



**UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA**  
**COLLEGE OF ANIMAL SCIENCE & LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**  
**Department of Animal Physiology**

2007/2008 SECOND SEMESTER CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST

**ANP 502: REPRODUCTIVE PHYSIOLOGY**

*Instruction: Answer ALL QUESTIONS      Time allowed: 30 Minutes*

1. Which of the following processes does not involve aspects of reproduction?  
a. Fertilization      b. Ovulation      c. Lactation      d. Parturition      e. None of the above
2. Which of the following subjects is irrelevant to a full understanding of reproduction?  
a. Criminology      b. Endocrinology      c. Embryology      d. Psychology      e. Sociology
3. Which theory of sex determination considers sex as a phenotypic trait?  
a. Genic balance theory      b. Temperature dependent sex determination      c. Genetic dosage compensation/X-inactivation theory      d. Chromosomal theory      e. All of the above theories.
4. The sex chromosome complement in Turner's syndrome is:  
a. XXY      b. XXX      c. YO      d. XO      e. XX
5. In the Genic Balance theory, a fruit-fly with a Sex Index of 0.5 would be a:  
a. Super male      b. Super female      c. Normal female      d. Normal male      e. Intersex
6. During embryonic development, the medulla of the undifferentiated gonad for a genetic male later differentiates to form the:  
a. Ductus deferens      b. Wolffian duct      c. Testis      d. Mullerian duct      e. Vesicular gland
7. The homologue of the ovary in the male is the:  
a. Penis      b. Testis      c. Epididymis      d. Prostate      e. Urethra
8. The milk secreting cells and organ in goats are:  
a. Alveoli and breast      b. Mammary gland and alveoli      c. Alveoli and udder      d. Nipple and udder      e. Alveoli and nipple
9. Mammary skin and nipple are richly innervated with  
a. Somatosensory nerve endings      b. Hair      c. Axon      d. Dendrite      e. Neurons
10. Milk yield and milk flow rate are mostly influenced by  
a. Udder size and teat size respectively      b. Teat size and udder shape respectively      c. Teat size and udder size respectively      d. Teat shape and udder size respectively      e. Teat size and teat shape respectively
11. In the Blastocyst, trophoblast form  
a. Placenta and embryonic membranes      b. Foetus      c. Nervous system      d. Digestive system      e. Reproductive system
12. Interruption of heat by period of non-receptivity lasting few hours to 2 days  
a. Split oestrus      b. Anovulatory oestrus      c. Quiet oestrus      d. Silent oestrus      e. Bruce effect
13. Follicular growth is regulated by  
a. FSH and LH      b. FSH      c. LH      d. Oestrogen      e. Prostaglandin

14. Time of implantation in cow
  - a. Day 10 – 22 of pregnancy
  - b. Day 11 – 40 of pregnancy
  - c. Day 6 – 8 of pregnancy
  - d. Day 10 – 14 of pregnancy
  - e. Day 12 – 16 of pregnancy
15. The ..... is used by male poultry to deposit sperm in the female's (hen's) cloacal wall
  - a. Penis
  - b. Papilla
  - c. clitoris
  - d. oviduct
  - e. none of the above
16. Reproduction in poultry is different in some ways from reproduction in mammals except :
  - a. The young are not carried in the hen's body
  - b. Fertilized eggs develop outside the hen's body
  - c. The testes of the cock are located within the body cavity
  - d. The hen suckles her chicks
  - b. All of the above
17. Spermiation is:
  - a. Release of formed germ cells into the lumen of the seminiferous tubules
  - b. The maturation phase of spermiogenesis
  - c. The acrosomal of spermiogenesis
  - c. Condensation and elongation of chromatin
  - e. All of the above
18. Four phases are noted in the developmental process of spermiogenesis
  - a. Golgi phase
  - b. Ovulatory phase
  - c. Cap phase
  - d. Acrosomal phase
  - d. Maturation phase
19. Spermatozoa:
  - a. are formed within the seminiferous tubules
  - b. are elongated cells consisting of a flattened head and tail
  - c. are each covered by a membrane (plasmalemma or plasmamembrane)
  - d. a-c are correct
  - e. none of the above
20. The female sex of the chicken is determined by which of the following chromosomes
  - a. ZZ
  - b. ZW
  - c. XY
  - d. XX
  - e. ZX
21. The male sexual development in both mammal and birds is associated with regression of which of the following structures
  - a. Wolffian ducts
  - b. Mullerian ducts
  - c. Sertoli cells
  - d. Gonads
  - e. Epididymides
22. Apart from testosterone, testicular descent in males depends on the hormone
  - a. Progesterone
  - b. Oestrogen
  - c. Mullerian inhibiting hormone (MIS)
  - d. Luteinizing hormone (LH)
  - e. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)
23. Which of the following is the approximate age at puberty of sheep
  - a. 4 months
  - b. 12 – 20 months
  - c. 6 – 12 month
  - d. 6 – 18 months
  - e. 2 – 3 months
24. The word '*menarche*' is used to describe
  - a. Functional testis
  - b. Appearance of first menstruation
  - c. Regular ovulation
  - d. Regular ejaculation
  - e. on-going sexual development
25. Reproduction in females is generally regulated by
  - a. Ovary
  - b. Testis
  - c. Hypothalamo-pituitary-ovarian axis
  - d. Pituitary-adrenal axis
  - e. Hypothalamo-Pituitary-Thyroid axis