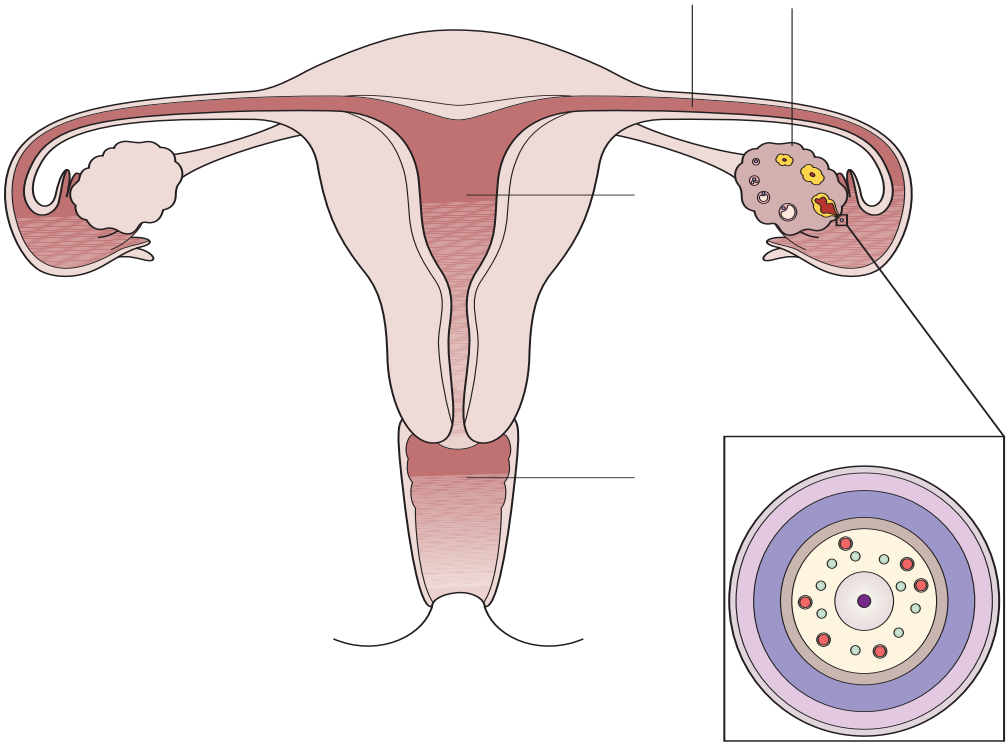
Activity 1

Label the following diagram of the female reproductive organs.

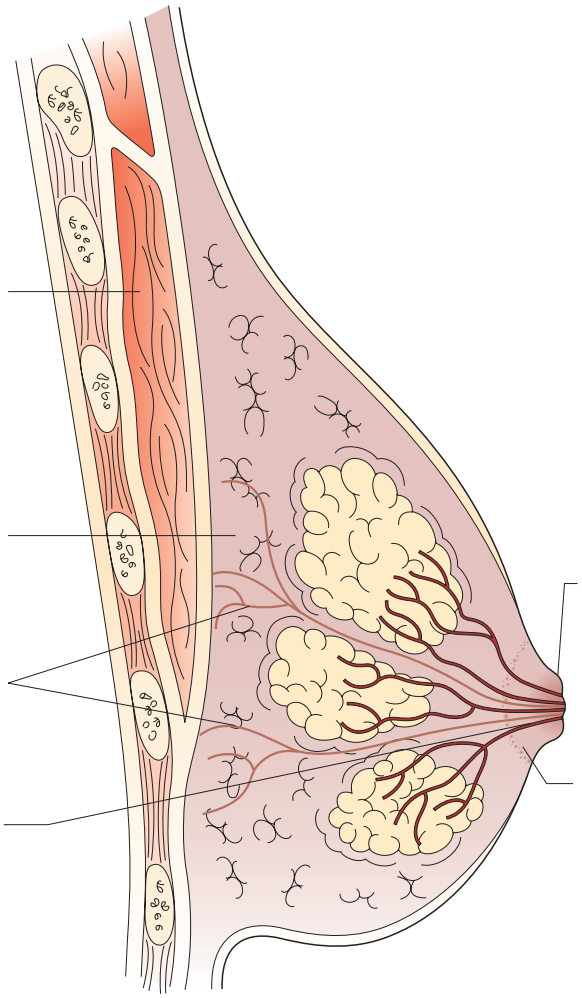
Vagina
Uterus
Ovum
Ovary
Fallopian tube



Activity 2

Label the following diagram of the structure of the female breast.

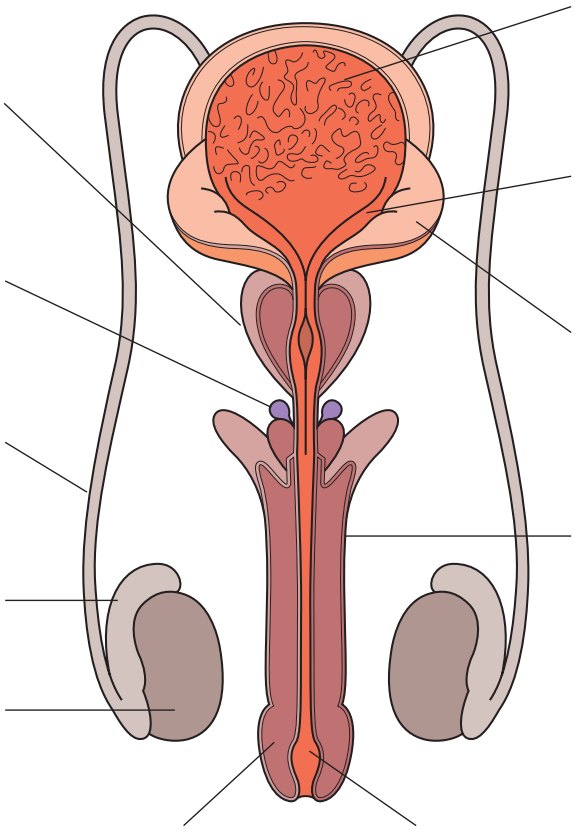
Adipose tissue
Areola
Lactiferous duct
Nipple
Pectoralis major
Coopers ligaments



Activity 3

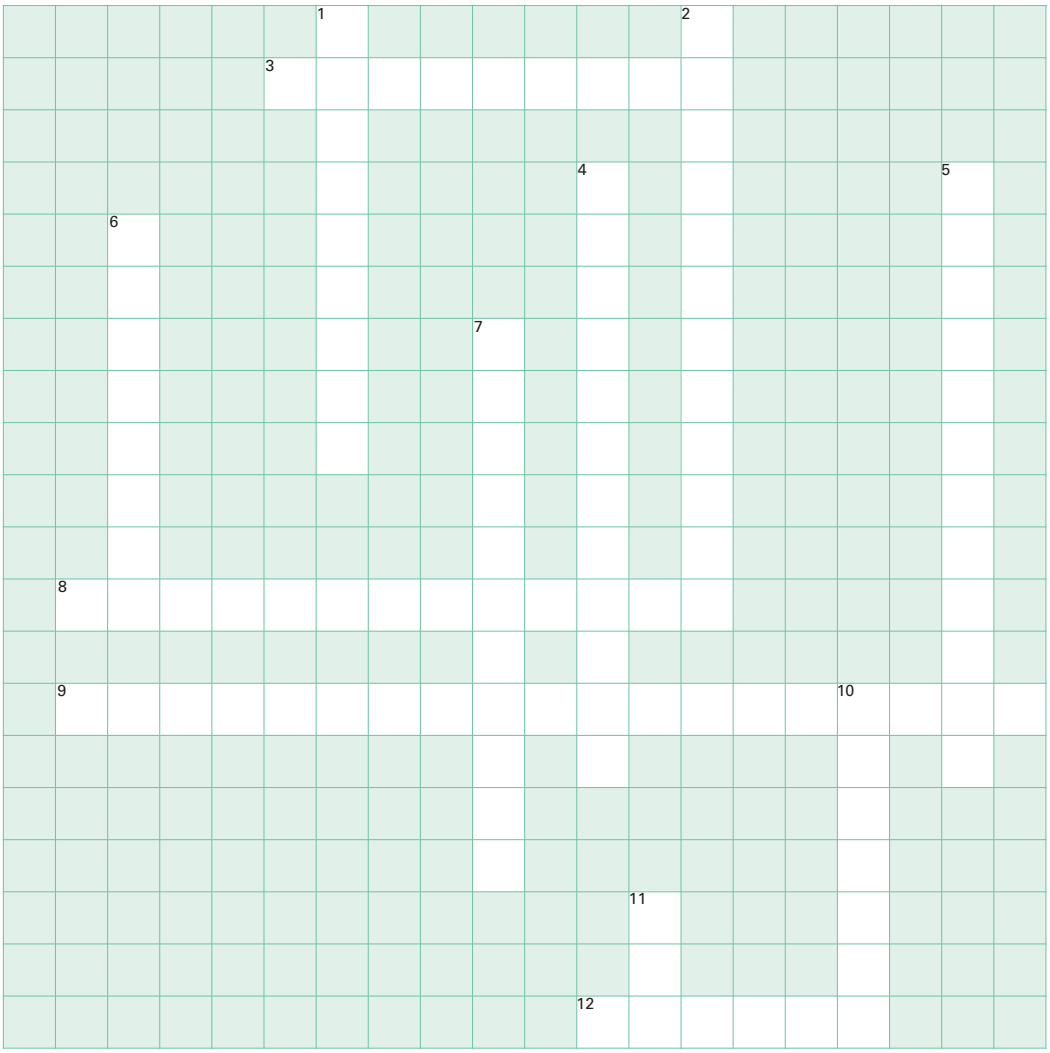
Label the following diagram of the male reproductive organs.

Prostate gland
Vas deferens
Penis
Glans penis
Testis
Epididymis
Ureter
Urethra
Cowper's gland
Seminal vesicle
Urinary bladder



Activity 4

Complete the crossword.



Across

3. an ovum can only be fertilised in this stage of the female cycle
8. tubes that are cut in a vasectomy (3, 10)
9. where sperm cells are formed (12, 7)
12. muscular and elastic tube for reception of sperm

Down

1. female climacteric
2. painful and difficult menstruation
4. temporary endocrine gland that secretes progresterone until fourth month of pregnancy (6, 6)
5. coiled tubes leading from seminiferous tubules of testes to vas deferens
6. special structure through which exchange of materials between foetal and maternal circulations occur
7. inner lining of uterus
10. common pathway for urine and semen in male
11. egg cells

Activity 6

Match the key words to the definitions in the box.

Cervix
Myometrium
Follicle
Oocyte
Human chorionic gonadotrophic
Fallopian tube
Zygote
Vas deferens
Secretory
Embryonic

Key words	Definitions
	Transports sperm from testis to urethra
	Layer of uterus responsible for powerful contractions during labour
	Immature ovum encased in a sac
	Structure in which fertilisation normally occurs
	Fertilised ovum
	Stage of development preceding the foetal period
	Another term for immature ova
	Thick muscular structure that opens into vagina
	Second phase of menstrual cycle
	Hormone causing corpus luteum to be maintained to establish pregnancy

Activity 7

Complete the following by filling in the blanks with the words listed below.

atrophy	elasticity	libido	prostate
oestrogen	progesterone	testes	menopause
vagina	fatty	mucous	seminal
cervix	testosterone	sperm	vulva
lubrication	gonadotrophic	ovaries	viscous

There are numerous physical changes in women with age, with declining levels of the hormones _____ and _____.

Ovulation usually stops one to two years before the _____.

As the _____ reach the end of their productive cycle, they become unresponsive to _____ stimulation.

With ageing, the ovaries _____ and become thicker and smaller.

The _____ also atrophies with age and the tissue shrinks.

Atrophy causes the _____ to shorten and the _____ lining to become thin, dry and less elastic.

After the menopause the uterus shrinks rapidly to half its premenstrual weight.

The _____ atrophies and no longer produces mucus for _____.

In the breasts the glandular, supporting and _____ tissues atrophy and as the Cooper's ligaments lose their _____, the breasts become pendulous.

Physiological changes in older men include reduced _____ production, which in turn may cause decreased _____.

A reduced testosterone level also causes the _____ to atrophy and soften and decreases _____ production by around 48–69% between the ages of 60 and 80.

Normally, the _____ gland enlarges with age and its secretions diminish. _____ fluid also decreases in volume and becomes less _____.

Multiple-choice questions – Student book, p265

1. The main function of the ovaries is to

a) accommodate a growing foetus during pregnancy
b) serve as a site for fertilisation
c) produce mature ova
d) receive male sperm

2. Once an ovum has become fertilised it is known as a

a) blastocyst
b) zygote
c) embryo
d) foetus

3. A foetus's gender is distinguishable at

a) eight weeks
b) the end of the first month
c) the end of the first trimester
d) a month before birth

4. The function of the Fallopian tubes is to

a) convey ova from the ovary to the uterus
b) convey ova from the ovary to the vulva
c) prepare for the implantation of a fertilised ovum
d) secrete mucus

5. The uterus is situated

a) in front of the bladder and behind the rectum
b) behind the bladder and in front of the rectum
c) on the lateral walls of the pelvis
d) at the entrance of the vulva

6. The cervix is

a) a thick muscular structure that opens into the vagina
b) an outer covering of the uterus
c) the largest and main part of the uterus
d) the dome-shaped part of the uterus

7. The inner mucous membrane lining of the uterus is called the

a) perimetrium
b) perineum
c) myometrium
d) endometrium

8. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

a) The seminal vesicles secrete an alkaline fluid which contains bacteria
b) Vas deferentia are the tubes through which sperm is released
c) The prostate gland lies in front of the symphysis pubis and behind the rectum
d) A male urethra can only serve as a pathway for semen

9. Where in the male reproductive system are sperm cells stored to maturation?

a) vas deferentia
b) penis
c) epididymides
d) Cowper's glands

10. The collective term for male hormones is

a) gonads
b) androgens
c) vesicles
d) none of the above

11. Which of the following hormones prepares the lining of the uterus for the implantation of a fertilised egg?

a) progesterone
b) oestrogen
c) follicle-stimulating hormone
d) luteinising hormone

12. Where does fertilisation of the ovum take place?

a) ovaries
b) uterus
c) Fallopian tubes
d) vagina

13. The function of the vagina is to

a) receive sperm
b) provide a passageway for childbirth and menstruation
c) provide an acid environment to prevent the growth of microbes
d) all of the above

14. The absence or stopping of menstrual periods is known as

a) endometriosis
b) dysmenorrhea
c) amenorrhea
d) premenstrual syndrome