

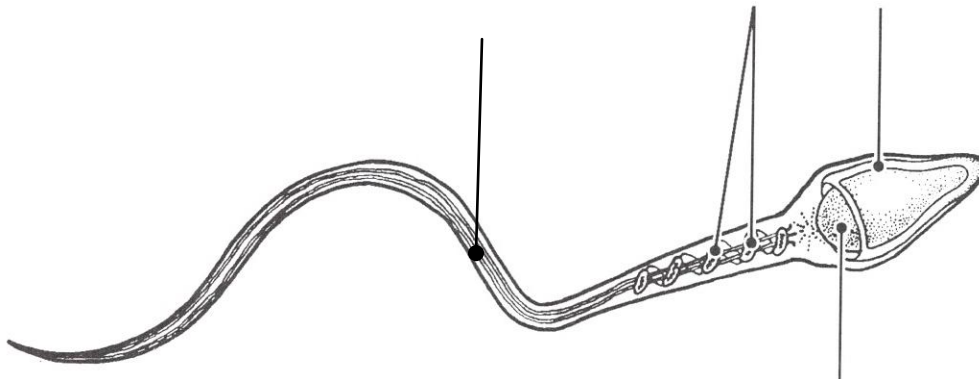
**ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY  
REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM  
WORKSHEET**

**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

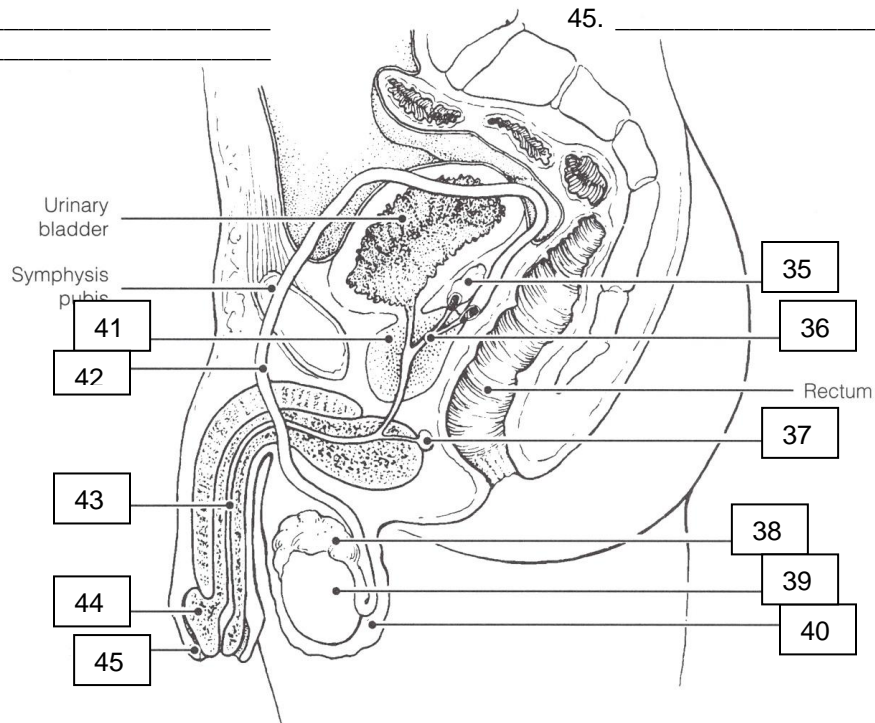
**Matching: Male** (Some may be used more than once, others not at all.)

- |                     |               |                    |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 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. _____ |
| 40. _____ |           |



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)

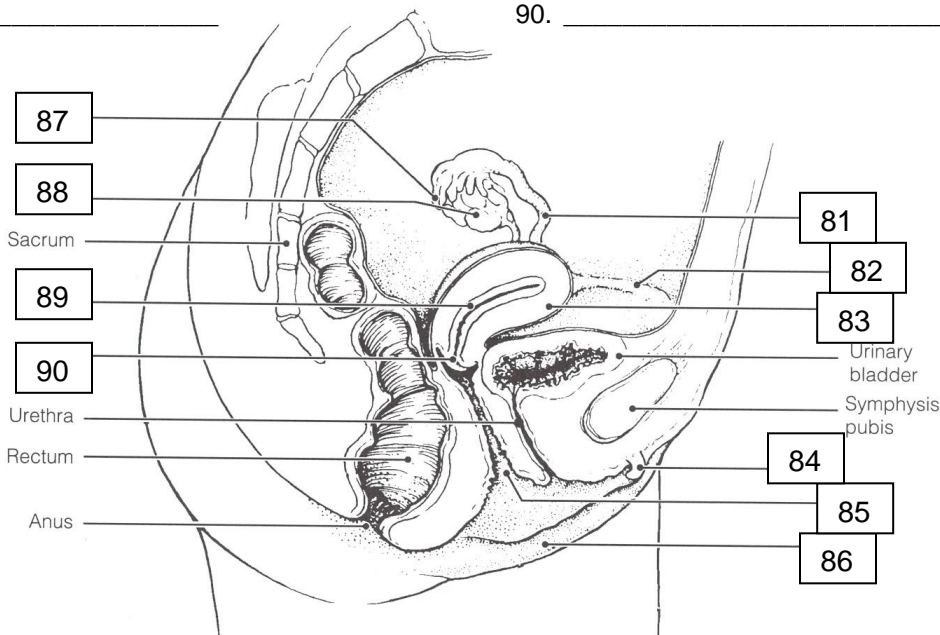
**Matching: Female** (Some may be used more than once, others not at all.)

- |                    |             |           |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 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. \_\_\_\_ Erects 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
- b) Amnion
- c) Cleavage
- d) Embryo
- e) Fertilization
- f) Fetus
- g) Zygote

116. \_\_\_\_ A fertilized egg.
117. \_\_\_\_ Term applied to the developing infant after the 8<sup>th</sup> week.
118. \_\_\_\_ Fusion of the ovum and sperm nuclei.
119. \_\_\_\_ Term applied to the developing infant from the 3<sup>rd</sup> to the 8<sup>th</sup> 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?  
\_\_\_\_\_