Reproduction and Development

1. Briefly describe the function of the following human male reproductive structures: testes, scrotum, epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicle, prostate gland, urethra, penis. Be able to locate these on a diagram.

2. What is semen and what are its contents? B. After meiosis occurs in the testes, are the products functional sperm cells? Explain why or why not. How are sperm cells modified for their function? C. Why are testes located outside the abdominal cavity? D. Why are so many sperm cells required for male fertility?

3. Breifly describe the function of the following human female reproductive structures: ovaries, oviducts (fallopian tubes), uterus, cervix, vagina. Be able to locate these on a diagram.

4. Why would you want to put all of the cytoplasm into one functional egg cell at the expense of the others during meiosis? In other words, why are eggs so big? B. What is ovulation?

5. Where does fertilization occur in the female reproductive tract (specifically)? C. When is the optimum time for fertilization in the woman's cycle? D. If the egg is not fertilized, what happens next? What is an ectopic pregnancy?

6. Compare/contrast egg and sperm production given the following parameters: A. Name and location of the gonad. B. Name of the gamete. C. Number of gametes made per month. D. When does gamete production begin? E. Relative size of gamete.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

7. A. List the three major groups of STD's and give some examples of each. B. Which groups are curable and which are not? C. Are any of these fatal if caught?

8. A. For each of the following STDs, describe how it is transmitted, the symptoms, the causative agent, the treatments/cures (if any): Chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, *trychamonas*, crabs, Human Papilloma Virus, HIV and Herpes.

Birth Control Methods

9. What are the main differences between barrier methods of birth control and hormonal methods? Specifically, which are good at preventing pregnancies as well as preventing the spread of STD's? How do barrier methods work? How do hormonal methods work?

10. List all the barrier methods described in class and briefly describe how they prevent pregnancy and whether or not they also prevent STDs. For each one, describe it, briefly. I.e. what's it made of? Where does it fit? Who wears it and for how long?

11. List all the hormonal methods described on class. For each one, describe how it is "taken". For example, pill, shot, patch, etc.

12. What is meant by "emergency contraception"? How is this taken and who takes it? How is it obtained? What's the difference between "EC" and RU486 (aka the "abortion pill")?

13. What is the “rhythm method” of birth control and how does it work? How effective is it? Is it effective against STD’s? Describe the other “natural” methods: withdrawl, breastfeeding, etc. How effective are they and do they protect against STD’s?

14. Describe the permanent methods: tubal ligation and vasectomy. Who gets which type of procedure and what does each involve? How effective are they and are they protective against STD’s?