

# The Human Ovum and its Development

Biology · Practice Test · 20 Questions

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## 1. What is the protoplasm of the ovum called, and what is its function?

- A) Ooplasm; provides nutrition for early embryonic development
- B) Cytoplasm; aids in motility
- C) Nucleus; contains genetic material
- D) Vitellus; aids in fertilization

## 2. By what process is the ovum formed in the human female ovary?

- A) Oogenesis
- B) Spermatogenesis
- C) Mitosis
- D) Meiosis

## 3. What is the approximate diameter of an ovum?

- A) 0.1 mm
- B) 0.05 mm
- C) 1 mm
- D) 0.0039 inches

## 4. How is the ovum propelled down the oviduct into the uterus?

- A) By ciliated cells
- B) By muscular contractions
- C) By the sperm
- D) By gravity

## 5. What is the main function of the uterus in relation to the ovum?

- A) Receives the fertilized egg and nourishes it
- B) Produces the ovum
- C) Propels the ovum
- D) Dissolves the sperm

## 6. What is a Graafian follicle?

- A) A mature follicle containing an ovum
- B) The structure that produces sperm
- C) A part of the oviduct
- D) A type of embryonic cell

**7. Which of the following is a key difference between an ovum and a sperm regarding motility?**

- A) The ovum is non-motile, while the sperm is motile
- B) Both are motile
- C) The sperm is non-motile, while the ovum is motile
- D) Neither is motile

**8. What is the size comparison between an ovum and a sperm?**

- A) The ovum is larger than the sperm
- B) The sperm is larger than the ovum
- C) They are the same size
- D) Sperm size varies greatly, ovum size is constant

**9. What is the function of the albumen (egg white) in an amniotic egg?**

- A) Provides water and salts to the growing embryo
- B) Provides fats and proteins
- C) Acts as a shock absorber
- D) Protects the internal parts

**10. The yolk in an amniotic egg serves as a source of:**

- A) Fats and proteins
- B) Water and salts
- C) Genetic material
- D) Protection

**11. What is the role of the amnion and amniotic fluid in an amniotic egg?**

- A) To act as a shock absorber and protect the embryo
- B) To provide nutrients
- C) To allow gaseous diffusion
- D) To facilitate movement

**12. What is the function of the egg shell in an amniotic egg?**

- A) Protects the internal parts and allows gaseous diffusion
- B) Provides nutrition
- C) Aids in movement
- D) Forms the embryo

**13. The process of forming an egg or ovum in the ovary is called:**

- A) Oogenesis
- B) Spermatogenesis
- C) Ovulation
- D) Fertilization

**14. The ovum is also known as the:**

- A) Female gamete
- B) Male gamete
- C) Zygote
- D) Embryo

**15. What part of the ovum provides nutrition during early embryonic development?**

- A) Ooplasm (yolk or vitellus)
- B) Nucleus
- C) Plasma membrane
- D) Follicle cells

**16. The passage of an ovum in the human female is typically: Ovum -> Oviduct -> Uterus. What is another name for the oviduct?**

- A) Fallopian tube
- B) Cervix
- C) Vagina
- D) Ovary

**17. What is a characteristic of the ovum that allows it to be distinguished from the sperm?**

- A) It is a non-motile structure
- B) It has a tail
- C) It is microscopic
- D) It is formed in the testes

**18. During fertilization, what happens to the tail of the sperm?**

- A) It dissolves outside the ovum
- B) It enters the ovum
- C) It aids in propulsion
- D) It fuses with the nucleus

**19. What is the primary function of the fimbriae in relation to the released ovum?**

- A) To pick up the released ovum
- B) To propel the ovum
- C) To fertilize the ovum
- D) To nourish the ovum

**20. The oviduct protects the ovum until:**

- A) Fertilization
- B) Ovulation
- C) Implantation
- D) Childbirth