

Reproductive Health



8th Grade

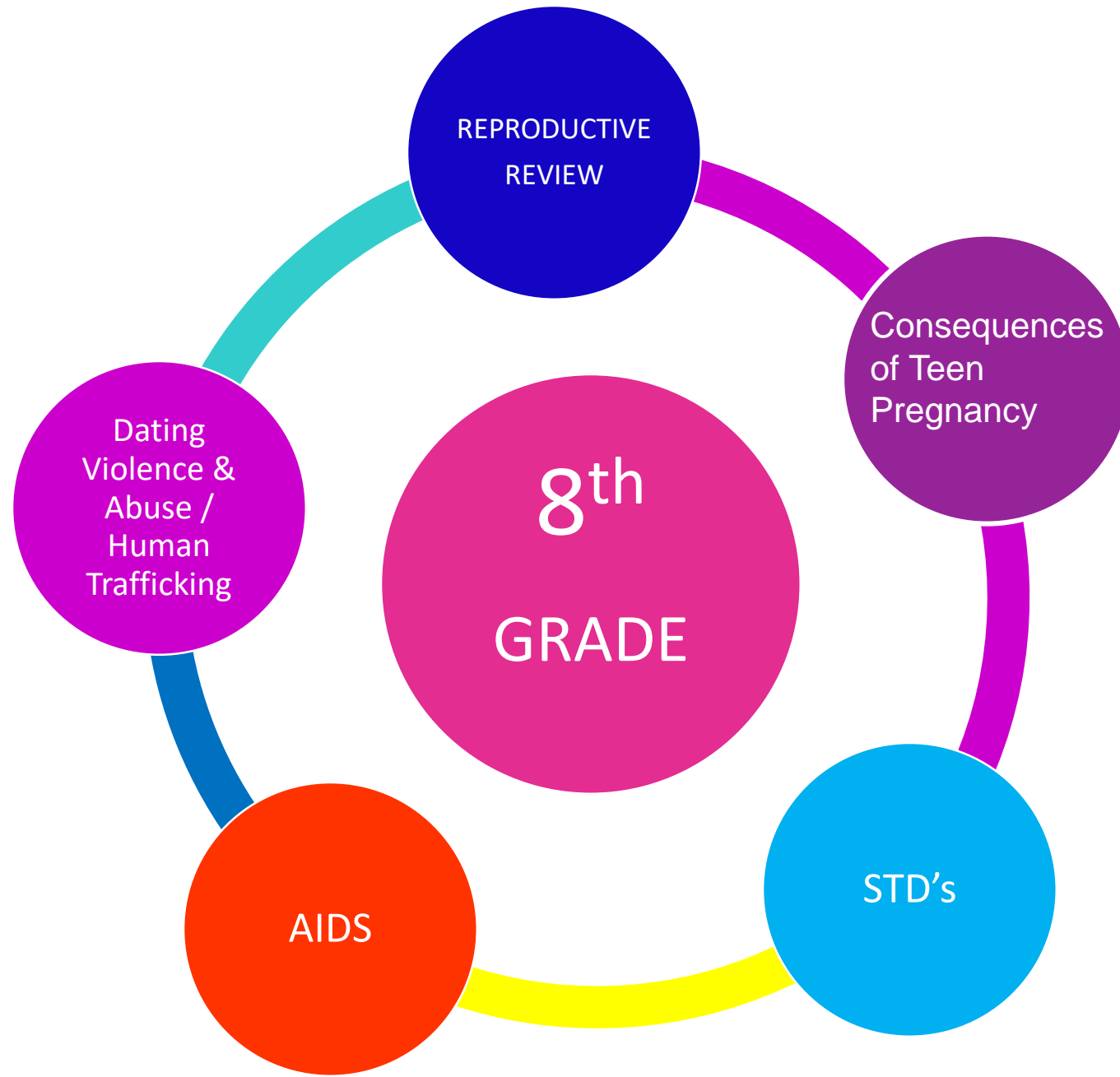


The mission of Polk County Public Schools is to provide high-quality education for all students.



CHAMPS Expectations...

- C** Conversation: Level 0 while teaching
- H** Help: Yes, raise your hand
- A** Activity: Workbooks
- M** Movement: Please stay seated
- P** Participation: Ask questions & be respectful
- S** Success: YES! Nurse lessons



ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:



What are three parts of the male reproductive system?

What are three parts of the female reproductive system?

What two cells are needed for reproduction to occur?

What are three facts about fetal growth and development?



First, Let's Review



Male and Female Reproductive System



Reproductive Systems Vocabulary

abstinence - not taking part in any high-risk behavior such as sexual activity or drug use, including alcohol and tobacco.

adolescence - the stage of development between childhood and adulthood which includes physical, emotional, and social changes.

anus - opening through which solid waste leaves the body.

bladder - a stretchy sac that stores urine or liquid waste.

cervix - the lower part of the uterus which opens into the vagina.

circumcision – surgical removal of the foreskin from the penis.

clitoris – a small, sensitive female organ supplied with nerve endings and blood vessels.

Cowper's glands – two small glands which produce a fluid to lubricate and neutralize the urethra before ejaculation.

ejaculation - the forceful release of semen from the penis.

epididymis – tightly coiled tube behind each testicle through which sperm travel as they mature.

erection – the swelling and hardening of the penis, causing it to enlarge and move to an upright position.

estrogen - a hormone produced by the ovaries that is responsible for the development of the secondary sex characteristics.

fallopian tubes - the tubes through which the ovum (egg cell) passes on the way to the uterus.

foreskin – the fold of skin that covers most of the glans of the penis.

genitals – reproductive organs located on the outside of the body: penis, scrotum, and testicles in males; labia, clitoris, and the opening of the vagina in females.

glans – the tip of the penis.

gynecologist – a doctor who specializes in the care of the female reproductive system.

hormone - a chemical that produces physical and emotional changes in the body.

hymen – the thin fold of tissue at the entrance to the vagina.

labia – folds of skin on each side of the vaginal opening.

menopause – the permanent end of menstruation.

menstrual cycle - the time span between the beginning of one menstrual period and the beginning of the next.

menstruation - the normal periodic shedding of the lining of the uterus.

nocturnal emission – the release of semen during sleep.

ovaries - the female sex glands which release ova (female sex cells) and produce the hormones estrogen and progesterone.

ovulation - the release of a mature ovum (egg cell) from an ovary.

ovum - the female sex cell (egg cell); (plural: ova).

Pap smear – a procedure to detect pre-cancerous or cancerous cells of the cervix.

penis – the male sex organ through which the male urinates and through which semen is released.

pituitary gland (master gland) - the gland that produces the growth hormone and also produces hormones that stimulates the reproductive glands (ovaries and testicles) to begin functioning.

PMS – (pre-menstrual syndrome) – a group of signs and symptoms a female may develop before menstruation (i.e., headaches, backaches, cramping, irritability, mood swings).

progesterone - one of the two female hormones produced by the ovaries which with estrogen influence the menstrual cycle.

prostate gland - a gland which surrounds part of the male urethra and produces a fluid to carry sperm and neutralize the female vagina during sexual intercourse.

puberty - the period of life during adolescence when one becomes capable of reproduction.

rectum – lower part of the large intestine where solid waste is stored.

scrotum – the sac of skin that contains the testicles and maintains their temperature at 96 to 97 degrees F.

semen – a combination of prostate and seminal fluid which contains sperm.

seminal vesicles - two small glands that produce a fluid that nourishes and carries sperm.

sperm – the male sex cell.

testicles/testes – the male reproductive glands which produce sperm cells and the hormone testosterone.

testosterone – the hormone produced by the testicles that is responsible for the development of male secondary sex characteristics.

urethra – the tube through which urine leaves the body; in the male, it also carries semen.

urine – liquid waste stored in the bladder.

urinary tract infection – an infection of the urethra which may extend into the bladder.

uterus - the muscular hollow pear-shaped organ in which a baby grows and develops

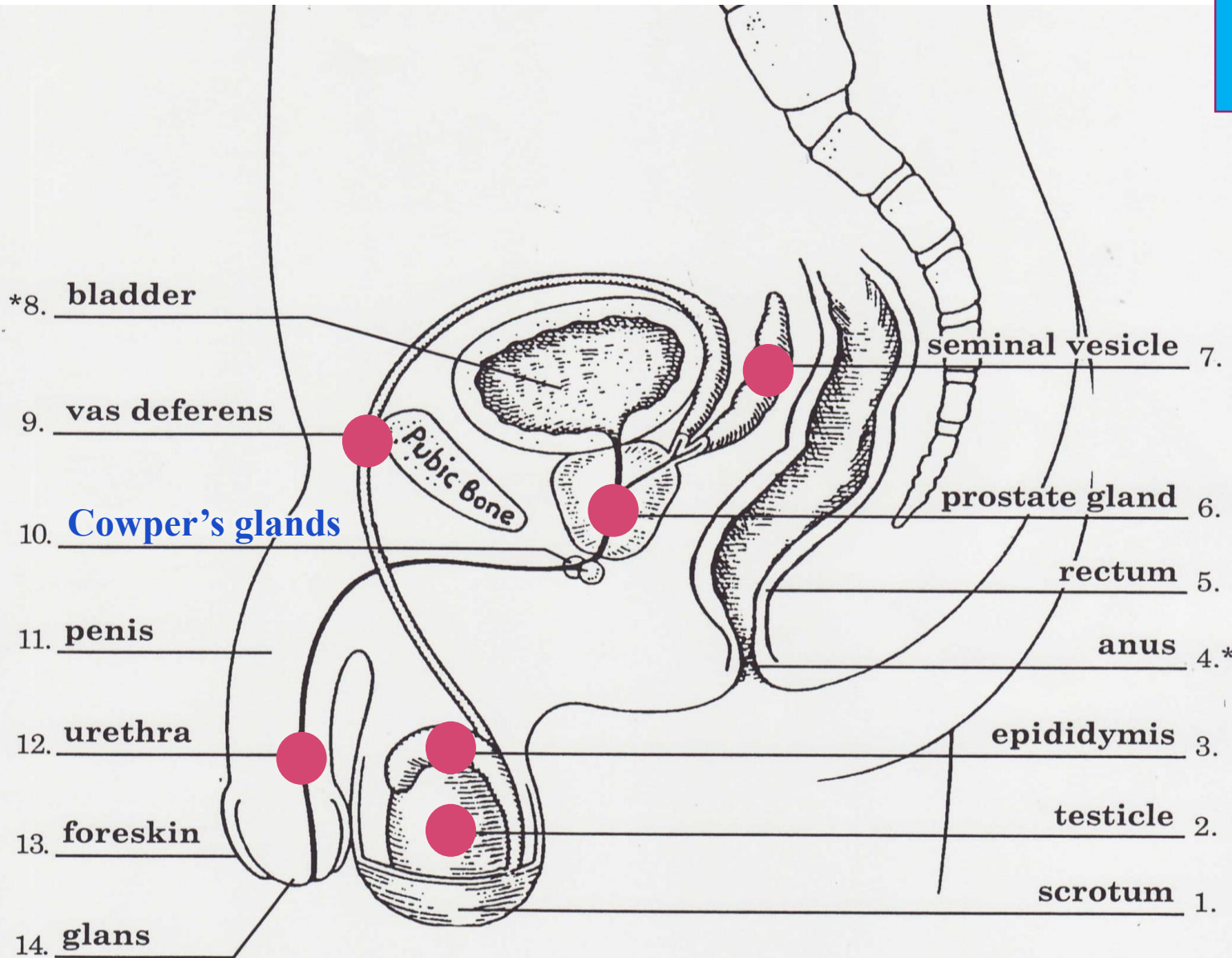
vagina - the passageway leading from the uterus to the outside of the body (birth canal).

vas deferens – the tube in males which passes from each epididymis to the urethra for storage of sperm.

virgin – a person who has never had sexual intercourse.

yeast infection – an infection of the vagina caused by fungi.

PATHWAY OF SPERM



1. Testicle

2. Epididymis

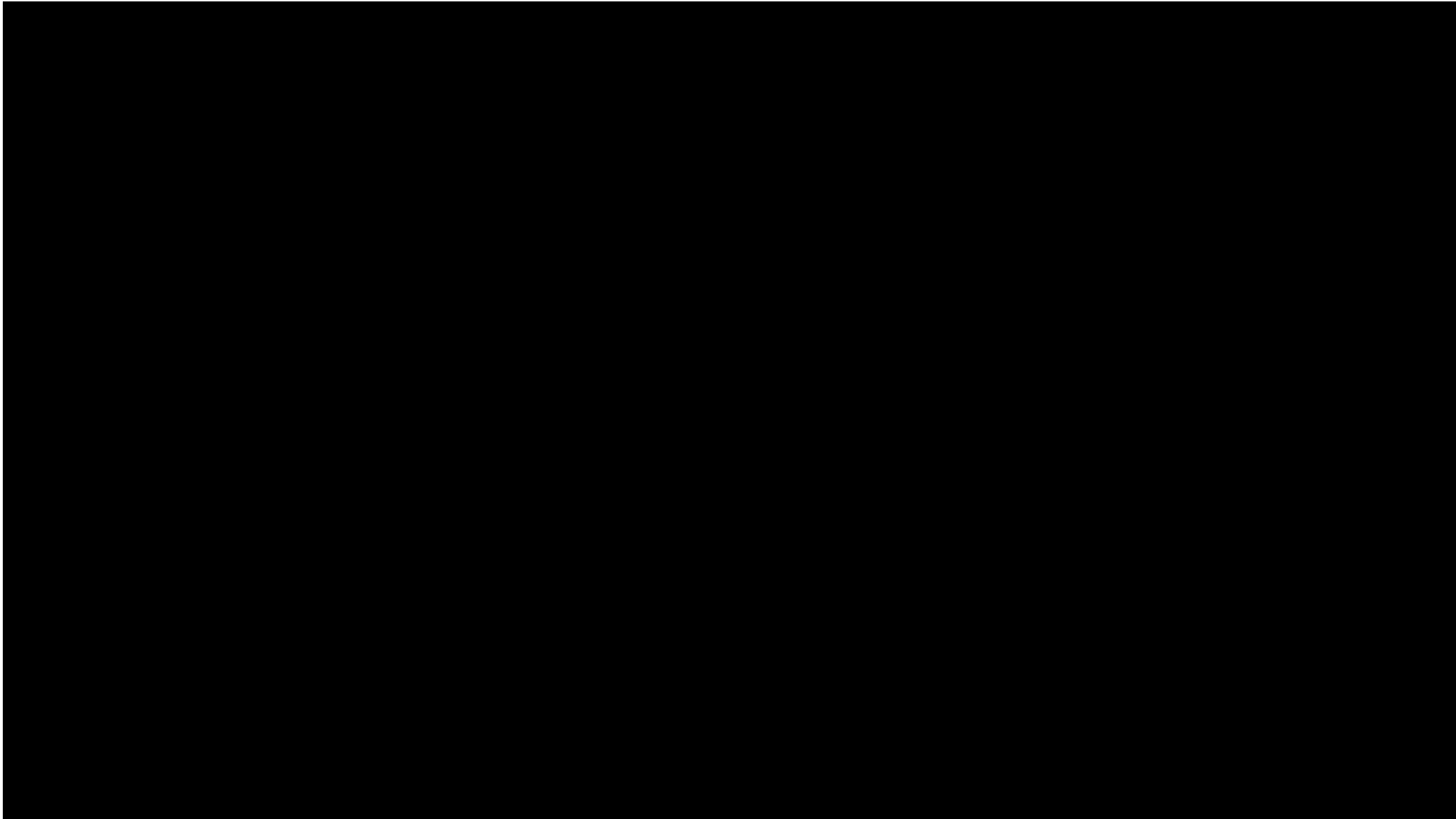
3. Vas deferens

4. Seminal vesicle

5. Prostate gland

6. Urethra

7. Penis



PATHWAY OF OVUM

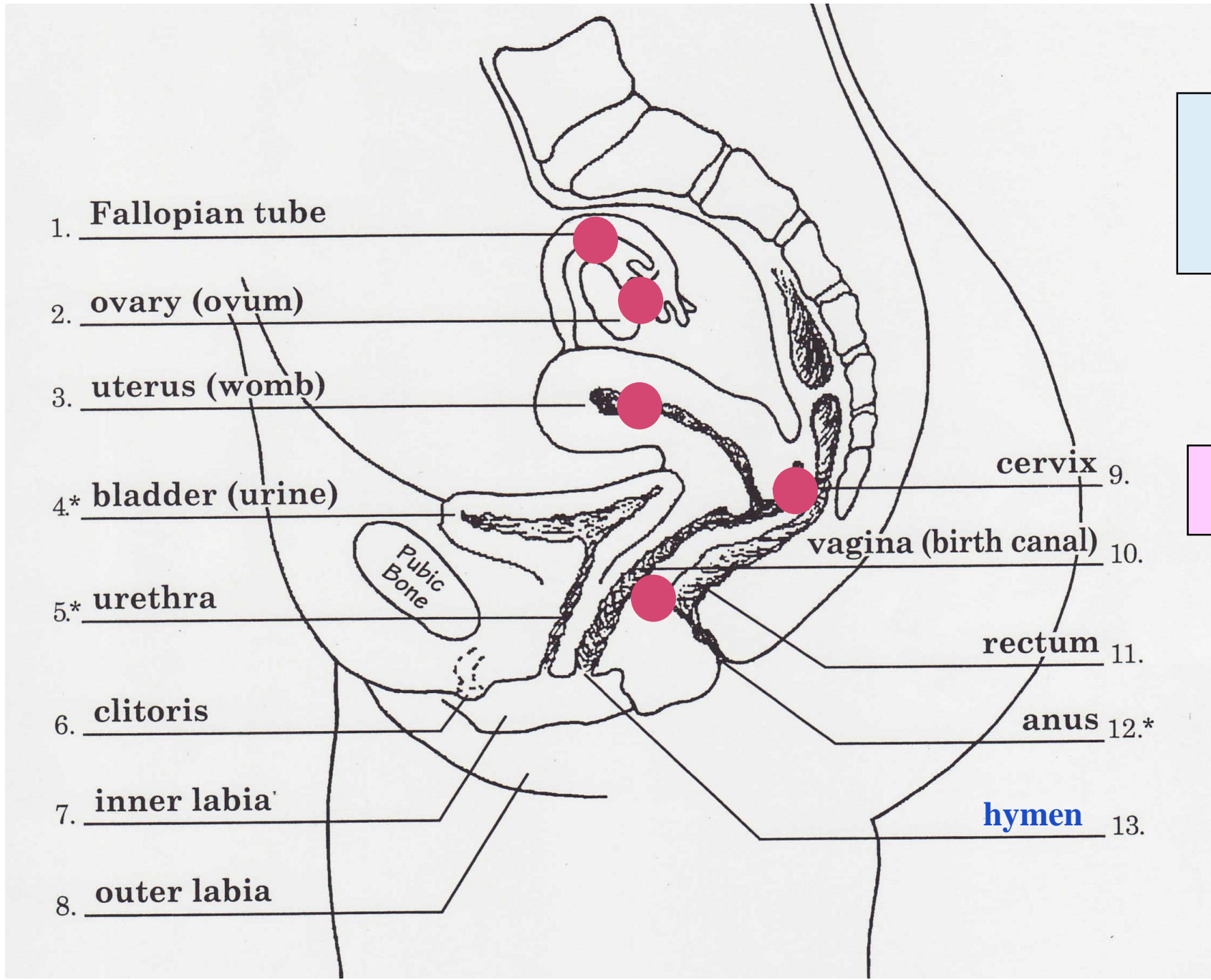
1. Ovary

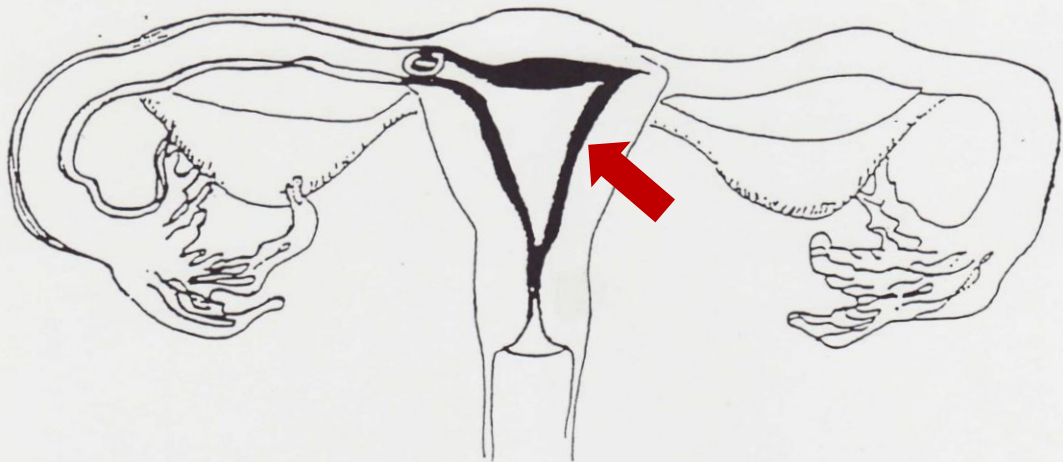
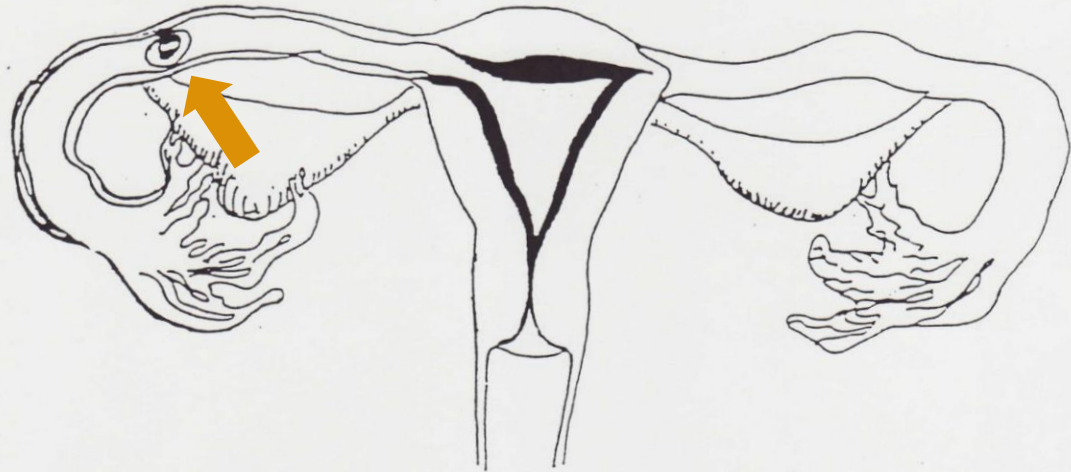
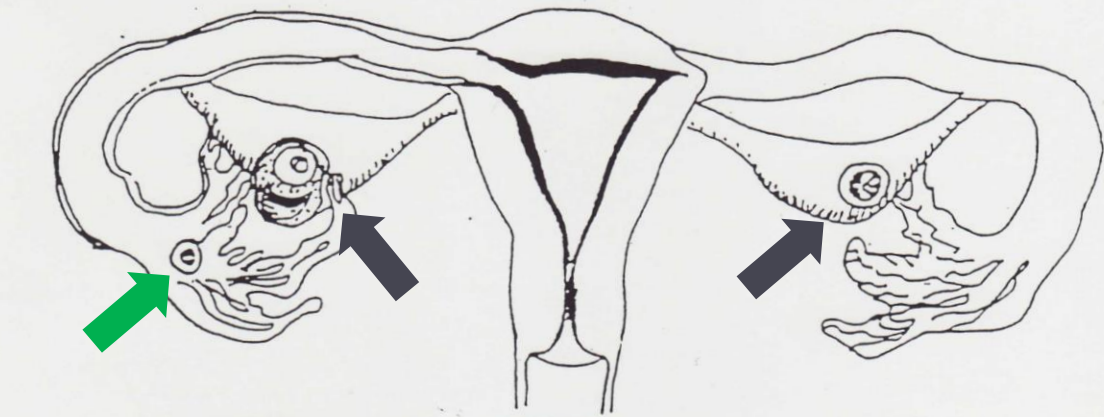
2. Fallopian tube

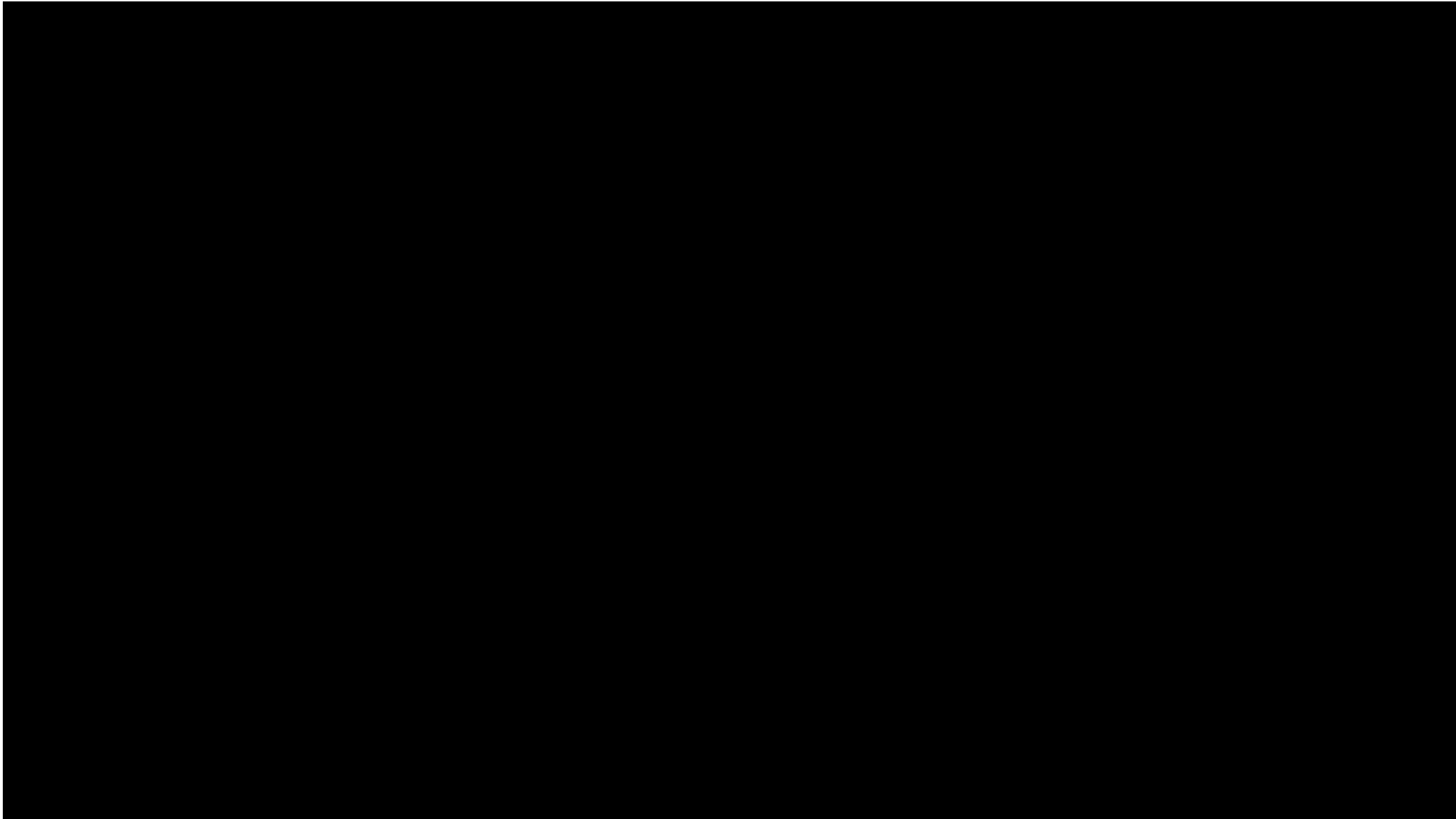
3. Uterus

4. Cervix

5. Vagina







Reproductive Systems and Health Issues Review

Matching

Choose the term listed in Column B that fits each description in Column A.
Write the letter next to the correct number.

Column A

- J 1. male sex glands that produce sperm and the hormone testosterone
- H 2. group of organs involved in reproduction
- G 3. male organ through which the male urinates, and semen is released
- B 4. joining of a sperm and an ovum
- F 5. the time from one menstrual period to the next
- I 6. male sex cell
- D 7. passing on of traits from parents to their children
- E 8. chemicals that produce physical and emotional changes in the body
- A 9. choosing not to have sex until you are married
- C 10. reproductive organs located on the outside of the body

Column B

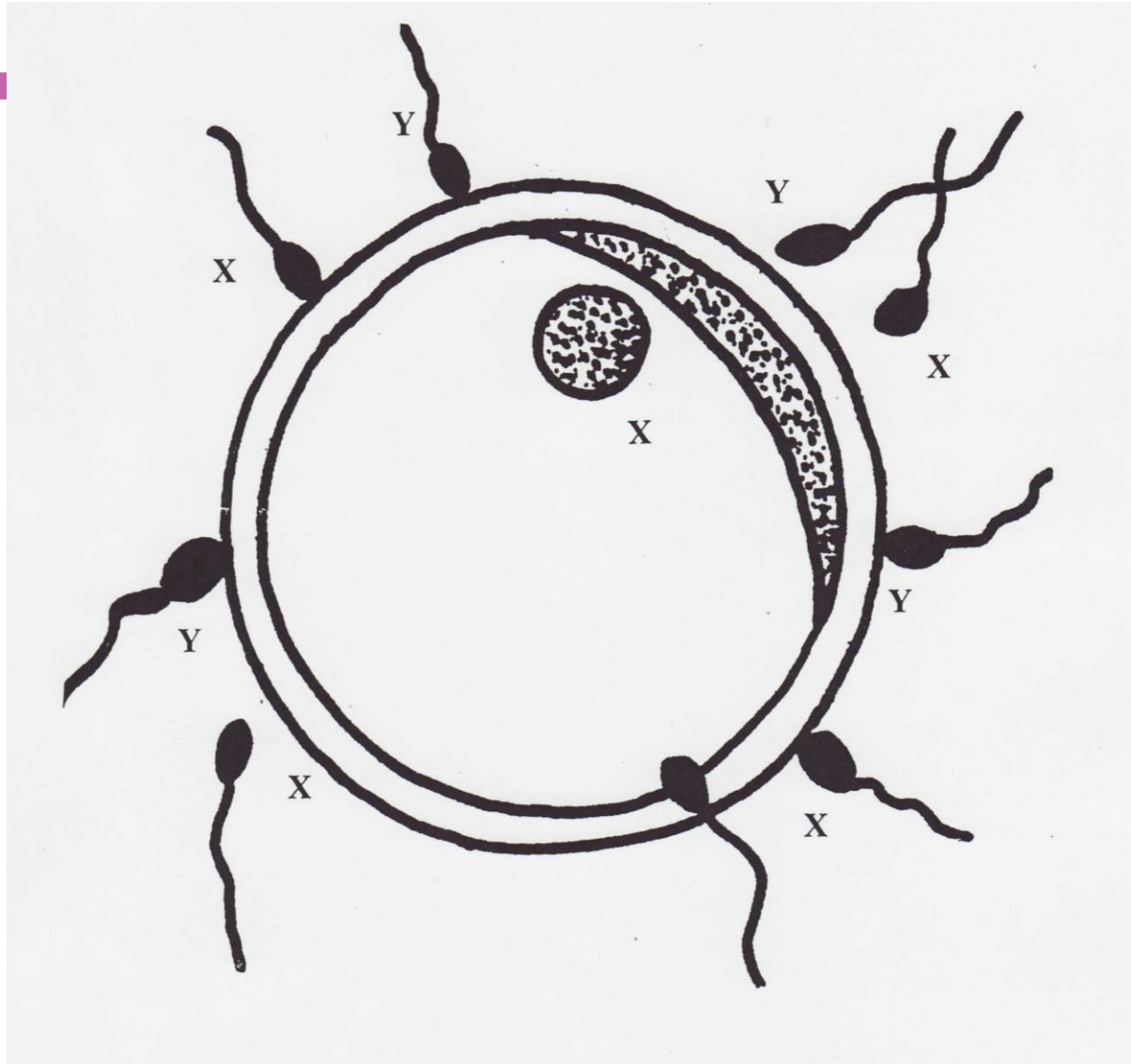
- a. Abstinence
- b. fertilization
- c. genitals
- d. heredity
- e. hormones
- f. menstrual cycle
- g. penis
- h. reproductive system
- i. sperm
- j. testicles

Multiple Choice:

- A** _____ 11. Which of the following *is not* one of the physical changes of puberty?
- a. interest in the opposite sex begins
 - b. underarm and pubic hair appear
 - c. boys' voices become lower
 - d. girls develop breasts
- D** _____ 12. Proper care of the male reproductive system includes:
- a. a daily shower
 - b. protection during sports
 - c. comfortable clothing
 - d. all of the above
- B** _____ 13. Which of the following is a normal function of the female reproductive system?
- a. vaginal infections
 - b. menstruation
 - c. cancer of the cervix
 - d. premenstrual syndrome
- B** _____ 14. Which of the following *is not* a developmental task of adolescence?
- a. becoming more independent
 - b. beginning a family
 - c. learning how to solve problems
 - d. developing a set of values
- D** _____ 15. Reason's teens become sexually active include:
- a. low self-esteem
 - b. can't make up own mind, so others decide for you (peer pressure)
 - c. lack of self-control
 - d. all of the above
- D** _____ 16. If you limit your exposure to the sun, you
- a. increase your risk of skin cancer.
 - b. damage your skin.
 - c. age your skin rapidly.
 - d. protect your skin from harm.
- D** _____ 17. Which of the following should be watched regularly for signs of cancer?
- a. cervix and breast
 - b. testicles
 - c. skin
 - d. all of the above

FERTILIZATION

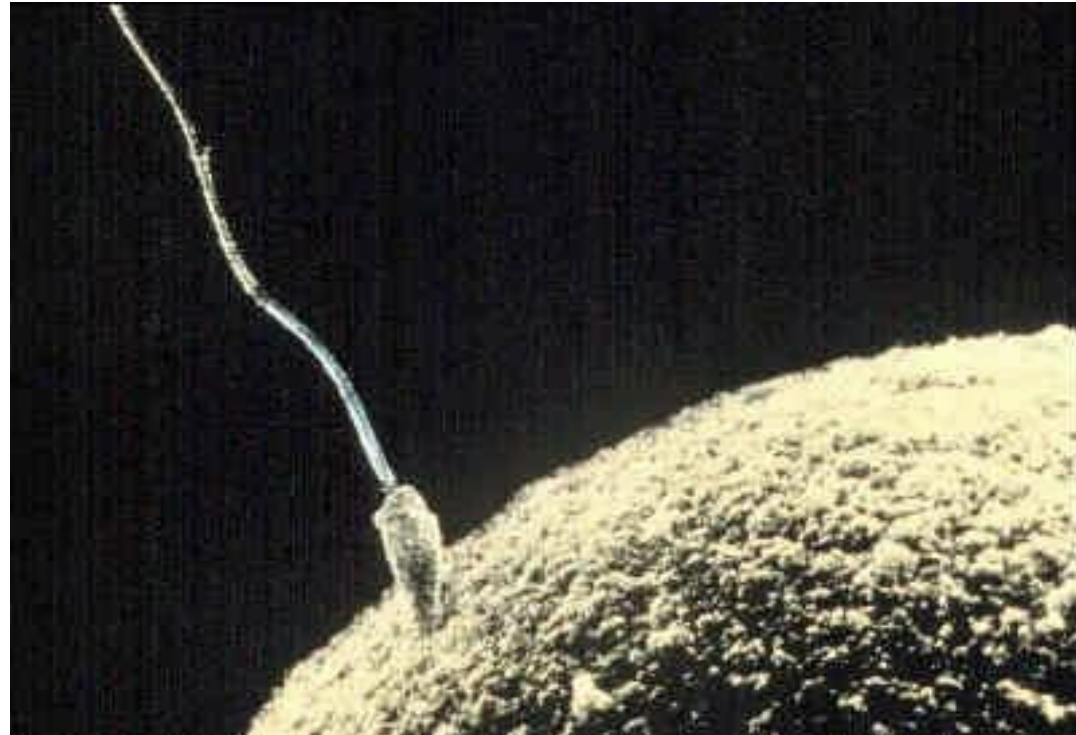
The joining of a sperm with an ovum.

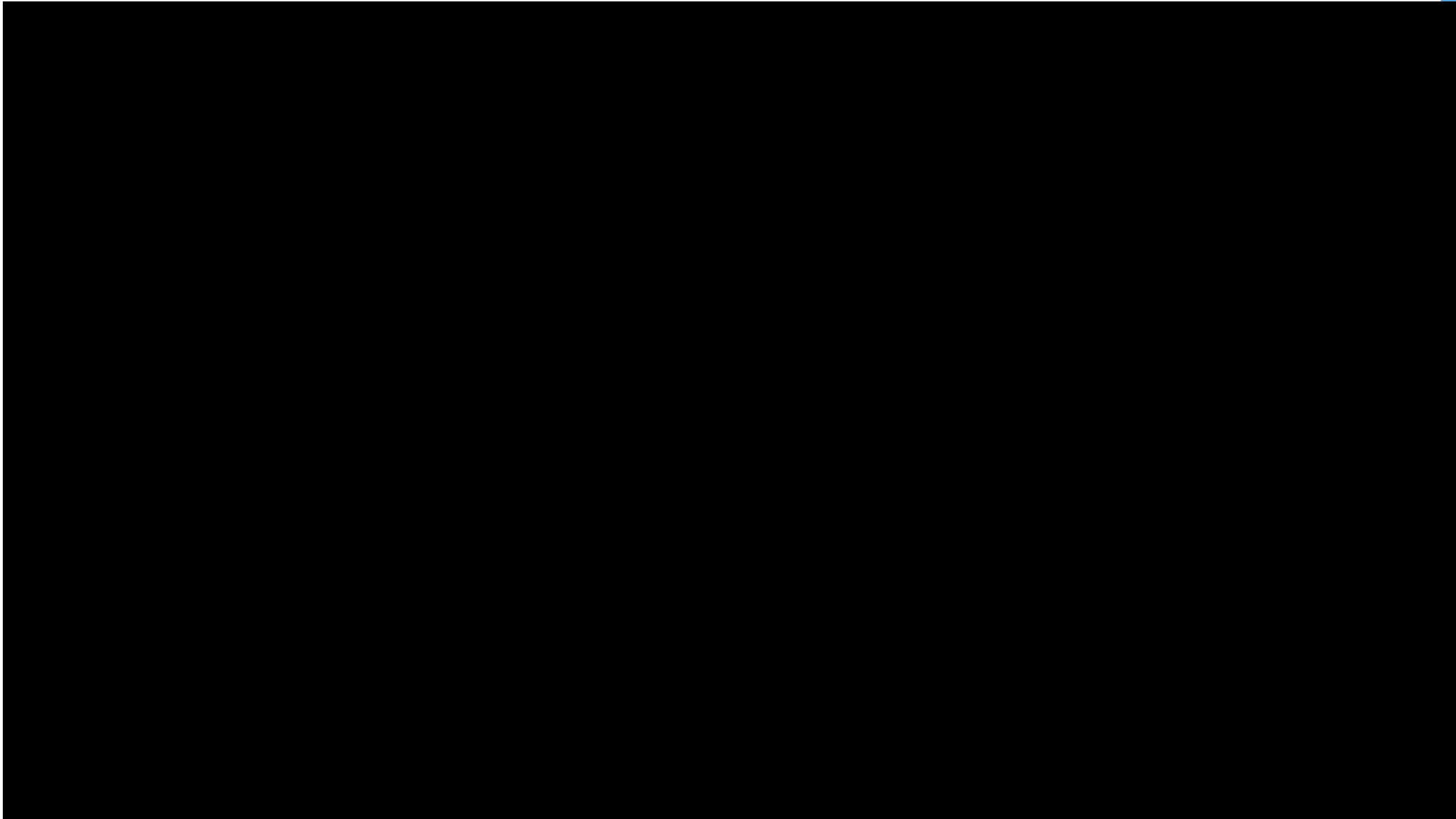


It only takes **1** sperm to
fertilize an ovum...

What is the only
100% effective
method to prevent
pregnancy?

Abstinence





SOME FACTS FROM VIDEO: “Journey into Life”

➤ At 4 weeks, the heart is beating, eyes are forming, and the baby is the size of a pea. Arms and legs are beginning to form.

➤ At 8 weeks, the baby is less than 2 inches long.

➤ By 9 weeks the baby is making “twitching” movements, but the mother can’t feel it yet. The eyes and mouth are sealed.

➤ At 12 weeks, the fetus is 3 inches long and the sex is identifiable.

➤ Vernix and a soft growth of hair (lanugo) appears after 12 weeks.

➤ Mother can feel the baby move around 16 – 20 weeks.

➤ Baby can hear and react to sound at 24 weeks.

➤ Gestation (pregnancy) = 40 weeks.

One cell to more than 60 trillion at birth!!

REVIEW QUESTIONS:



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What are three parts of the female reproductive system?

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