NEET · CLASS 12 BIOLOGY

Human Reproduction — Revision Sheet

This chapter is full of exact numbers and hormone names, which is why it is easy to forget. Answer these questions first, then take the full chapter test in the app so revision repeats on its own.

Quick NCERT recap

- Spermatogenesis starts at puberty; oogenesis starts in the foetus and pauses at prophase I.
- LH surge around day 14 causes ovulation; the corpus luteum then secretes progesterone.
- Fertilisation happens in the ampullary-isthmic junction of the fallopian tube.
- The blastocyst implants in the uterine wall about 7 days after fertilisation.
- hCG, hPL, oestrogen, progesterone and relaxin are produced during pregnancy; hCG is the basis of pregnancy tests.

Exam tips

- Memorise the day-wise menstrual cycle events with the hormone that drives each one.
- Learn the layers of the ovum: zona pellucida, corona radiata and the plasma membrane order.
- Note the exact site of each event — NEET questions frequently test location.

Practice questions with answers

Q1. Fertilisation in humans normally occurs in the:

(A) Uterus
(B) Cervix
✓ (C) Ampullary-isthmic junction of the fallopian tube
(D) Ovary

Answer: (C) Ampullary-isthmic junction of the fallopian tube

Why: The sperm and the ovum meet at the ampullary-isthmic junction of the oviduct. Fertilisation can only happen if both the ovum and sperm reach this point at the same time.

Q2. Which hormone surge triggers ovulation?

(A) FSH
✓ (B) LH
(C) Progesterone
(D) hCG

Answer: (B) LH

Why: A rapid rise in luteinising hormone (the LH surge) around the 14th day of the cycle causes the Graafian follicle to rupture and release the ovum.

Q3. The human ovum is released from the ovary at which stage of meiosis?

(A) Prophase I
✓ (B) Metaphase II
(C) Anaphase I
(D) Completed meiosis II

Answer: (B) Metaphase II

Why: The secondary oocyte is released arrested at metaphase II. Meiosis II completes only after a sperm enters, forming the ootid and the second polar body.

Q4. hCG secreted during pregnancy is produced by:

(A) Corpus luteum
✓ (B) Chorionic villi of the placenta
(C) Anterior pituitary
(D) Endometrium

Answer: (B) Chorionic villi of the placenta

Why: Human chorionic gonadotropin is secreted by the chorionic villi of the developing placenta. It keeps the corpus luteum active so progesterone levels stay high in early pregnancy.

Revise this chapter on the right day

Study Commander AI reminds you to revise each topic on day 1, 3, 8 and 20, so you do not forget what you already learnt. Take the free 10-question test for this chapter:

https://studycommanderai.live/practice/biology/human-reproduction