REMEDIAL QUIZ: REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM (35pts)

HORMONES

1. Which hormone is responsible for the development of male secondary sex characteristics such as deeper voice and facial hair?
A. Estrogen C. Testosterone
B. Progesterone D. FSH

2. Which hormone stimulates the maturation of ovarian follicles in females?
A. LH C. Estrogen
B. FSH D. Progesterone

3. Which hormone triggers ovulation in the female reproductive system?
A. FSH C. Progesterone
B. Estrogen D. LH

4. Which hormone thickens the uterine lining in preparation for pregnancy?
A. Estrogen C. Progesterone
B. Testosterone D. FSH

5. Which hormone is primarily responsible for sperm production in males?
A. LH C. Estrogen
B. FSH D. Progesterone

6. Which hormone maintains pregnancy by preventing the shedding of the uterine lining?
A. Estrogen C. LH
B. Progesterone D. FSH

7. Which hormone promotes the development of female secondary sex characteristics such as breast development?
A. Progesterone C. Estrogen
B. Testosterone D. LH

8. Which hormone stimulates the testes to produce testosterone?
A. FSH C. Progesterone
B. Estrogen D. LH

9. Which hormone regulates the menstrual cycle by helping control the growth of the uterine lining?
A. Testosterone C. FSH
B. Estrogen D. LH

10. Which hormone is responsible for the production of breast milk after childbirth?
A. Oxytocin C. Prolactin
B. Estrogen D. Progesterone

Arrange the following events in the correct order from **1 (first)** to **5 (last)**.

_____ The uterus begins to prepare for the next cycle by developing a new lining.
_____ The uterine lining starts to break down due to a decrease in hormone levels.
_____ Menstrual blood flows out of the body through the vagina.
_____ Estrogen and progesterone levels drop.
_____ The old uterine lining is completely shed.

1. Which female reproductive organ produces egg cells (ova)?
A. Uterus C. Vagina
B. Ovary D. Fallopian tube

2. Where does fertilization usually occur in the female reproductive system?
A. Uterus C. Fallopian tube
B. Ovary D. Cervix

3. Which organ serves as the site for implantation of the fertilized egg?
A. Ovary C. Vagina
B. Cervix D. Uterus

4. Which female reproductive organ connects the uterus to the outside of the body?
A. Cervix C. Ovary
B. Fallopian tube D. Vagina

5. Which part of the uterus opens into the vagina?
A. Fundus C. Cervix
B. Endometrium D. Ovary

6. Which male reproductive organ produces sperm cells?
A. Prostate gland C. Scrotum
B. Testes D. Penis

7. Where do sperm cells mature and are stored temporarily?
A. Vas deferens C. Epididymis
B. Testes D. Prostate gland

8. Which tube carries sperm from the epididymis to the urethra?
A. Urethra C. Seminal vesicle
B. Vas deferens D. Scrotum

9. Which male reproductive organ produces a fluid that helps nourish sperm?
A. Scrotum C. Prostate gland
B. Penis D. Testes

10. Which external organ delivers sperm into the female reproductive tract?
A. Scrotum C. Penis
B. Urethra D. Vas deferens

Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase to complete each statement. The statements follow the proper sequence of the menstrual cycle: follicular phase, ovulation, luteal phase, and menstruation. Follicular Phase. Choose the answer from the box below.

Estrogen	Corpus luteum
Luteinizing hormone (LH)	Progesterone
Progesterone	Break down / shed
Menstruation	Pregnancy
Ovary	Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)

Follicular Phase

1. During the follicular phase, the hormone _____ stimulates the ovaries to mature egg cells.
2. The uterine lining begins to thicken due to increasing levels of the hormone _____.

Ovulation

3. Ovulation occurs when a mature egg is released from the _____.
4. The release of the egg is triggered by a surge of _____ hormone.

Luteal Phase

5. After ovulation, the ruptured follicle develops into the _____.
6. The corpus luteum releases _____ to maintain the uterine lining.
7. If fertilization occurs, this hormone helps support early _____.

Menstruation

8. If fertilization does not occur, levels of estrogen and _____ decrease.
9. The drop in hormone levels causes the uterine lining to _____.
10. The shedding of the uterine lining is called _____.

REMEDIAL QUIZ: NERVOUS SYSTEM (25pts)

1. Which part of the nervous system is responsible for processing information and making decisions?
A. Spinal cord C. Nerves
B. Brain D. Neurons

2. What is the main function of the spinal cord?
A. Controls voluntary movements

B. Protects the brain
C. Transmits messages between the brain and the body
D. Produces hormones

3. Which division of the nervous system controls voluntary muscle movements?
A. Autonomic nervous system
B. Peripheral nervous system
C. Somatic nervous system
D. Central nervous system

4. Which part of the brain controls balance and coordination?
A. Cerebrum
B. Medulla oblongata
C. Cerebellum
D. Thalamus

5. Which system is made up of the brain and spinal cord?
A. Peripheral nervous system
B. Autonomic nervous system
C. Somatic nervous system
D. Central nervous system

6. What is the function of sensory neurons?
A. Carry impulses from the brain to muscles
B. Connect sensory and motor neurons
C. Carry impulses from sense organs to the brain
D. Control involuntary actions

7. Which part of the nervous system controls involuntary actions such as heartbeat and digestion?
A. Somatic nervous system
B. Autonomic nervous system
C. Peripheral nervous system
D. Central nervous system

8. Which structure protects the brain from injury?
A. Skull
B. Spinal cord
C. Nerves
D. Neurons

9. Which type of neuron carries impulses from the brain to muscles and glands?
A. Sensory neuron
B. Interneuron
C. Motor neuron
D. Relay neuron

10. Which part of the brain controls breathing and heartbeat?
A. Cerebrum
B. Cerebellum
C. Medulla oblongata
D. Hypothalamus

Fill in the blanks with the correct word or phrase to complete each statement. The statements explain how the nervous system uses feedback mechanisms to maintain **homeostasis** in the body. Choose your answer from the box below.

Central	Stable
Receptors	Interneurons
Effectors	Spinal cord
Involuntary	Sweat glands
Reducing / counteracting	Stimuli

1. Homeostasis refers to the ability of the body to maintain a _____ internal environment.
2. The nervous system helps maintain homeostasis by detecting changes called _____.
3. Specialized cells known as _____ detect changes in the internal or external environment.
4. Sensory neurons carry information from receptors to the _____ nervous system.
5. The brain and _____ make up the central nervous system.
6. _____ neurons (also called relay neurons) transmit signals between sensory and motor neurons within the brain or spinal cord.
7. Motor neurons carry impulses from the central nervous system to _____ such as muscles or glands.
8. Negative feedback mechanisms work by _____ the original stimulus once balance is restored.
9. The autonomic nervous system controls _____ actions like heart rate and digestion to help maintain homeostasis.
10. When body temperature rises, the nervous system responds by activating _____ to release heat.

True or False

Read each statement carefully. Write **"True"** if the statement is correct or **"False"** if it is incorrect.

1. The nervous system maintains homeostasis by detecting changes and sending signals to effectors.
2. Positive feedback mechanisms always work to restore the body to a stable state.
3. Sensory neurons carry information from receptors to the central nervous system.
4. Motor neurons transmit signals from the central nervous system to muscles and glands.
5. The autonomic nervous system controls involuntary actions such as heart rate and digestion to maintain homeostasis.