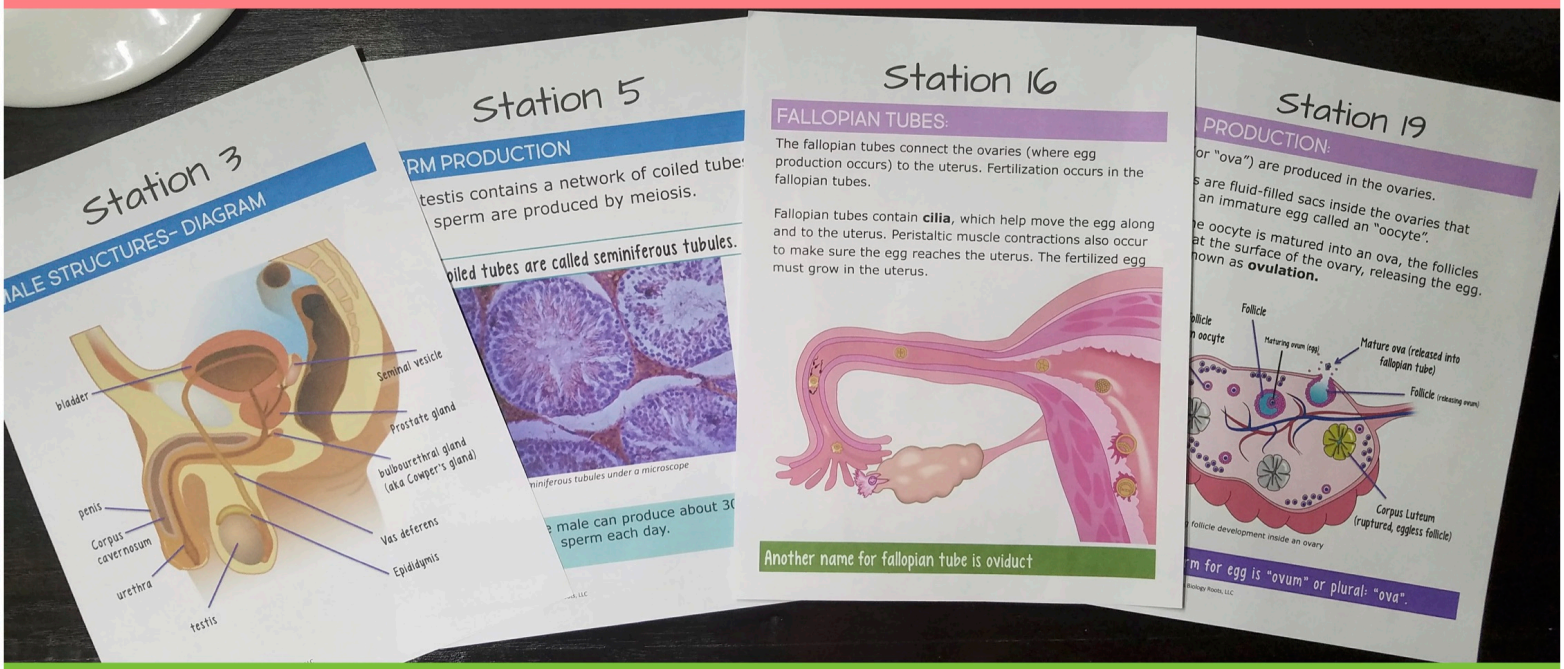
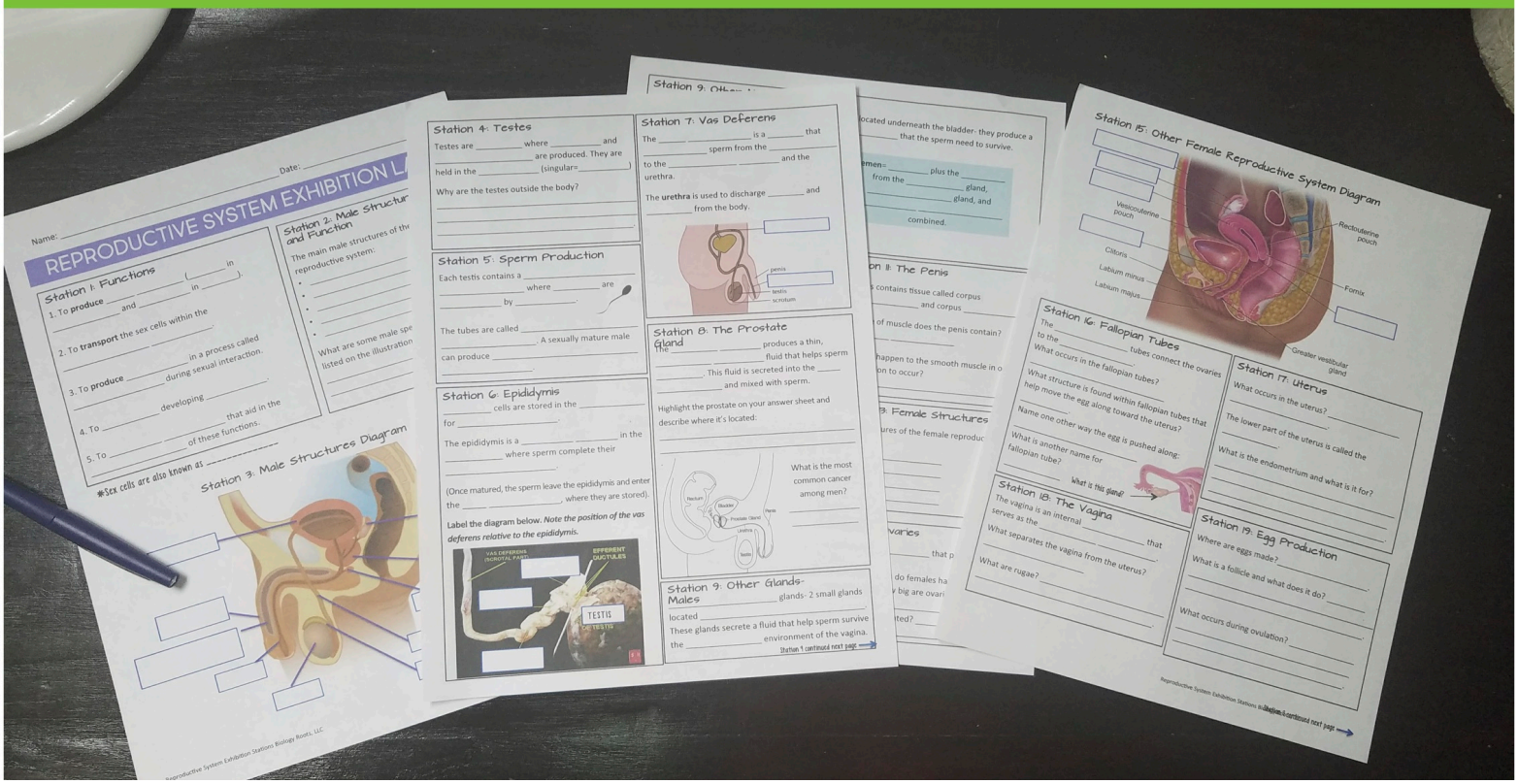
reproductive system
Exhibition Stations



25 REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM STATIONS



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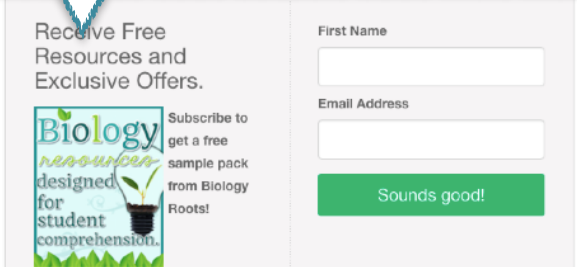
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Station 1

FUNCTIONS

Functions of reproductive system:

1. To produce sex cells (eggs in females and sperm in males)

2. To transport the sex cells effectively within the reproductive tracts

3. To produce offspring in a process called fertilization during sexual interaction.

4. To nurture developing offspring (females)

5. To produce hormones that aid in the regulation of these functions.

PREVIEW

*Sex cells are also known as gametes.



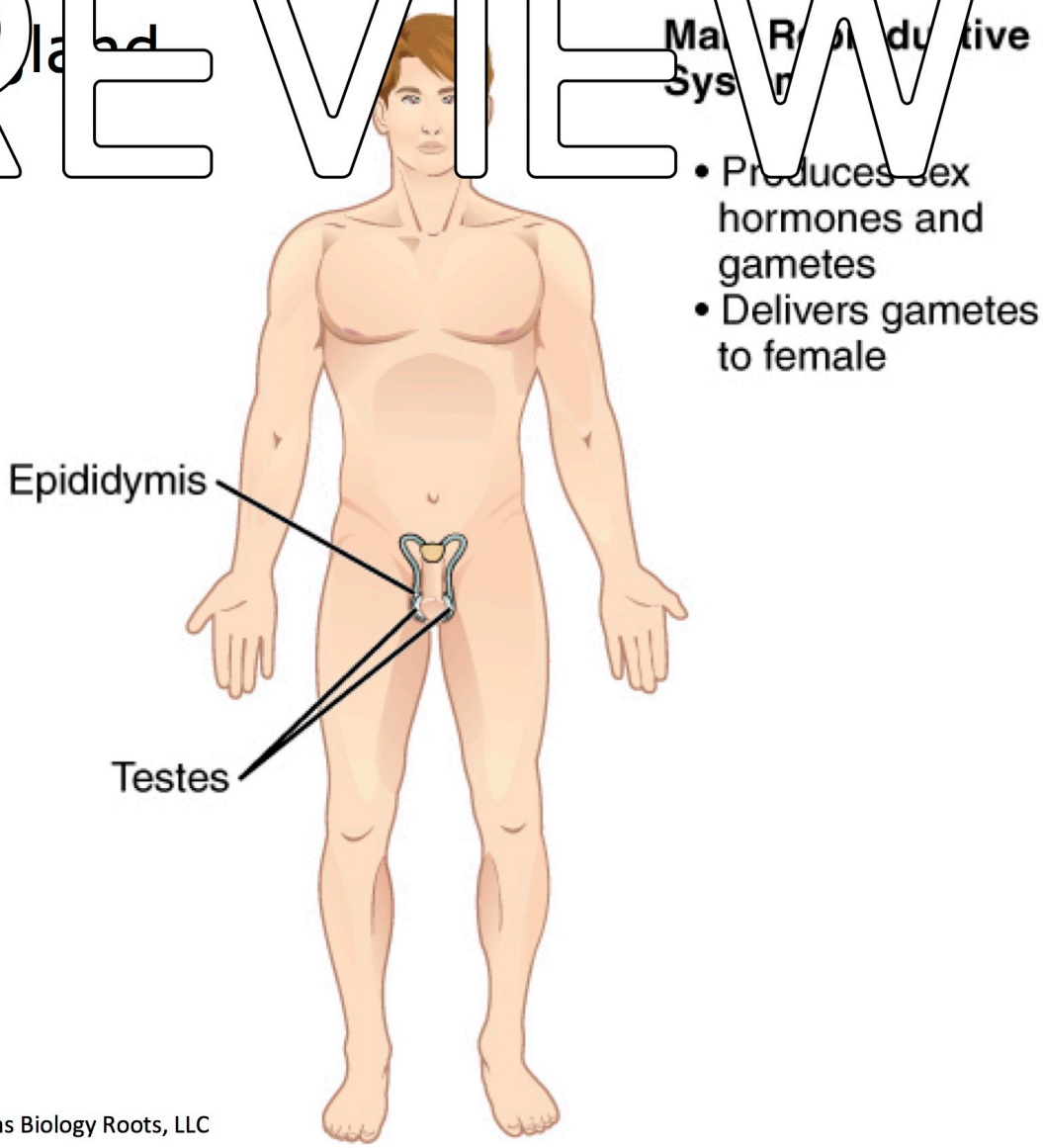
Station 2

MALE STRUCTURES AND FUNCTION

The male reproductive system has 5 main structures:

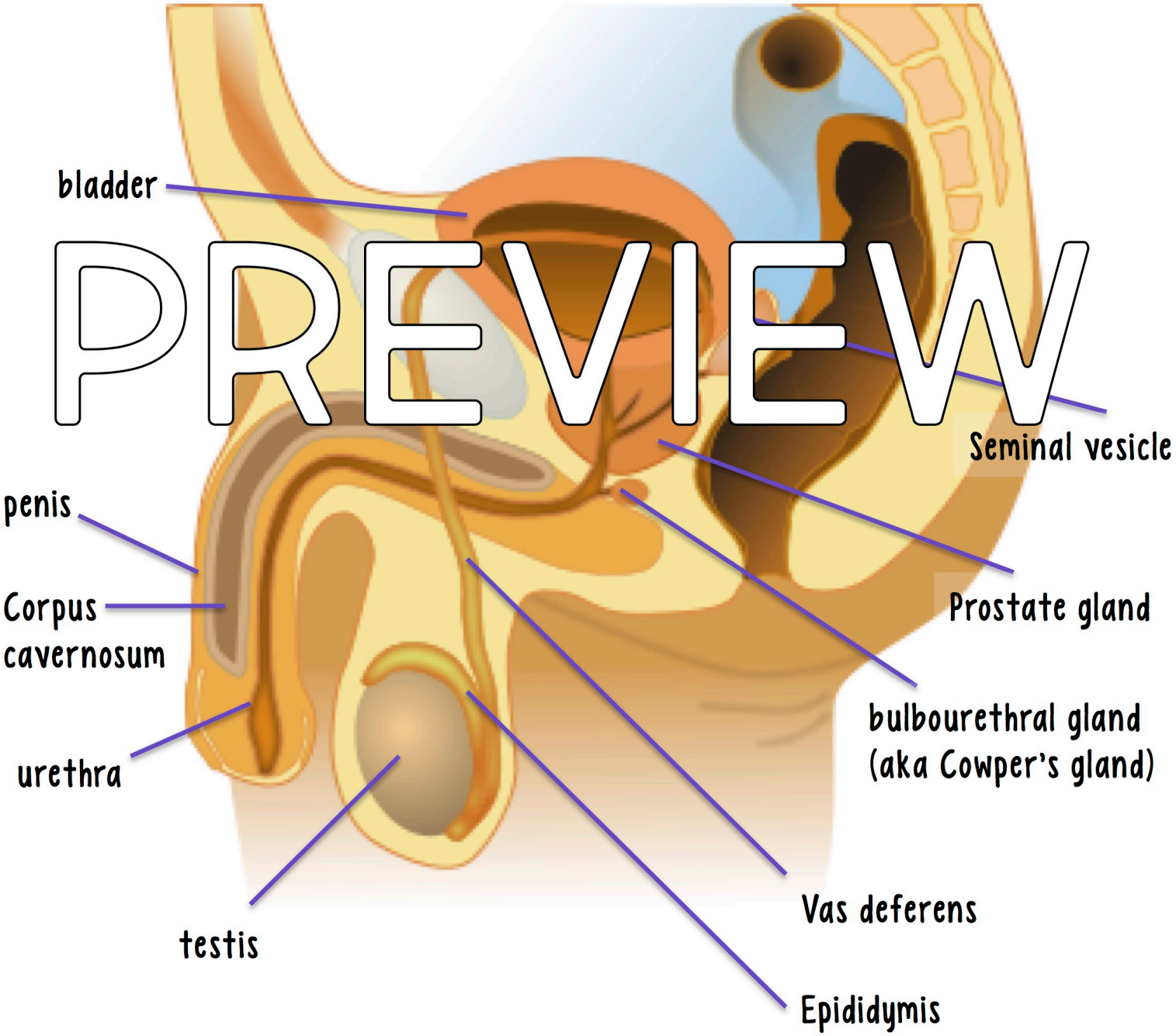
- Testes
- Epididymis
- Vas Deferens
- Prostate Gland
- Penis

PREVIEW



Station 3

MALE STRUCTURES- DIAGRAM

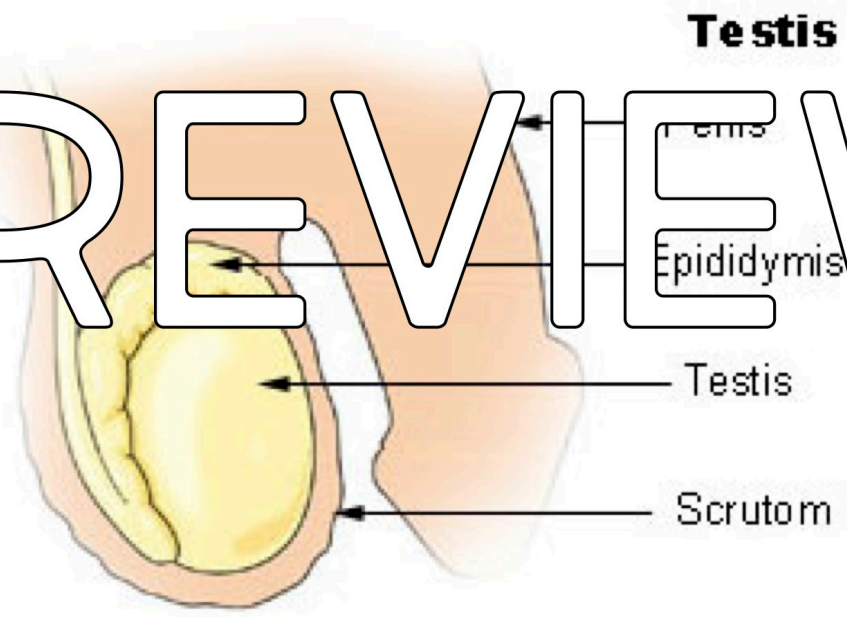


PREVIEW

Station 4

TESTES

The testes are glands where sperm and testosterone are produced. The testes are held in the scrotum. (Singular: "testis").



PREVIEW

Sperm can only develop in an environment that is about 3°C cooler than normal body temperature (37°F), therefore the scrotum is positioned outside the body to help maintain a cooler temperature.

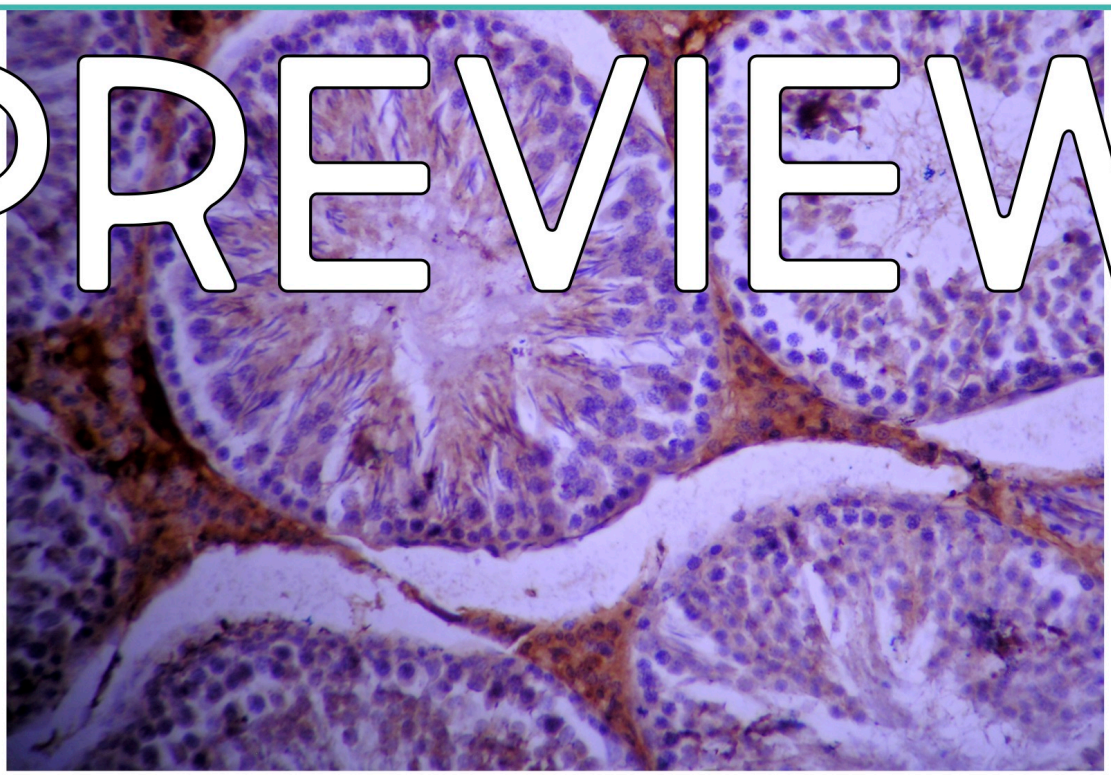
Station 5

SPERM PRODUCTION

Each testis contains a network of coiled tubes where sperm are produced by meiosis.

The coiled tubes are called seminiferous tubules.

PREVIEW



Close up of seminiferous tubules under a microscope

A sexually mature male can produce about 300 million sperm each day.

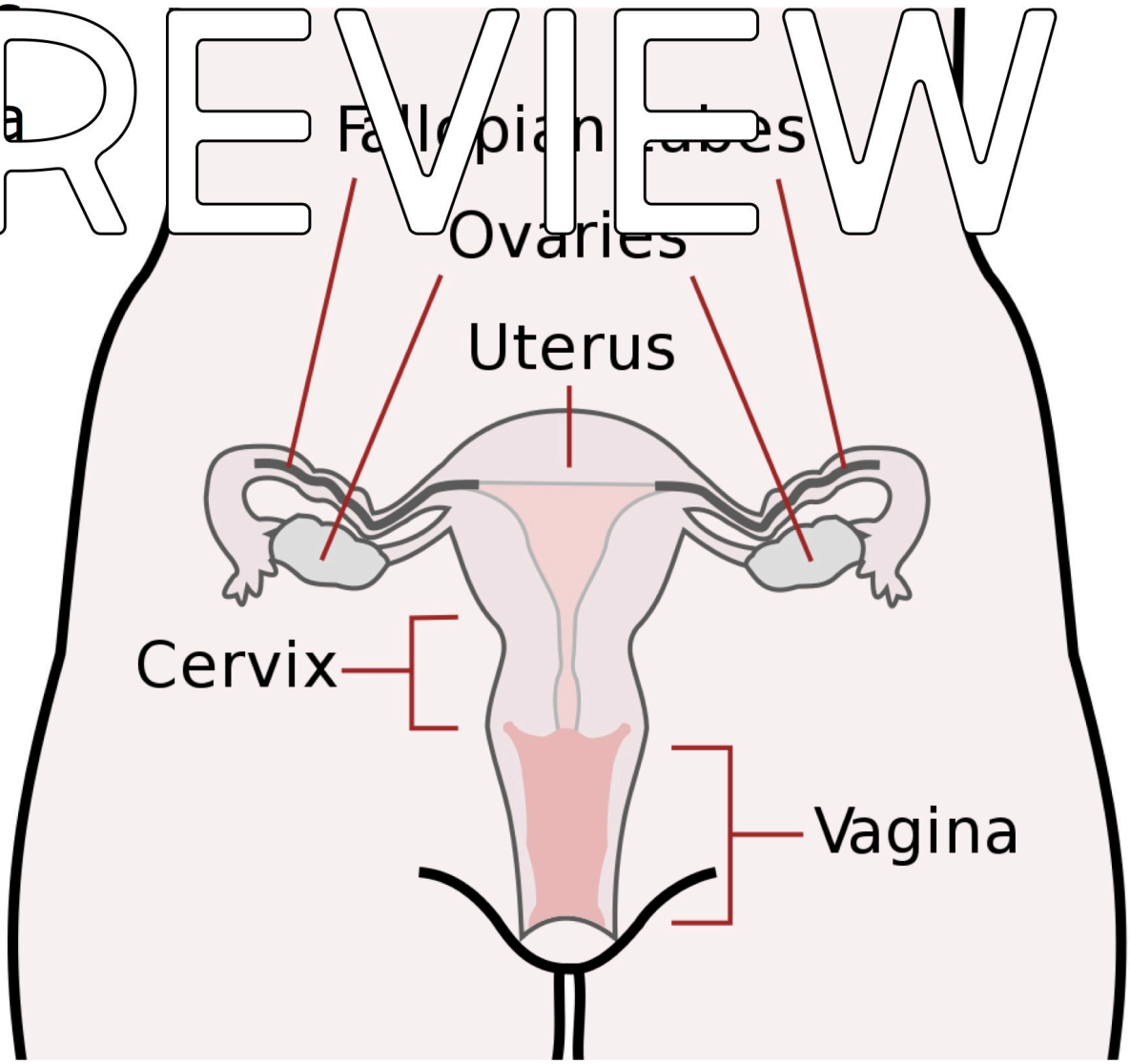
Station 13

FEMALE STRUCTURES:

The female reproductive system has 4 main structures:

- Ovaries
- Fallopian Tubes
- Uterus
- Vagina

PREVIEW



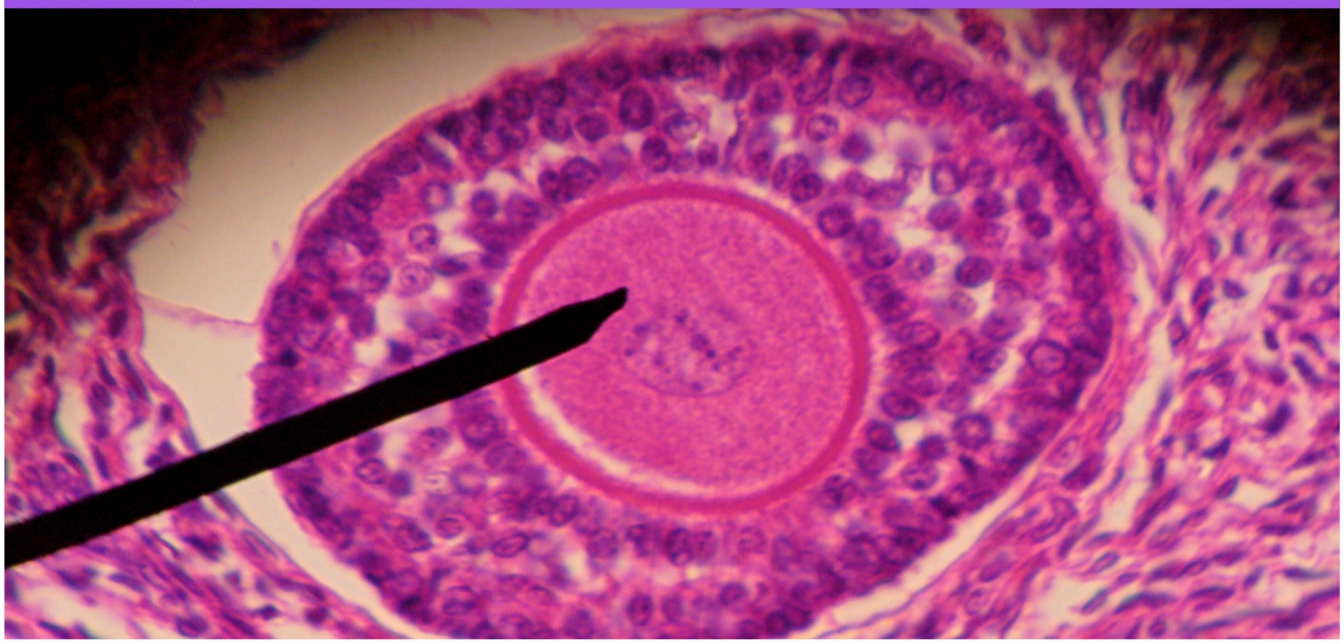
Station 14

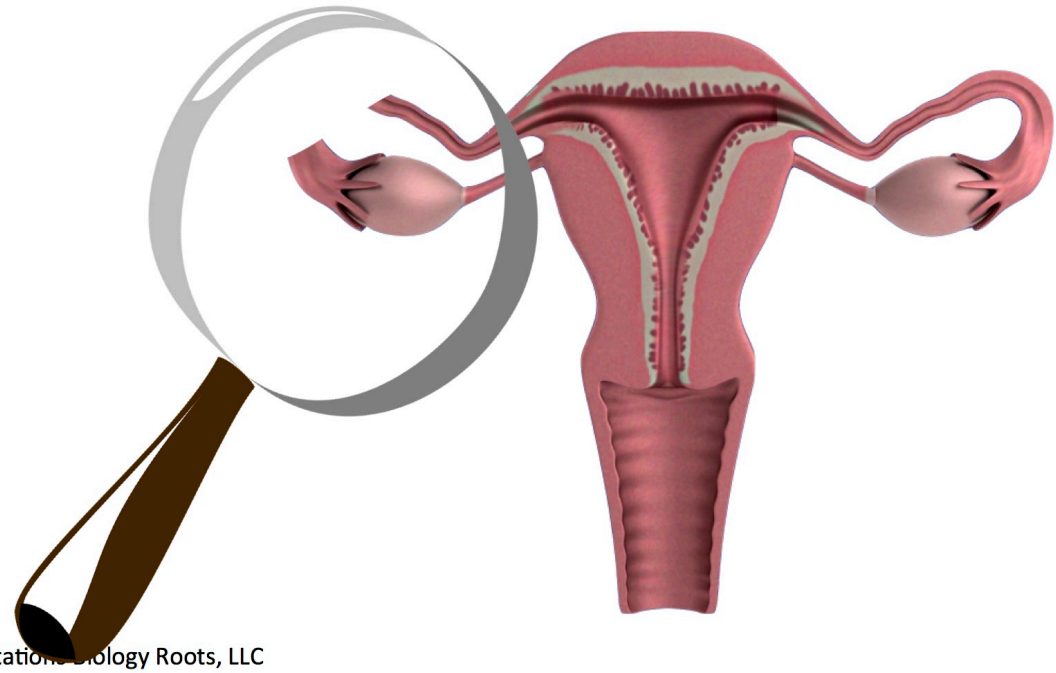
OVARIES:

Ovaries are glands that produce egg cells.

Females have two ovaries, located on either side the lower abdomen. Each ovary is about the size of an almond.

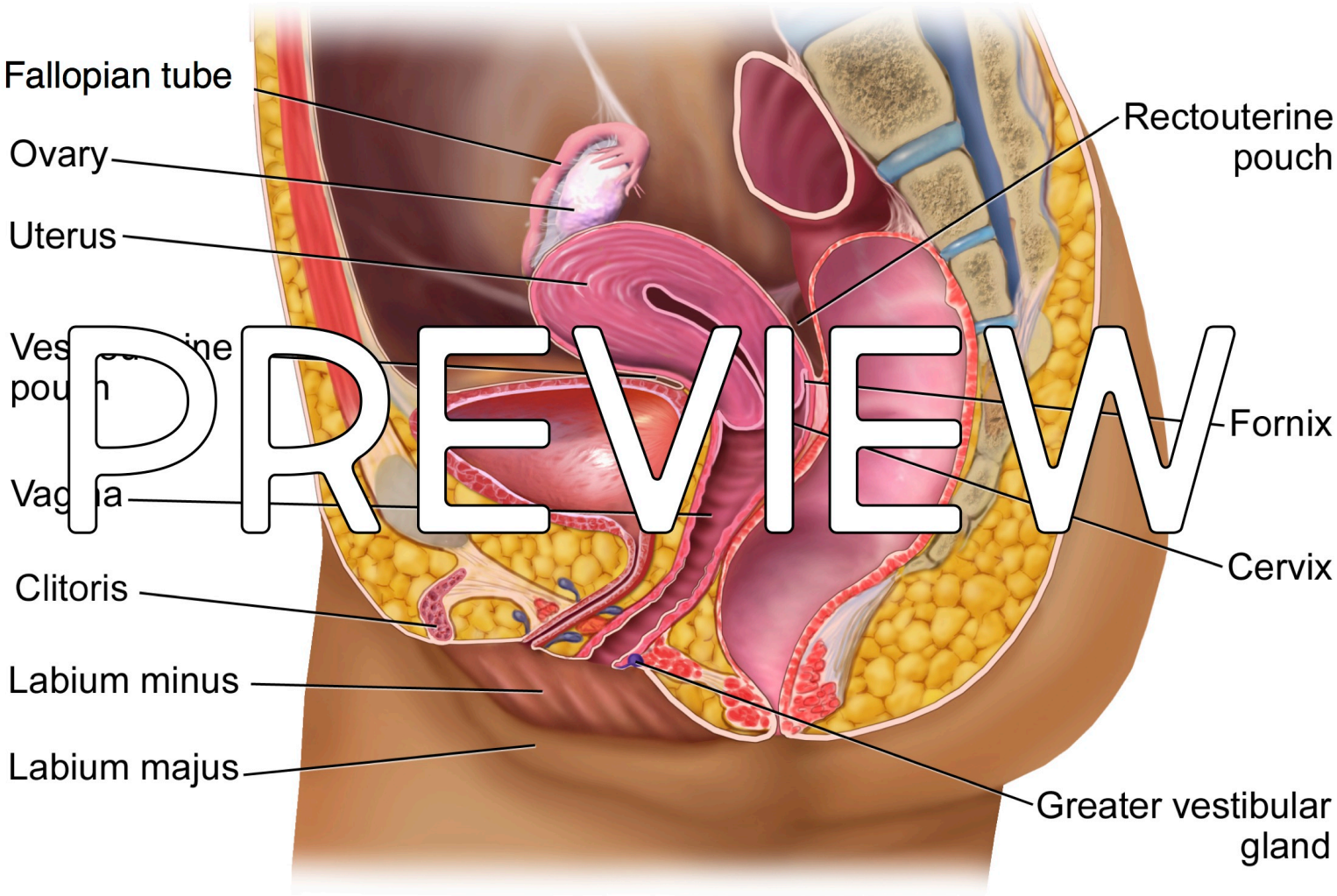
Developing egg within a human ovary





Station 15

FEMALE STRUCTURES- DIAGRAM



PREVIEW

The Female Reproductive System

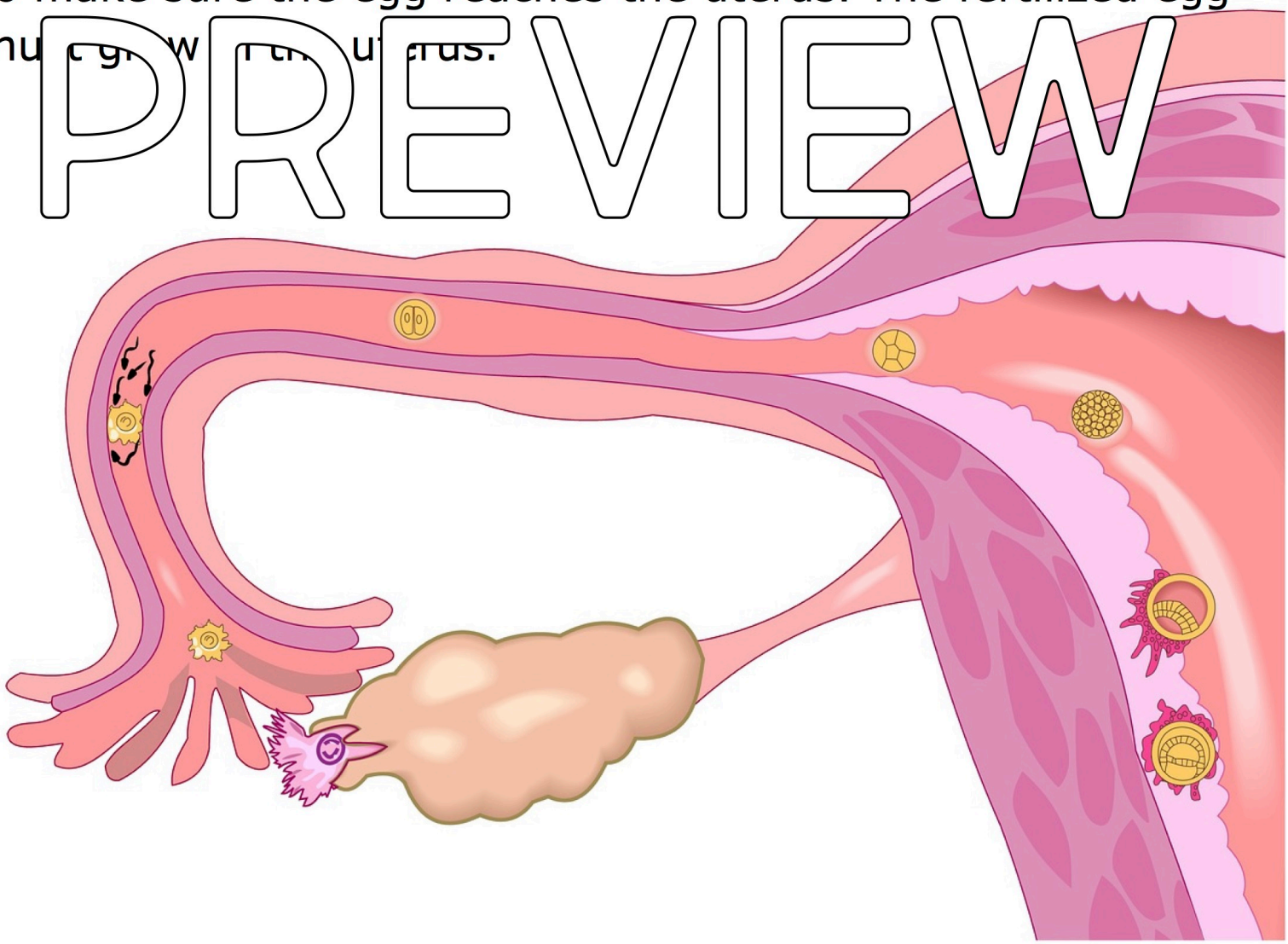
Station 16

FALLOPIAN TUBES:

The fallopian tubes connect the ovaries (where egg production occurs) to the uterus. Fertilization occurs in the fallopian tubes.

Fallopian tubes contain **cilia**, which help move the egg along and to the uterus. Peristaltic muscle contractions also occur to make sure the egg reaches the uterus. The fertilized egg mu[illegible] w[illegible] u[illegible]rus.

PREVIEW

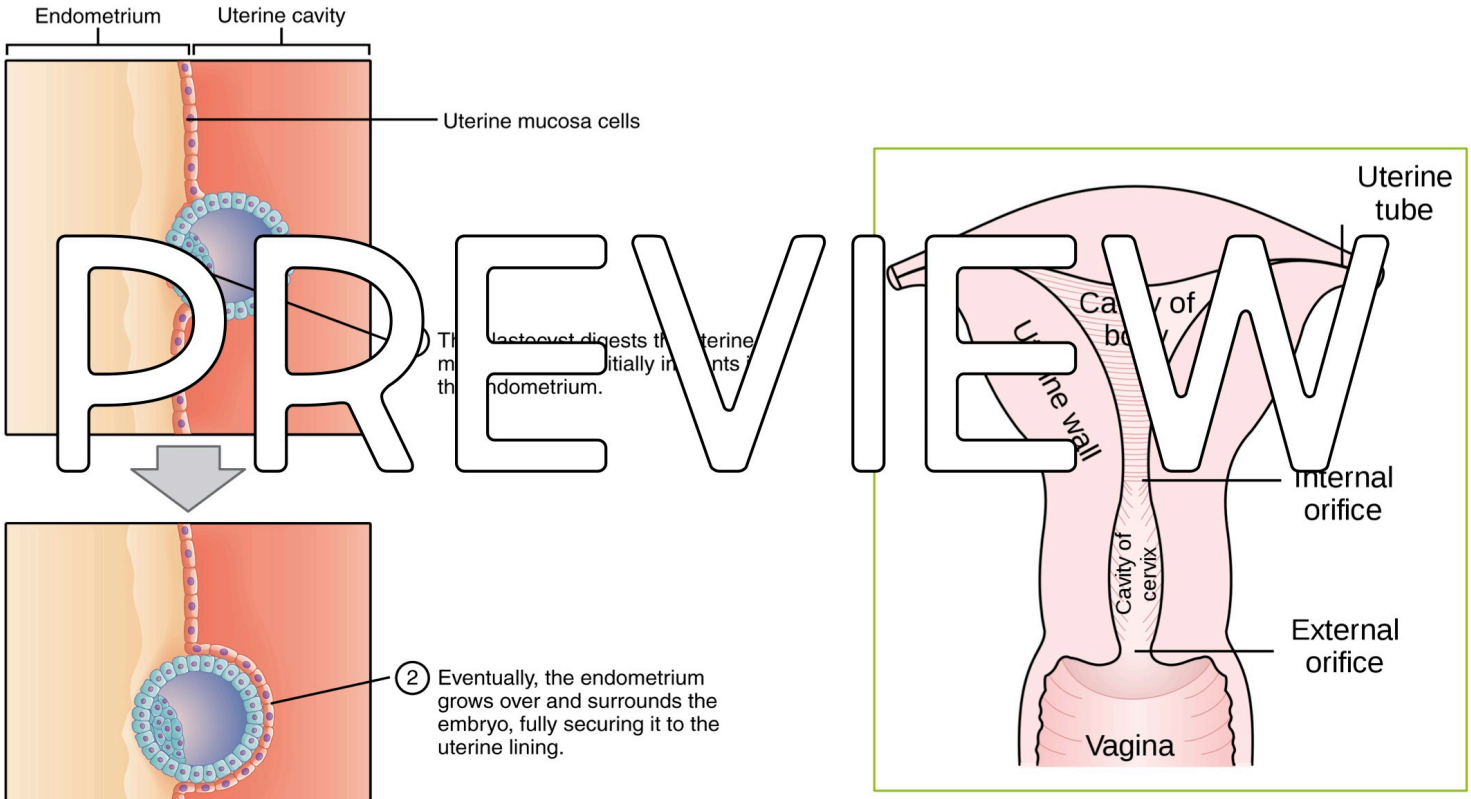


Another name for fallopian tube is oviduct

Station 17

UTERUS:

The uterus is where embryo development occurs. The lower part of the uterus is called the cervix, which is a narrow portion that leads to the vagina.



PREVIEW

The fixation of the egg to the uterine wall is known as implantation.

Station 19

OVA PRODUCTION:

Eggs (or "ova") are produced in the ovaries.

Follicles are fluid-filled sacs inside the ovaries that contain an immature egg called an "oocyte".

When the oocyte is matured into an ova, the follicles rupture at the surface of the ovary, releasing the egg. This is known as **ovulation.**

PREVIEW

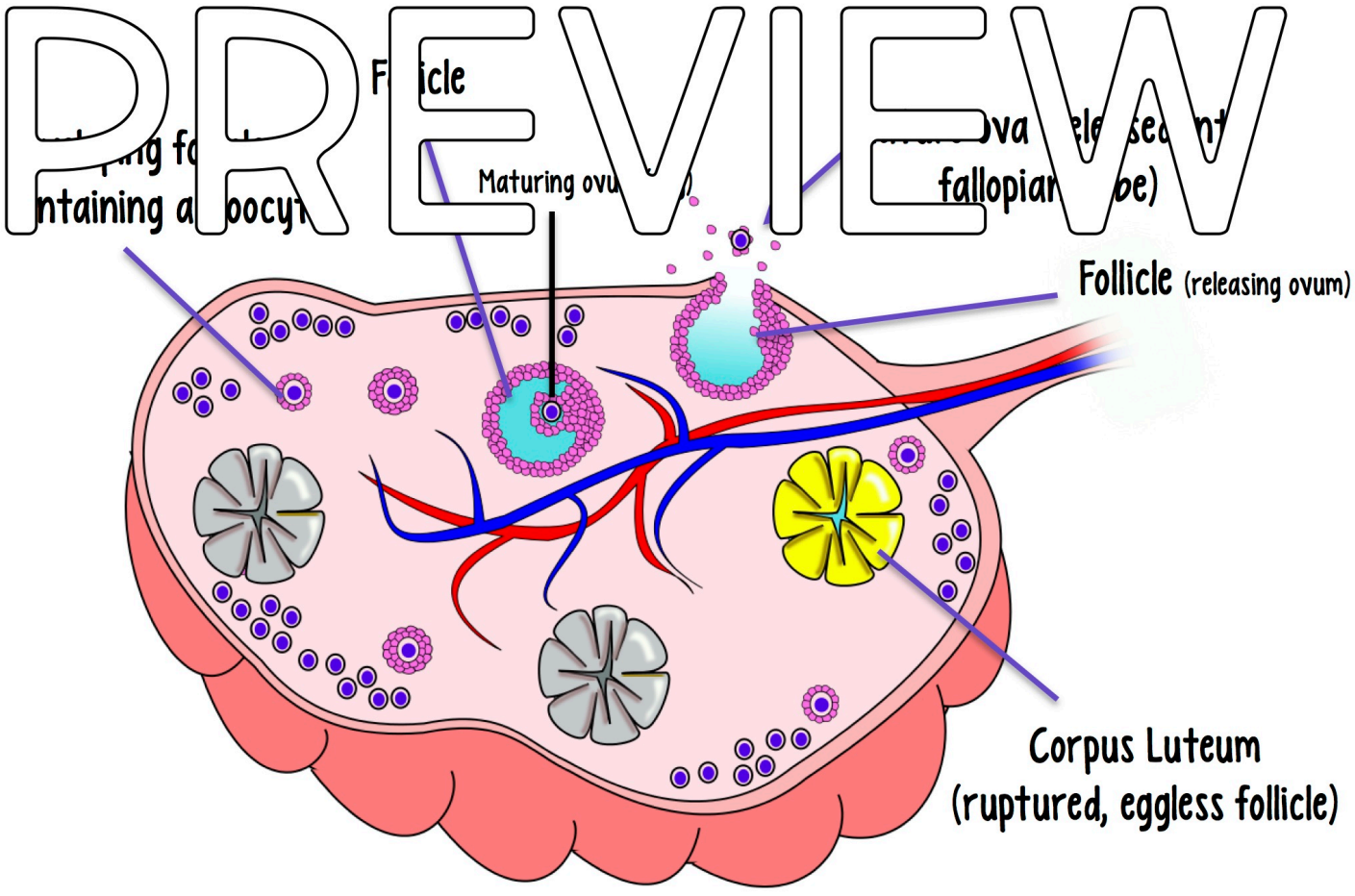
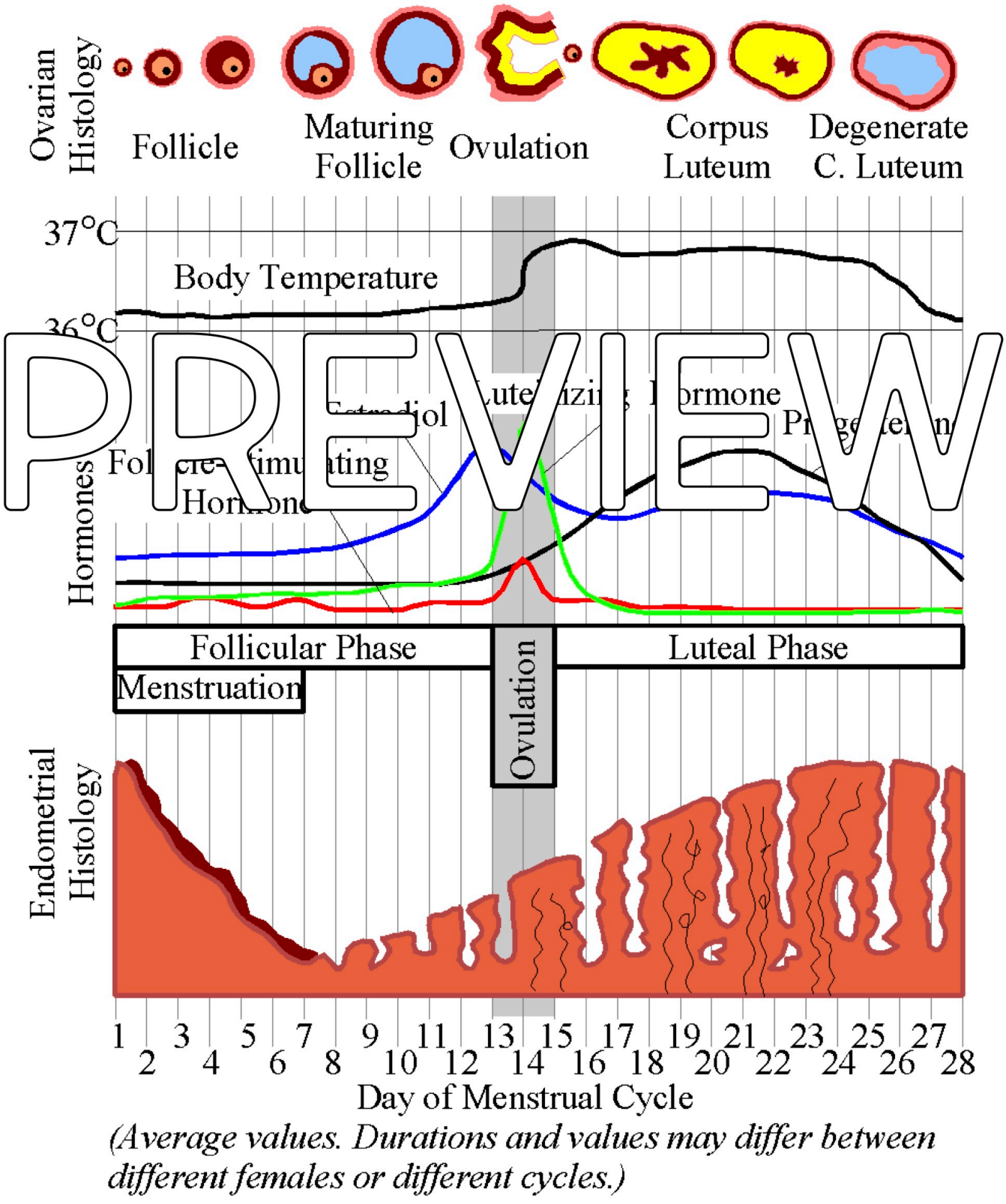


Diagram showing follicle development inside an ovary

The scientific term for egg is "ovum" or plural: "ova".

Station 22 cont.

MENSTRUAL CYCLE CONTINUED



PREVIEW

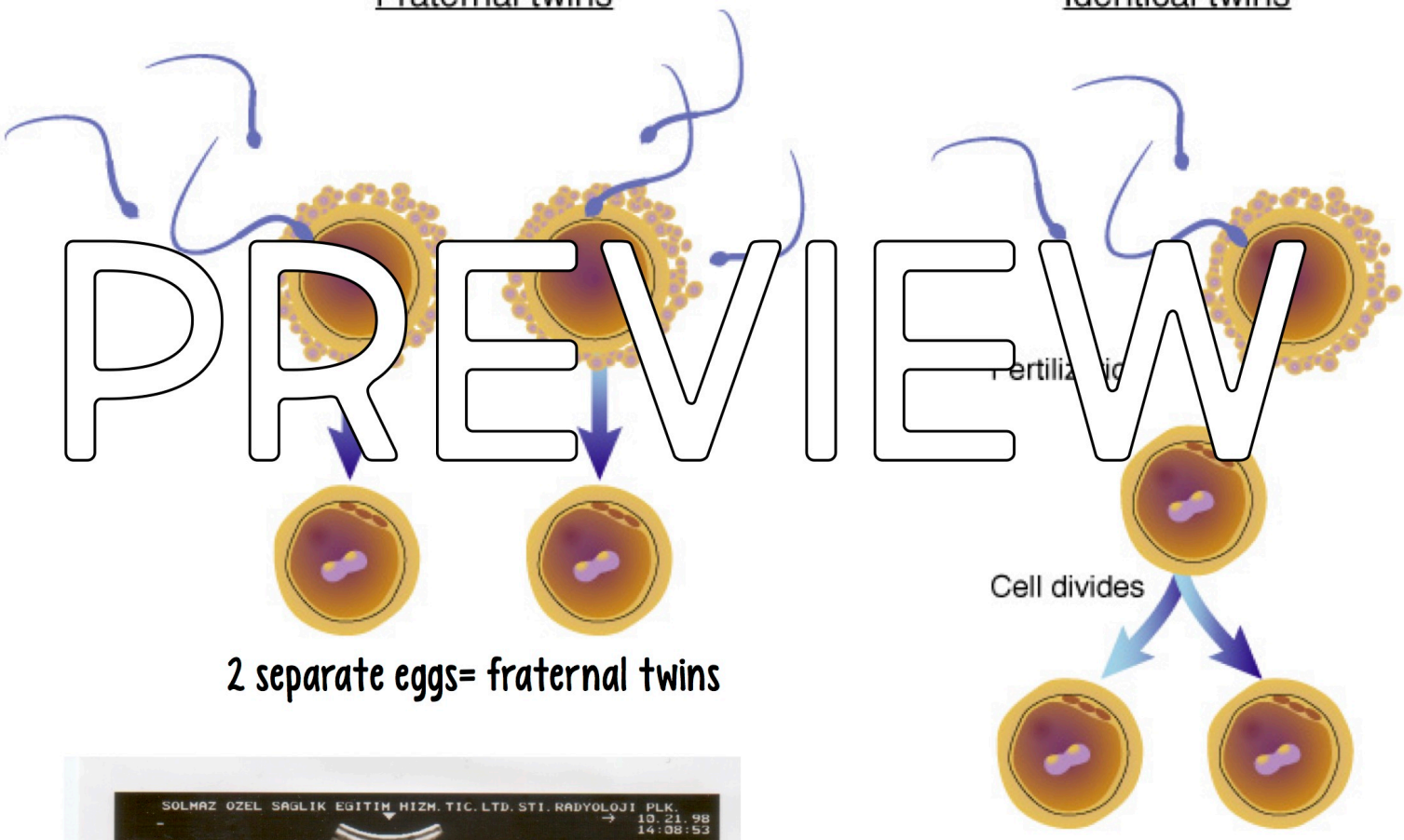
(Average values. Durations and values may differ between different females or different cycles.)

Station 25

TWINS

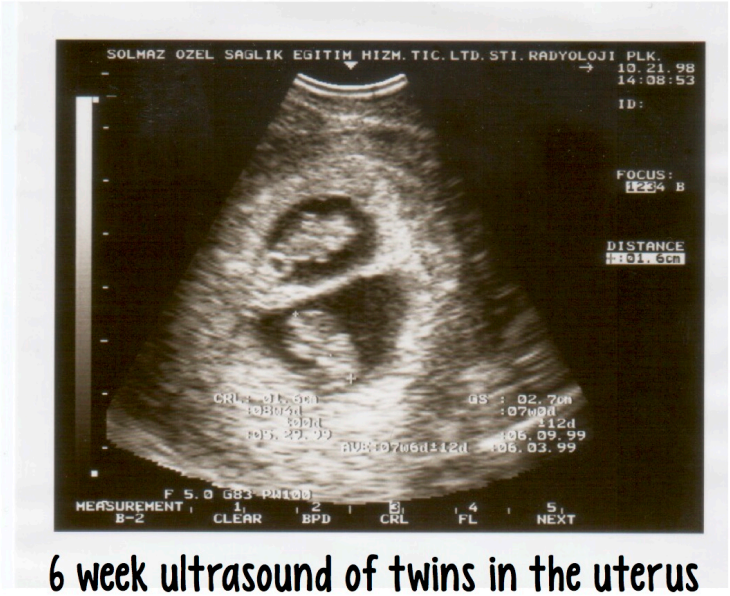
Twins can occur if two eggs are released from the ovary, or if a fertilized egg spontaneously splits into two.

PREVIEW



2 separate eggs= fraternal twins

One egg split after fertilization= Identical twins



6 week ultrasound of twins in the uterus

STUDENT ANSWER SHEET INCLUDED:

Name: _____ Date: _____

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM EXHIBITION LAB

Station 1: Functions

1. To **produce** _____ _____ (_____ in _____ and _____ in _____).
2. To **transport** the sex cells within the _____ _____.
3. To **produce** _____ in a process called _____ during sexual interaction.
4. To _____ developing _____.
5. To _____ _____ that aid in the _____ of these functions.

*Sex cells are also known as _____

Station 2: Male Structures and Function

The main male structures of the male reproductive system:

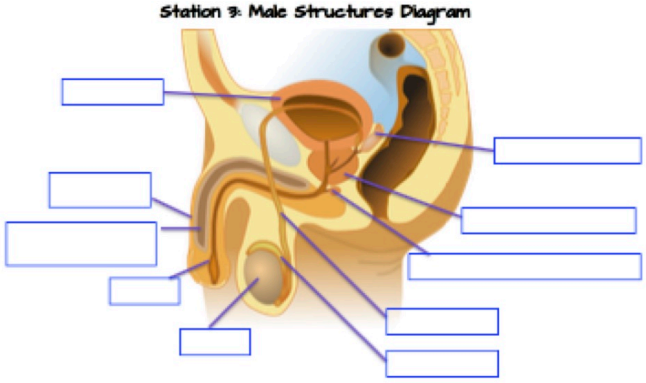
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

What are some male specific functions listed on the illustration? _____

_____

_____

Station 3: Male Structures Diagram



Station 4: Testes

Testes are _____ where _____ and _____ are produced. They are held in the _____ (singular=_____)

Why are the testes outside the body?

_____

_____

_____

Station 5: Sperm Production

Each testis contains a _____ _____ where _____ are _____ by _____.

The tubes are called _____

A sexually mature male can produce _____ _____.

It takes approximately _____ days for a sperm to mature in a process called _____.

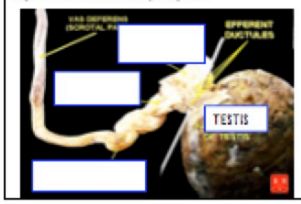
Station 6: Epididymis

_____ cells are stored in the _____ for _____.

The epididymis is a _____ _____ in the _____ where sperm complete their _____.

(Once matured, the sperm leave the epididymis and enter the _____ _____, where they are stored).

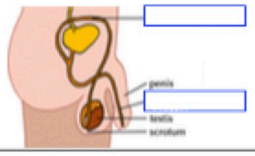
Label the diagram below. ***Note the position of the vas deferens relative to the epididymis.***



Station 7: Vas Deferens

The _____ _____ is a _____ that _____ sperm from the epididymis to the _____ _____ and the urethra.

The **urethra** is used to discharge _____ and _____ from the body.



Station 8: The Prostate Gland

The _____ _____ produces a thin, _____ _____ fluid that helps sperm _____. This fluid is secreted into the _____ _____ and mixed with sperm.

Highlight the prostate on your answer sheet and describe where it's located:

_____

_____



What is the most common cancer among men?

_____

_____

Station 9: Other Glands- Males

_____ glands- 2 small glands located _____.

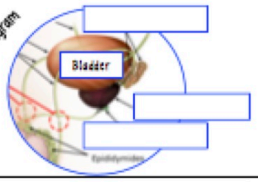
These glands secrete a fluid that help sperm survive the _____ environment of the vagina.

Station 1 continued next page →

Station 9: Other Male Glands

_____ _____ are a pair of glands located underneath the bladder- they produce a thick fluid made up of _____, which provides _____ that the sperm need to survive.

Label the diagram



Semen- _____ plus the _____ from the prostate gland, bulbourethral gland, and seminal vesicles combined

Station 10: Vasectomy

A _____ is used as permanent _____ _____ in males.

What is cut during a vasectomy?

_____

After a vasectomy, semen no longer contains _____ _____.

Station 11: The Penis

The penis contains tissue called corpus _____ and corpus _____.

What type of muscle does the penis contain?

_____ _____

What must happen to the smooth muscle in order for an erection to occur?

_____

Station 12: Male Hormones

Sperm production is regulated by _____.

Hormone	Function in males
Follicle Stimulating Hormone (_____)	
Luteinizing Hormone (___)	

Name one other hormone that is required for sperm production: _____

Testosterone, FSH, and LH are all regulated by the _____.

Station 13: Female Structures

Main structures of the female reproductive system:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Station 14: Ovaries

Ovaries are _____ that produce _____ cells.

How many ovaries do females have? _____

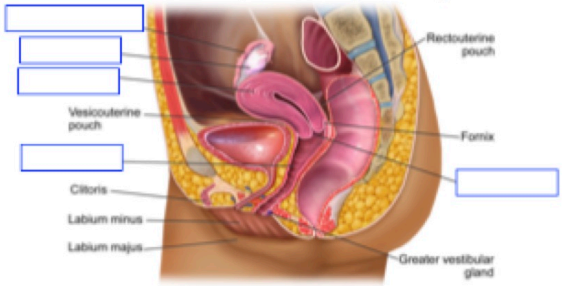
Approximately how big are ovaries? _____

_____.

Where are they located? _____

_____.

Station 15: Other Female Reproductive System Diagram



Station 16: Fallopian Tubes

The Fallopian tubes connect the ovaries to the _____.

What occurs in the fallopian tubes?

_____

What are found within fallopian tubes that help move the egg along toward the uterus?

_____.

Name one other way the egg is pushed along:

_____

What is another name for fallopian tube?

_____ What is this gland?

Station 17: Uterus

What occurs in the uterus? _____ and _____.

The lower part of the uterus is called the _____.

What is the endometrium and what is it for?

_____

_____

_____.

Station 18: The Vagina

The vagina is an internal _____ that serves as the _____ _____.

What separates the vagina from the uterus?

_____

What are rugae? _____

_____.

Station 19: Egg Production

Where are eggs made? _____.

What is a follicle and what does it do? _____

_____

_____.

What occurs during ovulation? _____

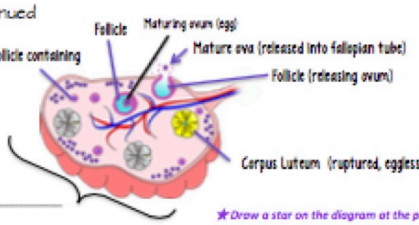
_____

_____.

Station 19 continued on next page →

STUDENT ANSWER SHEET INCLUDED:

Station 19 continued



What is this? _____

★ *Draw a star on the diagram at the point of ovulation*

Station 20: Female Hormones

Hormone	Function in females
_____ Stimulating Hormone (_____)	_____; helps _____ the _____ cycle
_____ Hormone (_____)	_____ when a mature egg is released from the ovaries in a process known as _____.

***FSH and LH are produced by the _____ gland.**

Station 21: Implantation

LH → stimulates _____

During ovulation, the follicle releases an _____. After ovulation, the follicle becomes a _____.

Corpus luteum → Stimulates the release of _____

How does progesterone help prepare for implantation? _____

What happens if the egg is not fertilized? _____



Using the diagram, ***summarize*** how implantation occurs: _____

Station 22: The Menstrual Cycle

During the menstrual cycle:

- An _____ is produced.
- The uterus prepares for _____.
- The _____ may be shed if _____ in what is called the _____ phase.



How does the follicle change during the menstrual cycle? _____

Hormones that affect the menstrual cycle (see chart):

- _____
- _____
- _____

What event separates the follicular phase (follicle) and the luteal phase (corpus luteum)? _____

Station 23: Fertilization

Where does fertilization occur? _____

Why are eggs much larger than sperm? _____

How is an egg fertilized? _____

How many sperm does it take to fertilize an egg? _____

Station 24: Pregnancy

Put the following stages in order: conception, implantation, fertilization, pregnancy (see stations 21 and 23 and come back if not sure).

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

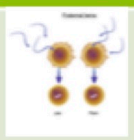
During pregnancy, the developing embryo is nourished using the _____.

How?

_____



Station 25: Twins

Type of twin (Fraternal or Identical)	Definition	Diagram
	Twins occur if _____ _____ are released from the _____.	
	One fertilized egg spontaneously _____ _____	