

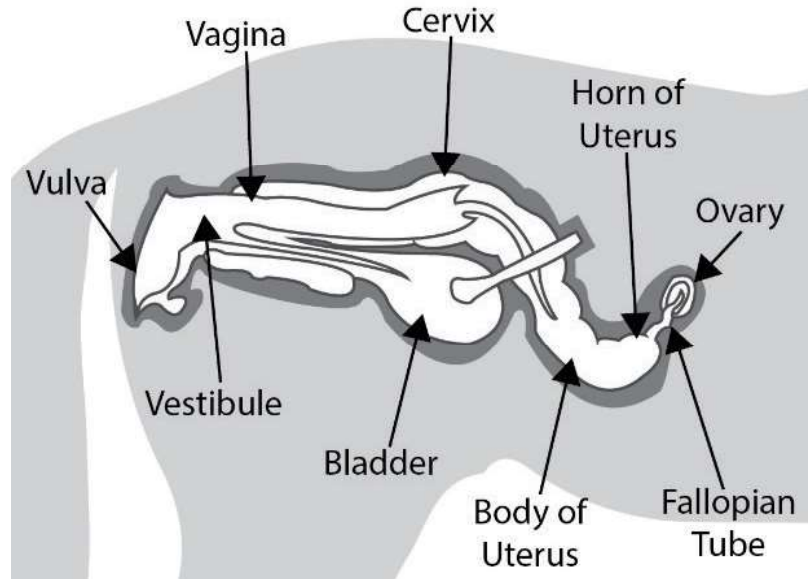
Female and Male Reproductive Systems Student Notes – Answer Key

Name _____

1. Define the following:

- a. Puberty: Sexual maturity
- b. Ovulation: Release of ovum (egg) from ovary
- c. Copulation: The act of mating
- d. Fertilization: Union of male and female sex cells
- e. Conception: Becoming pregnant
- f. Estrous Cycle: Time between when animal is in heat; the entire cycle
- g. Estrus: Actual time animal is in heat, receptive to fertilization
- h. Gestation: Pregnancy
- i. Parturition: The act of giving birth

2. Label the following diagram for female reproductive parts:



3. Define the following female reproductive terms:

- a. Vulva: The external opening of the urogenital tract. It is part of the birth canal, and the area where urine is voided.
- b. Vestibule: Extends from the external urethral opening to the external vulva, so combines urinary and reproductive functions. The wall contains vestibular glands that keeps the mucosa of the vestibule moist and facilitates coitus and parturition. It also sexually stimulates the male through odor.
- c. Vagina: Part of the birth canal that lies in the pelvic girdle between the vulva and the cervix.
- d. Cervix: It is a structure of approximately 10 cm (4 in.) in length between the vagina and the uterus. It is the "door to the uterus" and serves to maintain a sterile environment in the uterus. It relaxes when the mare is in heat and closes when not in heat or pregnant.
- e. Body of uterus: A large uterine body, just anterior to the cervix, and two relatively short uterine horns that terminate in the oviduct. The uterus is where most embryonic development and nourishment takes place. It also produces hormones and is the receptacle where semen is deposited during natural breeding.

- f. Uterine horn: **The uterine horns are the points where the uterus and the fallopian tubes meet.**
- g. Fallopian tubes/Oviduct: **The oviducts, also known, as Fallopian tubes, connect the uterine horns and ovaries. During ovulation, the unfertilized ovum enters the oviduct at the infundibulum. The ovum travels to the widened ampulla segment of the oviduct for fertilization to occur.**
- h. Ovary: **It is the primary sex organ of the mare. The ovary produces the ovum (egg) to be fertilized and serves as an endocrine gland producing the hormones estrogen and progesterone.**
- i. Estrogen: **Produced in cells lining mature ovarian follicles. Induces estrus, mammary duct growth, and development of secondary sex character.**

4. Define the following male reproductive terms:

- a. Scrotum: The main functions of the scrotum are to protect the testes and maintain them at a temperature several degrees lower than body temperature.
- b. Testes or testicles: There are two testes enclosed in the scrotum. The testes produce sperm cells and the male sex hormone testosterone.
- c. Epididymis: The epididymis transports sperm from the testes to the deferent duct and is the area for concentration, maturation and storage of the sperm.
- d. Urethra: The urethra passes from the bladder to the end of the penis. Its function is to discharge urine and ejaculate semen.
- e. Glans penis: This is the sensitive end of the penis that enlarges during excitation and copulation.
- f. Bladder: temporary storage of urine.
- g. Accessory glands: The vesicular glands are accessory sex glands and add the gel fraction to the ejaculate.

5. Label the following diagram for male reproductive parts:

