Histo Repro

Male

1. Which cells produce testosterone?

a) Interstitial cells
b) Leydig cells
c) Sertoli cells
d) Sustentacular cells
e) Both a and b

2. How many seminiferous tubules are found in each testis of an average man?

a) 4-6
b) 40-60
c) 400-600
d) 4000-6000
e) 40,000-60,000

3. Which of the following are produced by the Leydig cells?

a) Inhibin
b) Androgen binding protein
c) Testosterone
d) Both a and b
e) All of the above

4. Which of the following is NOT considered part of the male genital duct system?

a) Rete testis
b) Tubuli recti
c) Seminal vesicles
d) Ductus deferens
e) Ductus epididymidis

5. What is the surface modification seen on the cells of the epididymis?

a) Microvilli
b) Stereocilia
c) Cilia
d) Keratinization
e) Both a and b

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6. What type of hormone is testosterone?

a) Protein
b) Amino acid chain
c) Steroid
d) Catecholamine
e) None of the above

7. Which of the following is true?

a) There is one corpus cavernosa and one corpus spongiosum
b) There is one corpus cavernosa and two corpora spongiosum
c) There are two corpora cavernosa and one corpus spongiosum
d) There are two corpora cavernosa and two corpora spongiosum
e) There are four corpora cavernosa and two corpora spongiosum

8. What gland in the male is homologous to the greater vestibular gland in the female?

a) Bartholin's gland
b) Prostate gland
c) Skene's gland
d) Cowper's gland
e) Brunner's gland

9. What is the most commonly seen type of epithelium in the prostate?

a) Transitional
b) Simple columnar
c) Stratified squamous
d) Simple squamous
e) Simple cuboidal

10. What type of epithelium lines the epididymis?

a) Pseudostratified
b) Simple columnar
c) Stratified squamous
d) Simple squamous
e) Simple cuboidal

11. Which cells are directly involved in spermatogenesis?

a) Interstitial cells
b) Leydig cells
c) Sertoli cells
d) Sustentacular cells
e) Both c and d

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12. Which of the following are produced by the Sertoli cells?

a) Inhibin
b) Androgen binding protein
c) Testosterone
d) Both a and b
e) All of the above

13. Which of the following is NOT considered an accessory gland?

a) Prostate
b) Bulbourethral gland
c) Seminal vesicles
d) Ductus deferens
e) None of the above

14. What is another term for a bulbourethral gland?

a) Bartholin's gland
b) Prostate gland
c) Skene's gland
d) Cowper's gland
e) Brunner's gland

15. What are the spherical structures seen in some prostatic alveoli called?

a) Psammoma bodies
b) Corpora arenacea
c) Hassall's corpuscles
d) Prostatic concretions
e) Pacinian corpuscles

16. What type of epithelium lines the seminal vesicles?

a) Pseudostratified
b) Simple columnar
c) Stratified squamous
d) Simple squamous
e) Simple cuboidal

17. What type of epithelium lines the vas deferens?

a) Pseudostratified
b) Simple columnar
c) Stratified squamous
d) Simple squamous
e) Simple cuboidal

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18. What type of gland composes the prostate?

a) Simple straight tubular gland
b) Simple coiled tubular gland
c) Simple alveolar gland
d) Compound tubular gland
e) Compound tubuloalveolar gland

19. What is the stroma of the prostate?

a) Loose irregular connective tissue
b) Smooth muscle
c) Fibromuscular
d) Adipose tissue
e) Dense irregular connective tissue

20. How many layers of smooth muscle are in the vas deferens?

a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
e) 5

21. How many corpora cavernosa are there?

a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
e) 5

22. Which one of the following are the earliest cells of spermatogenesis?

a) Primary spermatocytes
b) Secondary spermatocytes
c) Spermatids
d) Spermatozoa
e) Spermatogonia

23. Which cells are also called "nurse cells"?

a) Interstitial cells
b) Leydig cells
c) Sertoli cells
d) Sustentacular cells
e) Both c and d

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24. When do the testes descend into the scrotum?

a) Fetal development
b) Infancy
c) Puberty
d) Adulthood
e) During arousal

25. Which is the largest accessory structure of the male reproductive system

a) Epididymis
b) Prostate
c) Seminal vesicle
d) Bulbourethral gland
e) Cowper's gland

26. What is the capsule that surrounds the testes?

a) Tunica adventitia
b) Tunica externa
c) Tunica media
d) Tunica intima
e) Tunica albuginea

27. What is the "cap"at the anterior portion of a spermatazoon?

a) Head
b) Tail
c) Acrosome
d) End piece
e) Middle piece

28. What is another term for the corpus cavernosum urethrae?

a) Corpora cavernosa
b) Corpus spongiosum
c) Urethra
d) Corpus cavernosum clitoridis
e) Erectile tissue

29. How many corpus spongiosum are there?

a) 1
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4
e) 5

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30. What is the mature sperm cell?

a) Primary spermatocytes
b) Secondary spermatocytes
c) Spermatids
d) Spermatozoa
e) Spermatogonia

Female

1. What are developing gametes called?

a) Oogenesis
b) Ovary
c) Ovulation
d) Oocyte
e) Ova

2. What is the inner part of the ovary?

a) Follicle
b) Germinal epithelium
c) Medulla
d) Tunica albuginea
e) Cortex

3. Which stage of the follicle is arrested in prophase?

a) Primordial follicle
b) Primary follicle
c) Secondary follicle
d) Mature follicle
e) Graffian follicle

4. What is the cavity within a secondary follicle?

a) Graffian follicle
b) Theca folliculi
c) Granulosa cells
d) Zona pellucida
e) Antrum

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5. During the first week to 10 days, what is the main hormone which stimulates the growth of the follicles?

a) FSH
b) LH
c) HCG
d) Estrogen
e) Progesterone

6. What is the female organ called where gametogenesis occurs?

a) Oogenesis
b) Ovary
c) Ovulation
d) Oocyte
e) Ova

7. Which stage of the follicle is marked by the surrounding of flattened (squamous) follicular cells becoming cuboidal?

a) Primordial follicle
b) Primary follicle
c) Secondary follicle
d) Mature follicle
e) Graffian follicle

8. What is ovulated?

a) Graffian follicle
b) Theca folliculi
c) Granulosa cells
d) Zona pellucida
e) Antrum

9. What is the outer part of the ovary?

a) Follicle
b) Germinal epithelium
c) Medulla
d) Tunica albuginea
e) Cortex

10. During a pregnancy, which hormone which maintains the corpus luteum?

a) FSH
b) LH
c) HCG
d) Estrogen
e) Progesterone

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11. Which structure contains the oocyte?

a) Follicle
b) Germinal epithelium
c) Medulla
d) Tunica albuginea
e) Cortex

12. Which follicular stage is also called an antral follicle?

a) Primordial follicle
b) Primary follicle
c) Secondary follicle
d) Mature follicle
e) Graffian follicle

13. The appearance of the antrum is a characteristic of which stage of follicular development?

a) Primordial follicle
b) Primary follicle
c) Secondary follicle
d) Mature follicle
e) Graffian follicle

14. What is the acidophilic glycoprotein coat which surrounds the oocyte?

a) Graffian follicle
b) Theca folliculi
c) Granulosa cells
d) Zona pellucida
e) Antrum

15. What tissue surrounds the ovary?

a) Follicle
b) Germinal epithelium
c) Medulla
d) Tunica albuginea
e) Cortex

16. What is a mature gamete called?

a) Oogenesis
b) Ovary
c) Ovulation
d) Oocyte
e) Ova

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17. Which stage of the follicle is characterized by a surrounding of flattened (squamous) follicular cells?

a) Primordial follicle
b) Primary follicle
c) Secondary follicle
d) Mature follicle
e) Graffian follicle

18. What is another term for the mature follicle?

a) Primordial follicle
b) Primary follicle
c) Secondary follicle
d) Antral follicle
e) Graffian follicle

19. What occurs cyclically in a female?

a) Oogenesis
b) Ovary
c) Ovulation
d) Oocyte
e) Ova

20. What is the connective tissue layer around the primary follicle?

a) Graffian follicle
b) Theca folliculi
c) Granulosa cells
d) Zona pellucida
e) Antrum

21. Ovulation is triggered by a dramatic increase in which hormone?

a) FSH
b) LH
c) HCG
d) Estrogen
e) Progesterone

22. What is the connective tissue which surrounds the ovary?

a) Follicle
b) Germinal epithelium
c) Medulla
d) Tunica albuginea
e) Cortex

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23. In the female, what is the correct term for the production of gametes called?

a) Oogenesis
b) Ovary
c) Ovulation
d) Oocyte
e) Ova

24. What are the follicular cells?

a) Graffian follicle
b) Theca folliculi
c) Granulosa cells
d) Zona pellucida
e) Antrum