Reproductive Systems Review Packet

1. In humans, the fusion of the nuclei of two functional gametes results in the formation of a
   a. monoploid cell
   b. zygote
   c. cotyledon
   d. polyploidy cell

2. Which reproductive adaptation is characteristic of most terrestrial vertebrates but not of most aquatic vertebrates?
   a. external fertilization
   b. internal fertilization
   c. motile gametes
   d. external development

3. Based on the fact that a watermelon contains many seeds, what can be inferred about a normal flower of a watermelon plant?
   a. it contains many sepals and petals
   b. it contains very large anthers
   c. it contains a large number of ovules
   d. it contains a large number of stamens

4. Which statement best describes the sperm cells of an animal that are produced from primary sex cells?
   a. They are diploid as a result of mitotic division
   b. They are genetically identical to the primary sex cells
   c. They contain the monoploid number of chromosomes
   d. They are larger than egg cells

5. In which part of a flower do both meiosis and fertilization occur?
   a. ovule
   b. stigma
   c. anther
   d. petal

6. A pollen grain does not normally germinate until
   a. a zygote is formed
   b. cleavage has occurred
   c. pollination has occurred
   d. a diploid nucleus is formed
7. A sperm cell consists of a tail used for locomotion, a midpiece containing mitochondria, and a head that contains
   a. semen.
   - DNA.
   c. RNA.
   d. mucus.

8. Refer to the illustration. Sperm are produced in the structure labeled
   a. “1.”  
   b. “5.”  
   c. “3.”  
   d. “6.”

9. Refer to the illustration. The tube that carries urine during excretion and semen during ejaculation is labeled
   a. “1.”  
   b. “2.”  
   c. “6.”  
   d. “4.”

10. The testes
    a. produce sperm.
    b. produce male hormones.
    c. are suspended in the scrotum.
    d. All of the above

11. Production of sperm is regulated by Luteinizing Hormone (LH) and Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH), which are regulated by
    a. the testes.
    b. the brain.
    c. the bulbourethral gland.
    d. the kidneys.

12. ovary : egg production :
    a. seminal vesicle : sperm production
    b. female reproductive system : sperm production
    c. testes : sperm production
    d. ovary : fertilization

13. The process by which sperm leave the male’s body is called
    a. secretion.
    b. diffusion.
    c. ejaculation.
    d. locomotion.

14. The muscular structure in which the fetus develops is the
    a. vagina.
    b. cervix.
    c. fallopian tube.
    d. uterus.

15. The fallopian tubes
    a. secrete estrogen.
    b. produce eggs.
    c. extend from the ovaries to each side of the uterus.
    d. All of the above
16. Refer to the illustration. The structure labeled “3” is
a. a fallopian tube.
b. the uterus.
c. the urethra.
d. a ureter.

17. Refer to the illustration. Eggs mature in the structure labeled
a. “1.”
b. “4.”
c. “6.”
d. “5.”

18. Refer to the illustration. Fertilization usually occurs in the structure labeled
a. “1.”
b. “3.”
c. “6.”
d. “2.”

19. The entrance to the uterus is called the
a. vagina.
b. cervix.
c. vulva.
d. diaphragm.

20. Refer to the illustration. The structure labeled “2” is
a. a sperm cell.
b. an egg cell.
c. a follicle.
d. the cervix.

21. Refer to the illustration. The structure labeled “1” is
a. a follicle.
b. the uterus.
c. a corpus luteum.
d. an ovary.

22. Refer to the illustration. The structure labeled “3” is
a. a zygote.
b. a corpus luteum.
c. a blastocyst.
d. an immature egg.

23. Sperm and eggs are both
a. haploid.
b. tetraploid.
c. diploid.
d. None of the above

24. In which of the following ways are mature human sperm and eggs similar?
a. They have the same number of chromosomes in their nuclei.
b. They are the same size.
c. They are both equipped with a flagellum to allow movement.
d. They are both produced after ovulation.

25. The gamete produced by the female reproductive system is called a(n)
a. sperm.
b. ovary.
c. ovum.
d. follicle.
26. Eggs are produced in the
   a. ovaries.  b. uterus.  c. fallopian tubes.  d. vagina.

27. If no embryo arrives after the uterus has prepared to receive it,
   a. birth will occur later than the usual nine months.
   b. the lining of the uterus stays intact in preparation for another embryo.
   c. the lining of the uterus is expelled from the body.
   d. None of the above

28. Menopause is when
   a. adult sex characteristics first appear.
   b. eggs are produced.
   c. menstruation begins.
   d. the ovaries stop releasing eggs.

29. During implantation,
   a. the follicle matures.
   b. the embryo attaches itself to the uterine wall.
   c. the sperm reaches the egg.
   d. menstruation occurs.

30. Drinking alcohol during pregnancy can cause
   a. birth defects.
   b. fetal alcohol syndrome.
   c. mental retardation.
   d. All of the above

31. The structure that exchanges substances between the mother and the fetus is called the
   a. yolk sac.  b. placenta.  c. fallopian tube.  d. mature follicle.

Complete each statement.

1. The testes are suspended in the scrotum.

2. In the testes, sperm are produced in tubes called seminiferous tubules.

3. The muscular opening at the lower end of the uterus is called the cervix.

4. The release of an egg from an ovary is called ovulation.

5. The menstrual cycle of the female is usually about 28 days long.

6. Menstrual flow consists of the lining of the uterus.

7. The structure joining the ovary and the uterus is the fallopian tube, where fertilization takes place.

8. Nutrients, oxygen, and wastes including carbon dioxide are transferred between the mother and embryo through the placenta.