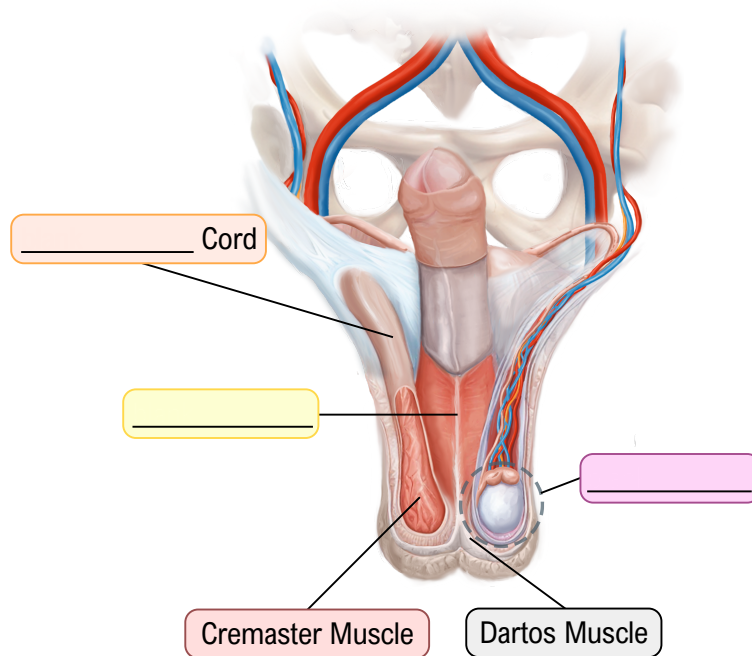


TOPIC: MALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

The Scrotum

- ◆ **Scrotum:** External sac that contains the _____; provides ideal temperature for sperm production.
 - Cremaster and _____ muscles adjust scrotum based on temperature.
- ◆ **Spermatic _____:** Connective tissue sheath that contains blood vessels, nerves, and vas deferens.



EXAMPLE

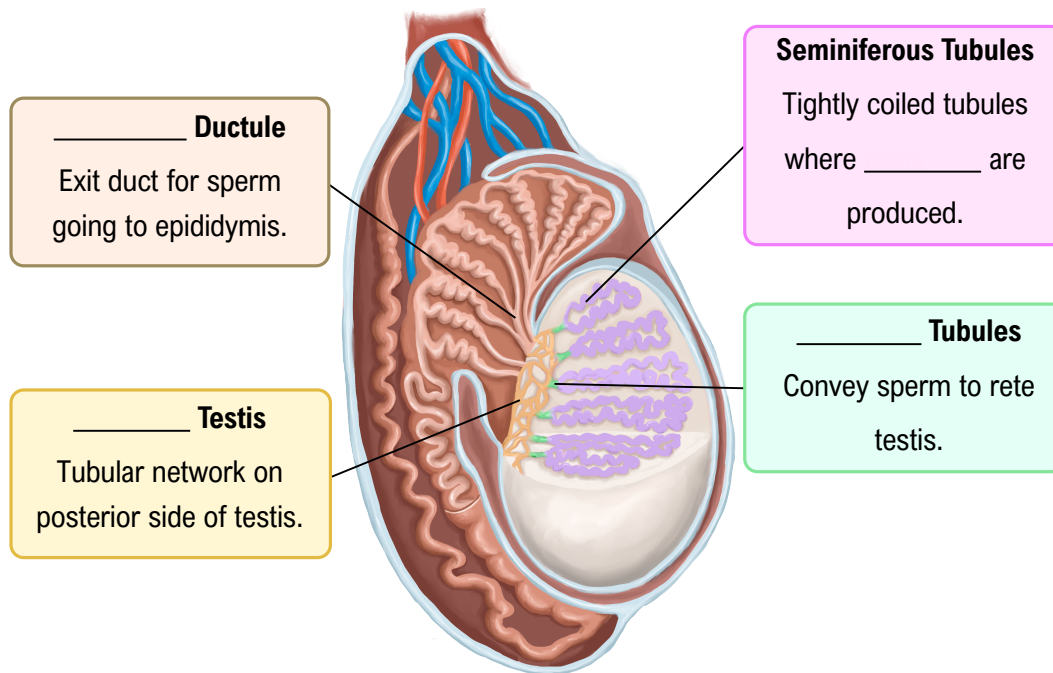
What is the **primary** function of the dartos muscle?

- a) Temperature regulation of the testes.
- b) Contraction of the vas deferens.
- c) Relaxation of the scrotum.
- d) Eject sperm from testes during ejaculation.

TOPIC: MALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

The Testes

◆ **Testes:** Paired organs enclosed in the _____; produce sperm.



Memory Tool:

Speedy
Sperm
Rush
Excitedly

EXAMPLE

Determine the order in which sperm pass through the testis to the epididymis.

- a) Straight tubules → rete testis → efferent ductule → seminiferous tubule.
- b) Seminiferous tubule → straight tubule → rete testis → efferent ductule.
- c) Seminiferous tubule → straight tubule → efferent ductule → rete testis.
- d) Efferent ductule → rete testis → straight tubule → seminiferous tubule.

PRACTICE

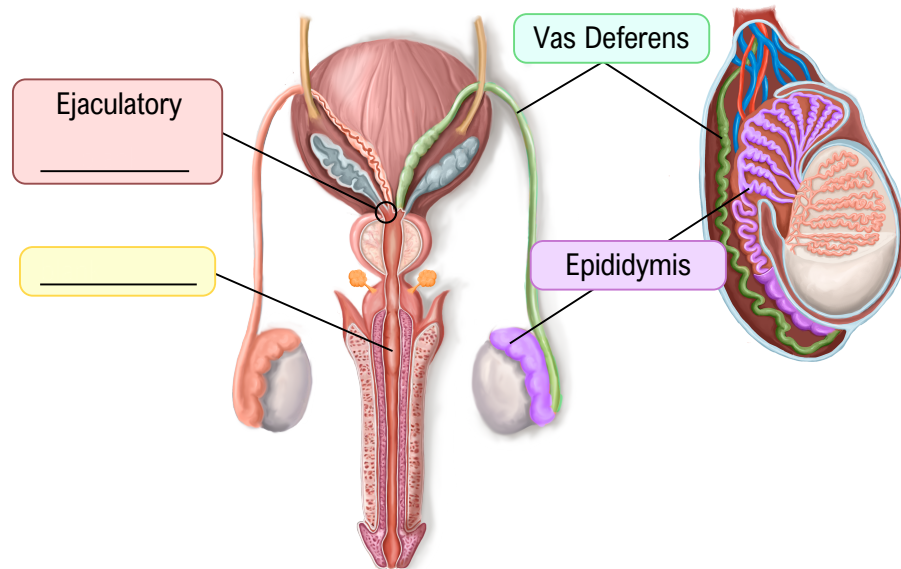
Which of the following structures might be referred to as a 'sperm factory'?

- a) Straight tubules.
- b) Seminiferous tubules.
- c) Rete testis.
- d) Spermatic cord.

TOPIC: MALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

The Ducts

- ◆ **Epididymis:** Location where sperm _____; arches over lateral side of testis.
 - Sperm can be _____ for several months.
- ◆ **Ductus (Vas) Deferens:** Transports _____ during ejaculation; extends from epididymis through pelvic cavity.
 - Empties into the **ejaculatory duct**.
- ◆ **Urethra:** _____ portion of male duct system; transports urine and semen.



EXAMPLE

Which structure is responsible for the transport of sperm between the epididymis and the ejaculatory duct?

- a) Seminal glands.
- b) Vas deferens.
- c) Straight tubules.
- d) Urethra.

PRACTICE

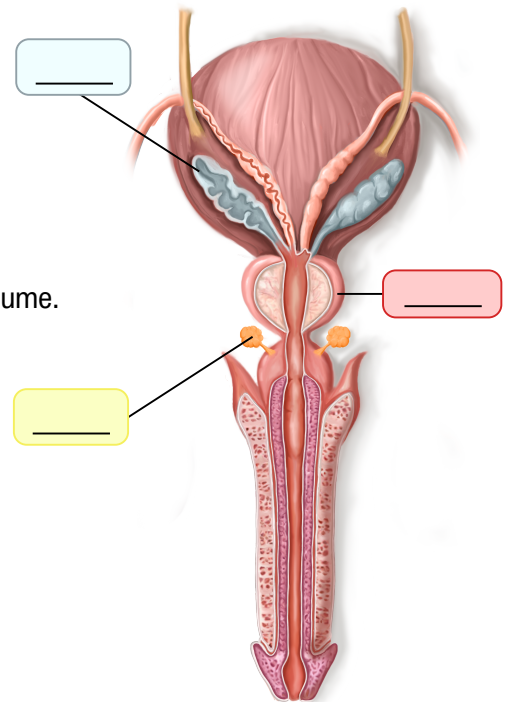
What is the primary function of the epididymis?

- a) Production of sperm.
- b) Secretion of seminal fluid.
- c) Storage and maturation of sperm.
- d) Anchor the testis to the cremaster muscle.

TOPIC: MALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

Accessory Organs

1. **Seminal Glands:** Glands that lie on posterior _____ surface.
 - Produce *seminal fluid* – accounts for about _____ of semen volume.
 - Empties into the ejaculatory duct, where _____ and seminal fluid mix.
 2. **Prostate:** Gland encircling the _____.
 - Produces *prostatic secretion* – accounts for about _____ of semen volume.
 3. **Bulbourethral Glands:** Glands located inferior to the _____.
 - Produces a thick _____ that drains into urethra.
 - Neutralizes traces of acidic _____ and lubricates the glans penis.
- ◆ These fluids, in combination with sperm, make up _____.



EXAMPLE

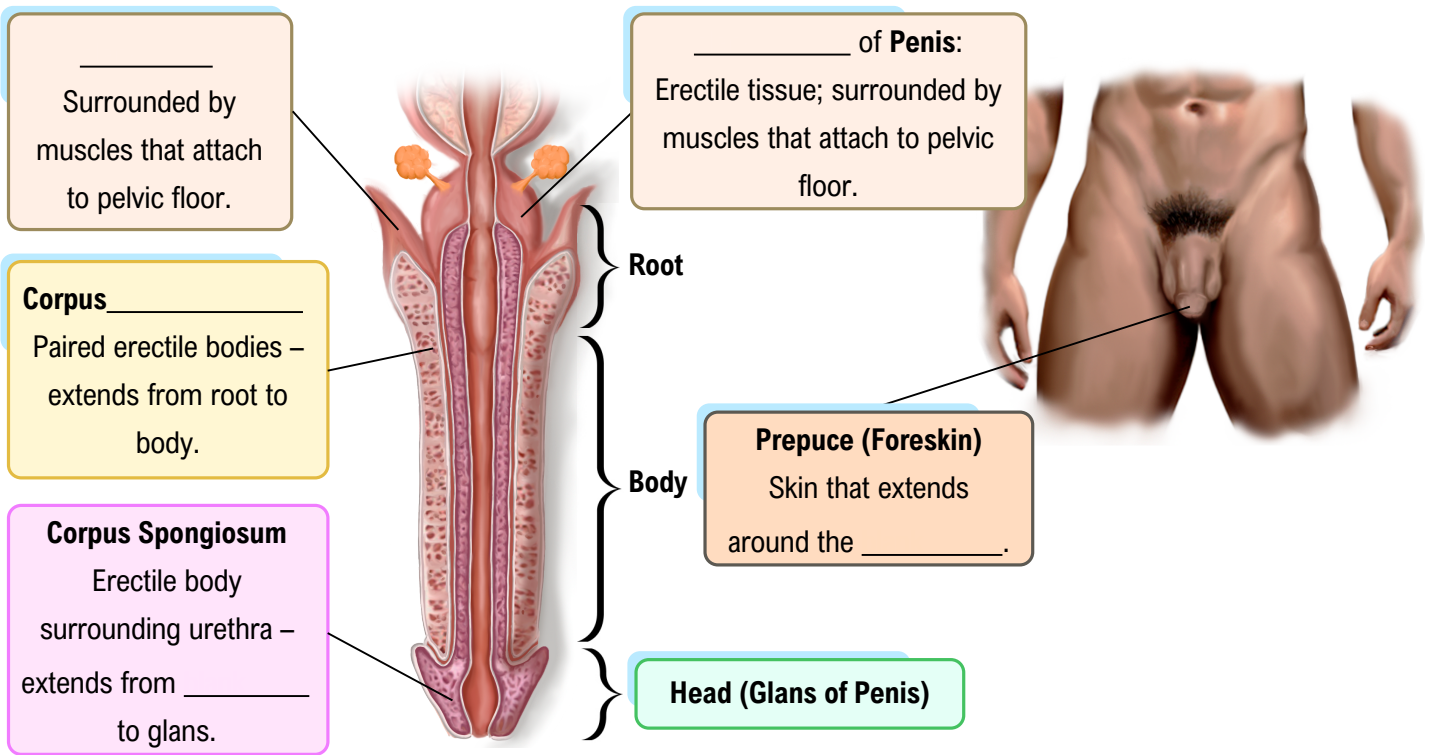
The **majority** of the contents of semen come from the:

- a) Prostate.
- b) Epididymis.
- c) Seminal glands.
- d) Bulbourethral glands.

TOPIC: MALE REPRODUCTIVE ANATOMY

The Penis

- ◆ **Penis:** Male organ of _____; delivers sperm into female reproductive tract.
 - Consists of root, body, and head (_____ penis).
 - Composed mainly of *erectile tissue* – connective tissue and smooth muscle filled with _____ spaces.
- ◆ The penis is **homologous** to the female _____.
 - Homologous structures have common evolutionary origins and are composed of _____ tissues.



EXAMPLE

Removal of the prepuce through a surgical procedure is known as:

- a) Orchidectomy.
- b) Circumcision.
- c) Priapism.
- d) Salpingectomy.

PRACTICE

The corpus spongiosum surrounds which structure in the male reproductive system?

- a) The urethra.
- b) The bulb of the penis.
- c) The bulb of the vestibule.
- d) The corpus cavernosa.