

Male Reproductive System

Use the text below to complete the schema of the male reproductive system.

The male has reproductive organs, or **genitals**, that are both inside and outside the pelvis. The male genitals include:

- the testicles
- the duct system, which is made up of the epididymis and the vas deferens
- the accessory glands, which include the seminal vesicles and prostate gland
- the penis

In a guy who has reached sexual maturity, the two oval-shaped **testicles**, make and store millions of tiny sperm cells.

The testicles are also part of the endocrine system because they make hormones, including **testosterone**.

Alongside the testicles are the **epididymis** and the **vas deferens**, which transport sperm.

The epididymis and the testicles hang in a pouch-like structure outside the pelvis called the **scrotum**. This bag of skin helps to regulate the temperature of testicles, which need to be kept cooler than body temperature to produce sperm.

The **accessory glands**, including the **seminal vesicles** and the **prostate gland**, provide fluids that lubricate the duct system and nourish the sperm. The urethra is the channel that carries the sperm (in fluid called semen) to the outside of the body through the penis. The urethra is also part of the urinary system because it is also the channel through which pee passes as it leaves the bladder and exits the body.

The **penis** is actually made up of two parts: the **shaft** and the **glans**. The shaft is the main part of the penis and the glans is the tip (sometimes called the head). At the end of the glans is a small slit or opening, which is where semen and pee exit the body through the urethra. The inside of the penis is made of a spongy tissue that can expand and contract.

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