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Reproductive system worksheet answers pdf

1. Add labels to the reproductive system diagram of a male dog shown below. 2. Fill in the table using the choices in the list below. Description structure D. Penis 1. Organ that provides sperm to the female reproductive tract E. Seminiferous tubules 2. Where the sperm C. Vas deferens (sperm duct) 3 are produced. The tube that carries sperm from the epididym to the urethra. F. Urethra 4. The tube that carries both sperm and urine along the penis. A. Accessory glands 5. Organs that contribute 90% to sperm. B. Epididym 6. Tubules where sperm are stored. 3. The following diagram shows a section through a testicle. Color and label diagram structures. 1. Seminiferous tubules in which sperm are made. Blue 2. Collection of ducts in which sperm are stored. Green 3. Epididym in which sperm matures and becomes mobile. Red 4. Fibrous mantle surrounding and protecting the testicle. Brown 5. Vas deferential or sperm duct. Yellow 4. The following diagram shows a sperm. Color and label the following areas. a) The area containing DNA. Brown b) The bag containing enzymes that helps the penetration of sperm into the egg. Yellow c) The centerpiece - contains mitochondria for energy for sperm movement. Red d) The tail - pushes sperm along the female tract. Blue 5. a) What is the difference between sperm and sperm? Spermatozoa are the gametes that carry the genetic material (head, centerpiece and tail) while sperm is the fluid produced by the accessory glands plus the sperm brought into it. 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 diagram below. 7. Fill in the following table with the words from the following list. Some words may need to be used more than once. Description of the term F. Utero 1. Room that houses the developing fetus E. Vagina 2. Channel receiving penis during copulation C. Fallopian tube 3. Usual site of C. Fallopian C. Tube fertilizer 4. Duct through which the egg travels to reach the uterus. D. Cervix 5. A sphincter muscle between the uterus and the vagina B. Vulva 6. External genitals A. Ovaia 7. Where eggs are produced 8. The following diagram shows an ovary with the stages of egg development during an ovarian cycle. (i) Choose different colors and colors in: a) The cells that produce estrogen. Red b) The structure that produces progesterone. Yellow c) All eggs. (ii) In the space provided, name the event indicated as event A' on the diagram. 9. a) Organize the following events in the ovarian cycle in the correct order in Occur. Put the numbers in the correct order in the boxes below. 4. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) secreted by the anterior pituitary gland 6. The egg develops in follicle 7. Estrogen secreted by follicular cells 1. Luteinizing luteinizing secreted by the anterior pituitary gland 2. Ovulation of the mature egg 5. Corpus luteum develops 3. Progesterone secreted by the corpus luteum 10 The following diagrams show different stages of the ovarian cycle. i. In the spaces below the diagrams write some words that describe what is happening in the diagram above. ii. Now they show by means of arrows added to the diagram, where the hormones FSH (stimulating follicle hormone), LH (luteinizing hormone),

estrogen and progesterone act or are produced. 11. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false. If false writing in the correct answer. 1. Mixing fetal and maternal blood in the placenta allows an easy transfer of nutrients and oxygen to the fetus. F. Although fetal and maternal blood flows close to each other, they do not mix in a healthy placenta. 2. Adrenaline cannot easily cross the placenta. T 3. Antibodies can not pass through the placenta from the mother, F. The mother's antibodies cross the placenta to the fetus. 4. Colostrum contains many hormones, F Colostrum contains antibodies but not hormones. 5. Estrogen stimulates the development of milk. F Oxytocin from the posterior pituitary gland is the hormone that stimulates development of milk 6. Young animals often have to receive iron supplements because milk contains very little iron. T 12. Insert the correct term into the table. Term description D. Follicle stimulating hormone 1. The hormone that stimulates the growth of ovarian follicles. A. Progesterone 2. The hormone secreted by the corpus luteum F. Morula 3. A ball of cells produced by the first division of the fertilized egg. G. Blastocyst 4. The hollow sphere of cells produced by the subsequent division of the fertilized egg. Embryo transfer is possible at this stage. C. Luteinizing hormone 5. The hormone that transforms the empty follicle into the corpus luteum body. I. Placenta 6. The membranes that form around the embryo to allow the spread of nutrients and oxygen etc. between the fetal and maternal blood systems. H. Placenta 7. Attachment of the fertilized egg to the uterine coating E. Gonadotrophin chorionic 8. The hormone that is used in some pregnancy tests. B. Estrogen 9. The hormone secreted by the ovarian follicle. J. Colostrum 10. The first milk. Contributors and Attributions Ruth Lawson (Polytechnic of Otago; Dunedin, New Zealand) Zealand)

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