

4. Match the terms in column B to the descriptive statements in column A.

Column A		Column B
<u>penis</u>	1. copulatory organ/penetrating device	bulbo-urethral gland
<u>testis</u>	2. produces sperm	epididymis
<u>ductus deferens</u>	3. duct conveying sperm to the ejaculatory duct; in the spermatic cord	glans penis
<u>spongy urethra</u>	4. a urine and semen conduit	membranous urethra
<u>epididymis</u>	5. sperm maturation site	spongy urethra
<u>scrotum</u>	6. location of the testis in adult males	penis
<u>prepuce</u>	7. hoods the glans penis	prepuce
<u>membranous urethra</u>	8. portion of the urethra between the prostate and the penis	prostate
<u>prostate</u>	9. empties a secretion into the prostatic urethra	prostatic urethra
<u>bulbo-urethral gland</u>	10. empties a secretion into the membranous urethra	seminal gland
		scrotum
		testis
		ductus deferens

5. Why are the testes located in the scrotum? Dropping away from the body maintains a temperature lower than 98.6°F

6. Describe the composition of semen, and name all structures contributing to its formation. Sperm & Seminal fluid. Sperm is produced in the testis and the seminal fluid is produced by the prostate, seminal vesicles, and bulbo-urethral gland.

7. Of what importance is the fact that seminal fluid is alkaline? It neutralize the acidic environment of the vagina

8. Using the following terms, trace the pathway of sperm from the testes to the urethra: rete testis, epididymis, seminiferous tubule, ductus deferens.

Seminiferous tubule → rete testis → epididymis → ductus deferens