Objectives

Students will
- Discuss abstinence and the emotional, social and physical risks of sexual activity for teenagers
- Describe the anatomy and physiology of the reproductive system
- Discuss the causes and effects of Sexually Transmitted Infections and community resources for help
- Discuss abstinence as the only 100% effective way of preventing pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Infections

Materials

- Video (girls) Girl to Woman -Spanish and English (20 minutes)
- Video (boys) Boy to Man -Spanish and English (20 minutes)
- Worksheet “Anatomy Drawing” male
- Worksheet “Journey of the Egg” female
- question box

Activity Choices

1. View the video Girl to Woman (for girls) or Boy to Man (for boys).
2. Use the worksheet “Anatomy Drawing” and “Journey of the Egg” to describe the functions of the male and female reproductive system.
3. Discuss the films and answer questions. Discuss abstinence and the need for physical, emotional, social and economic readiness for sexual activity and reproduction.
4. Begin asking students to predict how an 8th grader, a high school senior, and a 21 year old might feel about dating and about boy/girl relationships. Recall how as physical changes occur, emotional and social changes take place also. Ask students to suggest situations where this is evident.
5. Identify risks of diseases resulting from sexual activity (STIs and AIDS). Discuss need for abstinence as the only way to avoid risks. Define STIs as Sexually Transmitted Infections that are communicable (passes to) through sexual contact with an infected person.
   A. Stress the seriousness of the risks. Many are controllable or curable with medical care, but some are incurable.
   B. No immunity except abstinence from sexual intercourse
   C. Identify the following STIs:
      1. Gonorrhea – caused by bacteria
         - Men – yellowish discharge from penis and burning during urination
         - Women – few symptoms but may have discharge or burning during urination. If not treated, it can cause sterility in men and women or blindness in newborns
2. Syphilis – caused by bacteria
   • Open sores and body rash; later stages attack vital organs
3. Herpes Type II – caused by virus
   • No cure: blisters and sores in genital area
   • Reappears periodically
   • Not life threatening except in newborns
   • AIDS – caused by HIV virus
4. AIDS – caused by HIV virus
   • No known cure at this time
   • Weakens immune system
   • Complications usually result in the death of the infected person
   • The virus is present in semen and blood
   • For further instruction, use AIDS curriculum, AZ. Department of Education
5. Chlamydia – caused by microorganisms similar to bacteria
   • Women and men may or may not have symptoms
   • Symptoms may include discharge or bleeding from vagina or penis, or burning during urination
   • Can lead to serious infection, damage to reproductive organs or sterility
   • Can be passed to baby during birth process

6. Exceptional Education Inclusion Activities
   A. Have students bring in pictures of themselves at different stages of life, talk about them and how the body changes as one grows
   B. Make an overhead of “Journey of the Egg” and “Anatomy Drawing” and write in the words for the students to copy
JOURNEY OF THE EGG (FRONT VIEW)

Fill in the boxes with the correct term for the parts of the female reproductive system.

uterus  ovary  oviduct  vagina  cervix  egg

Draw a dotted line (---) showing how the menstrual blood leaves the body.

Draw a solid line (----) showing how the egg travels from the ovary through the vagina.
JOURNEY OF THE EGG (FRONT VIEW)

1. uterus
2. cervix
3. vagina
4. ovary
5. egg
6. oviduct

Fill in the boxes with the correct term for the parts of the female reproductive system.

uterus  ovary  oviduct  vagina  cervix  egg

Draw a dotted line (---) showing how the menstrual blood leaves the body.

Draw a solid line (→) showing how the egg travels from the ovary through the vagina.
Label the parts of the male anatomy.

urethra    urinary bladder    penis    scrotum    vas deferens
prostate gland    testes (testicle)
Label the parts of the male anatomy.

urethra  urinary bladder  penis  scrotum  vas deferens  prostate gland  testes (testicle)