SI Test Prep Exam 4

If you remove a bull’s testicles and give exogenous testosterone, what would be the result?

Estrogen released in the female influences her reproductive behavior. How?

What are the stages of male reproductive behavior?

What is required for an erection to occur?

Match the following definitions to their correct term:

Attractivity Proceptivity Receptivity

1. Behavior and other signals that attract males (posture, pheromones, phonation)
2. Stimulate males to copulate or re-initiate sexual behavior (female-female mounting)
3. Copulatory behavior (standing response, tail deviation, backing up towards male)

Describe the difference in a male’s and female’s sexual activity

What happens when sperm is deposited in the FRT?

What is capacitation?

Where is capacitation initiated? Where does decapacitation take place?

Where is capacitation completed?

T/F: Capacitation is not reversible

Which species have a fractioned ejaculate?

What ovarian hormone allows for myometrium contraction?

Seminal plasma contains what hormone to stimulate contraction of the FRT?

T/F: Sperm are anabolic

What are chemotaxic factors?

Describe the difference between a true and a false acrosome reaction

What acrosomal enzymes are released from a true acrosome reaction and what do they do?

The zona pellucida is made up of 3 glycoproteins. What are they?

Sperm plasma membrane have 2 ZP binding sites. What are they?

T/F: Only acrosome intact sperm can penetrate the cumulus oophorus cell layer

How does a female prevent polyspermy?

What is syngamy?

What is a polar body?

List out prenatal development:

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stays with the embryo until it reaches the uterus. The blastocyst hatches from here.

Match the following terms to their correct definition:

Conceptus Fetus Embryo

1. organism in the early stages of development (cannot be species recognized yet)
2. a product of conception- includes embryo/fetus/extra-embryonic membranes
3. a potential offspring that is still within the uterus (can be species recognized)

Define the following terms:

Ootid:

Zygote:

Blastomere:

Morula:

Blastocyst:

After fertilization, all cell divisions are?

What 3 forces govern blastocyst hatching?

After hatching, mammalian embryos are subdivided into 2 groups. What are they?

What are the 3 prenatal growth phases?

What are the 4 fetal membranes?

1. Yolk sac:
2. Amnion:
3. Allantois:
4. Chorion (trophectoderm):

What effect does maternal nutrition have on muscle and fat development of the conceptus?

How does Interferon Tau (IFNT) prevent luteolysis?

How do swine achieve maternal recognition?

How is maternal recognition achieved for horses?

Extraembryonic membranes attach to the endometrium to provide a link between dam and fetus known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What is implantation?

Name the fetal and the maternal part of the placenta:

Name the types of implantation/attachment:

Placentas are classified based on the distribution of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name the types of placentas:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows for new blood vessels to form from previous blood vessels. This increases uterine and umbilical blood flow

Name the placental classifications based on the separation of fetal and dam blood supply:

What would lead to maternal ketosis?

Describe the metabolites down below:

What hormones are released by the placenta and what do they do?