What is the Male Reproductive System?

Worksheet

The male reproductive system produces sperm in the testes, matures and stores it in the epididymis, and transports it through the vas deferens, seminal vesicles, and prostate before ejaculation through the urethra.

Questions

1. Where are sperm produced?

A) Epididymis
B) Seminiferous tubules of the testis
C) Prostate gland
D) Vas deferens

2. What is the correct order of the sperm pathway?

A) Testis epididymis vas deferens urethra
B) Testis vas deferens epididymis urethra
C) Epididymis testis urethra vas deferens
D) Prostate testis epididymis urethra

3. Which gland produces most of the fluid volume in semen?

A) Testis
B) Bulbourethral gland
C) Seminal vesicles
D) Epididymis

4. Why is the scrotum located outside the abdominal cavity?

A) To protect from infection
B) To keep testes cooler than body temperature for sperm production
C) To increase testosterone absorption
D) It has no functional purpose

5. Trace the path of a sperm cell from production to ejaculation.

6. A man has had a vasectomy (vas deferens cut and sealed). Which organ still makes sperm, and where does that sperm go?

7. Which two glands contribute most of the fluid volume in semen, and what does each add?

8. Define: What is the function of the testes?

9. Define: Where does sperm mature?

10. Define: What does the prostate gland add to semen?

Answer Key

1. B) Seminiferous tubules of the testis - Spermatogenesis occurs in the seminiferous tubules inside the testes.

2. A) Testis epididymis vas deferens urethra - Sperm travel testis epididymis (maturation) vas deferens ejaculatory duct urethra.

3. C) Seminal vesicles - Seminal vesicles contribute about 60% of semen volume.

4. B) To keep testes cooler than body temperature for sperm production - Sperm production requires a temperature slightly below core body temperature.

5. 1. Produced in the seminiferous tubules of the testis 2. Matures and is stored in the epididymis 3. Propelled through the vas deferens 4. Mixed with seminal vesicle fluid 5. Mixed with prostatic fluid at the ejaculatory duct 6. Expelled through the urethra

6. The testes still produce sperm normally Sperm can no longer reach the ejaculatory duct because the vas deferens is blocked Sperm are reabsorbed by the body in the epididymis Semen still ejaculates but contains no sperm

7. Seminal vesicles contribute ~60% of volume, rich in fructose for sperm energy Prostate gland contributes ~25-30%, an alkaline fluid that protects sperm from vaginal acidity Sperm itself makes up only about 5% of semen volume

8. Produce sperm (seminiferous tubules) and testosterone (Leydig cells).

9. In the epididymis, where it gains motility and is stored.

10. An alkaline fluid that neutralizes vaginal acidity and supports sperm motility.