KSOGA Quiz - June (Undergraduates)

1. Q1:

The Mullerian ducts develop into all of the following EXCEPT:

A. Uterus

- B. Fallopian tubes
- C. Upper part of vagina
- D. Epididymis

Correct Answer: D

2. Q2:

The presence of which factor is essential for the regression of the Mullerian ducts in a male embryo?

A. Estrogen

B. Testosterone

C. Mullerian inhibiting substance (MIS)

D. Dihydrotestosterone (DHT)

Correct Answer: C

3. Q3:

Which of the following is a true statement regarding sexual differentiation?

A. External genitalia differentiate by the 20th week

B. Male genitalia require estrogen for differentiation

C. Testicular descent is complete at birth in all cases

D. Dihydrotestosterone is essential for external male genital development

Correct Answer: D

4. Q4:

The labioscrotal swellings develop into which structure in females?

A. Labia majora

B. Clitoris

C. Labia minora

D. Mons pubis

Correct Answer: A

5. Q5:

Which embryological structure gives rise to the round ligament of the uterus?

A. Mesonephric duct

B. Gubernaculum

C. Genital ridge

D. Cloacal membrane

Correct Answer: B

6. Q6:

Which hormone regulates spermatogenesis?

A. Testosterone

B. FSH

C. LH

D. Estrogen

Correct Answer: B

7. Q7:

How many sperms are produced in testes per day?

A. 1 million

B. 3 million

C. 30 million

D. 300 million

Correct Answer: D

8. Q8:

What is the first step of maturation of spermatozoa before fertilization?

A. Capacitation

B. Acrosome reaction

C. Cortical reaction

D. Spermatogenesis

Correct Answer: A

9. Q9:

Process of maturation of sperm from spermatocyte occurs in:

A. 5 to 6 weeks

B. 7 to 8 weeks

C. 8 to 9 weeks

D. 9 to 10 weeks

Correct Answer: D

10. Q10:

Supporting cells of spermatogenesis are?

A. Leydig cells

B. Sertoli cells

C. Follicular cells

D. Prostatic cells

Correct Answer: B

11. Q11:

Which of the following is a function of the prostate gland in the male reproductive system?

A. Production of sperm

- B. Production of seminal fluid
- C. Transport of sperm to the urethra
- D. Production of testosterone

Correct Answer: B

12. Q12:

In which phase of oogenesis does the primary oocyte undergo Meiosis I?

A. Before birth

- B. During puberty
- C. During ovulation
- D. During menstruation

Correct Answer: B

13. Q13:

Number of chromosomes in a gamete are?

- A. Haploid
- B. Diploid
- C. Triploid

D. Tetraloid

Correct Answer: A

14. Q14:

Which of the following artery supplies foregut derivatives of the digestive system?

A. Celiac trunk

- B. Superior mesentric artery
- C. Inferior mesentric artery
- D. Right umbilical artery

Correct Answer: A

15. Q15:

All of the following are derivatives of the midgut except?

A. Small intestine

B. Ascending colon

C. Appendix

D. Proximal half of duodenum

Correct Answer: D

16. Q16:

All of the following arteries supply the digestive system except:

A. Superior mesentric artery

B. Celiac trunk

C. Inferior vesical artery

D. Inferior mesentric artery

Correct Answer: C

17. Q17:

Persistance of vitelline duct may result in:

A. Illeal diverticulum

B. Meckels diverticulum

C. Vitelline cyst

D. Umbilical fistula

Correct Answer: B

18. Q18:

What is the primary function of the placenta?

A. To produce hormones

B. To provide oxygen and nutrients to the fetus

C. To remove waste products from the fetus

D. All of the above

Correct Answer: D

19. Q19:

Which of the following conditions is associated with placental insufficiency?

A. Preeclampsia

B. Fetal growth restriction (FGR)

C. Placenta previa

D. Both A and B

Correct Answer: D

20. Q20:

What is the significance of a placenta with a velamentous cord insertion?

A. Increased risk of fetal distress

B. Increased risk of placental abruption

C. Increased risk of vasa previa

D. No significant risk

Correct Answer: C

21. Q21:

Which of the following is a characteristic of placenta accreta?

A. Invasion of the placenta into the myometrium

B. Separation of the placenta from the uterus

C. Abnormal attachment of the placenta to the lower uterine segment

D. None of the above

Correct Answer: A

22. Q22:

How is amniotic fluid volume typically assessed during pregnancy?

- A. Ultrasound measurement of the amniotic fluid index (AFI)
- B. Maternal perception of fetal movement
- C. Fetal heart rate monitoring
- D. Maternal serum alpha-fetoprotein (MSAFP) levels

Correct Answer: A

23. Q23:

Which of the following is a cause of anhydramnios?

- A. Bilateral renal agenesis
- B. Premature rupture of membranes (PROM)
- C. Maternal hypertension
- D. Fetal growth restriction (FGR)

Correct Answer: A

24. Q24:

What is the significance of meconium-stained amniotic fluid?

A. Fetal distress

B. Fetal maturity

C. Fetal anomaly

D. Maternal infection

Correct Answer: A

25. Q25:

What is the role of amniotic fluid in fetal lung development?

- A. To provide surfactant for lung maturity
- B. To maintain fetal lung expansion and development
- C. To protect the fetus from infection

D. To regulate fetal temperature

Correct Answer: B