SEVENTH/EIGHTH GRADE
LESSON VII
REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

Objectives
- Students will identify and explain the anatomy and physiology of the female and male reproductive systems

Concepts
1. Healthy attitudes can result when young people are accurately informed about sexual anatomy and physiology.
2. Misinformation or the lack of factual information is often responsible for needless concern.

Materials
- Worksheet “Female Reproduction”
- Worksheet “Male Reproduction”
- Teacher Key “Female and Male Reproduction”
- Female “Anatomical Drawings”
- Male “Anatomical Drawing”

Activities
1. Teach the following vocabulary about male anatomy.
   A. Penis-external organ of the male; functions in reproduction and excretory systems.
   B. Testicles-produce sperm and testosterone.
   C. Scrotum-a pouch which contains the testicles and is located behind the penis; a means of temperature control for sperm.
   D. Vas deferens-sperm move from the epididymis in the testicles to two fine ducts called vas deferens.
   E. Seminal vesicle-produce fluid to be added to sperm which adds nourishment and mobility.
   F. Prostate gland-produces a milky fluid to be added to sperm and makes up a major portion of semen.
   G. Urethra-duct which passes from bladder to outside of body, vas deferens join with the urethra.
   H. Cowpers gland-produces fluid to be added to the semen and sperm and cleanses the urethra
2. Discuss the following terms using correct anatomical terms-erection, ejaculation, hormones, orgasm, masturbation, etc.
3. Teach the following vocabulary about female anatomy.
   A. Ovaries-produce ovum (egg cells).
   B. Fallopian tubes-a pair of tubes through which the mature egg travels to the uterus.
C. Uterus-a pear shaped muscular organ about 3 inches by 2 inches where a fertilized egg will grow.
D. Cervix-entrance to the vagina.
E. Vagina-passage from the uterus to the outside of the body, also called the birth canal.
F. Clitoris-small knob of tissue which contains many nerve endings; serves in sexual arousal.
G. Urethra-a tube that connects with the bladder; used for excretion of urine.

4. Using correct anatomical terms discuss the following: dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, menopause, orgasm, masturbation.
5. Using the vocabulary for the reproductive systems, have students complete the “Female and Male Reproductive” worksheets.
6. Using the anatomical drawings, have students label the diagrams correctly.
7. Discuss the worksheets and diagrams to help students comprehend terminology.
8. Exceptional Education Inclusion Activities-Read the matching activity to the class for the student who has difficulty reading.
### FEMALE REPRODUCTION

Directions: Match the definition from column 2 with the word it describes in column 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Female Reproductive Organs</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>____ 1. Cervix</td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Pear-shaped female organ in which the fertilized egg grows and develops until birth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 2. Vagina</td>
<td></td>
<td>B. Female organ in which the egg cells and sex hormones are produced.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 3. Uterus</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Neck-like, narrow end of the uterus which opens into the vagina; it stretches to allow a baby to be born.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 4. Fallopian tube</td>
<td></td>
<td>D. Either of two tubes into which ovum is released from the ovaries.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 5. Ovary</td>
<td></td>
<td>E. Protects vagina from germs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 6. Clitoris</td>
<td></td>
<td>F. A small knob of tissue which contains many nerve endings.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>____ 7. Labia</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. Passage that leads from the uterus to the external genital organs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MALE REPRODUCTION

Directions: Match the definition from column 2 with the word it describes in column 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male Reproductive Organs</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>_____ 1. Penis</td>
<td>A. Gland in male that produces sperm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 2. Urethra</td>
<td>B. Duct through which urine is discharged and, in males, through which semen is discharged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 3. Scrotum</td>
<td>C. Either of two ducts that allow sperm to pass from the testicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 4. Testicle</td>
<td>D. The male sex organ; also, the male urinary organ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 5. Vas deferens</td>
<td>E. The external pouch that contains the testicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 6. Prostate gland</td>
<td>F. Releases a fluid which cleanses the urethra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 7. Cowpers gland</td>
<td>G. Gland that makes a milky fluid that mixes with sperm and makes up a major portion of semen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_____ 8. Seminal vesicle</td>
<td>H. Releases a fluid which mixes with sperm and helps make sperm mobile and nourishes the sperm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MALE/FEMALE REPRODUCTION
TEACHER KEY

FEMALE

C 1. Cervix
G 2. Vagina
A 3. Uterus
D 4. Fallopian tube
B 5. Ovary
F 6. Clitoris
E 7. Labia

MALE

D 1. Penis
B 2. Urethra
E 3. Scrotum
A 4. Testicle
C 5. Vas deferens
G 6. Prostate gland
F 7. Cowpers gland
H 8. Seminal vesicle
MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM
THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

ovary
fallopian tube
urinary bladder
pubic bone
urethra
clitoris
vagina
labia
uterus
cervix
rectum
anus
FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS INSIDE THE BODY
ANATOMY DRAWING (FEMALE - EXTERNAL)