Describe the hypothalamic-hypophyseal-testicular axis in the regulation of spermatogenesis. Draw a well-labeled diagram of T.S. of the testis. (8+4)

3. What are the primary causes of infertility in females? Add a note on their diagnosis and management.

(8+4)

- 4. Explain feto-placental unit with the help of welllabelled diagram. Explain its importance during gestation. (12)
- Describe various methods of contraception in males and females. (12)
- 6. Write short notes on any three of the following: (3×4)
 - (a) Ectopic pregnancy
 - (b) Spermiogenesis
 - (c) Role of prostaglandin in parturition
 - (d) Estrogen biosynthesis

[This question paper contains 4 printed pages.]

08.01.2024(M)

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper: 4621

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Unique Paper nde : 32237910

Name of the Paper

: Reproductive Biology

Name of the Course

: B.Sc. (Prog) Life Sciences

(LOCF) : DSE

Semester

: V

Duration: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Instructions for Candidates

- 1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
- Attempt five questions in all, including question No.
 which is compulsory.

1. (a) Define the following terms:

(5)

- (i) Hysterectomy
- (ii) Zona pellucida

(iii) Amenorrhea	(iv) The testicular cell that produces androgen is
(iv) Azoospermia	
(v) Blood-testis barrier	(v) acts on granulosa cells leading to the synthesis of estrogens.
b) Differentiate between the following pairs of terms (any three): (6)	(vi) Based on the histology, the type of placenta found in humans is
(i) Primary follicle and tertiary follicle	(d) Name the source of the following hormones.
(ii) Sperm maturation and sperm capacitation	(i) GnRH
(iii) Corpus albicans and corpus luteum	(ii) Progesterone
(iv) Menarche and Menopause	(iii) Oxytocin
c) Fill in the blanks:	(iv) hPL
(i) When implantation occurs, the corpus luteum is maintained by the	(v) Testosterone
	(e) Expand the following terms: (5)
(ii) The hypothalamic hormone causes the release of gonadotropins from the	(i) ABP
pituitary.	(ii) LH
(iii) The process by which the spermatozoa becomes functional is known as	(iii) HRE
	(iv) 17β-HSD
	(v) GIFT