Female reproductive system worksheet answers

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Name:
Living Environment

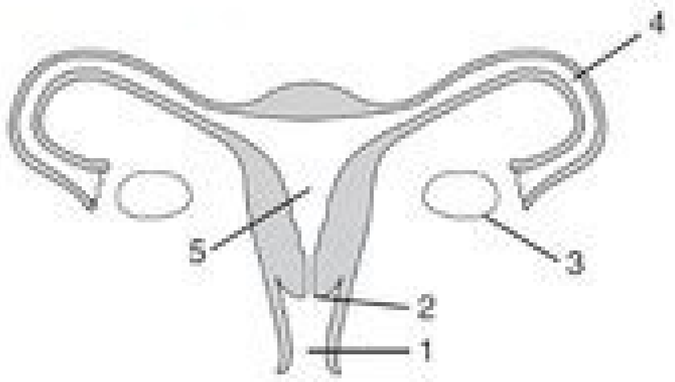
Date:
Period:

Human Female Reproductive System

1. One of the functions of the female reproductive system is to
   a. supply essential nutrients to the offspring in the form of milk
   b. provide nutritional support for the embryo
   c. provide a structure that allows the mixing of maternal and fetal blood
   d. produce specialized proteins used in the production and release of sperm

2. Which statement does not correctly describe an adaptation of the human female reproductive system?
   a. It produces gametes in ovaries.
   b. It provides for external fertilization of an egg.
   c. It provides for internal development of the embryo.
   d. It removes excretions produced by the fetus.

Base your answers to the questions below on the diagram of the human female reproductive system represented below. Numbers 1 through 5 label structures in the female.



3. Identify the name of each numbered structure.
   1) _____
   2) _____
   3) _____
   4) _____
   5) _____

4. Which structure produces the female gamete? _____

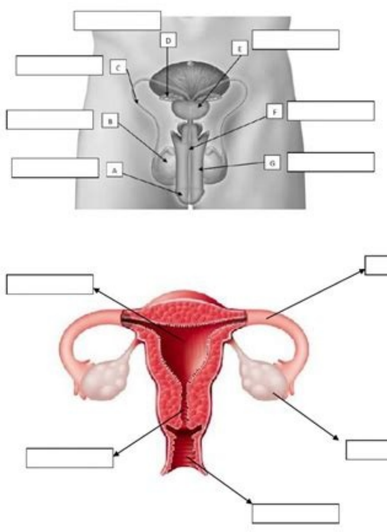
5. What is the name of the female gamete? _____

6. What is the name of the process that produces the female gametes? _____

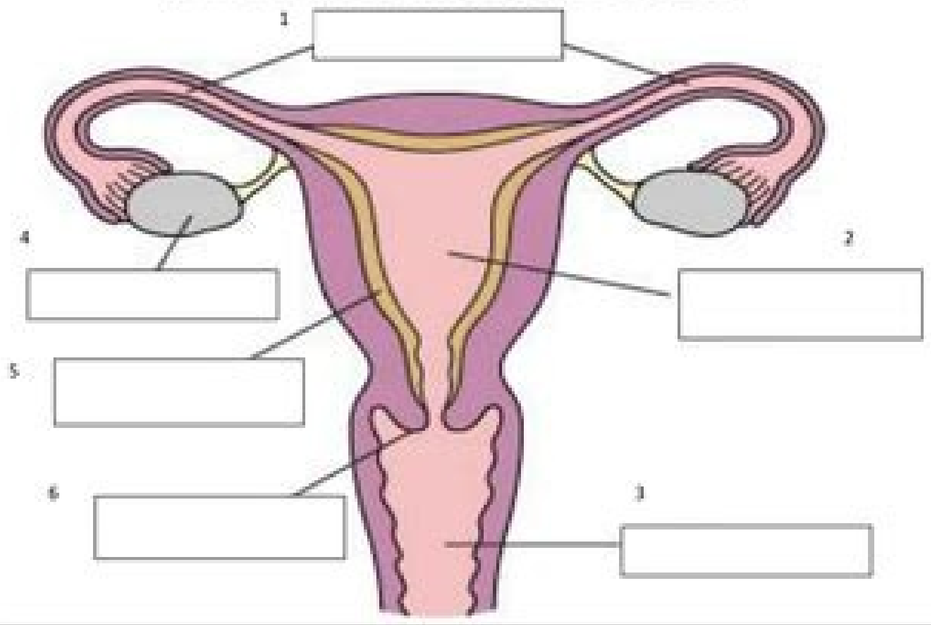
MALE AND FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

1. Label the names:

VAS DEFERENS | PROSTATE | UTERUS | TESTICLES | FALLOPIAN TUBES | OVARIES | PENIS | FORESKIN | URETHRA | SEMINAL VESICLES | CERVIX | VAGINA

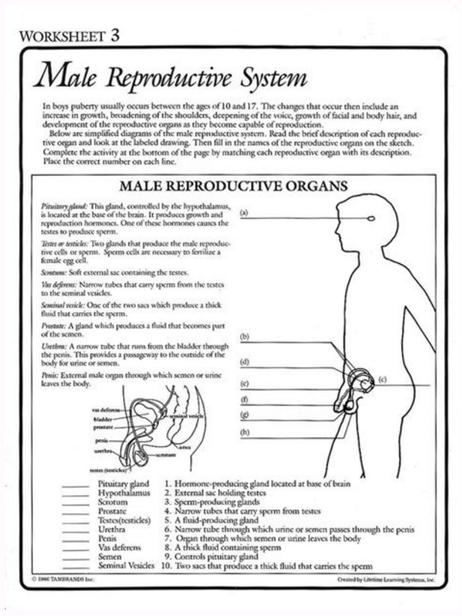


THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



Fallopian Tube	Cervix	Vagina
Uterus	Ovary	Lining of Uterus

U	Q	F	A	L	L	O	P	I	A	N	T	U	B	E
S	A	S	D	F	G	H	V	H	H	V	C	X	X	Z
U	M	N	B	V	C	X	Z	A	A	S	D	F	G	H
R	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	U	R	J	K	L	I	O
E	P	L	K	J	H	G	F	D	S	Y	A	A	Z	X
T	C	V	B	N	M	E	H	G	F	D	S	A	Q	W
U	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	L	K	J	V	H	G
M	N	B	V	C	X	Z	A	S	D	F	G	A	T	T
P	O	I	U	Y	T	R	E	W	S	Q	D	G	F	G
G	H	N	B	V	C	X	S	D	F	G	H	I	N	M
B	G	H	G	F	D	S	W	E	R	T	Y	N	H	H
G	F	D	X	I	V	R	E	C	S	X	C	A	D	S
A	Q	W	E	D	F	R	F	V	G	T	G	H	Y	H
N	S	U	R	E	T	U	F	O	G	N	I	N	I	L
N	B	V	F	D	X	Z	A	S	D	F	V	B	G	N


WORKSHEET 3

Male Reproductive System

In boys puberty usually occurs between the ages of 10 and 17. The changes that occur then include an increase in growth, broadening of the shoulders, deepening of the voice, growth of facial and body hair, and development of the reproductive organs as they become capable of reproduction.

Below are simplified diagrams of the male reproductive system. Read the brief description of each reproductive organ and look at the labeled drawing. Then fill in the names of the reproductive organs on the sketch. Complete the activity at the bottom of the page by matching each reproductive organ with its description. Place the correct number on each line.

MALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

Pituitary gland: This gland, controlled by the hypothalamus, is located at the base of the brain. It produces growth and reproduction hormones. One of these hormones causes the testes to produce sperm.

Testes or testicles: Two glands that produce the male reproductive cells or sperm. Sperm cells are necessary to fertilize a female egg cell.

Scrotum: Soft external sac containing the testes.

Vas deferens: Narrow tubes that carry sperm from the testes to the seminal vesicles.

Seminal vesicle: One of the two sacs which produce a thick fluid that carries the sperm.

Prostate: A gland which produces a fluid that becomes part of the semen.

Urethra: A narrow tube that runs from the bladder through the penis. This provides a passageway to the outside of the body for urine or semen.

Penis: External male organ through which semen or urine leaves the body.

____	Pituitary gland	1. Hormone-producing gland located at base of brain
____	Hypothalamus	2. External sac holding testes
____	Scrotum	3. Sperm-producing glands
____	Prostate	4. Narrow tubes that carry sperm from testes
____	Testes(testicles)	5. A fluid-producing gland
____	Urethra	6. Narrow tube through which urine or semen passes through the penis
____	Penis	7. Organ through which semen or urine leaves the body
____	Vas deferens	8. A thick fluid containing sperm
____	Semen	9. Controls pituitary gland
____	Seminal Vesicles	10. Two sacs that produce a thick fluid that carries the sperm

Medical terminology chapter 8 female reproductive system worksheet answers. Female reproductive system answer key. The female reproductive system worksheet fill in the blanks answers. How do you explain the female reproductive system. Anatomy of the female reproductive system worksheet answers. Female reproductive system worksheet answer key. Skills worksheet concept review female reproductive system answers. The male and female reproductive system worksheet answers.

Author: Molly Smith DipCNM, mBANT • Reviewer: Dimitrios Mytilinaios MD, PhD Last reviewed: October 28, 2021 Reading time: 5 minutes The cardiovascular system is a vital organ system which is quite literally at the centre of everything. Comprised of the heart, blood vessels and the blood itself, it is divided into two loops which both begin in the heart. The pulmonary circuit is responsible for exchanging blood between the heart and lungs for oxygenation, while the systemic circuit directs blood to the other tissues of the body. An intricate network of arteries, veins and smaller blood vessels allow for these processes to occur. In this article, we're going to discover these major arteries and veins and help you to learn them with the help of diagrams and quizzes. Want to complete your cardiovascular knowledge? Check out our heart and blood quiz guides. Download our arteries and veins worksheet below First of all, what are arteries and veins? Let's take a quick overview. Arteries transport blood away from the heart and towards the tissues.

Possessing thick muscular walls and small internal lumina (passageways), they are able to manage blood under high pressure. The arterial branches become smaller and smaller as they move deeper into the tissues, so that they can access all areas. Check out the video below to learn about the major arteries of the cardiovascular system. Veins do the opposite; they carry blood from the tissues and towards the heart. They contain thin walls and a larger lumen than arteries, since they hold blood at low pressure. Another feature of veins are valves which prevent the blood from flowing backwards. Check out the video below to learn about the major veins of the cardiovascular system. Learning all of the major arteries and veins of the cardiovascular system at once is a pretty large undertaking, so in the following sections, we're going to focus on the arteries of the cardiovascular system. Let's now see how we can revise them with the help of cardiovascular system diagram activities. Now that you're familiar with the major arteries and veins of the cardiovascular system, it's time for a practice test. Here at Kenhub, one method we love using at the beginning of the revision process (after watching a video tutorial, of course!) is labeling structures to train our active recall abilities. Take a look at the cardiovascular system diagram below. As you can see, this diagram does not include all of the structures of the cardiovascular system. In this worksheet we'll be focusing on the arteries of the cardiovascular system, but you can test your knowledge of the veins and organs using our interactive cardiovascular system quizzes further down the page. Arteries of the cardiovascular system diagram How does it work? In this diagram of the cardiovascular system, you can see labeled structures. Spend a few minutes analysing the diagram, and trying to connect the location of the structures with what you've learned in the video. Once you think you've got a solid idea, it's time to try our cardiovascular system labeling quiz. Here you'll be presented with a fill in the blank style diagram, in which you need to write the name of the structure which corresponds to the area indicated on the image. Ready to have a try? Download the diagrams of the cardiovascular system labeled and unlabeled below. DOWNLOAD PDF WORKSHEET (BLANK)DOWNLOAD PDF WORKSHEET (LABELED) So you've watched a video, and taken our cardiovascular system labeling quiz. But have you really understood and memorized the topic? Could you still benefit from a bit more practice? If you answered "yes", look no further than our interactive cardiovascular system quizzes. Covering not just major arteries and veins but also the organs and tissues of the cardiovascular system, these quizzes will truly prepare you for your exam. With several different quiz types available, you can test your knowledge from every angle. And if you want to learn a topic completely from scratch? These circulatory system quizzes will help you do that too! Powered by a clever algorithm, they remember which questions you've answered wrong and give you more questions on those topics accordingly. Choose from basic and advanced identification quizzes, exam style question bank quizzes or intelligent mix - a combination of all of the above. You can even make a fully customized circulatory system quiz unique to your learning needs. Ready to get started? Start quizzing now! For more specific quizzes on the anatomy of the heart and the blood vessels, check out the following resources. Are quizzes and labeled diagrams a useful anatomy learning method for you? Check out our free anatomy quiz guides on several more topics! Layout: Molly Smith © Unless stated otherwise, all content, including illustrations are exclusive property of Kenhub GmbH, and are protected by German and international copyright laws. All rights reserved. The lymphatic system is a network of delicate tubes throughout the body. It drains fluid (called lymph) that has leaked from the blood vessels into the tissues and empties it back into the bloodstream via the lymph nodes.The main roles of the lymphatic system include:managing the fluid levels in the bodyreacting to bacteriadealing with cancer cells dealing with cell products that otherwise would result in disease or disordersabsorbing some of the fats in our diet from the intestine.The lymph nodes and other lymphatic structures like the spleen and thymus hold special white blood cells called lymphocytes. These can rapidly multiply and release antibodies in response to bacteria, viruses, and a range of other stimuli from dead or dying cells and abnormally behaving cells such as cancer cells.The lymphatic system and fluid balanceThe blood in our blood vessels is under constant pressure. We need that to push nutrients (food the cells need), fluids and some cells into the body's tissues to supply those tissues with food, oxygen and defence. All of the fluids and its contents that leak out into the tissues (as well as waste products formed in the tissues, and bacteria that enter them through our skin) are removed from them by the lymphatic system. When the lymphatic system does not drain fluids from the tissues properly, the tissues swell, appearing puffy and uncomfortable. If the swelling only lasts for a short period it is called oedema. If it lasts longer (more than about three months) it is called lymphoedema.Lymphatic vesselsThe lymphatic vessels are found everywhere in our body. Generally, more active areas have more of them. The smaller lymphatic vessels, which take up the fluids, are called lymph capillaries. The larger lymphatic vessels have muscles in their walls which helps them gently and slowly pulsate. These larger lymphatic vessels also have valves that stop the lymph flowing back the wrong way. Lymph vessels take the lymph back to the lymph nodes (there are about 700 of these in total), which are found in our arm pit and groin as well as many other areas of the body such as the mouth, throat and intestines. The fluid that arrives in the lymph nodes is checked and filtered. Most of it continues on to where the lymphatic system from most of our body (the left arm, tummy, chest, and legs) empties out at the left shoulder area. Lymph from the right arm and face and part of the right chest empties into the blood at the right shoulder area.SpleenThe spleen is located in the abdominal (tummy) area on the left side, just under the diaphragm. It is the largest of our lymphatic organs. The spleen does many things as it filters and monitors our blood. It contains a range of cells, including macrophages – the body's garbage trucks. It also produces and stores many cells, including a range of white blood cells, all of which are important for our body's defence. As well as removing microbes, the spleen also destroys old or damaged red blood cells. It can also help in increasing blood volume quickly if a person loses a lot of blood.ThymusThe thymus is inside the ribcage, just behind the breastbone. It filters and monitors our blood content. It produces cells called T-lymphocytes which circulate around the body. These cells are important for cell mediated response to an immune challenge, such as may occur when we have an infection. Other lymphoid tissueMuch of our digestive and respiratory system is lined with lymphatic tissue. It's needed there because those systems are exposed to the external environment. This lymphatic tissue plays a very important role in the defence of our body. The most important sites of this lymphoid tissue are in the throat (called the tonsils), in the intestine area (called Peyer's patches) and in the appendix.Lymph nodesLymph nodes are filters. They are found at various points around the body, including the throat, armpits, chest, abdomen and groin. Generally they are in chains or groups All are imbedded in fatty tissue and lie close to veins and arteries. Lymph nodes have a wide range of functions but are generally associated with body defence. Bacteria (or their products) picked up from the tissues by cells called macrophages, or those that flow into the lymph, are forced to percolate through the lymph nodes. There, white blood cells called lymphocytes can attack and kill the bacteria. Viruses and cancer cells are also trapped and destroyed in the lymph nodes.More lymphocytes are produced when you have an infection. That is why your lymph nodes tend to swell when you have an infection. Common problems involving the lymphatic systemCommon problems involving the lymphatic system can be separated into those related to:infectiondiseasedestruction or damage to the lymphatic system or its nodes.Those related to infection include:glandular fever – symptoms include tender lymph nodestonsillitis – infection of the tonsils in the throatCrohn's disease – inflammatory bowel disorder.Those related to disease include:Hodgkin's disease – a type of cancer of the lymphatic system.Those related to malformation or destruction or damage to the lymphatic system or its nodes include:primary lymphoedema – when the lymphatic system has not formed properly. May present as a limb or part body swelling at birth, or may develop at puberty or later in lifesecondary lymphoedema – When the lymphatic system is damaged by surgery or radiotherapy associated with the treatment of cancer, when the soft tissues are damaged by trauma, or when the lymphatic system has some other cause of structural or functional impairment.Where to get help

The stamens are the male part whereas the carpels are the female part of the flower. Most flowers are hermaphrodite where they contain both male and female parts. Others may contain one of the two parts and may be male or female. Before getting into parts, understand the classification of Flowers here. Peduncle: This is the stalk of the flower. The main systems of the human body are: . Circulatory system / Cardiovascular system: . Circulates blood around the body via the heart, arteries and veins, delivering oxygen and nutrients to organs and cells and carrying their waste products away.; Keeps the body's temperature in a safe range. Digestive system and Excretory system: . System to absorb nutrients and remove ... 23/06/2022 · Diagrams, quizzes and worksheets of the heart Author: Molly Smith DipCNM, mBANT • Reviewer: Dimitrios Mytilinaios MD, PhD Last reviewed: June 23, 2022 Reading time: 2 minutes Do you want a fun way to learn the structure of ... 16/07/2015 · 5. You will have to cut through the sternum (breastbone). Open and re-pin the frog. 6. If your frog is female, the body cavity maybe full of black eggs. You may have to remove one side in order to continue your dissection. 6. INTERNAL ANATOMY: The digestive system consists of the organs of the digestive tract and the digestive glands. Individuals of some species change their sex during their lives, switching from one to the other. If the individual is female first, it is termed protogyny or "first female," if it is male first, it is termed protandry or "first male." Oysters are born male, grow in size, and become female and lay eggs. The stamens are the male part whereas the carpels are the female part of the flower. Most flowers are hermaphrodite where they contain both male and female parts. Others may contain one of the two parts and may be male or female. Before getting into parts, understand the classification of Flowers here. Peduncle: This is the stalk of the flower. 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Mortimer P and Rockson S 2014, ' New developments in clinical aspects of lymphatic disease ' , Journal of Clinical Investigation, vol. 124 no. 1, pp. 915–921. Neligan P, Masia J and Piller N (eds) 2015, Lymphedema: Complete Medical and Surgical Management, CRC Press. Individuals of some species change their sex during their lives, switching from one to the other. If the individual is female first, it is termed protogyny or "first female," if it is male first, it is termed protandry or "first male." Oysters are born male, grow in size, and become female and lay eggs. 16/07/2015 · 5. You will have to cut through the sternum (breastbone). Open and re-pin the frog. 6. If your frog is female, the body cavity maybe full of black eggs. You may have to remove one side in order to continue your dissection. 6. INTERNAL ANATOMY: The digestive system consists of the organs of the digestive tract and the digestive glands. 02/12/2020 · The female reproductive system encompasses all necessary female organs needed to conceive and bear a child. Read more. Learn more about these body parts in the female reproductive system: vagina ... The main systems of the human body are: . Circulatory system / Cardiovascular system: . Circulates blood around the body via the heart, arteries and veins, delivering oxygen and nutrients to organs and cells and carrying their waste products away.; Keeps the body's temperature in a safe range. Digestive system and Excretory system: . System to absorb nutrients and remove ... Figure 24.14.LH also enters the testes and stimulates the interstitial cells of Leydig to make and release testosterone into the testes and the blood.. Testosterone, the hormone responsible for the secondary sexual characteristics that develop in the male during adolescence, stimulates spermatogenesis.These secondary sex characteristics include a deepening of the voice, the ... Swift river Julia Monroe Answers 2020/Swift river Julia Monroe Answers 2020Julia Monroe Room 301Julia Monroe, 74-year-old, widowed, female arrived to floor alone last "As a senior nurse with over 45 years of experience as both a direct care and academic professional, I want to share my thoughts regarding Swift River Virtual Clinical products – the Swift River suite of online virtual ... Figure 24.14.LH also enters the testes and stimulates the interstitial cells of Leydig to make and release testosterone into the testes and the blood.. Testosterone, the hormone responsible for the secondary sexual characteristics that develop in the male during adolescence, stimulates spermatogenesis.These secondary sex characteristics include a deepening of the voice, the ... 28/10/2021 · As you can see, this diagram does not include all of the structures of the cardiovascular system. In this worksheet we'll be focusing on the arteries of the cardiovascular system, but you can test your knowledge of the veins and organs using our interactive cardiovascular system quizzes further down the page. The stamens are the male part whereas the carpels are the female part of the flower. Most flowers are hermaphrodite where they contain both male and female parts. Others may contain one of the two parts and may be male or female. Before getting into parts, understand the classification of Flowers here. 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Rrecord your data in the worksheet chart. 8. Swift river Julia Monroe Answers 2020/Swift river Julia Monroe Answers 2020Julia Monroe Room 301Julia Monroe, 74-year-old, widowed, female arrived to floor alone last "As a senior nurse with over 45 years of experience as both a direct care and academic professional, I want to share my thoughts regarding Swift River Virtual Clinical products – the Swift River suite of online virtual ... Individuals of some species change their sex during their lives, switching from one to the other. If the individual is female first, it is termed protogyny or "first female," if it is male first, it is termed protandry or "first male." Oysters are born male, grow in size, and become female and lay eggs.

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