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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #41: Male Reproductive System

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → https://youtu.be/XQemO4IX_U?si=CRUYCwdILW6r_GQw

1. The female _____ is a large gamete that takes over a year to develop and requires supporting tissues in the uterus.
2. Human sperm are about one-hundred-thousandth the mass of an _____.
3. The testes are housed in the _____, which keeps them at a lower temperature than the body cavity.
4. Proper sperm production, or _____, requires a cooler environment than normal body temperature.
5. Each testis contains sections called _____, which hold seminiferous tubules.
6. The _____ tubules are the structures where sperm are produced.
7. Inside the seminiferous tubules, _____ cells nourish developing sperm.
8. _____ cells, located around the tubules, secrete testosterone.
9. The hypothalamus releases _____, which signals the anterior pituitary to release FSH and LH.
10. _____ are the stem cells that begin the sperm-making process by dividing.
11. Primary spermatocytes undergo _____ to produce secondary spermatocytes.
12. The final stage of sperm development, when spermatids grow tails and become mobile, is called _____.
13. Sperm mature and gain mobility in the _____, a coiled tube behind the testes.
14. The _____ gland secretes fluid with enzymes and fructose that nourish sperm and aid transport.
15. The _____ is the organ that delivers sperm into the female reproductive tract during intercourse.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #41: Male Reproductive System KEY

1. The female **ovum** is a large gamete that takes over a year to develop and requires supporting tissues in the uterus.
2. Human sperm are about one-hundred-thousandth the mass of an **egg**.
3. The testes are housed in the **scrotum**, which keeps them at a lower temperature than the body cavity.
4. Proper sperm production, or **spermatogenesis**, requires a cooler environment than normal body temperature.
5. Each testis contains sections called **lobules**, which hold seminiferous tubules.
6. The **seminiferous** tubules are the structures where sperm are produced.
7. Inside the seminiferous tubules, **Sertoli** cells nourish developing sperm.
8. **Leydig** cells, located around the tubules, secrete testosterone.
9. The hypothalamus releases **gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH)**, which signals the anterior pituitary to release FSH and LH.
10. **Spermatogonia** are the stem cells that begin the sperm-making process by dividing.
11. Primary spermatocytes undergo **meiosis** to produce secondary spermatocytes.
12. The final stage of sperm development, when spermatids grow tails and become mobile, is called **spermiogenesis**.
13. Sperm mature and gain mobility in the **epididymis**, a coiled tube behind the testes.
14. The **seminal vesicle** gland secretes fluid with enzymes and fructose that nourish sperm and aid transport.
15. The **penis** is the organ that delivers sperm into the female reproductive tract during intercourse.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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