

Lesson Three: Reproductive Anatomy

Student Learning Objectives

The student will be able to ...

1. Locate and name at least 80% of the parts of the male and female reproductive systems.
2. Describe the path of an egg (ovum) during menstruation. Describe the path of a sperm during ejaculation.
3. Understand there is a wide range of "normal" anatomy.

Agenda

1. Discuss the purpose of the lesson.
2. Brainstorm with the class about body parts.
3. Use Reproductive System Visuals 1-6 to continue reviewing the male and female reproductive systems including the location and function of each part.
4. Lead the activity labeling parts of the reproductive system.
5. Assign homework.

Male

Name of Part:	What it is/What it does
Penis	Allows passage of urine and semen
	Provides sensation (has many nerve endings)
Foreskin	Protects the glands of the penis
	Provides sensation
	Males who've been circumcised don't have one

Scrotum	Muscular sac which holds testes
	Shorter when cold, longer when warm
	Controls temperature
	Provides sensation
Testes	Produce sperm and sex hormones
	Each is made of 500-1200 feet of tightly coiled tubes
Epididymis	Allows maturation of sperm
Spermatazoan	Cell from a man (commonly called "sperm")
	They carry strings of genes (called chromozones or DNA instructions in case the sperm cell meets with an egg and fertilizes it
Spermatoc Cords	Suspend from the testes
	Supply blood to the testes
	Provide sensation
	Carry sperm from the testes
Vas Deferens	Provides storage for the sperm
	Allow passage of sperm
	As big around as sewing thread
	They lead into the abdomen, where the widen into storage sacs
Seminal Vesicles	Contribute sugar to semen for nourishing the sperm
Semen	Helps sperm live longer and travel better
	About a teaspoon full per ejaculation
Prostate Gland	Produces most of the fluid the makes ups sperm
Cowper's Gland	Pair of glands that produce fluid called pre-ejaculate that cleanses the urethra of acid (from urine) to protect the sperm

Female

Name of Part:	What it is/What it does
Uterus	Houses and protects embryo/fetus/baby
	Allows nutrient & waste exchange with placenta
	Nourishes embryo, before a placenta grows
Cervix	Bottom section of the uterus
	Produces fluids to help sperm travel
	Produces a mucous plug to keep germs out during pregnancy
Vagina	Allows passage of sperm
	Produces fluids to cleanse and lubricate itself and to help sperm travel
	Allows passage of shed endometrium during menstruation
	Allows passage of baby
	Provides sensation (has many nerve endings)
Hymen	Membrane partly covering vaginal opening
	Some girls are born w/o
Ova/Egg	Carry strings of genes called chromosomes which mix chromosomes of sperm to direct fetal development if fertilized and implanted in the uterus
	They dissolve in the Fallopian Tube after about 24 hours if not fertilized
Ovaries	Provide storage for the ova/egg
	Allow maturation of the ova/egg
	Produce sex hormones
Fallopian Tubes	Allow passage of ova toward uterus
	Allow passage of sperm from uterus
Fimbria	Guides a mature ovum when it is released from an ovary into the fallopian tube
	Fringe like/finger like outer ends of the fallopian tubes

Vulva	Protect openings of urethra and vagina as eyelids protect eyes
	Provide sensation

Clitoris	Provides sensation
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Clitoral Hood	Protects the glans of the clitoris
	Provides sensation

Male & Female

Name of Part:	What it is/What it does
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Pelvis	Bowl shaped bone structure that supports and protects the internal reproductive organs
	Men's and women's pelvises are shaped differently so that a women can give birth

Bladder	Provides storage for urine
	Not part of the reproductive system

Urethra	Allows passage of urine
	In males allows passage of semen, the tube inside the penis
	In females, it is below the clitoris but above the opening to the vagina

Anus	Allows passage of bowel movement
	Provides sensation (has many nerve endings)
	Not part of the reproductive system