Menstrual cycle, Contraception and fertility Homework

Please practice these exam style questions, based on what we learnt.

Question 1 (Multiple Choice / 1 Mark)

On which approximate day of a standard 28-day menstrual cycle does ovulation (the release of an egg) occur?

- **A** Day 1
- **B** Day 5
- **C** Day 14
- **D** Day 28

Question 2 (Short Answer / 2 Marks)

(a) Name the barrier method of contraception that also helps to protect against Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). [1 mark]
(b) Explain how hormonal contraceptives (like the oral pill) prevent pregnancy. [1 mark]

Question 3 (Application / 3 Marks)

A couple is undergoing IVF (In Vitro Fertilisation) treatment because they cannot conceive naturally.
(a) Where are the eggs and sperm mixed together during IVF treatment? [1 mark]
(b) State one advantage of using IVF treatment. [1 mark]
(c) State one disadvantage or ethical concern regarding IVF treatment. [1 mark]

Topic 1: The Menstrual Cycle

Question 1 (Multiple Choice / 1 Mark)

Which hormone causes the lining of the uterus to break down and leave the body as a period if an egg is not fertilised?

- **A** Insulin
- **B** Adrenaline
- **C** Testosterone
- **D** Progesterone (a drop in this hormone)

Question 2 (Short Answer / 2 Marks)

The menstrual cycle relies on hormones produced in different parts of the body.
(a) Name one hormone produced by the pituitary gland in the brain. [1 mark]
(b) Name one hormone produced by the ovaries. [1 mark]

Question 3 (Data / 3 Marks)

A woman tracks her menstrual cycle over 28 days.
(a) On which day of the cycle is an egg most likely to be released from the ovary? [1 mark]
(b) State the term used for the release of an egg from the ovary. [1 mark]
(c) State what happens to the thickness of the uterus lining if the egg is successfully fertilised. [1 mark]

Topic 2: Contraception

Question 1 (Multiple Choice / 1 Mark)

Which of these is a chemical or hormonal method of contraception rather than a physical barrier?

- **A** Male condom
- **B** Diaphragm
- **C** The contraceptive pill
- **D** Female condom

Question 2 (Fill in the Blanks / 3 Marks)

Use words from the box to complete the sentences about how different contraceptives work.

| barriers | hormones | STI | surgery | kill |

Hormonal contraceptives prevent pregnancy because they contain chemicals that stop an egg from being released. Physical options like condoms are called **(a)** _____ because they physically stop the sperm reaching the egg.

Condoms are unique because they are the only method that also prevents the spread of an **(b)** _____.

Permanent methods of contraception involve **(c)** _____ to cut or tie the reproductive tubes.

Question 3 (Short Answer / 2 Marks)

Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using a hormonal contraceptive implant compared to using a condom.

Topic 3: Fertility Treatments

Question 1 (Multiple Choice / 1 Mark)

What is the first step given to a woman undergoing IVF (In Vitro Fertilisation) treatment?

- **A** Injecting a sperm directly into her uterus.
- **B** Giving her fertility drugs (FSH and LH) to make multiple eggs mature.
- **C** Checking her blood glucose levels.
- **D** Placing an embryo directly into her fallopian tubes.

Question 2 (Short Answer / 2 Marks)

Some women do not release eggs naturally because their bodies do not make enough FSH.
(a) State what "FSH" stands for. [1 mark]
(b) Explain how taking a "fertility drug" containing FSH helps these women become pregnant naturally. [1 mark]

Question 3 (Application / 3 Marks)

During IVF, eggs are collected from the mother and fertilised by sperm from the father in a laboratory.
(a) Where is the resulting embryo placed so that it can grow into a baby? [1 mark]
(b) State one physical or emotional strain that IVF can put on a couple. [1 mark]
(c) State one ethical reason why some people disagree with the use of IVF. [1 mark]