

Male & Female Reproductive Systems

Functions of the Male Reproductive Organs

- Produce, maintain, support _____ & _____.
- Discharge sperm into female reproductive tract during sexual intercourse.
- _____ & _____ male hormones that maintain the male reproductive system.
- Much of the male reproductive system is external.

Organs of Male Reproduction

- **Penis:** Male organ used in sexual intercourse.
 - _____: Attaches to the wall of abdomen
 - Shaft: _____ of the penis
 - _____: Dome-shaped head of the penis
 - Glans is covered with _____ which can be removed by a surgical procedure called _____.
 - Consists of 3 cylindrical chambers:
 - Corpus _____: 2 chambers that run along the side of the penis.
 - Blood fills these chambers to create an erection.
 - Corpus _____: 1 chamber that runs along the front of the penis.
 - Blood fills this chamber to keep the urethra open during an erection.
- **Scrotum**
 - Loose pouch-like sac of skin
 - Hangs below & behind the _____
 - Acts as “climate control” for the testicles (testes): _____^o
 - _____ muscle in the wall allow it to contract for up toward the body for warmth and relax away from the body to cool.
- **Testicles (Testes)**
 - _____ organs about the size of large _____.
 - Responsible for making the hormone _____.
 - House the _____ tubules: Produce sperm cells.
- **Epididymis**
 - Coiled tube on backside of each _____.
 - Transports & stores _____ made in testes until mature.
 - Leads sperm into the _____.
- **Vas Deferens**
 - Tube that transports mature sperm from the _____ to the urethra in preparation for _____.

- **Seminal Vesicles**
 - Sac-like pouches that attach to the _____.
 - Produce _____ fluid (fructose) that nourish sperm & help them to move.
 - This fluid makes up most of the _____ fluid.
- **Prostate Gland**
 - _____-sized gland below the bladder
 - Adds additional _____ to ejaculate.
 - Urethra runs through the center of the _____ gland.
 - _____: Milky white liquid that serves as a medium to transport sperm. Gives them something to swim in!

Male Hormones

- **Follicle Stimulating Hormone:** Promotes _____ (spermatogenesis)
- **Luteinizing Hormone:** Stimulates the production of _____.
- **Testosterone:** Responsible for development of _____.
 - Muscle mass/Strength
 - Fat distribution
 - Bone mass
 - Facial hair
 - Voice change
 - Sex drive

Functions of the Female Reproductive Organs

- Produce sex hormones & _____ (eggs)
- Support developing _____
- Nourish newborn infant

Organs of Female Reproduction

- **Vulva:** _____ female anatomy (Mons pubis)
- **Labia** _____: Translates as “Large lips”
 - Protect & cover entrance to the vagina
 - Large & fleshy
 - Contain sweat & oil secreting glands
 - Covered by hair after puberty.
- **Labia** _____: Translates as “Small lips”
 - Lie interior to the labia majora
 - Surround the openings to the vagina & urethra
 - Hairless
- **Bartholin’s Gland**
 - Glands next to the vaginal opening that secrete _____.

- **Clitoris**
 - Small, sensitive _____ where the two labia minora meet.
 - Sensitive to _____ & can become erect.
 - Covered by a fold of _____ (prepuce).
 - Comparable to the male penis.
- **Ovaries**
 - Small, _____ shaped organs located on either side of the uterus.
 - Produce _____ (eggs)
 - Secrete hormones
- **Fallopian Tubes**
 - Narrow tubes that transport the egg from the _____ to the uterus.
 - Have _____ (“fingers”) that catch the egg when it ruptures from the ovary.
 - Location of fertilization
- **Uterus**
 - _____-sized, hollow muscular organ
 - Receives & nourishes fertilized egg.
 - 2 Divisions:
 - _____: Lower portion that opens to the vagina
 - _____: Main body that expands to hold a developing baby.
 - If fertilization does not occur, the lining will be shed.
- **Vagina**
 - Elastic, muscular tube that joins the _____ to the outside of the body.
 - Sperm is deposited here during intercourse.
 - “Birth canal”

Female Hormones

- _____: Development & maintenance of female reproductive structures. Stimulates growth of uterine lining.
- _____: Maintains uterine lining for pregnancy.
- _____: Regulates egg production in the ovaries.
- _____: Induces ovulation.