
Sexual and Reproductive Anatomy

Session 2:

Sexual and Reproductive Anatomy

Goals

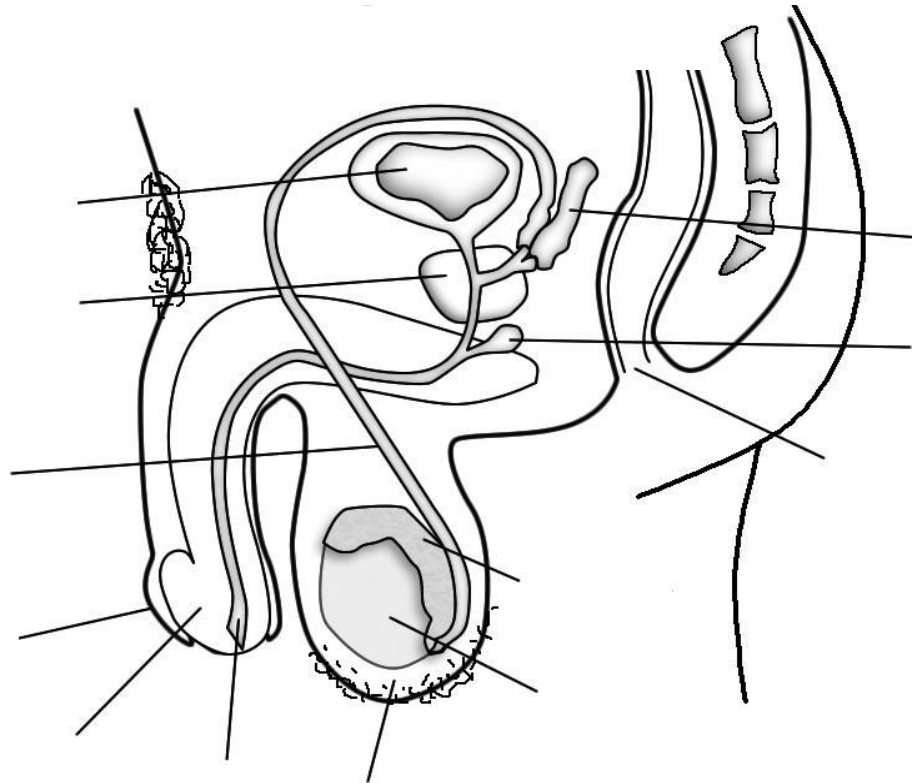
- Learn about the diversity and function of the sexual and reproductive systems
- Recognize that differences in sexual and reproductive body parts among people are normal and do not affect reproductive ability

Objectives

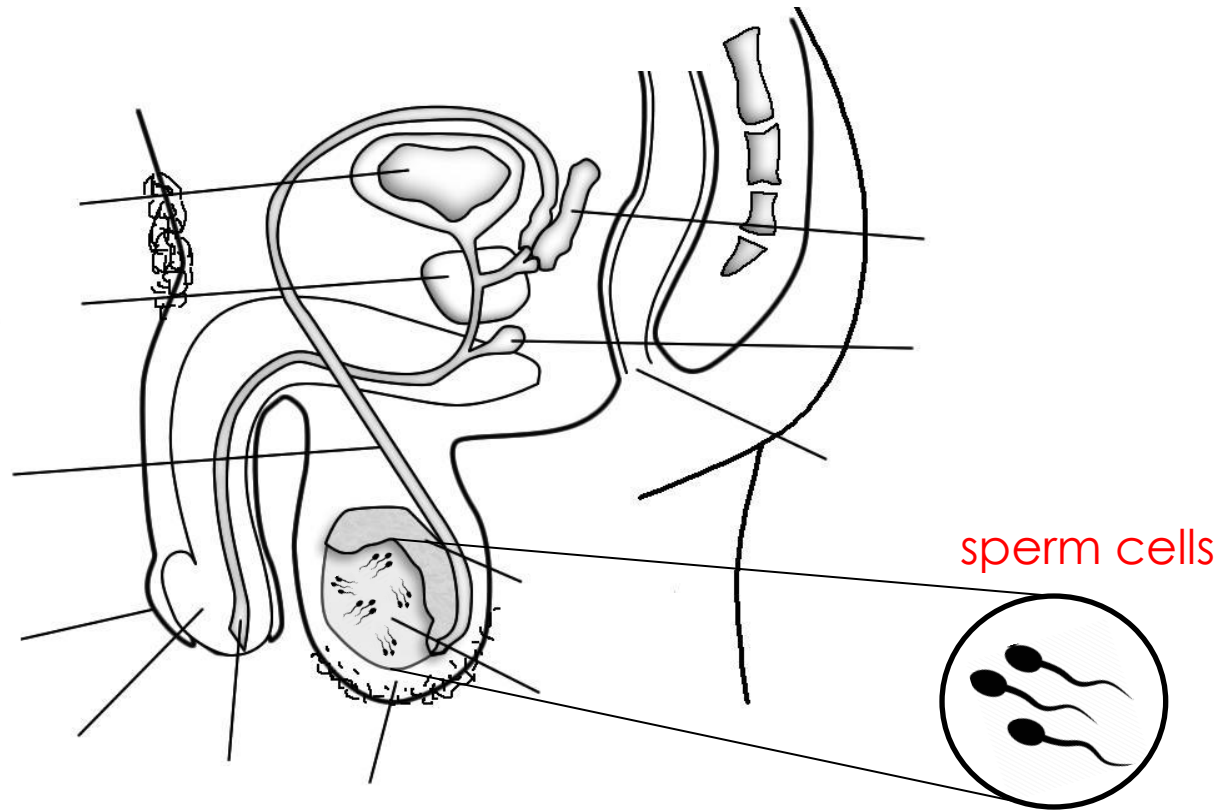
At the end of this session, students will be able to:

- Describe sexual and reproductive body part functions and locations
- Describe the process of human conception using proper anatomical and physiological terminology

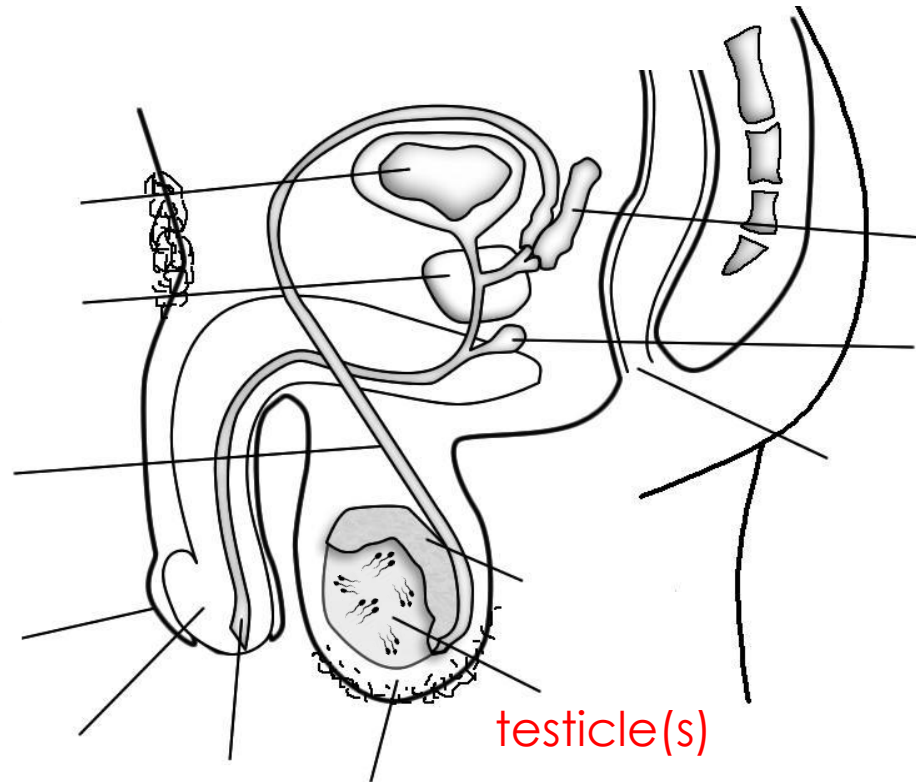
Internal Male Anatomy



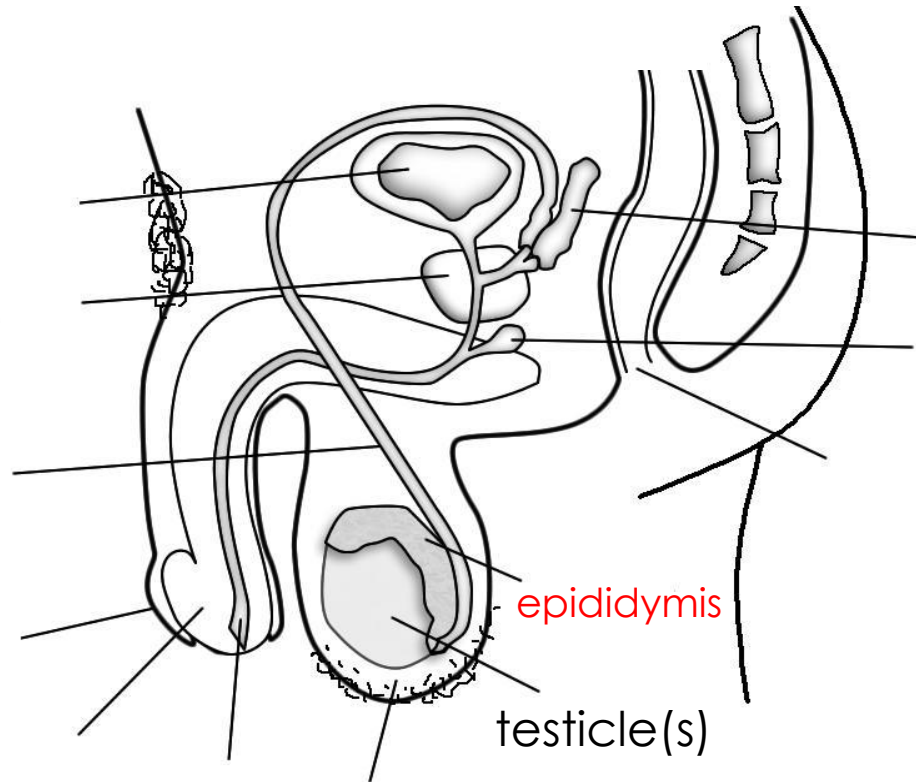
Internal Male Anatomy



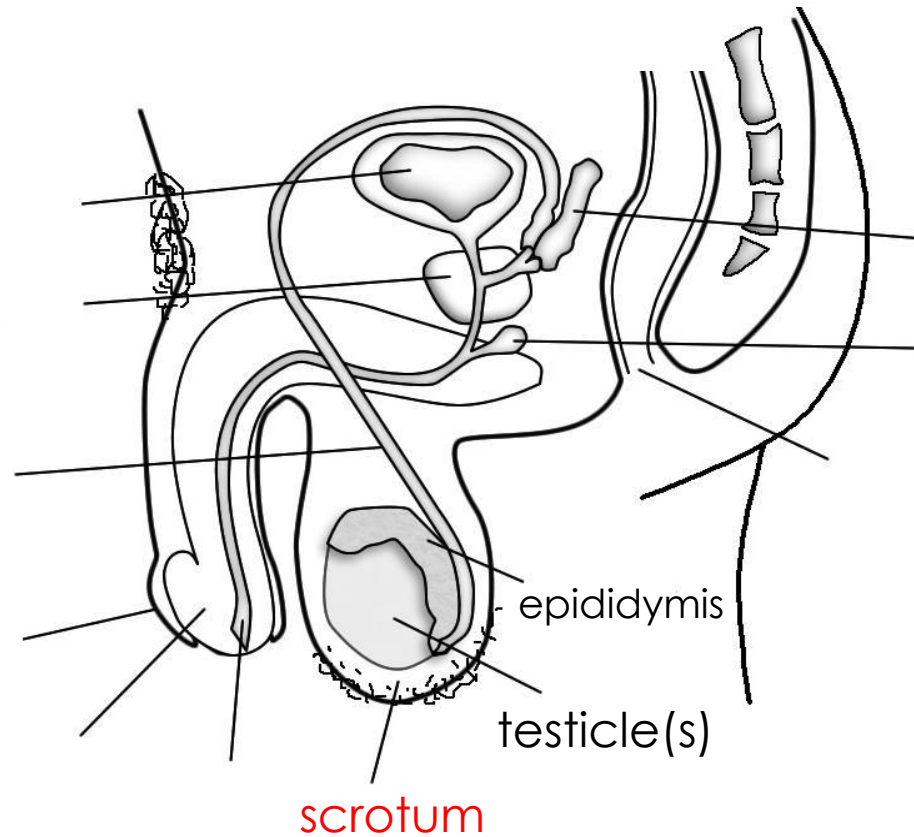
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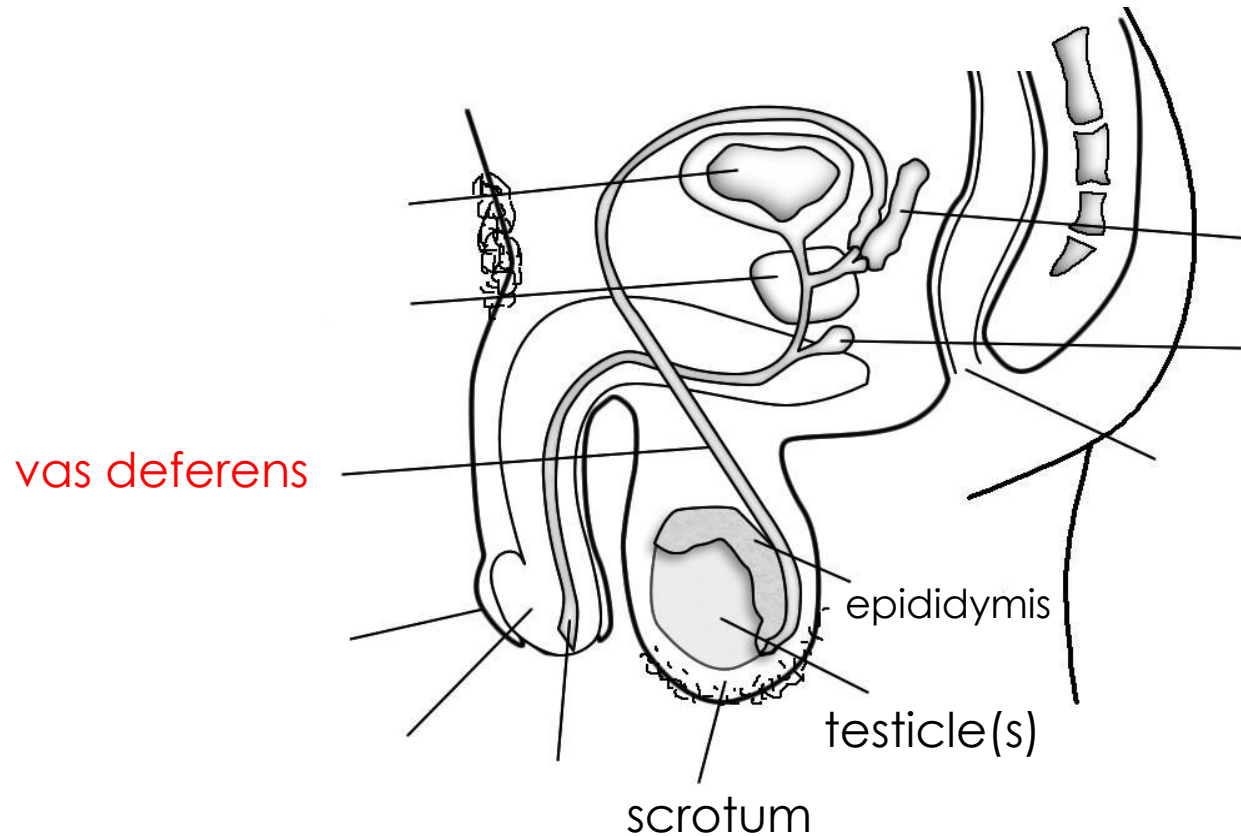
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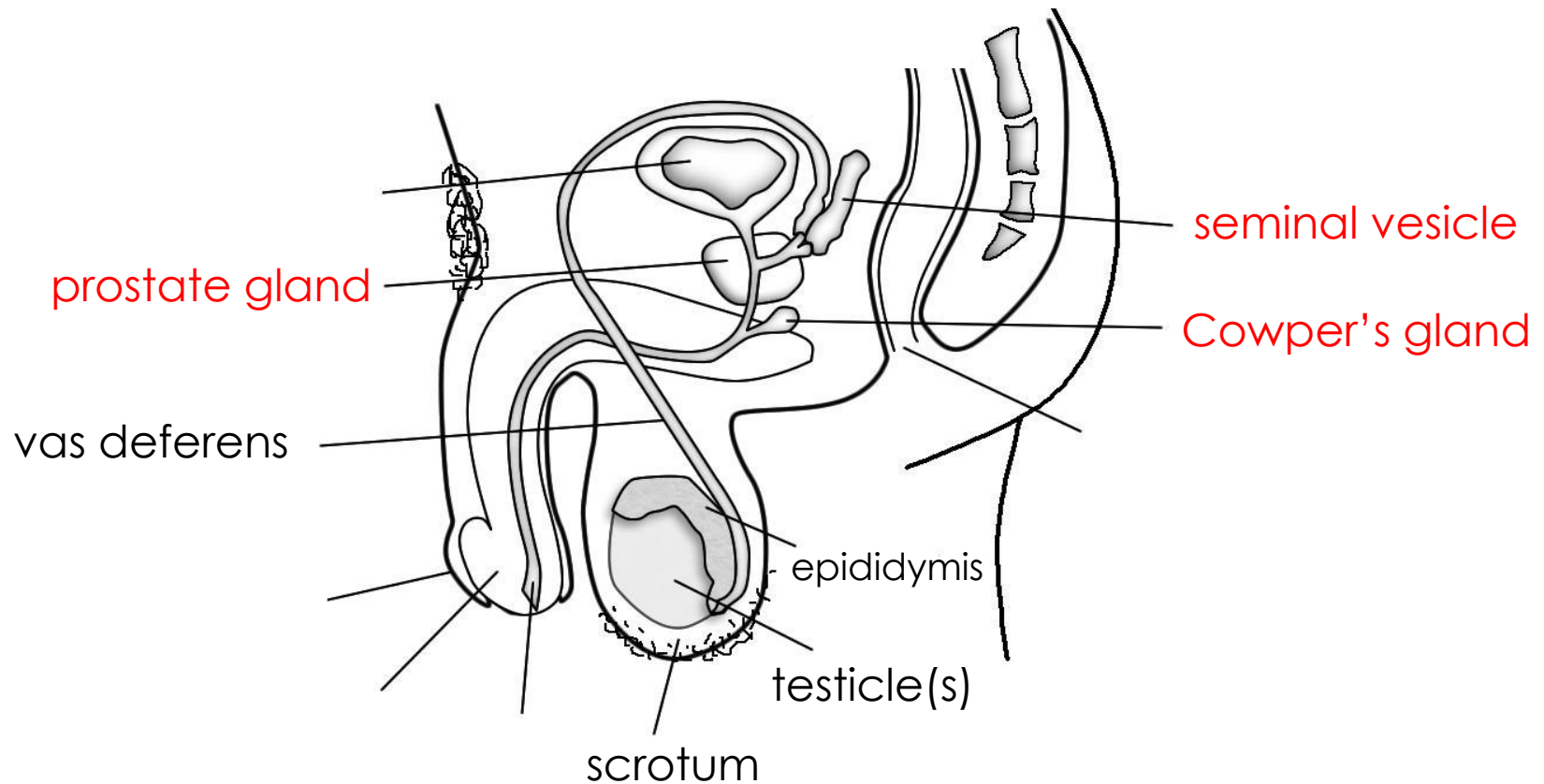
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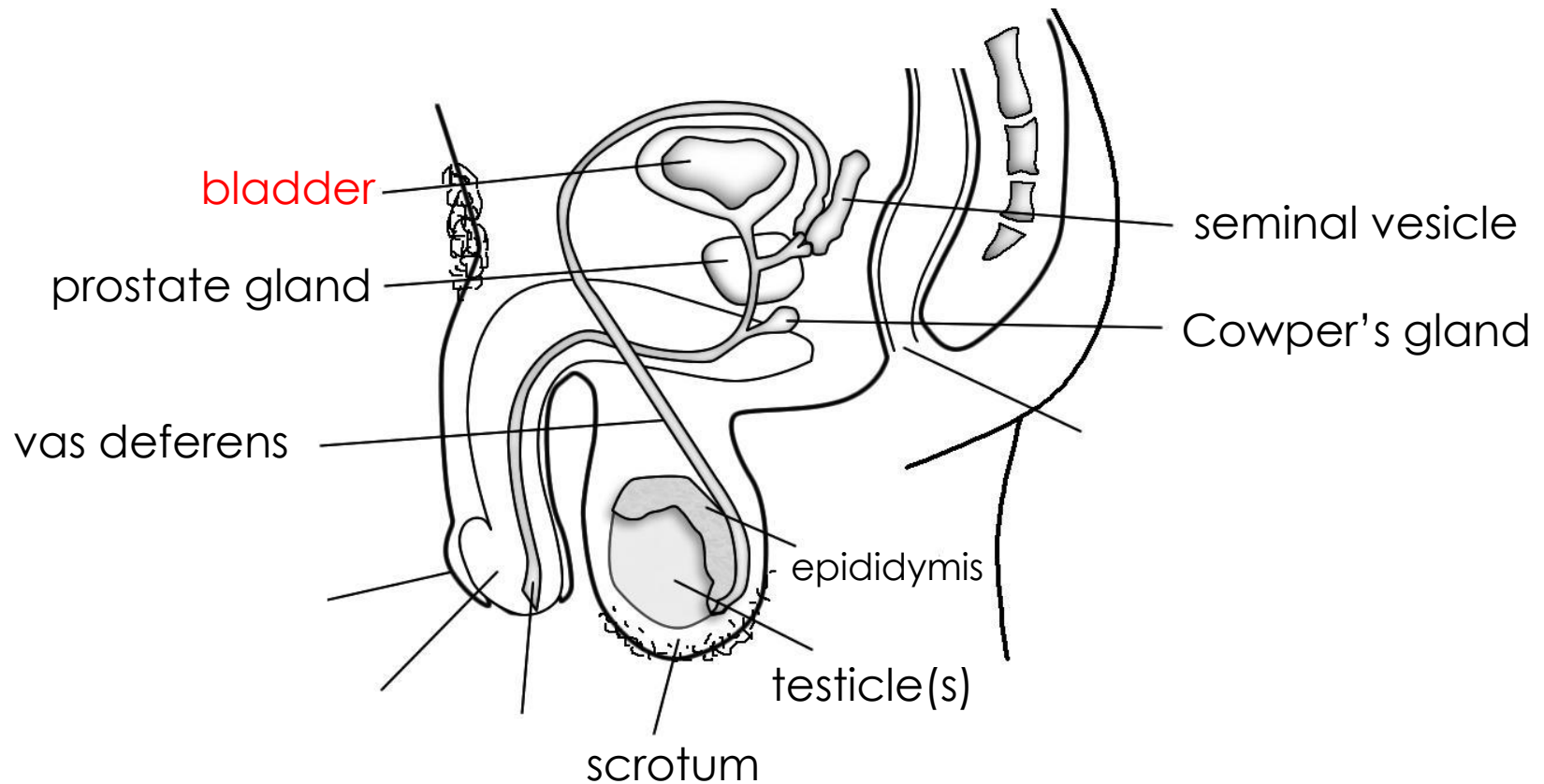
Internal Male Anatomy



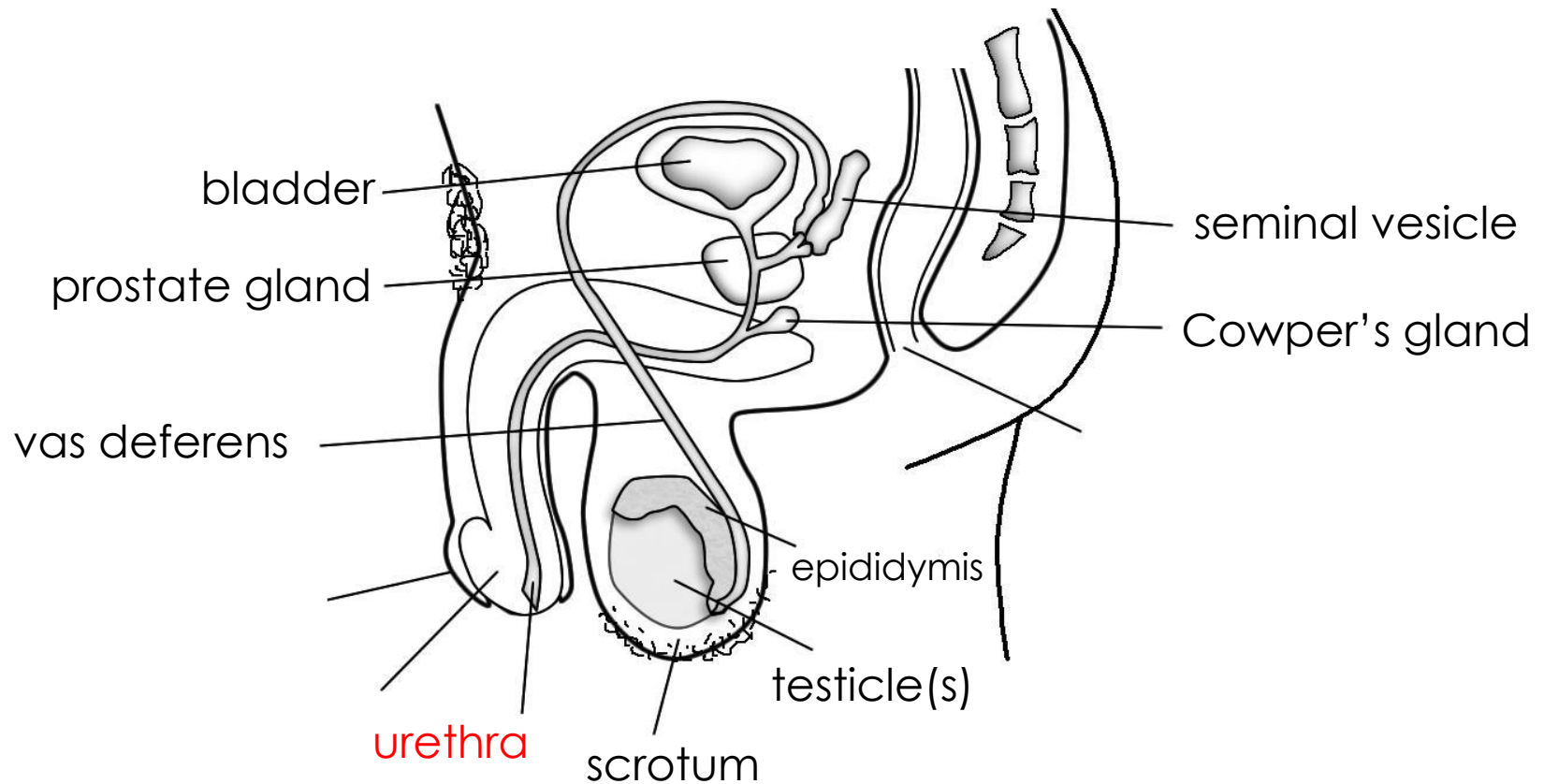
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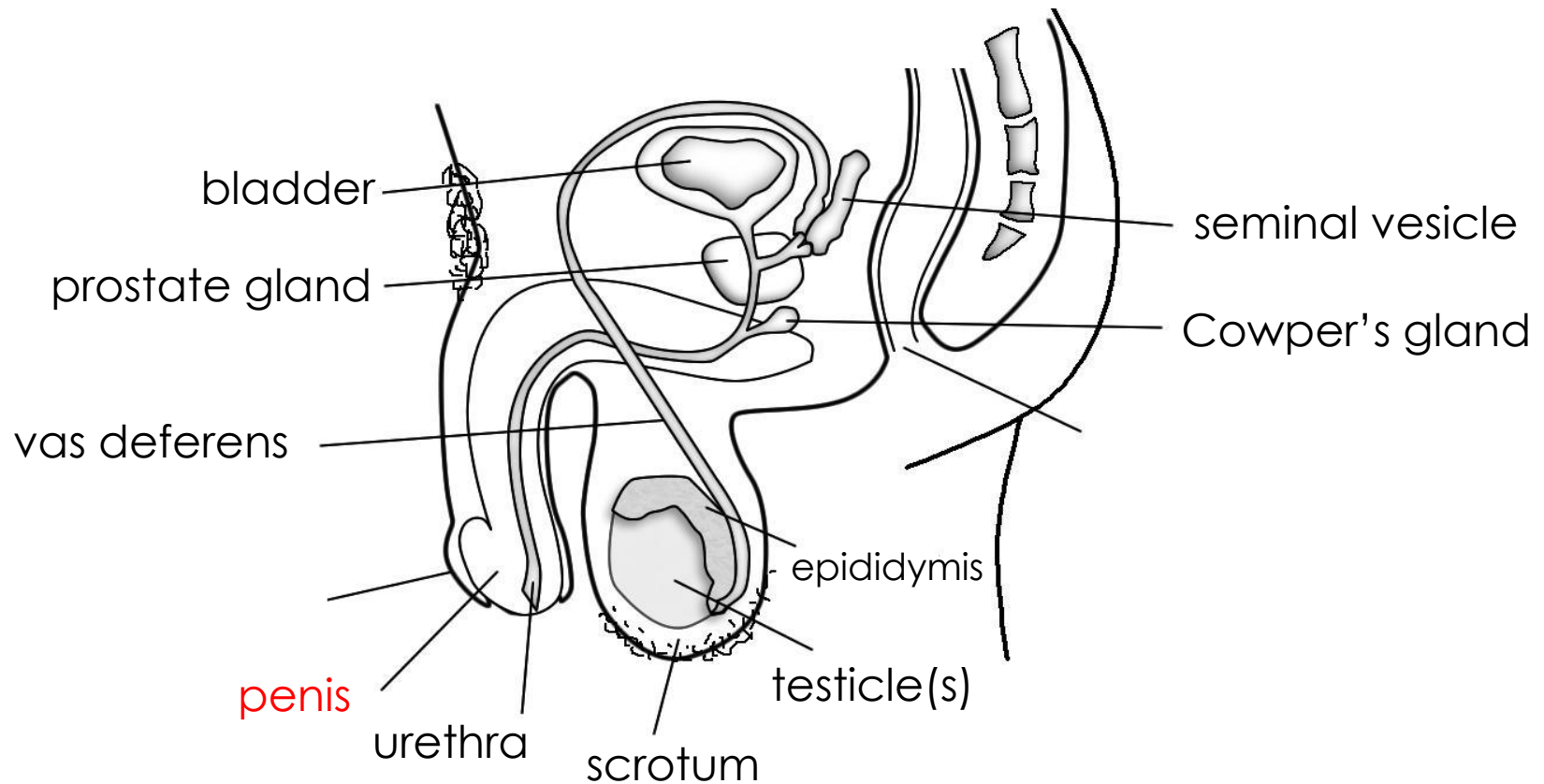
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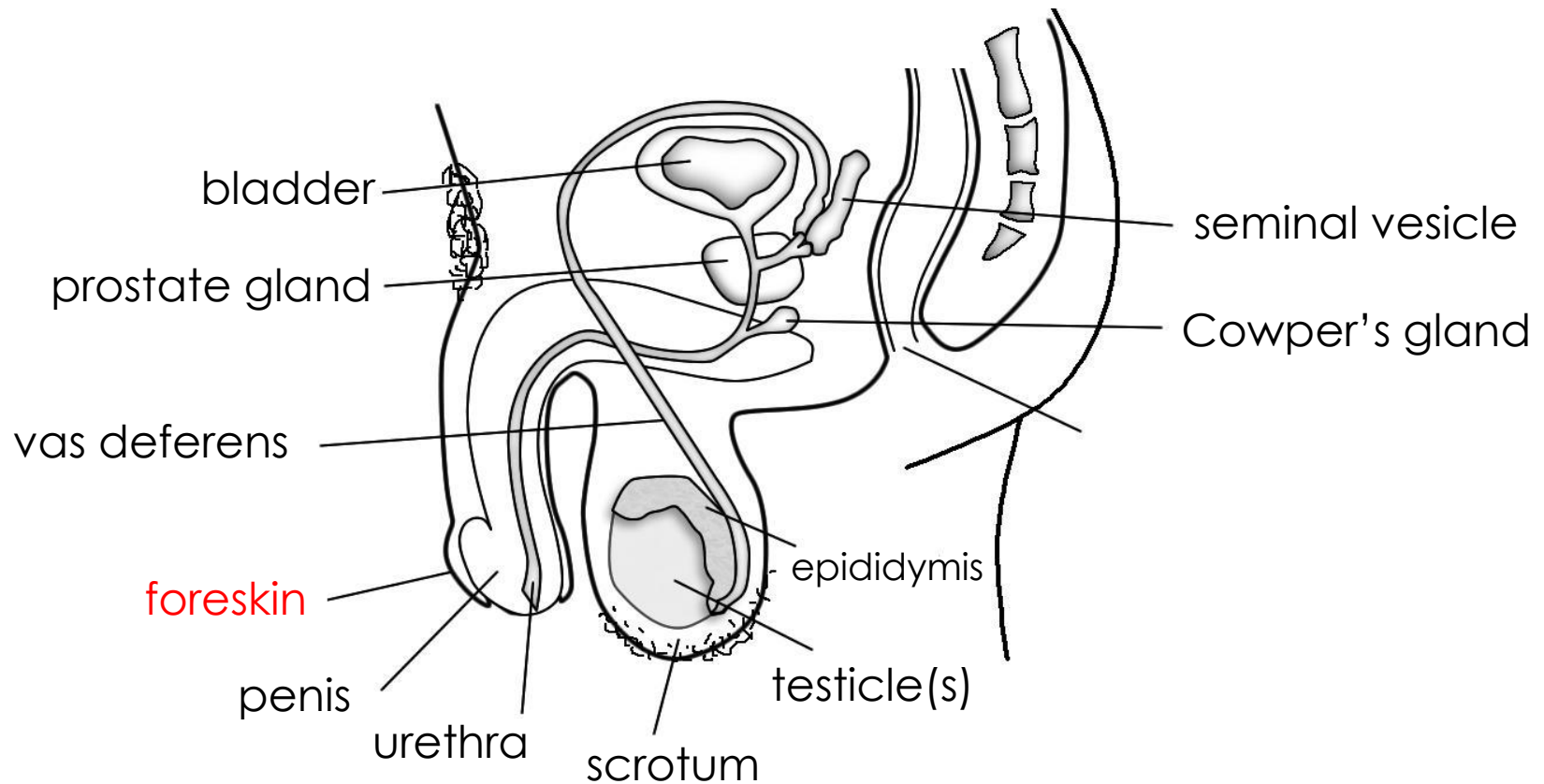
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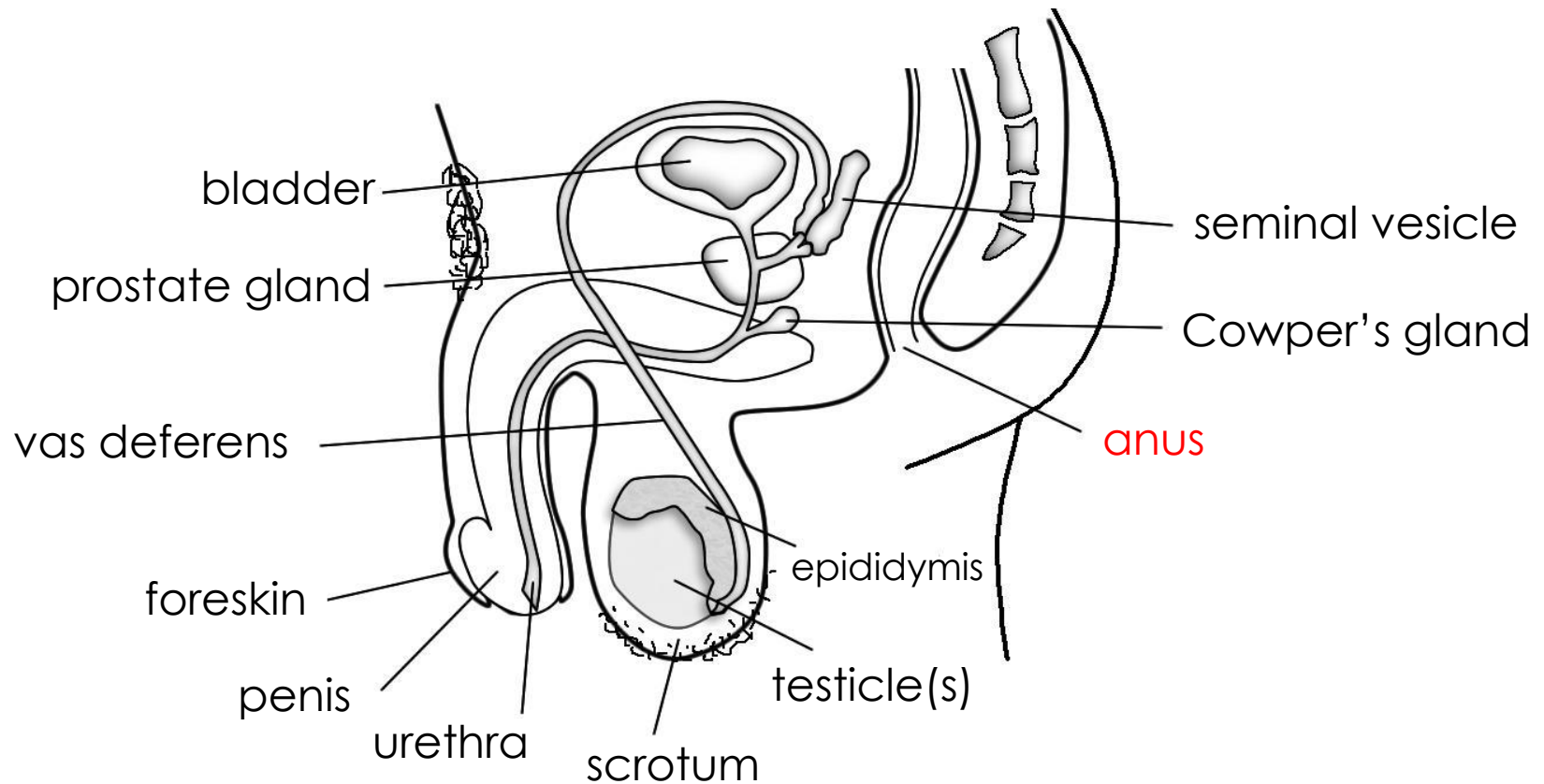
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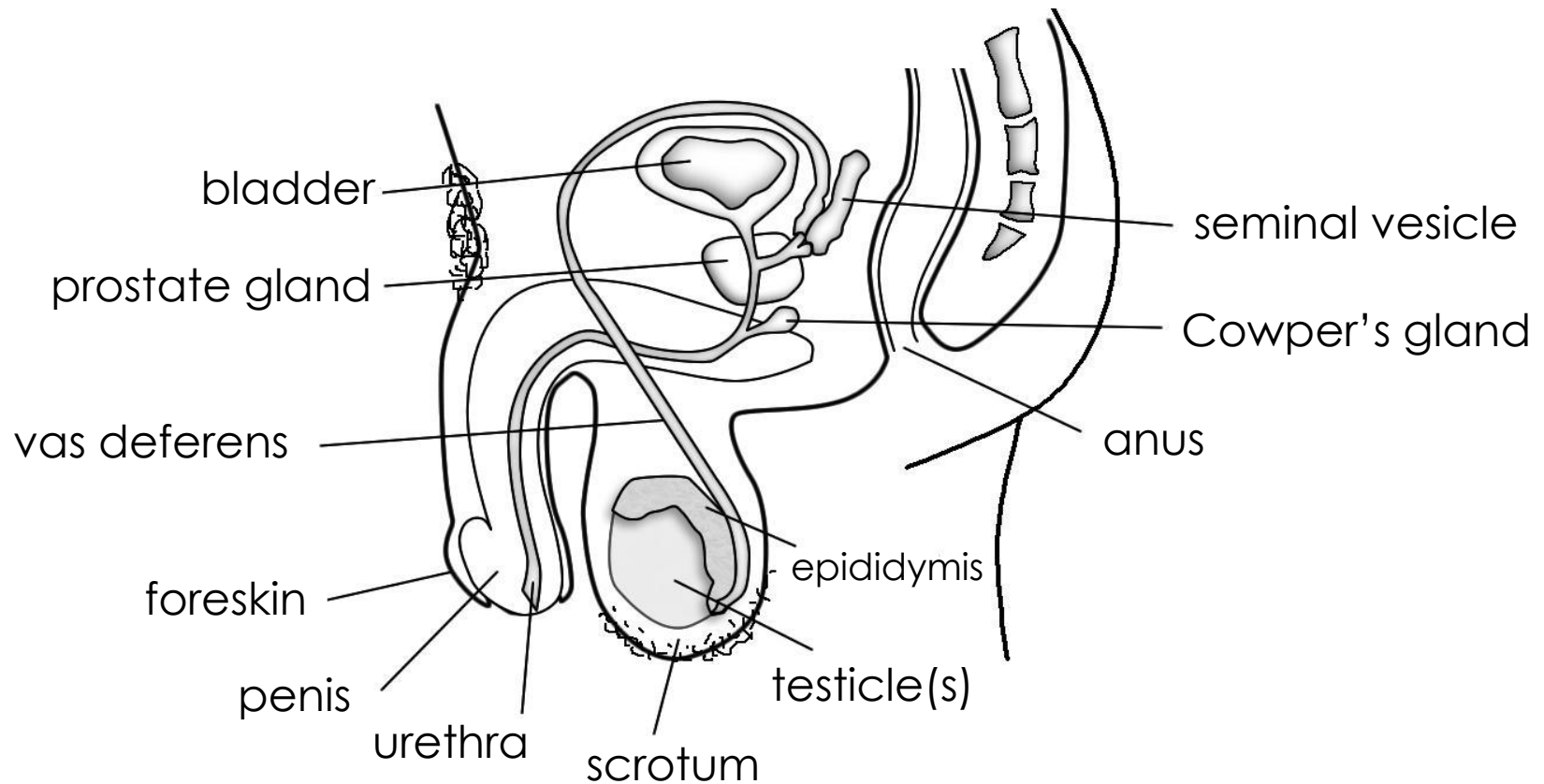
Internal Male Anatomy



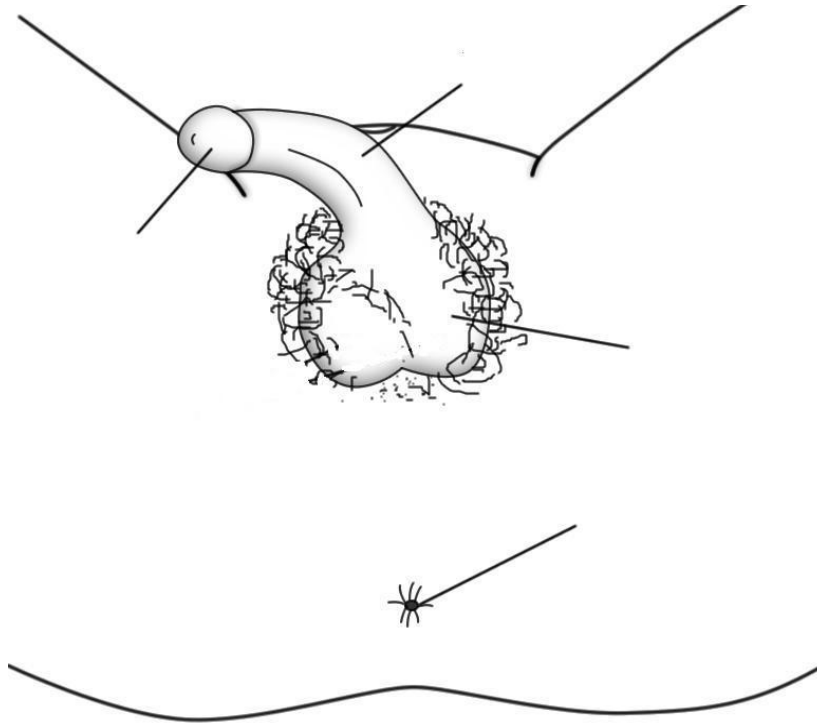
Internal Male Anatomy



Internal Male Anatomy

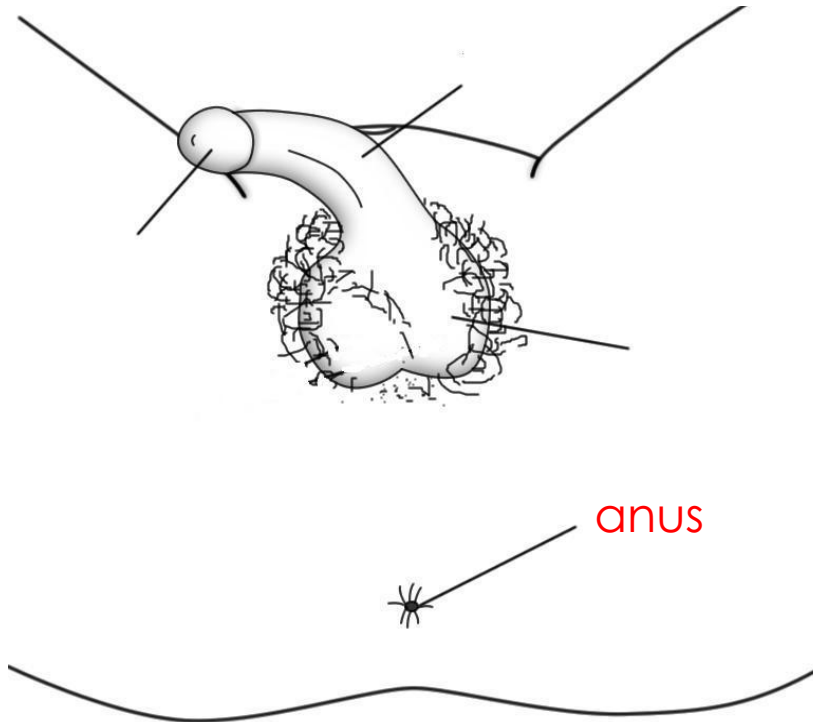


External Male Anatomy



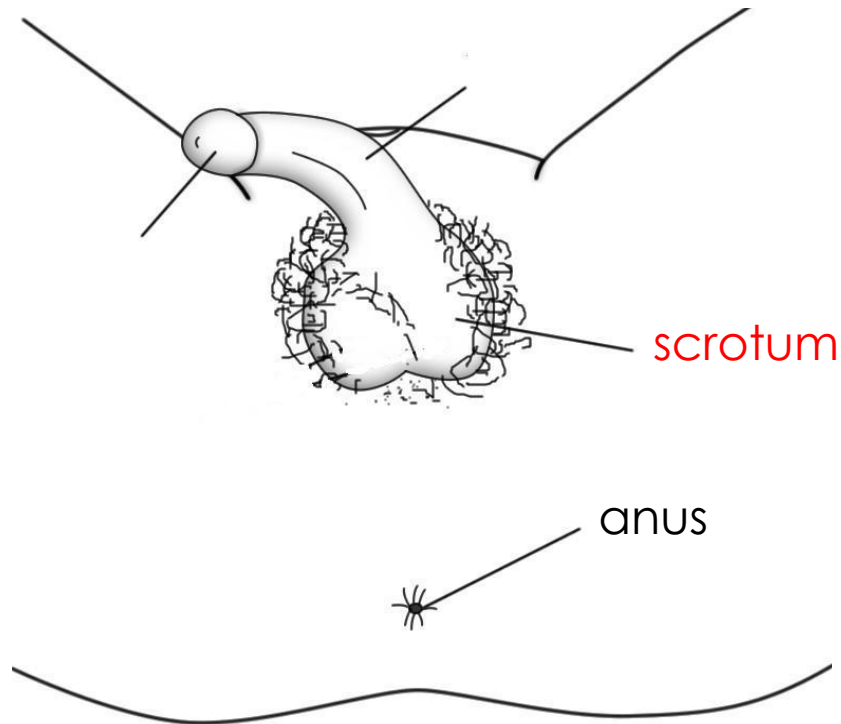
No penis is the same. Don't compare yours with the pictures you see

External Male Anatomy



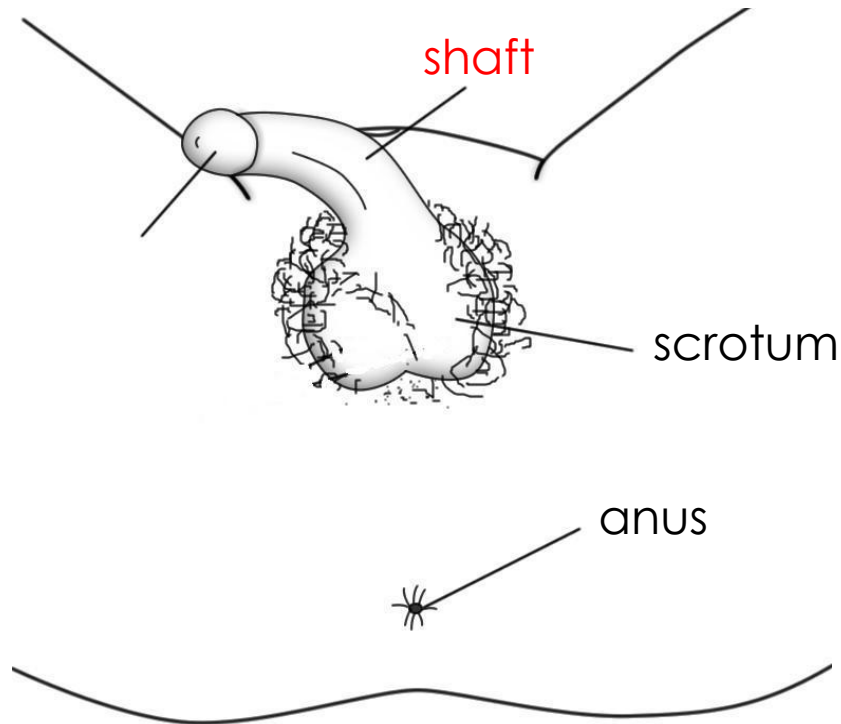
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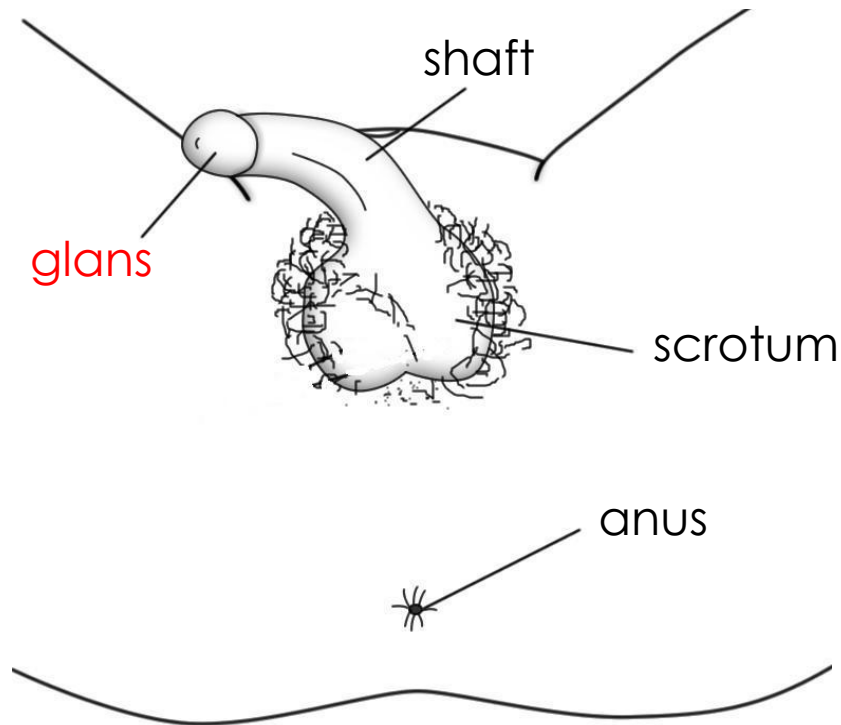
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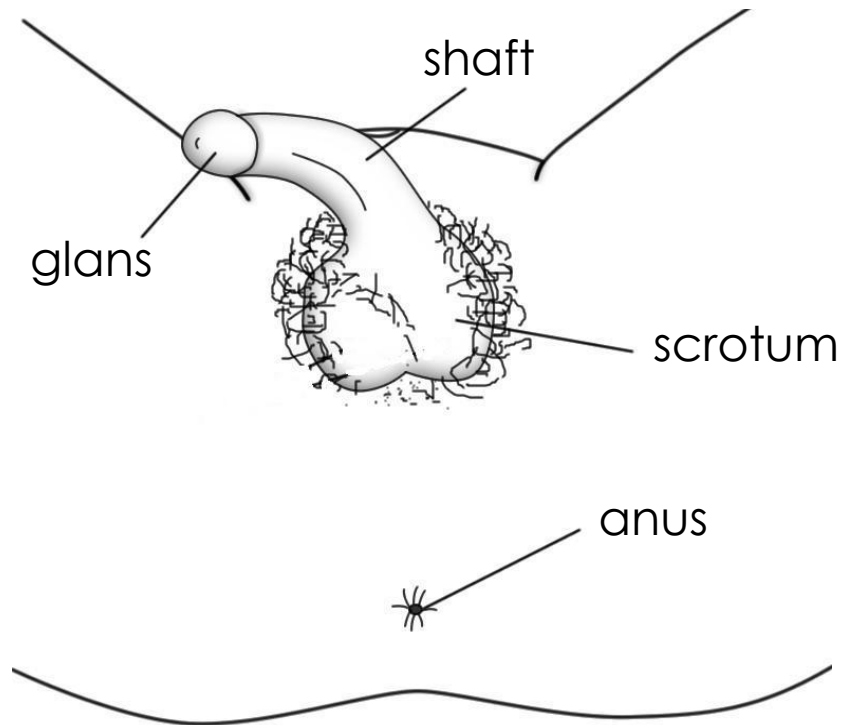
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External Male Anatomy



No penis is the same. Don't compare yours with the pictures you see

External Male Anatomy



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Circumcision

= removing the foreskin from a penis

Uncircumcised penis

foreskin
covers
tip of
penis

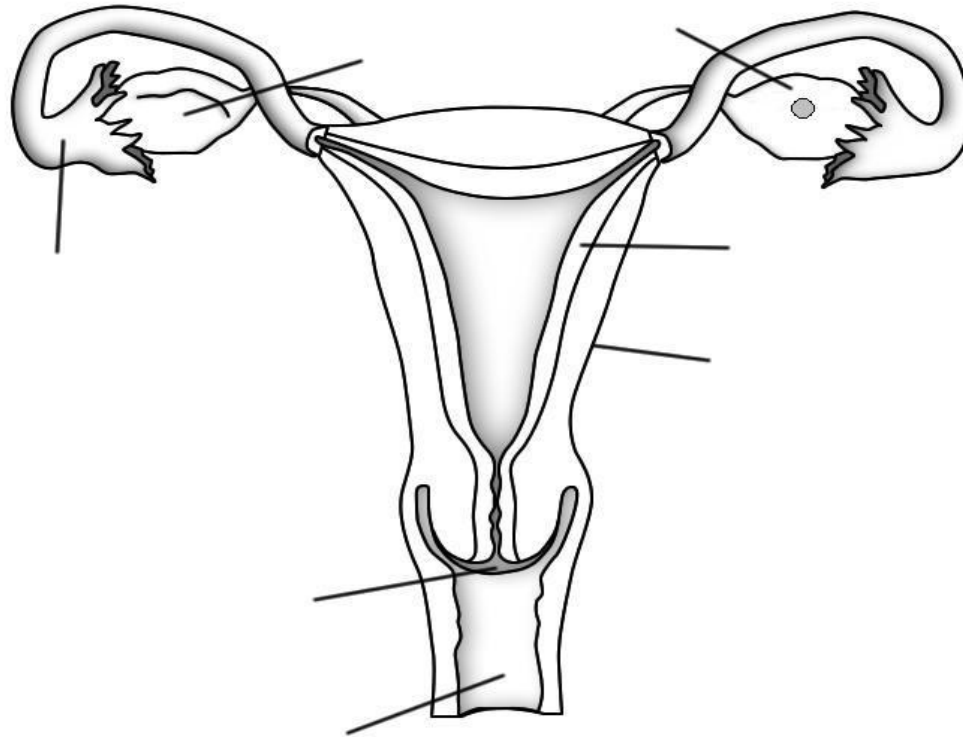


Circumcised penis

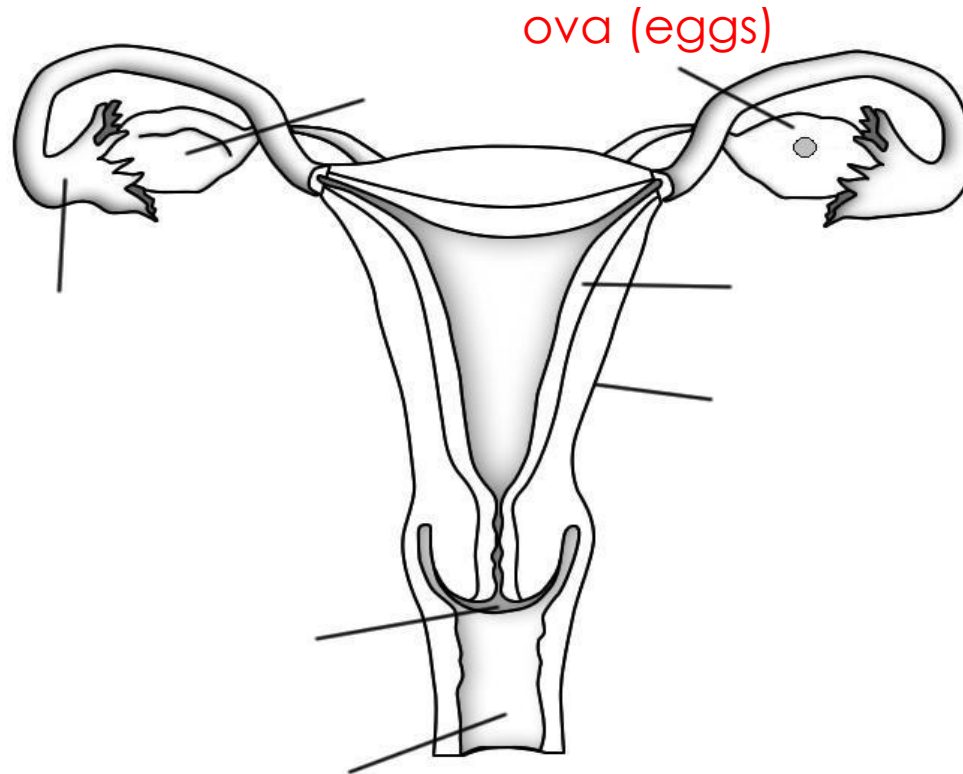
no
foreskin,
tip of penis
is exposed



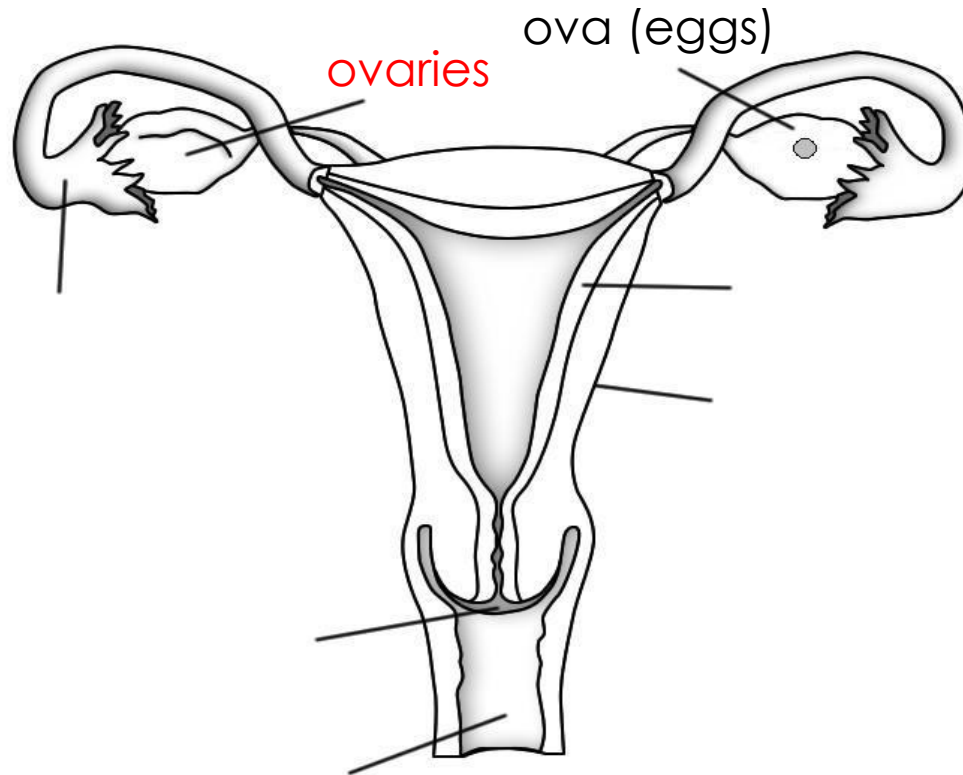
Internal Female Anatomy



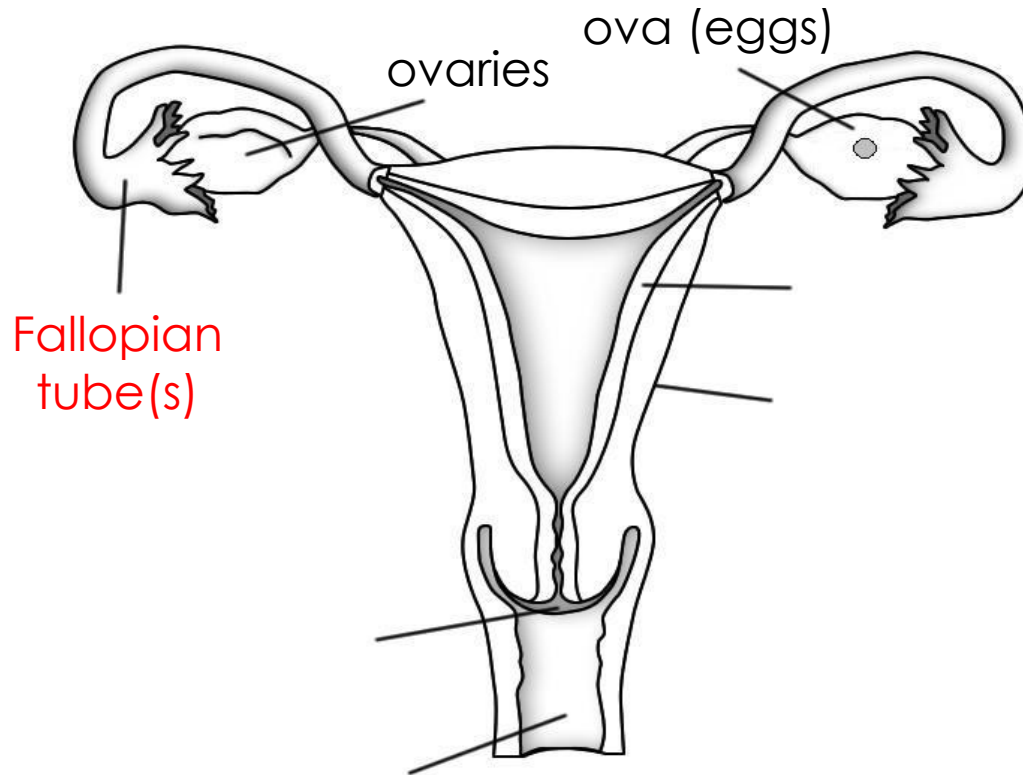
Internal Female Anatomy



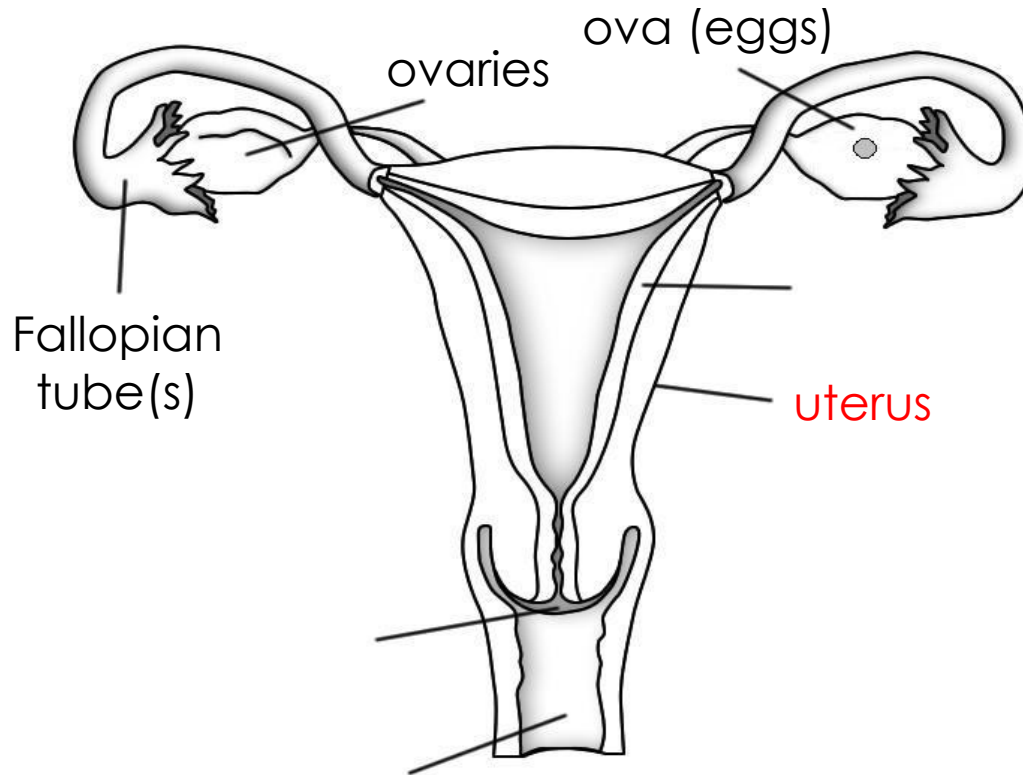
Internal Female Anatomy



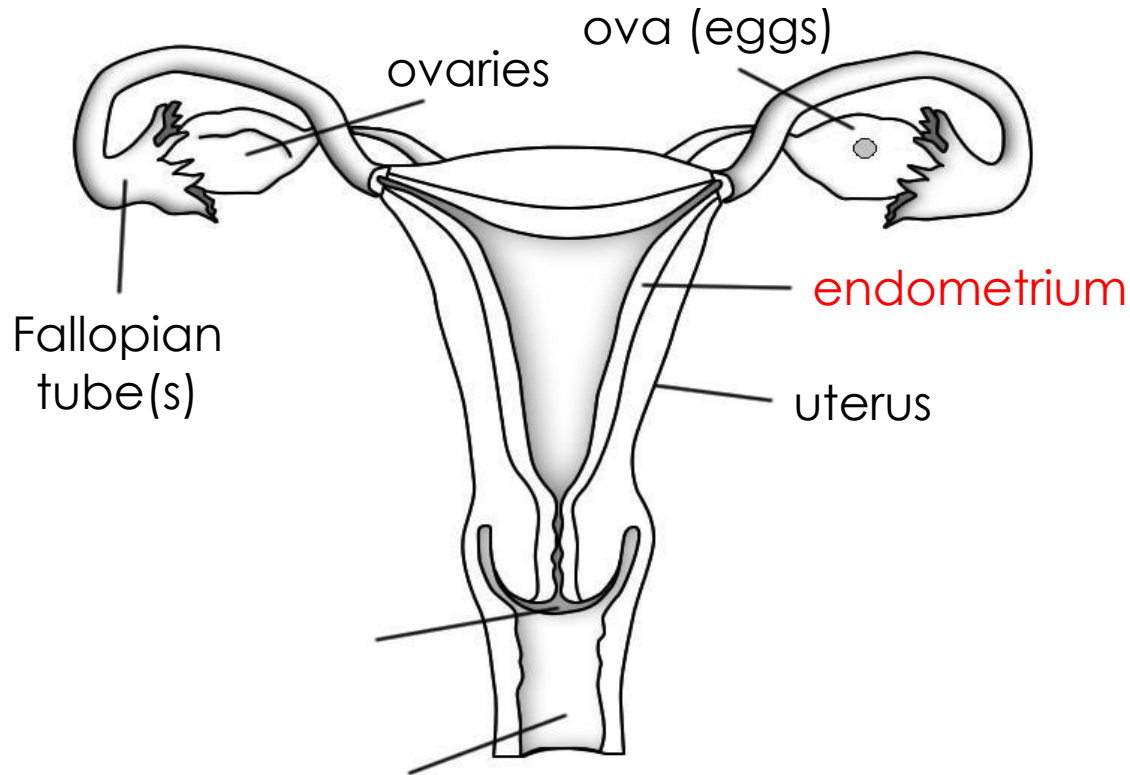
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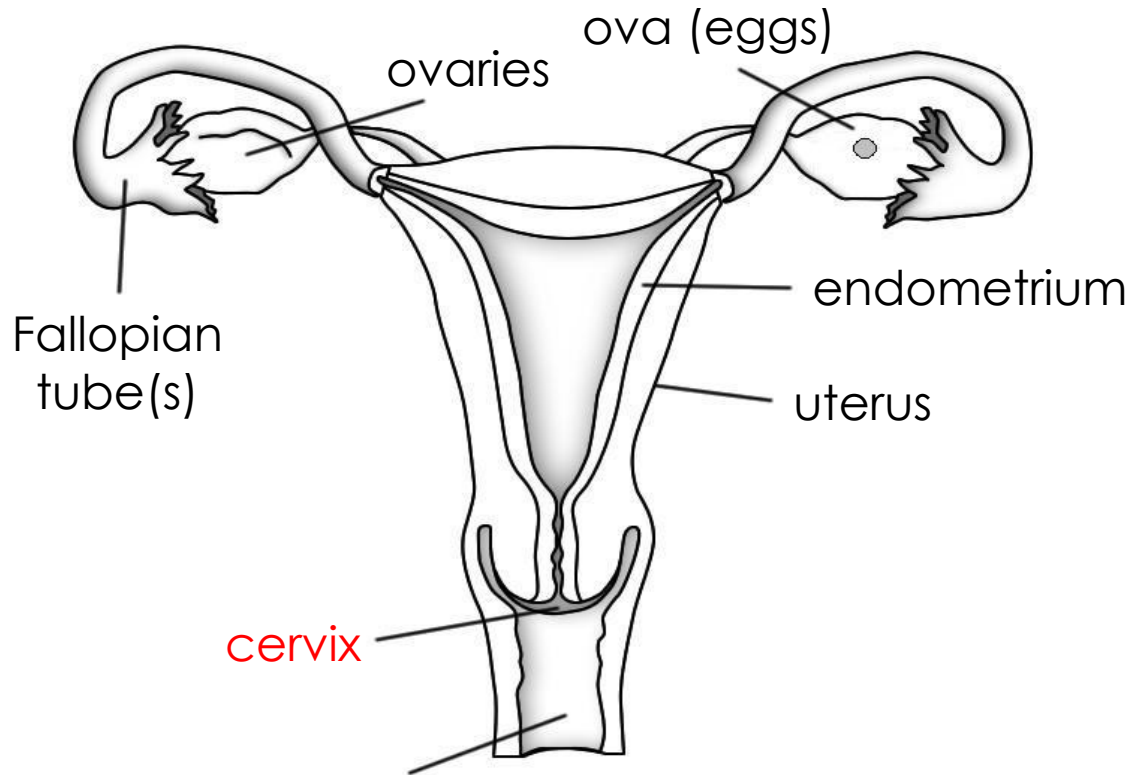
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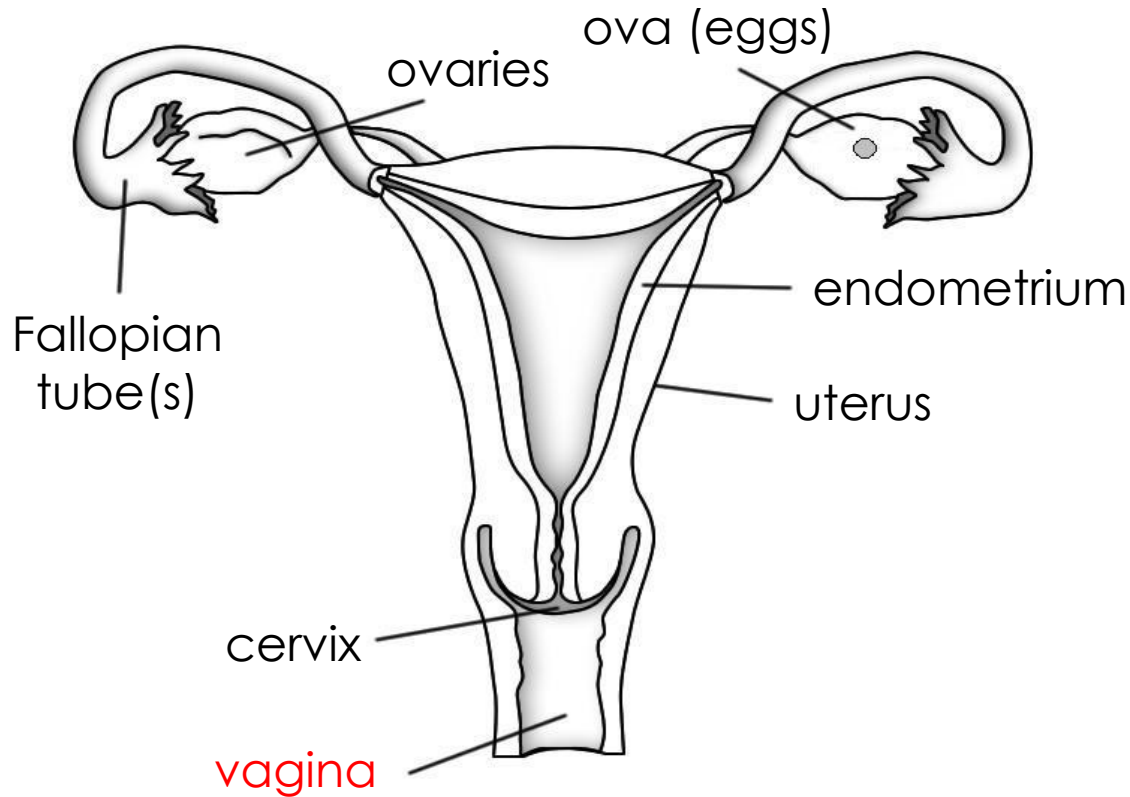
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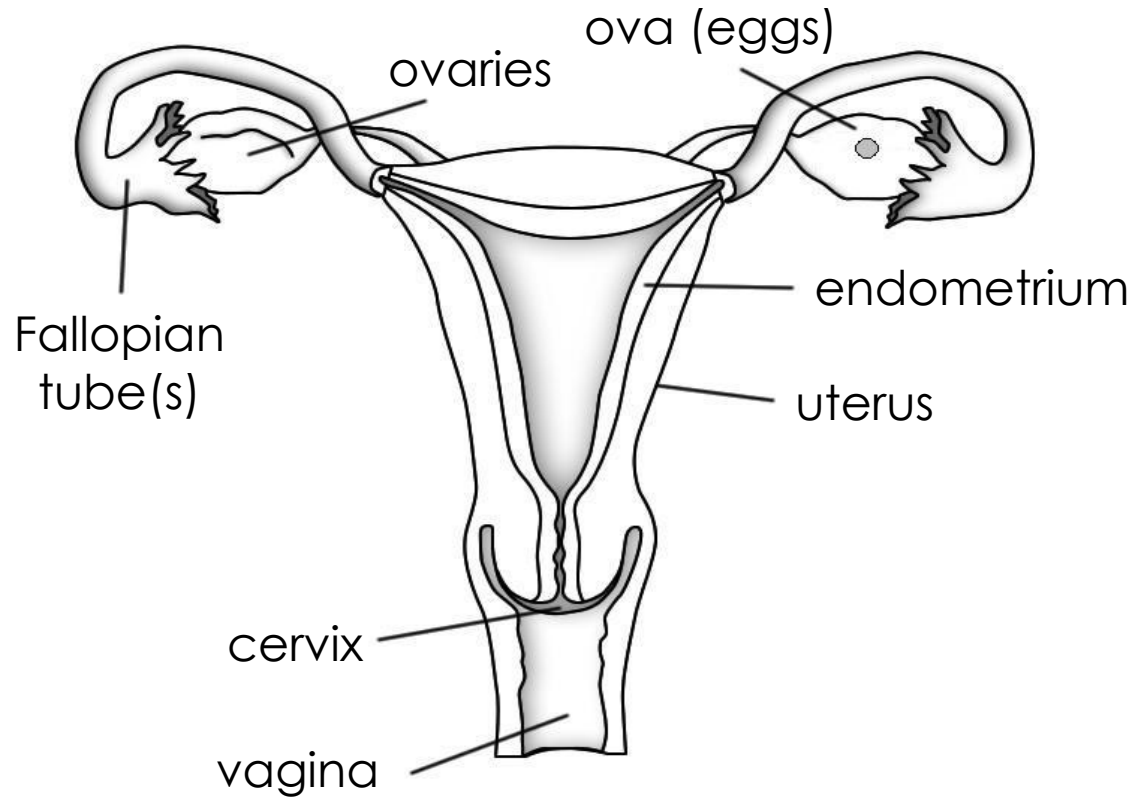
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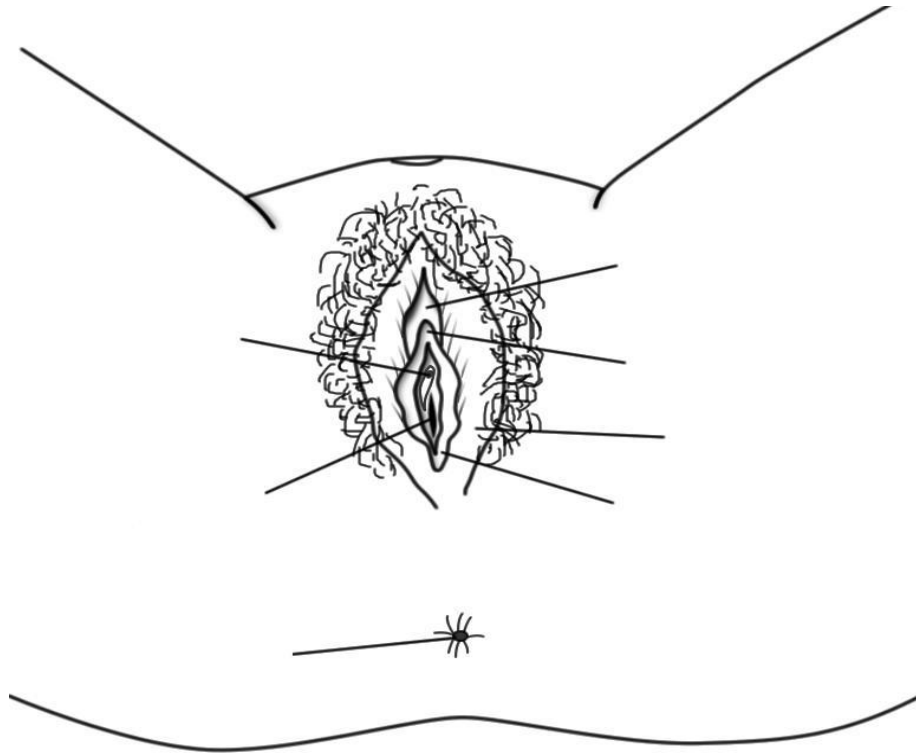
Internal Female Anatomy



Internal Female Anatomy

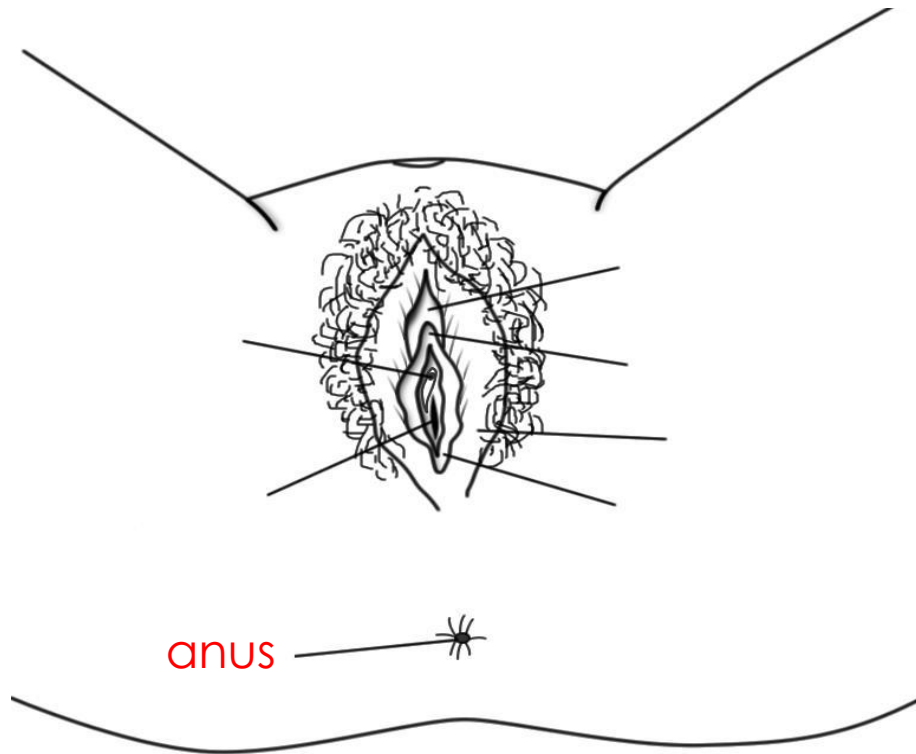


External Female Anatomy



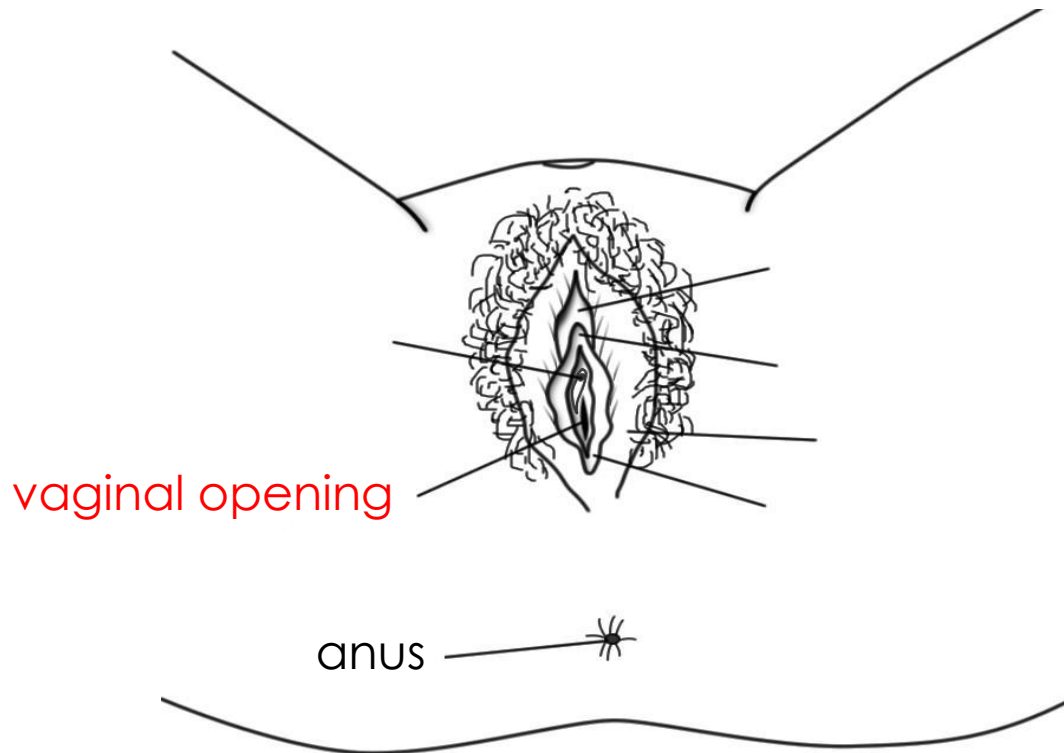
Everyone's vulva is unique, so don't judge yours by the pictures you see

External Female Anatomy



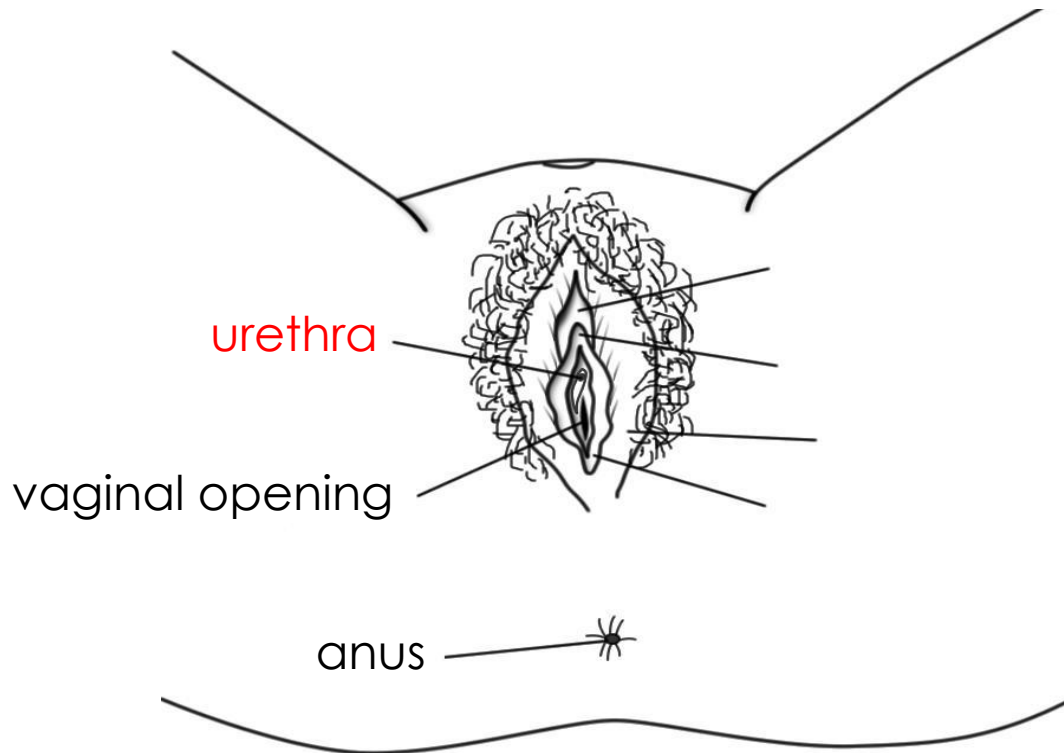
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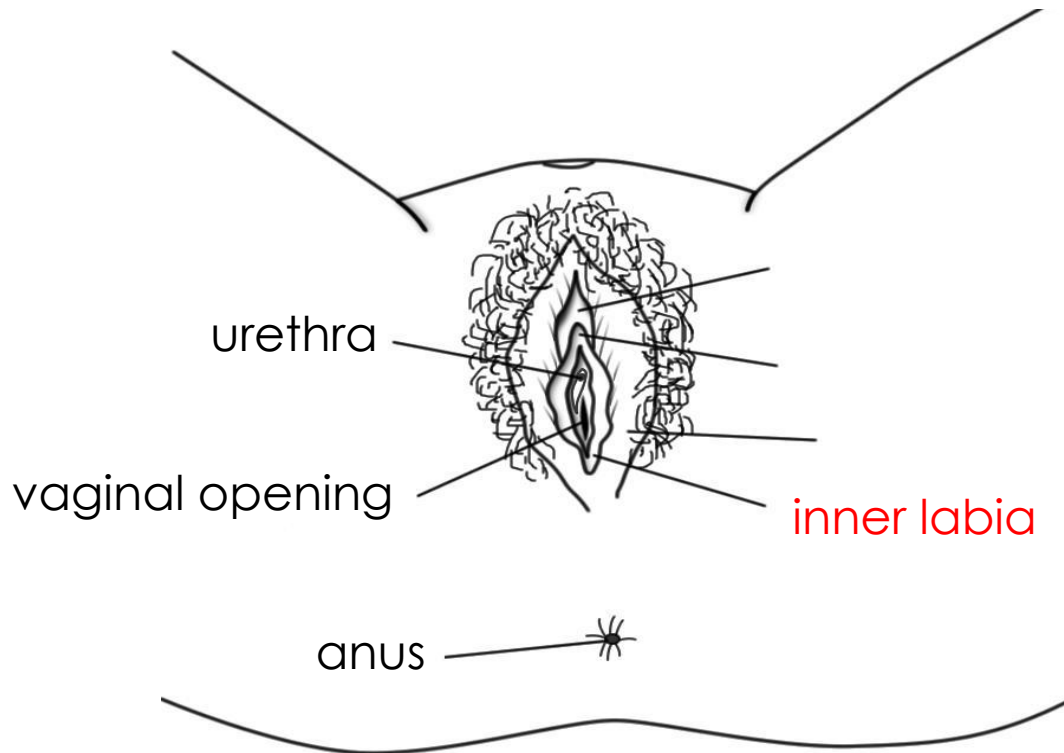
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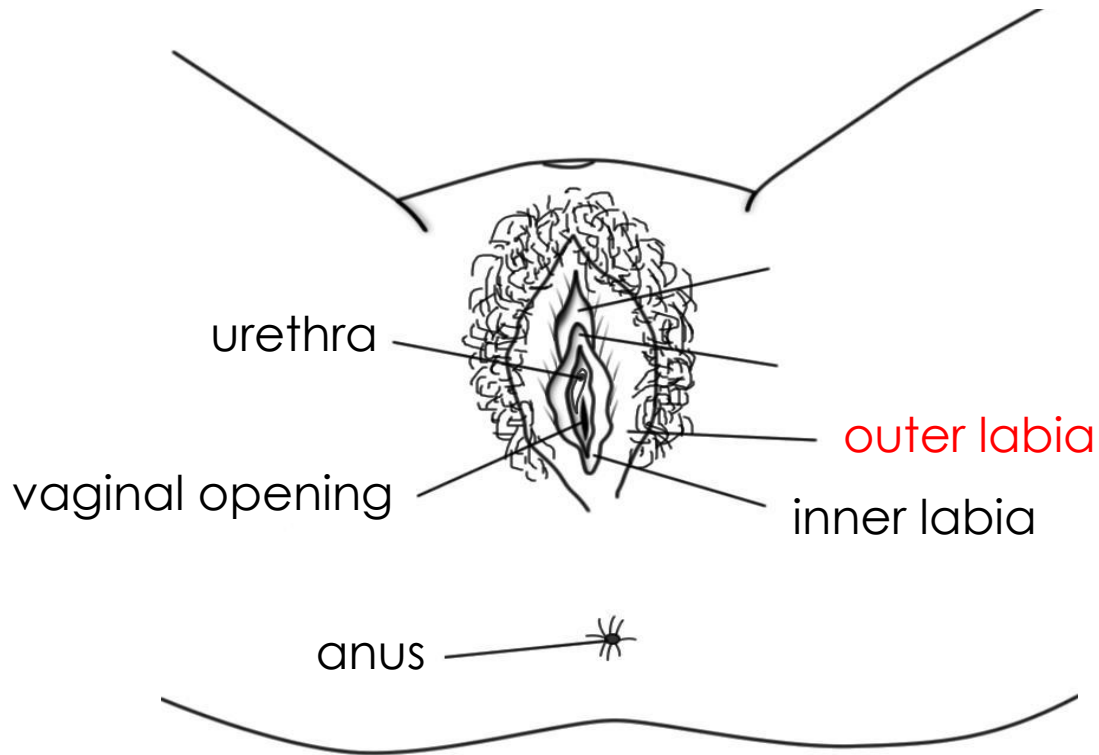
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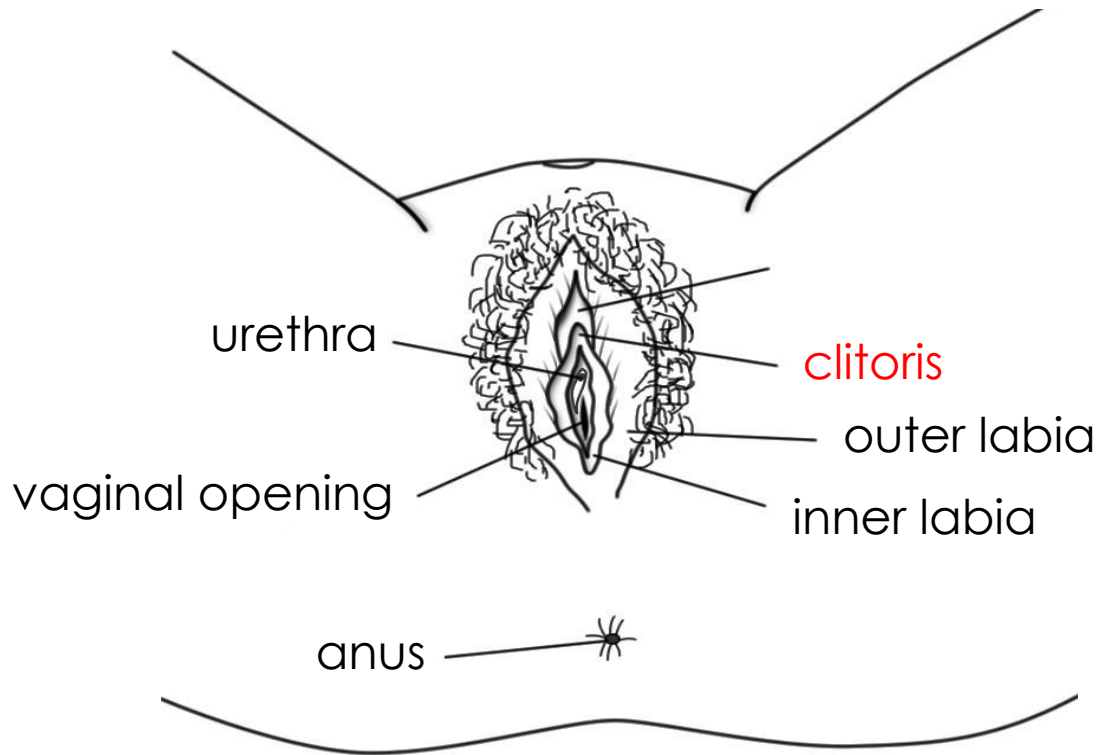
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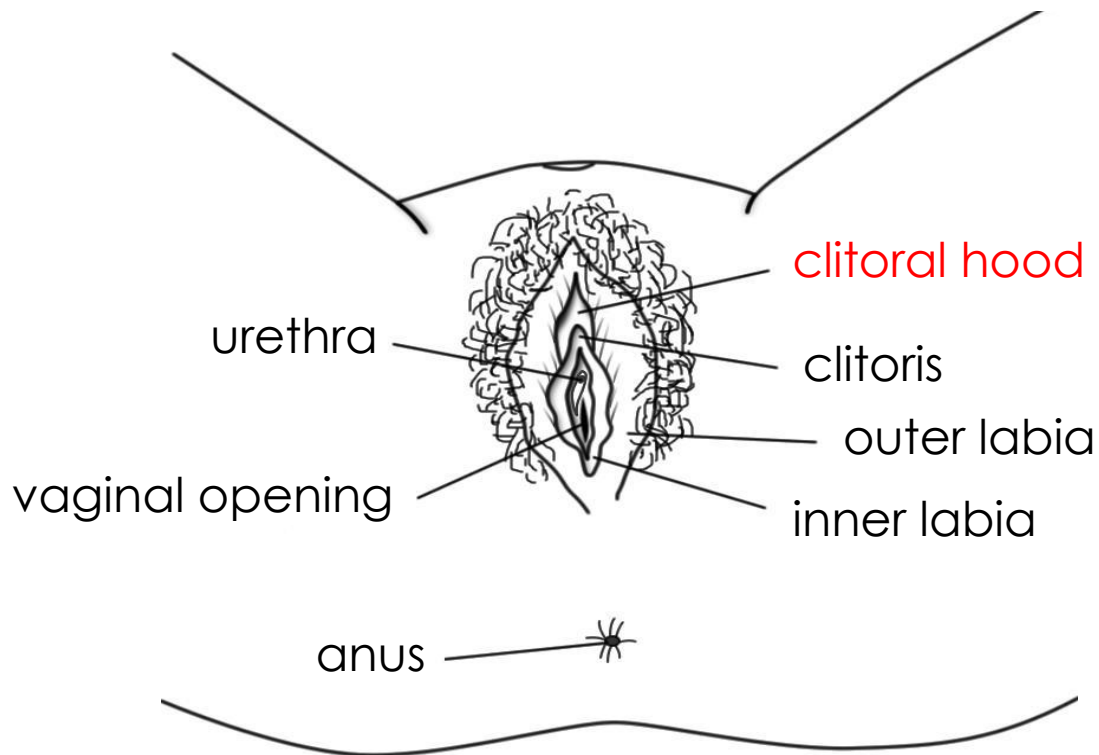
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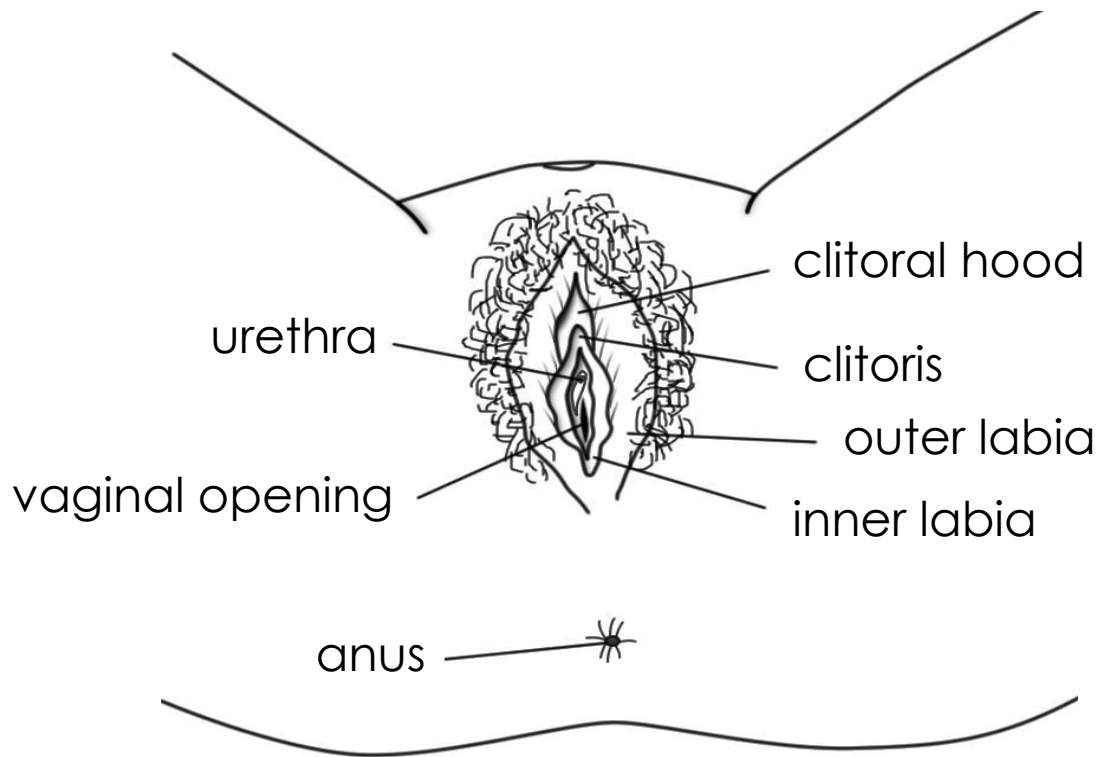
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External Female Anatomy



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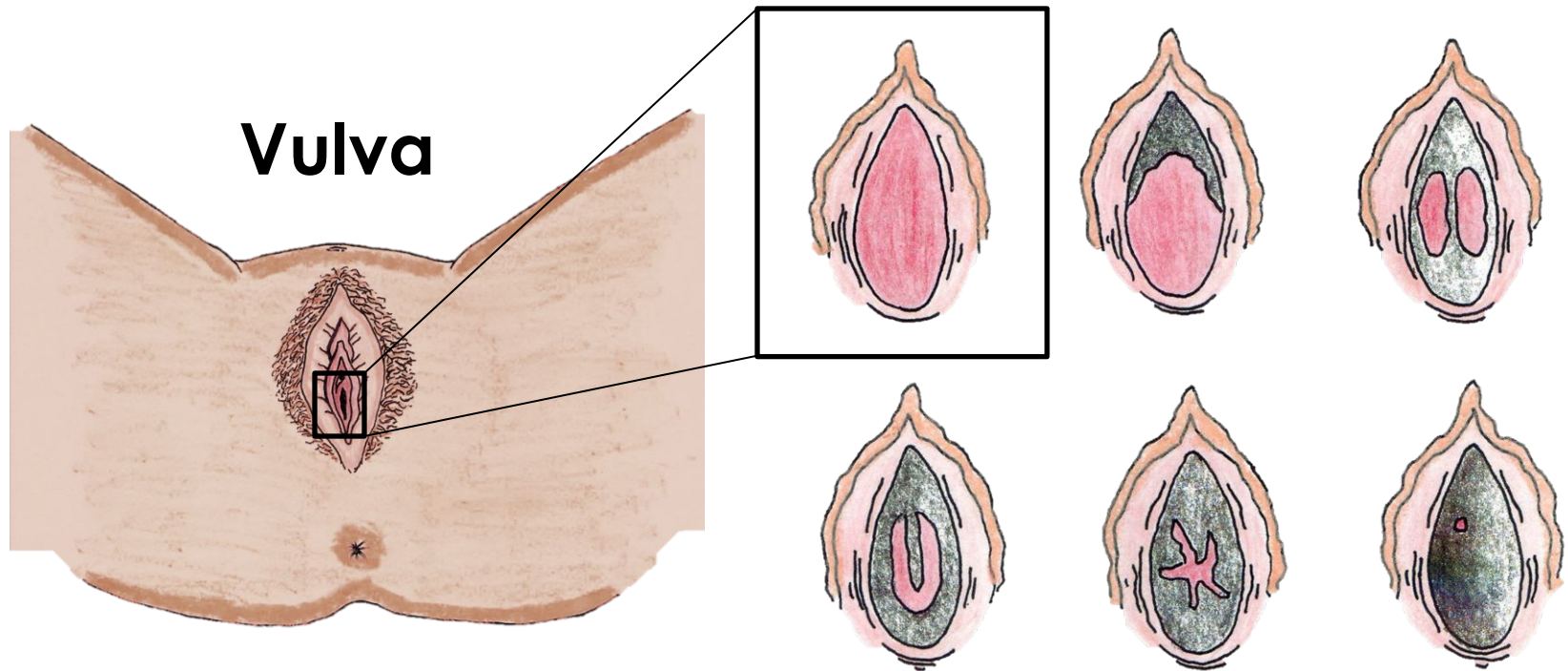
External Female Anatomy



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Hymen

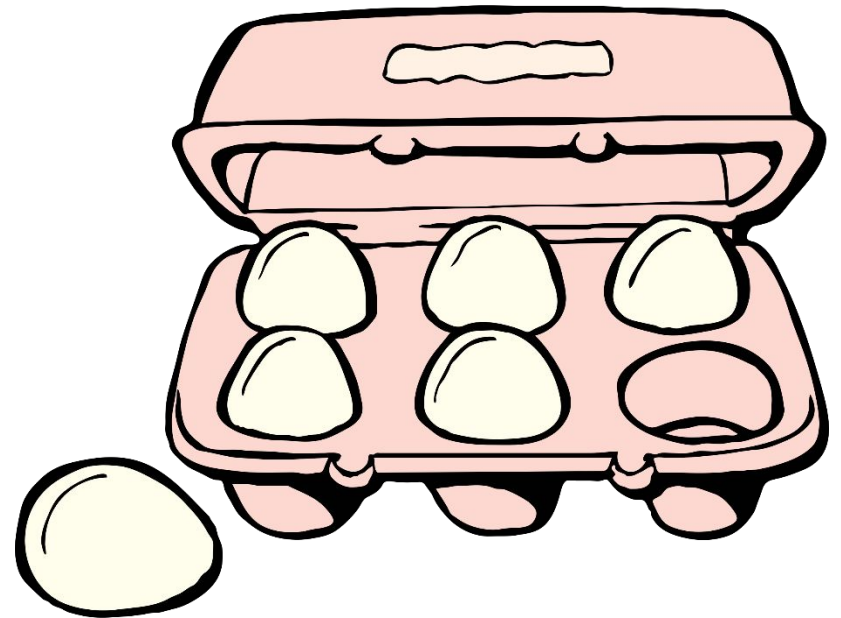
= a thin piece of skin that may partially cover the opening to the vagina



Conception & Pregnancy

Conception

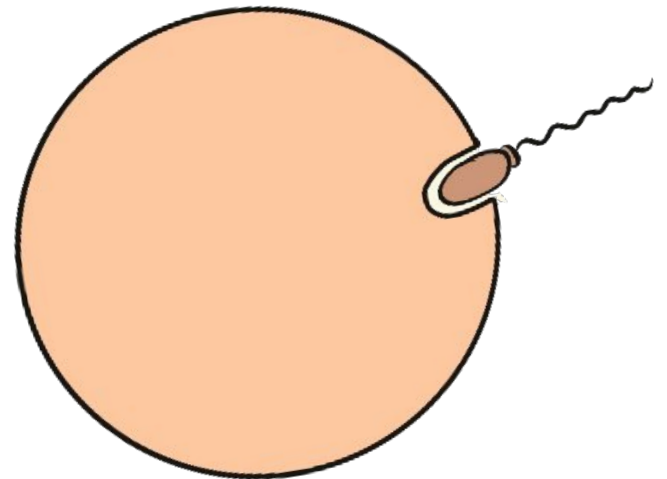
Step 1: Ovulation



Conception

Step 1: Ovulation

Step 2: Fertilization

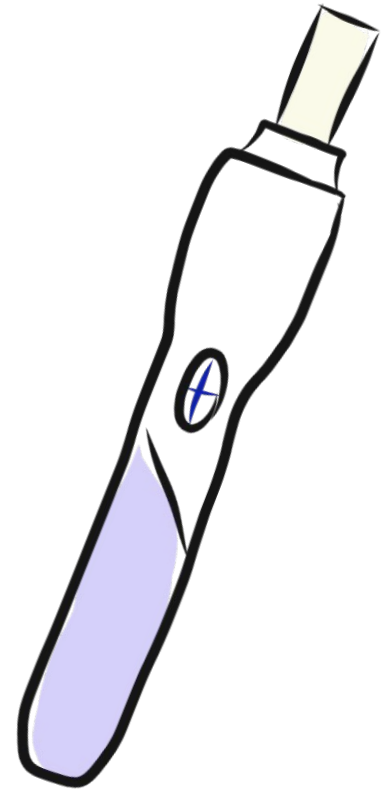


Conception

Step 1: Ovulation

Step 2: Fertilization

Step 3: Implantation



1st Trimester

End of month 1

Embryo is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch
**About the size of
a poppy seed**

Heart, digestive
system, backbone
and spinal cord
are forming

Placenta is forming

End of month 2

Embryo is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches
**About the size of
a kidney bean**

Eyes, nose, lips, ears,
and teeth are forming

Heart is functioning

Sex differentiation
begins

End of month 3

Fetus is $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 inches
**About the size of
a plum**

Arms, hands, fingers,
legs, feet, toes and
nails are forming

Recognizable shape
– most organs and
tissues have formed

2nd Trimester

End of month 4

Fetus is 6½ - 7 inches
Weighs ½ pound
**About the size of
an avocado**

Reflexes develop
(sucking, swallowing)

Skin is clear and
covered with soft hair

Sex is identifiable

End of month 5

Fetus is 8 - 10 inches
Weighs 1 pound
**About the size of
a banana**

Eyelids, eyebrows,
and eyelashes form

Pregnant person
can feel fetal
movement

End of month 6

Fetus is 11 - 14 inches
Weighs 1¼ pounds
**About the size of
a grapefruit**

Able to open eyes
for short times

Fetus can hiccup

Skin is covered with
protective coating

3rd Trimester

End of month 7

Fetus is 14 - 16 inches
Weighs 2 - 3½ pounds

**About the size of
an eggplant**

Taste buds develop

Fat layers are forming

Skin is red
and wrinkled

End of month 8

Fetus is 17 - 18 inches
Weighs 4 - 6 pounds

**About the size of
a pineapple**

Tremendous
brain growth

Fetal movement
visible from outside

End of month 9

Fetus is 19 - 20 inches
Weighs 7 - 7½ pounds

**About the size of
a watermelon**

Lungs are mature

Skin is pink
and smooth

The Birth Process

Step 1: Contractions



The Birth Process

Step 1: Contractions

Step 2: Cervix Dilates



The Birth Process

Step 1: Contractions

Step 2: Cervix Dilates

Step 3: Push out Baby
(and placenta)



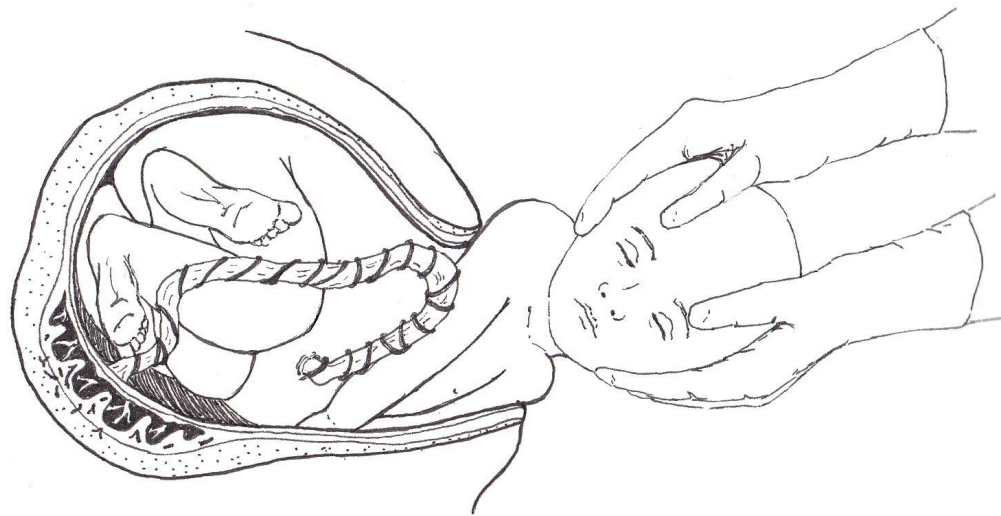
The Birth Process

Full-term baby

Fetus is 18 to 21 inches

Weighs about
6 to 9 pounds

Born at 37 to
40 weeks



Pre-term baby

Fetus is less than
18 inches

Weighs less than
6 pounds

Born before
37 weeks

Fetal Development & Birth



“The fetus starts developing fingers, nose, lips, eyes, and a spinal cord.”

There is so much growth from the moment of successful implantation through the 1st trimester!

The embryo grows from a few hundred cells to the size of a ping pong ball. The fetus starts developing fingers, nose, lips, eyes, and a spinal cord.

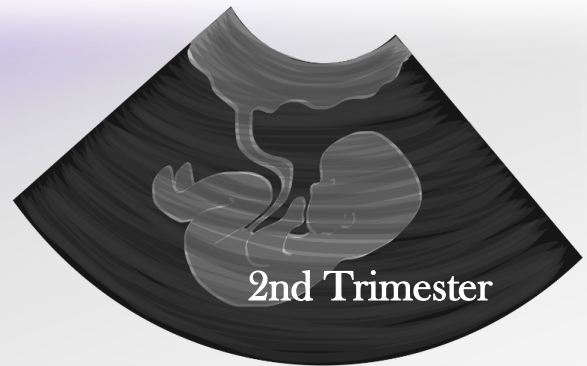
By the end of the 1st trimester the heart is functioning and the fetus is starting sex differentiation!

During the 2nd trimester, the fetus grows up to 8 inches in length!

The fetus starts to hiccup, open its eyes, and develop reflexes, like swallowing and sucking.

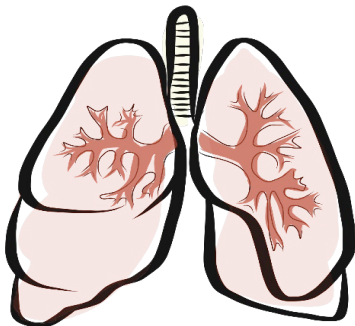
It is common that the pregnant person visits a doctor and gets an ultrasound, producing a sonogram image of the fetus inside the uterus. Biological sex is now able to be determined.

The pregnant person may even feel the fetus moving and kicking!



“The fetus starts to hiccup, open its eyes, and develop reflexes, like swallowing and sucking.”

3rd Trimester



“Over the final four months, the fetus’ weight will almost triple.”

Over the final four months, the fetus’ weight will almost triple, from 2 ½ pounds to an average birth weight of between 6 to 9 pounds.

During this 3rd trimester, the fetus is developing fat layers and the lungs are now mature.

The final month is incredibly important for additional brain growth.

A pregnancy usually lasts about **40 weeks**

The Birth Process



The fetus initiates labor with the aid of hormones. The uterus begins to contract, the cervix opens to about 10 cm, and with the help of the contractions, the pregnant person will push the baby out through the vagina.

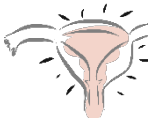
Once the baby is delivered, the uterus will contract again to push out the placenta.

The Stages of Human Reproduction: *Cut & Paste!*

Directions: Cut the 17 statements into long strips. Arrange the strips in chronological order, from earliest to latest. After checking the answers as a class, paste or tape the strips in the correct order on the blank sheet.



Around 100 sperm surround the egg; the egg allows one sperm to enter.



Initiated by the fetus, contractions of the uterus start due to special labor hormones.



Fetus begins the process of sex differentiation (e.g. developing testes or ovaries).



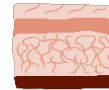
Fetus is nearing their birth weight, which is typically between 6 to 9 pounds.



The baby is pushed out of the vagina due to uterine contractions.



The zygote implants into the lining of the uterus.



Fetus' fat layers are forming.



Spinal cord and backbone begin to form.



Lungs are mature.



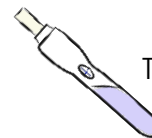
Pregnant person begins to feel fetal movement.



Heart is functioning.



The placenta (or afterbirth) is delivered.



This person is pregnant.



Fetus is about the size of a ping pong ball.



Fetus is able to hiccup.



Fetus' eyes open for the first time.



Ovary releases an egg.

The Stages of Human Reproduction: *Cut & Paste!*

Names: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Arrange the 17 strips in chronological order, from earliest to latest. After checking the answers as a class, paste or tape the strips in the correct order onto this sheet.

CONCEPTION

1.

2.

3.

4.

1ST TRIMESTER

•

•

•

•

2ND TRIMESTER

-
-
-

3RD TRIMESTER

-
-
-

BIRTH PROCESS

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

THE FEMALE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM: WHAT'S THE STORY?

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

Directions: Using the terms provided, fill in the blanks to make this explanation of the female sexual and reproductive system correct. Each term can be used only once.

cervix	clitoris	fallopian tube	ovaries
sperm cell	endometrium	outer labia	ovulation
uterus	puberty	hymen	PAP
menstruation	vagina	vulva	inner labia

Many changes happen in female bodies during _____. For example, about once a month, an egg is released from one of the almond-shaped organs known as the _____. This process is called _____.

The egg then enters the _____. For a few days, the egg cell travels through this tube towards the _____, which is the strongest muscle in a female body. This is where the fetus grows if a female body is pregnant. The lining of this organ, called the _____, thickens in preparation for a fertilized egg. If the egg is not fertilized by the male _____, it will leave the body, along with the lining of the uterus and a small amount of blood. This process is called _____.

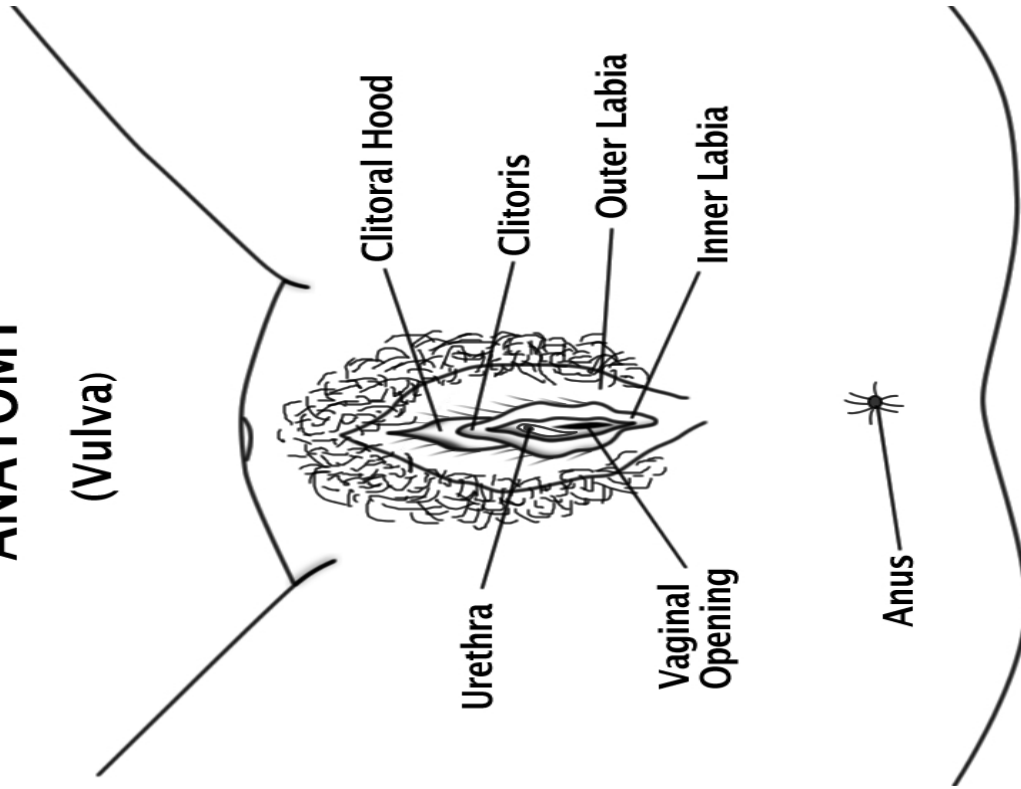
The _____ is located at the bottom of the uterus and has a tiny opening at its center. This opening dilates to approximately 10 centimeters, the size of a bagel during labor so that a baby can pass through during childbirth. This may also be a common site of cancer in female bodies, which a doctor can check for during a _____ test.

The _____ is the female sexual organ through which menstrual blood passes and is the canal that a baby travels down during birth. It secretes a natural lubrication called “vaginal fluid” through its walls when a female body is sexually aroused. Some female bodies have a thin fold of skin near the opening to the vagina, which is called the _____.

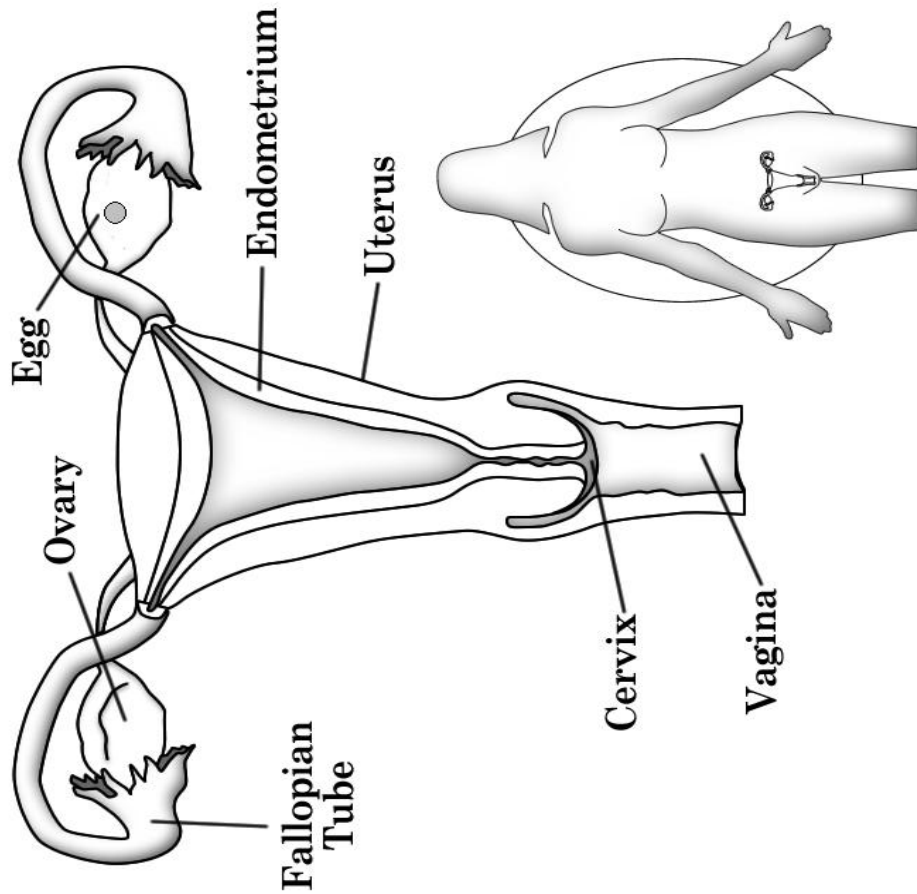
The entire outside of the female genitals is called the _____. There are folds of skin, which are part of this organ, that protect the opening from infection. The _____ are the outermost, and have pubic hair growing on them. The _____ are darker in color because they are made up of erectile tissue, which fills up with blood when a female body is sexually aroused. The inner labia come together to form a protective hood around the _____, which is a small bundle of nerve endings and erectile tissue that hardens and enlarges like the penis during arousal. This is the only organ in the human body that exists solely for the purpose of pleasure.

EXTERNAL FEMALE ANATOMY

(Vulva)



INTERNAL FEMALE ANATOMY



Everyone's vulva is unique, so don't judge yours by the pictures you see

THE MALE SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM: WHAT'S THE STORY?

Name _____ Period _____ Date _____

Directions: Using the terms provided, fill in the blanks to make this explanation of the male sexual and reproductive system correct. Each term can be used only once.

scrotum	erection	semen
vas deferens	penis	testicles
puberty	prostate gland	urethra
epididymis	ejaculation	foreskin
	sperm cells	pre-ejaculatory fluid

Many changes happen in male bodies during _____. For example, the two oval-shaped glands called the _____ start producing _____. These glands are held in a sac of skin called the _____, which regulates their temperature by holding them closer or farther from the body.

After the sperm cells are produced, they are stored in a large, coiled tube on the outer surface of each testicle called the _____, (also known as the “sperm high school”) where they remain until they become mature.

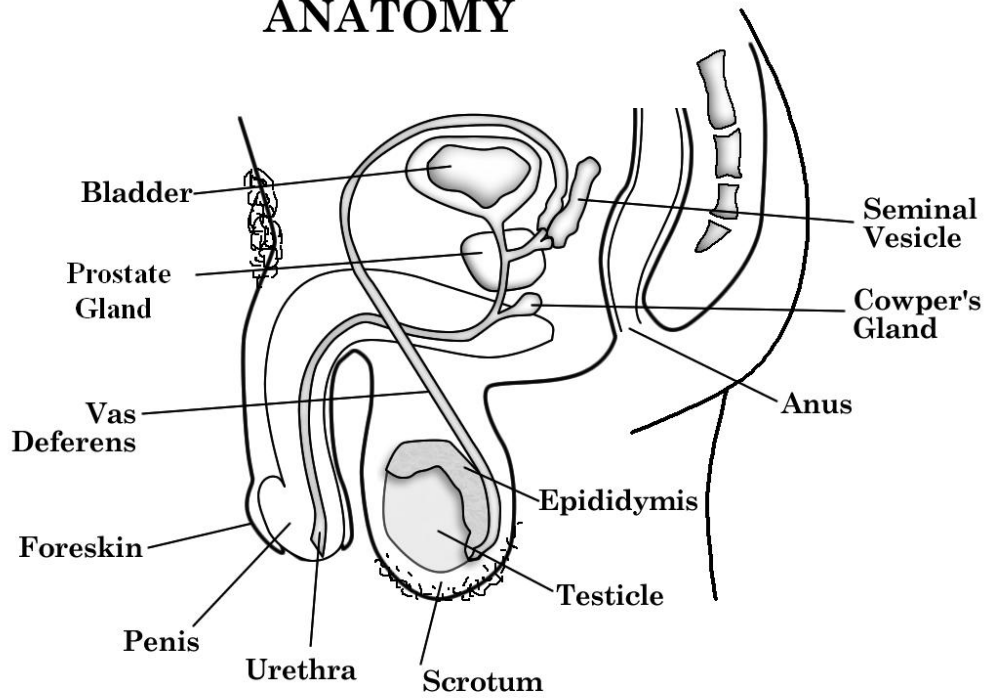
From this coiled tube, the mature sperm cells enter a larger tube called the _____, which acts as the “sperm highway.” The sperm travel through this tube and mix with fluid from the _____ which is a common site of cancer in male bodies. The combination of the sperm cells plus this fluid is called _____. The fluid then leaves the body through a tube in the penis called the _____, which is the same tube urine passes through. When the fluid leaves the body, it is _____.

When a male body is sexually aroused, the spongy tissue in the _____ fills with blood. This is called an _____, and it typically happens before ejaculation.

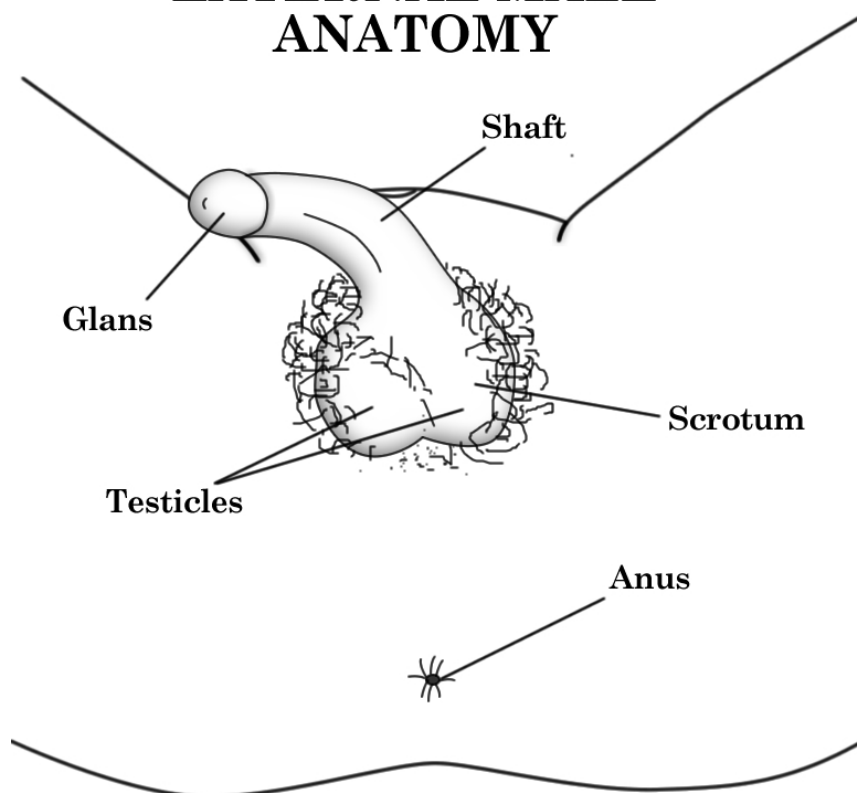
If a male body has not been circumcised, a piece of skin called the _____ covers the head of the penis. Uncircumcised male bodies must remember to clean underneath it in the shower.

Because the urethra has two functions (urination and ejaculation), a male body releases a few drops of _____ to “clean out” the passageway of any urine traces during sexual arousal. This fluid can leak out of the penis before ejaculation and can contain thousands of sperm cells. It is recommended to always have the penis covered when near the vagina, anus, or mouth to prevent getting or spreading STIs and undesired pregnancy.

INTERNAL MALE ANATOMY



EXTERNAL MALE ANATOMY



No penis is the same. Don't compare yours with the pictures you see