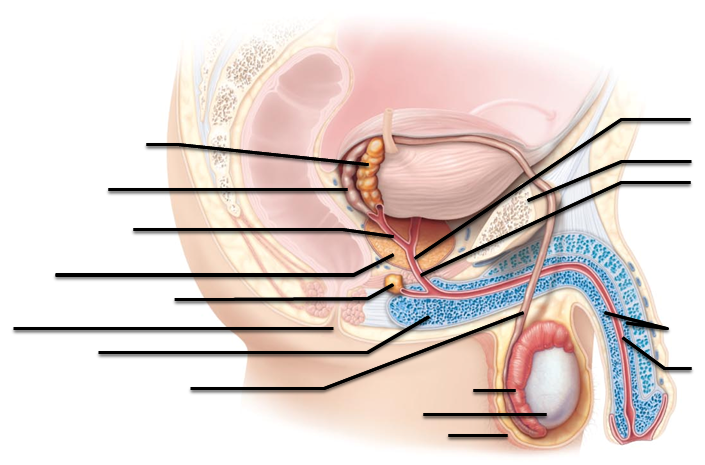
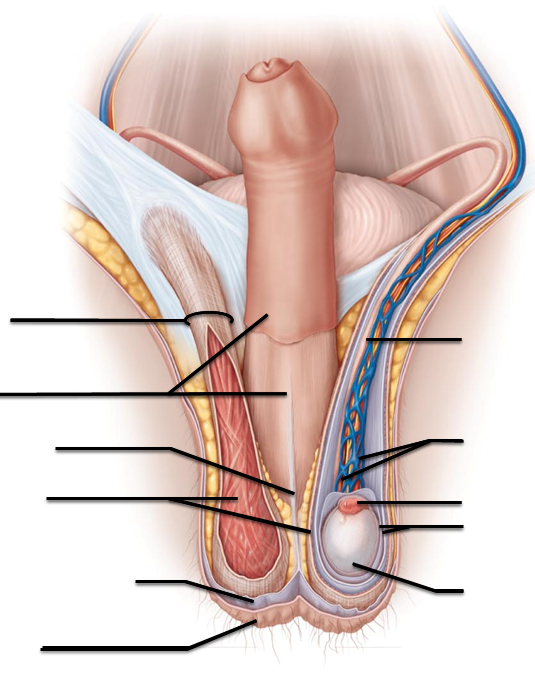
**Pages 1018 – 1026 Male Reproductive Structures**

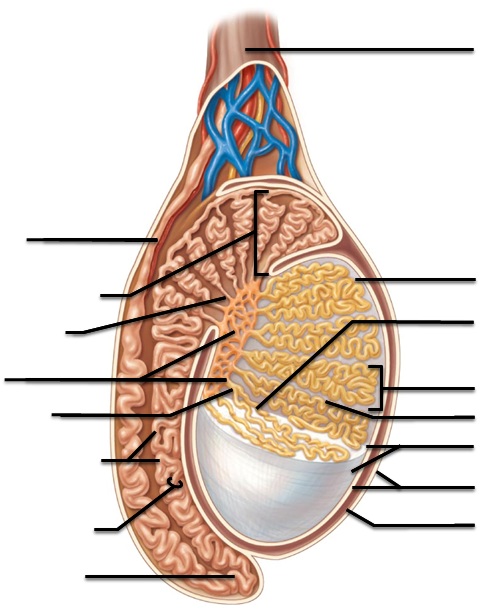
1. What is the relationship between gonads and gametes?
2. What advantage is provided by the location of the scrotum?
3. Identify the structures indicated



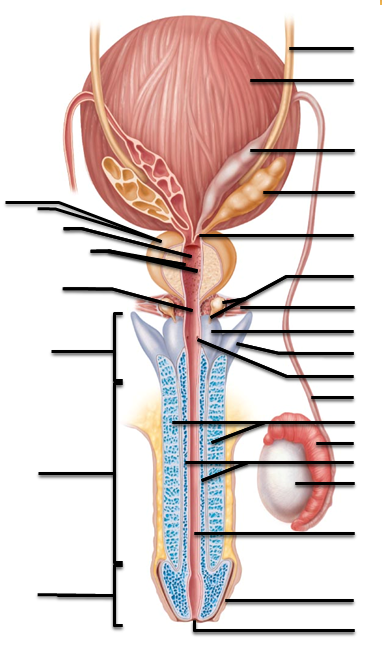
1. Compare the Dartos muscle to the Cremaster muscle
2. Where does the tunica vaginalis orginate?
3. What is the function of the myoid cells?
4. Label the structures indicated



1. What is the pathway from the seminiferous tubule to the epididymis?
2. What is the function of the interstitial endocrine cells? Where are they located?
3. Identify the structures indicated



1. What is the function of the pampiniform plexus?
2. Where is the perineum located?
3. Which structures in the male make up the external genitalia?
4. What are the erectile tissues in a penis?
5. How does the corpora cavernosa compare with the corpus spongiousum?
6. Identify the structures indicated



1. How long can sperm be stored in the epididymis? What happens to them beyond that point?
2. What are the three sections of the urethra?
3. Describe the seminal gland (seminal vesicle) secretions? What advantages do they provide for the sperm cells?
4. What are the different varieties of prostatitis?
5. What does BPH stand for? What do hypertrophy and hyperplasia mean?
6. Which populations are at a higher risk for prostate cancer?
7. What is the location and function of the bulbourethral gland?
8. What is the benefit of semen coagulating upon being deposited in the female reproductive tract?

**Pages 1026 - 1033 Male physiology and spermatogenesis**

1. How is the autonomic nervous system utilized during the male sexual response?
2. Following orgasm, what is “resolution”?
3. What does it mean for a cell to have a diploid number?
4. Compare spermatogenesis to spemiogenesis
5. How many functional cells are produced following male meiosis?
6. What significant events happen during prophase I only?
7. Where in the body are the type B daughter cells located?
8. What’s the difference between a primary spermatocyte and a secondary spermatocyte?
9. What is the acrosome?
10. What are alternate names for the sustenocytes?
11. What are “xenobiotics” and what threat might they be providing?

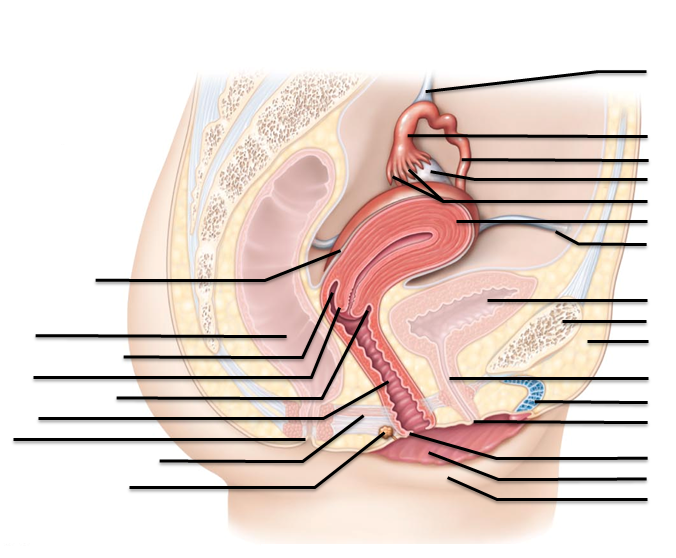
**Pages 1033 – 1035 Hormones**

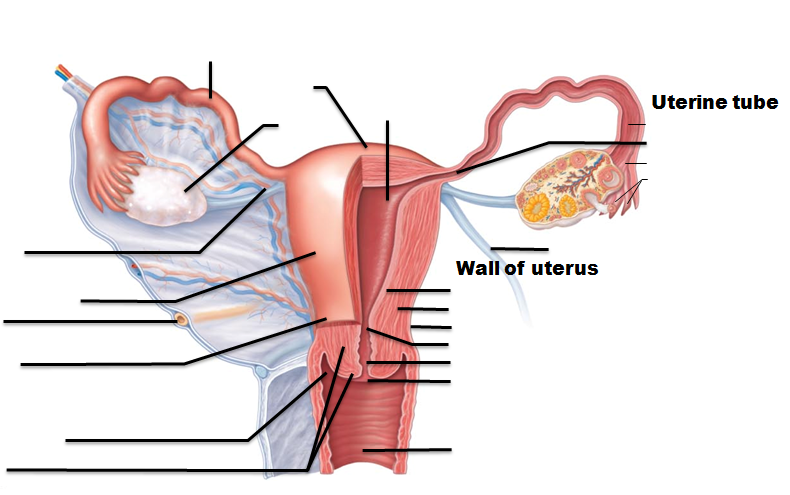


|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Hormone abbreviation** | **Hormone Name** | **Where does it come from** | **Where are the target cells/structures** | **What is the effect?** |
| **GnRH** |  |  |  |  |
| **FSH** |  |  |  |  |
| **LH or ICSH** |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Inhibin** |  |  |  |
|  | **testosterone** |  |  |  |

1. What is a primary sex characteristic?
2. What are the male secondary sex characteristics?

Pages 1035 – 1041 Female anatomy

1.  Identify the structures indicated
2. In what region of the ovaries are the follicles located?
3. What’s the difference between granulosa cells and follicle cells?
4. What does “corpus luteum” translate into?
5. What are the parts of the fallopian tubes?
6. What function do the cilia have within the fallopian tubes?
7. Identify the structures indicated



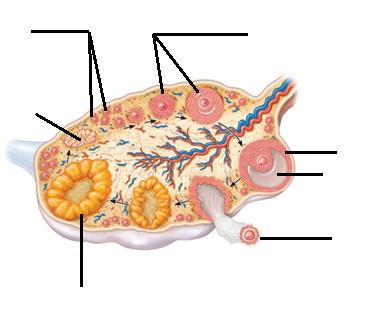
1. What are the regions of the uterus?
2. What is “prolapsed of the uterus”?
3. Compare *stratum functionalis* to *stratum basalis*.
4. What are the roles of the straight arteries? The spiral arteries?
5. What glands are located within the vaginal mucosa?
6. How does the vaginal canal promote/maintain its low pH (acidic environment)?
7. Why may sexually active adolescent girls be more prone to STDs (STIs)?
8. What is the hymen?
9. Where is the fornix?
10. Which structures are associated with the vulva?
11. Where is the fourchette?
12. What structure/tissue is shared both by the clitoris and the penis?

Pages 1041 – 1043 Breast

1. What are the functions of the sebaceous glands in the areola?
2. What are some of the risk factors for breast cancer?
3. What’s the difference between a simple mastectomy and a radical mastectomy?

Pages 1043 - 104 Oogenesis and Ovarian Cycl

1. What are the oogonia?
2. At what stage is the oocyte during ovulation?
3. What event needs to take place in order for the secondary oocyte to complete meiosis II?
4. When is the follicular phase? When is the luteal phase? Which of them can have variations in the length of time it takes to complete?
5. What is the difference between follicular cells and granulosa cells?
6. What is an antrum?
7. How long is the corpus luteum functional, and what does it secrete?
8. What role does leptin play in establishing the ovarian cycle?
9. Identify the structures indicated in the image



1. What is the difference between fraternal twins and identical twins?
2. What is menarche?
3. What role does GnRH play in establishing the ovarian cycle?
4. What is the uterus doing (what stage of the menstrual cycle) during
5. Day one of the ovarian cycle?
6. Day 7 of the ovarian cycle?
7. Day 14 of the ovarian cycle?
8. Day 21 of the ovarian cycle?
9. What is amenorrhea?
10. Why is the female growth spurt rapid, but short-lived?
11. What are the metabolic effects of estrogen?
12. How does the female sexual response compare to the male sexual response?
13. What does “STI” mean? “STD”? “VD”?
14. Which STIs discussed in lecture and the textbook are bacterial in origin?
15. Which STIs have urethritis as a symptom?
16. What is a chancre?
17. Which STI is on the rise in the college-age population?
18. What are the symptoms of that STI (from 82)
19. How many women may be asymptomatic with chlamydia?
20. Which STI is caused by a parasite rather than a virus or bacterium?
21. Which of the STIs are viral in origin?
22. On the Y chromosome, what does the SRY gene do?
23. What structure is produced from the genital tubercle in the male? In the female?
24. What structure is produced from the urethral folds in the male? In the female?
25. What structure is produced from the urethral groove in the male? In the female?
26. What structure is produced from the labioscrotal swellings in the male? In the female?
27. What is the gubernaculums and what does it have to do with testicular descent before birth?
28. What is the term for when the testes fail to descend?
29. What physical changes occur in the female body with menopause and the loss of estrogen?