

Reproduction H.W.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ____ 1. During which stage of growth do humans begin to crawl and walk?
 - a. infancy
 - b. childhood
 - c. adolescence
 - d. none of these
- ____ 2. _____ is the first two years of a human's life.
 - a. Childhood
 - b. Adulthood
 - c. Adolescence
 - d. Infancy
- ____ 3. The menstrual cycle begins during _____.
 - a. puberty
 - b. adulthood
 - c. childhood
 - d. infancy
- ____ 4. During which stage of birth does the cervix open?
 - a. dilation
 - b. expulsion
 - c. afterbirth
 - d. none of these
- ____ 5. The remains of the placenta and embryonic membranes that are expelled during birth are called the _____.
 - a. cervix
 - b. amniotic fluid
 - c. afterbirth
 - d. umbilical cord
- ____ 6. _____ is the process by which a baby is pushed out of the uterus and passes out of the mother's body.
 - a. Dilation
 - b. Expulsion
 - c. Labor
 - d. Birth
- ____ 7. Females stop releasing eggs and hormone secretions slow during _____.
 - a. puberty
 - b. ovulation
 - c. menopause
 - d. fertilization
- ____ 8. In the menstrual cycle, on what day does the flow stage begin?
 - a. day 14
 - b. day 1
 - c. day 28
 - d. day 5
- ____ 9. All the body systems of the fetus by the _____ have been formed.
 - a. third week
 - b. sixth week
 - c. eighth week
 - d. first month
- ____ 10. In the female, FSH stimulates the _____.
 - a. production of eggs
 - b. production of progesterone
 - c. blastocyst
 - d. development of a follicle in the ovary
- ____ 11. When FSH reaches the testes, it causes the production of _____.
 - a. testosterone
 - b. LH
 - c. sperm cells
 - d. secondary sex characteristics
- ____ 12. The fluid that provides energy for the sperm cells comes from the _____.
 - a. bulbourethral glands
 - b. seminal vesicles
 - c. prostate gland
 - d. urethra

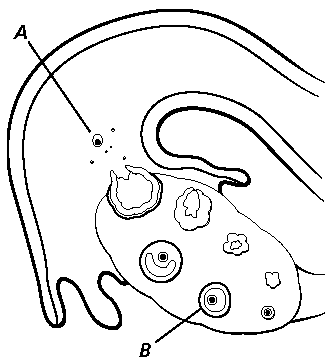


Figure 38-3

- ___ 13. What stage of the menstrual cycle is characterized by the event labeled A in Figure 38-3?
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| a. corpus luteum formation | c. flow |
| b. fertilization | d. ovulation |
- ___ 14. When did the structure labeled B in Figure 38-3 start to form?
- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| a. before birth | c. at puberty |
| b. in infancy | d. 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 |
- ___ 15. Gland that secretes hormones that influence many physiological processes of the body
- ___ 16. Ropelike structure that attaches the embryo to the wall of the uterus
- ___ 17. Attachment of the blastocyst to the lining of the uterus
- ___ 18. Refers to the time when secondary sex characteristics begin to develop
- ___ 19. Combination of sperm and fluids in which they are transported
- ___ 20. Group of epithelial cells that surround an undeveloped egg
- ___ 21. physiological and physical changes a female goes through to give birth
- ___ 22. a coiled tube within the scrotum in which sperm complete their maturation

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

Anaphase I in females
 Prophase II in males
 Prophase I in females
 Metaphase II in females

24. What is the correct trajectory of sperms

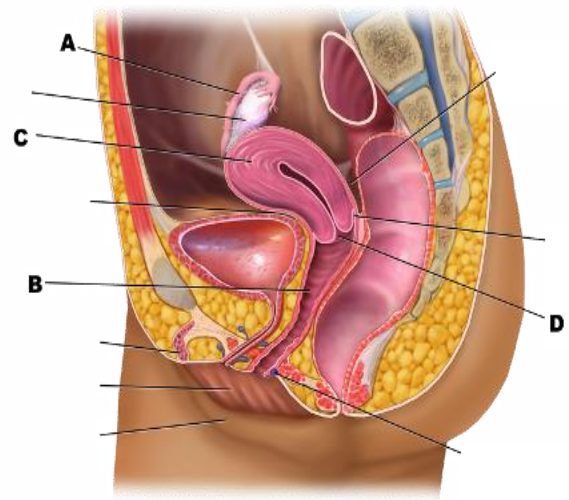
Ejaculatory duct, epididymis, vas deferens, ampulla of vas deferens, urethra
 Epididymis, ejaculatory duct, ampulla of vas deferens, vas deferens, urethra

Epididymis, vas deferens, ampulla of vas deferens, ejaculatory duct, urethra
Vas deferens, ejaculatory duct, ampulla of vas deferens, urethra

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

Obstruction of bulbourethral glands
Blockage of the ampulla of vas deferens
Degeneration of epididymis
Prostatic cancer

26. An ectopic pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurs outside the womb. Considering the normal trajectory of the egg after ovulation, which structure in the picture below is more likely to undergo zygote implantation in an ectopic pregnancy.



The Female Reproductive System

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

- A. The structure is C. Myometrium
- B. The structure is B. Endometrium
- C. The structure is B. Myometrium
- D. The structure is C. Endometrium

28. What is spermiogenesis?

- A. A process happening in the spermatid.
- B. Shedding of unnecessary cytoplasm.
- C. The process of meiosis in males.
- D. Selection of spermatogonia to become sperm.

29. 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

30. 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

31. What would be a direct result of an enzymatic deficiency on the acrosome?

- A. Egg would not complete metaphase II
- B. Primary spermatocyte would not become secondary spermatocyte
- C. Implantation may occur in uterine tube
- D. Spermatid would not become primary spermatocyte

32. 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

33. 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

34. Which structures are responsible for maintaining levels of estrogen earlier and later in pregnancy?

- A. Placenta earlier and ovaries later
- B. Placenta earlier and umbilical cord later
- C. Corpus luteum earlier and placenta later
- D. Uterus earlier and ovaries later

35. 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
36. 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
37. Which hormone is consistently positively correlated with thickening of the endometrium?
- A. Progesterone
 - B. Estrogen
 - C. Luteinizing hormone
 - D. Follicle-stimulating hormone
38. 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
39. 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

40. What is the correct trajectory of sperm from site of seminiferous tubules to spongy urethra?

- A. Rete testis, efferent ductules, straight tubules, vas deferens, epididymis ductus, ejaculatory duct, prostatic urethra, membranous urethra
- B. Rete testis, straight tubules, efferent ductules, vas deferens, epididymis ductus, ejaculatory duct, membranous urethra, prostatic urethra
- C. Straight tubules, efferent ductules, straight tubules, vas deferens, epididymis ductus, ejaculatory duct, prostatic urethra, membranous urethra
- D. Straight tubules, rete testis, efferent ductules, epididymis ductus, vas deferens, ejaculatory duct, prostatic urethra, membranous urethra

41. 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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