Anatomy & Physiology
Reproductive System
Worksheet

Male
1. Put the following structures in order from testis to urethra:
   *ductus deferens, rete testis, epididymus, seminiferous tubules*
   1) _______________________
   2) _______________________
   3) _______________________
   4) _______________________

2. What muscle pulls the testis down into the scrotum during development? ________________

3. The testes get pulled down into the scrotum during the ____ month of development.

4. What happens if the testes fail to descend?

5. What is this condition called? ________________

6. The sex cells (sperm) are produced in the ______________________ tubules.

7. What cells produce the hormone testosterone? ________________

8. What cells support the spermatogonia? ________________

9. Where does sperm maturation occur? ________________

10. Approximately how long are the sperm in the epididymus? ________________

Matching: Sperm (some will be used more than once)
   a) Acrosome
   b) Body
   c) Head
   d) Tail

11. _____ Contains the 23 chromosomes
12. _____ Flagella
13. _____ Cap that contains enzymes
14. _____ Propels the sperm
15. _____ Contains Mitochondria
16. _____ Eats away at the “shell” of the egg and allows the sperm to enter

17. Using the Matching terms above, label the parts of the sperm.
18. What is the term for the surgical procedure that cuts to ductus deferens as a means of contraception?

19. What type of sugar is in seminal vesicle secretion? ____________________

20. What part of the sperm will utilize the seminal vesicle secretions? __________________

21. What is the function of Prostate gland secretions?

22. What gland secretes a sticky mucus? ___________________________

23. How many milliliters of sperm are in a single ejaculation? _________________

24. How many million sperm are in each milliliter of semen? __________________

25. Based on the last two questions, calculate how many sperm are in each ejaculation? __________ million

Matching: Male (Some may be used more than once, others not at all.)

a) Bulbourethral  e) Epididymus  i) Scrotum
b) Ductus deferens  f) Prepuce  j) Seminal vesicle
c) Glans  g) Prostate  k) Testes
d) Ejaculatory duct  h) Urethra

26. ___ Conveys sperm from the testes to the urethra.
27. ___ Controls the temperature of the testes.
28. ___ Very sensitive part of the penis that contains lots of nerves.
29. ___ Secretes an alkaline fluid that neutralizes the acids in the female vagina.
30. ___ Tube that conveys the semen out of the penis.
31. ___ Secretes mucus that lubricates the urethra and clears out any urine.
32. ___ AKA the foreskin.
33. ___ Primary organs of male reproduction.
34. ___ Removed during a circumcision.

Label the parts of the male reproductive system.

35. ___________________  41. ___________________
36. ___________________  42. ___________________
37. ___________________  43. ___________________
38. ___________________  44. ___________________
39. ___________________  45. ___________________
46. What is the function of the scrotum?

47. What temperature is ideal for sperm growth in the testes? ______________

48. What two muscles control the height of the testes?
   a)  
   b)  

49. What is the name of the two upper columns of erectile tissue? ________________

50. What is the name of the lower column of erectile tissue? ______________________

51. What causes the erectile tissue to become stiff?

Female
52. What ligament limits most of the movement of the female reproductive organs? ______________

53. What is the function of the fimbriae?

54. What lines the fallopian tubes and helps to move the egg along? ________________

55. How long are the fallopian tubes? ______________

56. How long does it take for the egg to move through the fallopian tubes? ______________

57. So, the egg moves through the fallopian tubes at the break-neck speed of ____ inches per day.

58. Where does fertilization of the egg occur? _________________________________

59. The inner layer of the uterus is called the _________________________________

60. What is the middle layer of the uterus called? ______________________________

61. What is the opening of the uterus called? _________________________________

62. What is the function of the muscles in the myometrium?

63. What is the function of the acid in the vagina?

64. The word hymen means “wedding” in Latin. Why is the thin layer of tissue that partially blocks the vagina given this name?

65. What is the female equivalent of the male penis? _________________________

66. What glands secrete mucus in the vestibule during sexual arousal? ______________

67. What is the first secretion of milk called? _________________________________

68. What is special about the first secretions of milk?

69. What TWO hormones cause milk production?
   a)  
   b)  

3
Matching: Female (Some may be used more than once, others not at all.)

a) Cervix  e) Fimbriae  i) Uterus
b) Clitoris  f) Hymen  j) Vagina
c) Endometrium  g) Labia
d) Fallopian tubes  h) Ovary

70. _____ Chamber that houses the developing fetus.
71. _____ Canal that receives the penis during coitus.
72. _____ Usual site of fertilization.
73. _____ Dilates to approximately 10 cm during labor.
74. _____ Everts during sexual stimulation.
75. _____ Duct through which the ovum travels to reach the uterus.
76. _____ Membrane that partially closes the vagina and is usually broken during the first coitus.
77. _____ Primary female reproductive organ.
78. _____ Move to create fluid currents that draw the ovulated egg into the uterine tube.
79. _____ Opening of the uterus.
80. _____ Latin for lips; layers of skin that protect the opening to the vagina.

Label the parts of the female reproductive system.

81. __________________________  86. __________________________
82. __________________________  87. __________________________
83. __________________________  88. __________________________
84. __________________________  89. __________________________
85. __________________________  90. __________________________

91. When does egg production begin in a female?
92. When is the process of meiosis I halted?
93. What are the cells that surround and mature an egg called? __________________________
94. What hormone causes the follicles to restart the meiosis process? ______
95. At ovulation, the egg is not yet a mature ovum. What is it called? __________________________
96. When does the "egg" finish the meiosis process?
97. How many chromosomes are in a mature ovum? _____
98. What is a fertilized egg called? _____________________

99. What hormones peak at ovulation? ________ and ____________

100. After ovulation the follicle cells change and become the ____________________________.

101. What hormone is secreted by the corpus luteum?

102. What hormone is secreted by fertilized egg and functions to maintain the corpus luteum? ____

103. How long does the egg live? __________

104. What is the function of progesterone in relation to the uterus?

105. What is the term for the first menstrual cycle by a young female? _____________________

106. The menstrual cycle is a 28 day cycle. What marks the beginning of the first day?

107. What TWO hormones drop dramatically if the egg is not fertilized?
   a) 
   b)

108. What is menopause?

109. What are some symptoms of menopause?

Matching: Female hormones (some will be used more than once)
   a) Estrogen
   b) FSH
   c) LH
   d) Progesterone

110. ____ Promotes growth of ovarian follicles and production of estrogen.
111. ____ Triggers ovulation.
112. ____ Lack of this hormone causes the blood vessels to kink and the endometrium to slough off.
113. ____ Stimulates LH release by the anterior pituitary.
114. ____ Converts the ruptured follicle into a corpus luteum and causes production of progesterone.
115. ____ Causes the endometrium to be repaired and grow thick and velvety.

Matching: Development
   a) Acrosomal reaction          e) Fertilization
   b) Amnion                      f) Fetus
   c) Cleavage                    g) Zygote
   d) Embryo

116. ____ A fertilized egg.
117. ____ Term applied to the developing infant after the 8th week.
118. ____ Fusion of the ovum and sperm nuclei.
119. ____ Term applied to the developing infant from the 3rd to the 8th week when all the major systems and organs are being formed.
120. ____ Period of rapid mitotic cell division.
121. ____ Fluid filled sac the surrounds the developing fetus.
122. ____ Release of digestive enzymes by the sperm in the immediate vicinity of an oocyte.
123. For each oogonium that begins oogenesis, ____ (number of) ovum will be produced and ____ (number of) polar bodies will be produced.

124. What is a polar body?

Matching: Germ Layers (some will be used more than once)
   a) Ectoderm
   b) Mesoderm
   c) Endoderm

125. ____ heart and blood vessels
126. ____ digestive system
127. ____ brain and spinal cord
128. ____ skeletal muscles
129. ____ skin and epidermis
130. ____ bones
131. ____ respiratory system

132. What is the term for chemicals that may cause birth defects? ____________________________

133. What are the TWO most dangerous (and most common) teratogens?
   a)
   b)

134. What causes “morning sickness”?

135. What is the function of the hormone relaxin?

136. What are the three stages of Labor?
   a)
   b)
   c)

137. False contractions are technically called ________________________________

138. What is the only 100% effective method of birth control? ____________________________

139. What is coitus interruptus?

140. What is the removal of the uterus called? ________________________________

141. Besides abstinence, what is the only other method of birth control that prevents the spread of STDs? ________________________________