

# What is Female Genital Anatomy?

## Worksheet

The female reproductive system consists of the ovaries (egg and hormone production), fallopian tubes (egg transport and fertilization site), uterus (implantation and pregnancy), cervix (connects uterus to vagina), vagina (birth canal), and the vulva, the external genitalia including the labia and clitoris.

## Questions

1. Where does fertilization typically take place?

- A) In the uterus
- B) In the ampulla of the fallopian tube
- C) In the cervix
- D) In the vagina

2. What is the primary function of the endometrium?

- A) Produce eggs
- B) Support implantation and nourish an early embryo
- C) Produce testosterone
- D) Filter blood

3. Which structure connects the uterus to the vagina?

- A) Fallopian tube
- B) Cervix
- C) Ovary
- D) Fimbriae

4. Which of these is part of the vulva (external genitalia)?

- A) Ovary
- B) Fallopian tube
- C) Labia minora
- D) Endometrium

5. Trace the path an egg takes from release to potential implantation.

6. What are the typical dimensions of a non-pregnant adult uterus, and why does this matter?

7. Name the external genital structures (vulva) and their basic function.

8. Define: What do the ovaries produce?

9. Define: Where does fertilization usually occur?

10. Define: What is the function of the uterus?

## Answer Key

1. B) In the ampulla of the fallopian tube - The ampulla, the widened middle section of the fallopian tube, is the usual site of fertilization.
2. B) Support implantation and nourish an early embryo - The endometrium thickens each cycle to support implantation if fertilization occurs.
3. B) Cervix - The cervix is the narrow neck of the uterus that opens into the vagina.
4. C) Labia minora - The labia minora are inner folds of the vulva; the ovary, fallopian tube, and endometrium are internal structures.
5. Released from an ovary during ovulation, roughly day 14 of a 28-day cycle Swept into the fallopian tube (about 10-12 cm long) by finger-like fimbriae Fertilization, if it occurs, typically happens in the ampulla within 24 hours of ovulation The resulting embryo travels to the uterus and implants in the endometrium about 6-10 days after fertilization
6. A healthy adult uterus is roughly 7.5 cm long, 5 cm wide, and 2.5 cm thick (about the size of a small pear) The cervix, its lower narrow portion, is about 3-4 cm long During pregnancy the uterus can expand more than 20 times its normal volume to accommodate a fetus
7. Labia majora: outer, hair-bearing folds that protect the inner structures Labia minora: inner, hairless folds surrounding the vaginal and urethral openings Clitoris: erectile, highly sensitive organ with a visible glans and internal crura Vestibule: area containing the urethral and vaginal openings
8. Eggs (via oogenesis) and the hormones estrogen and progesterone.
9. In the ampulla, the widest section of the fallopian tube, typically within 24 hours of ovulation.
10. It houses and nourishes a developing embryo/fetus during pregnancy via its lining, the endometrium.

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