

Male Packet

Male reproductive system vocab

1. Testes:
2. Penis:
3. Epididymis:
4. Vas deferens:
5. Urethra:
6. Sperm:
7. Semen:
8. Scrotum:
9. Cowpers Gland:
10. Seminal Vesicle:
11. Prostate Gland
12. Erection:
13. Ejaculation:
14. Circumcision:
15. Foreskin:
16. Vasectomy:
17. Fertilization:
18. Reproduction:
19. Abstinence:
20. Nocturnal Emission:
21. Testosterone:

Chapter

16

NAME _____

CLASS _____

DATE _____

Reproduction and the Early Years of Life

Section Review

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Section 16.1 The Male Reproductive System

Part I

Complete the following sentences by using the terms below. Some terms may be used more than once.

fertilization	testosterone
penis	scrotum
reproduction	epididymis
erection	infertility
testes	sperm
ejaculation	vas deferens
urethra	semen

1. The union of a sperm and an egg is _____.
2. The _____ are tubes connecting the epididymis and the urethra through which sperm travel.
3. Sperm mature in the _____, coiled tubules at the top of the testes.
4. During _____, muscles around the urethra and the base of the penis contract and move sperm out of the body.
5. Sperm are produced by the _____.
6. _____ is produced when glands add fluids to sperm.
7. The testes produce the male sex hormone _____.
8. Sperm leave the body through the _____, which runs through the center of the _____.
9. The process of producing a new individual is called _____.
10. The changes that occur in males' bodies at puberty are caused by the male sex hormone _____.

Section Review cont.

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11. A nocturnal emission, or "wet dream," is _____ that occurs during sleep.
12. During sexual intercourse, _____ are deposited inside the woman's body.
13. The _____ in one ejaculation contains 150 million to 300 million _____.
14. During circumcision, the foreskin is cut from around the tip of the _____.
15. Some males are born with one or both _____ inside the body.
16. _____ contain enzymes that loosen the protective layer of cells on the egg.
17. Inguinal hernias occur when part of an intestine protrudes into the _____ through a weakness in the abdominal wall.
18. Exposure to harmful drugs or X rays can cause _____.
19. When more blood flows into the _____ than flows out, a(n) _____ occurs.
20. Self-examination should be done once a month to detect cancer of the _____.

Part II

Match the disorders of the male reproductive system with the correct phrases.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| _____ 21. Monthly self-examination used for early detection | A. testicular torsion |
| _____ 22. Part of an intestine protrudes into the scrotum | B. undescended testes |
| _____ 23. Results from too few sperm | C. prostate cancer |
| _____ 24. Disorder present at birth | D. testicular cancer |
| _____ 25. The most common cancer in American males | E. inguinal hernia |
| _____ 26. An uncomfortable, but not dangerous, disorder | F. infertility |
| _____ 27. Can occur during strenuous exercise | G. enlarged prostate gland |

Chapter 16

NAME _____

CLASS _____

DATE _____

Reproduction and the Early Years of Life Reteaching

Section 16.1 The Male Reproductive System

Match the phrases on the left with the parts of the male reproductive system on the right. Letters will be used more than once.

- _____ 1. tube in the center of the penis
- _____ 2. produce testosterone
- _____ 3. where sperm mature
- _____ 4. where glands add fluids to sperm
- _____ 5. located in the scrotum
- _____ 6. circumcision
- _____ 7. fertilize the egg
- _____ 8. coiled tubules at top of testes
- _____ 9. produce sperm
- _____ 10. changes in blood flow cause erection
- _____ 11. small, streamlined cells
- _____ 12. where sperm leave the body
- _____ 13. connect epididymis to urethra
- _____ 14. should be examined monthly
- _____ 15. too few results in infertility
- _____ 16. carries urine out of the body

- A. testes
- B. epididymis
- C. vas deferens
- D. urethra
- E. sperm
- F. penis

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Male Reproductive System (Side View)

