

Reproductive System



Function: to produce egg cells, create new life, and nourish baby until birth.

That is why it is **SOOO** important to **protect** and **take care** of our reproductive systems. We control the future.

Goals for this unit:

- Explain how the female and male system work together to create new life.
- Explain how puberty looks different for males and females.
- Explain how puberty influences physical, emotional, and social changes.
- Explain why consent is an important concept to understand.
- Identify ways to prevent STDs.

Today we will... learn about the physical, emotional, and social changes that occur during puberty.

By the end of class... you will be able to describe common changes during puberty.

Puberty- Happens to literally EVERYONE!



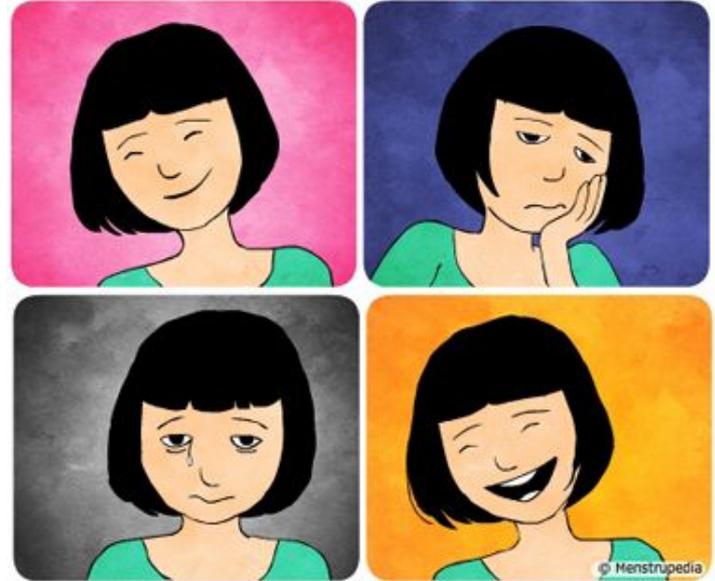
Physical Changes

- Height
- Shape
- Acne
- Growth (muscles, anatomy/body parts, hair)
- Menstruation for females
- Nocturnal emission for males



Mental/Emotional Changes

- Hormones change
(testosterone=male and estrogen=female)
- Mood swings
- Feeling like you want to be more independent
- Feeling self-conscious



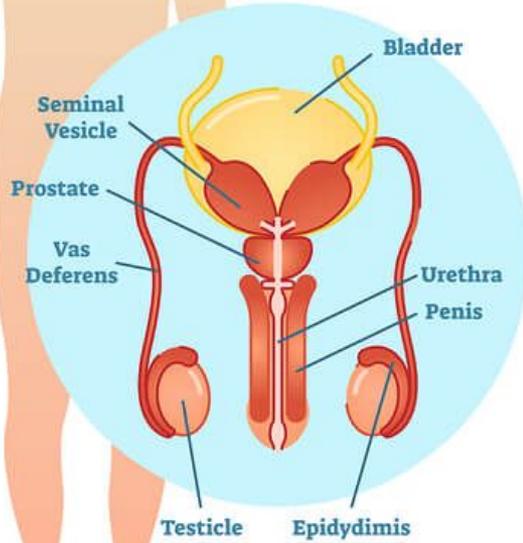
Social Changes

- Friendships shift/ Peer pressure begins
- Personal values change
- Finding your identity

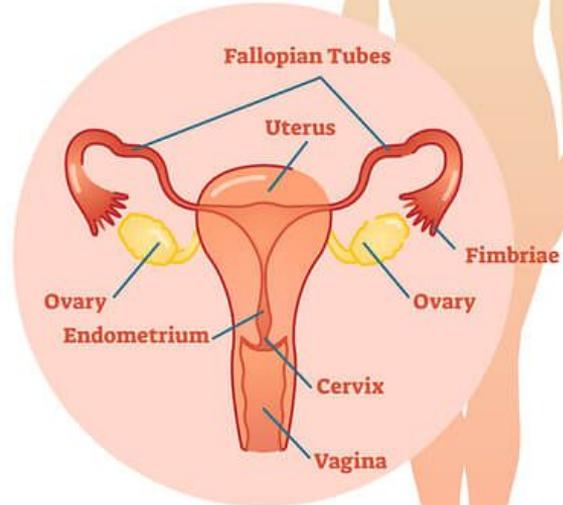


HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

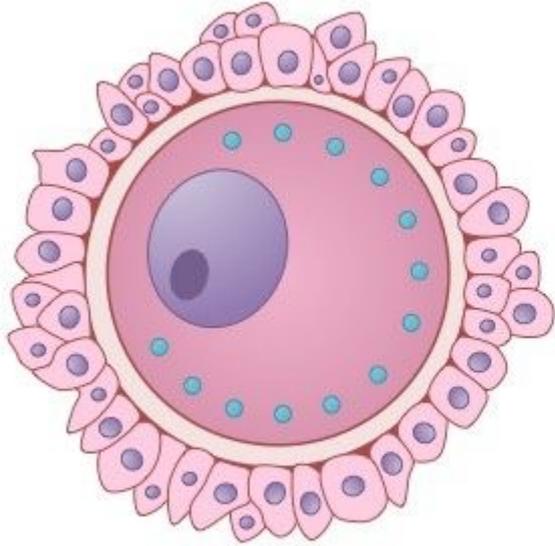
Male Organs



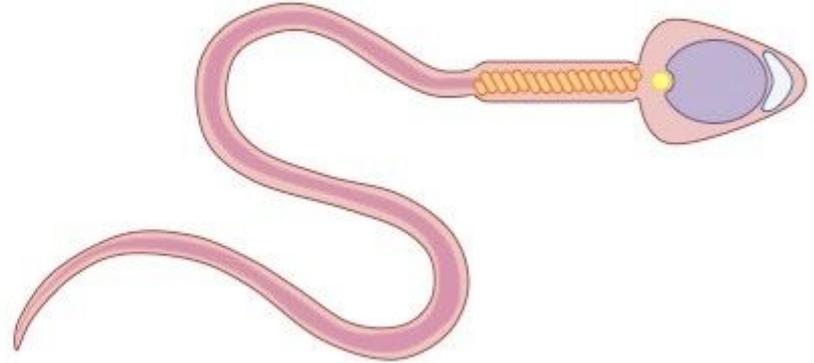
Female Organs



Ova (Female)



Sperm (Male)



Basic Terminology

Ovulation: when a female releases an ova from her fallopian tube.

Menstruation: when a female is not pregnant and she releases the blood that would go to the baby.

Fertilization: when a male sperm meets a female ova and a baby is conceived (made).

Semen: sperm and fluid.

Ejaculation: semen that is released from (comes out of) the penis.

Nocturnal emission: “Wet dream”- when a male ejaculates in his sleep.

Discussion Questions

1. How old do you think you need to be in order to legally have sex?
2. What makes someone “ready” to have sex?
3. How does decision making play a role in this unit?

