Embryology

Al mcq

Lecture 4

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Embryology Lecture 4

- 1. Where does fertilization typically occur in the female reproductive tract?
- A. Isthmus of the fallopian tube

B. Cervix

- C. Ampulla of the fallopian tube
- D. Uterine cavity

Correct answer: C

- 2. What is the primary role of the acrosome reaction?
- A. Prevent polyspermy
- B. Allow sperm to penetrate the zona pellucida
- C. Activate the oocyte
- D. Induce capacitation

Correct answer: B

- 3. What triggers the completion of the second meiotic division of the oocyte?
- A. Sperm capacitation
- B. Contact with the zona pellucida
- C. Entry of sperm into the oocyte cytoplasm
- D. Cortical reaction

Correct answer: C

- 4. The zygote becomes a morula at which stage of development?
- A. 2-cell stage
- B. 4-cell stage
- C. 8-cell stage
- D. 16-cell stage

Correct answer: D

5. What is the function of the cortical reaction during fertilization?

A. Attract more sperm

- B. Block polyspermy
- C. Aid sperm motility
- D. Stimulate cleavage

Correct answer: B

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- 6. When does implantation typically begin after fertilization?
- A. Within 12 hours
- B. Day 2
- C. Day 5-6
- D. Day 10

Correct answer: C

- 7. Which layer of the trophoblast is responsible for erode the endometrium?
- A. Syncytiotrophoblast
- B. Cytotrophoblast
- C. Inner cell mass
- D. Zona pellucida

Correct answer: A

- 8. What prevents further sperm entry after the first sperm fuses with the oocyte?
- A. Zona reaction
- B. Acrosome reaction
- C. Sperm motility reduction
- D. Oocyte meiosis

Correct answer: A

- 9. What is the term for the embryo at the stage when it implants into the uterine wall?
- A. Zygote
- B. Morula
- C. Blastocyst
- D. Gastrula

Correct answer: C