

Name: _____ Date: _____ Pd: _____

Reproduction Vocabulary (Lecture)

1. Fertilization: the union of a male _____ cell and a female _____. The cell that results from fertilization is called a _____.
2. Conception: also known as _____
3. Ovulation: the process of releasing a mature _____ into the fallopian tube each month.
4. Implantation: the process by which the _____ attaches to the uterine wall.
5. Embryo: a cluster of cells that develop between the _____ and _____ week of pregnancy.
6. Fetus: Grouping of developing cells after about the _____ week of pregnancy.
7. Chromosomes: thread-like structures found within the _____ of a cell that carry the codes for _____ traits.
8. Placenta: thick, blood rich tissue that lines the walls of the _____ during pregnancy and nourishes the _____.
9. Amniotic Sac: thin, fluid filled membrane that _____ and _____ the developing embryo.
10. Heterosexual: A person whose primary social, emotional and sexual orientation is towards members of the _____ sex.
11. Homosexual: A person whose primary social, emotional and sexual orientation is towards members of the _____ sex.
12. Rape: sexual intercourse that occurs without _____ under actual or threatened force.
13. Breast Self—Exam: Breast cancer is the most common cancer and the _____ leading cause of death, after _____ cancer, for women in the US. It is recommended that females exam their breast _____ a month, right after the menstrual period.
14. Testicular Self-Exams: The American Cancer Society recommends that males perform a self-exam for testicular cancer _____ a month.

Male Reproductive Anatomy Vocabulary (pages 446-451)

1. Sperm: _____
2. Testosterone: _____
3. Testis: _____
4. Scrotum: _____

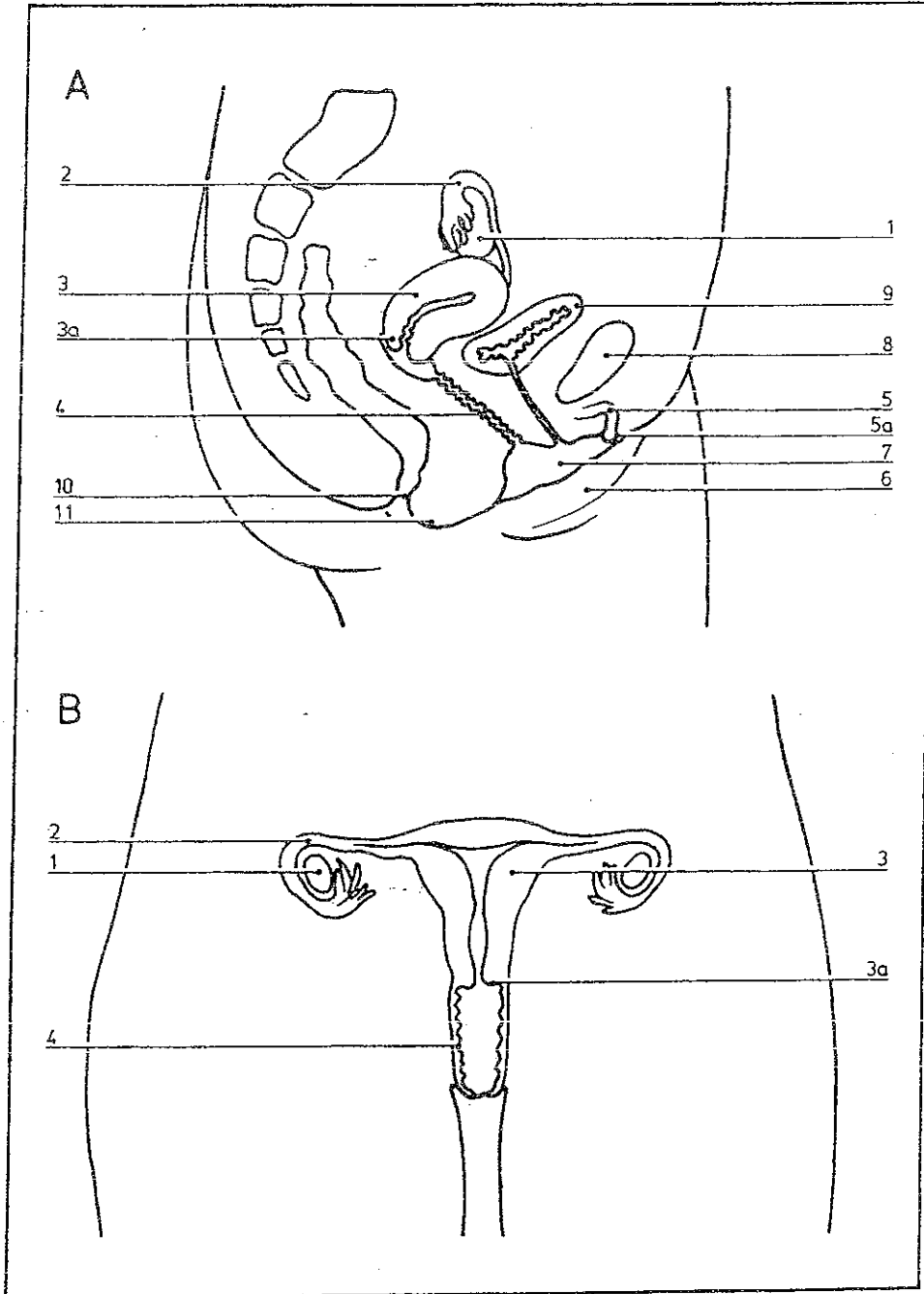
5. Penis: _____
6. Semen: _____
7. Foreskin: _____
8. Vas deferens: _____
9. Seminal Vesicle: _____
10. Urethra: _____
11. Epididymis: _____
12. Prostate gland: secretions from this gland combine with the sperm containing fluid to form semen.
13. Cowper's gland: secretions from this gland combine with the sperm containing fluid to form semen.
14. Bladder: _____

Female Reproductive Anatomy Vocabulary (Pages 452-457)

1. Eggs: _____
2. Ovaries: _____
3. Uterus: _____
4. Cervix: _____
5. Fallopian tubes: _____
6. Endometrium: _____
7. Vagina: _____
8. Clitoris: A highly sensitive structure of the female external genitals.
9. Labia majora: the outer skin folds of the vulva on both sides of the vaginal opening.
10. Labia minora: the inner folds of the vaginal opening
11. Menarche: _____
12. Menopause: _____
13. Estrogen: Sex hormone produced primarily in the female.

Key diagram: female

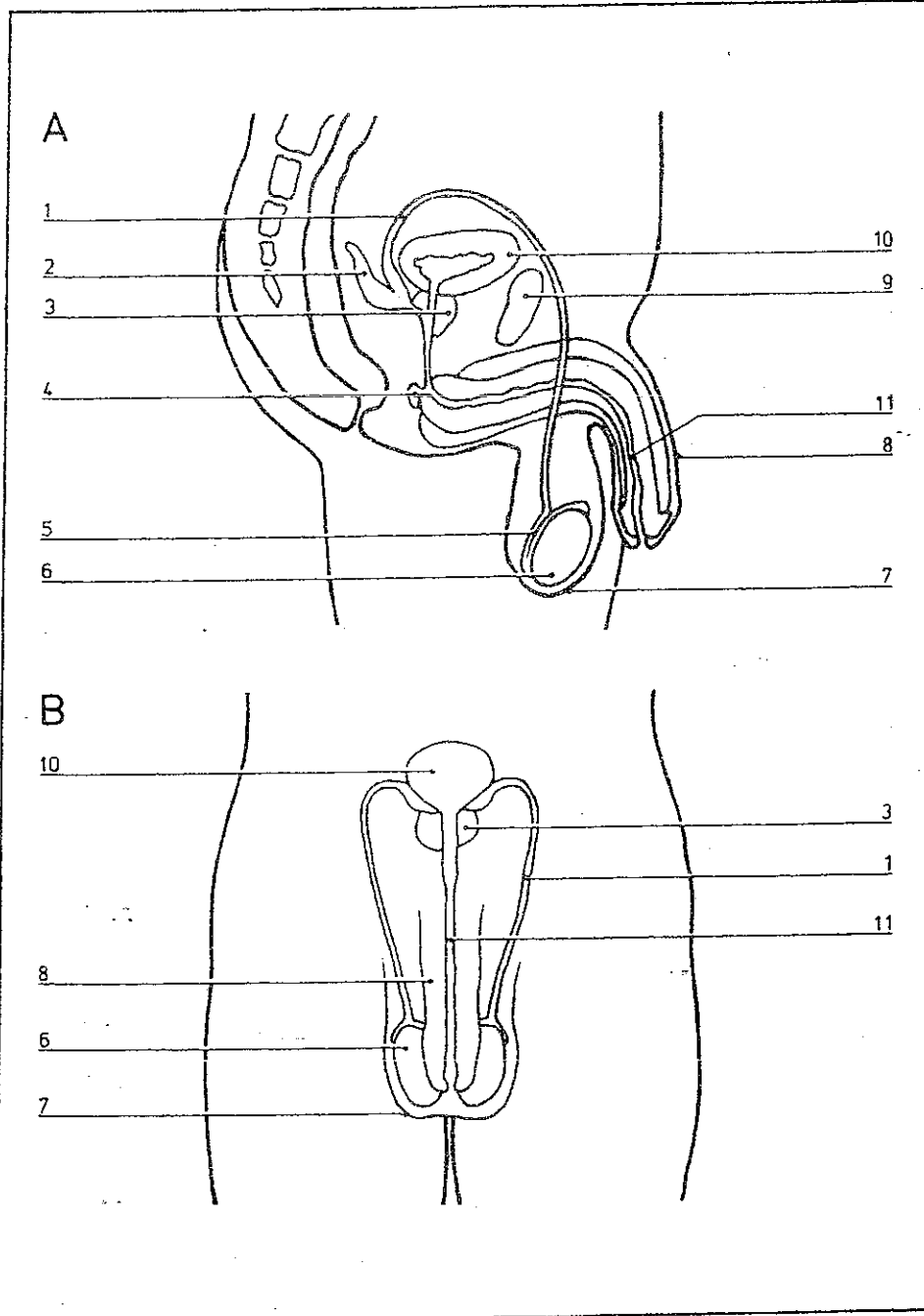
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| <p>A Median section through the female pelvis</p> <p>B Anterior view of female reproductive tract</p> | <p>1 Ovary</p> <p>2 Fallopian tube</p> <p>3 Uterus</p> <p>3a Cervix</p> <p>4 Vagina</p> <p>5 Clitoris</p> <p>5a Prepuce</p> <p>6 Labia majora</p> <p>7 Labia minora</p> <p>8 Pubic symphysis</p> <p>9 Bladder</p> <p>10 Anus</p> <p>11 Perineum</p> |
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Key diagram: male

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| A | Median section through the male pelvis | 5 | Epididymis |
| | | 6 | Testis |
| | | 7 | Scrotum |
| B | Anterior view of the male reproductive tract | 8 | Penis |
| | | 9 | Pubic symphysis |
| | | 10 | Bladder |
| | | 11 | Urethra |
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- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Vas deferens |
| 2 | Seminal vesicle |
| 3 | Prostate gland |
| 4 | Cowper's glands |