**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. If ovulation were considered to be the point in the menstrual cycle where women are most fertile, at which point would this occur in? (B)

* A) Days 1-5
* B) Days 9-16
* C) Days 17-21
* D) Days 22-28

1. Which hormone is the Corpus Luteum responsible for producing? (A)

* A) Progesterone
* B) Follicle Stimulating Hormone
* C) Luteinizing hormone
* D) Gonadotropin-releasing hormone

1. What is the result of decreasing progesterone and estrogen levels? (B)

* A) Production of FSH and LH
* B) Fertilization of the egg
* C) Shedding of the endometrium
* D) Another unit test from your teacher

1. At which stage of the menstrual cycle does the follicular phase occur? (D)

* A) Days 12-16
* B) Days 16-28
* C) Days 20-28
* D) Days 1-13

1. Approximately how long does the menstrual cycle occur? (A)

* A) 28 days
* B) 27 days
* C) 12 days
* D) 5 days

1. Where is Gonadotropin-releasing hormone produced? (A)

* A) Hypothalamus
* B) Hippocampus
* C) Hippopotamus
* D) Hippolyta

1. Where are Luteinizing hormone (LH) and Follicle Stimulating hormone (FSH) produced? (D)

* A) Adrenal glands
* B) Hypothalamus
* C) Posterior pituitary
* D) Anterior pituitary

1. What happens when there is a surge of LH? (A)

* A) Ovulation
* B) Shedding of the endometrium
* C) Conception
* D) Inception

1. Growth and thickening of the endometrial lining is caused by (A)

* A) Rising estrogen and progesterone levels
* B) Rising estrogen and testosterone levels
* C) Rising LH and FSH levels
* D) Decreasing estrogen and progesterone levels

1. Name the hormones used in a typical birth control pill that essentially prevent the release of an egg (B)

* A) Testosterone and progesterone
* B) Progestin and estrogen
* C) Estrogen and oestrogen
* D) Estrogen and progesterone

1. The hormones of the birth control pill decrease the release of (B)

* A) Progestin
* B) GnRH
* C) FSH and Progestin
* D) Estrogen and GnRH

1. What does the dominant follicle become after it has released an egg? (A)

* A) Corpus luteum
* B) Endometrium
* C) Embryo
* D) Pituitary gland

1. High concentrations of estradiol causing the stimulation of GnRH is an example of (A)

* A) Positive feedback
* B) Negative feedback
* C) Cascading
* D) Secretion

1. What can cause negative feedback to occur (C)

* A) Low concentrations of estradiol inhibiting the release of FSH
* B) Low concentrations of progesterone and estradiol inhibiting the release of GnRH
* C) A and B
* D) None of the above

1. A spike in LH is an indication of (D)

* A) A growing follicle
* B) Formation of the corpus luteum
* C) Formation of the corpus albicans
* D) None of the above

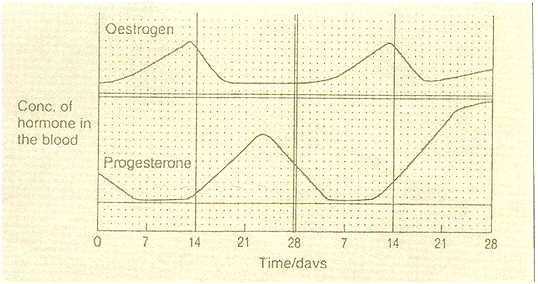
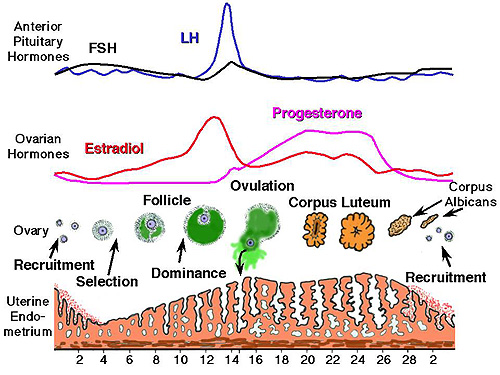
**Fill In The Blank**

1. The main function of estrogen is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lining of the uterus (thicken)
2. LH is responsible for causing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of an egg (release)
3. During ovulation, LH levels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while estradiol levels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (increase, decrease)
4. If conception does not happen, the endometrium \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sheds)
5. The follicular phase can last for about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days or until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happens (10-13, ovulation)
6. Synthetic hormones in birth control pills \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ovary into thinking it has already released an egg (trick)
7. Even though a female may be using birth control, the endometrium still builds and is released, this is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (withdrawal period)
8. Some women who take the pill can still ovulate; the pill does not completely stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (GnRH)
9. If FSH and LH are prevented from releasing, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cannot grow (follicles)
10. Appearance of the corpus luteum happens during the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ phase (luteal)

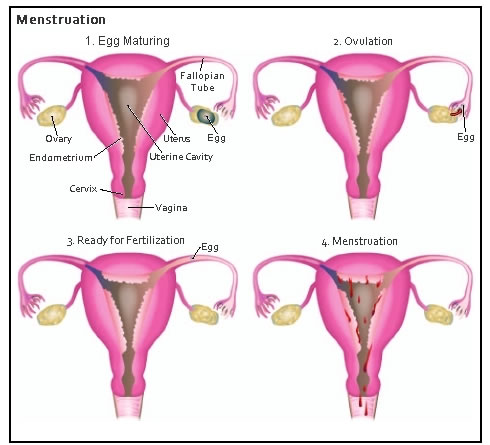
**True/False Questions**

1. It is possible to get pregnant on every day of a women’s cycle. True / False (false)
2. A woman is likely to get pregnant on the days right after menstruation (her period). True / False (false)
3. A woman is likely to get pregnant on the days right before her period. True / False (false)
4. It is possible for a woman to identify the fertile window of the menstrual cycle. True / False (true)

**Short Answer Questions**

1. Describe briefly the changes that would be taking place in the uterus between days 1 – 13 of the menstrual cycle (regrowth and thickening of endometrium/uterine lining)
2. State ONE day of the cycle on which sexual intercourse could lead to pregnancy. Give ONE reason for you answer (any day that is put down between days 10 – 17; reason is just before or just after ovulation)
3. Figure 1 is a graph showing the concentration of two sex hormones in the blood of an individual with a regular 28 day menstrual cycle:   
     
   Figure 1.  
     
   Shade two periods on the graph during which menstruation really takes place and name the phase (only ONE phase) (Days 1-5 and 28 – 5; follicular phase)
4. Figure 2 is a graph showing the hormones involved and their levels for an individual with a regular 28 day menstrual cycle:  
     
   Figure 2.  
   

Write down the names of the hormones in the appropriate box

1. Write down the phase that best matches the appropriate phase of the menstrual cycle  
     
   Figure 3.  
      
     
   (1 = follicular phase, 2 = ovulatory phase)