

Quiz questions – Reproduction

1. Why do fish and frog eggs produce a huge number of eggs each year?
 - A. A lot of fish and frogs are needed to feed the predators
 - B. We need more fish and frogs
 - C. So that some get fertilised and survive to adulthood
 - D. Fish and frogs like to have big families

C. So that some get fertilised and survive to adulthood
2. Which of these animals reproduce by external fertilisation?
 - A. Camels
 - B. Cod
 - C. Bats
 - D. Parrots

B. Cod
3. What part of the female reproductive system produces the eggs (ova)?
 - A. Oviducts
 - B. Uterus
 - C. Ovary
 - D. Vagina

C. Ovary
4. When a sperm is deposited into the vagina which route does it travel?
 - A. Vagina → Ovary → Uterus → Oviduct
 - B. Vagina → Cervix → Uterus → Oviduct
 - C. Vagina → Uterus → Cervix → Oviduct
 - D. Vagina → Oviduct → Uterus → Cervix

B. Vagina → Cervix → Uterus → Oviduct
5. What term do we use to describe a sperm cell fusing with an egg cell?
 - A. Combination
 - B. Reproduction
 - C. Fertilisation
 - D. Intercourse

C. Fertilisation

6. Which part of the male reproductive system produces the sperm cells?
- A. Testes
 - B. Penis
 - C. Scrotum
 - D. Sperm duct
- A. Testes
7. How are sperm cells adapted for their function?
- A. Not having a nucleus to save energy
 - B. Having sharp teeth to cut into the egg cell
 - C. Being streamlined to be able to swim faster
 - D. None of the above
- C. Being streamlined to be able to swim faster
8. How does the sperm break through the egg cell membrane?
- A. Tears a hole in the membrane
 - B. Dissolves the membrane with chemicals
 - C. Bites through the membrane with teeth
 - D. Squeezes through gaps in the membrane
- B. Dissolves the membrane with chemicals
9. Why are egg cells larger than sperm cells?
- A. Egg cells have more cells in them
 - B. Egg cells have a food store to help growth after fertilisation
 - C. Egg cells have thicker cell membranes
 - D. Egg cells have larger nuclei
- B. Egg cells have a food store to help growth after fertilisation
10. The menstrual cycle prepares the uterus for a fertilised egg. How long is an average menstrual cycle from start to finish?
- A. 20 days
 - B. 2 weeks
 - C. 28 days
 - D. 7 days
- C. 28 days

11. What happens to the wall of the uterus during menstruation?
- A. It grows and becomes thicker, ready to receive the fertilised egg
 - B. It is absorbed back into the body
 - C. It gets thinner and thinner
 - D. It breaks away and leaves the body through the vagina
- D. It breaks away and leaves the body through the vagina
12. At what point in the menstrual cycle is fertilisation most likely?
- A. During menstruation
 - B. Between 12 and 16 days
 - C. After 20 days
 - D. Between 25 and 28 days
- B. Between 12 and 16 days
13. When the foetus is growing inside the uterus it needs nutrients. What provides these nutrients?
- A. Placenta
 - B. Amniotic sac
 - C. Uterus
 - D. Oviduct
- A. Placenta
14. What does the mother's blood take away from the baby and into the placenta?
- A. Oxygen
 - B. Water
 - C. Carbon dioxide
 - D. Food
- C. Carbon dioxide
15. What is the job of the amniotic sac?
- A. It supports the foetus and protects it from shocks
 - B. It gives the foetus room to grow and move
 - C. It provides water for the foetus to drink
 - D. It stops the baby from drying out
- A. It supports the foetus and protects it from shocks

16. Why is vaccination against Rubella important for women?
- A. Rubella is dangerous to women
 - B. Rubella can cause women to become infertile
 - C. Rubella can cause damage to a growing foetus
 - D. Rubella will stop a woman from menstruating
- C. Rubella can cause damage to a growing foetus
17. Which of these things will affect the way a foetus grows?
- A. Chemicals in cigarette smoke
 - B. Alcohol
 - C. Drugs
 - D. All of the above
- D. All of the above
18. Why is breast milk important to a newly born baby?
- A. It is the right temperature for the baby
 - B. It is made by its own mother so it is matched to its needs
 - C. It contains antibodies that protect against common microorganisms
 - D. It tastes better than bottle milk
- C. It contains antibodies that protect against common microorganisms
19. All babies grow rapidly during the first few months. Which of the following is a factor affecting this difference in growth rate?
- A. How well nourished the baby is
 - B. How big the parents of the baby are
 - C. Neither A or B
 - D. Both of A and B
- D Both A and B
20. Which of the following is the correct description of the human life cycle?
- A. Babyhood, childhood, adolescence, adulthood
 - B. Childhood, babyhood, adulthood, adolescence
 - C. Adolescence, babyhood, adulthood, childhood,
 - D. None of these
- A. Babyhood, childhood, adolescence, adulthood