

Reproductive System

Vocabulary Review

1 ACROSOME
2 VULVA
3 PREGNANT
4 ENDOMETRIUM
5 GONADOTROPIN
6 OVIDUCT
7 SPERM
8 INTERSTITIAL
9 FOLLICULAR
10 OXIDATION
11 SPERM
12 VAGINA
13 LUTEAL
14 PLACENTA
15 UTERUS
16 PREGNANT
17 URETHRA
18 OOGENESIS
19 VAGINA
20 PREGNANT
21 HCG
22 ESTROGEN
23 PREGNANT
24 EPIDIDYMUS
25 TESTOSTERONE
26 SCROTUM
27 MEN
28 CERVIX
29 CLITORIS
30 TESTIS
31 FIMBRIAE
32 OVARY
33 SEMEN
34 UTERUS
35 BULBOURETHRAL
36 SEMINIFEROUS
37 MENSTRUATION
38 FSH
39 SECRETORY
40 SEMINAL VESICLES

Across

1. **ACROSOME**—Covers the head of sperm and is responsible for storing enzymes necessary to penetrate an egg.
4. **ENDOMETRIUM**—Lining of the uterus.
6. **oviduct**—Conduct the egg from ovary to uterus; location of fertilization
8. **INTERSTITIAL**—These cells are found in the testes and secrete the male sex hormones.
9. **FOLLICULAR**—The first phase of the ovarian cycle when FSH promotes the development of a follicle in the ovary.
11. **SPERM**—These male gametes are composed of three main parts: a head, middle piece and tail.
15. **UTERUS**—Female structure that houses the developing fetus.
17. **URETHRA**—Ejaculatory ducts connect to this structure which carries both sperm and urine in males.
18. **Oogenesis**—Name for the production of an egg.
21. **HCG**—Hormone produced by placenta to stop the ovarian cycle from occurring by maintaining the corpus luteum.
22. **ESTROGEN**—The female hormone responsible for secondary sex characteristics including a widened pelvic girdle.
25. **TESTOSTERONE**—Responsible for bringing about and maintaining male secondary sex characteristics such as greater muscular development.
28. **CERVIX**—Opening to the uterus from the vagina.
31. **Fimbriae**—Fingerlike projections that sweep egg from ovary to oviduct.
35. **Bulbourethral**—The _____ glands contribute viscous fluid to the semen.
36. **SEMINIFEROUS**—These tubules are where sperm are produced by spermatogenesis.
37. **MENSTRUATION**—A flow of blood and tissues passing of a woman's vagina if an egg is not fertilized and implanted in the uterus.
38. **FSH**—Hormone which promotes the production of sperm in males and eggs in females.
39. **SECRETORY**—Phase of the uterine cycle when endometrium is fully prepared to receive the developing embryo.
40. **SEMINALVESICLES**—Contribute nutrients and fluid to semen.

Down

2. **OVULATION**—This event occurs on day 14 of a woman's 28-day ovarian cycle.
3. **PROLIFERATIVE**—The phase of the uterine cycle occurring on days 6-13 where increased production of estrogen causes the endometrium to thicken and become glandular.
5. **GNRH**—The hypothalamus secretes this hormone which stimulates the anterior pituitary to secrete the two gonadotropic hormones.
7. **VASDEFERENS**—Conduct and also store sperm (2 words).
10. **OXYTOCIN**—Hormone produced in a positive feedback mechanism during childbirth.
12. **VESICULAR**—Type of follicle developing from a secondary follicle.
13. **LH**—Hormone which controls the production of testosterone in males and promotes the development of the corpus luteum in women.
14. **PLACENTA**—Sustains the developing fetus; originates from both maternal and fetal tissues.
16. **PENIS**—The male organ of sexual intercourse.
19. **VAGINA**—Receives penis during sexual intercourse; serves as a birth canal and exit for menstrual flow.
20. **PROSTATE**—The _____ gland contributes basic (HCO₃⁻) fluid to the semen.
23. **PROGESTERONE**—Increased levels of this hormone cause the endometrium of the uterus to thicken.
24. **EPIDIDYMIS**—Tightly coiled ducts lying outside the testes where sperm mature.
26. **SCROTUM**—Testes are suspended in this sac-like _____.
27. **MENOPAUSE**—Period in a woman's life during which the ovarian and uterine cycles cease; likely to occur between the ages of 45 - 55.
29. **CORPUSLUTEUM**—This structure is formed by the follicle after ovulation occurs (2 words).
30. **TESTES**—Name for the male gonads.
32. **OVARIES**—Pair of female gonads that produce oocytes and sex hormones.
33. **SEMEN**—Fluid that contains sperm, nutrients, and has a basic pH.
34. **LUTEAL**—The second phase of the ovarian cycle where the corpus luteum causes a rise in progesterone levels.