بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Past Papers

FINAL | Lecture 1-7

﴿قُلْ بِفَضْلِ ٱللَّهِ وَبِرَحْمَتِهِۦ فَبِذَٰلِكَ فَلْيَفْرَحُوا۟ هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِّمَّا يَجْمَعُونَ﴾

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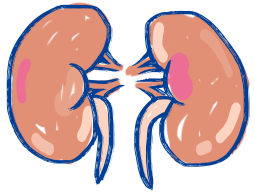


Reviewed by: Nour Elzogheir

Lec 1-3

Q: Which of the following statements is incorrect:

a) Antrum follicles produce FSH and LH
b) FSH stimulates follicle maturation in the ovary
c) LH triggers ovulation
d) FSH and LH are both produced by the anterior pituitary gland

Ans: A

Q: Which of the following is a function of estrogen:

a) Changes the vaginal epithelium to resist trauma
b) Stimulates hair growth on the body
c) Regulates testicular function in males
d) Decreases breast size in females

Ans: A

Q: What is the main cause of menopause symptoms?

a) Loss of Estrogen
b) Loss of Follicle stimulation hormone
c) Loss of gonadotropin releasing hormone
d) Loss of Oxytocin hormone
e) Loss of Lutinizing hormone

Ans: A

Q: Which of the following takes place in days 5-14 of the menstrual cycle?

a) Development of corpus luteum
b) Growth of ovarian follicles
c) Sloughing of the endometrial cells
d) Increase in endometrial vascularity

Ans: B

Q: When do progesterone levels rise to their highest point during the female hormonal cycle?

a) Between ovulation and the beginning of menstruation (20th -24th day)
b) During menstruation phase (0-4th day)
c) When 12 primary follicles are developing to the antral stage
d) When the blood concentration of luteinizing hormone is at its highest point
e) Immediately before ovulation (14th)

Ans: A

Q: During the week following ovulation, the endometrium increases in thickness to 5 to 6 millimeters. What stimulates this increase in thickness ?

a) LH
b) FSH
c) Progestrone from the corpus luteum
d) Estrogen from the corpus luteum
e) Prolactin

Ans: C

Q: From the figure on the right, at which day of the female sexual cycle estradiol demonstrates a positive feedback control over both Luteinizing hormone LH and follicle stimulating hormone FSH secretion ?

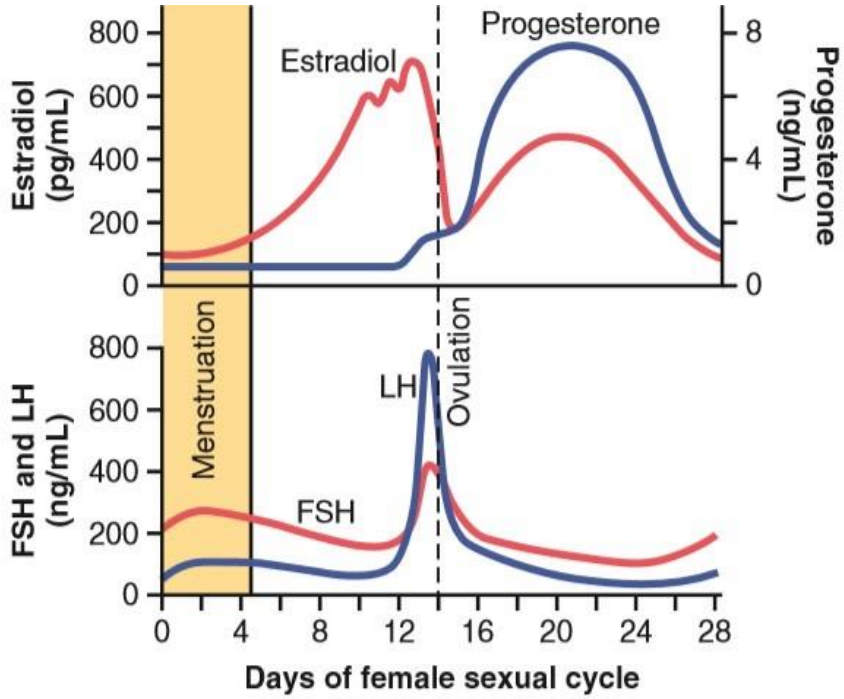
a) day 16-20

b) day 13-14

c) day 0-4

d) day 5-10

e) Estradiol has only negative feedback control over LH and FSH



Ans: B

Q: As menstruation ends, estrogen levels in the blood rise rapidly. What is the source of the estrogen ?

a) Corpus luteum
b) Developing follicles
c) Endometrium
d) Stromal cells of the ovaries
e) Anterior pituitary gland

Ans: B

Q: During the 12-hr period preceding (just before ovulation, which of the following is true ?

a) The luteinizing hormone surge occurs immediately after the formation of the corpus luteum
b) The luteinizing hormone surge is followed immediately by a fall in the plasma concentration of progesterone
c) Follicle stimulating hormone reaches its lowest level int hecycle.
d) A surge of luteinizing hormone is secreted from the pituitary to reach about 8 folds approximately
e) The plasma concentration of estrogen is continuing its rising under influence of luteinizing hormone

Ans: D

Q: All the following cause decrease in FSH & LH except:

a) Preovulatory estrogen
b) Increased level of estrogen and progesterone
c) prolactin
d) inhibin

Ans: a

Lec 4&5

Q. In penile erection, which of the following drugs is used?

A. Alcohol

B. Vasodilating drug

C. Antidepressants

D. Smoking

Ans: B

Q. All of the following regarding the capacitation of sperm is true except:

A. Occurs in the epididymis 1-10 hours before ejaculation

B. Enhances sperm motility

C. Occurs in the female reproductive tract

D. Prepares sperm for fertilization

Ans: A

Q. The following is CORRECT regarding the difference between oogenesis and spermatogenesis:

A) At birth, a female has 1-2 million primary oocytes which will not increase in number after birth however, a male is born with spermatogonia that will only start proliferation at puberty

B) All sperms will carry sex chromosome Y, while all oocytes will carry sex chromosome X

C) Spermatogenesis is stimulated by GnRH and only FSH, while oogenesis is stimulated by GnRH and only LH

D) By the end of meiosis II, secondary spermatocyte will produce 4 sperms, a secondary oocyte will produce 2 mature ova

E) At every female sexual cycle a mature ovum (finished meiosis II) will be released from ovaries, a male will produce mature sperms (finished meiosis II) from testes

Ans: A

Q. Which of the following is common between Sertoli and granulosa cells?

A) They are primarily stimulated by FSH

B) They are primarily stimulated by LH

C) They can be found in both sexes

D) None of the above

Ans: A

Q. Spermatogenesis is regulated by FSH via a negative feedback control system.What is the positive signal that stimulates spermatogenesis via Sertoli cells and the negative feedback signal associated with inhibiting pituitary formation of FSH?

A) Positive: Testosterone. Negative: Testosterone

B) Positive: Testosterone. Negative: Estrogen

C) Positive: Inhibin. Negative: Luteinizing hormone

D) Positive: Testosterone. Negative: Inhibin

E) Positive: Luteinizing hormone. Negative: Testosterone

Ans: D

Q. The cell of the testes that provides mechanical and nutritive support for developing sperms is controlled by:

A) Inhibin, FSH

B) LH only

C) LH and estrogen

D) FSH only

Ans: D

Q. What stimulates the secretion of testosterone during embryonic development in order for male differentiation to occur during embryonic development?

A) Gonadotropin-releasing hormone from the embryo's hypothalamus

B) Luteinizing hormone from the maternal pituitary gland

C) Human chorionic gonadotropin

D) Follicle stimulating hormone from the maternal pituitary gland

E) Inhibin from the corpus luteum

Ans: C

Q. All of the following facilitates sperm movement in the female genital system except:

A) Backward contraction of the uterine muscles and fallopian tube

B) Prostaglandin present in the semen

C) Vaginal acidity

D) Oxytocin secreted after female orgasm

E) Single flagellated sperm

Ans: C

Q. Hypogonadism in male fetus, the most prominent feature is:

A) Development of female genital organs

B) Voice regression

C) Weak muscles

D) Regression of sex organs

Ans: A

Q. Which of the following regarding testosterone functions is wrong:

A) Decreases the growth of hair on the top of the head

B) Increases protein formation and muscle development

C) Decreases Ca++ deposition

D) Increases basal metabolic rate

Ans: C

Q. Which of the following cells is the most sensitive to radiation:

A) Germinal cells

B) Leydig cells

C) Fibroblast

D) Sertoli cells

Ans: A

Q. Which of the following regarding differences between spermatogenesis and oogenesis is wrong:

A) Oocytes have more cytoplasm where spermatids have less

B) Spermatids should go to further differentiation while the oocyte doesn't

C) Both stop with increasing age

D) Oogenesis starts before birth, while spermatogenesis occurs after puberty

Ans: C

Q. Absence of testosterone can cause:

Answer: Regression of developing male sex organs

Q. All of the following is true about testosterone hormone :

Answer: Its levels increase during fetal life then reaches zero on birth & increase during puberty

Q. Which of the following is wrong about human reproductive systems?

Answer: In both sexes, gonadotropin release is non-cyclic

Q. Meiosis II in male takes place during fertilization process:

A) True

B) False

Ans: B

Q. The process of conversion of spermatid to sperm is called:

A) Spermiogenesis

B) Spermatogenesis

Ans: A

Q. JA is a 30 years old male presented with his wife complaining of inability to conceive over last year. 3ml of Semen were analyzed for sperm count, viscosity and sperm morphology. However, the sperm count showed 55 million sperms total. What do you think about the sperm count?

A) Low

B) Normal

Ans: A

Lec 6 & 7

Q: Removal of corpus luteum at which of the following weeks of pregnancy won't cause abortion:

A) 5^{th} week

B) 17^{th} week

C) 7^{th} week

D) 2^{nd} week

E) any week of pregnancy (1^{st} week to 40 week)

Ans: b

Q: All of the following facilitate sufficient oxygen delivery to fetal tissues through placenta EXCEPT ONE :

A) On the fatal side of placenta when CO_2 is lost, the ph rises allowing additional oxygen uptake (Bohr effect)

B) High fatal cardiac output

C) The oxygen disassociation curve for fatal hemoglobin is shifted to the right of that for maternal hemoglobin

D) The maternal blood gains CO_2, the ph falls allowing release of oxygen (Bohr effect)

E) High fetus hemoglobin (HbF) which has higher affinity for O_2 than mother's hemoglobin (HbA)

Ans: c

Q: A 24- year old pregnant women with her cycle averaging 30 days, on what day will the ovulation occur:

A) Day 14

B) Day 15

C) Day 4

D) None of the above. She is pregnant so no ovulation does occur

Ans: D

Q: Before implantation, how does the developing blastocyst obtain its nutrition ?

A) From seminal fluid

B) From the uterine progesterone induced secretions

C) It doesn't require nutrition before implantation

D) It digests the nutrient rich endometrial cells and then absorbs the contents

E) The cells of blastocyst stores nutrients that are metabolized for nutritional support

Ans: b

Q: Which of the following is wrong about the placenta ?

A) hCG is found in urine after 8 days of pregnancy

B) It originate from trophoblastic cords

C) It becomes the main nutritional source from 8^{th} week of gestation

D) It secrets more than four types of hormones

It's found in urine after 8 days of conception/fertilization

Ans: a

Q: hCG peaks during :

A) 10-15 weeks of pregnancy

B) 13-17 weeks of pregnancy

C) First week of pregnancy

D) It has constant concentration during pregnancy

Ans: a

Q: Regarding the hCG which of the following is TRUE:

A) It's a product of the anterior pituitary gland

B) Has similar pharmacological properties to LH

C) It's a product of the uterus

D) It's a product of the posterior pituitary

E) Product from the blood of pregnant ladies

Ans: b

Q: How does blastocyst obtain nutrition during the first week of implantation ?

A) The cells of the blastocyst contain stored nutrients that are metabolized for nutritional support

B) Mainly from endometrial secretions

C) Mainly by trophoblast cells that digests the nutrient rich endometrial cells and then absorbs their contents for use of the blastocyst

D) Mainly by the placenta that provides nutrition derived from maternal blood

E) From ejaculated seminal fluid

Ans: c

Q: A new mother solely breastfeeding her baby regularly. Which is incorrect ?

A) Baby suckling stimulates oxytocin

B) Prolactin is continuously secreted

C) LH & FSH are suppressed

D) Estrogen and progesterone are suppressed

E) There is no ovulation

Ans: b

Q: Which of the following is INCORRECT about pregnant women ?

A) Increase in both hemoglobin and hematocrit

B) Increase in breast size

C) An increase in metabolic rate by 30% by the 27^{th} week of gestation

D) Relaxin causes vasodilation and an increase in glomerular filtration rate

E) Anterior pituitary gland increase in size by 50%

Ans: a

Q: Which of the following regarding preeclampsia is correct ?

A) Autoimmune

B) Spiral arteries in maternal endometrium cannot compensate

C) Insufficient blood supply to the placenta

D) Increased levels of TNF-a and İL-6 causing endothelial dysfunction

E) All of the above

I'm not sure if it's required

Ans: e

Q: Which of the following is incorrect?

A) Estrogen is formed directly from cholesterol by trophoblastic cells

Ans:

Q: Why is milk produced by women only after delivery, not before ?

A) High levels of progesterone and estrogen during pregnancy suppresses milk production

Ans:

Q: All of the following occurs during pregnancy except :

A) Increase in blood volume

B) Enlargement of the uterus

C) 50% shrinkage of the anterior pituitary gland

D) Increase in prolactin levels

Ans: c

Q: In a fetal male, a high level of plasma testosterone is primarily derived from :

A) hCG

B) Maternal estrogen

C) Fetal adrenal glands

D) Placental progesterone

Ans: a

External Resources

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