

Choose the correct answer from the following four alternatives

1. Which one of the following is **NOT** the function of skin?

A. Excretion of wastes	C. Protection
B. Calcium production	D. Temperature regulation
2. Which one of the following cells is responsible for our skin color?

A. Langerhans cells	C. Keratocytes
B. Melanocytes	D. A and C
3. The inner most layer of the skin is the -----

A. Epidermis	B. Stratum	C. Dermis	D. Hypodermis
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4. Sebum, an oily substance that softens & lubricates the skin is produced by---

A. Nails	C. Sebaceous glands
B. Hair	D. Sweat gland
5. What is the major function of the sudoriferous gland?

A. Gives skin texture	C. Protects the skin elasticity
B. Gives skin a healthy texture	D. Help to regulate body temperature
6. Where the blood vessels are found that supply the skin?

A. Stratum coneum	C. Dermis
B. Epidermis	D. Stratum lucidum
7. Which system is the largest system in the human body?

A) Digestive system	C) Respiratory system
B) Integumentary system	D) Excretory system
8. The protection of fingers and toes and made up of dead cells packed with keratin is

A) Hair	B) Nails	C) Lips	D) Nose
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9. The structure of nails and pale present at the base of the nail is

A) Lunula	B) Eponychium	C) Cuticle	D) Nail fold
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10. Which of the following is not a function of the hypodermis?

A. protects underlying organs	C. source of blood vessels in the epidermis
B. helps maintain body temperature	D. a site to long-term energy storage
11. Sebaceous glands _____.

A. are a type of sweat gland	B. are associated with hair follicles
C. may function in response to touch	D. release a watery solution of salt and metabolic waste
12. In humans, exposure of the skin to sunlight is required for _____.

A. Vitamin D synthesis	B. Arteriole constriction
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- C. Folate production
D. Thermoregulation
13. Which of the following human skin diseases is caused by human papilloma virus?
A. Warts B. Cold sore C. Latex allergy D. Chickenpox
14. A red, fluid-filled blister usually found near the mouth is
A. Warts B. Cold sore C. Latex allergy D. Chickenpox
15. *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria make their way into the hair follicles and cause an infection is
A. Warts B. Cold sore C. Carbuncle D. Blister
16. Which of the following skin diseases is associated with a red, irritated lump underneath the skin?
A. Blister B. Carbuncle C. Cold sore D. Warts
17. The clear, watery liquid inside a blister is called.
A. Serum B. Warts' C. Carbuncle D. Acne
18. The skin disorder in the body that form a bubble of fluid under the skin is -
A. Blister B. Carbuncle C. Serum D. Warts'
19. A rough, scaly patch on the skin that develops from years of sun exposure is
A. Blister C. Latex allergy
B. Actinic keratosis D. Chickenpox
20. Which of the following human skin diseases is caused by Varicella-Zoster Virus?
A. Blister C. Latex allergy
B. Actinic keratosis D. Chickenpox
21. Which of the following skin disorder is caused by the pores of skin blocked with oil, dead skin or bacteria?
A. Acne B. Carbuncle C. Serum D. Warts'
22. The range of persistent skin conditions includes dryness and recurring skin rashes that characterized by redness, swelling, crusting and crusting skin is
A. Cold sore B. Eczema C. Hives D. Warts
23. Which one of the following is NOT among the components of human integumentary system?
A. Heart B. Skin C. Hair D. Nail
24. A human skin disorder with symptoms of itchy welts that are raised up from the normal layer of the skin is:
A. Acne B. Hives C. Warts D. Eczema
25. The ability of muscle to forcefully shorten, for performing its function is:
A. Elasticity B. Extensibility C. Excitability D. Contractility
26. A muscular disorder manifested by an injury to a muscle or a tendon is:
A. Muscular strength. C. .Muscular strain
B. Muscular dystrophy. D. Muscular weakness
27. A human body's blood forming tissue cancer is called:
A. Leukemia. B. Osteoarthritis. C. Osteopenia. D. Fracture
28. In which one of the following structural components does digestion begins?
A. Mouth B. Stomach C. Small intestine D. Esophagus

29. A disorder in digestive system that is commonly caused by lack of fiber food and enough water is:
A. Gastritis. B. Constipation. C. Diarrhea. D. Peptic ulcer.
30. A disease that is NOT grouped under disorders of respiratory system is:
A. Asthma B. .Influenza C. Bronchitis D. Leukemia
31. You can verify the presence of CO₂ in exhaled air by its:
A. reaction with pure water. C. reaction with lime water.
B. .visibility in the laboratory. D. reaction with hydrogen.
32. The major function of the left side of the heart in blood circulation is that it:
A. gets oxygenated blood but the right side pumps deoxygenated blood.
B. gets deoxygenated blood but the right side pumps oxygenated blood.
C. pumps deoxygenated blood but the right side gets oxygenated blood.
D. pumps oxygenated blood but the right side gets deoxygenated blood.
33. Which one of the following diseases or disorders occurs when the brain tissues suddenly stop getting oxygen?
A. Heart failure B. Stroke C. Heart attack D. Hypertension
34. In a female reproductive system, implantation of the fertilized egg & development of an embryo takes place in:
A. Uterus. B. Ovary. C. Clitoris. D. Vulva.
35. About 10 days after ovulation, blood vessels closed down and discharge through vagina in the form of blood called:
A. Menopause. B. Maturation. C. Menstruation. D. Puberty.
36. In the human reproductive process fertilization occurs in:
A. Oviduct. B. Cervix. C. Ovaries. D. Uterus.
37. Which one of the following is biotic component of a given ecosystem?
A. A house building C. Drinking water
B. Flowering plant D. Sun light
38. Which of the following types of muscles never tire?
A. Smooth muscles C. Skeletal muscles
B. Cardiac muscles D. Ligaments
39. Skeletal muscles are muscles attached to the bones by
A. Ligament B. Tendons C. Cartilage D. Joint
40. Which of the following type's muscles is voluntary muscle?
A. Cardiac muscles C. Skeletal muscles
B. Smooth muscles D. Involuntary muscles
41. Which types of muscles is found only in the heart?
A. Skeletal muscles C. Voluntary muscles
B. Smooth muscles D. Cardiac muscles
42. Which one of the following human muscles never fatigue?
A. Muscles of the lung B. Muscle of the heart

C. Muscle of the intestine

D. Muscle of the uterus

43. Which one is **TRUE** about smooth muscles?

A. They surround tubes of the intestinal organs.

C. They surround external organs.

B. They have voluntary actions.

D. They regulate the body movement.

44. Which of the following types of muscle tissues is responsible for moving most parts of the body?

A. Cardiac muscles

C. Smooth muscles

B. Skeletal muscles

D. Involuntary muscles

45. Which one of the following types of muscle tissues is found in the wall of the stomach, intestines and blood vessels?

A. Cardiac muscles

C. Skeletal muscles

B. Smooth muscles

D. Voluntary muscles

46. One of the following is wrong?

A. Skeletal muscles move skeletal bones.

C. Cardiac muscles work life long.

B. Smooth muscles are found in blood.

D. Muscles work antagonistically

47. What is the major function of tendons join?

A. Muscles to muscles

C. Bone to bones

B. Muscles to bones

D. Help to upper leg

48. Which of the following statement is true about function of muscles?

A. Cardiac muscles cause the movement of bones

B. Smooth muscles contract to pump blood

C. Skeleton muscles allow body movement

D. Cardiac and skeletal muscles function similarly

49. Cardiac muscles are muscles found in the wall of:

A. Blood vessel

B. Heart

C. Stomach

D. Intestine

50. Which of the following property of muscles is the ability of muscle cells to forcefully shorten?

A. Contractility

B. Extensibility

C. Excitability

D. Elasticity

51. The ability power of the muscle to be stretched is -----

A. Extensibility

B. Excitability

C. Elasticity

D. Contractility

52. Which of the following is ability of muscle to give response to stimuli which come from motor neuron and hormone?

A. Contractility

B. Elasticity

C. Excitability

D. Extensibility

53. The quality or state of being elastic and capability of strained body to recover its size and shape after deformations is called -----

A. Excitability

B. Elasticity

C. Extensibility

D. Contractility

54. The diseases that affect the human muscle system and their main manifestation is skeletal muscle weakness are-

A. Muscle disorders

C. Muscle strains

B. Muscular dystrophy

D. Extensibility

55. Which of the following is a group of inherited diseases characterized by weakness and wasting away of muscle tissue, with or without the breakdown of nerve tissue?
- A. Muscular dystrophy
B. Muscle strains
C. Muscle disorders
D. Extensibility
56. Which of the followings is an injury to a muscle or a tendon the fibrous tissue that connects muscles to bones?
- A. Extensibility
B. Muscle disorders
C. Muscle strains
D. Muscular dystrophy
57. Which of the following types of joints move back and front?
- A. Hinge joint
B. Gliding joint
C. Pivot joints
D. Ball and socket
58. As the ribs protect the lungs, _____ protects the brain.
- A. Facial bones
B. Cranium
C. Sternum
D. Metacarpals
59. Which type of bones is wrongly paired with its example?
- A. Long bone-humerus
B. Flat bone-ribs
C. Short bone-Femurs
D. Irregular bone- vertebrae
60. Which one of the following types of joint is NOT correctly paired with its example?
- A. Hinge joint – knee
B. Ball and socket joint –shoulder
C. Immovable joint –skull
D. Pivot joint -elbow
61. What do you call the joint that allows movement only back and forth?
- A. Hinge joint
B. Pivot joint
C. Gliding joint
D. Ball and socket joint
62. Which of the following is an example of short bones?
- A. Bones of upper arm
B. Bones of fingers
C. Bones of ribs
D. Bones of lower arm
63. Which of the following bones of human skeleton are categorized under the appendicular skeleton bones?
- A. Shoulder
B. Skull
C. Sternum
D. Rib
64. Which of the following is NOT true about human skeleton function?
- A. Produce calcium
B. Makes new blood cells
C. Support the body
D. Protect vital organs
65. The bones forming the forearm are known as:
- A. Radius and ulna
B. Tibia and fibula
C. Phalanges
D. Metacarpals
66. Which type of joint is found between the femur and the hip?
- A. Pivot joints
B. Gliding joints
C. Ball and socket joints
D. Hinge joints
67. The Joints in fingers and toes is called-----
- A. Hinge joint
B. Gliding joint
C. Pivot joint
D. Ball and socket joint

68. The human heart and lungs are protected by :

- A. Appendicular skeleton
- B. Skull bone
- C. Rib bones
- D. Hip bones

69. Axial skeleton does not include

- A. Clavicle
- B. Skull
- C. Vertebrae
- D. Ribs

70. The shoulder consists of clavicle and

- A. Cranium
- B. Skull
- C. Scapula
- D. Sternum

71. The rib cage consists of the bones of the **ribs** and

- A. Humerus
- B. Skull
- C. Patella
- D. Sternum

72. Bones are attached to one another with a tissue called _____.

- A. Ligaments
- B. Tendons
- C. Cartilage
- D. Joints

73. The up and down movement of the head is an example of one of the following joints?

- A. Ball and Socket
- B. Hinge
- C. Pivot
- D. Gliding

74. The bones of the skull are examples of one of the following joints?

- A. Ball and socket
- B. Hinge
- C. Pivot
- D. Fixed

75. Which one is necessary for healthy bones, muscles and teeth?

- A. Proper diet
- B. Physical exercise
- C. Restlessness
- D. A and B

76. Which of these are correctly matched?

- A. Ball and socket joint - wrist
- B. Pivot joint - Neck
- C. Hinge joint – hip
- D. Gliding Joint – skull

77. Compared with the dental formula of human, a mammal having a dental formula 0123 3123 is having

- A. less number of incisors
- B. less number of canines
- C. more number of molars
- D. less number of molars

78. Which of the following part of teeth is the hardest?

- A. Enamel
- B. Incisors
- C. Canines
- D. Molars

79. In the dental formula $\frac{2123}{2123}$, the total number of premolars is

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 12
- D. 16

80. Which association is correct about a tooth?

- A. Enamel-covers the crown
- B. Dentine – the hardest structure
- C. Pulp cavity – covers the gum
- D. Crown –contains blood vessels

81. What are the front chisels shaped teeth of humans?

- A. Molars
- B. Canines
- C. Premolars
- D. Incisors

82. The total number of a mammal having a dental formula, I=0/2, C=1/1, P=3/3 and, M=3/3

- A. 16
- B. 26
- C. 32
- D. 34

83. The hardest part of the tooth is made up of :
A. Pulp cavity B. Dentine C. Enamel D. Root canal
84. The dental formula for the dog is $I=3/3$, $C=1/1$, $P=4/4$ & $M=2/3$. How many teeth are there in the lower jaw?
A. 22 B. 20 C. 11 D. 42
85. Which of the following types of teeth function as scissors?
A. Molars B. Premolars C. Canines D. Incisors
86. Types of teeth with the widest upper surface are:
A. Molars B. Premolars C. Canines D. Incisors
87. The shapes of teeth in humans is related to their:
A. size B. location C. function D. A and B
88. The dental formula of a mammal is representing the number and type of:
A. teeth in one half of the upper jaws C. full set of teeth in the mouth
B. teeth in one half of the lower jaws D. A and B only
89. Which of the following shows the formula for incisors in the dental formula of an adult human?
A. 1/1 B. 2/2 C. 3/3 D. 4/4
90. If a given mammal has a dental formula of $0/3$, $2/2$, $2/3$, $3/3$, how many total teeth does the animal have?
A. 26 B. 36 C. 46 D. 56
91. Which of the following types of human teeth function as scissors and pincers in respectively?
A. Incisors – Canines C. Premolars - molars
B. Canines – incisors D. Incisors _Premolars
92. Which of the types of teeth are not found in a six years old baby?
A. Incisors B. Canines C. Molars D. Premolars
93. All of the following biological processes are involved in the human feeding except---
A. Ingestion B. Digestion C. Absorption D. Inhalation
94. Which of the following is the role of hydrochloric acid secreted by the wall of the stomach?
A. Controls the action of sphincter muscle at the entrance of stomach
B. Creates conducive environment for the action of pepsin.
C. Facilitates the digestion of lipids in the stomach.
D. Breaks down carbohydrates in the smaller sugar molecules.
95. Which of the following serves as an excretory organ in your body?
A. Pancreas B. Liver C. Heart D. Lung
96. Which one of the following part of the alimentary canal does NOT produce any kind of digestive enzyme?
A. Mouth C. Small intestine
B. Stomach D. Large intestine
97. The lining of the stomach is protected from digestive enzymes by
A. Mucus membrane C. Bone tissue
B. Muscular tissues D. Plasma membrane

98. In our body most of the digestive processes are completed in the—
A. Mouth
B. Stomach
C. Small intestine
D. Large intestine
99. Which of the following protein digesting enzymes is found in our stomach?
A. Hydrochloric acid
B. Erepsin
C. Pepsin
D. Trypsin
100. The longest part of the alimentary canal in human is
A. Esophagus
B. Stomach
C. Small intestine
D. Large intestine
101. The process by which soluble food pass through the wall of the small intestine in to the bloods vessels is called
A. Ingestion
B. Digestion
C. Absorption
D. Egestion
102. Digestion in the stomach is limited to ---
A. Carbohydrates
B. Proteins
C. Fats
D. Vitamins & minerals
103. Which of the following enzymes begins digestion of meat?
A. Pepsin
B. Maltase
C. Ptyalin
D. Pancreatic amylase
104. Which of the following is part of the small intestine?
A. Ileum
B. Rectum
C. Colon
D. Anus
105. The main region of the alimentary canal where food is absorbed is—
A. Stomach
B. Duodenum
C. Ileum
D. Large intestine
106. Which region of the human digestive tract contains enzymes that perform well at low pH?
A. Mouth
B. Stomach
C. Small intestine
D. Large intestinal
107. In which structure of the lungs does exchange of gases with the blood take place?
A. Alveoli
B. Bronchi
C. Capillaries
D. Bronchioles
108. Gaseous exchange in man occurs in the ----
A. Mouth
B. Stomach
C. Lungs
D. Small intestine
109. Which structure below does NOT fit into the breathing system?
A. Villi
B. Alveoli
C. Bronchioles
D. None of the above
110. The lung tissue feels spongy because_____
A. it is made up of spongy
B. it is made up of air
C. it has a lot of fluid
D. it has a lot of air sacs

111. What are the two waste products of respiration?
- A. Oxygen and Water
B. Carbon dioxide and Water
C. Oxygen and Carbon dioxide
D. Carbon dioxide and Nitrogen
112. Which of the following best describes respiration?
- A. The releases of energy from food.
B. The releases of energy from oxygen.
C. The exchange of gases.
D. The breathing in of oxygen and out of carbon dioxide.
113. The two tubes that carry air from the wind pipe/Trachea/ in to the lungs are called—
- A. Alveoli
B. Trachea
C. Bronchi
D. Diaphragm
114. Which of the following are sponges like sacs that line the lungs and transfer oxygen to the blood?
- A. Capillaries
B. Alveoli
C. Cilia
D. Bronchioles
115. The site of gas exchange between lung and blood is _____
- A. Bronchi
B. Bronchioles
C. Alveoli
D. Trachea
116. Exhaled air contains
- A. Oxygen, water and no carbon dioxide
B. Carbon dioxide, water, and nitrogen
C. Carbon dioxide, water and no oxygen
D. Carbon dioxide, oxygen and no nitrogen
117. Which of the following is cancer of the body's blood-forming tissues, including the bone marrow and the lymphatic system?
- A. Leukemia
B. Osteoporosis
C. Osteoarthritis
D. Fracture
118. Which of the following disease of skeleton is a condition where bones become thin and lose their strength, as they become less dense and their quality is reduced?
- A. Leukemia
B. Osteoporosis
C. Osteoarthritis
D. Fracture
119. Which of the following symptom is joint pain, tenderness, stiffness, locking and sometimes an effusion?
- A. Fracture
B. Leukemia
C. Osteoarthritis
D. Osteoporosis
120. Which of the following disease of skeleton is a break in the continuity of the bone may be a partial or complete break in the bone?
- A. Fracture
B. Leukemia
C. Osteoarthritis
D. Osteoporosis
121. All are human diseases of blood, except-----
- A. Anemia
B. Hypertension
C. Hemophilia
D. HIV/AIDS
122. The blood vessels which take places blood away from the heart is known as-
- A. Arteries
B. Veins
C. Capillaries
D. Ventricles
123. Which part of the heart contains deoxygenated blood?
- A. Left atrium
B. Right atrium
C. Left ventricles
D. Aorta
124. From which chamber of the heart does systemic circulation begin?
- A. Left auricle
B. Right ventricles
C. Left ventricles
D. Lacteals
125. To which chamber of the human heart does the oxygenated blood from the lung?

- A. Left atrium
B. Right atrium
C. Left ventricle
D. Right ventricle
126. The elemental composition of hemoglobin is----
A. Phosphorus
B. Sodium
C. Iron
D. Zinc
127. Which of the following is TRUE about the blood vessels?
A. Pulmonary veins carry deoxygenated blood.
B. Carries towards the heart.
C. Veins carry blood away from the heart.
D. Pulmonary arteries carry deoxygenated blood.
128. The back flow of blood in the vein prevented by ----
A. Muscle
B. Valves
C. Heart beat
D. Capillary
129. The function of the blood does NOT include;
A. Delivering food and oxygen to cells.
B. Carrying away cellular waste.
C. Transport of hormones and antibodies.
D. None of the above.
130. Which of the following minerals is part of the substance that gives blood its red color?
A. Iron
B. Phosphorus
C. Calcium
D. Iodine
131. Which of the following is correct about blood and the circulatory system?
A. Blood cells are produced in the bone marrow.
B. During active exercise the heart beats slowly.
C. The solid part of blood is called plasma.
D. Red blood cells are fewer in the number, but larger in size than white blood cells.
132. Which of the following types of blood cells protect us against disease causing germs?
A. Red blood cells
B. White blood cells
C. Platelets
D. Plasma
133. Which of the following blood vessels travels away from the heart to the lungs?
A. Pulmonary artery
B. Pulmonary vein
C. Coronary artery
D. Aorta
134. Which of the following contains oxygenated blood in an adult human?
A. Right atrium
B. Pulmonary artery
C. Pulmonary vein
D. Vena cava
135. Which of the following blood vessels supplies blood to heart muscles?
A. Pulmonary artery
B. Coronary artery
C. Pulmonary vein
D. Renal artery
136. Failure of the blood to clot after injury causes a disease called—
A. Lung cancer
B. Pneumonia
C. Hemophilia
D. Hypertension
137. The importance of valve in blood circulation is to;
A. allows blood flow in two directions.
B. prevents back flow in two directions.
C. allows blood flow towards the lung.
D. prevents mixing of blood.

138. Blood cells responsible for transport of oxygen are
- A. Red blood cells
B. Platelets
C. White blood cells
D. platelets and Red blood cells
139. The part of the heart that receives deoxygenated blood from the body is –
- A. Right auricle
B. Left auricle
C. Right ventricle
D. Left ventricle
140. A thick wall that separates the right half of the heart from the left half of the heart is
- A. Septum
B. Aorta
C. Bicuspid valve
D. Tricuspid valve
141. ----- carries only deoxygenated blood.
- A. Arteries
B. Pulmonary artery
C. Pulmonary valve
D. Aorta
142. Which of the following blood cells play an important role in the process of blood clotting?
- A. Platelets
B. Plasma
C. White blood cells
D. Red blood cells
143. The chamber of the heart which pumps blood to all part of the body is _____
- A. Left ventricle
B. Left auricle
C. Right ventricle
D. Right auricle
144. Which of the following animals has both Pulmonary and systematic circulation?
- A. Snake
B. Fish
C. Frog
D. Donkey
145. Blood pressure is the pressure exerted by the blood on the walls of -----
- A. Ventricles
B. Veins
C. Arteries
D. Auricles
146. A disease of blood which is inherited from parents is called-----
- A. Elephantiasis
B. Varicose vein
C. Leukemia
D. Hemophilia
147. Which of the following diseases of circulatory system is caused by high salt consumption in our daily diet?
- A. Hypertension
B. Heart attack
C. Strokes
D. Heart failure
148. The disease occurs when blood stops flowing to a part of the heart and the heart muscle is injured because of not receiving enough oxygen is known as-----
- A. Hypertension
B. Heart attack
C. Strokes
D. Heart failure
149. Which of the following disease is the blood supply to part of your brain is interrupted or reduced preventing brain tissue from getting oxygen?
- A. Hypertension
B. Heart attack
C. Strokes
D. Heart failure
150. A chronic, progressive condition in which the heart muscle is unable to pump enough blood to meet the body's needs for blood and oxygen is -----
- A. Hypertension
B. Heart attack
C. Strokes
D. Heart failure
151. Primary sexual characteristic of males do **NOT** include the presence of
- A Testis
B Scrotum
C Penis
D Sperm cells
152. Secondary sexual characteristics of females do **NOT** include the presence of
- A Breast Enlargement
B Voice Deepening
C Ovum Production
D Pubic Hair

153. Which parts of the male and female reproductive system are equivalent?
- A Testes and ovaries
B Penis and cervix
C Vas deferens and uterus
D Urethra and clitoris
154. Which of the following parts of reproductive structure are concerned with sex cells' transport?
- A Vagina and epididymis
B Fallopian tube and vas deferens
C Uterus and urethra
D All of the above
155. In humans, menstrual cycle normally takes place:
- A In all adult females
B Every 28 days
C During pregnancy
D During menopause
156. During fertilization,
- A. Zygote is formed
B. Embryo is formed
C Egg cell disintegrates
D All of the above.
157. All birth control methods are
- A. equally efficient to prevent fertilization
B. used to kill sperm cell
C. designed to prevent unwanted pregnancy
D. prevent pregnancy without side effects.
158. The factor for reproductive health problem that involves cutting female genitals is:
- A FGM
B STI
C Rape
D Illegal abortion
159. Reproductive healths are essential for young's to decide the right time for:
- A. marriage
B. giving birth
C. having a partner
D. all of the above
160. The ovary produces
- A. Sperm cells and ova
B. Mucus and follicle stimulating hormone
C. Testosterone and Progesterone
D. Female gametes and sex hormone
161. Which of the following is an example of male secondary sexual characteristics?
- A. Enlargement of breast
B. Starting of menstruation
C. Widening of hips
D. Nocturnal emission
162. Sperm and egg in mammals normally unit in the:
- A. Uterus
B. Oviduct
C. Vagina
D. Ovary
163. Suppose a woman has a regular menstrual cycle. If her menstruation begins on Ginbot 10, the process of ovulation expected to occur in the days between
- A. Ginbot 10-14
B. Ginbot 21-26
C. Sene 1-4
D. Sene 10-14
164. During pregnancy, the process of ovulation is prevented by the hormone called -----
- A. Progesterone
B. Testosterone
C. Follicle stimulation hormone
D. Luteinizing hormone
165. Which one of the following matched correctly?
- A. Seminal vesicles – releases sex hormones
B. Scrotum –produce sperm cells
C. Vas differences –transport eggs
D. Epididymis – store male gamete

166. Which one of the following does **NOT** affect the reproductive health of a woman?
- A. Early marriage
 - B. Abstinence from sexual activity
 - C. Illegal abortion
 - D. Female genital mutilation
167. What is fertilization? It is the
- A. Union of sperm cells and an egg cells
 - B. Development of sperm cells in males
 - C. Growth of the embryo in the fallopian tube
 - D. Production of progesterone by the placenta
168. The primary sexual characteristics include
- A. The growth of hair on the face in males
 - B. The production of egg cells in females
 - C. The presence of penis and testes in males
 - D. The enlargement of genital organs in females
169. The male reproductive structure that helps lower the temperature of the testes is
- A. Epididymis
 - B. Scrotum
 - C. Penis
 - D. Prostate gland
170. Contraceptives pills help in birth control by
- A. Preventing growth of the embryo
 - B. Blocking the passage of the sperm
 - C. Preventing the implantation processes
 - D. Preventing the process of ovulation
171. Which of the following is true about the menstrual cycle?
- A. It takes a longer time after menopause
 - B. It starts in females at puberty
 - C. Its secretory phase involves loss of blood
 - D. It takes a shorter time during pregnancy
172. Which of the following secondary sexual characteristics is common for males and females?
- A. Deepening of voice
 - B. Enlargement of breast
 - C. Widening of hips
 - D. Fast body growth
173. In which part of a human reproductive systems fertilization takes places?
- A. Oviduct
 - B. Ovary
 - C. Cervix
 - D. Uterus
174. Which of the following processes found in human reproductive system is different from the other?
- A. Fertilization
 - B. Ejaculation
 - C. Menstruation
 - D. Ovulation
175. Which of the following hormones is responsible to maintain secondary sexual characteristics in males?
- A. Adrenalines
 - B. Estrogen
 - C. Progesterone
 - D. Testosterone
176. Which of the following is true about menopause? Menopause is the age that marks the:
- A. end of giving birth in males
 - B. end of giving birth in females
 - C. beginning of menstruation
 - D. beginning of sperm cell production
177. An example of secondary sexual characteristics of males and females is:
- A. Menstrual cycle
 - B. widening of chest and shoulder
 - C. Enlargement of genital organs
 - D. Deepening of voices
178. Which of these is matched correctly?
- A. Testis - Ovum
 - B. Ovary – Testosterone
 - C. Prostate gland – alkaline fluid
 - D. Urethra – progesterone
179. The end of fertility in the reproductive cycle of human female is known as:

A. Adolescences

B. Puberty

C. Menstruation

D. Menopause

180. Which of the following is true about sperm cells?

A. Sperms cells are released once every 28 days

B. A sperm cells is fertilized an egg

C. Many sperms cells fertilized an egg

D. production of sperm cells stops at the age of 50

181. In the reproductive system of the human male, the tube that services as a passage for both the semen & urine is

A. Urethra

B. Ureter

C. Vas deferens

D. Epididymis

182. Suppose a woman has a regular menstrual cycle. If she decides to avoid pregnancy using her menstrual cycle and if her menstruation begins on sene 12, she should avoid sexual intercourse in the days between:

A. Hamle 12-14

B. Sene 23-28

C. sene 16-18

D. Sene 12-15

183. Early marriage may cause all of the following EXCEPT:

A. Maternal death

B. Fistula

C. Infection with HIV

D. Breast cancer

184. Which of the following are examples of male primary sexual characteristics?

A. Uterus & Ovaries

B. Widening of cheats & shoulder

C. Pubic hair & enlargement of breast

D. Testes & Scrotum

185. Which of the following is the correct pathway of sperm cells during sexual intercourse?

A. Epididymis, Testes, Vas deferens, Urethra

B. Epididymis, Vas deferens, Testes, Urethra

C. Testes, Epididymis, Vas deferens, Urethra

D. Testes, Urethra, Epididymis, Vas deferens

186. Which of the following happens during pregnancy?

A. The wall of the uterus breaks down

B. An egg cell is released to fallopian tube

C. The levels Progesterone drops

D. The menstrual cycle stops

187. Which of the following are female sex hormones?

A. Progesterone & Estrogen

B. Testosterone & Luteinizing hormone

C. Follicle stimulating hormones & Estrogen

D. Progesterone & Testosterone

188. Pregnancy is possible if sexual intercourse takes places :

A. Before Puberty

B. After menopause

C. After using Pills

D. After Ovulation

189. Which of the following is **NOT** a harmful traditional practice?

A. Early marriage

B. Contraception

C. Female genital mutilation

D. Illegal abortion

190. In human, female fertilization takes place in :

A. Uterus

B. Follicle

C. Oviduct

D. Cervix

191. Which of the following sexual transmitted diseases can be damage every organ in the body including the brain if not treated properly?
- A. Gonorrhea
 - B. Chancroid
 - C. Trichomoniasis
 - D. Syphilis
192. In which of the human female reproductive organ does normal fertilization occur?
- A. Uterus
 - B. Oviduct
 - C. Vagina
 - D. Cervix
193. Which of the following contraceptive methods prevents the implantation of the early embryo?
- A. The Intra Uterine Device /IUD/
 - B. The diaphragm
 - C. Sterilization
 - D. The mixed pill

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