

Female Reproductive System Study Questions

Dr. J. Lim

Please refer to your classroom notes and textbook for assistance in answering the following questions.

1. The gonads of the female reproductive system are the _____.
2. The exocrine function of the female gonads is _____.
3. The endocrine function of the female gonads is _____.
4. Both the uterine and ovarian cycles normally operate on _____ day cycles.
5. The portion of the duct system of the female reproductive system with the thickest walls is the _____.
6. From anterior to posterior, the three orifices at and near the external female genitals are the _____, _____, and _____.
7. The fibromuscular tube that is often called the birth canal is the _____.
8. Ovulation is triggered by a surge in _____ hormone.
9. The milk producing structures within the mammary glands are called _____ glands.
10. The birth canal runs from the _____ of the uterus to the outside.
11. Give another name for the Fallopian tubes. _____
12. Puberty in both females and males is initiated by the secretion of the following hormones from the anterior pituitary gland. _____ & _____
13. The two processes that propel the ovulated oocyte down the Fallopian tube towards the uterus are _____ and _____.
14. The typical site for fertilization to occur is in the _____.
15. Another name for a mature follicle ready to rupture or ovulate is _____.
16. Following menses, the endometrium is repaired during the _____ phase of the uterine cycle under the influence of the hormone _____ produced by the _____ cells surrounding the developing oocyte (egg).
17. The cells surrounding the developing oocyte are stimulated to grow and multiply in response to stimulation from _____ hormone, which is released from the anterior pituitary gland.
18. Following ovulation, the endometrium reaches its maximum thickness during the _____ phase of the uterine cycle under the influence of the hormone _____ produced by the _____ (a structure formed from the remains of a ruptured mature follicle).
19. The structure formed from the remains of a ruptured mature follicle is maintained by stimulation from _____ hormone, which is released from the anterior pituitary gland.
20. The areola of the mammary gland contains many _____ glands which produce oil to keep the skin around the nipple moisturized.
21. The finger-like structures at the distal end of the uterine tube that draw the just ovulated oocyte towards it are called _____.

Female Reproductive System Study Questions KEY

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Please refer to your classroom notes and textbook for assistance in answering the following questions.

1. The gonads of the female reproductive system are the **ovaries**.
2. The exocrine function of the female gonads is **egg production**.
3. The endocrine function of the female gonads is **estrogen and progesterone production**.
4. Both the uterine and ovarian cycles normally operate on **28** day cycles.
5. The portion of the duct system of the female reproductive system with the thickest walls is the **uterus**.
6. From anterior to posterior, the three orifices at and near the external female genitals are the **urethra, vagina, and anus**.
7. The fibromuscular tube that is often called the birth canal is the **vagina**.
8. Ovulation is triggered by a surge in **luteinizing** hormone.
9. The milk producing structures within the mammary glands are called **alveolar** glands.
10. The birth canal runs from the **cervix** of the uterus to the outside.
11. Give another name for the Fallopian tubes. **uterine and ovarian tube**
12. Puberty in both females and males is initiated by the secretion of the following hormones from the anterior pituitary gland. **follicle stimulation hormone (FSH) & luteinizing hormone (LH)**
13. The two processes that propel the ovulated oocyte down the Fallopian tube towards the uterus are **peristalsis and cilia movement**.
14. The typical site for fertilization to occur is in the **Fallopian (uterine) tube**.
15. Another name for a mature follicle ready to rupture or ovulate is **Graafian follicle**.
16. Following menses, the endometrium is repaired during the **proliferative** phase of the uterine cycle under the influence of the hormone **estrogen** produced by the **follicle** cells surrounding the developing oocyte (egg).
17. The cells surrounding the developing oocyte are stimulated to grow and multiply in response to stimulation from **follicle stimulating** hormone, which is released from the anterior pituitary gland.
18. Following ovulation, the endometrium reaches its maximum thickness during the **secretory** phase of the uterine cycle under the influence of the hormone **progesterone** produced by the **corpus luteum** (a structure formed from the remains of a ruptured mature follicle).
19. The structure formed from the remains of a ruptured mature follicle is maintained by stimulation from **luteinizing** hormone, which is released from the anterior pituitary gland.
20. The areola of the mammary gland contains many **sebaceous (oil)** glands which produce oil to keep the skin around the nipple moisturized.
21. The finger-like structures at the distal end of the uterine tube that draw the just ovulated oocyte towards it are called **fimbriae**.