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1. Add the labels to a male dog's reproductive system chart as below screenshot shown. 2. Fill the table using the options in the following list. Description of structure D. Penis 1. Organ that delivers semen to the female reproductive tract E. Seminiferous tubules 2. Where sperm produce C. Vas deferential (sperm duct) 3. The tube that carries sperm from the epidymis to the urethra. F. Urethra 4. The tube that carries both the sperm and urine through the penis. A. Accessory Glands 5. Organs that contribute 90% of the semen. B. Epididymis 6. Tuperes where sperm are stored. 3. The following diagram shows a section through a testis. Color and label the structures of the diagram. 1. Miniiferous tudules in which the sperm is made. Blue 2. Collection of ducts where sperm are stored. Green 3. Epididymis in which sperm mature and become mobile. Red 4. Fibrous layer that surrounds and protects the testes. Brown 5. Deferral vases or sperm duct. Yellow 4. The diagram below shows a sperm. Color and label the following areas. a) The area containing DNA. Brown b) The sack containing the enzyme that helps the penetration of egg sperm. Yellow c) The centerpiece - contains mitochondria for energy for the movement of sperm. Red d) The tail – boosts the sperm throughout the female tract. Blue 5. a) What is the difference between sperm and semen? Sperm are the almonds that carry the genetic material (head, middle piece and tail) while semen is the fluid produced by the accessory glands more the sperm that carries. b) What is the difference between infertility and impotence? Infertility is the inability to conceive and have offspring, while impotence is the inability to mate. 6. Add labels to the female reproductive system chart below. 7. Fill the following table with the words in the following list. Some words may need to be used more than once. Description of the term F. Uterus 1. Chamber that houses the developing fetus E. Vagina 2. Channel that receives the penis during copulation C. Fallopiian Tube 3. Common place of fertilization C. Fallopiian tube 4. Duct through which the egg travels to reach the uterus. D. Cervix 5. A sphincter muscle between the uterus and vagina B. Vulva 6. External genitals A. Ovarian 7. Where the ova occurs 8. The diagram below shows an ovary with the stages of development of the egg during an ovarian cycle. i) Choose different colors and color in: a) Cells that produce estrogen. Red b) The structure that produces progesterone. Yellow c) The whole ova. blue ii) In the space provided, name the event that is displayed as event A in the diagram. 9. a) Organize the following events in the cycle in the correct order in which they occur. Put the numbers in the correct order in the boxes below. 4. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) secreted by the anterior pituitary gland 6. Ovum develops in follicle 7.Estrogen secreted by follicle cells 1. The property features mountain views. secreted by the anterior pituitary gland 2.Ovulation of the mature egg 5.Corpus luteum develops 3.Progesterone secreted by corpus luteum 10 The following diagrams show different stages in the ovarian cycle. And. In the spaces below the diagrams write a few words describing what is happening in the diagram above. ii. Now they are shown by arrows added to the diagram, where the hormones FSH (follicle stimulating hormone), LH (luteinising hormone), estrogen and progesterone occur. 11. Determine whether the following statements are true or false. If it is false write in the correct answer. 1. The mixture of fetal and maternal blood in the placenta allows easy transfer of nutrients and oxygen to the fetus. F. Although fetal and maternal blood flow close to each other does not mix in a healthy placenta. 2. Adrenaline cannot easily cross the placenta. T 3. Antibodies cannot pass through the mother's placenta. F. Antibodies of the mother cross the placenta to the fetus. 4. Colostrum contains lots of hormones. F Colostrum contains antibodies, but not hormones. 5. Estrogen stimulates let-down milk. F Oxytocin of the posterior pituitary gland is the hormone that stimulates let-down milk 6. Young animals often have to receive iron supplements because milk contains very little iron. T 12. Inserts the correct term into the table. Description of term D. Hormone stimulating follicle 1. The hormone that stimulates the growth of ovarian follicles. A. Progesterone 2. The hormone that is secreted by the body luteum F. Morula 3. A ball of cells produced by the early division of the fertilized egg. G. Blastocyst 4. The empty ball of cells produced by the posterior division of the fertilized egg. Embryo transfer is possible at this stage. C. Hormone luteinising 5. The hormone that changes the empty follicle in the corpus luteum. I. Placenta 6. The membranes that form around the embryo to allow the diffusion of nutrients and oxygen, etc. between fetal and maternal blood systems. H. Implementation 7. Condition of the fertilized egg in the uterine lining E. gonadotrophin chorionic 8. The hormone used in some pregnancy tests. B. Estrogen 9. The hormone secreted by the ovarian follicle. J. Colostrum 10. The first milk. Collaborators and attributions Ruth Lawson (Otago Polytechnic; Dunedin, New Zealand) 1. Add the tags to a male dog's reproductive system diagram as below screenshot shown. 2. Fill the table using the options in the following list. Description of structure D. Penis 1. Organ that delivers semen to the female reproductive tract E. Seminiferous tubules 2. Where sperm produce C. Vas deferential (sperm duct) 3. The tube that carries sperm from the epidymis to the urethra. F. Urethra 4. The tube that carries both the sperm and urine through the penis. A. accessory 5. Organs that contribute 90% of the semen. B. 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