Human Reproductive System

The male hormone testesterone is produced by _____.

a. Testicles
b. Seminiferous tubules
c. Epididymis
d. Vas deferens

The onset of the reproductive age is called _____.

a. menstruation
b. menarche
c. menopause
d. puberty

6. Sperms are produced at a temperature that is _____the body temperature.

a. same as
b. lower than
c. higher than
d. immaterial to

Menstrual Cycle: Use the chart below to "read" the data

Progesterone is secreted by _____.

a. Ovarian Follicle
b. Graffian Follicle
c. Corpus Luteum
d. Corpus Follicle

Ovulation occurs between which day(s)?

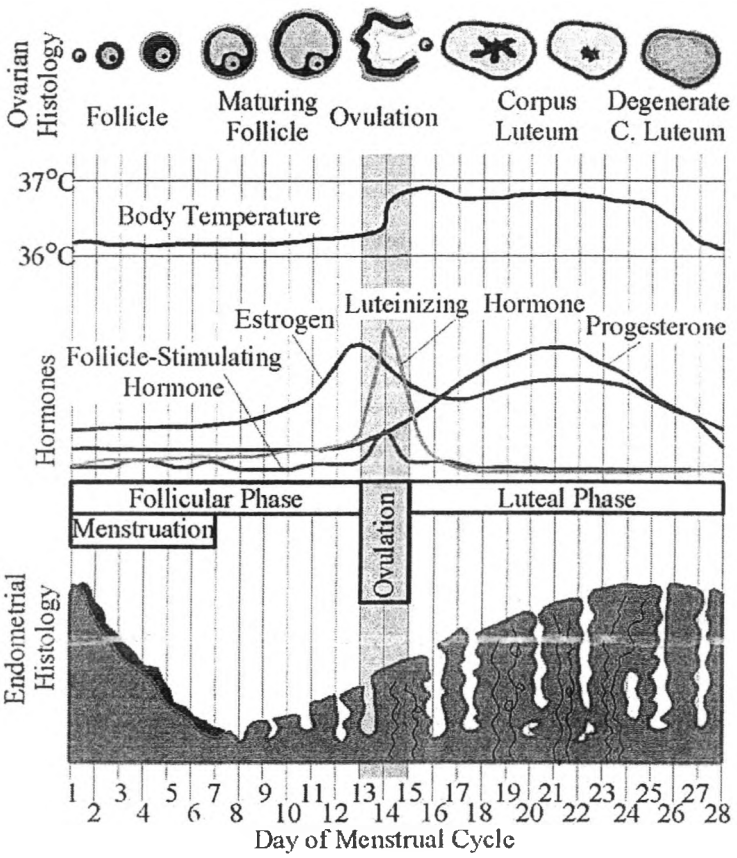
a. Seventh to 13th
b. 13th to 15th
c. 10th to 12th
d. 23rd to 27th

Which hormone STARTS the ovulation cycle?

a. Luteinizing Hormone
b. Estrogen
c. Progesterone
d. FSH

Which Phase is Progesterone released?

a. Follicular Phase
b. Ovulation
c. Luteal Phase
d. Menstruation



In ovarian cycle

a. Preovulatory phase occurs mainly due to secretion ofLH

b. LH sure causes ovulation

c. No progesterone is secreted in post ovulatory phase

d. FSH is responsible for ovulation

6. Monthly ovarian cycle

a. Is rhythmic changes in the rates of secretion of female hormones & corresponding changes in the ovaries

b. Duration is 10 to 45 days

c. Causes release of multiple ova from ovary

d. Only a & b are correct

Follicle stimulating hormone

a. Helps in maturation and growth of follicles

b. In the presence of LH, facilitates release of oestrogen by the theca interna of the graffian follicle.

c. Facilitates spermatogensis.

d. All of the above

The theca interna cells of graffian follicle produce

a. Oestrogen

b. Progesterone

c. Relaxin

d. Inhibin

Ovulation

a. Occurs 14 days prior to the onset of next menstrual cycle

b. Causes release of a single ovum in the form of secondary oocyte

c. Occurs by production of stigma & its rupture within a short period

d. All of the above

A young woman is given daily injections of a substance beginning on the 16th day of her normal menstrual cycle and continuing for 3 weeks. As long as the injections continue, she does not menstruate. The injected substance could be which of the following?

A) Testosterone

B) FSH

C) An inhibitor of progesterone's actions

D) A prostaglandin E2 inhibitor

E) HCG

Which of the following could inhibit the initiating labor?

A) Administration of an antagonist of the actions of progesterone

B) Administration of luteinizing hormone

C) Administration of an antagonist of prostaglandin E2 effects

D) Mechanically dilating and stimulating the cervix

E) Administration of oxytocin

What is the negative feedback signal associated with sperm cell production that inhibits pituitary formation of FSH?

A) Testosterone

B) Inhibin

C) Estrogen

D) Luteinizing hormone

During the 12-hr period preceding ovulation, which of the following is true?

A) The plasma concentration of estrogen is rising

B) A surge of luteinizing hormone is secreted from the pituitary

C) The surge occurs immediately after the formation of the corpus luteum

D) The surge followed immediately by a fall in the plasma concentration of progesterone

E) The number of developing follicles is increasing

When do progesterone levels rise to their highest point during the female hormonal cycle?
A) Between ovulation and the beginning of menstruation
B) Immediately before ovulation
C) When the blood concentration of luteinizing hormone is at its highest point
D) When 12 primary follicles are developing to the antral stage

Estrogen is required for normal reproductive function in the male. Where is the principal site of estrogen synthesis in the male?
A) Leydig cells
B) Osteoblasts
C) Liver cells
D) Prostate cells

As menstruation ends estrogen levels in the blood rise rapidly. What is the source of the estrogen?
A) Corpus luteum
B) Developing follicles
C) Endometrium
D) Stromal cells of the ovaries
E) Anterior pituitary gland

Giving prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) to a pregnant woman may result in an abortion. What is the best explanation for this finding?
A) PGE2 strongly stimulates uterine contraction
B) PGE2 causes constriction of the arteries leading to the placenta
C) PGE2 stimulates the release of oxytocin from the posterior pituitary
D) PGE2 increases the secretion of progesterone from the corpus luteum

Why is milk produced only after delivery, not before?
A) Levels of luteinizing hormone and follicle-stimulating hormone are too low during pregnancy to support milk production
B) High levels of progesterone and estrogen during pregnancy suppress milk production
C) The alveolar cells of the breast do not reach maturity until after delivery
D) High levels of oxytocin are required for milk production to begin, and oxytocin is not secreted until the baby stimulates the nipple

A 30-year-old woman is breast-feeding her infant. During suckling, which of the following hormonal responses is expected?
A) Increased secretion of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) from the supraoptic nuclei
B) Increased secretion of ADH from the paraventricular nuclei
C) Increased secretion of oxytocin from the paraventricular nuclei
D) Decreased secretion of neurophysin
E) Increased plasma levels of both oxytocin and ADH

During pregnancy, the uterine smooth muscle is quiescent. During the 9th month of gestation the uterine muscle becomes progressively more excitable. What factors contribute to the increase in excitability?
A) Placental estrogen synthesis rises to high rates
B) Progesterone synthesis by the placenta decreases
C) Uterine blood flow reaches its highest rate
D) Prostaglandin E2 synthesis by the placenta decreases
E) Activity of the fetus falls to low levels

A 20-year-old woman is not having menstrual cycles. Her plasma progesterone concentration is found to be minimal. What is the explanation for the low level of progesterone?
A) LH secretion rate is elevated
B) LH secretion rate is suppressed
C) FSH secretion rate is suppressed
D) No corpus luteum is present
E) High inhibin concentration in the plasma has suppressed progesterone synthesis

Before the preovulatory surge in luteinizing hormone, granulosa cells of the follicle secrete which of the following?
A) Testosterone
B) Progesterone
C) Estrogen
D) Inhibin

Which of the following is produced by the trophoblast cells during the first 3 weeks of pregnancy?
A) Estrogen
B) Luteinizing hormone
C) Oxytocin
D) Human chorionic gonadotropin
E) None of the above

Before intercourse, a woman irrigates her vagina with a solution that lowers the pH of the vaginal fluid to 4.5. What will be the effect on sperm cells in the vagina?
A) Metabolic rate will increase
B) Rate of movement will decrease
C) Formation of prostaglandin E2 will increase
D) Rate of oxygen consumption will increase

Where does fertilization normally take place?
A) Uterus
B) Cervix
C) Ovary
D) Ampulla of the fallopian tubes

Birth control pills containing combinations of synthetic estrogen and progesterone compounds given for the first 21 days of the menstrual cycle are effective in preventing pregnancy. What is the explanation for their efficacy?
A) Prevention of the preovulatory surge of luteinizing hormone secretion from the pituitary gland
B) Prevention of development of the ovarian follicles
C) Suppressing function of the corpus luteum soon after it forms
D) Prevention of normal development of the endometrium

In order for milk to flow from the nipple of the mother into the mouth of the nursing infant, which of the following must occur?
A) Myoepithelial cells must relax
B) Prolactin levels must fall
C) Oxytocin secretion from the posterior pituitary must take place
D) The baby's mouth must develop a strong negative pressure over the nipple
E) All of the above

The placenta does which of the following?
A) Develops from the granulosa cells
B) Secretes luteinizing hormone
C) Secretes estrogen
D) Allows direct mixing of maternal and fetal blood
E) None of the above

What is the cause of menopause?
A) Reduced levels of gonadotropic hormones secreted from the anterior pituitary gland
B) Reduced responsiveness of the follicles to the stimulatory effects of gonadotropic hormones
C) Reduced rate of secretion of progesterone from the corpus luteum
D) Reduced numbers of follicles available in the ovary for stimulation by gonadotropic hormones

During the week following ovulation, the endometrium increases in thickness to 5 to 6 millimeters. What stimulates this increase in thickness?
A) Luteinizing hormone
B) Estrogen from the corpus luteum
C) Progesterone from the corpus luteum
D) Follicle-stimulating hormone

Which of the following is a correct statement about the production of human sperm?
a. Spermatogonia undergo meiosis
b. Spermatogenesis occurs in the epididymis
c. Normally, 10 to 20 million sperm are produced daily
d. FSH is required
e. Complete maturation of spermatozoa occurs in about 1 month

Functions of the Sertoli cells in the seminiferous tubules include
a. Secretion of FSH into the tubular lumen
b. Secretion of testosterone into the tubular lumen
c. Maintenance of the blood-testis barrier
d. Synthesis of estrogen after puberty
e. Expression of surface LH receptors

An indication that ovulation has taken place is
a. An increase in serum FSH levels
b. A drop in body temperature
c. An increase in serum LH levels
d. An increase in serum progesterone levels
e. An increase in serum estrogen levels

The hormone involved in the ejection of milk from a lactating mammary gland is

a. Prolactin
b. FSH
c. LH
d. Growth hormone
e. Oxytocin

An abnormal decrease in the circulating levels of which placental hormone is indicative of a nonviable pregnancy?

a. Human placental lactogen
b. Estrogen
c. Corticotropin-releasing hormone
d. Human chorionic gonadotropin
e. Progesterone

Androgen binding protein is produced by

a. adrenals
b. hypothalamus
c. sertoli cells
d. leydig cells

All of the following are produced by the corpus leuteum except

a. estrogens
b. progesteron
c. relaxin
d. F.S.H

The testis is kept at a temperature of 2-3 degrees C below core temperature due to

a. contraction of cremasteric muscle
b. contraction of dartos muscle
c. contraction of internal oblique muscle
d. relaxation of cremasteric muscle and due to position of the testis outside the pelvic cavity

Early detection of pregnancy depends on detection of

a. FSH
b. progesteron
c. LH
d. HCG

In regard to male sex hormones
a) testosterone has a positive-feedback effect on LH secretion
b) testosterone stimulates interstitial cells
c) testosterone has a negative-feedback effect on GnRH secretion
d) inhibin has a negative-feedback effect on GnRH secretion
e) LH stimulates the Sertoli cells

during pregnancy woman may get diabetes, which of the following hormones plays role
a) Estrogens
b) Progesterone
c) hCG (human chorionic gonadotropin)
d) hCS (human chorionic somatomammotropin)
e) Dihydrotesetrone

Which of the following is NOT true for spermatogenesis:
a) takes about 70 days to develop from spermatogonia.
b) occurs under the control of FSH and LH.
c) occurs normally in cryptochidism.
d) requires 2 to 3 C° lower than body temperature.
e) requires vitamin A,B, and E.

Testosterone hormone:
a) is controlled mainly by FSH.
b) is controlled mainly by LH.
c) is a catabolic hormone.
d) is controlled mainly by inhibin hormone.
e) decreases basal metabolic rate.

Testosterone hormone:
a) decreases body hair.
b) decreases BMR.
c) stimulates erythropoiesis.
d) exerts positive feedback on LH.
e) inhibits spermatogenesis.

Testosterone:
a) its secretion is controlled by LH.
b) decreases secretion of sebaceous glands.
c) is secreted by the prostate gland.
d) inhibits spermatogenesis.
e) none of the above is correct.

Lutenizing hormone:
a) is secreted from corpus luteum.
b) stimulates growth of follicles.
c) is secreted from posterior pituitary gland.
d) stimulates ovulation.
e) stimulates proliferative phase of endometrial cycle.

Proliferative phase of uterine cycle is under the control of:
a) LH.
b) progesterone.
c) estrogen from corpus luteum.
d) estrogen from growing follicles.
e) estrogen and progesterone.

Concerning corpus luteum in early pregnancy:
a) is maintained under control of human chorionic gonadotropin.
b) is maintained under control of LH.
c) it secretes estrogen only.
d) it secretes estrogen & oxytocin.
e) none of the above is correct.

In the 40-day menstrual cycle, ovulation is likely to occur on:
a) 14th day.
b) 20th day.
c) 26th day.
d) 30th day.
e) 16th day.

Secretory phase of menstrual cycle is:
a) controlled by estrogen from growing follicles.
b) about 5 days in duration normally.
c) controlled by progesterone from corpus luteum.

d) controlled by FSH.
e) characterized by presence of thinner endometrium than proliferative phase.

The preovulatory surge of LH:
a) occurs only during sleep.
b) is due to positive feedback actions of estrogen on pituitary.
c) can be induced by estrogen during the luteal phase.
d) is due to positive feedback actions of estrogen on the hypothalamus.
e) is induced by removal of negative feedback effects of progesterone.

The occurrence of LH surge is essential for the:
a) development of secondary sex characters.
b) shedding off the endometrial functional layer.
c) implantation of fertilized ovum.
d) atrophy of corpus luteum.
e) ovulation.

Which of the following phases shows a well developed secretory endometrium:
a) early follicular.
b) late follicular.
c) ovulatory.
d) last days of menses.
e) mid luteal.

Which one of the following statements about prolactin is correct?
a. Prolactin initiates ovulation
b. Prolactin causes milk ejection during suckling
c. Prolactin inhibits the growth of breast tissue
d. Prolactin secretion is tonically inhibited by the hypothalamus

Which of the following hormones causes rise in the basal body temperature after ovulation:
a) LH.
b) progesterone.
c) estrogen.
d) androgen.
e) prolactin.

Which of the following events occur about a day before ovulation:
a) high rate of progesterone secretion.
b) very low plasma level of LH.
c) formation of the corpus luteum.
d) all of the above are correct.
e) none of the above is correct.

Ovulation is indicated by the:
a) presence of ovarian hormones in the urine.
b) increase in the plasma level of estrogens.
c) development of pigmentation in the areola.
d) appearance of vaginal bleeding.
e) rise in basal body temperature.

Fertilization of ovum can be confirmed by:
a) absence of next period on date.
b) presence of HCG in urine.
c) rise in the basal body temperature.
d) swelling in the breast.
e) increased frequency of urination.

Estrogen hormone:
a) is secreted from anterior pituitary gland.
b) stimulates growth of scalp hair.
c) is secreted from interstitial cells of lyedig.
d) is a catabolic hormone.
e) stimulates milk ejection from the breast.

Estrogen action includes all the following except:
a) increased osteoblastic activity.
b) increased fat deposition in buttocks and thighs.
c) decreased myometrial contractility.
d) development of ducts of mammary gland.
e) change of vaginal epithelium into stratified sequamous.

Progesterone hormone:
a) is secreted from growing follicle.

b) control proliferative phase of menstrual cycle.
c) is secreted from corpus luteum.
d) is secreted under the influence of FSH.
e) stimulates release of LH.

Progesterone:
a) decreases sensitivity of myometrium to oxytocin (essential to maintain pregnancy).
b) is not essential for implantation of the fertilized ovum.
c) stimulates LH secretion.
d) is secreted from the anterior pituitary gland.
e) stimulates ovulation.

Progesterone:
a) is not essential for implantation of the fertilized ovum.
b) decreases body temperature.
c) is responsible for secretory phase of endometrium.
d) is secreted by anterior pituitary.

Which of the following hormones does the placenta not secrete:
a) inhibin.
b) progesterone.
c) estrogen.
d) HCG.
e) HCS