MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

1. The male reproductive system is made up of the following structures, EXCEPT:
a. prostate;
b. testicle;
c. spermatic ducts;
d. vestibular bulbs;
e. seminal vesicles.

2.The testicle:
a. is part of the spermatic ducts;
b. is a pair organ;
c. is located in the pelvis;
d. is an oblate ovoid;
e. represents the male gonad.

3.The testicle:
a. is an endocrine gland that generates the gametes;
b. is an exocrine gland, given the secretion of sexual hormones;
c. is a mixed gland;
d. secretes androgenic hormones;
e. secretes hormones with role in the appearance and persistence of primary sexual characteristics.

4. The roles of the testicle are:
a. endocrine gland (to produce sperm cells);
b. exocrine gland (to secrete androgenic hormones);
c. spermatogenesis;
d. generation of semen;
e. generation of male gametes.

5. Regarding spermatogenesis, we can state the following:
a. it occurs at the level of testicular interstitial cells;
b. it occurs at the level of the Leydig cells;
c. it occurs at the level of the convoluted seminiferous tubules;
d. it begins around the age of 14;
e. it begins at puberty.

6. The endocrine role of the testicle:
a. occurs at the level of the interstitial cells;
b. consists in the secretion of androgenic hormones;
c. consists in the secretion of testosterone;
d. determines the maturation of the sex organs;
e. occurs at the level of the convoluted seminiferous tubules.

7. The testicle is located:

a. inside a muscular pouch;
b. inside the scrotum;
c. at the inguinal canal;
d. inside the abdominal cavity;
e. inside a skin pouch.

8. The epididymis:
a. is a non-pair organ;
b. is part of the external genitalia;
c. is attached to the testicle;
d. is an accessory gland of the male reproductive system;
e. is crossed by the epididymal duct.

10. The epididymis:
a. is comma-shaped;
b. is crossed by the deferent duct (vas deferens);
c. displays tunica albuginea on the inside;
d. is an intratesticular spermatic duct;
e. is located on the posterior edge of the testicle.

11. The epididymal duct:
a. is an intratesticular spermatic duct;
b. continues with the deferent duct;
c. continues with the testicular efferent ducts (vas efferens);
d. part of the extratesticular spermatic ducts.
e. ends at the base of the prostate.

12. Spermatogenesis:
a. occurs at the level of the straight tubules;
b. begins at puberty;
c. is stimulated by the LH;
d. is stimulated by the testosterone;
e. is stimulated by the FSH.

13. Structurally, the testicle is made up of:
a. intratesticular spermatic ducts;
b. lobules, delineated by connective septa;
c. the cortical zone, in the center;
d. the medullar zone, at the periphery;
e. parenchyma, with interstitial tissue.

14. The testicular lobules:
a. are delineated by connective septa separated from the tunica albuginea;
b. are separated by interstitial tissue;
c. are made up of 2-3 convoluted seminiferous tubules;
d. spermatogenesis occurs at their levels;

e. there are 300 lobules for both testicles.

15. The convoluted seminiferous tubules:
a. are located in the lobules of the male gonad;
b. continue with the deferent duct;
c. there are three tubules for each testicular lobule;
d. continue with the straight tubules;
e. continue with the testicular efferent ducts.

16. At the level of the testicle, the straight tubules:
a. are located inside the lobules;
b. continue the convoluted seminiferous tubules;
c. open in the rete testis;
d. open in the epididymal duct;
e. are part of the intratesticular spermatic ducts.

17. At the level of the testicle, the efferent ducts:
a. continue the rete testis;
b. open in the epididymal duct;
c. open in the deferent duct;
d. are 30;
e. are extratesticular spermatic ducts.

18. The rete testis interposes between:
a. the convoluted seminiferous tubules;
b. the epididymal duct;
c. the straight tubules;
d. the efferent ducts;
e. the deferent duct;

19. The testicle vascularization:
a. the arterial one is provided by the gonadal artery, a branch off the abdominal aorta;
b. the venous one is tributary to the internal iliac vein;
c. the arterial one is provided by the testicular artery, a branch off the internal iliac artery;
d. the venous one is tributary to the inferior vena cava;
e. the lymphatic one is represented by vessels parallel with the veins.

20. The deferent duct joins with the ……. and forms……:
a. the seminal vesicle duct;
b. the urethra;
c. the ejaculatory duct;
d. the epididymal duct;
e. the rete testis.

21. The deferent duct (vas deferens):
a. joins with the seminal vesicle duct and forms the ejaculatory duct;

b. continues the rete testis;
c. continues the epididymal duct;
d. is an extratesticular spermatic duct;
e. ends at the base of the prostate.

22. The ejaculatory duct:
a. forms by the joining of the deferent duct with the seminal vesicle duct;
b. opens in the urethra;
c. is an extratesticular spermatic duct;
d. is an intratesticular spermatic duct;
e. continues the epididymal duct;

23. The accessory glands of the male reproductive system are:
a. corpus spongiosum;
b. corpus cavernosum;
c. penis;
d. seminal vesicles;
e. prostate.

24. The seminal vesicle:
a. is located above the prostate;
b. is a pair organ;
c. is located medially from the deferent ducts;
d. has endocrine role, generating the seminal fluid;
e. has exocrine role, secreting the sperm cells.

25. The seminal vesicle secretes:
a. androgenic hormones;
b. sperm cells;
c. a fluid eliminated in the ejaculatory ducts;
d. a fluid whose role is to transport sperm cells;
e. a fluid that takes part in the maturation of sperm cells.

26. The prostate:
a. is located under the urinary bladder;
b. is located around the initial segment of the urethra;
c. is an accessory gland of the male reproductive system;
d. secretes androgenic hormones;
e. is a pair organ.

27. The following statements about the prostate are true:
a. it is an exocrine glandular organ;
b. it is an unpaired organ;
c. it secretes a fluid that is part of the semen;
d. it is vascularized by a branch of the internal iliac artery;
e. the venous blood is drained in the inferior vena cava.

28. The external male genital organs are represented by the following structures, EXCEPT:
a. penis;
b. seminal ducts;
c. corpus spongiosum;
d. corpora cavernosa;
e. prostate.

29. About the external male genital organ, we can state the following:
a. it is part of the urinary ducts, being a urination organ;
b. it is represented by the urethra;
c. it is a pair organ;
d. it is located above the scrotum, anterior to the pubian symphisis;
e. it is located inside the scrotal bursa.

30. The external male genital organ displays:
a. a corpus spongiosum that surrounds the urethra;
b. numerous blood vessels;
c. two corpora cavernosa;
d. root, attached to the pelvis bones;
e. body, located inside the scrotal bursae.

31. The scrotum:
a. is located above the external male genital organ;
b. shelters the male gonad;
c. is made up of concentric tunics, a continuation of the ones from the anterior abdominal wall;
d. is part of the external genital organs;
e. is part of the erectile organs of the external male genital organs.

32. The internal male genital organs are represented by the following structures, EXCEPT:
a. testicles;
b. deferent ducts;
c. corpora cavernosa;
d. bulbourethral glands;
e. penis.

33. Spermatogenesis:
a. occurs in several stages;
b. includes stages of meiosis I;
c. includes stages of meiosis II;
d. it is stimulated by the FSH;
e. it is inhibited by the LH.

34. The spermatozoon:
a. is the primordial male cell;
b. is a microscopic cell;

c. forms within the interstitial cells;
d. is a diploid cell;
e. is stored within the epididymis.

35. The spermatozoon is made up of:
a. head;
b. mid piece or neck;
c. flagellum;
d. body;
e. acrosome.

36. The spermatozoon contains:
a.11 pairs of somatic chromosomes;
b. one sexual chromosome;
c. the X sex chromosome;
d. the Y sex chromosome;
e. only the Y sex chromosome.

37. The sperm cells*:*
a. become mobile in the seminal fluid;
b. are microscopic cells;
c. are stored in the crotum;
d. are of three different kinds;
e. are formed by spermatogonia mitosis.

38. The primary spermatocytes:
a. are formed by spermatogonia mitosis;
b. have a complete number of chromosomes;
c. generate secondary spermatocytes;
d. are diploid cells;
e. generate the sperm cells.

39. Testosterone is secreted by the following structures, EXCEPT:
a. prostate;
b. testicular interstitial cells;
c. seminiferous tubules;
d. straight tubules;
e. epididymis.

40. The following secondary sexual characteristics are influenced by the testosterone:
a. skeleton;
b. voice;
c. the secretory modification of the spermatogenic epithelium;
d. the distribution of excess fat;
e. musculature.

41. The testosterone secretion is controlled by:
a. the FSH;
b. the LH;
c. the corticoadrenal;
d. the negative feedback of posterior pituitary;
e. by negative feedback of anterior pituitary.

42. The semen contains liquids originating from:
a. prostate;
b. scrotum;
c. seminal vesicles;
d. epididymal duct;
e. deferent duct.

43. The testicle secrets the following hormones:
a. androgenic;
b. progesterone;
c. testosterone;
d. progesterone
e. estrogens.

THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

1. The female reproductive system includes the following structures:
a. ovary;
b. Fallopian tubes;
c. vagina;
d. vulva;
e. urethra.

2. The female genitive ducts include the following structures:
a. uterus;
b. vulva;
c. vagina;
d. Fallopian tubes;
e. ovary.

3.The female gonad:
a. is represented by the ovary;
b. is represented by the Fallopian tube;
c. is a mixed gonad;
d. secretes the female gametes, the ovarian follicles;
e. is represented by the mammary gland.

4. The ovary is located in the:
a. abdominal cavity;

b. pelvic cavity;
c. inguinal region;
d. lumbar region;
e. ovarian fossa.

5. Which statement about the ovary is not true:
a. it is a pair organ;
b. it is a gland with mixed role;
c. it is oval-shaped;
d. it is part of the female genitive ducts;
e. it is located in the right flank.

6. The ovary:
a. is a gland with mixed role;
b. has exocrine role, secreting the female sexual hormones;
c. has endocrine role, generating the ovules;
d. represents the female gonad;
e. secretes estrogens and testosterone.

7.The ovary displays:
a. two sides and two edges;
b. a lateral side, on the lateral wall of the pelvic cavity;
c. a medial side, covered by the Fallopian tube infundibulum;
d. a superior extremity, bound to the vagina by ligaments;
e. an inferior extremity, bound to the rectum by ligaments.

8. Select the correct statements regarding the ovary:
a. it is covered on the surface by a simple epithelium;
b. it displays the glandular parenchyma on the inside;
c. it contains follicles at various stages of development;
d. it connects by ligaments to the Fallopian tube;
e. it is vascularized by the ovarian artery, a branch off the internal iliac artery.

9. The ovary connects by ligaments to:
a. the uterus;
b. the Fallopian tubes;
c. the rectum;
d. the pelvic walls;
e. the vulva.

10. Structurally, the ovary displays:
a. on the outside, an elastic tissue;
b. on the surface, the glandular parenchyma;
c. the cortical area, which contains ovarian follicles;
d. the medullar area, which contains blood vessels;
e. on the outside, a connective membrane, the albuginea;

11. The ovarian follicles are located in the following structures, EXCEPT:
a. the Fallopian tubes;
b. the uterus;
c. the medullar area of the ovary;
d. the cortical area of the ovary;
e. the albuginea.

12. The cortical area of the ovary contains:
a. primordial follicles;
b. mature follicles;
c. secondary follicles;
d. blood vessels;
e. lymphatic vessels.

13. The medullar area of the ovary contains:
a. blood vessels;
b. vegetative (autonomic) nerve fibers;
c. lymphatic vessels;
d. primary follicles;
e. secondary follicles.

14. Which statements about the ovarian follicles are true:
a. they are located in the cortical area of the ovary;
b. they are present in the ovary since birth;
c. they are formed in the ovary at puberty;
d. they are found in successive stages of evolution;
e. monthly, a single ovarian follicle matures.

15. The evolutionary stages of the ovarian follicles are:
a. secondary;
b. tertiary (de Graaf);
c. primordial;
d. evolutionary;
e. mature (cavitary).

18. The ovule forms in:
a. the medullar area of the ovary;
b. the mature ovarian follicle;
c. the Fallopian tube;
d. the uterus;
e. the germinating epithelium of the cortical area of the ovary.

19. Between puberty and menopause, monthly, the following occurs :
a. the maturation of a single secondary ovarian follicle;
b. the transformation of a primordial follicle into a secondary one;

c. the release of an oocyte;
d. the release of a de Graaf follicle;
e. the transformation of a secondary follicle into a tertiary follicle;

20. Choose the correct statements:
a. every month, a secondary follicle becomes a mature follicle;
b. the ovary displays a cortical area in which the following are found: lax connective tissue, vessels and nerves.
c. monthly, beginning with puberty, a mature follicle transforms into a tertiary follicle;
d. during the female sex life, approximately 400 ovarian follicles become mature;
e. the oogenesis is controlled by the progesterone.

21. The vascularization of the ovary is provided by the:
a. the gonadal artery, of the abdominal aorta;
b. the ovarian branch of the uterine artery;
c. the ovarian artery, of the external iliac artery;
d. the Fallopian artery;
e. internal pudendal artery.

22. The veins of the ovary can open into:
a. inferior vena cava;
b. uterine vein;
c. renal vein;
d. internal iliac vein;
e. external iliac vein.

23. The Fallopian tubes:
a. are pair muscular-membranous ducts;
b. are part of the female genital ducts;
c. are located between ovary and uterus;
d. capture the ovule released by the ovary;
e. displays a lateral extremity linked to the uterus.

24. The Fallopian tube is linked to the:
a. vagina;
b. uterus;
c. ovary;
d. vulva;
e. abdominal cavity.

25. About the Fallopian tubes we can state the following:
a. are funnel-shaped, with edges flared towards the uterus;
b. the medial extremity displays flares;
c. it is linked to the uterus through the uterine ostium;
d. the lateral extremity opens in the abdominal cavity;
e. are vascularized by branches off the ovarian artery.

26. The lateral extremity of the Fallopian tube:
a. opens in the abdominal cavity;
b. captures the ovule released by the ovary;
c. displays flared edges;
d. is linked to the uterus through the uterine ostium;
e. is linked to the ovary through ligaments.

27. The Fallopian tube is located between:
a. uterus;
b. vagina;
c. ovary;
d. vulva;
e. rectum.

28. Corpus luteum;
a. is generated as a result of ovulation;
b. secretes estrogens;
c. secrets progesterone;
d. secrets low amounts of testosterone
e. turns into corpus albicans if fecundation takes place.

29. The uterus is located:
a. in the abdominal cavity;
b. in the pelvic cavity;
c. in the right iliac fossa;
d. between the Fallopian tubes and vagina;
e. between the Fallopian tubes and vulva.

30. The uterus is located:
a. in the pelvic cavity;
b. posterior to the urinary bladder;
c. anterior to rectum;
d. above the vagina;
e. in the left iliac fossa;

31. The uterus is a …… organ:
a. funnel-shaped;
b. unpaired;
c. cavitary;
d. pair;
e. muscular.

32. Which statement regarding the uterus is true:
a. it is pear-shaped;
b. the superior extremity is represented by the corpus;

c. the vagina is inserted on the inferior extremity;
d. it is located laterally in the pelvis;
e. it is linked to the Fallopian tubes.

33. The uterus displays the following components:
a. the cervix;
b. the corpus;
c. the head;
d. the mid piece;
e. the isthmus.

34. We can state the following about the uterus:
a. it is made up of corpus and cervix;
b. the vagina is inserted on the cervix;
c. the uterine cavity displays a mucous membrane that undergoes cyclical modifications;
d. it has striated musculature, with longitudinal, radial and circular fibers;
e. it is vascularized by the uterine artery, branch off the abdominal aorta.

35. About the vascularization of the uterus we can state the following:
a. the arteries branch off the common iliac artery;
b. the arteries are branches off the abdominal aorta;
c. the veins open in the inferior vena cava;
d. the arteries are branches off the internal iliac artery;
e. the veins open in the internal iliac vein.

36. The vagina is inserted on the:
a. uterine corpus;
b. uterine cervix;
c. Fallopian tube;
d. uterine isthmus;
e. cervix.

37. The external female genital organs are represented by the following structures, EXCEPT:
a. Fallopian tubes;
b. vagina;
c. vulva;
d. ovary;
e. uterus.

38. The vascularization of the Fallopian tubes is provided by branches off the following artery:
a. uterine;
b. ovarian;
c. external iliac;
d. abdominal aorta;
e. internal iliac.

39. The uterine artery vascularizes:
a. the vagina;
b. the Fallopian tubes;
c. the uterus;
d. the vulva;
e. the ovary.

40. The mammary gland:
a. is an erectile organ;
b. is part of the internal genital organs;
c. is an accessory gland of the female reproductive system;
d. is a pair organ;
e. is located on the anterior thoracic wall;

41. The pituitary FSH controls:
a. the maturation of the ovarian follicles;
b. the estrogen secretion;
c. ovulation;
d. the progesterone secretion;
e. the corpus luteum secretion.

42. The pituitary LH controls:
a. ovulation;
b. the progesterone secretion
c. the activity of the corpus albicans;
d. follicular maturation;
e. the estrogen secretion.

43. The secretion of ovarian hormones is controlled by:
a. the anterior pituitary;
b. the hypothalamus;
c. FSH;
d. LH;
e. adrenal medulla.

Fecundation and Implantation

1. Reproduction defines the process of:
a. perpetuation of living organisms;
b. production of genetically identical individuals;
c. fecundation of the spermatozoon by the ovule;
d. growth and maturation of living organisms;
e. production of individuals with the species characteristics.

2. Fecundation:

a. is internal;
b. may take place in the uterus;
c. takes place in the ovary;
d. takes place in the Fallopian tubes;
e. is monospermic.

3. Fecundation:
a. is monospermic;
b. consists in the fusion between the male and female gametes;
c. consists in the grafting of the egg at the level of the Fallopian tube;
d. requires the existence of several fecundated spermatozoa;
e. takes place one day before or after ovulation.

4. The following take part in the fecundation process:
a. a single ovule;
b. a single fecundated spermatozoon;
c. one ovule with two nuclei, which means the pregnancy is monovitelline twin;
d. two ovules, which means the pregnancy is bivitelline twin;
e. extrinsic mechanisms controlled by the sacral spinal cord.

5. The child's sex is determined by:
a. the type of the spermatozoon that fecundates the ovule;
b. the type of the fecundated ovule;
c. the sex chromosome of the ovule;
d. the somatic chromosome of the spermatozoon;
e. the sex chromosome of the spermatozoon.

6. The ovule that can be fecundated contains:
a. 22 somatic chromosomes;
b. 23 autosomes;
c. a sex chromosome: X or Y;
d.11 pairs of somatic chromosomes;
e. only the X sex chromosome.

7. The fecundated spermatozoon contains:
a.11 pairs of somatic chromosomes;
b.22 somatic chromosomes ;
c. only the X sex chromosome;
d. only the Y sex chromosome;
e. the X or Y sex chromosome.

8. The female sex of the child involves the following during fecundation:
a. the spermatozoon should contain the X sex chromosome;
b. the spermatozoon should contain the Y sex chromosome;
c. the ovule should contain the contain the Y sex chromosome;

d. the spermatozoon should contain the Y sex chromosome and the ovule should contain the contain the Y sex chromosome;
e. the spermatozoon should contain the X sex chromosome and the ovule should contain the contain the X sex chromosome.

9. The male sex of the child involves the following during fecundation:
a. the spermatozoon should contain the X sex chromosome;
b. the spermatozoon should contain the Y sex chromosome;
c. the ovule should contain the contain the Y sex chromosome;
d. the spermatozoon should contain the Y sex chromosome and the ovule should contain the contain the X sex chromosome;
e. the spermatozoon should contain the X sex chromosome and the ovule should contain the contain the Y sex chromosome;

10. The pregnancy period is:
a.120 days;
b. nine weeks;
c.280 weeks;
d.280 days;
e. nine months.