1. Where is sperm produced?
   a. Seminal vesicles
   b. Spermatic chord
   c. Epididymis
   d. Seminiferous tubule

2. What is the biggest difference between spermatogenesis and oogenesis?
   a. Ovum are haploid and mature sperm are diploid
   b. Spermatogenesis = mitosis & meiosis but oogenesis = meiosis
   c. Two polar bodies are formed during spermatogenesis
   d. Only 1 ovum from oogenesis and four from spermatogenesis

3. __________ cells, located in between the seminiferous tubules, produce testosterone.
   a. Interstitial
   b. Sustentacular
   c. Sertoli
   d. Follicle

4. Sperm complete maturation and are stored in the __________.
   a. Seminiferous tubules
   b. epididymis
   c. Ductus deferens
   d. Rete testes

5. Which is a way the testis are kept cool?
   a. Cremaster muscle
   b. Tunica Dartos muscle
   c. Pampiniform plexus
   d. All of the above.

6. What penis is correctly matched with the species it is found in?
   a. Fibroelastic- Bull, Ram, Boar
7. Spermatogenesis goes through what process to create what?
   a. Meiosis- 4 haploid cells
   b. Meiosis- 4 diploid cells
   c. Mitosis- 4 haploid cells
   d. Mitosis- 4 diploid cells

8. During Spermiogenesis ________.
   a. The acrosome forms at the anterior end of the spermatid
   b. The mitochondria form at the proximal end of the flagellum
   c. Excessive cytoplasm is shed
   d. All of the above

9. What hormone binds to testosterone to promote spermatogenesis?
   a. Androgen promoting hormone
   b. Inhibin
   c. Androgen binding protein
   d. Anabolic steroids

10. What is Semen?
    a. A mixture of sperm and accessory gland secretions
    b. Contains fructose, and prostaglandins from the seminal vesicles
    c. Contains citrate and enzymes required to activate sperm
    d. All of the above

11. Initially, what hormone maintains pregnancy and where is it secreted from?
    a. Progesterone- corpus luteum
    b. Progesterone- uterus
    c. Estrogen- follicles
    d. Estrogen- corpus ovary

12. When is meiosis in the female gamete completed?
    a. Before birth
    b. After birth
    c. At ovulation
    d. After fertilization

13. Where specifically does fertilization occur?
    a. Oviduct
    b. Ampullary- isthmic junction
c. Cervix
d. Utero-tubal junction

14. During meiosis in female reproduction, what is produced?
   a. Four haploid oocytes
   b. Four diploid oocytes
   c. One oocyte and 3 polar bodies
   d. Female reproduction utilizes mitosis not meiosis

15. Which is not a part of the ovarian cycle?
   a. Follicular cycle
   b. Ovarian phase
   c. Ovulation
   d. Luteal phase

16. How is estrogen produced?
   a. Oocyte within a follicle produces it
   b. Cuboidal and granulosa cells together
   c. Theca cells
   d. Granulosa cells and theca cells together

17. What is the smallest, most immature follicle?
   a. Primordial follicle
   b. Primary follicle
   c. Secondary follicle
   d. Vesicular follicle

18. What is an antral?
   a. A fluid filled space found in the late secondary follicle
   b. A fluid filled space found in the vesicular follicle
   c. Both A and B
   d. None of above

19. Progesterone is at highest levels during which phase of the uterine cycle?
   a. Menstrual phase
   b. Proliferation phase
   c. Secretory phase
   d. Equal at all levels

20. What is indicated by peak estrogen?
   a. The end of the proliferation phase
   b. The end of the menstrual phase
   c. The end of the secretory phase
21. The endometrial layer within the uterus is at its lowest during what phase?
   a. Menstrual phase
   b. Proliferation phase
   c. Secretory phase
   d. Equal at all levels

22. What occurs if fertilization does not occur?
   a. The corpus luteum degenerates
   b. Progesterone levels fall
   c. Death of endometrial cells
   d. All of the above

23. The smallest unit of the mammary gland is the ______.
   a. Lobe
   b. Lobule
   c. Alveolus
   d. Grape

24. During galactokinesis, this hormone stimulates the contraction of myoepithelial cells:
   a. Oxytocin
   b. Prolactin
   c. Estrogen
   d. Progesterone

25. The majority of milk protein comes from what?
   a. Whey
   b. Casein
   c. Non-protein nitrogen
   d. Ammonia

26. What hormone is responsible for maintaining lactation?
   a. Oxytocin
   b. Progesterone
   c. Prolactin
   d. Estrogen

27. Which of these phases is not correctly matched with its function?
   a. Mammogenesis- builds/develops only ductal tissue
   b. Lactogenesis- making of milk
   c. Galactokinesis- movement of milk to storage glands
   d. Galactopoiesis- maintenance of milk production