

1233

1. If a cow is hysterectomized during diestrus, the CL will live:
 - A for a total lifespan of 284 days
 - B until the uterus secretes dexamethasone
 - C until the uterus secretes PGF 2 alpha
 - D forever since the uterus is gone
 - E 21 days
 - F for 114 days (the length of pregnancy)
2. This structure functions to cool blood before it enters the testis.
 - A pampiniform plexus
 - B epididymis
 - C testicular rete
 - D carotid rete
 - E cavernous sinus
 - F retrograde sinus
3. Most caprine follicles will undergo _____ rather than be ovulated.
 - A hemolysis
 - B luteolysis
 - C hemostasis
 - D peristalsis
 - E atresia
 - F aplasia
4. In the bull, interstitial cells can also be termed:
 - A Glial cells
 - B Leydig cells
 - C Sertoli cells
 - D Hepatic cells
 - E Adipocytes
 - F Splenic cells
5. Castration of a boar results in _____ blood levels of _____.
 - A elevated, inhibin
 - B elevated, LH
 - C elevated, dihydrotestosterone
 - D elevated, estrogen
 - E decreased, LH
 - F decreased, FSH
6. _____ prevents colostral immunoglobulin transfer into neonatal blood.
 - A reverse peristalsis
 - B peristalsis
 - C gut closure
 - D retrograde flow
 - E progesterone
 - F pinocytosis
7. The bovine cervix is famous for producing _____, which stops bacteria from entering the gravid _____.
 - A progesterone, hilus
 - B PGF2 alpha, CL
 - C estrogen, vagina
 - D eCG, uterus
 - E progesterone, oviduct
 - F mucus, uterus

8. The technical term for a pus-filled canine uterus is _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A pyoderma | B aplastic pyoderma |
| C pyometra | D plastic pyoderma |
| E aplastic anemia | F mastitis |
9. _____ is required for ovulation in the queen.
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A PTH | B The LH surge |
| C TSH | D Progesterone |
| E Growth hormone | F Oxytocin |
10. A spay operation in the dog could also be termed a(n):
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A bilateral orchidectomy | B nephrectomy |
| C unilateral orchidectomy | D total ablation surgery |
| E hysterectomy | F ovariectomy |
11. The estrous cycle in cattle is _____.
- | | |
|--|---|
| A variable-longer in summer, shorter in winter | B approx. 21 days in duration |
| C 16 hours long | D seasonal-only operates during long-days |
| E subject to photoperiod changes | F 284 days in duration |
12. A good treatment for ovarian follicular cysts in cattle is _____.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A progesterone | B prolactin |
| C GnRH | D RU486 |
| E manual rupture | F electro-therapy |
13. The "nurse" cells involved in sperm formation are termed _____.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| A Sertoli cells | B interstitial cells |
| C Kupfer cells | D hepatocytes |
| E Leydig cells | F mast cells |
14. After the corpus _____ dies, it becomes the corpus _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A hemorrhagicum, albicans | B albicans, foramen |
| C foramen, luteum | D luteum, hemorrhagicum |
| E albicans, luteum | F luteum, albicans |

15. In cattle, when you see metestrus bleeding, you know that:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A AI was successful | B AI failed to bring about a conception |
| C ovulation occurred 2 days ago | D pyometra is present in the uterus |
| E metritis is present in the uterus | F the ovaries are cystic |
16. Cheyenne M. brought boar testes to class this week that illustrated a good example of:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A bilateral testicular atrophy | B unilateral traumatic epididymitis |
| C benign prostatic hypertrophy | D testicular hematoma |
| E epididymal segmental aplasia | F testicular atresia |
17. Once formed, the zygote starts to:
- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A produce testosterone. | B produce immunoglobulins. |
| C divide by mitosis. | D form a corpus luteum. |
| E produce inhibin. | F divide by meiosis. |
18. _____ is a term that means "born with".
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A Congestive | B Peripartum |
| C Prepartum | D Postpartum |
| E Congenital | F Preclude |
19. The term "per os" means:
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A bone formation | B bone cells |
| C rectal administration | D vaginal administration |
| E by mouth | F inject into bone |
20. When Rod dissected the porcine testis this week, the white area in the center of the testis was termed the _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A prostate | B rete testis |
| C accessory sex gland | D tunica albuginea |
| E epididymis | F ovulation fossa |
21. The prefix alba- means:
- | | |
|------------|---------|
| A both | B hole |
| C dead | D one |
| E terminal | F white |

22. This bovine tissue has enzymes that will rapidly degrade PGF-2 alpha.
- A uterine
 - B hepatic
 - C gastric
 - D oviductal
 - E pulmonary
 - F splenic
23. The exogenous gonadotropin "Folltropin" used in cattle is isolated from:
- A ovine adrenal glands
 - B porcine pituitary glands
 - C gravid bovine urine
 - D gravid human urine
 - E gravid horse urine
 - F bovine adrenal glands
24. When there is a testis retained within the abdominal cavity in adulthood, this condition is termed
- A Leydig's demise.
 - B Freemartinism.
 - C Haglof's infertility.
 - D cryptorchidism.
 - E pyometra.
 - F Leydig's syndrome.
25. Select the exocrine gland.
- A prostate gland
 - B adrenal cortex
 - C spleen
 - D adrenal medulla
 - E pineal gland
 - F heart
26. Within the female reproductive tract, sperm must complete this process before they can fertilize the ovum.
- A capacitation
 - B mitosis
 - C degranulation
 - D augmentation
 - E meiosis
 - F luteolysis
27. Sperm + _____ = _____.
- A lymph, semen
 - B testosterone, seminal plasma
 - C seminal plasma, semen
 - D fructose, seminal plasma
 - E glucose, seminal plasma
 - F plasma, semen