Unit 6 – REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
Reproductive System Test Bank

Objective 6.01 – Describe the basic functions of the reproductive system.

1. Which of the following is a function of the reproductive system?
   a. Production of gametes
   b. Thermogenesis
   c. Protection
   d. Regulation

Objective 6.02 – Describe the structures of the female reproductive system and their functions.

1. What is the cycle of monthly changes that occur in the female reproductive system?
   a. Circadian
   b. Biological
   c. Migratory
   d. Menstrual

2. What structure connects the uterus with the outside body?
   a. Uterine tube
   b. Vagina
   c. Urethra
   d. Vulva

3. What is the release of an egg from the ovary?
   a. Menstruation
   b. Ovulation
   c. Fertilization
   d. Reproduction

4. Where does the embryo develop into the baby?
   a. Uterus
   b. Vagina
   c. Uterine tube
   d. Ovary

5. What produces egg cells?
   a. Uterine tubes
   b. Ovaries
   c. Testes
   d. Uterus
6. What is the neck of the uterus?
   a. Body
   b. Fundus
   c. Cervix
   d. Endometrium

7. What is the endometrium?
   a. The center of the ovary
   b. The lining of the uterus
   c. Asexual reproduction
   d. The uterine tube

8. Where does fertilization usually take place?
   a. Uterus
   b. Uterine tube
   c. Vagina
   d. Cervix

9. What hormone is produced by the ovaries?
   a. Testosterone
   b. Estrogen
   c. Progesterone
   d. B and C

10. What is the function of the uterine tubes?
    a. Produce eggs
    b. Produce sperm
    c. Moves the egg to the uterus
    d. Development of the fetus

11. Which of the following is NOT a section of the uterus?
    a. Epididymis
    b. Fundus
    c. Body
    d. Cervix

Objective 6.03 – Describe the structures of the male reproductive system and their functions

1. How many sperm cells does the male produce daily?
   a. Hundreds
   b. Thousands
   c. Hundreds of thousands
   d. Millions
2. What are the oval shaped male sex organs?
   a. Gametes
   b. Ovaries
   c. Pituitary
   d. Testes

3. Which is a passage way for both sperm and urine?
   a. Epididymis
   b. Urethra
   c. Vas Deferens
   d. Testes

4. Where do sperm mature?
   a. Urethra
   b. Seminiferous tubules
   c. Vas Deferens
   d. Epididymis

5. Where are sperm produced?
   a. Vas Deferens
   b. Urethra
   c. Seminiferous tubules
   d. Epididymis

6. Which hormone do the testes produce?
   a. Estrogen
   b. Human Growth Hormone
   c. Progesterone
   d. Testosterone

7. What is the function of the scrotum?
   a. Produce hormones
   b. Maintains temperature of testes
   c. Adds fluid to semen
   d. Is a passage way for sperm

8. What does the fluid secreted from the prostate gland do?
   a. Neutralizes the acidic vagina
   b. Increases the acidity of semen
   c. Decreases the acidity of semen
   d. Help the semen to mature
Objective 6.04 – Describe the diseases and disorders of the reproductive system.

1. Which of the following does NOT describe premenstrual syndrome?
   a. Usually occurs two weeks prior to menses
   b. Is the presence of the endometrium outside of the uterus.
   c. Are a collection of physical, psychological, and emotional symptoms
   d. Exact symptoms vary from person to person

2. Is the abnormal growth of prostate cells, but is not cancerous.
   a. Endometriosis
   b. Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy
   c. Testicular Cancer
   d. PMS

3. Is the most common form of cancer in men between the ages of 20 and 34
   a. Breast Cancer
   b. Lung Cancer
   c. Testicular Cancer
   d. Prostate Cancer

4. Risk factors include genetics, exposure to radiation, and a high fat diet.
   a. Endometriosis
   b. Testicular Cancer
   c. Prostate Cancer
   d. Breast Cancer

5. Can be passed from one person to another through any type of sexual contact, including vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex.
   a. Endometriosis
   b. STI
   c. Testicular Cancer
   d. Prostate Cancer

Objective 6.05 – Recognize levels of education, credentialing requirements, employment opportunities, workplace environments, and career growth potential for the following careers relating to the reproductive system.

1. Manages the entire scope of clinical pathology involving female reproductive organs and provides care for both pregnant and non-pregnant patients.
   a. Mammographer
   b. OB/GYN
   c. Proctologist
   d. Certified nurse midwife
2. Uses special equipment to produce images of the breast, which are used to assist in early detection and treatment of breast cancer.
   a. Proctologist
   b. Mammographer
   c. Certified nurse midwife
   d. OB/GYN

3. Deals with diseases and disorders of the pelvic region.
   a. Proctologist
   b. Mammographer
   c. Certified nurse midwife
   d. Geneticist

4. Provides total care for normal pregnancies.
   a. Geneticist
   b. Proctologist
   c. Mammographer
   d. OB/GYN

5. This professional can specialize in counseling, gene therapy, genomics, microbial genetics, and paternity testing.
   a. Geneticist
   b. Proctologist
   c. Mammographer
   d. OB/GYN
Objective 6.01 – Describe the basic functions of the reproductive system.

2. Which of the following is a function of the reproductive system?
   a. Production of gametes
   b. Thermogenesis
   c. Protection
   d. Regulation

Objective 6.02 – Describe the structures of the female reproductive system and their functions.

12. What is the cycle of monthly changes that occur in the female reproductive system?
   a. Circadian
   b. Biological
   c. Migratory
   d. Menstrual

13. What structure connects the uterus with the outside body?
   a. Uterine tube
   b. Vagina
   c. Urethra
   d. Vulva

14. What is the release of an egg from the ovary?
   a. Menstruation
   b. Ovulation
   c. Fertilization
   d. Reproduction

15. Where does the embryo develop into the baby?
   a. Uterus
   b. Vagina
   c. Uterine tube
   d. Ovary

16. What produces egg cells?
   a. Uterine tubes
   b. Ovaries
   c. Testes
   d. Uterus
17. What is the neck of the uterus?
   a. Body
   b. Fundus
   c. Cervix
   d. Endometrium

18. What is the endometrium?
   a. The center of the ovary
   b. The lining of the uterus
   c. Asexual reproduction
   d. The uterine tube

19. Where does fertilization usually take place?
   a. Uterus
   b. Uterine tube
   c. Vagina
   d. Cervix

20. What hormone is produced by the ovaries?
   a. Testosterone
   b. Estrogen
   c. Progesterone
   d. B and C

21. What is the function of the uterine tubes?
   a. Produce eggs
   b. Produce sperm
   c. Moves the egg to the uterus
   d. Development of the fetus

22. Which of the following is NOT a section of the uterus?
   a. Epididymis
   b. Fundus
   c. Body
   d. Cervix

Objective 6.03 – Describe the structures of the male reproductive system and their functions

9. How many sperm cells does the male produce daily?
   a. Hundreds
   b. Thousands
   c. Hundreds of thousands
   d. Millions
10. What are the oval shaped male sex organs?
   a. Gametes
   b. Ovaries
   c. Pituitary
   d. Testes

11. Which is a passage way for both sperm and urine?
   a. Epididymis
   b. Urethra
   c. Vas Deferens
   d. Testes

12. Where do sperm mature?
   a. Urethra
   b. Seminiferous tubules
   c. Vas Deferens
   d. Epididymis

13. Where are sperm produced?
   a. Vas Deferens
   b. Urethra
   c. Seminiferous tubules
   d. Epididymis

14. Which hormone do the testes produce?
   a. Estrogen
   b. Human Growth Hormone
   c. Progesterone
   d. Testosterone

15. What is the function of the scrotum?
   a. Produce hormones
   b. Maintains temperature of testes
   c. Adds fluid to semen
   d. Is a passage way for sperm

16. What does the fluid secreted from the prostate gland do?
   a. Neutralizes the acidic vagina
   b. Increases the acidity of semen
   c. Decreases the acidity of semen
   d. Help the semen to mature
Objective 6.04 – Describe the diseases and disorders of the reproductive system.

6. Which of the following does NOT describe premenstrual syndrome?
   a. Usually occurs two weeks prior to menses
   b. Is the presence of the endometrium outside of the uterus.
   c. Are a collection of physical, psychological, and emotional symptoms
   d. Exact symptoms vary from person to person

7. Is the abnormal growth of prostate cells, but is not cancerous.
   a. Endometriosis
   b. Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy
   c. Testicular Cancer
   d. PMS

8. Is the most common form of cancer in men between the ages of 20 and 34
   a. Breast Cancer
   b. Lung Cancer
   c. Testicular Cancer
   d. Prostate Cancer

9. Risk factors include genetics, exposure to radiation, and a high fat diet.
   a. Endometriosis
   b. Testicular Cancer
   c. Prostate Cancer
   d. Breast Cancer

10. Can be passed from one person to another through any type of sexual contact,
    including vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex.
    a. Endometriosis
    b. STI
    c. Testicular Cancer
    d. Prostate Cancer

Objective 6.05 – Recognize levels of education, credentialing requirements, employment opportunities, workplace environments, and career growth potential for the following careers relating to the reproductive system.

6. Manages the entire scope of clinical pathology involving female reproductive organs and provides care for both pregnant and non-pregnant patients.
   a. Mammographer
   b. OB/GYN
   c. Proctologist
   d. Certified nurse midwife
7. Uses special equipment to produce images of the breast, which are used to assist in early detection and treatment of breast cancer.
   a. Proctologist
   b. **Mammographer**
   c. Certified nurse midwife
   d. OB/GYN

8. Deals with diseases and disorders of the pelvic region.
   a. **Proctologist**
   b. Mammographer
   c. Certified nurse midwife
   d. Geneticist

9. Provides total care for normal pregnancies.
   a. Geneticist
   b. **Certified nurse midwife**
   c. Mammographer
   d. OB/GYN

10. This professional can specialize in counseling, gene therapy, genomics, microbial genetics, and paternity testing.
    a. Geneticist
    b. Proctologist
    c. Mammographer
    d. OB/GYN