



Requirements for this paper/Benodighede vir hierdie vraestel:			Resources/Hulpmiddels:
Answer Scripts/ Antwoordskrifte: Attendance Slips (Fill-in Paper)/ Presensiestrokies (Invulvraestel):	Multi-choice cards (A4)/ Multikeusekaarte (A4) Graph Paper/ GrafiekPapier		`
Scrap Paper/ Rofwerkpapier Multi-choice cards (A5)/ Multikeusekaarte (A5)	Calculators/ Sakrekenaars Laptop (Power not provided)/ Skootrekenaar (Krag word nie voorsien nie)		

Type of Assessment/ Tipe Assessering:	Duration/ Tydsduur:
Paper Number/ Vraestel Nommer:	Maximum Marks/ Maksimum Punte:
Module Code/ Modulekode:	Module Description/ Module Beskrywing:
Examiner(s)/ Eksaminator(e):	Date/ Datum:
Internal/Interne Moderator(s):	Time/ Tyd: Qualification/ Kwalifikasie:
External Moderator(s)/ Eksterne Moderator(s):	rwaiiirasie.

Submission of answer scripts/Inhandiging van antwoordskrifte:



Instruksies / Instructions

Beantwoord al die vrae in jou antwoordskrif / Answer all the questions in your answer script

Vraag 1 / Question 1

- 1.1 Die primodiale kiemsel verhoog in aantal deur eenvoudige mitose om spermatogonia te vorm. Onderskei tussen Tipe A en Tipe B spermatogonia.
 - The primordial germ cells increase in number by simple mitosis to form spermatogonia. Distinguish between Type A and Type B spermatogonia. (4)
- 1.2 Gee 'n volledige beskrywing van elke stap in die eerste meiotiese deling van spermatositogenese. Give a complete description of each step in the first meiotic division of spermatocytogenesis.(8)[12]

Vraag 2 / Question 2

Elke milliliter semen wat met ejakulasie uitgewerp word bevat miljoene spermia, maar die meerderheid vloeistof bestaan uit sekresies vanuit verskeie kliere in die manlike geslagstelsel.

Each milliliter of semen ejaculated contains millions of sperm. However, the majority of semen fluid consists of secretions from various glands in the male reproductive system.

2.1 Identifiseer die onderskeie kliere.

Identify the respective glands.

(3)

(6)

- 2.2 Lys die inhoud waaruit elke onderskeidelike klier se sekresie bestaan.
 - List the contents of each respective gland's secretion.

2.3 Bewys hoe die inhoud van elke klier 'n bydra lewer om die vroulike geslagsorgaan meer toeganklik te maak vir spermia.

Explain how the content of each of these secretions contributes to making the female sex organ more accessible to sperm (3)

[12]

Vraag 3 / Question 3

- 3.1 Die oorlewing van die spermia tydens die tog na die uterusbuise is baie klein. Verskaf moontlike redes hiervoor.
 - The survival rate of sperm during the journey to the uterine tubes is low. Provide possible reasons for this. (2)
- 3.2 Die oorlewing van 'n nuutgevormde sigoot hang af of versmelting en penetrasie van addisionele spermia verhoed kan word. Veruidelik die meganisme betrokke om polispermie te voorkom.
 - Survival of the newly formed zygote depends on whether fusion and penetration of additional sperm can be prevented. Explain the mechanism involved in preventing polyspermy. (8)

[10]

Vraag 4 / Question 4

Gee 'n volledige beskrywing van die endokriene beheer in die vroulike geslagsiklus deur na die syfers in die onderstaande figuur te verwys.

Provide a complete description of the endocrine control of the female sexual cycle by referring to the numbers in the figure below.

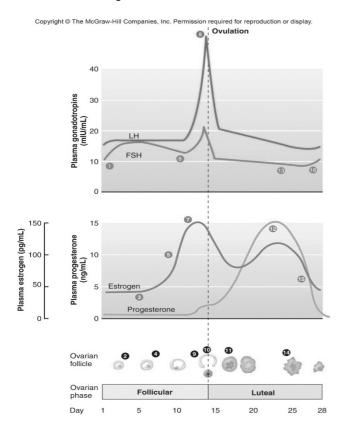


Fig 1. Opsomming van sistemiese plasma hormoon konsentrasies en ovariële veranderinge tydens the menstruele siklus.

Summary of systemic plasma hormone concentrations and ovarian events during the menstrual cycle.

[16]

Vraag 5 / Question 5

Tydens swangerskap kom 'n tienvoudige verhoging van progesteroonsekresie voor. Verskaf vier belangrike funksies van progesteroon tydens swangerskap.

A tenfold increase of progesterone secretion occurs during pregnancy. Provide four important functions of progesterone during pregnancy.

[4]

Vraag 6 / Question 6

Gee 'n volledige beskrywing van die sirkulasie veranderinge wat in die fetus plaasvind met geboorte.

Give a full description of the circulatory changes that occur within the foetus at birth.

[16]

Vraag 7 / Question 7

Die oorsake van vervroegde puberteit word in twee kategorieë verdeel. Vergelyk die twee kategorieë en brei uit oor moontlike behandelings om 'n normale liggaamsgrootte ten spyte van 'n verhoogde groeitempo te verseker.

The causes of early (precocious) puberty is divided into two categories. Compare the two categories and elaborate on possible treatments to ensure a normal body size despite an increased growth rate.

[8]

Vraag 8 / Question 8

- 8.1 Noem die twee fases waarin menopause verdeel word. / Name the two phases into which menopause is divided. (2)
- 8.2 Bespreek kortliks die fisiese eienskappe (simptome) wat met menopause verband hou. / Briefly discuss the physical characteristics (symptoms) associated with menopause. (13
- 8.3 Lys die newe-effekte wat gerapporteer is met die gebruik van hormoonvervangingsterapie. / List the side effects reported with the use of hormone replacement therapy. (7)

[22]

TOTAL/TOTAAL: 100

File reference: 8.1.7.2.2