The Reproductive System

1) The reproductive system
   A) produces gametes.
   B) stores and transports gametes.
   C) nourishes gametes.
   D) all of the above
   E) A and B only

2) The reproductive system includes
   A) gonads and external genitalia.
   B) ducts that receive and transport the gametes.
   C) accessory glands and organs that secrete fluids.
   D) all of the above
   E) B and C only

3) The spermatic cord is
   A) a bundle of tissue that contains the ductus deferens and the blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics that serve the testis.
   B) a narrow opening that links the scrotal chamber with the peritoneal cavity.
   C) the external marking of the boundary between the two chambers of the scrotum.
   D) a layer of smooth muscle in the skin of the scrotal sac.
   E) a dense layer of connective tissue that surrounds the testis.

4) The dense layer of connective tissue that surrounds the testis is called the
   A) median raphe.
   B) spermatic cord.
   C) tunica albuginea.
   D) dartos.
   E) epididymis.

5) Interstitial cells produce
   A) sperm.
   B) inhibin.
   C) nutrients.
   D) androgens.
   E) androgen-binding protein.

6) Sperm production occurs in the
   A) ductus deferens.
   B) seminiferous tubules.
   C) epididymis.
   D) seminal vesicles.
   E) rete testis.

7) Sperm develop from stem cells called
   A) spermatogonia.
   B) primary spermatocytes.
   C) secondary spermatocytes.
   D) spermatids.
   E) spermatozoa.

8) Sperm are moved along the ductus deferens by
   A) hydrostatic force.
   B) ciliary action.
   C) peristaltic contractions.
   D) suction.
   E) segmental movements.

9) The following is a list of structures of the male reproductive tract.
   1. ductus deferens
   2. urethra
   3. ejaculatory duct
   4. epididymis

   The order in which sperm pass through these structures from the testes to the penis is
   A) 1, 3, 4, 2.
   B) 4, 3, 1, 2.
   C) 4, 1, 2, 3.
   D) 4, 1, 3, 2.
   E) 1, 4, 3, 2.

10) The structure that monitors and adjusts the composition of tubular fluid, recycles damaged spermatozoa, and is the site of sperm maturation is the
    A) ductus (vas) deferens.
    B) rete testis.
    C) seminal vesicle.
    D) epididymis.
    E) prostate gland.

11) The structure that carries sperm from the epididymis to the urethra is the
    A) ductus (vas) deferens.
    B) epididymis.
    C) seminal vesicle.
    D) ejaculatory duct.
    E) corpus cavernosum.

12) The tubular structure that produces a secretion that contains fructose, prostaglandins, and fibrinogen is the
    A) prostate gland.
    B) bulbourethral gland.
    C) seminal vesicle.
    D) corpus cavernosum.
    E) preputial gland.

13) The structure that surrounds the urethra and produces an alkaline secretion is the
    A) seminal vesicle.
    B) bulbourethral gland.
    C) prostate gland.
    D) preputial gland.
    E) Bartholin's gland.
14) The small paired structures at the base of the penis that produce a lubricating secretion are the
A) seminal vesicles.
B) prostate glands.
C) preputial glands.
D) Bartholin's glands.
E) bulbourethral glands.

15) The male organ of copulation is the
A) urethra.
B) ejaculatory duct.
C) penis.
D) corpus cavernosum.
E) corpus spongiosum.

16) The erectile tissue that surrounds the urethra is the
A) membranous urethra.
B) penile urethra.
C) glans penis.
D) corpus spongiosum.
E) corpus cavernosum.

17) The scrotum is
A) the male organ of copulation.
B) the site of sperm production.
C) erectile tissue of the penis.
D) a fleshy pouch suspended below the perineum and anterior to the anus.
E) superior to the glans penis.

18) The role of the pituitary hormone follicle-stimulating hormone in males is to
A) stimulate the interstitial cells to produce testosterone.
B) stimulate the sustentacular cells to produce inhibin.
C) initiate sperm production in the testes.
D) develop and maintain secondary sex characteristics.
E) influence sexual behaviors and sex drive.

19) The pituitary hormone that stimulates the interstitial cells to secrete testosterone is
A) FSH.
B) LH.
C) ACTH.
D) ADH.
E) GH.

20) The organ that provides mechanical protection and nutritional support for the developing embryo is the
A) vagina.
B) uterine tube.
C) ovary.
D) uterus.
E) cervix.

21) The inferior portion of the uterus that projects into the vagina is the
A) isthmus.
B) fornix.
C) fundus.
D) body.
E) cervix.

22) The muscular layer of the uterus is the
A) endometrium.
B) perimetrium.
C) myometrium.
D) uterometrium.
E) sarcometrium.

23) Each of the following statements concerning oogenesis is true, except that
A) at the time of birth the ovaries contain only primary oocytes.
B) ova develop from stem cells called oogonia.
C) an ovum will only complete meiosis if it is fertilized.
D) oogenesis occurs continuously from puberty until menopause.
E) the first meiotic division is completed just prior to ovulation.

24) The surge in luteinizing hormone that occurs during the middle of the ovarian cycle triggers
A) follicle maturation.
B) menstruation.
C) ovulation.
D) menopause.
E) atresia.

25) A rise in the blood levels of follicle-stimulating hormone at the beginning of the ovarian cycle is responsible for
A) follicle maturation.
B) menstruation.
C) ovulation.
D) menopause.
E) atresia.

26) The average length of the menstrual cycle is
A) 10 days.
B) 14 days.
C) 21 days.
D) 28 days.
E) 35 days.

27) During the proliferative phase of the menstrual cycle which occurs prior to ovulation,
A) ovulation occurs.
B) a new functional layer of the endometrium is formed in the uterus.
C) secretory glands and blood vessels develop in the endometrium.
D) the old functional layer is sloughed off.
E) the corpus luteum is formed.

28) During the secretory phase of the menstrual cycle
A) ovulation occurs.
B) a new uterine lining is formed.
C) glands enlarge in the uterine lining and accelerate their rates of secretion.
D) the old functional layer is sloughed off.
E) the corpus luteum is formed.
29) During the menses
A) ovulation occurs.
B) a new uterine lining is formed.
C) secretory glands and blood vessels develop in the endometrium.
D) the old functional layer is sloughed off.
E) the corpus luteum is formed.

30) All of the following are true of the vagina, except that it
A) serves as a passageway for the elimination of menstrual fluids.
B) receives the penis during coitus.
C) holds spermatozoa prior to their passage to the uterus.
D) forms the birth canal.
E) loses a portion of its lining during menstrual flow.

31) The vulva includes all of the following, except the
A) mons pubis.
B) fornix.
C) labia minora.
D) clitoris.
E) labia majora.

32) Fleshy folds that encircle and partially conceal the labia minora and vestibular structures is(are) the
A) fornices.
B) ampullae.
C) labia majora.
D) mons pubis.
E) hymen.

33) The clitoris is
A) a thin epithelial fold that partially or completely blocks the entrance to the vagina.
B) a fleshy fold that encircles the vestibule.
C) a mound of fat that is superior to the pubis.
D) a mass of erectile tissue located at the anterior margin of the labia minora.
E) a shallow recess that surrounds the cervical portion of the vagina.

34) The generally dark, pigmented skin that surrounds the nipple is the
A) clitoris.
B) fornix.
C) zona pellucida.
D) hymen.
E) areola.

35) Menstruation is triggered by a drop in the levels of
A) FSH.
B) LH.
C) relaxin.
D) estrogen and progesterone.
E) human chorionic gonadotropin.

36) Prior to ovulation, the developing follicle cells secrete
A) estrogens.
B) progesterone.
C) FSH.
D) LH.
E) GnRH.

37) The hormone estradiol does all of the following, except that it
A) stimulates bone and muscle growth.
B) maintains female secondary sex characteristics.
C) stimulates the symptoms of menopause.
D) maintains functional accessory reproductive glands and organs.
E) initiates repair and growth of the endometrium.

38) The ________ is the inferior portion of the uterus that extends from the isthmus to the vagina.
A) body
B) cervix
C) myometrium
D) fundus
E) internal os

39) Which portion of the uterine tube (fallopian tube or oviduct) is closest to the ovary?
A) ampulla
B) anterior segment
C) infundibulum
D) posterior segment
E) isthmus

40) Which muscle draws the scrotal sac close to the body to control scrotal temperature?
A) dartos
B) inguinal
C) cremaster
D) ductus
E) parietal

41) A typical ejaculation releases approximately _____ sperm.
A) 1 million
B) 300 million
C) 100,000
D) 500 billion
E) 1 billion

42) Testosterone and other androgens are secreted by the
A) hypothalamus.
B) anterior lobe of the pituitary gland.
C) sustentacular cells.
D) interstitial cells.
E) hypophysis.
43) A sample of female blood is analyzed for reproductive hormone levels. The results indicate a high level of progesterone and low levels of FSH and LH. The female is most likely experiencing ________ of the uterine cycle.
A) the proliferative phase
B) menses
C) the secretory phase
D) menarche
E) menopause

44) Contraction of the cremaster muscle
A) causes wrinkling of the scrotal sac.
B) produces an erection.
C) propels sperm through the urethra.
D) moves sperm through the ductus deferens.
E) moves the testis closer to the body cavity.

45) Removal of the prostate gland would result in semen
A) that lacked sperm.
B) with a lower than normal pH.
C) with less fructose.
D) with no lubricating fluids.
E) that lacked prostaglandins.

46) If the cells in the neurohypophysis that produce oxytocin are blocked from secreting the hormone during lactation,
A) the mammary glands will not produce milk.
B) milk will not be ejected into the lactiferous sinuses.
C) the mammary glands will get smaller.
D) the mammary glands will produce only colostrum.
E) menstruation will occur.

47) Which of the following is greater?
A) blood levels of FSH during the secretory phase of the uterine cycle
B) blood levels of FSH in a postmenopausal woman

48) Which of the following is greater?
A) the number of primordial follicles in the female ovaries at birth
B) the number of primordial follicles in the female ovaries at puberty

49) A boy who has not passed through puberty sustains an injury to his anterior pituitary such that FSH is no longer released, but ICSH (LH) is normal. After the individual grows to maturity, one would expect that he would
A) not develop secondary sex characteristics.
B) be sterile.
C) be impotent.
D) have impaired function of the interstitial cells.
E) produce large amounts of inhibin.

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