# Answers to Questions in the Workbook, Chapter 38, The Reproductive System

Activity A TRUE OR FALSE

* 1. T
  2. F. Each of us receives GENES from our parents that determine how we develop and what we look like physically.
  3. F. The organs that make up the reproductive system are VERY DIFFERENT in males and females.

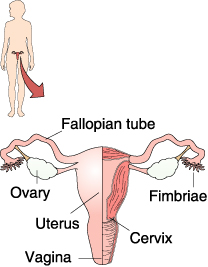
Activity B FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Reproduction is the process by which a living thing makes more living things like itself.

2. Each species has a set number of genes, or chromosomes.

3. Human beings have 46 chromosomes.

* 1. The male and female parents each contribute 23 chromosomes.
  2. The special cells contributed by each parent that contain half of the normal number of chromosomes are called sex cells, or gametes.
  3. The male sex cell is called a sperm cell.
  4. The female sex cell is called an egg, or ovum.
  5. When the sperm joins the egg, forming a cell that contains the complete number of chromosomes, conception occurs.

Activity C LABEL THE FIGURE  


Activity D FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The ovaries are two small, almond-shaped organs located deep inside the abdomen on either side of the uterus.

2. Ovulation is the release of a ripe, mature egg from the ovaries each month.

3. The fallopian tubes, also called uterine tubes or oviducts, are slender tubes about 4 to 5 inches long that transport the egg from the ovary to the uterus.

4. The open ends of the fallopian tubes nearest the ovaries have small, fringe-like projections called fimbriae.

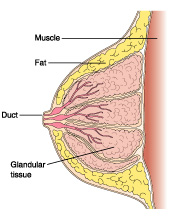
5. The uterus, sometimes referred to as the womb, is a hollow, pear-shaped organ.

6. The inner cavity of the uterus is shaped like a capital “T.” The uterine lining, that is shed during menstruation, is called the endometrium.

7. The vagina is a muscular tube about 3 inches long that connects the uterus to the outside of the body.

8. The vaginal opening, also called the vaginal orifice, is where the vagina opens to the outside of the body.

* 1. The labia, or “lips,” are folds of tissue that surround the vaginal opening.
  2. The clitoris is located at the upper folds of the internal labia and helps to initiate sexual arousal.
  3. When the breast is stimulated by the hormone prolactin, the glandular tissue of the breasts produces milk, a process known as lactation.

Activity E LABEL THE FIGURE  
  


Activity F TRUE OR FALSE

1. T

2. T

3. F. The term VULVA is used to describe the vaginal opening, labia, and clitoris.

Activity G MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. d. All of the above

2. c. It is the lower, narrow portion of the uterus

Activity H REARRANGE IN THE RIGHT ORDER

5

4

2

1

6

3

Activity I TRUE OR FALSE

1. T

2. F. Menopause occurs in most females sometime between the ages of 45 and 55 years. Its symptoms result from the loss of estrogen and progesterone production by the ovary.

3. T

4. T

Activity J MATCHING

1. e

2. c

3. d

4. b

5. f

6. a

7. k

8. i

9. l

10. j

11. h

12. g

Activity K SHORT ANSWER

1. The person is doing a breast self-examination. Monthly breast self-examinations can help a person to become familiar with the way breast tissue normally looks and feels. This knowledge may allow them to recognize lumps or other problems that need to be reported to the nurse or doctor for further evaluation.

2. A person who is being evaluated for a disorder involving the reproductive system may be worried about receiving bad news (for example, of cancer, a sexually transmitted disease, or an inability to conceive). The person may also be feeling embarrassed, because most people like to keep their “private parts” private, and diagnostic procedures involving the reproductive system can involve having to expose the breasts, the genitalia, or both. A nursing assistant can help a person who is being prepared for a diagnostic procedure involving the reproductive system by being sensitive to the person’s feelings and refraining from offering an opinion about what they would do in the same situation. Taking steps to provide as much privacy and modesty as possible is also important.

Activity L MATCHING

1. c

2. d

3. f

4. e

5. a

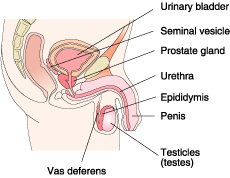
6. b

Activity M TRUE OR FALSE

1. F. A mastectomy may be performed on a person who has been diagnosed with certain types of BREAST cancer.

2. T

3. F. During a hysterectomy the ovaries are SOMETIMES removed along with the uterus.

Activity N LABEL THE FIGURE  


Activity O FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The testicles are two walnut-like organs located in the scrotum, a loose, bag-like sac that is suspended between the thighs.

2. After the sperm cells leave the testes, they move into the epididymis, a series of coiled tubes.

3. The sperm cell is the only human body cell that has a flagellum.

4. From the epididymis, the sperm cell moves into the vas deferens, a passageway that transports the sperm cell to the urethra.

5. Semen and urine leave the body through the penis.

6. If a male has not been circumcised, a loose fold of skin called the foreskin covers the glans penis.

7. The mature male reproductive system produces sperm cells constantly.

8. Sperm cells exit the body through the process of ejaculation.

9. The pituitary gland secretes luteinizing hormone (LH), which stimulates the testicles to produce testosterone.

10. As a male ages, the prostate gland tends to enlarge, making urination difficult.

11. Erectile dysfunction is the inability to achieve or maintain an erection long enough to engage in sexual activity.

Activity P SHORT ANSWER

The testicles have two important functions: They secrete testosterone, the hormone that is responsible for the development of male secondary sex characteristics and for the proper functioning of the male reproductive system, and they produce sperm cells.

Activity Q MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. b. The sperm cells mature and gain the ability to swim

2. c. The prostate gland

Activity R MATCHING

1. b

2. c

3. a

Activity S MATCHING

1. g

2. e

3. d

4. f

5. a

6. b

7. c

Activity T SHORT ANSWER

The prevention of STIs is important because many cannot be treated and some may even be fatal. Even STIs that can be treated may go untreated, leading to long-term complications such as infertility. STIs can be prevented by using a barrier, such as a condom, when having sexual relations and by avoiding sexual relations with a person who has signs or symptoms of an STI.

Activity U JUMBLED WORDS

1. Gamete

2. Sperm cell

3. Ovulation

4. Infertility

5. Lactation

6. Amenorrhea

7. Mastectomy

8. Flagellum