



## Reproductive System (and Embryonic Development)

Answer Key

1. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** The uterus is the normal site of pregnancy but sometimes, the embryo implants somewhere else in a condition known as **ectopic pregnancy**, most cases of which occur when the embryo implants in the oviduct or sometimes the outside walls of the uterus.

2. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** Ovulation is a part of the menstrual cycle. It occurs when an egg is released from the ovary.

3. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** In humans, sperm cannot develop optimally at core body temperature. The **scrotum** keeps the sperm cells about two degrees Celsius cooler for them to function normally. In the cold, the muscles around the scrotum contract and pull the testes toward the body, increasing and helping maintain the proper temperature for sperm cells.

4. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** The **uterus** or the womb is the site of pregnancy. It has a thick muscular wall, and its inner lining, the endometrium, is supplied with many blood vessels. An embryo is able to continue developing when it implants in this lining.

5. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** **Hermaphrodites** are individuals that have both male and female reproductive systems. Some can fertilize their own eggs while others require a partner, with both organs donating and receiving sperm during mating.



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6. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Genital herpes is caused by the Herpes simplex virus (Type 2) while genital warts are brought about by the papillomaviruses. AIDS, as we all know, is caused by HIV, another type of virus.

7. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** A **vasectomy** is a surgical form of contraception among males involving cutting the vas deferens, preventing the sperm to reach the urethra

8. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** LH stimulates the completion of meiosis I, turning the primary oocyte into a secondary oocyte in the follicle. It also signals enzymes to rupture the follicle, releasing the oocyte and triggering the development of the corpus luteum from the ruptured follicle (hence the name *luteinizing* hormone).

9. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** After menstruation, the endometrium grows as a response to a rising level of estrogen. It continues to thicken throughout ovulation and if an embryo isn't implanted in the uterine lining, menstruation begins again, marking the start of the next ovarian and menstrual cycles.

10. **Answer:** C



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**Explanation: Gametogenesis** is the collective term for the formation of the egg and sperm cells. Individually, the creation of sperm is referred to as **spermatogenesis** while the creation of an egg is known as **oogenesis**.

11. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The epidermis of the skin, the epithelial lining of the mouth and rectum; sense receptors in the epidermis; cornea and lens of the eye; and the nervous system are all derived from the ectoderm.

12. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** During fertilization, the sperm contributes only chromosomes to the zygote; the cytoplasm and all other organelles were provided by the egg.

13. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Gastrulation begins when the blastopore, a small groove, appears on one side of the blastula.

14. **Answer: C**

**Explanation:** The body cavity is also known as the coelom. Besides the neural tube and digestive cavity, other changes that develop during gastrulation are a series of internal ridges called somites, which are blocks of mesoderm that will give rise to segmental structures (repeating units like the vertebra), and a hollow space--the body cavity or coelom. The segmented body parts and the coelom are basic features of all chordates.

15. **Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The process of fertilization begins as soon as there is contact between the sperm and egg. The moment a sperm hits the jelly coating of the egg, the **acrosome** releases enzymes to dissolve it, allowing the sperm to enter the egg.

16. **Answer:** C

**Explanation:** Pregnancy or **gestation** is the carrying of developing young within the female reproductive system. Pregnancy starts at fertilization and continues until birth.

17. **Answer:** B

**Explanation:** During the second trimester, the fetus continues to grow and will develop more human-like features, though the change is not as dramatic as the first trimester. The fetus will be able to open its eyes, the teeth are forming, and the bones will harden. The placenta will secrete progesterone (the **corpus luteum stops secreting progesterone**), which helps maintain it. Simultaneously, the placenta stops secreting hCG, and the corpus luteum degenerates.

18. **Answer:** D

**Explanation:** Made of maternal and embryonic tissues, the placenta is a vital organ for mediating the exchange between mother and child.

19. **Answer:** A

**Explanation:** The first stage, **titillation**, is the onset of labor until the cervix becomes widest. It is the longest stage of labor, lasting 6-12 hours or longer.

20. **Answer:** C



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**Explanation:** In birds and other reptiles, the yolk sac contains the yolk that provides nourishment to the developing young. In humans and other mammals, the **yolk sac** contains no yolk but will produce the embryo's first blood cells that will migrate into the embryo.



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