Chapter 17 - Reproductive Systems

1) How many chromosomes are provided to a zygote from each gamete?

2) _______________ can be described as the release of the oocyte from an ovary.

3) A structure covered by the anterior labia minora that contains many nerve endings and functions in sexual arousal in females is called the ________________.

4) Alterations to the positioning of the testes in males serve the purpose of _______________ ____________________________________________.

5) _______________ signals the end of the reproductive period in females.

6) Glands that produce secretions just before ejaculation that may function to lubricate or rinse urine from the urethra are called ________________.

7) Anabolic steroids are a synthetic version of ____________________.

8) The tubes that extend from the uterus and function to transport the immature egg from the ovary to the uterus are known as _______________ ___________ ____________

9) The sperm structure that helps penetrate the egg cell is the ________________.

10) The muscle layers located within the uterus that stretch to accommodate the developing fetus are called the ________________.

11) What do the cells that form the outer sphere of the mature Graafian follicle become once luteinizing hormone transforms the cells?

12) Which of the following hormones is not involved in the male reproductive system?
   1. Progesterone
   2. Testosterone
   3. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)
   4. Luteinizing hormone (LH)

13) An infection of the pelvic organs caused by a variety of organisms that affects more than a million women a year is known as ________________________________.

14) Which sterilization technique involves cutting the vas deferens on each side to prevent sperm from leaving the body?
15) The semen from a male who has had a vasectomy would include which of the following:
   1. Secretions from the prostate gland.
   2. Sperm.
   3. Secretions from the bulbourethral glands.
   4. Secretions from the seminal vesicles.

16) During a normal female reproductive cycle, the unique hormone produced only after ovulation is ___________________ made by the _____________.

17) Which of the following statements is **false**?
   A) Females enter menopause when they run out of eggs.
   B) The pH of the vagina is acidic to deter microbial growth.
   C) Females are born with a set number of follicles.
   D) Older females are more likely to have chromosomal damage to their oocytes.
   E) Congenital birth defects are more prevalent in women over the age of forty.

18) Which hormone in men could be manipulated to eliminate sperm production without producing problems with the maintenance of secondary sex characteristics?

19) A male has been tested and his sperm seem to be normal. They are motile and seem to be surviving for the appropriate amount of time. However, the sperm don't seem to be able to fertilize an egg. What part of the sperm is most likely to be malfunctioning?

20) A pregnant woman (first trimester) is concerned that she has been exposed to a chemical that blocks estrogen and progesterone receptors so that the body does not recognize these hormones. The most important reason she should be worried about this is because ________________________________

21) What female structure is the site in the uterus where an embryo should implant?

22) Cells located between the seminiferous tubules of the testis whose cells function to produce androgens are called ________________________.

23) The sexually transmitted disease that will always produce symptoms is _______________.

24) Laura is in early labor and delivers the baby vaginally. Afterwards, she asks the nurse about some symptoms she had during pregnancy. The symptoms included discharge and painful urination. Laura has a history of multiple sex partners and very rarely used contraceptives. The nurse suspects a potential sexually transmitted disease. What is the biggest risk and concern at this point?

25) Which statement is **not true** concerning STDs?
A) Bacterial STDs can be treated with antibiotics.  
B) Permanent infertility can be the result of an untreated STD.  
C) STDs are routinely tested for during all physical examinations.  
D) Most viral STDs can never be eliminated from the body.

26) Which of the following statements is incorrect concerning the use of drug therapy in an HIV-positive patient?  
A) If drug therapy is used in a confirmed HIV-positive patient, all HIV viruses can be successfully eliminated from the body.  
B) Protease inhibitors can slow the assembly of new viruses.  
C) Reverse transcriptase inhibitors can help to slow the virus from entering into the chromosomes of new host cells.  
D) Each of these statements is correct.

27) Concerning HIV, which of these statements is not true?  
A) HIV is a retrovirus.  
B) HIV proofreads when copying its genetic material so mistakes are not made.  
C) HIV must interact with a receptor on the host to infect it.  
D) HIV utilizes the enzyme reverse transcriptase to copy its RNA to DNA.

28) Your former roommate went through a fairly promiscuous stage during her freshman year. Now she feels confident that she has an STD, if not more than one STD. Too embarrassed to go to the doctor, she wants to take some old antibiotics that you had left over from a case of strep throat. She tells you that antibiotics will wipe out whatever she has. Which of the following STDs would your antibiotics definitely not eliminate?  
A) Gonorrhea  
B) Chlamydia  
C) Syphilis  
D) Human papilloma virus (HPV)