1. Male and female external genitalia are

a. identical until week 6 of gestation.
b. identical until week 18 of gestation.
c. identical until week 24 of gestation.
d. are never identical.

2. The fallopian tubes arise from the

a. paramesonephric ducts
b. the mesonephric ducts
c. the cloacal membrane.
d. the allantois.

3. Female external genitalia can become virilized if the fetus is

a. has a deficiency of estrogens
b. exposed to an excess of anti-mullerian hormone
c. exposed to an excess of androgens
d. in possession of an extra X chromosome

4. Which of the following does NOT derive from the Mullerian ducts?
a. fallopian tubes
b. uterus
c. upper portion of vagina
d. lower portion of vagina

5. The most common form of sexual ambiguity is due to:

a. true hermaphroditism
b. mixed gonadal dysgenesis
c. congenital adrenal hyperplasia
d. disorders of meiosis

6. In congenital adrenal hyperplasia which two structures join?

a. the vagina and rectum
b. the vagina and urethra
c. the fallopian tube and rectum
d. the vagina and ureter

7. The first event in development of the testis is
a. leydig cell formation
b. sertoli cell formation
c. SRY gene expression
d. SOX 9 gene expression

8. Androgen production comes primarily from
a. the mesonephric duct
b. Leydig cells
c. Sertoli cells
d. myoid cells

9. Lack of 5-alpha reductase will result in
a. low testosterone levels
b. low dihydrotestosterone levels
c. low SRY protein levels
d. low androgen receptor levels

10. Klinefelter's syndrome results from
a. XO karyotype
b. XYY karyotype
c. YO karyotype
d. XXY karyotype

11. The lower portion of the vagina originates from
a. the sinovaginal bulb
b. the mullerian ducts
c. the wolffian ducts
d. the primordial germ cells

12. Which of the following is true in regards to Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH)?
a. there are high levels of cortisol produced
b. the uterus and fallopian tubes are absent
c. there is the potential for normal sexual and reproductive function
d. the gonads are hypertrophied