

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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M. Sc. (Second Semester)
(NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

ZOOLOGY

(Reproductive and Developmental Biology)

Paper Code							
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Questions Booklet
Series

B

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. Fusion of male and female pronuclei is called :
 - (A) Syngamy
 - (B) Cleavage
 - (C) Capacitation
 - (D) Implantation

2. Cleavage divisions are characterized by :
 - (A) Increase in cell size
 - (B) No increase in overall embryo size
 - (C) DNA reduction
 - (D) Meiosis

3. Holoblastic cleavage is seen in :
 - (A) Birds
 - (B) Reptiles
 - (C) Mammals
 - (D) Fishes with large yolk

4. Why are the human testes located outside the abdominal cavity within the scrotum ?
 - (A) To protect them from mechanical injury
 - (B) To increase the secretion rate of testosterone
 - (C) To maintain a lower temperature required for sperm formation
 - (D) To facilitate the easy release of sperms into the vas deferens

5. What happens in the human female body if the released egg is NOT fertilized ?
 - (A) The uterus prepares a thicker lining for the next cycle immediately without bleeding
 - (B) The thick and spongy lining of the uterus breaks down, causing bleeding
 - (C) The egg immediately develops into a zygote on its own
 - (D) The egg remains permanently stored in the fallopian tube

6. Blastomeres are formed during :
 - (A) Gastrulation
 - (B) Organogenesis
 - (C) Cleavage
 - (D) Fertilization

7. Radial cleavage is typical of :
 - (A) Annelids
 - (B) Molluscs
 - (C) Echinoderms
 - (D) Arthropods

8. Morula stage consists of approximately :
 - (A) 2-4 cells
 - (B) 8-16 cells
 - (C) 64-128 cells
 - (D) 200 cells

9. Morula resembles :
- (A) Hollow ball
 - (B) Solid ball of cells
 - (C) Disc
 - (D) Tube
10. The morula transforms into blastula by formation of :
- (A) Archenteron
 - (B) Blastopore
 - (C) Blastocoel
 - (D) Neural tubé
11. The cavity of blastula is called :
- (A) Archenteron
 - (B) Blastocoel
 - (C) Coelom
 - (D) Amnion
12. In mammals, blastula stage is called :
- (A) Morula
 - (B) Gastrula
 - (C) Blastocyst
 - (D) Neurula
13. The inner cell mass of mammalian blastocyst forms :
- (A) Placenta
 - (B) Chorion
 - (C) Embryo proper
 - (D) Yolk sac only
14. Gastrulation results in formation of :
- (A) Two germ layers
 - (B) Three germ layers
 - (C) Blastocoel
 - (D) Neural crest
15. The primary germ layers are :
- (A) Ectoderm, mesoderm, endoderm
 - (B) Epidermis, dermis, hypodermis
 - (C) Somite, notochord, neural tube
 - (D) Chorion, amnion, allantois
16. The cavity formed during gastrulation is called :
- (A) Blastocoel
 - (B) Archenteron
 - (C) Coelom
 - (D) Neural canal
17. Vital staining is used to :
- (A) Kill embryo
 - (B) Study living cell fate
 - (C) Fix tissues
 - (D) Stop cleavage
18. A commonly used vital dye is :
- (A) Hematoxylin
 - (B) Eosin
 - (C) Nile blue
 - (D) Safranin

19. Extirpation means :
- (A) Staining tissue
 - (B) Removing a part of embryo
 - (C) Transplanting tissue
 - (D) Injecting dye
20. Extirpation helps to study :
- (A) Cell lineage
 - (B) Function of removed part
 - (C) Cleavage pattern
 - (D) Fertilization
21. Isolation experiment is used to test :
- (A) Totipotency
 - (B) Implantation
 - (C) Fertilization
 - (D) Meiosis
22. Spemann and Mangold experiment demonstrated :
- (A) Cleavage
 - (B) Organizer concept
 - (C) Fertilization
 - (D) Mutation
23. The dorsal lip of blastopore acts as :
- (A) Neural tube
 - (B) Organizer
 - (C) Blastocoel
 - (D) Placenta
24. Experimental embryology mainly studies :
- (A) Adult physiology
 - (B) Developmental mechanisms
 - (C) Ecology
 - (D) Taxonomy
25. In evolutionary terms, human reproductive success is best measured by :
- (A) Number of mates
 - (B) Lifespan
 - (C) Number of surviving offspring
 - (D) Physical attractiveness
26. Sexual dimorphism in humans is best explained by :
- (A) Genetic drift only
 - (B) Artificial selection
 - (C) Sexual selection
 - (D) Random mutation
27. The 'Grandmother Hypothesis' suggests that :
- (A) Older males increase reproductive success
 - (B) Post-menopausal women reduce population growth
 - (C) Grandmothers enhance survival of grandchildren
 - (D) Humans reproduce asexually in old age

28. The onset of puberty in humans is primarily triggered by :
- (A) Increased thyroid hormone secretion
 - (B) Activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal (HPG) axis
 - (C) Adrenaline surge
 - (D) Decrease in growth hormone
29. The first visible sign of puberty in girls is usually :
- (A) Menarche
 - (B) Growth spurt
 - (C) Breast development (thelarche)
 - (D) Pubic hair growth
30. In boys, the first sign of puberty is :
- (A) Appearance of facial hair
 - (B) Voice deepening
 - (C) Increase in testicular volume
 - (D) Growth spurt
31. The hormone mainly responsible for secondary sexual characteristics in males is :
- (A) FSH
 - (B) LH
 - (C) Testosterone
 - (D) Estrogen
32. Milk ejection (let-down reflex) is controlled by :
- (A) Oxytocin
 - (B) FSH
 - (C) LH
 - (D) Thyroxine
33. Oncogenes are derived from :
- (A) Tumor suppressor genes
 - (B) Proto-oncogenes
 - (C) Structural genes
 - (D) Ribosomal genes
34. The normal duration of human pregnancy is approximately :
- (A) 200 days
 - (B) 240 days
 - (C) 280 days
 - (D) 320 days
35. Which symptom may occur with ovarian cysts?
- (A) Pelvic pain
 - (B) Blurred vision
 - (C) Hearing problem
 - (D) Skin infection
36. Which hormone maintains pregnancy during the early stages?
- (A) Estrogen
 - (B) Progesterone
 - (C) Oxytocin
 - (D) Prolactin

37. Which hormone stimulates uterine contractions during labour?
- (A) Oxytocin
(B) Progesterone
(C) Prolactin
(D) Testosterone
38. The process of childbirth is called :
- (A) Fertilization
(B) Gestation
(C) Parturition
(D) Implantation
39. During the early development of an organism (morphogenesis), the process where cells become specialized in structure and function to form different tissues is called :
- (A) Gestation
(B) Cellular differentiation
(C) Fertilization
(D) Pollination
40. The hormone responsible for milk production is :
- (A) Prolactin
(B) Estrogen
(C) Progesterone
(D) Testosterone
41. Milk ejection (let-down reflex) is controlled by :
- (A) Oxytocin
(B) FSH
(C) LH
(D) Thyroxine
42. The neonatal period refers to the first :
- (A) 7 days after birth
(B) 14 days after birth
(C) 28 days after birth
(D) 60 days after birth
43. The hormone detected in pregnancy tests is :
- (A) Estrogen
(B) hCG
(C) FSH
(D) LH
44. Menopause usually occurs between the ages of :
- (A) 20-30 years
(B) 30-40 years
(C) 45-55 years
(D) 60-70 years
45. Menopause is defined as :
- (A) Beginning of menstruation
(B) End of menstrual cycles
(C) Ovulation period
(D) Fertilization stage

46. If the vas deferens in a human male is surgically blocked or severed, which of the following reproductive events will be directly prevented ?
- (A) The production of nourishing fluids by the seminal vesicles.
 - (B) The secretion of testosterone by the testes into the bloodstream.
 - (C) The production of sperm cells in the testes.
 - (D) The transport of sperm from the testes to the urethra.
47. Which diagnostic method is commonly used to detect pelvic varicosities?
- (A) Ultrasound
 - (B) ECG
 - (C) X-ray of teeth
 - (D) Eye examination
48. Which symptom may occur with ovarian cysts?
- (A) Pelvic pain
 - (B) Blurred vision
 - (C) Hearing problem
 - (D) Skin infection
49. Which of the following statements accurately distinguishes a 'zygote' from an 'embryo' during the earliest stages of human reproduction ?
- (A) A zygote is the single cell formed by fertilization, while an embryo is the multicellular structure resulting from its subsequent divisions.
 - (B) A zygote is a multicellular organism, while an embryo is a single specialized cell.
 - (C) A zygote is formed in the uterus, whereas an embryo is formed in the ovary.
 - (D) There is no biological distinction; the terms are completely interchangeable.
50. The first stage of labour involves :
- (A) Delivery of placenta
 - (B) Cervical dilation
 - (C) Expulsion of fetus
 - (D) Lactation

51. The acrosomal reaction in human sperm is primarily triggered by interaction with :
- (A) Corona radiata
 - (B) Zona pellucida glycoprotein
 - (C) Oolemma
 - (D) Progesterone from uterus
52. The hormone primarily responsible for maintaining the corpus luteum in early pregnancy is :
- (A) LH
 - (B) FSH
 - (C) hCG
 - (D) Prolactin
53. The process of capacitation in humans occurs in the :
- (A) Testis
 - (B) Epididymis
 - (C) Vas deferens
 - (D) Female reproductive tract
54. Sertoli cells are stimulated by which hormone ?
- (A) LH
 - (B) FSH
 - (C) Testosterone
 - (D) Estrogen
55. The Graafian follicle primarily secretes :
- (A) Progesterone
 - (B) Estrogen
 - (C) Relaxin
 - (D) Inhibin A only
56. In humans, fertilization normally occurs in the :
- (A) Ampulla of fallopian tube
 - (B) Isthmus
 - (C) Uterus
 - (D) Cervix
57. During spermiogenesis, which structure is formed from the Golgi apparatus?
- (A) Axoneme
 - (B) Acrosome
 - (C) Mitochondrial sheath
 - (D) Manchette
58. Which of the following is NOT a function of progesterone?
- (A) Maintains endometrium
 - (B) Inhibits uterine contractions
 - (C) Stimulates LH surge
 - (D) Prepares breast tissue for lactation

59. The primary source of estrogen during pregnancy is :
- (A) Corpus luteum only
 - (B) Placenta
 - (C) Fetal adrenal gland only
 - (D) Ovarian follicles
60. The second meiotic division in oogenesis completes at :
- (A) Puberty
 - (B) Ovulation
 - (C) Fertilization
 - (D) Implantation
61. Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) is produced by :
- (A) Placenta
 - (B) Cytotrophoblast
 - (C) Decidua
 - (D) Corpus luteum
62. Which phase of the menstrual cycle is characterized by progesterone dominance?
- (A) Menstrual phase
 - (B) Follicular phase
 - (C) Ovulatory phase
 - (D) Luteal phase
63. Organogenesis begins during which stage of embryonic development?
- (A) Cleavage
 - (B) Blastulation
 - (C) Gastrulation
 - (D) Fertilization
64. Morphogenesis mainly refers to :
- (A) Formation of gametes
 - (B) Development of shape and structure of organs
 - (C) DNA replication
 - (D) Cell death only
65. The three primary germ layers are formed during :
- (A) Cleavage
 - (B) Gastrulation
 - (C) Neurulation
 - (D) Implantation
66. The neural tube develops from which germ layer?
- (A) Endoderm
 - (B) Mesoderm
 - (C) Ectoderm
 - (D) Trophoblast

67. Which germ layer gives rise to the heart?
- (A) Ectoderm
 - (B) Mesoderm
 - (C) Endoderm
 - (D) Amnion
68. Apoptosis plays an important role in :
- (A) Increasing cell number
 - (B) Tissue differentiation only
 - (C) Shaping developing organs
 - (D) Fertilization
69. Limb development in vertebrates is controlled by :
- (A) Morphogen gradients
 - (B) Only hormones
 - (C) Only enzymes
 - (D) Ribosomes
70. The notochord is derived from :
- (A) Ectoderm
 - (B) Mesoderm
 - (C) Endoderm
 - (D) Neural crest
71. Induction during organogenesis refers to :
- (A) Cell death
 - (B) Cell migration
 - (C) One tissue influencing development of another
 - (D) Fertilization process
72. Morphogens are substances that :
- (A) Kill cells
 - (B) Provide positional information to cells
 - (C) Stop cell division
 - (D) Form blood vessels
73. Erectile dysfunction in males is mainly related to problem in :
- (A) Ovary
 - (B) Penis
 - (C) Uterus
 - (D) Fallopian tube
74. Premature ejaculation is a type of :
- (A) Hormonal disorder
 - (B) Sexual dysfunction
 - (C) STD
 - (D) Cancer

75. Which of the following is a common sexually transmitted disease?
- (A) Diabetes
 - (B) Hypertension
 - (C) Gonorrhoea
 - (D) Anemia
76. HIV primarily affects the :
- (A) Digestive system
 - (B) Immune system
 - (C) Reproductive organs only
 - (D) Nervous system
77. Cervical cancer is most commonly associated with infection by :
- (A) Hepatitis B virus
 - (B) Influenza virus
 - (C) Human papillomavirus (HPV)
 - (D) Dengue virus
78. Endometriosis refers to :
- (A) Infection of uterus
 - (B) Endometrial tissue outside uterus
 - (C) Fibroid growth
 - (D) Ovarian cyst
79. Uterine fibroids are usually :
- (A) Malignant tumors
 - (B) Benign smooth muscle tumors
 - (C) Viral infections
 - (D) Hormonal glands
80. Chronic endometritis is caused by :
- (A) Genetic mutation
 - (B) Chronic infection of endometrium
 - (C) Excess estrogen
 - (D) Trauma only
81. Intrauterine insemination (IUI) is a type of :
- (A) Natural contraception
 - (B) Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)
 - (C) Surgical sterilization
 - (D) Hormone therapy
82. In vitro fertilization (IVF) involves fertilization in :
- (A) Uterus
 - (B) Fallopian tube
 - (C) Laboratory dish
 - (D) Cervix
83. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is usually due to :
- (A) Bacterial infection
 - (B) Vitamin deficiency
 - (C) Stress
 - (D) Cancer

84. Prostate cancer affects :
- (A) Female reproductive system
 - (B) Male reproductive gland
 - (C) Kidney
 - (D) Liver
85. A common symptom of endometriosis is :
- (A) Painless menstruation
 - (B) Severe pelvic pain
 - (C) High blood pressure
 - (D) Hair loss
86. HPV vaccine helps in prevention of :
- (A) Ovarian cyst
 - (B) Cervical cancer
 - (C) Endometriosis
 - (D) Fibroids
87. Commitment of a cell means :
- (A) Cell death
 - (B) Irreversible specialization
 - (C) Process by which a cell becomes restricted in developmental potential
 - (D) Cell migration
88. Specification is a stage where a cell :
- (A) is irreversibly determined
 - (B) can differentiate autonomously in a neutral environment
 - (C) loses its nucleus
 - (D) stops dividing
89. Determination differs from specification because determination is :
- (A) Reversible
 - (B) Temporary
 - (C) Irreversible
 - (D) Weak
90. Differentiation refers to :
- (A) Cell division
 - (B) Acquisition of specialized structure and function
 - (C) DNA replication
 - (D) Fertilization
91. Induction in development means :
- (A) One tissue influences the development of another
 - (B) Cell death
 - (C) Mutation
 - (D) Hormone secretion only

92. Competence is the ability of a cell to :
- (A) Divide rapidly
 - (B) Respond to inductive signals
 - (C) Undergo apoptosis
 - (D) Migrate
93. Morphogenetic gradients provide cells with :
- (A) Energy
 - (B) Oxygen
 - (C) Positional information
 - (D) Nutrients
94. Cell fate map shows :
- (A) Genetic mutation
 - (B) Future developmental destiny of embryonic cells
 - (C) Blood circulation
 - (D) Hormonal levels
95. Cell lineage refers to :
- (A) Evolution of species
 - (B) Sequence of cell divisions producing descendant cells
 - (C) Organ formation
 - (D) Apoptosis
96. Genomic equivalence means that :
- (A) All cells have different DNA
 - (B) Only germ cells have DNA
 - (C) All somatic cells contain the same genetic information
 - (D) DNA is lost during differentiation
97. Cytoplasmic determinants are :
- (A) Nuclear proteins only
 - (B) Molecules in egg cytoplasm that influence cell fate
 - (C) Hormones from placenta
 - (D) Ribosomes
98. Fertilization usually occurs in which part of the female reproductive tract?
- (A) Uterus
 - (B) Cervix
 - (C) Ampulla of fallopian tube
 - (D) Vagina
99. The acrosomal reaction helps sperm to :
- (A) Swim faster
 - (B) Penetrate zona pellucida
 - (C) Divide rapidly
 - (D) Attach to uterus
100. The cortical reaction prevents :
- (A) Cleavage
 - (B) Gastrulation
 - (C) Polyspermy
 - (D) Implantation

(Only for Rough Work)

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

- Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
 Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
 Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
 प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
 प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।