Name: _____

Physiology: The Reproductive System Worksheet

Directions: Write in and circle best answer on this sheet.

Answers to questions can be found in chapter 22 and 23 of OER textbook, the lecture notes and other sources online. Use the answers to the questions to complete the multiple choice questions at the end.

1. The reproductive union of the female egg cell with the male sperm cell is called a _____.

2. The _____ are the primary reproductive structures for males and females. They make the _____ (are also called the sex cells), and the _____for males and females.

3. The primary reproductive structures for males are the _____. They make the male gamete called _____, the most important male sex hormone made is _____.

4. Are Gametes (sex cells) Haploid or Diploid? _____. In terms of sex chromosomes, Females are _____ and Males are _____. Are the genes on the X chromosome the same as on the Y? _____.

5. Both male and females are affected by follicular stimulating hormone (FSH). **a)** True or **b)** False

6. Only males make testosterone, females do not make any testosterone. **a)** True or **b)** False

7. The exact location for the sperm cell production in the _____ _____.

8. The exact location for the production of testosterone is the _____ _____.

9. The testes are located in the _____, which sits outside of the abdominal cavity.

10. Why are the testes stored there? _____.

11. The skin of the scrotum contains subcutaneous _____ muscle which gives them their wrinkled appearance. This structure alters the surface area of the scrotum in order to regulate _____ of the testes. The temperature of the testes must remain _____ that body temperature.

12. The primary reproductive structures for females are the _____. They make the female gamete called _____, the two most important female sex hormones are _____ and _____.

13. Hormones that stimulate the **growth** of the **gonads** (the primary reproductive structures) are called _____. List 2 specific hormones that have been discussed in class that stimulate both the male and female gonads, but is named after the effects on the female reproductive system.

1) **2)**

14. The **Fallopian** tube is also called the _____ tube, and its role is to transport the female _____ cell to the _____. It takes _____ days for the egg to travel from the ovary to the _____.

15. The female **ovarian cycle** is normally ____ days long. Typically ovulation occurs on day ___ of this cycle. The female uterine cycle is also ____ days long. The menses (menstruation) phase is usually the first ____ days of that cycle. This phase involves the shedding of the _____ layer of the uterus.

16. The male penis and the female clitoris are both composed of _____ tissue, which can become engorged with blood during sexual excitation. The specific name of this tissue is called the _____ _____. Blood flow to this tissue is controlled by the _____ of the ANS.

17. The structure transporting _____ cells from the testes to the vas deferens is the _____, it's main role is for the maturation of the _____. A **vasectomy** involves the cutting and **ligation** (tying) of the _____ _____ in order to prevent the transport of sperm cells from the testes into the semen. This is a type of _____ control to prevent pregnancy.

18. *After* **ovulation**, what structure is then formed from the mature follicle?
a) fimbriae **b)** corpus albicans **c)** corpus luteum **d)** Graafian follicle **e)** primary follicle

19. The **ovaries** produce:
a) estrogen and ova **b)** estrogen and progesterone **c)** progesterone and ova
d) estrogen, progesterone and ova **e)** estrogen, progesterone, oxytocin and ova

20. A fertilized ovum is called a _____ .
a) meiotic cell **b)** Graafian follicle **c)** corpus albicans **d)** zygote **e)** gamete

21. The hormone that stimulates **uterine contractions** during childbirth is
a) oxytocin **b)** estrogen **c)** granular cell carcinoma **d)** progesterone **e)** prolactin

22. Why are the testes located in the scrotal sacs outside of the body?
a) for protection of the testes **b)** because it is too cold within the body
c) the abdominal cavity within the body is too warm **d)** because it is too wet inside the body

23. Where does **spermatogenesis** (production of spermatozoa) occur?
a) epididymis **b)** seminal vesicles **c)** prostate gland **d)** vas deferens **e)** seminiferous tubules

24. Where in the male reproductive system do sperm cells **mature**?
a) epididymides **b)** seminal vesicles **c)** seminiferous tubules **d)** vas deferens **e)** testes

25. Identify the cells within the testes that produce **testosterone**.
a) cells in the seminiferous tubules **b)** Interstitial cells **c)** spermatogonia
d) spermatozoa cells **e)** cells in the prostate gland

26. Sperm are most viable in a _____ solution.
a) slightly acidic **b)** slightly basic **c)** neutral

27. Which of the following male glands is **not** paired?
a) prostate gland **b)** bulbourethral gland **c)** seminal vesicle

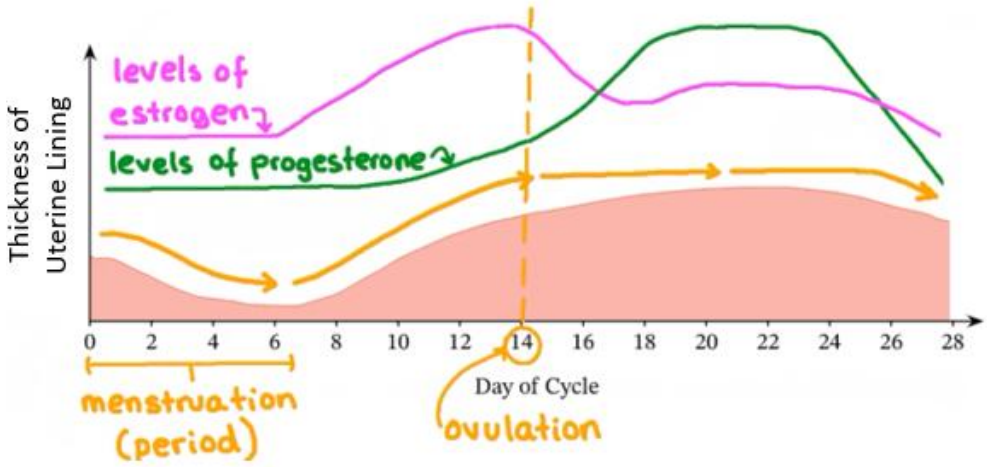
28. The layer of the **uterine wall** that is responsible for uterine **contraction** is the:
a) endometrium **b)** myometrium **c)** perimetrium **d)** stratum basale **e)** stratum functionalis

29. Of all of these methods of contraception, which one is most effective?
a) birth control pill **b)** withdrawal **c)** abstinence **d)** douching **e)** IUD

30. Which of these hormones listed below stimulates **spermatogenesis**?
a) inhibin **b)** growth hormone (GH) **c)** Gonadotropic-releasing hormone (GnRH)
d) Prolactin (PRL) **e)** Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)

31. Which hormones are responsible for the **ovulation** of the mature ova (egg cell)?
1. Inhibin **2.** luteinizing hormone (LH) **3.** Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)
4. Gonadotropic-releasing hormone (GnRH) **5.** Prolactin (PRL) **6.** Estrogen
a) 2 and 3 **b)** 2, 3 and 4 **c)** 6 only **d)** 3 and 4 **e)** 1, 4 and 5

32. Look at the **uterine cycle** graph below and suggest what the increase in **estrogen** is responsible for.
a) The development of a follicle. **b)** The formation of the corpus luteum.
c) The release of the egg cell at ovulation. **d)** The thickening of the endometrium.



33. Comparing typical males to typical females, males have:
a) a lower metabolic rate **b)** lower levels of androgens than females **c)** greater skeletal muscle mass
d) higher levels of LDL's than females **e)** higher pitched voices than females

34. The most common type of **ectopic pregnancy** (when the fertilized egg implants in some place other than the uterus) is tubal pregnancy, where the implants in the fallopian tube. What % does it account for?
a) 50% **b)** 90 to 95% **c)** 60% to 70% **d)** 70% **e)** 80%

35. Which of the following is **not** a cause of low sperm count in males?
a) overheating the testes **b)** tight clothing **c)** smoking
d) anabolic steroids **e)** all of the above can cause low sperm count in males