

What is the Female Reproductive System?

Worksheet

The female reproductive system releases an egg from the ovaries each cycle, provides the fallopian tube as the site of fertilization, and prepares the uterine lining to support implantation and pregnancy.

Questions

1. Where does fertilization usually take place?

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

2. What hormone surge triggers ovulation?

- A) FSH
- B) LH
- C) Progesterone
- D) Estrogen

3. What does the corpus luteum secrete?

- A) Testosterone
- B) GnRH
- C) Progesterone
- D) FSH

4. What happens to the endometrium if no fertilization occurs?

- A) It thickens permanently
- B) It sheds during menstruation
- C) It becomes the placenta
- D) It releases an egg

5. Trace what happens to the egg and uterine lining across one menstrual cycle.

6. Explain why fertilization normally occurs in the fallopian tube rather than the uterus.

7. Describe what happens to hormone levels if fertilization occurs during the luteal phase.

8. Define: Where are eggs produced?

9. Define: Where does fertilization normally occur?

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

Answer Key

1. C) Fallopian tube - Sperm typically meet the egg in the ampulla of the fallopian tube.
2. B) LH - A surge in luteinizing hormone (LH) triggers the release of the mature egg.
3. C) Progesterone - The corpus luteum secretes progesterone, which maintains the uterine lining.
4. B) It sheds during menstruation - Without fertilization, the corpus luteum breaks down and the lining sheds as menstruation.
5. Days 1-5: the old lining sheds as menstruation FSH drives follicle growth and rising estrogen through the follicular phase Around day 14, an LH surge triggers ovulation The corpus luteum secretes progesterone, thickening the lining in the luteal phase Without fertilization, the corpus luteum breaks down and the cycle repeats
6. After ovulation, the egg enters the fallopian tube via the fimbriae Sperm swim up from the vagina through the uterus into the tube The ampulla of the fallopian tube is where sperm typically meets the egg The resulting zygote then travels to the uterus for implantation
7. The fertilized egg implants and begins secreting hCG hCG signals the corpus luteum to keep producing progesterone Progesterone maintains the endometrium instead of letting it shed This is why hCG is the hormone detected by pregnancy tests
8. In the ovaries.
9. In the fallopian tube, usually the ampulla.
10. It houses and nourishes a developing embryo/fetus via the endometrium.

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