Tubectomy
- C. Copper-T
- D. Condoms

50. Which ART technique involves transferring an embryo to the fallopian tube?

- A. IVF
- B. GIFT
- C. ZIFT
- D. IUI

CUET MCQ Questions from UNIT 1 (2)

1. Apomixis leads to:

- a) Seedless fruit formation
- b) Seed formation without fertilization
- c) Vegetative propagation
- d) Formation of multiple embryos

2. What prevents polyspermy during fertilization?

- a) Capacitation of sperm
- b) Acrosome reaction
- c) Cortical reaction
- d) Sperm motility

3. Which layer of the uterus is shed during menstruation?

- a) Myometrium
- b) Perimetrium
- c) Endometrium
- d) Cervix

4. Which STD is caused by a virus?

- a) Syphilis
- b) Gonorrhoea
- c) Genital herpes
- d) Chlamydia

5. The development of the blastocyst is followed by:

- a) Fertilization
- b) Implantation
- c) Ovulation
- d) Lactation

6. What is the chromosomal composition of a human zygote?

- a) 22 pairs of autosomes
- b) 23 chromosomes
- c) 46 chromosomes
- d) 22 chromosomes

7. Vegetative propagation in potato occurs through:

- a) Rhizomes
- b) Tubers
- c) Stolons
- d) Bulbs

8. **The main function of the ovary in females is:**

- a) Fertilization
- b) Sperm production
- c) Gamete production
- d) Uterus preparation

9. **Which type of pollination is mediated by insects?**

- a) Anemophily
- b) Hydrophily
- c) Entomophily
- d) Ornithophily

10. **Polyembryony results in:**

- a) A single seed with multiple embryos
- b) Seedless fruit formation
- c) A single embryo in one seed
- d) Development of endosperm only

11. **Which of the following is true for binary fission in amoeba?**

- A. It occurs by forming multiple buds.
- B. It involves meiosis.
- C. The nucleus divides first, followed by cytoplasmic division.
- D. It results in multiple offspring from one parent cell.

12. **What differentiates sporulation from binary fission?**

- A. Sporulation occurs only in plants.
- B. Sporulation involves spore formation during unfavorable conditions.
- C. Sporulation involves meiosis.
- D. Sporulation and binary fission are identical processes.

13. **In vegetative propagation, which of the following is NOT a method used?**

- A. Grafting
- B. Pollination
- C. Layering
- D. Cutting

14. Which structure in a flower develops into the fruit after fertilization?

- A. Ovary
- B. Ovule
- C. Pollen grain
- D. Stigma

15. Double fertilization in plants involves the fusion of which nuclei?

- A. One male gamete with the egg nucleus and one male gamete with the antipodal cells
- B. Both male gametes with the egg nucleus
- C. One male gamete with the egg nucleus and one male gamete with the polar nuclei
- D. Both male gametes with the synergids

16. What is the role of outbreeding devices in plants?

- A. To prevent pollination
- B. To promote self-pollination
- C. To prevent self-pollination and encourage cross-pollination
- D. To eliminate gametophyte formation

17. Which among the following is NOT an agent of pollination?

- A. Wind
- B. Water
- C. Insects
- D. Endosperm

18. Which hormone triggers ovulation during the menstrual cycle?

- A. FSH
- B. LH
- C. Progesterone
- D. Estrogen

19. Spermatogenesis results in the formation of how many sperm cells from a single spermatogonium?

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

- 20. What prevents polyspermy during fertilization?**
- A. Fast block and cortical reaction
 - B. Only the cortical reaction
 - C. Multiple sperm penetrating the egg
 - D. Lack of zona pellucida
- 21. Which part of the human female reproductive system is the site of fertilization?**
- A. Ovary
 - B. Uterus
 - C. Fallopian tube
 - D. Cervix
- 22. What is the role of the placenta in pregnancy?**
- A. Produces digestive enzymes
 - B. Facilitates the exchange of nutrients, gases, and waste products between mother and fetus
 - C. Prevents the development of the embryo
 - D. Acts as a site for spermatogenesis
- 23. What characterizes apomixis in plants?**
- A. Formation of seeds without fertilization
 - B. Formation of fruit without ovary development
 - C. Formation of embryos by double fertilization
 - D. Formation of seeds with gamete fusion
- 24. Which of the following is an example of parthenocarpy?**
- A. Formation of a diploid zygote
 - B. Formation of seedless fruits like banana without fertilization
 - C. Development of multiple embryos in a seed
 - D. Pollination failure
- 25. Which assisted reproductive technology involves fertilizing an egg outside the body?**
- A. IVF
 - B. GIFT
 - C. ZIFT
 - D. IUI
- 26. The functional unit of the human testis is called:**

- A. Sertoli cells
- B. Seminiferous tubules
- C. Leydig cells
- D. Vas deferens

27. The hormone primarily responsible for maintaining pregnancy is:

- A. LH
- B. FSH
- C. Estrogen
- D. Progesterone

28. What is the chromosomal composition of the secondary oocyte in humans?

- A. Diploid
- B. Haploid with 23 chromosomes
- C. Triploid
- D. Aneuploid

29. Which contraceptive method is considered permanent?

- A. Condoms
- B. Oral pills
- C. Tubectomy and vasectomy
- D. Intrauterine devices (IUDs)

30. What is ZIFT in reproductive technology?

- A. Fertilizing the egg outside the body and transferring the zygote to the fallopian tube
- B. Direct insemination of sperm into the uterus
- C. Transferring sperm and egg directly into the fallopian tube
- D. Removing an embryo from the uterus

31. What is the primary purpose of reproduction in organisms?

- A. To ensure survival of individual organisms
- B. To ensure the continuation of species
- C. To maintain energy balance in the ecosystem
- D. To avoid extinction of predators

32. Which of the following is NOT an asexual mode of reproduction?

- A. Binary fission
- B. Budding

- C. Pollination
- D. Sporulation

33. What type of reproduction involves the formation of gemmules?

- A. Vegetative propagation
- B. Binary fission
- C. Sporulation
- D. Budding

34. Vegetative propagation in plants occurs through which of the following?

- A. Flowers
- B. Fruits
- C. Roots, stems, or leaves
- D. Seeds

35. Which structure in flowering plants houses male gametophytes?

- A. Ovule
- B. Anther
- C. Pistil
- D. Stigma

36. What is the process of transferring pollen grains from anther to stigma called?

- A. Fertilization
- B. Pollination
- C. Germination
- D. Fragmentation

37. What is double fertilization in flowering plants?

- A. Fertilization of two ovules by two sperms
- B. One sperm fuses with the egg, another with the polar nuclei
- C. Fusion of two eggs with one sperm
- D. Fertilization of egg and synergid.

38. Apomixis refers to:

- A. Formation of seeds without fertilization
- B. Parthenogenesis in animals
- C. Fusion of male and female gametes
- D. A type of vegetative propagation

39. **What does parthenocarpy result in?**
- A. Seedless fruits
 - B. Multiple embryos
 - C. Formation of flowers without pollination
 - D. Vegetative propagation
40. **Which of the following is the male reproductive organ in humans?**
- A. Ovary
 - B. Testis
 - C. Uterus
 - D. Placenta
41. **What is the process of sperm formation called?**
- A. Oogenesis
 - B. Spermatogenesis
 - C. Gametogenesis
 - D. Fertilization
42. **The menstrual cycle in human females is regulated by:**
- A. Adrenaline and insulin
 - B. Thyroxine and cortisol
 - C. Estrogen and progesterone
 - D. Glucagon and melatonin
43. **What is the role of the placenta in pregnancy?**
- A. Provides nutrition and oxygen to the fetus
 - B. Acts as the main organ for digestion
 - C. Synthesizes proteins for the mother
 - D. Initiates ovulation during pregnancy
44. **Which of the following is NOT part of the embryo development process?**
- A. Zygote formation
 - B. Blastocyst formation
 - C. Pollination
 - D. Implantation
45. **What is the significance of lactation after childbirth?**
- A. It helps the mother to regain strength
 - B. It provides nutrition and immunity to the newborn
 - C. It initiates ovulation

D. It prevents fertilization

46. Which is a natural method of contraception?

- A. Copper-T
- B. Abstinence
- C. Oral pills
- D. Condoms

47. What is the primary aim of amniocentesis?

- A. To treat infertility
- B. To determine genetic disorders in the fetus
- C. To enhance reproductive health
- D. To induce labor

48. IVF is an example of:

- A. Contraceptive technology
- B. Assisted reproductive technology
- C. Birth control method
- D. Natural reproduction method

49. Which method is used to treat infertility by placing sperm directly into the uterus?

- A. IVF
- B. IUI
- C. ZIFT
- D. GIFT

50. Which of the following diseases is sexually transmitted?

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Hepatitis-B
- C. Gonorrhoea
- D. Diabetes