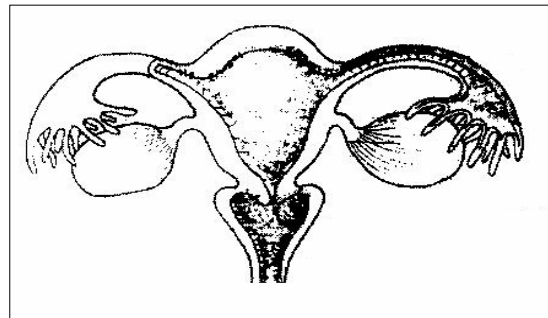
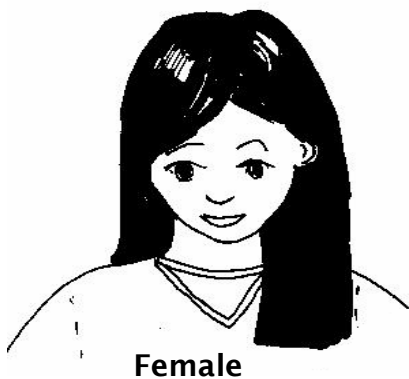
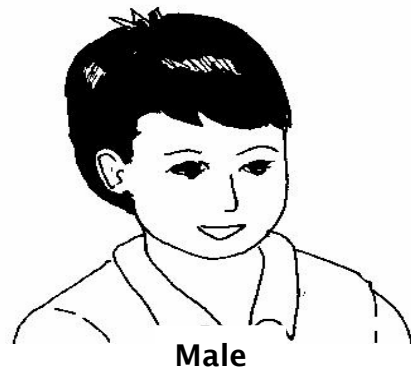
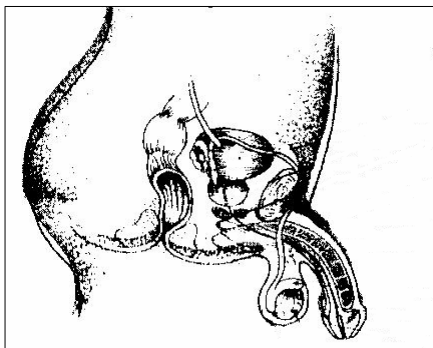


# Science and Health

## THE HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM



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## To the Learner

Every human being possesses a reproductive system. The reproductive system helps him/her to reproduce another human being. We are product of reproduction. As you do the activities in this module, you will be able to find out and identify the male and female reproductive system and their major parts. You would be able to relate also the structure of a male and female reproductive system to its function in reproduction.



## Let's Learn This

- Identify the male and female reproductive system
- Relate the structure of male and female reproductive system to its function in reproduction.

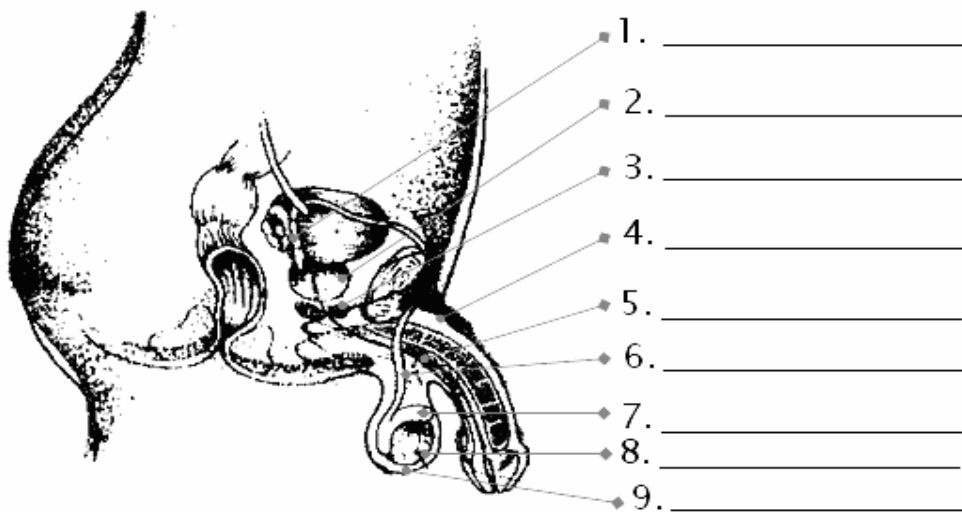


## Let's Try This

Write the parts of male and female reproductive system. Label the diagram as Male Reproductive System and Female Reproductive System.

### A. Male Reproductive System

testis	penis	epididymis
prostate gland	seminal vesicle	urethra
vas deferens	scrotum	cowper's gland



10. Diagram A is the \_\_\_\_\_ Reproductive System.

### B. Female Reproductive System

cervix	vagina	uterus
fallopian tube	ovary	

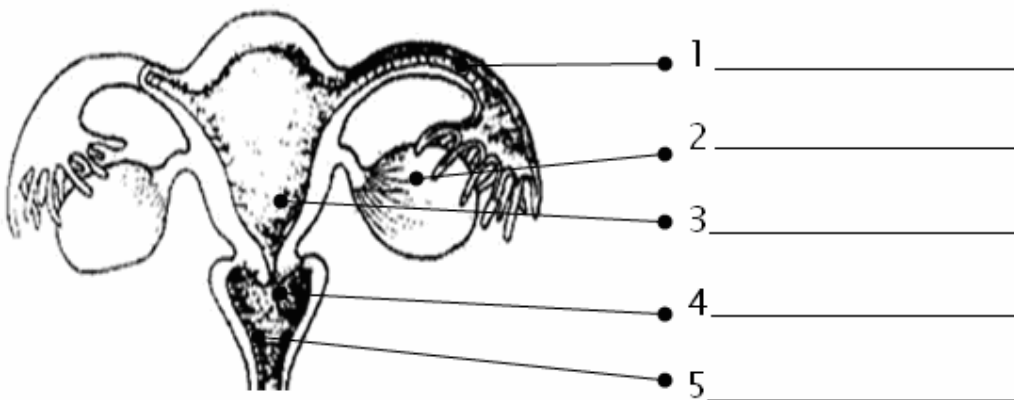


Diagram B is the \_\_\_\_\_ Reproductive System.



## Let's Study This

Study the diagrams below. Each reproductive organ has a specific function in the reproductive process. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 will help you understand the functions of male and female reproductive organs.

### The Male Reproductive System

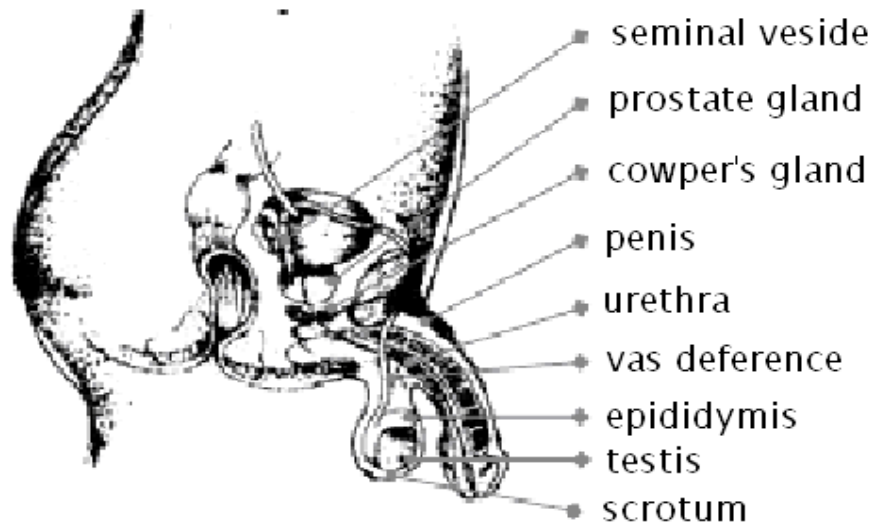


Table 1.1 Parts of the Reproductive System and their Functions

ORGAN	DESCRIPTION/LOCATION	FUNCTION
Testis (testes in plural)	typically paired, the testis consists of many highly coiled tubes or ducts surrounded by several layers of connective tissues; found inside the scrotum	produces sperm cells and secretes the male sex hormones (androgen and testosterone)
Scrotal sac or scrotum	external saclike structure with temperature slightly lower than that of the rest of the body	holds the testis/testes
Penis	composed of the spongy erectile tissues; its head is covered by a foreskin, which can be removed through circumcision	deposits sperm into the vagina
Urethra	a duct that runs through the length of the penis and opens to the outside	serves as the passageway for both sperm and urine; has an opening that closes to pass one at a time
Epididymis	long, narrow, flattened, highly coiled cumulated ducts lying on the edge of the posterior border of the testes	stores mature sperm and is site where the sperm cells gain the ability to move which is necessary for fertilization
Vas deference (sperm duct)	a short muscular duct	Passageway of fluid that neutralize to the urethra; stores sperm

Prostate gland	Thumb-sized, it consists of muscular and glandular tissues that lie around the base of the bladder	Secretes a fluid that neutralizes the acidity of the vagina to ensure the survival of the sperm; aids in sperm motility
Cowper's gland	A pair of pea-sized gland along the urethra and below the prostate gland	Secrete a fluid that may serve as lubricant and urine neutralizer
Seminal vesicle	A pair of glands found between the bladder and the rectum	Secrete a fluid that contains fructose (energy source for sperm)

### The Female Reproductive System

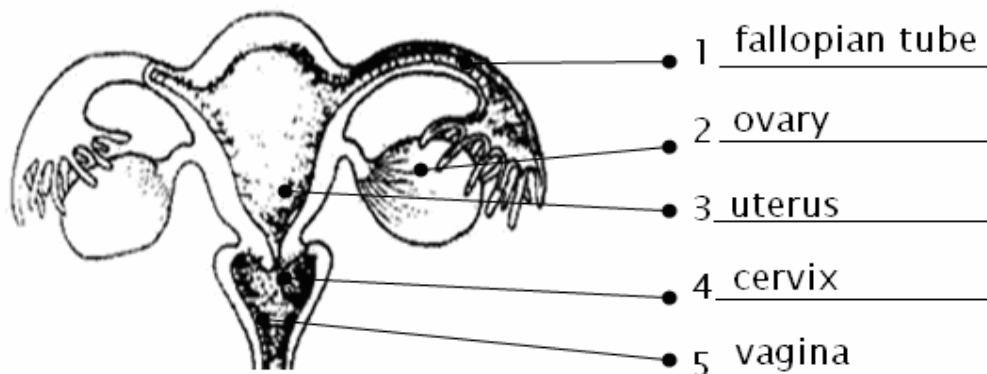


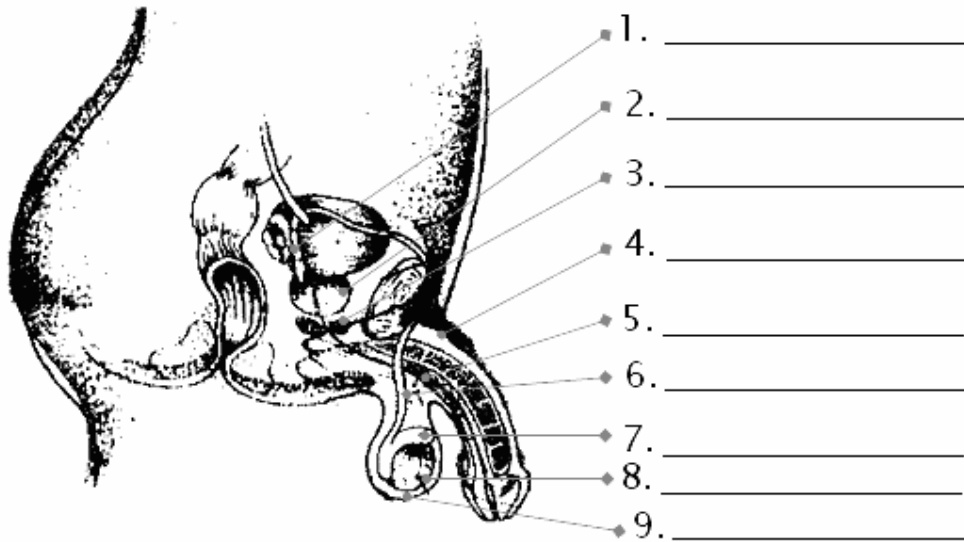
Table 1.2 Parts of the Female Reproductive System

ORGAN	DESCRIPTION/LOCATION	FUNCTION
Ovary (ovaries in plural)	small, flattened , elongated organs on both sides of the uterus	alternately produce the female sex cells (egg or ova) and secretes the female hormones (estrogen and progesterone)
Fallopian tube or oviduct	a pair of ducts leading from the ovaries to the uterus	Pathway where the ova travels from the ovary to the uterus
Cervix	Neck of the uterus that opens to the vagina	Passage way for menstrual flow; passage way for sperm
Vagina (birth canal)	A thin-walled passageway through which sperm can enter and swim to the fallopian tube	Passageway for menstrual flow and baby to the outside



## Let's Do This

Study the diagram below. Identify which belong to a boy or a girl.  
Label each part of the Reproductive System.



10. Diagram A is a \_\_\_\_\_ Reproductive System.

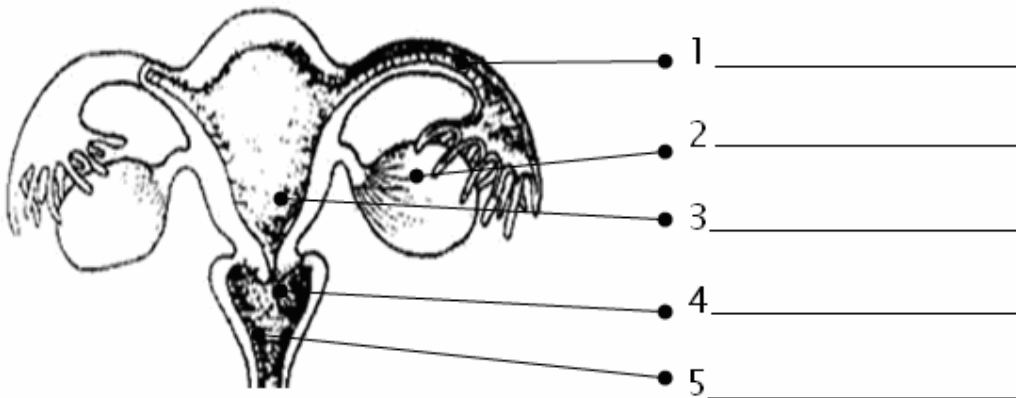


Diagram B is a \_\_\_\_\_



## Let's Do More

Match Column A with column B. Write the letters only before each item.

### A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Where fertilization takes place
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Holds the testis in place
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Passage way of a baby about to be born
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Stores mature sperm
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Place where fertilized egg develops
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The female sex organ
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Male organ for reproduction
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The male reproductive cell
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Produces sperm
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The female reproductive cell

### B

- a. Ovary
- b. Sperm
- c. Testis
- d. Egg
- e. Epididymis
- f. Scrotum
- g. Fallopian Tube
- h. Penis
- i. Uterus
- j. Vagina



## Let's Remember This

- The fundamental male reproductive organs are the testes. Other organs of the male reproductive system merely transport sperm. scrotal sac, epididymis, vas deferens, prostate gland, cowpers' gland, urethra, penis.
- The fundamental female reproductive organs are the ovaries. Other organs of the female reproductive system are the following: fallopian tubes or the oviduct, uterus, cervix, and vagina.





## Let's Test Ourselves

Fill in the blanks with the letters of the correct answers. Be able to identify the word being described. The letters inside the boxes should form a word that refers to the process by which organisms produce offspring of their own kind.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. _ I _ <input type="text"/> _ _               | Place where fertilized egg develops                    |
| 2. _ _ <input type="text"/> R _ _ _ _           | The male reproductive cell                             |
| 3. _ _ _ _ <input type="text"/> _ _ _ _ _ U _ _ | Where fertilization takes place                        |
| 4. _ <input type="text"/> _ S _ _ _ _ _         | Aids in sperm motility                                 |
| 5. _ _ _ <input type="text"/> _ _ M             | Holds the testis in place                              |
| 6. _ _ I _ _ <input type="text"/> _ _ _ _       | Stores mature sperm                                    |
| 7. <input type="text"/> _ _ _ H _ _             | Passage for both sperm and urine                       |
| 8. <input type="text"/> E _ _ _ _               | Passage way for menstrual flow and sperm               |
| 9. _ _ _ <input type="text"/> _ S               | Produces sperm cells and male sex hormones             |
| 10. _ E _ <input type="text"/> _                | Deposits sperm into the vagina                         |
| 11. <input type="text"/> _ _ _ _                | Organ which produces egg cells and female sex hormones |
| 12. _ _ _ _ <input type="text"/> _              | Birth canal  |
| 13. The word formed is _____.                   |  |

## Science Fact File

### **Things That Can Go Wrong With The Male Reproductive System**

*Boys may sometimes experience reproductive system problems, including:*

- **Varicocele.** This is a varicose vein (an abnormally swollen vein) in the network of veins that run from the testicles. Varicoceles commonly develop while a boy is going through puberty. A varicocele is usually not harmful, although it can damage the testicle or decrease sperm production. Take your son to see his doctor if he is concerned about changes in his testicles.
- **Testicular cancer.** This is one of the most common cancers in men younger than 40. It occurs when cells in the testicle divide abnormally and form a tumor. Testicular cancer can spread to other parts of the body, but if it's detected early, the cure rate is excellent. Teen boys should be encouraged to learn to perform testicular self-examinations.
- **Inguinal hernia.** When a portion of the intestines pushes through an abnormal opening or weakening of the abdominal wall and into the groin or scrotum, it is known as an inguinal hernia. The hernia may look like a bulge or swelling in the groin area. It can be corrected with surgery.
- **Inflammation of the penis.** Symptoms of penile inflammation include redness, itching, swelling, and pain. Balanitis occurs when the glans (the head of the penis) becomes inflamed. Posthitis is foreskin inflammation, which is usually due to a yeast or bacterial infection.

**Source:** [http://kidshealth.org/teen/sexual\\_health/changing\\_body/male\\_repro.html](http://kidshealth.org/teen/sexual_health/changing_body/male_repro.html)



## Answer Key

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### Let's Try This

**A.**

1. seminal vesicle
2. postate gland
3. cowper's gland
4. penis
5. urethra
6. vas deferens
7. epididymis
8. testis
9. scrotum

10. Male Reproductive System

**B.**

1. fallopian tube
2. ovary
3. uterus
4. cervix
5. vagina

### Let's Do This

**A.**

1. seminal vesicle
2. postate gland
3. cowper's gland
4. penis
5. urethra
6. vas deferens
7. epididymis
8. testis
9. scrotum

10. Male Reproductive System

**B.**

1. fallopian tube
2. ovary
3. uterus
4. cervix
5. vagina

## Let's Do More

- |      |       |
|------|-------|
| 1. g | 6. a  |
| 2. f | 7. h  |
| 3. j | 8. b  |
| 4. e | 9. c  |
| 5. i | 10. d |

## Let's Test Ourselves

1. Ut erus
2. sperm cell
3. fallopian tube
4. prostate gland
5. scrotum
6. epididdym is
7. urethra
8. cervix
9. testis
10. penis
11. ovary
12. vagina
13. Reproduction