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 the common name is based on 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** the most?
**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

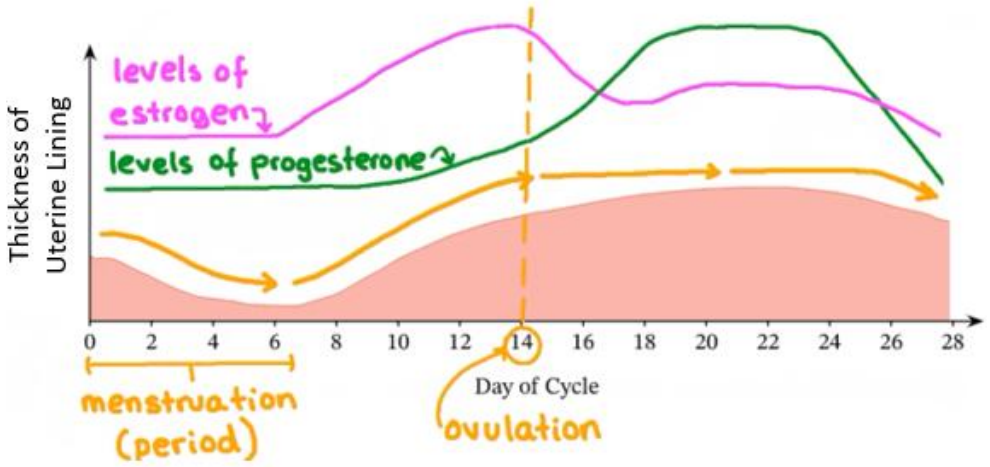
**28.** The layer of the **uterine wall** that is responsible for uterine **contraction** is the:
**a)** endometrium **b)** myometrium **c)** perimetrium **d)** stratum basale **e)** stratum functionalis

**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) in females?
**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 zygote implants in the fallopian tube.
What % do tubal pregnancies 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