Chapter 42 Pre-Class Quiz

History for 'Chapter 42 Pre-Class Assignment'

**Item:** Chapter 42 Pre-Class Assignment

**Score:** 100% (Calculated)

**Due:** Thursday, October 30, 2014 7:59 AM

**Submitted:** Tuesday, October 28, 2014 10:17 AM

**Answers:**

1. Komodo dragons (*Varanus komodoensis*) are an endangered species. One of the aspects of their management for long-term conservation is captive breeding programs in zoos. Typically females are housed alone, and males are transported between zoos to mate with females and produce offspring. In some cases, females produced offspring even though they were not in contact with a male.

   Which term below best describes the production of offspring by female Komodo dragons housed alone in zoos?

   - ○ asexual reproduction
   - ○ fission
   - ○ budding
   - ◉ parthenogenesis

2. Komodo dragons (*Varanus komodoensis*) are an endangered species. One of the aspects of their management for long-term conservation is captive breeding programs in zoos. Typically females are housed alone, and males are transported between zoos to mate with females and produce offspring. In some cases, females produced offspring even though they were not in contact with a male.

   True or false: When females were not exposed to males, yet produced offspring, reproduction was asexual.

   - ◉ true
   - ○ false

3. Consider the transition from water to land for plants. Reproduction that was not tied to water was an important adaptation allowing plants to exploit truly terrestrial habitats. Animals faced the same challenge when moving from water to land. What was the single most important adaptation that led to the uncoupling of reproduction and the need for water?

- amniotic egg
- internal fertilization
- loss of flagellated sperm

4. The production of eggs in females is a coordinated process involving hormone production and release from multiple regions in the body. Is the following statement true regarding hormones of the female reproductive system?

   Failure of fertilization of the oocyte causes a decrease in progesterone and estradiol and signals the end of the follicular phase of the menstrual cycle.

   - true
   - false

5. In humans, sex determination is genetic. Specifically, it depends on the presence or absence of the _____ gene residing on the _____ chromosome. The gene produces a protein called _____, which causes the developing gonad to differentiate.

   - SRY; Y; TDF
   - SRY; X; TDF
   - TDF; X; SRY
   - TDF; Y; SRY
   - SRY; largest; TDF

6. True or false: External fertilization is generally associated with large numbers of offspring and low levels of parental care.

   - true
   - false

7. Through which structure do oocytes travel as they leave the location where they developed?

   - uterus
   - cervix
   - vagina
   - ovary
   - fallopian tube or oviduct

8. A key difference between hormonal regulation of the reproductive systems of males and females is that:

- LH and FSH are released only in females.
- LH and FSH are released only in males.
- LH and FSH are released cyclically in females but nearly continuously in males.
- LH is released in males and FSH is released in females.
- LH is released continuously in males and FSH is released cyclically in females.

9. _____ produces genetically identical cells or individuals called clones.

- Sexual reproduction
- Asexual reproduction
- Meiosis
- Fertilization

10. _____ involves combining genetic information from two individuals to make a new genetically unique individual.

- Sexual reproduction
- Asexual reproduction
- Binary fission
- Parthenogenesis

11. The key hormone of childbirth is _____, which is released from the posterior pituitary gland. It stimulates uterine contractions, which, in turn, stimulate more of it to be released.

- Progesterone
- Estrogen
- Testosterone
- Oxytocin

12. Gametes or spores are produced during the cellular process referred to as _____.