



CBSE NCERT Based Chapter wise Questions (2025-2026)

Class-XII

Subject: Biology

Chapter Name : *Reproduction & Reproductive Health* (Chapter : 2 & 3)

Total : 10 Marks (expected) [MCQ(1)-2 Mark, Assertion-Reason(1)-1 Mark, SA(1)-3 Marks, CBQ(1)-4 Marks]

Level - 1

MCQ Type Questions:

- Formation of male gametes occurs in:
Ⓐ Seminiferous tubules Ⓑ Epididymis Ⓒ Vas deferens Ⓓ Prostate gland
[Hint: Site of spermatogenesis]
- Which hormone initiates spermatogenesis?
Ⓐ LH Ⓑ FSH Ⓒ Testosterone Ⓓ Progesterone
[Hint: Acts on Sertoli cells]
- Acrosome of sperm is formed from:
Ⓐ Nucleus Ⓑ Golgi apparatus Ⓒ Mitochondria Ⓓ Centriole
[Hint: Enzyme-filled cap]
- Ovulation occurs around:
Ⓐ Day 5 Ⓑ Day 10 Ⓒ Day 14 Ⓓ Day 28
[Hint: Middle of menstrual cycle]
- Corpus luteum secretes:
Ⓐ Estrogen Ⓑ Progesterone Ⓒ FSH Ⓓ LH
[Hint: Maintains endometrium]
- Fertilisation in humans occurs in:
Ⓐ Ovary Ⓑ Cervix Ⓒ Uterus Ⓓ Ampulla of fallopian tube
[Hint: Site of sperm-ovum fusion]
- Implantation occurs in:
Ⓐ Myometrium Ⓑ Endometrium Ⓒ Perimetrium Ⓓ Cervix
[Hint: Inner lining of uterus]
- hCG hormone is secreted by:
Ⓐ Ovary Ⓑ Placenta Ⓒ Pituitary Ⓓ Hypothalamus
[Hint: Pregnancy test hormone]
- Placenta acts as:
Ⓐ Digestive organ Ⓑ Respiratory organ Ⓒ Endocrine organ Ⓓ All of these
[Hint: Multiple functions]
- Human gestation period is about:
Ⓐ 200 days Ⓑ 240 days Ⓒ 280 days Ⓓ 300 days
[Hint: 9 months]

11. Vasectomy is done in:
Ⓐ Ovary Ⓑ Uterus Ⓒ Vas deferens Ⓓ Testis
[Hint: Male sterilisation]

12. Tubectomy is a method of:
Ⓐ Natural contraception Ⓑ Chemical contraception
Ⓒ Surgical contraception Ⓓ Barrier method
[Hint: Female sterilisation]

13. Copper-T works by:
Ⓐ Killing ovum Ⓑ Inhibiting sperm motility
Ⓒ Preventing ovulation Ⓓ Blocking uterus
[Hint: Copper ions effect]

14. Which is a sexually transmitted disease?
Ⓐ Malaria Ⓑ Typhoid Ⓒ Gonorrhoea Ⓓ Tuberculosis
[Hint: Bacterial STD]

15. Lactational amenorrhea is:
Ⓐ Permanent method Ⓑ Natural contraception Ⓒ Barrier method Ⓓ Surgical method
[Hint: Based on breastfeeding]

16. Testosterone is secreted by:
Ⓐ Sertoli cells Ⓑ Leydig cells Ⓒ Pituitary Ⓓ Hypothalamus
[Hint: Interstitial cells—endocrine function]

17. Which hormone causes uterine contraction?
Ⓐ Estrogen Ⓑ Progesterone Ⓒ Oxytocin Ⓓ Prolactin
[Hint: During childbirth]

18. Which organ nourishes the developing embryo?
Ⓐ Ovary Ⓑ Amnion Ⓒ Placenta Ⓓ Chorion
[Hint: Maternal-foetal connection]

19. Prolactin is involved in:
Ⓐ Ovulation Ⓑ Milk secretion Ⓒ Implantation Ⓓ Fertilisation
[Hint: Lactation hormone]

20. AIDS is caused by:
Ⓐ Bacteria Ⓑ Virus Ⓒ Fungus Ⓓ Protozoa
[Hint: HIV]

Assertion-Reason based questions

Directions: The questions 11 to 15 have two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Of the two statements, mark the correct answer from the options given below :

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion
- C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false
- D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

21. **Assertion:** Seminiferous tubules produce sperms.

Reason: They contain Sertoli cells.

- Ⓐ A Ⓑ B Ⓒ C Ⓓ D

[Hint: Structural support + nutrition]

22. **Assertion:** Progesterone maintains pregnancy.

Reason: It prepares myometrium for implantation.

Ⓐ A

Ⓑ B

Ⓒ C

Ⓓ D

[Hint: Uterine linings]

23. **Assertion:** Fertilisation occurs in uterus.

Reason: Nourishment is provided to the embryo in the uterus.

Ⓐ A

Ⓑ B

Ⓒ C

Ⓓ D

[Hint: Wrong site of fertilization]

24. **Assertion:** Copper-T is an IUD.

Reason: It increases sperm motility.

Ⓐ A

Ⓑ B

Ⓒ C

Ⓓ D

[Hint: Opposite effect]

25. **Assertion:** Placenta acts as endocrine gland.

Reason: It secretes hCG and progesterone.

Ⓐ A

Ⓑ B

Ⓒ C

Ⓓ D

[Hint: Hormone secretion]

26. **Assertion:** Lactational amenorrhea prevents ovulation.

Reason: Prolactin inhibits GnRH.

Ⓐ A

Ⓑ B

Ⓒ C

Ⓓ D

[Hint: Hormonal control]

27. **Assertion:** AIDS is incurable.

Reason: It is caused by HIV.

Ⓐ A

Ⓑ B

Ⓒ C

Ⓓ D

28. **Assertion:** Testes are located in scrotum.

Reason: Temperature, higher than the body temperature, is needed for spermatogenesis.

Ⓐ A

Ⓑ B

Ⓒ C

Ⓓ D

[Hint: Conditions for spermatogenesis]

29. **Assertion:** Vasectomy prevents sperm formation.

Reason: Vas deferens is cut.

[Hint: Sperm still formed]

30. **Assertion:** Amniotic fluid protects embryo.

Reason: It absorbs mechanical shocks.

Ⓐ A

Ⓑ B

Ⓒ C

Ⓓ D

[Hint: Cushioning effect]

Short Answer Type Questions (1 mark)

31. Name the parts of a human sperm. Which part contains mitochondria? What is the role of Golgi body in the structural development of a sperm?

[Hint: structure of sperm]

32. Define spermatogenesis. Where exactly in a testis does it occur?

[Hint: Formation of sperms in testes]

33. Describe the salient features of the menstrual phase of the menstrual cycle. When does LH surge occur?

[Hint: Phases of the menstrual cycle]

34. What is implantation? Does placenta form before or after implantation? Give reasons.
[Hint: Embedding of blastocyst]

35. Name the placental hormones and state the function of each
[Hint: Endocrine functions of placenta]

36. What is parturition? Name the hormones associated with the process and the sources of these hormones
[Hint: Childbirth process]

37. Explain role of oxytocin.
[Hint: Uterine contraction]

38. Draw a labeled diagram of a human sperm.

39. Explain any three barrier methods of contraception briefly.
[Hint: Condoms, diaphragms]

40. What is colostrum? Why is it essential for the new born?
[Hint: First milk of the mother, immunity to the new born]

Long Answer Type Questions (5 marks)

41. Describe male reproductive system with a labeled diagram.

42. Describe female reproductive system with a labeled diagram.

43. Describe the process of spermatogenesis.

44. Describe the process of oogenesis.

45. Describe the process of fertilization and implantation in human beings.
[Hint : Fusion of gametes to embedding of the dividing zygote in the uterine wall]

46. Why are ARTs practiced to help infertile couples? Describe any three techniques.
[Hint : IVF/ET, etc]

47. What do you mean by MTP? What are the conditions in which MTP is advised?
[Hint : Abortion, safe period, risks involved]

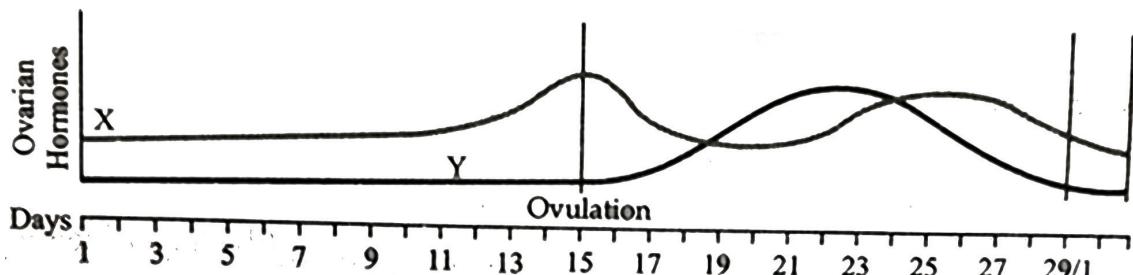
48. What are the probable factors which contributed to population explosion in India?

49. What is amniocentesis? Give its use. How has this technique been misused in our country?
[Hint: Female foeticide]

50. Discuss briefly the natural methods of birth control.
[Hint: Abstinence, coitus interruptus, lactational amenorrhoea]

Case Based Questions

51. A 28-day menstrual cycle involves hormonal changes.



(a) When does ovulation occur?
(b) Which hormone triggers ovulation?

(c) Name hormone dominating luteal phase.

(d) Identify the ovarian hormones, X and Y, shown in the graph and state their roles

[Hint: Mid-cycle LH surge]

52. Sperms are produced in testes. These are microscopic haploid and functional gametes.

(a) Name site of spermatogenesis.

(b) Which cells nourish sperms?

(c) Which hormone stimulates it?

(d) Differentiate between spermiogenesis and spermatogenesis

[Hint: Structure of testis, spermatogenesis]

53. Pregnancy tests detect a hormone. This hormone is produced shortly after a fertilized egg attaches to the uterine lining

(a) Name the hormone and its source.

(b) What role is performed by the hormone?

(c) Which hormone is called the pregnancy hormone and why?

54. Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

Infertility is the inability to conceive or product children even after two years of unprotected sexual cohabitation. According to a recent report, every fifth male Indian in the age group of 18 to 20 years is infertile. Infertility is also found in human females as well. There are a number of causes of infertility. Government of India has established specialised health care clinics to assist the infertile couples to have children with the help of these special techniques called ARTs.

Answer the following questions with reference to infertility in human beings:

(a) Name the process which help infertile couples to have a child.

(b) Which process is used for direct injection of sperm into ovum of female?

(c) Who reported the first case of IVF-ET technique?

(d) Give the full form of GIFT.

[Hint : ART]

55. Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

A 22-year-old male visited a health clinic complaining of burning sensation during urination and discharge from the urethra. On further inquiry, the doctor found that the patient had unprotected sexual contact with multiple partners. Blood and urine tests were advised. The doctor explained that some diseases are transmitted mainly through sexual contact and can remain asymptomatic for a long time but may lead to serious complications if not treated early.

Based on the above case, answer the following questions:

(a) Name the two most common bacterial STDs that may show symptoms like burning urination and discharge.

[Hint: curable STDs caused by bacteria.]

(b) Why is early diagnosis and treatment of STDs important?

[Hint: Complications related to reproductive organs.]

(c) Mention any two methods to prevent the transmission of STDs.

(d) Why do some STDs remain undetected for long periods in infected individuals?

[Hint: Consider the nature of symptoms in early stages.]

ANSWER

1. A	5. B	9. D	13. B	16. B	20. B	24. C	28. C
2. B	6. D	10. C	14. C	17. C	21. A	25. A	29. C
3. B	7. B	11. C	15. B	18. C	22. C	26. A	30. A
4. C	8. B	12. C		19. B	23. D	27. B	

