THE FEMALE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM: WHAT'S THE STORY?

Name ___________________________ Period __________ Date ______________

Directions: Using the terms provided, fill in the blanks to make this explanation of the female sexual and reproductive system correct. Each term can be used only once.

- cervix
- clitoris
- fallopian tube
- ovaries
- sperm cell
- endometrium
- outer labia
- ovulation
- uterus
- puberty
- hymen
- PAP
- menstruation
- vagina
- vulva
- inner labia

Many changes happen in females bodies during ___________. For example, about once a month, an egg is released from one of the almond-shaped organs known as the ___________. This process is called ___________.

The egg then enters the ___________. For a few days, the egg cell travels through this tube towards the ___________, which is the strongest muscle in a female body. This is where the fetus grows if a female body is pregnant. The lining of this organ, called the ___________, thickens in preparation for a fertilized egg. If the egg is not fertilized by the male ___________, it will leave the body, along with the lining of the uterus and a small amount of blood. This process is called ___________.

The ___________ is located at the bottom of the uterus and has a tiny opening at its center. This opening dilates to approximately 10 centimeters, the size of a bagel during labor so that a baby can pass through during childbirth. This may also be a common site of cancer in female bodies, which a doctor can check for during a ___________ test.

The ___________ is the female sexual organ through which menstrual blood passes and is the canal that a baby travels down during birth. It secretes a natural lubrication called "vaginal fluid" through its walls when a female body is sexually aroused. Some female bodies have a thin fold of skin near the opening to the vagina, which is called the ___________.

The entire outside of the female genitals is called the ___________. There are folds of skin, which are part of this organ, that protect the opening from infection. The ___________ are the outermost, and have pubic hair growing on them. The ___________ are darker in color because they are made up of erectile tissue, which fills up with blood when a female body is sexually aroused. The inner labia come together to form a protective hood around the ___________, which is a small bundle of nerve endings and erectile tissue that hardens and enlarges like the penis during arousal. This is the only organ in the human body that exists solely for the purpose of pleasure.
THE FEMALE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM: WHAT'S THE STORY? – ANSWER KEY

Name ____________________________________________ Period _______ Date ___________

Directions: Using the terms provided, fill in the blanks to make this explanation of the female sexual and reproductive system correct. Each term can be used only once.

- cervix
- Clitoris
- fallopian tube
- ovaries
- sperm cell
- Endometrium
- outer labia
- ovulation
- uterus
- Puberty
- hymen
- PAP
- menstruation
- Vagina
- vulva
- inner labia

Many changes happen in female bodies during puberty. For example, about once a month, an egg is released from one of the almond-shaped organs known as the ovaries. This process is called ovulation.

The egg then enters the fallopian tube. For a few days, the egg cell travels through this tube towards the uterus, which is the strongest muscle in a female body. This is where the fetus grows if a female body is pregnant. The lining of this organ, called the endometrium, thickens in preparation for a fertilized egg. If the egg is not fertilized by a sperm cell, it will leave the body, along with the lining of the uterus and a small amount of blood. This process is called menstruation.

The cervix is located at the bottom of the uterus, and has a tiny opening at its center. This opening dilates to approximately 10 centimeters, the size of a bagel during labor so that a baby can pass through during childbirth. This may also be a common site of cancer in female bodies, which a doctor can check for during a PAP test.

The vagina is the female sexual organ through which menstrual blood passes and is the canal that a baby travels down during birth. It secretes a natural lubrication called “vaginal fluid” through its walls when a female body is sexually aroused. Some female bodies have a thin fold of skin near the opening to the vagina, which is called the hymen.

The entire outside of the female genitals is called the vulva. There are folds of skin, which are part of this organ, which protect the opening from infection. The outer labia are the outermost, and have pubic hair growing on them. The inner labia are darker in color because they are made up of erectile tissue, which fills up with blood when a female body is sexually aroused. The inner labia come together to form a protective hood around the clitoris, which is a small bundle of nerve endings and erectile tissue that hardens and enlarges like the penis during arousal. This is the only organ in the human body that exists solely for the purpose of pleasure.
THE MALE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM: WHAT'S THE STORY?

Name ___________________________ Period _______ Date ___________

**Directions:** Using the terms provided, fill in the blanks to make this explanation of the male sexual and reproductive system correct. Each term can be used only once.

- scrotum
- erection
- semen
- vas deferens
- penis
- testicles
- puberty
- prostate gland
- urethra
- epididymis
- ejaculation
- foreskin
- sperm cells
- pre-ejaculatory fluid

Many changes happen in male bodies during ________. For example, the two oval-shaped glands called the ______________________ start producing ______________. These glands are held in a sac of skin called the ________________, which regulates their temperature by holding them closer or farther from the body.

After the sperm cells are produced, they are stored in a large, coiled tube on the outer surface of each testicle called the ______________________, (also known as the “sperm high school”) where they remain until they become mature.

From this coiled tube, the mature sperm cells enter a larger tube called the ______________________, which acts as the “sperm highway.” The sperm travel through this tube and mix with fluid from the ______________________ which is a common site of cancer in males. The combination of the sperm cells plus this fluid is called ______________. The fluid then leaves the body through a tube in the penis called the ______________, which is the same tube urine passes through. When the fluid leaves the body, it is ______________.

When a male body is sexually aroused, the spongy tissue in the ______________ fills with blood. This is called an ______________, and it typically happens before ejaculation.

If a male body has not been circumcised, a piece of skin called the ______________ covers the head of the penis. Uncircumcised males must remember to clean underneath it in the shower.

Because the urethra has two functions (urination and ejaculation), a male body releases a few drops of ______________ to “clean out” the passageway of any urine traces during sexual arousal. This fluid can leak out of the penis before ejaculation and can contain thousands of sperm cells. It is recommended to always have the penis covered when near the vagina, anus, or mouth to prevent getting or spreading STIs and undesired pregnancy.
INTERNAL MALE ANATOMY

Bladder
Prostate Gland
Vas Deferens
Foreskin
Penis
Urethra
Testicle
Anus
Epididymis
Seminal Vesicle
Cowper's Gland
Scrotum

EXTERNAL MALE ANATOMY

Shaft
Glans
Testicles
Scrotum
Anus

No penis is the same. Don't compare yours with the pictures you see.
THE MALE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM: 
WHAT'S THE STORY? – ANSWER KEY

Name __________________________ Period _____ Date ____________

Directions: Using the terms provided, fill in the blanks to make this explanation of the male sexual and reproductive system correct. Each term can be used only once.

scrotum | erection | semen
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vas deferens | penis | testicles
puberty | prostate gland | urethra
epididymis | ejaculation | foreskin
| sperm cells | pre-ejaculatory fluid

Many changes happen in males bodies during puberty. For example, the two oval-shaped glands called the testicles start producing sperm cells. These glands are held in a sac of skin called the scrotum, which regulates their temperature by holding them closer or farther from the body.

After the sperm cells are produced, they are stored in a large, coiled tube on the outer surface of each testicle called the epididymis, (also known as the “sperm high school”) where they remain until they become mature.

From this coiled tube, the mature sperm cells enter a larger tube called the vas deferens, which acts as the “sperm highway.” The sperm travel through this tube and mix with fluid from the prostate gland, which is a common site of cancer in male bodies. The combination of the sperm cells plus this fluid is called semen. The fluid then leaves the body through a tube in the penis called the urethra, which is the same tube urine passes through. When the fluid leaves the body, it is called ejaculation.

When a male body is sexually aroused, the spongy tissue in the penis fills with blood. This is called an erection, and it typically happens before ejaculation.

If a male has not been circumcised, a piece of skin called the foreskin that covers the head of the penis. Uncircumcised male bodies must remember to clean underneath it in the shower.

Because the urethra has two functions (urination and ejaculation), a male body releases a few drops of pre-ejaculatory fluid to “clean out” the passageway of any urine traces during sexual arousal. This fluid can leak out of the penis before ejaculation and can contain thousands of sperm cells. It is recommended to always have the penis covered when near the vagina, anus, or mouth to prevent getting or spreading STIs and undesired pregnancy.