Review: Reproductive System and Pregnancy

Section 3.1 — 3.2

1. Name the three glands and the four ducts of the male anatomy.

2. The pituitary gland releases two hormones during the menstrual cycle, what are they and why are they important?

3. What is testosterone and what are two secondary characteristics associated with it?

4. a. Explain the process of ovulation.
   b. What happens to the egg after ovulation?

5. Which hormone is secreted only during the second part of the menstrual cycle?

6. a. What is the corpus luteum?
   b. What happens to the corpus luteum when the egg is not fertilized?

7. Why does the uterine lining disintegrate at the end of the menstrual cycle?

8. Define: a. cleavage, and
   b. Blastocyst

9. What is puberty and how are hormones related to puberty?

10. What is the umbilical cord and why is it important?

11. a. What is the process by which cells begin to specialize into germ layers?
    b. What are the names of these germ layers?

12. Where is the blastocyst formed?

13. What is differentiation? During which trimester have all the major organs begun their development?

14. Why is progesterone important?

15. Which two glands contribute to the milky fluid in semen and what is the importance of these fluids?

16. What is the function of the placenta?

17. What is a trimester and how many are there?

18. When is an embryo called a fetus?

19. Where do cleavages occur?

20. How is the process of mitosis related to a fertilized egg?

Review: 3.1 & 3.2

1. Copy and complete the table below in your book:

	Egg not Fertilized	**Egg Fertilized**
corpus luteum	degenerates	stays intact
estrogen + progesterone		
uterus		
uterine lining		
menstruation		

2. Match the following terms to the correct statement:

1. menopause	A. An out of place pregnancy
2. semen	B. Tube through sperm and urine pass.
3. Menstruation	C. Where sperm is temporarily stored.
4. Ectopic	D. Responsible for the development of a new egg in the ovary
5. Urethra	E. this yellow body on the ovary secretes progesterone
6. LH	F. Structure involved in the production of sperm.
7. Tubal Ligation	G. Structure carrying large blood vessels from fetus to placenta.
8. Sperm	H. Removal of the uterus.
9. Vasectomy	I. Hormone which prevents multiple pregnancies by inhibiting FSH
10. Seminiferous tubules	J. Removal of the testes
11. Castration	K. Removal of the foreskin.
12. Ovum	L. Breakdown and release of the endometrium.
13. Testosterone	M. The old follicle becomes the corpus luteum because of this hormone.
14. Progesterone	N. Male sex cell or gamete.
15. Estrogen	O. Female sex cell or gamete.
16. Umbilical cord	P. Male sex hormone.
17. Circumcision	Q. Female sex hormone.
18. Epididymis	R. Sperm plus secretions of the prostate gland and seminal vesicle.
19. Testes	S. The tying and cutting of the fallopian tubes.
20. Ovary	T. The tying and cutting of the vas deferens
21. Cervix	U. End of the female reproductive cycle.
22. Meiosis	V. Where the egg is produced.
23. FSH	W. Primary male sex organ.
24. Corpus Luteum	X. Neck of the uterus.
25. Hysterectomy	Y. process which produces haploid eggs in ovaries.
26. Pituitary gland	Z. The inner lining of the uterus.
27. Uterus	A'. Organ in which the fetus develops.
28. Endometrium	B'. Pea sized gland located at the base of the brain.