Human reproductive Anaomy

Why is Reproduction important?

* One of the characteristics of life is that it has a **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* That means we **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Without reproduction our species would go **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* **A species : 2 organisms that can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_offspring.**
* Successful reproduction mean having\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* How successful you are depends on :
* how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offspring are produced
* The amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Frogs lay thousands of eggs Humans usually have one at a time
* but don’t care for them And care for them 20 years
* What are organs tissues glands and ducts?
* A **bunch of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that team up to do 1 job is **a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Blood, Bones, skin, ovarian tissue
* An **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**is a group of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that work together to do one job
* Heart, ovary, testicle, lung
* A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a group of cells that produce a fluid or substance and **export** it into the body or blood
* Pituitary gland , prostate, pancreas, salivary glands
* A **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** is a small tube
* vas deferens, fallopian tubes, tear duct
* Male anatomy Internal organs
* Structure and Function
  + Testicles a gland that produces sperm by meiosis and makes testosterone
  + Epididymis A duct next to the testes where the sperm collect and wait around (death or ejaculation whichever comes first)
  + Vas deferens Duct that leads from epididymis to the prostate and ampulla
  + Seminal vesicles Glands that produce a liquid that feeds the sperm.
  + Prostate Gland that produces a liquid that activates and feeds sperm
  + Urethra Duct that both urine and sperm are expelled through
  + Cowper’s gland A gland that cleans and lubricates the end of the penis during intercourse.

External male anatomy

* Scrotum Sac that contains the testes and epididymis and start of vas deferens
* Penis Long genital organ characteristic of males. Covered with a thin layer of skin
* Glans Bell shaped tip of penis
* Prepuce or foreskin The skin that covers the glans and is removed during a circumcision.
* Urinary meatus Opening in the glans through which urine and semen exit.
* Semen The sperm plus all the fluid made by the glands along the way

Female anatomy Internal organs

* Ovary Small glands that produce **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, and female hormones **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**and **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
* Fallopian tubes **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** that carry the **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ happens here
* Uterus Thick stretchy organ with lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a lining with lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Fertilized egg develops into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here.
* Endometrium lining Fills with blood to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or sheds during \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Cervix \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the lowest part of uterus. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during childbirth
* Vagina Stretchy flexible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Allows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to enter, baby or menstrual blood to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
* Bartholin’s gland Lubricates Vulva during \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

External organs

* Labia Majora \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of skin that cover the labia minora
* Labia minora 2 thin folds of skin that protect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Vaginal opening \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Clitoris Small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the top of the labia minor. It is protected by a small hood of skin
* Hymen Thin membrane of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that partially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the vagina. Can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during intercourse.
* Urinary meatus Opening to your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Exit for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_