

"Reproductive System, part 1 – Female Reproductive System: Crash Course A&P #40":

1. Your reproductive system is more concerned about your _____ than if you stay alive.
2. The female external genitalia is referred to as the _____.
3. The ground control of the female reproductive system are the _____.
4. In the ovary, the developing eggs are stored in the _____.
5. Females are born with essentially _____ of the early versions of eggs (oocytes) in _____ of the primordial follicles they will ever have. Right around _____ the oocytes stop developing, until puberty.
6. The _____ cycle is what happens in the uterus to prepare for a fertilized egg. The _____ cycle is the maturation of the follicle and egg – it drives the menstrual cycle.
8. All of the cycle activity is regulated by _____ hormones.
9. When puberty begins, the _____ starts up the ovarian cycle, triggering the pituitary to release follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), which stimulates the growth of _____ follicle. The follicle secretes its own estrogen. This stimulates the pituitary to release a hormone which tells the oocyte to finish meiosis I. This all takes about _____ days. The follicle moves the oocyte to the ovary wall and ejects it. You have now ovulated.
10. The oocyte moves down the _____ tubes, which aren't actually connected to the ovaries. The egg doesn't finish meiosis II unless it fuses with a sperm. Fertilized or not, the egg moves down the fallopian tube to the _____. The uterus is only receptive to implantation for about _____ after ovulation and if it's fertilized, the egg will attach itself to the endometrium.
11. The _____ cycle is the series of changes the endometrium goes through every _____ days or so, in conjunction with the ovarian cycle.
12. The implantation of the egg in the endometrial lining is a big if and depends on if it meets a nice _____ and gets fertilized.

"Reproductive System, part 2 – Male Reproductive System: Crash Course A&P #41":

1. Sex is a big _____.
2. If female gametes amount to a high stakes bet, the male's are like the _____.
3. The _____ are tasked with making sperm and testosterone. They have to be outside the body cavity to reach the _____ temperature necessary for spermatogenesis (sperm production).
4. Inside the testes, the seminiferous tubules are the _____.
5. Spermatogenesis all starts with a _____. The process is very similar to that of females, however in females, the FSH and LH from the pituitary glands trigger the release of estrogen, and in males they trigger the release of _____.
6. _____ is the process by which a spermatid elongates, grows a tail and officially becomes a mobile sperm. It takes about _____. A mature male can make about _____ sperm per second.
7. The duct of the epididymis could be uncoiled to a length of _____. It takes sperm nearly _____ to make it through here.
8. Sperm don't learn how to move until ejaculation, during which they are moved through the _____ into the ejaculatory ducts, then into the _____ and out through the penis.
9. The resulting mix of sperm, testicular fluid, and gland secretions that is ejaculated is called _____. It provides sperm with transportation, nutritional _____, chemical protection, and activates their motility.
10. The seminal vesicles secrete special prostaglandins that help increase sperm success outside the body by decreasing the viscosity of the female's cervical mucus and triggering a reaction in the _____ that helps draw sperm up into the female reproductive tract.
11. The penis, evolutionarily speaking, isn't all that important. It's just a _____ system.