What is the Male Reproductive System?

Worksheet

The male reproductive system produces sperm and testosterone in the testes, matures and transports sperm through the epididymis and vas deferens, and mixes it with gland secretions to form semen, which exits through the urethra during ejaculation.

Questions

1. Where does spermatogenesis occur?

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

2. What is the main role of the epididymis?

A) Produce testosterone
B) Store and mature sperm
C) Add fluid to semen
D) Carry urine

3. Which hormone directly stimulates Leydig cells to make testosterone?

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

4. What is the function of prostate and seminal vesicle secretions?

A) Transport sperm to the epididymis
B) Nourish and protect sperm in semen
C) Cool the testes
D) Store unused sperm

5. Trace the path a sperm cell takes from where it is made to where it leaves the body.

6. Explain why the testes are located in the scrotum, outside the main body cavity.

7. Describe how LH and FSH control testicular function.

8. Define: Where is sperm produced?

9. Define: What is the function of the epididymis?

10. Define: What do the seminal vesicles and prostate contribute?

Answer Key

1. B) Seminiferous tubules - Sperm are produced in the seminiferous tubules of the testes.

2. B) Store and mature sperm - The epididymis is where sperm mature and are stored before ejaculation.

3. C) LH - Luteinizing hormone (LH) stimulates Leydig cells to produce testosterone.

4. B) Nourish and protect sperm in semen - These glands add fructose-rich, alkaline fluid that nourishes sperm and protects them from vaginal acidity.

5. Sperm is produced in the seminiferous tubules of the testes It matures and is stored in the epididymis During ejaculation, it travels through the vas deferens Seminal vesicle and prostate fluid are added to form semen Semen exits through the urethra

6. Spermatogenesis requires a temperature about 2-3C below core body temperature The scrotum holds the testes outside the abdomen to keep them cooler If the testes stay too warm (e.g., undescended testes), sperm production is impaired

7. The hypothalamus releases GnRH GnRH stimulates the pituitary gland to release LH and FSH LH stimulates Leydig cells to produce testosterone FSH stimulates Sertoli cells to support developing sperm cells

8. In the seminiferous tubules inside the testes.

9. It stores and matures sperm, giving them the ability to swim.

10. Fluid that nourishes sperm and neutralizes vaginal acidity, forming semen.