CHANGES: BECOMING A MAN

6TH GRADE BOYS

THE MISSION OF POLK COUNTY SCHOOLS IS TO PROVIDE A HIGH EDUCATION FOR ALL STUDENTS.



Conversation: Level 0 while teaching.

Help: Yes, raise your hand.

Activity: Will vary day to day.

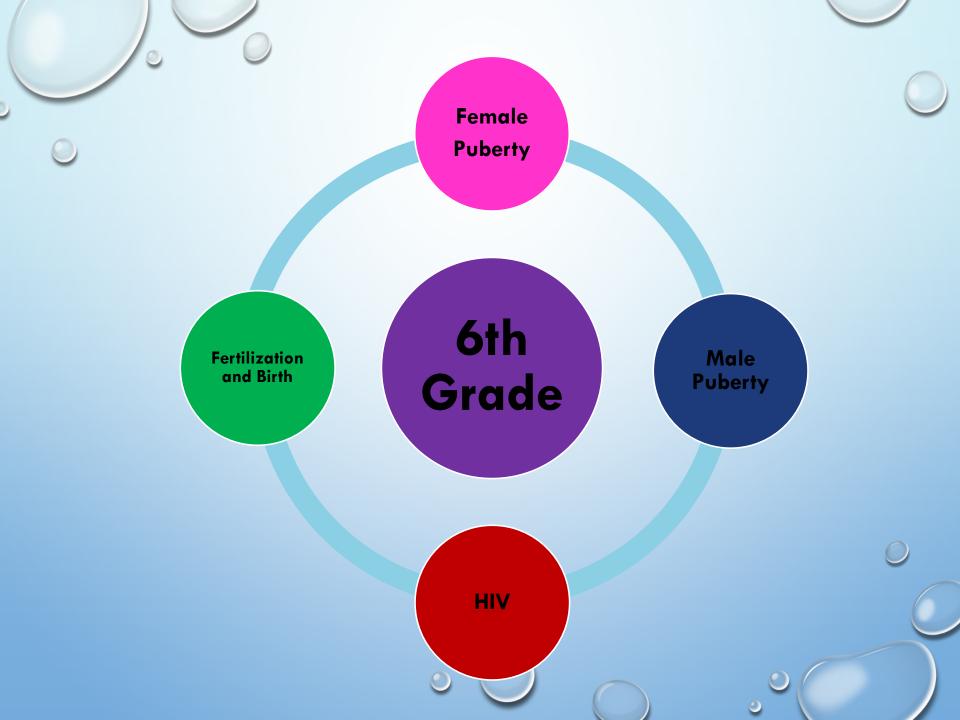
Movement: Ask for permission.

Participation: Yes, it is expected.

Success: Absolutely !!!







By the end of this lesson, you should be able to answer the following questions:

What is the relationship between hormones and puberty?

Name three structures of the male reproductive system.

What is the name of the male sex cell?

Male Reproductive System Vocabulary

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

<u>adolescence</u> – the stage of development between childhood and adulthood which includes physical, emotional, and social changes.

<u>pituitary gland</u> – the gland that produces a hormone that causes growth and stimulates the testicles to begin functioning.

<u>puberty</u> – the period of life during adolescence when one becomes capable of reproduction.

reproduction - the ability to physically produce a baby.

Male Reproductive System Vocabulary

anus - opening through which solid waste leaves the body.

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

<u>circumcision</u> – surgical operation to remove the foreskin from the penis.

ejaculation - the forceful release of semen from the penis.

epididymis – the small body of tubules behind each testicle where immature sperm are stored.

erection – the stiffening of the penis.

foreskin - fold of skin that covers most of the glans.

genitals – reproductive organs located on the outside of the body (penis, scrotum, and testicles).

glans – tip of the penis.

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

<u>nocturnal emission</u> – the release of semen during sleep (also called a wet dream).

penis – male sex organ located outside the body.

<u>prostate gland</u> – a gland located near the bladder which secretes prostate fluid.

scrotum – the sac of skin that contains the testes.

semen – fluid made in the male reproductive organs that contains sperm.

sperm – the male sex cell.

<u>testicles or testes</u> – the male sex glands which produce sperm cells and the hormone testosterone.

testosterone – the hormone secreted by the testicles that is responsible for the primary and secondary sex characteristics.

urethra - tube through which urine and semen leave the body.

<u>urine</u> – liquid waste that is stored in the bladder.

vas deferens - the tube which passes from each testicle to the urethra.

ADOLESCENCE

CHILD 11-13 (ENDS)



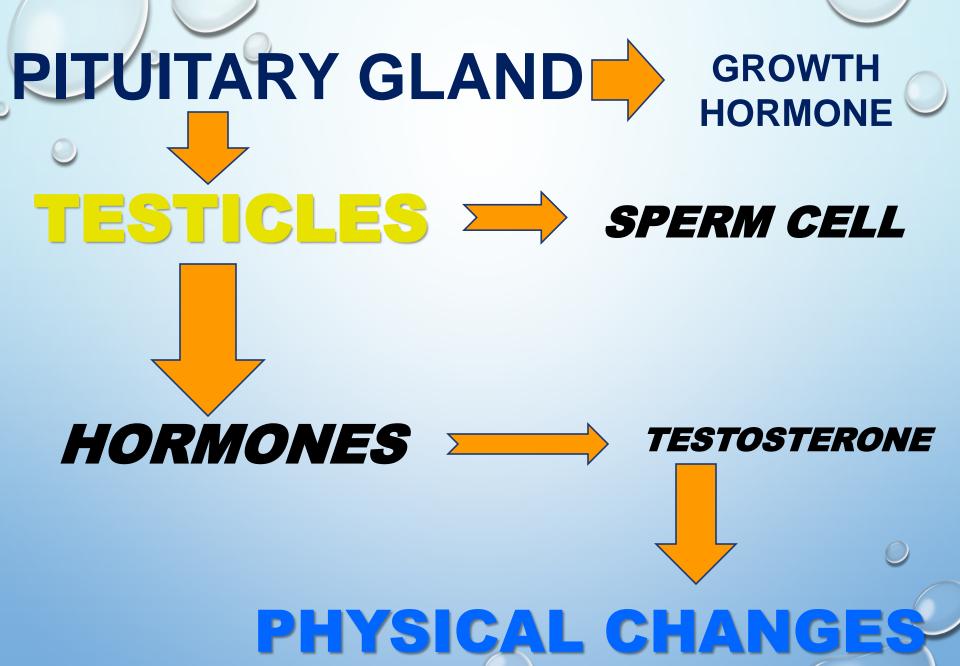
PUBERTY BOYS

10-15



ADULT 18-21 (BEGINS)

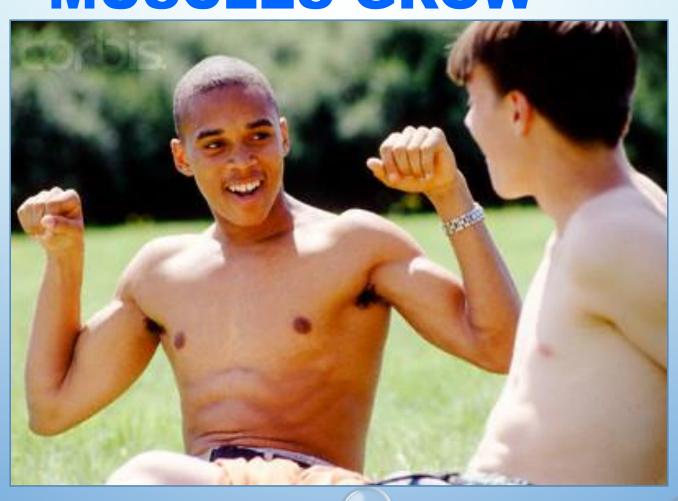




GROWTH SPURT



SHOULDERS BROADEN MUSCLES GROW



HAIR GROWTH







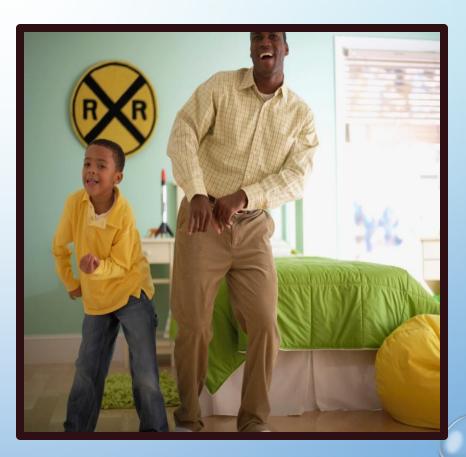


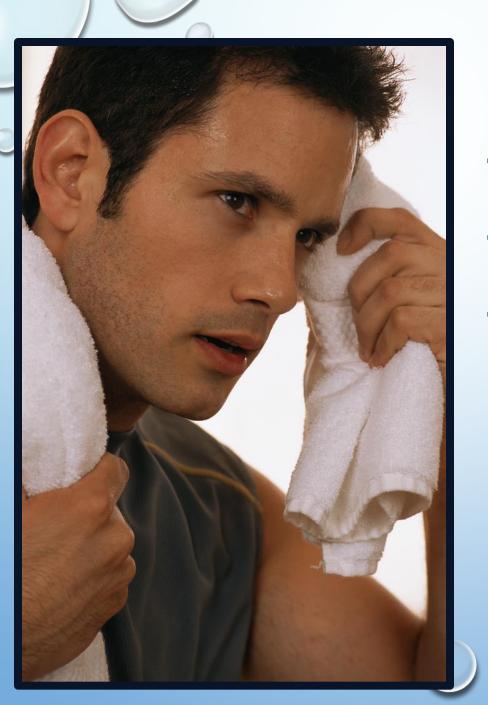
SHAVING



VOICE CHANGES







Increased Sweat and Oily Skin







HYGIENE





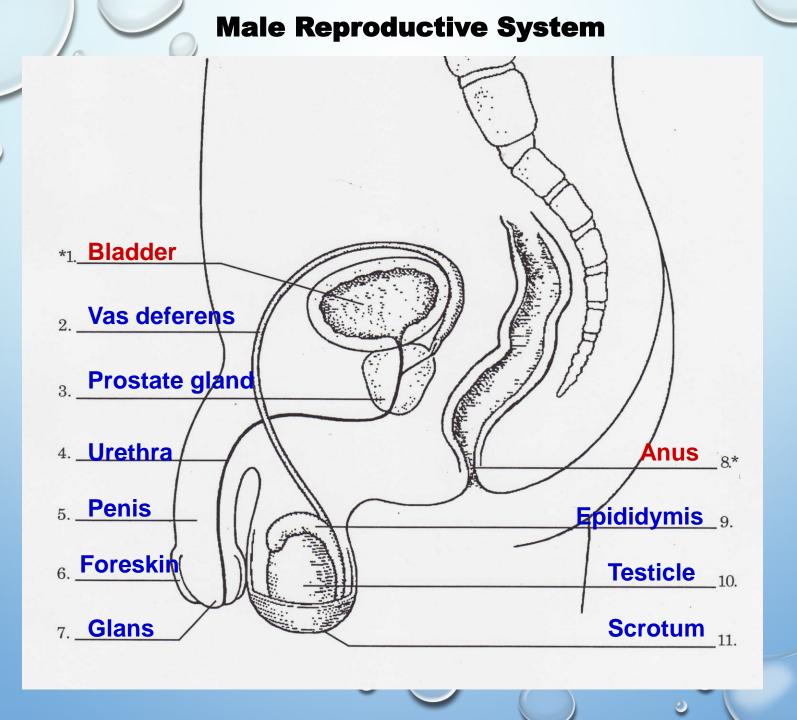




WE HAVE TALKED ABOUT SOME OF THE BODY CHANGES THAT OCCUR IN BOYS DURING PUBERTY.....



Reproductive Organs Grow and Develop



Male Reproductive System Review

1. The stage of development between childhood and adulthood which includes physical, emotional, and social changes: **ADOLESCENCE**

- 2. The period of life during adolescence when one becomes capable of reproduction: **PUBERTY**
- **SPERM** 3. The male sex cell:
- 4. Sperm start to be produced during: _PUBERTY
- 5. The whitish fluid made in the male reproductive system that contains sperm:
- 6. Glands that produce sperm and the male hormone (testosterone): **TESTICLES**

- **SCROTUM** 7. The sac of skin that holds the testicles:
- **ERECTION** The hardening or stiffening of the penis:
- **EJACULATION** 9. The forceful release of semen from the penis: _
- **NOCTURNAL EMISSION** 10. The release of semen during sleep:
- 12. Not taking part in any high-risk behaviors such as sexual activity or drug use, including alcohol and tobacco:

ABSTINENCE

Can you share the information listed below?

What is the relationship between hormones and puberty?

The pituitary gland stimulates the testes to produce testosterone and sperm cells. Testosterone is responsible for the development of the male reproductive system.

Name three structures of the male reproductive system.

Testicles, epididymis, scrotum, vas deferens, prostate gland, bladder, urethra, anus, penis, glans, foreskin

What is the name of the male sex cell?

Sperm – the male sex cell

You have finished lesson #1!



It's time to continue to lesson #2!

CHANGES DURING PUBERTY

6th Grade

Female Reproductive System

THE MISSION OF POLK COUNTY SCHOOLS IS TO PROVIDE A HIGH EDUCATION FOR ALL STUDENTS.

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to share the information listed below:

What are three structures of the female reproductive system?

How do hormones affect puberty?

Name three body changes that occur during puberty.

ADOLESCENCE

CHILD

11-13 (ENDS)

PUBERTY

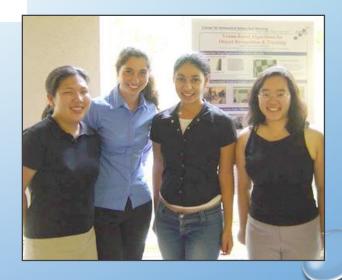
GIRLS

9-14

ADULT

18-21 (BEGINS)











OVA (egg cells)



ESTROGEN & PROGESTERONE



CHANGES





Body Hair



Hips Widen



Sweat Glands



Breasts Grow



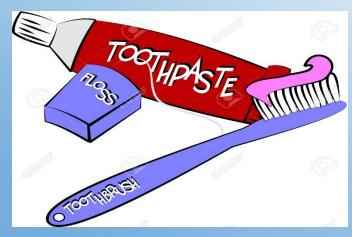
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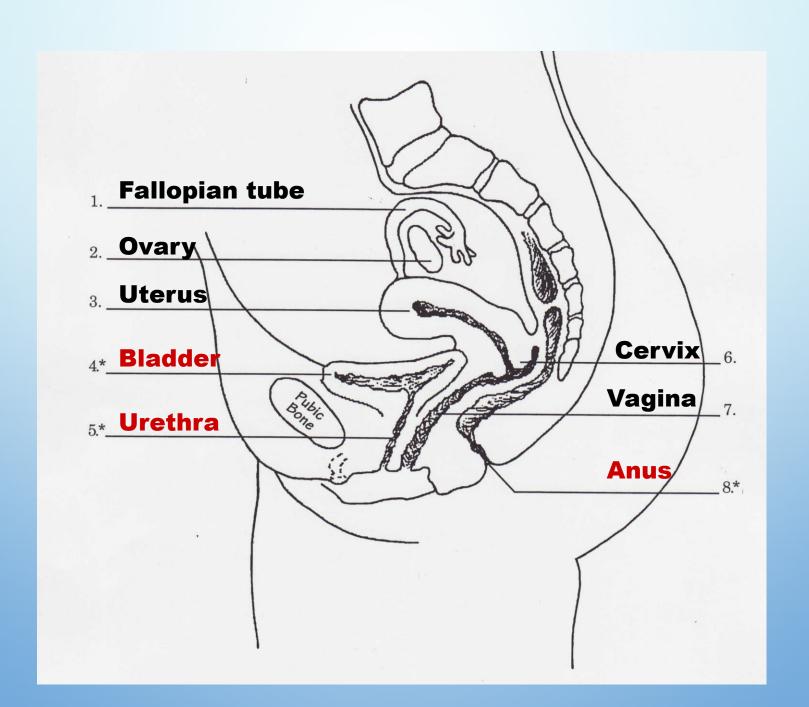


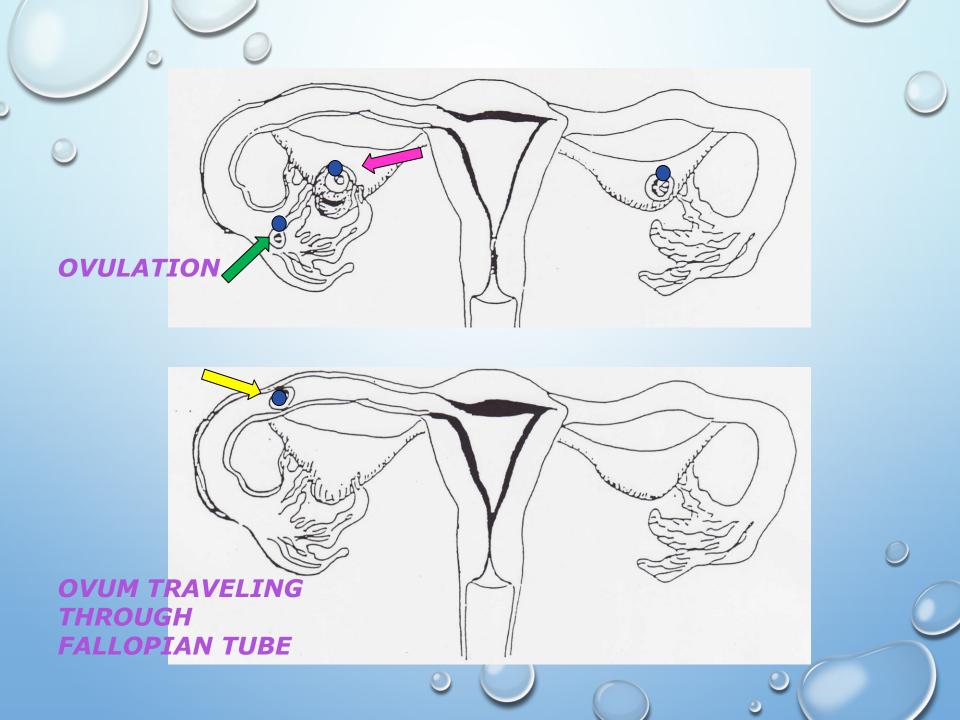


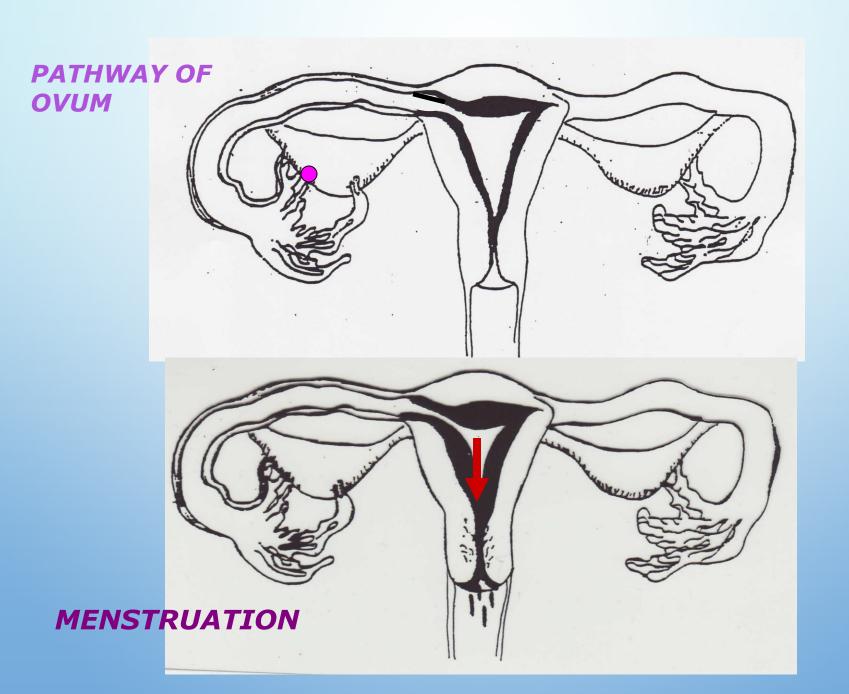


WE HAVE TALKED ABOUT **SOME** OF THE BODY CHANGES THAT OCCUR IN GIRLS DURING PUBERTY.....









THERE ARE MANY CHANGES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS DURING PUBERTY. SOME ARE THE SAME AND SOME VERY DIFFERENT. ALL RESULT IN THE TRANSFORMATION FROM CHILD TO ADULT



Can you share the information listed below?

What are three structures of the female reproductive system?

How do hormones affect puberty?

Name three body changes that occur during puberty.

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