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Female Reproductive System: Hormones, Cycle, Anatomy & Oogenesis

Exam — Reproductive System

High school / pre-med / IB practice on female reproductive anatomy, ovarian + uterine cycles, endocrine feedback (GnRH–LH/FSH–ovary), oogenesis/meiosis timing (n, chromatids/DNA molecules), ovulation, fertilization, implantation, and key pregnancy/lactation hormones.

100 items — Printable Exam

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1 **Which structure is the primary site of oocyte maturation and ovarian hormone production (estrogen/progesterone)?**

- A Uterus
- B Ovary
- C Cervix
- D Vagina
- E Fallopian tube (oviduct)

2 **In a typical menstrual cycle, fertilization most commonly occurs in the:**

- A Cervix
- B Uterine cavity
- C Ampulla of the fallopian tube
- D Vagina
- E Ovary itself (inside the follicle)

3 **The endometrium is best described as the:**

- A Muscular outer layer of the uterus responsible for contractions
- B Inner lining of the uterus that thickens and is shed during menstruation
- C Inner lining of the vagina
- D Outer capsule of the ovary
- E Tube that carries the oocyte to the ovary

4 **Which uterine layer is primarily responsible for labor contractions?**

A Endometrium

B Myometrium

C Perimetrium

D Zona pellucida

E Corpus luteum

5 **The cervix is best described as the:**

A Upper part of the fallopian tube

B Narrow lower part of the uterus that opens into the vagina

C Part of the ovary that forms the corpus luteum

D Site of oocyte meiosis I completion

E Muscle that expels the oocyte during ovulation

6 **During ovulation, the oocyte is released from the ovary and is captured most directly by the:**

A Uterine myometrium

B Fimbriae of the fallopian tube

C Cervix

D Placenta

E Seminal vesicles

7 **Which hormone is secreted by the hypothalamus to stimulate release of LH and FSH from the anterior pituitary?**

A Estrogen

B Progesterone

C GnRH

D hCG

E Inhibin

8 **Which anterior pituitary hormone primarily triggers ovulation when it surges mid-cycle?**

A FSH

B LH

C Prolactin

D Oxytocin

E TSH

9 **During most of the cycle (outside the pre-ovulatory surge), estrogen usually provides which type of feedback on GnRH/LH/FSH?**

A Positive feedback (increases GnRH/LH/FSH)

B Negative feedback (decreases GnRH/LH/FSH)

C No feedback; estrogen does not affect the brain/pituitary

D Only increases FSH while decreasing LH

E Only increases GnRH while decreasing both LH and FSH

10 **The LH surge is best explained by:**

A A sudden drop in estrogen causing the pituitary to release LH

B Sustained high estrogen from the dominant follicle causing positive feedback on the hypothalamus/pituitary

C High progesterone early in the follicular phase stimulating LH release

D Inhibin from the corpus luteum stimulating LH release

E hCG from the placenta stimulating ovulation in non-pregnant cycles

11 **After ovulation, the ruptured follicle becomes the corpus luteum, which mainly secretes:**

A Progesterone (and some estrogen)

B GnRH

C FSH

D hCG

E Oxytocin

12 **If fertilization does NOT occur, what happens to the corpus luteum and what is the result for the uterine lining?**

A Corpus luteum persists; progesterone remains high; endometrium continues secretory phase indefinitely

B Corpus luteum degenerates; progesterone/estrogen fall; menstruation occurs

C Corpus luteum becomes placenta immediately; progesterone rises further; menstruation occurs

D Corpus luteum degenerates; progesterone rises; ovulation repeats within 24 hours

E Corpus luteum persists; FSH falls to zero permanently

13 Which hormone produced early in pregnancy 'rescues' the corpus luteum and keeps progesterone high?

A FSH

B LH

C hCG

D Inhibin

E ADH

14 Which statement best distinguishes the ovarian cycle from the uterine cycle?

A Ovarian cycle describes changes in the endometrium; uterine cycle describes follicle development

B Ovarian cycle describes follicle → ovulation → corpus luteum changes; uterine cycle describes endometrium changes

C They are identical terms with identical phases

D Ovarian cycle occurs only during pregnancy; uterine cycle occurs only at puberty

E Uterine cycle happens in the ovary; ovarian cycle happens in the uterus

15 Which uterine phase is most strongly driven by estrogen and is characterized by rebuilding/thickening of the endometrium?

A Menstrual phase

B Proliferative phase

C Secretory phase

D Fertilization phase

E Implantation phase

16 **Which uterine phase is most strongly driven by progesterone and prepares the endometrium for possible implantation?**

A Menstrual phase

B Proliferative phase

C Secretory phase

D Ovulatory phase

E Germinal phase

17 **Cervical mucus becomes most watery/elastic ('spinnbarkeit') around ovulation mainly due to:**

A High progesterone

B High estrogen

C High hCG

D High prolactin

E High oxytocin

18 **After ovulation, cervical mucus typically becomes thicker mainly due to:**

A Progesterone from the corpus luteum

B FSH from the pituitary

C hCG from the placenta

D A sudden rise in GnRH

E A sudden loss of ovarian hormones

19 **Basal body temperature often rises slightly AFTER ovulation because:**

A Estrogen peaks and directly raises temperature

B Progesterone has a thermogenic effect during the luteal phase

C FSH surge increases metabolism permanently

D hCG is released in every cycle regardless of pregnancy

E The endometrium releases heat when it sheds

20 **A key difference between oogenesis and spermatogenesis is that oogenesis usually results in:**

A Four equal-sized functional gametes from each primary oocyte

B One large ovum and polar bodies due to unequal cytokinesis

C Two functional gametes from each primary oocyte with equal cytoplasm

D No meiosis because females are born with haploid eggs

E Only mitosis; meiosis does not occur in females

21 **Primary oocytes in humans are formed before birth and are typically arrested in which stage until puberty?**

A Metaphase II

B Prophase I

C Anaphase I

D Telophase II

E G1 of mitosis

22 **A secondary oocyte is typically arrested in which stage, and completes meiosis only if fertilization occurs?**

A Prophase I

B Metaphase II

C Anaphase II

D Telophase I

E G2 phase

23 **A human primary oocyte just AFTER S phase (before meiosis I) has which combination of chromosomes and DNA molecules (chromatids)?**

A 46 chromosomes and 46 DNA molecules

B 46 chromosomes and 92 DNA molecules

C 23 chromosomes and 46 DNA molecules

D 23 chromosomes and 23 DNA molecules

E 92 chromosomes and 92 DNA molecules

24 **A human secondary oocyte at metaphase II has which combination of chromosomes and DNA molecules?**

A 46 chromosomes and 92 DNA molecules

B 46 chromosomes and 46 DNA molecules

C 23 chromosomes and 46 DNA molecules

D 23 chromosomes and 23 DNA molecules

E 92 chromosomes and 46 DNA molecules

25 **An ovum (after completion of meiosis II) has which combination of chromosomes and DNA molecules?**

A 46 chromosomes and 46 DNA molecules

B 46 chromosomes and 92 DNA molecules

C 23 chromosomes and 46 DNA molecules

D 23 chromosomes and 23 DNA molecules

E 92 chromosomes and 92 DNA molecules

26 **Crossing over (genetic recombination) occurs during oogenesis primarily in:**

A Prophase I

B Metaphase II

C Anaphase II

D Telophase II

E The secretory phase of the uterus

27 **Independent assortment in oogenesis is most directly due to:**

A Random alignment of homologous pairs at metaphase I

B Random separation of sister chromatids in anaphase I

C Random fertilization by sperm

D Random mutation caused by progesterone

E Random thickening of cervical mucus

28 **A major reason meiosis produces genetically varied gametes is that it includes:**

A Crossing over and independent assortment

B Only mitosis with no genetic change

C Only DNA replication without chromosome separation

D Only fertilization

E Only progesterone secretion

29 **Which statement best describes the timing of oocyte production in humans?**

A New primary oocytes are produced continuously throughout adult life

B Most primary oocytes are formed before birth and decline over time; a subset resumes meiosis after puberty

C Primary oocytes form only at menopause

D Oocytes are produced in the uterus during menstruation

E Oocytes are formed in the pituitary and travel to the ovary

30 Which hormone is most directly responsible for maintaining the endometrium and preventing menstruation early in pregnancy?

A Progesterone

B FSH

C LH

D Inhibin

E TSH

31 In the classic 'two-cell, two-gonadotropin' model of estrogen production, which pairing is most accurate?

A LH stimulates granulosa cells to make androgens; FSH stimulates theca cells to aromatize androgens

B LH stimulates theca cells to make androgens; FSH stimulates granulosa cells to aromatize androgens to estrogens

C FSH stimulates theca cells to make progesterone; LH stimulates granulosa cells to make GnRH

D Only LH is needed; FSH has no role

E Only FSH is needed; LH has no role

32 **Which ovarian structure is primarily responsible for the high progesterone of the luteal phase?**

- A Primordial follicle
- B Corpus luteum
- C Fimbriae
- D Endometrium
- E Placenta (in all cycles)

33 **Ovulation is an event in the ovarian cycle. Which uterine phase is occurring around ovulation in a typical 28-day cycle?**

- A Menstrual phase
- B Late proliferative phase
- C Late secretory phase
- D Implantation phase (always at ovulation)
- E No uterine changes occur during ovulation

34 **Which hormone pattern best fits the late luteal phase just BEFORE menstruation (no pregnancy)?**

- A High progesterone and high estrogen
- B Falling progesterone and falling estrogen
- C High LH surge
- D High hCG
- E Rising FSH with rising progesterone

35 **Which change is the best immediate explanation for menstrual bleeding at the start of the cycle?**

- A Sudden increase in progesterone
- B Withdrawal (drop) of progesterone and estrogen due to corpus luteum regression
- C LH surge causing rupture of the uterine lining
- D High hCG destroying the endometrium
- E FSH directly shedding the endometrium

36 **Which statement about LH during the menstrual cycle is correct?**

- A LH is highest during menstruation because the uterus needs it
- B LH shows a sharp surge mid-cycle that triggers ovulation
- C LH is produced by the ovary and acts on the hypothalamus
- D LH is the main hormone that thickens the endometrium directly
- E LH is only present during pregnancy

37 **A student claims: 'The follicular phase is the same length in everyone; the luteal phase varies a lot.' Which is most accurate?**

- A Correct: follicular is fixed (~14 days) and luteal varies widely
- B Incorrect: luteal phase is relatively constant (~14 days) while follicular phase varies more
- C Both phases are always exactly 14 days in everyone
- D Both phases vary equally and unpredictably in all individuals

E Follicular phase occurs after ovulation; luteal occurs before ovulation

38 **Which event marks the transition from follicular phase to luteal phase in the ovarian cycle?**

A Menstruation begins

B Ovulation occurs

C Implantation occurs

D hCG appears in urine

E Cervical mucus thickens

39 **Which hormone is the main driver of the proliferative phase of the endometrium?**

A Estrogen

B Progesterone

C hCG

D Oxytocin

E Prolactin

40 **Which hormone best supports the secretory transformation of the endometrium?**

A Progesterone

B FSH

C GnRH

D LH (direct action on uterus)

E TSH

41 **Inhibin in females is mainly produced by:**

A Granulosa cells of ovarian follicles (and later corpus luteum)

B Theca cells only

C The endometrium

D The hypothalamus

E The vagina

42 **Inhibin's main endocrine effect is to:**

A Increase FSH release

B Decrease FSH release

C Increase LH release

D Trigger the LH surge

E Cause implantation

43 **Which hormone is most closely associated with development and maintenance of the corpus luteum?**

- A LH
- B FSH
- C GnRH
- D Prolactin
- E ADH

44 **If a person has an anovulatory cycle (no ovulation), which hormone is most likely to be LOW in the second half of that cycle?**

- A Progesterone
- B Estrogen (always zero)
- C GnRH (always zero)
- D TSH
- E Insulin

45 **Which clinical-style observation most strongly suggests ovulation has occurred (basic physiology)?**

- A A rise in basal body temperature after mid-cycle
- B A sudden drop in progesterone at mid-cycle
- C hCG appearing immediately after ovulation
- D Menstruation starting the next day
- E FSH disappearing completely for life

46 **A high, sustained estrogen level just before ovulation results in:**

A Suppression of LH (more negative feedback than usual)

B Positive feedback leading to an LH surge

C Immediate onset of menstruation

D Immediate release of hCG

E Instant conversion of the endometrium to secretory phase without ovulation

47 **Which hormone level pattern is most typical of the luteal phase in a non-pregnant cycle?**

A High progesterone with relatively low LH and FSH

B High LH surge with low progesterone

C High FSH surge with no progesterone

D High hCG with high LH

E No steroid hormones present at all

48 **Which event occurs immediately after the LH surge in a typical cycle?**

A Menstruation begins

B Ovulation occurs and the follicle begins luteinization

C The placenta replaces the corpus luteum

D hCG peaks in blood

E The endometrium is shed

49 **Which statement about follicle development is most accurate at high-school/pre-med level?**

A All follicles ovulate in each cycle

B Usually one dominant follicle ovulates; others undergo atresia

C Follicles form only after puberty and do not exist before birth

D Follicles are located in the uterus

E Follicles are the same as the corpus luteum

50 **What is the most accurate description of what is ovulated in humans?**

A A primary oocyte arrested in prophase I

B A secondary oocyte arrested in metaphase II

C A fertilized zygote

D A fully formed ovum after meiosis II completion

E A polar body

51 **What is the most direct trigger that allows the secondary oocyte to complete meiosis II?**

A LH surge

B Fertilization (sperm entry/activation)

C Menstruation

D High progesterone in the luteal phase

E Cervical mucus thinning

52 **Which event best represents Mendel's law of segregation in female meiosis?**

A Crossing over during prophase I

B Separation of homologous chromosomes during anaphase I

C Separation of sister chromatids during anaphase I

D Thickening of endometrium during secretory phase

E Release of estrogen from granulosa cells

53 **In a typical menstrual cycle, the day labeled 'Day 1' is defined as:**

A The day of ovulation

B The first day of menstrual bleeding

C The day the LH surge peaks

D The day implantation occurs

E The day the corpus luteum forms

54 **A 28-day cycle with ovulation on day 14 would most likely have implantation (if fertilization occurs) around which time?**

A Day 1–2

B Day 6–7

C Around day 20–22

D Exactly day 14

E After day 40 in the same cycle

55 Which hormone is most directly responsible for maintaining the uterine lining during the luteal phase?

A Progesterone

B FSH

C LH (directly on endometrium)

D GnRH

E Insulin

56 Which statement best explains why combined oral contraceptive pills prevent ovulation?

A They cause a large estrogen spike that triggers an LH surge

B They maintain negative feedback on GnRH/LH/FSH, preventing the LH surge

C They directly destroy the oocyte in the ovary each cycle

D They increase FSH to stimulate multiple ovulations at once

E They replace the uterus with scar tissue

57 Progesterone-only contraception can reduce pregnancy risk partly by:

A Thickening cervical mucus and making sperm passage more difficult

B Triggering an LH surge to increase ovulation

C Increasing endometrial proliferation to trap sperm

D Increasing GnRH pulses sharply

E Turning progesterone into testosterone

58 **Which method best matches the mechanism: 'local inflammatory environment that is toxic to sperm and can prevent fertilization'?**

A Copper IUD

B Combined oral contraceptive pill

C Condom

D Fertility-awareness temperature tracking

E Vasectomy

59 **Which structure is NOT an accessory gland in the female reproductive system (i.e., it is a primary organ for gamete/hormone production)?**

A Ovary

B Uterus

C Cervix

D Vagina

E Fallopian tube

60 **Menopause is best explained biologically by:**

A Complete loss of pituitary gland function

B Depletion of functional ovarian follicles over time

C The uterus no longer being able to contract

D Ovulation happening twice a day

E GnRH being replaced by hCG permanently

61 **In menopause, which hormonal pattern is most expected?**

A High estrogen and high progesterone with low FSH

B Low estrogen with high FSH (loss of negative feedback)

C High hCG with low LH

D Low estrogen with low FSH and low LH always

E High progesterone with high LH surge every day

62 **A common misconception: 'Ovulation causes menstruation.' The best correction is:**

A True—ovulation directly tears the endometrium

B False—menstruation is mainly caused by hormone withdrawal (progesterone/estrogen fall) when the corpus luteum regresses

C True—LH surge directly sheds the uterine lining

D False—menstruation is triggered by high hCG

E False—menstruation is triggered by high FSH

63 **Which statement best explains how pregnancy prevents a new ovulation from occurring soon after implantation?**

A hCG replaces GnRH and forces new LH surges

B High progesterone/estrogen maintain negative feedback on GnRH/LH/FSH, suppressing follicle development and LH surge

C The ovaries disappear during pregnancy

D Cervical mucus becomes watery, triggering a second ovulation

E FSH increases massively during pregnancy

64 **Which hormone is most directly involved in milk production (synthesis) after birth?**

A Oxytocin

B Prolactin

C LH

D FSH

E hCG

65 **Which hormone is most directly responsible for milk ejection (let-down reflex)?**

A Prolactin

B Oxytocin

C Progesterone

D FSH

E Estrogen

66 **Why do high estrogen and progesterone levels during pregnancy generally prevent milk secretion despite breast development?**

A They stimulate prolactin so strongly that milk is used up immediately

B They inhibit the full milk-secreting action of prolactin until after birth when they drop

C They destroy mammary glands

D They convert prolactin into oxytocin

E They are unrelated; milk always secretes at full levels during pregnancy

67 **Which structure forms after implantation and can act as an endocrine organ later in pregnancy?**

A Corpus albicans

B Placenta

C Zona pellucida

D Fimbriae

E Oviduct ampulla

68 **Which is the best description of the 'fertile window' concept?**

A Only the day of menstruation is fertile

B It is centered around ovulation because sperm can survive for days and the oocyte is viable

for a limited time after ovulation

C Fertility is identical on all cycle days

D Only the luteal phase is fertile because progesterone is high

E Only the follicular phase is infertile because estrogen blocks sperm

69 Which outcome best illustrates why the follicular phase variability affects cycle length?

A If ovulation occurs later, menstruation is delayed because the luteal phase tends to last about ~2 weeks after ovulation

B If ovulation occurs later, luteal phase doubles in length so menstruation happens earlier

C If ovulation occurs later, menstruation always occurs on day 14 anyway

D Ovulation timing never affects menstruation timing

E Menstruation causes ovulation, so ovulation cannot shift

70 Which structure is shed during menstruation?

A The entire uterus

B A functional layer of the endometrium

C The ovaries

D The myometrium

E The placenta

71 **Which hormone is most directly responsible for maintaining the corpus luteum early in pregnancy?**

A hCG

B FSH

C Oxytocin

D Prolactin

E TSH

72 **A pregnancy test detects hCG. Why is hCG a good marker of early pregnancy?**

A hCG is secreted by the pituitary in every menstrual cycle

B hCG is produced by early embryonic/placental tissue after implantation

C hCG is produced by the endometrium only during menstruation

D hCG is produced by sperm cells in semen

E hCG is the same hormone as GnRH

73 **Which event most directly prevents polyspermy (entry of multiple sperm) after the first sperm fuses with the oocyte?**

A LH surge

B Cortical reaction that modifies the zona pellucida

C Menstruation

D FSH secretion

E Thickening of cervical mucus by progesterone

74 **The acrosome reaction is functionally important because it allows the sperm to:**

A Release enzymes to penetrate the zona pellucida

B Complete meiosis II

C Trigger the LH surge

D Produce progesterone

E Shed the endometrium

75 **Which structure surrounds the oocyte/early embryo and is involved in sperm binding and protection before implantation?**

A Endometrium

B Zona pellucida

C Myometrium

D Corpus luteum

E Cervical canal

76 **Which event directly links to implantation being possible in the uterus?**

A High progesterone making the endometrium secretory and receptive

B High FSH causing endometrial shedding

C LH surge directly thickening the endometrium

D High estrogen always preventing implantation

E Cervical mucus becoming thick at ovulation

77 **Which statement about ectopic pregnancy is most accurate conceptually?**

A It means the embryo implants in the endometrium, which is normal

B It means implantation occurs outside the uterus (often in the oviduct), which cannot support normal development

C It means ovulation did not occur

D It means the placenta forms before fertilization

E It means the embryo implants in the cervix on purpose to start labor

78 **Which hormone combination in a non-pregnant cycle is most associated with suppression of FSH to prevent many follicles from maturing at once?**

A High estrogen + inhibin from the developing dominant follicle

B High hCG + high progesterone

C Low estrogen + low inhibin

D High LH + low estrogen

E High prolactin + high oxytocin

79 **Which statement best captures why progesterone is called the 'pro-gestation' hormone (at this level)?**

A It causes the LH surge to start ovulation

B It stabilizes and maintains an implantation-ready endometrium and reduces uterine contractions

C It directly produces oocytes by mitosis

D It triggers menstruation by rising sharply

E It is secreted by the hypothalamus to stimulate FSH

80 Which graph-like description best matches estrogen across a typical cycle?

A Very high and flat constant level throughout the entire cycle

B Rises during follicular phase, peaks just before ovulation, then falls and has a smaller rise in luteal phase

C Peaks only at menstruation and is zero at ovulation

D Peaks only after menstruation ends and stays at zero later

E Is highest in late luteal phase right before bleeding due to corpus luteum growth

81 Which graph-like description best matches progesterone across a typical non-pregnant cycle?

A High in follicular phase, low in luteal phase

B Low before ovulation, rises after ovulation (luteal phase), then falls before menstruation

C Peaks sharply before ovulation to trigger LH surge

D Peaks only at menstruation

E Is absent in all females because it is a male hormone

82 Which hormone changes best explains why FSH rises slightly at the start of a new cycle?

A A rise in progesterone increases FSH release

B A fall in estrogen and progesterone removes negative feedback, allowing FSH to rise

C hCG peaks at menstruation to stimulate FSH

D LH surge causes FSH to rise at the beginning of the cycle

E Inhibin increases sharply at menstruation and stimulates FSH

83 Which hormone is most directly responsible for follicle recruitment and early follicular growth?

A FSH

B hCG

C Oxytocin

D Prolactin

E ADH

84 Which is the best explanation for why only one follicle typically becomes dominant?

A FSH rises continuously throughout the cycle, stimulating all follicles equally

B The dominant follicle becomes more sensitive and produces estrogen/inhibin that suppress FSH, causing other follicles to undergo atresia

C LH destroys all but one follicle by apoptosis at menstruation

D Progesterone is highest in early follicular phase and blocks all follicles except one

E hCG is released mid-cycle to select the dominant follicle

85 **Which event in oogenesis creates the first polar body?**

- A Completion of meiosis I (unequal cytokinesis)
- B Completion of meiosis II (unequal cytokinesis)
- C Mitosis of oogonia
- D Ovulation (release) itself
- E Implantation

86 **Which event in oogenesis creates the second polar body?**

- A Completion of meiosis I
- B Completion of meiosis II (usually after fertilization)
- C LH surge before ovulation
- D Menstruation
- E Aromatase converting androgens to estrogen

87 **Which statement best describes why polar bodies form in oogenesis?**

- A To increase the number of functional eggs produced per meiosis
- B To discard extra chromosomes while keeping most cytoplasm in one cell for early development
- C To provide mitochondria to sperm
- D To reduce hormone feedback on the pituitary
- E To prevent crossing over

88 **Which statement about mitochondria inheritance is most accurate in humans?**

A Mitochondria are inherited equally from sperm and egg

B Mitochondria are typically inherited maternally because the egg contributes most cytoplasm/organelles

C Mitochondria are inherited only from the father

D Mitochondria come from the placenta

E Mitochondria are created from scratch after fertilization

89 **Which event is most directly responsible for the formation of a zygote?**

A Ovulation

B Fusion of haploid nuclei from sperm and ovum (fertilization)

C Menstruation

D LH surge

E Formation of the corpus luteum

90 **A human zygote has:**

A 23 chromosomes total

B 46 chromosomes total

C 92 chromosomes total

D 46 chromosomes but only 23 DNA molecules

E No DNA until implantation

91 **Which event is most directly associated with the blastocyst stage being ready to implant?**

A Still being surrounded by a thick zona pellucida with no changes

B 'Hatching' from the zona pellucida and interacting with the endometrium

C Remaining in the ovary inside the corpus luteum

D Triggering an LH surge

E Undergoing meiosis I

92 **Which structure in the ovary contains the developing oocyte and granulosa/theca cells, and secretes estrogen as it grows?**

A Corpus albicans

B Ovarian follicle

C Endometrium

D Myometrium

E Cervical canal

93 **If progesterone remains high (e.g., due to pregnancy), what happens to menstruation?**

A Menstruation occurs as normal because progesterone triggers bleeding

B Menstruation is suppressed because the endometrium is maintained

C Menstruation becomes continuous and heavier

D Ovulation occurs daily

E FSH rises sharply to start a new cycle

94 **Which of the following is the most accurate reason that breastfeeding can reduce fertility (lactational amenorrhea, conceptually)?**

A Oxytocin directly destroys ovarian follicles

B Elevated prolactin can suppress GnRH pulses, reducing LH/FSH and ovulation

C Milk contains estrogen that blocks fertilization

D Breastfeeding causes the uterus to stop existing

E hCG is produced continuously during breastfeeding

95 **A student says: 'Progesterone peaks right before ovulation to cause the LH surge.' The best correction is:**

A Correct—progesterone is the main trigger for LH surge

B Incorrect—estrogen peaks before ovulation and drives the LH surge; progesterone rises mainly after ovulation

C Incorrect—FSH peaks before ovulation and drives LH surge; estrogen is irrelevant

D Correct—hCG triggers the LH surge

E Incorrect—LH surge happens during menstruation

96 **Which hormone most directly causes the uterus to become more 'secretory' (glands secreting nutrients) for a potential embryo?**

A Progesterone

B Estrogen

C FSH

D LH

E GnRH

97 **Which hormone primarily promotes endometrial proliferation earlier in the cycle?**

A Estrogen

B Progesterone

C hCG

D Prolactin

E Oxytocin

98 **Which event is the MOST direct cause of the progesterone rise after ovulation?**

A Formation of the corpus luteum from the ruptured follicle

B Menstruation stimulating progesterone secretion

C hCG from the embryo in every cycle

D FSH directly converting estrogen into progesterone

E Cervical mucus thinning

99 **Which is the best high-school-level definition of ovulation?**

A Shedding of the endometrium

B Release of a secondary oocyte from the ovary

C Fusion of sperm and egg nuclei

D Formation of milk in the breast

E Implantation of the blastocyst into the uterus

100 **Which of the following best defines menstruation?**

A Release of an oocyte from the ovary

B Shedding of the functional layer of the endometrium when pregnancy does not occur

C Fertilization of the egg

D Formation of the corpus luteum

E Milk ejection from the breast

#	Ans	Answer Text
	B	
2	C	Ampulla of the fallopian tube
	B	
4	B	Myometrium
	B	
6	B	Fimbriae of the fallopian tube
	C	
8	B	LH
	B	
10	B	Sustained high estrogen from the dominant follicle causing positive feed...
	A	
12	B	Corpus luteum degenerates; progesterone/estrogen fall; menstruation occu...
	C	
14	B	Ovarian cycle describes follicle → ovulation → corpus luteum changes; ut...
	B	
16	C	Secretory phase
	B	
18	A	Progesterone from the corpus luteum
	B	
20	B	One large ovum and polar bodies due to unequal cytokinesis
	B	
22	B	Metaphase II
	B	
24	C	23 chromosomes and 46 DNA molecules
	D	
26	A	Prophase I
	A	
28	A	Crossing over and independent assortment
	B	
30	A	Progesterone
	B	
32	B	Corpus luteum
	B	
34	B	Falling progesterone and falling estrogen
	B	
36	B	LH shows a sharp surge mid-cycle that triggers ovulation
	B	
38		Ovulation occurs