

Multiple Choice

_____ 1. During which stage of growth do humans begin to crawl and walk?
a. infancy c. adolescence
b. childhood d. none of these

_____ 2. The menstrual cycle begins during _____.
a. puberty c. childhood
b. adulthood d. infancy

_____ 3. The remains of the placenta and embryonic membranes that are expelled during birth are called the _____.
a. cervix c. afterbirth
b. amniotic fluid d. umbilical cord

_____ 4. Females stop releasing eggs and hormone secretions slow during _____.
a. puberty c. menopause
b. ovulation d. fertilization

_____ 5. All the body systems of the fetus by the _____ have been formed.
a. third week c. eighth week
b. sixth week d. first month

_____ 6. When FSH reaches the testes, it causes the production of _____.
a. testosterone c. sperm cells
b. LH d. secondary sex characteristics

_____ 7. The fluid that provides energy for the sperm cells comes from the _____.
a. bulbourethral glands c. prostate gland
b. seminal vesicles d. urethra



8. When did the structure labeled B in Figure 38-3 start to form?
- before birth
 - in infancy
 - at puberty
 - at the start of the menstrual cycle

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| a. pituitary | e. implantation |
| b. puberty | f. semen |
| c. labor | g. umbilical cord |
| d. follicle | h. epididymis |

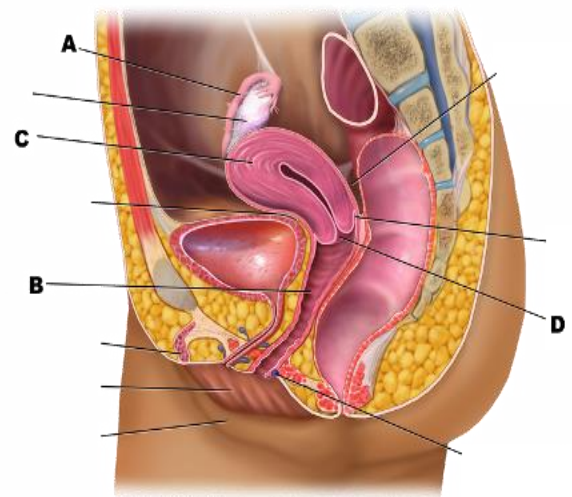
- ____ 9. Gland that secretes hormones that influence many physiological processes of the body
- ____ 10. Attachment of the blastocyst to the lining of the uterus
- ____ 11. Refers to the time when secondary sex characteristics begin to develop
- ____ 12. Group of epithelial cells that surround an undeveloped egg
- ____ 13. physiological and physical changes a female goes through to give birth

14. In humans, which meiotic phase has the longest duration?

- A. Anaphase I in females
- B. Prophase II in males
- C. Prophase I in females
- D. Metaphase II in females

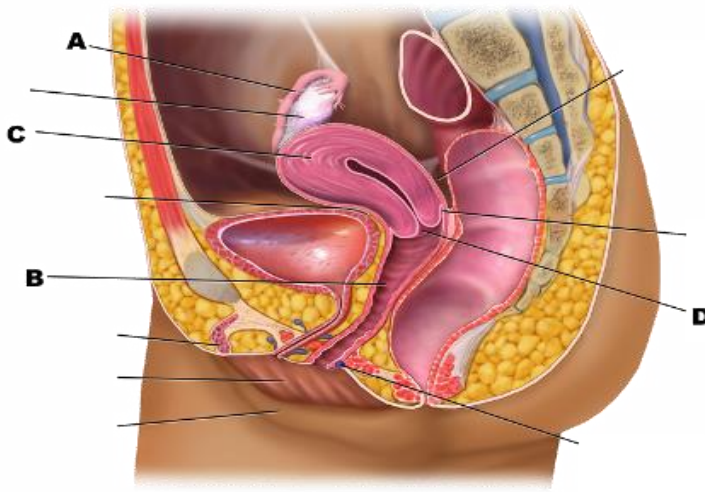
15. Which impairment in the male reproductive system will NOT necessarily lead to sterility?

- A. Obstruction of bulbourethral glands
- B. Blockage of the ampulla of vas deferens
- C. Degeneration of epididymis
- D. Prostatic cancer



The Female Reproductive System

16. Which structure in the figure below sheds during menstruation? What is the name of tissue that creates the menses?



The Female Reproductive System

- A. The structure is C. Myometrium
 - B. The structure is B. Endometrium
 - C. The structure is B. Myometrium
 - D. The structure is C. Endometrium
17. How many chromatids and chromosomes should one expect to find in a secondary spermatocyte in a human?
- A. 46 chromatids, 46 chromosomes
 - B. 23 chromatids, 23 chromosomes
 - C. 92 chromatids, 46 chromosomes
 - D. 46 chromatids, 23 chromosomes
18. Which penile tissues remain pliable during an erection? Which tissues become firm? What is the function of the pliable tissues?
- A. Corpus spongiosum; corpora cavernosa; sustain the erection.
 - B. Corpora cavernosa; corpus spongiosum; secrete seminal fluid.
 - C. Corpora cavernosa; corpus spongiosum; contract the testis during ejaculation.
 - D. Corpus spongiosum; corpora cavernosa; maintain the urethra open

19. Which structure is likely to be immediately affected due to spread of an infection in the cervical canal?

- A. Fallopian tube
- B. Fornix
- C. Clitoris
- D. Fimbriae

20. During pregnancy hormones are responsible for maintaining pregnancy. What kind of hormonal imbalances can lead to miscarriages during pregnancy?

- A. Increasing levels of estrogen
- B. Stimulation of progesterone secretory tissues
- C. Decreasing levels of oxytocin
- D. Early degeneration of corpus luteum

21. What would NOT be a side effect of a drug that hypo-stimulates the Leydig (interstitial) cells on a pubertal human?

- A. Increased secretion of GnRH (gonadotropin-releasing hormone) by hypothalamus
- B. Increased secretion of FSH (follicle stimulating hormone) by anterior pituitary
- C. Decreased secretion of GnRH (gonadotropin-releasing hormone) by hypothalamus
- D. Increased secretion of LH (luteinizing hormone) by anterior pituitary

22. Which hormonal change is linked with the menses period of uterine cycle?

- A. Increased secretion of progesterone by the corpus luteum
- B. Decreased levels of progesterone and estrogen
- C. Increased levels of follicle stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone
- D. Increased secretion of estrogen

23. Which hormonal supplementation therapy is the least likely to assist a female that has difficulties ovulating?

- A. Luteinizing hormone
- B. Follicle stimulating hormone
- C. progesterone
- D. Estrogen

24. Which cells and their specific cell adhesion structures prevent antibodies from binding with sperm?

- A. Interstitial cells' desmosomes
- B. Spermatogonia's gap junctions
- C. Spermatoocyte's tight junctions
- D. Sertoli cells' tight junctions

25. During human meiosis and fertilization which cells are diploid?

- A. Primary spermatocyte, primary oocyte, and zygote.
- B. oogonia, spermatid, egg.
- C. Secondary oocyte, secondary spermatocyte, second polar body.
- D. Secondary polar body, embryo, spermatogonia.

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