**True/False Questions**

1. It is not possible for a woman to identify the fertile window of the menstrual cycle. True / False (false)
2. It is not possible to get pregnant on every day of a women’s cycle. True / False (true)
3. A woman is likely to get pregnant on the days right before her period. True / False (false)
4. A woman is likely to get pregnant on the days right after menstruation (her period). True / False (false)

**Fill In The Blank**

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

**Multiple Choice Questions**

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. Which hormone is the Corpus Luteum responsible for producing? (A)
* A) Progesterone
* B) Follicle Stimulating Hormone
* C) Luteinizing hormone
* D) Gonadotropin-releasing hormone
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. 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 are Luteinizing hormone (LH) and Follicle Stimulating hormone (FSH) produced? (D)
* A) Adrenal glands
* B) Hypothalamus
* C) Posterior pituitary
* D) Anterior pituitary
1. Where is Gonadotropin-releasing hormone produced? (A)
* A) Hypothalamus
* B) Hippocampus
* C) Hippopotamus
* D) Hippolyta
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. What happens when there is a surge of LH? (A)
* A) Ovulation
* B) Shedding of the endometrium
* C) Conception
* D) Inception
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. 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. 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
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

**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 hormones involved and their levels for an individual with a regular 28 day menstrual cycle:

Figure 1.

Write down the names of the hormones in the appropriate box
4. Write down the phase that best matches the appropriate phase of the menstrual cycle

Figure 2.


(1 = follicular phase, 2 = ovulatory phase)

5. 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)