

Question 25 (Answer: **B**)

- Oestrogen and progesterone are both high during pregnancy.
- In the early weeks the ovary supplies them, from the corpus luteum.
- By the late stages the placenta has taken over, so it secretes the most.

Question 26 (Answer: **D**)

- The lining builds up through the first half of the cycle.
- It reaches its greatest thickness after ovulation, while progesterone is high.
- That is around day 21 – it then breaks down at menstruation on day 1.

Question 25 (Answer: **D**)

- Testosterone is the male sex hormone.
- It brings about and maintains the male secondary sexual characteristics.
- Insulin and glucagon control blood glucose, and lactase is an enzyme, not a hormone.

Question 29 (Answer: **D**)

- The placenta takes over hormone production from the ovary during pregnancy.
- It secretes progesterone, which maintains the lining of the uterus.
- FSH and LH come from the pituitary, and testosterone from the testes.

Question 28 (Answer: **B**)

- FSH and LH come from the pituitary; oestrogen and progesterone come from the ovary.
- LH shows a sharp peak around day 14, at ovulation.
- Progesterone rises after ovulation and stays high through the second half of the cycle.

Question 29 (Answer: **A**)

- The lining thickens through the first half of the cycle, ready for a fertilised egg.
- It is thickest in the second half, after ovulation, while progesterone is high.
- It then breaks down at menstruation, at the start of the next cycle.

Question 27 (Answer: **B**)

- FSH acts in the first half of the cycle, maturing the follicle – not up to day 21.
- LH peaks around day 14 and triggers ovulation, the release of the egg.
- Progesterone then maintains the uterus lining in the second half.

Question 28 (Answer: **D**)

- Testosterone is the male sex hormone, made in the testes.
- It causes the male secondary sexual characteristics at puberty.
- Oestrogen is the female equivalent, insulin controls glucose and adrenaline prepares for action.