

# Anatomy Class 5

## Reproductive System Activity

Directions: Match each definition with the correct lettered term from the word bank. Write the letter of your choice on the blank line next to each definition.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. Ovaries  | N. Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG)           |
| B. Fallopian Tubes                                | O. Mammary Glands                               |
| C. Uterus (Womb)                                  | P. Testes (Testicles)                           |
| D. Cervix   | Q. Epididymis                                   |
| E. Vagina   | R. Vas Deferens                                 |
| F. Labia  | S. Seminal Vesicles                             |
| G. Urethral Opening                               | T. Prostate Gland                               |
| H. Vaginal Opening                                | U. Penis  |
| I. Estrogen                                       | V. Scrotum                                      |
| J. Progesterone                                   | W. Testosterone                                 |
| K. Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH) – female    | X. Follicle-Stimulating Hormone (FSH) – male    |
| L. Luteinizing Hormone (LH) – female              | Y. Luteinizing Hormone (LH) – male              |
| M. Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone (GnRH) – female | Z. Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone (GnRH) – male |

(H) The entrance to the vagina.

(Y) Signals Leydig cells in the testes to produce testosterone.

(F) Folds of skin that protect the vaginal opening and other external structures.

(A) Two small, oval-shaped glands that produce eggs (ova) and release hormones like estrogen and progesterone.

(E) A muscular canal that connects the cervix to the outside of the body. It serves as the birth canal and the passageway for menstrual flow.

(K) Produced by the pituitary gland, stimulates the growth of ovarian follicles containing eggs.

(X) Produced by the pituitary gland, stimulates sperm production in the seminiferous tubules.

(D) The lower, narrow part of the uterus that opens into the vagina.

(S) Glands that produce a fluid rich in sugar, providing energy for sperm.

(L) Triggers ovulation and helps form the corpus luteum that produces progesterone.

(C) A hollow, muscular organ where a fertilized egg implants and grows into a baby. The lining thickens each month in preparation for pregnancy.

(B) Narrow tubes that connect the ovaries to the uterus. This is where fertilization usually occurs when a sperm meets an egg.

(I) Produced mainly by the ovaries, helps develop and maintain female reproductive organs, thickens the uterine lining, and triggers puberty changes.

(R) A long tube that carries mature sperm from the epididymis to the urethra during ejaculation.

(O) Modified sweat glands that produce milk; functionally linked to reproduction through hormonal control.

(P) Two oval-shaped glands that produce sperm and testosterone.

(U) External organ used for sexual intercourse and for releasing semen and urine from the body.

(W) The main male sex hormone responsible for developing reproductive organs and secondary sex characteristics.

(Z) Made by the hypothalamus, controls release of FSH and LH in males.

(T) Produces a fluid that nourishes and protects sperm, contributing to semen volume.

(G) The opening where urine exits the body (separate from the vaginal opening).

(V) A pouch of skin that holds and protects the testes, keeping them cooler for healthy sperm production.

(Q) A coiled tube located behind each testicle where sperm mature and are stored.

(J) Prepares the uterus for a fertilized egg and supports early pregnancy.

(N) Produced during pregnancy, maintains the corpus luteum and progesterone production to support early pregnancy.

(M) Produced by the hypothalamus, controls the release of FSH and LH from the pituitary gland.

## Pre-Assessment Quiz – The Reproductive System

1. Which statement best describes the main function of the human reproductive system?
  - A. It filters waste and maintains water balance
  - B. It provides structural support for the body
  - C. It produces reproductive cells and enables the creation of new life**
  - D. It transports oxygen to body tissues
2. Which of the following is **not** part of the *female internal reproductive organs*?
  - A. Ovaries
  - B. Uterus
  - C. Clitoris**
  - D. Fallopian tubes
3. What is the main function of the **uterus**?
  - A. Producing eggs
  - B. Releasing hormones
  - C. Housing and nourishing a developing baby**
  - D. Connecting the ovaries to the vagina
4. Which organ produces eggs and the hormones estrogen and progesterone?
  - A. Ovaries**
  - B. Uterus
  - C. Fallopian tubes
  - D. Cervix
5. Which hormone triggers **ovulation** in the female reproductive system?
  - A. FSH (Follicle-Stimulating Hormone)
  - B. LH (Luteinizing Hormone)**
  - C. Estrogen
  - D. Progesterone
6. What is the primary function of the **testes** in the male reproductive system?
  - A. Store sperm
  - B. Transport urine
  - C. Produce sperm and testosterone**
  - D. Neutralize acidity in the urethra
7. The **scrotum** helps keep the testes healthy by:
  - A. Producing sperm
  - B. Regulating temperature for sperm development**

- C. Producing hormones
  - D. Transporting semen
8. Which structure **stores and matures sperm** before they are released?
- A. Vas deferens
  - B. Epididymis**
  - C. Seminal vesicle
  - D. Prostate gland
9. The **mammary glands** are part of which body system?
- A. Integumentary system**
  - B. Reproductive system
  - C. Endocrine system
  - D. Circulatory system
10. Which of the following statements is **true** about male and female reproductive anatomy?
- A. Both systems are identical internally
  - B. Both systems are specialized and have distinct structures and roles**
  - C. The male system produces eggs and sperm
  - D. The female system produces testosterone