

## Lesson 2: Sexual Anatomy & Development

Name

Date:

### Section 1: Warm Up

1. What are some things that you do to keep yourself healthy?

2. What might a person do to keep themselves *sexually healthy*?

## Section 2: External Sexual Anatomy

**Instructions:** Fill in the blanks in the chart below with the correct name for each part of the sexual anatomy.

### Bodies with Penises



	Part of the penis that is composed of spongy tissue that can fill with blood during sexual arousal, making the penis become erect or "hard."
	The tip of the penis that contains the most nerve endings and is most sensitive.
	The two sperm producing organs that hang inside the scrotum, a sensitive sack of skin.
	The opening where urine or semen can be released from the penis

### Bodies with Vulvas

	The flap of skin covering and protecting the sensitive clitoris.
	The outer fold of skin protecting the vaginal opening.
	Sensitive organ with many nerve endings which can become "hard" or erect when stimulated. Contains a shaft and glans like the penis.



	The inner fold of skin protecting the vaginal opening.
	The opening where urine leaves the body.
	The opening to the stretchy, muscular tube leading to the internal reproductive organs.

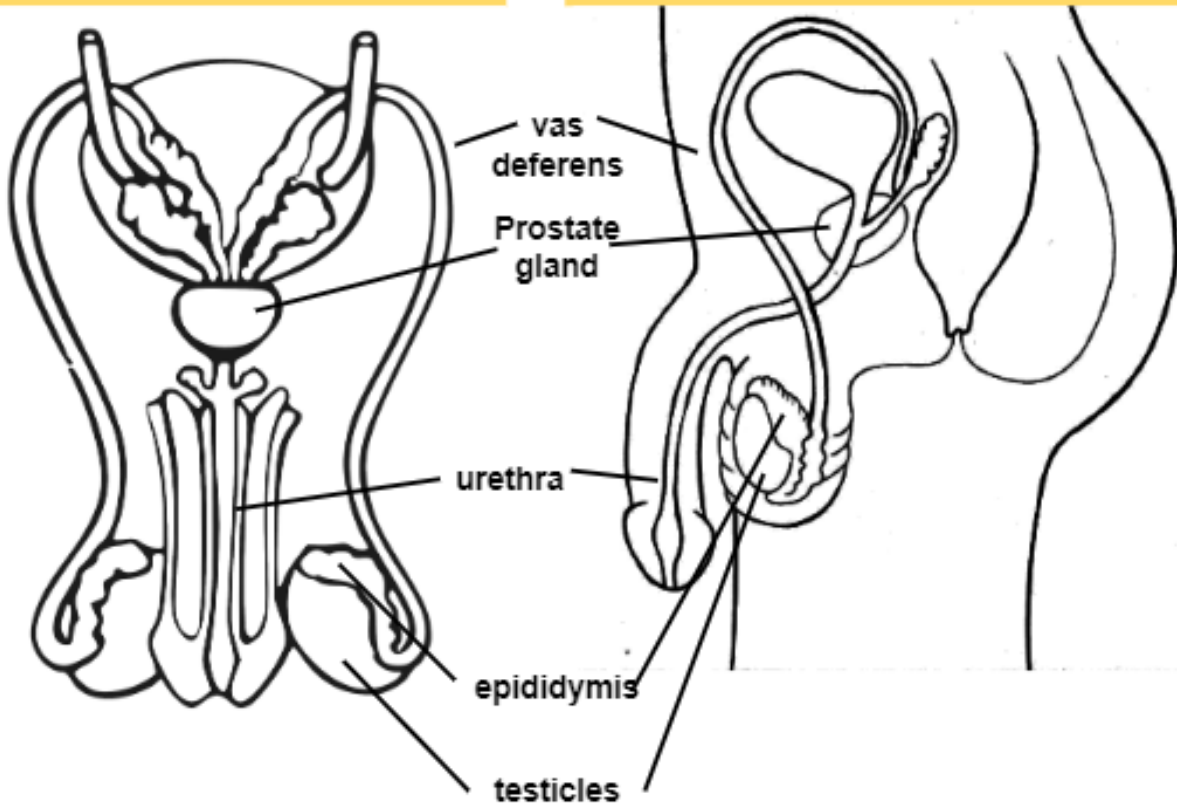
## Section 3: Internal Sexual Anatomy

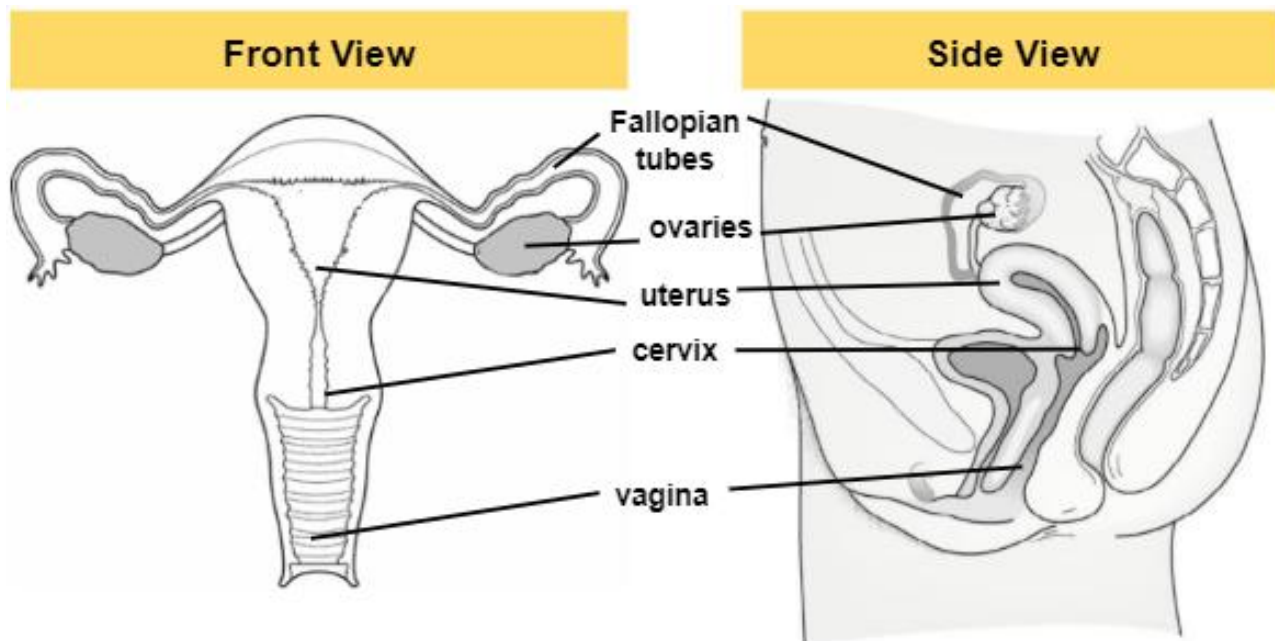
**Instructions:** Fill in the blanks in the chart below with the correct name for each part of the sexual anatomy.

	Produce sperm and sex hormones, primarily Testosterone.
	Sperm mature here after first being produced in the testes.
	Tube through which sperm travel away from the epididymis during the process of ejaculation.
	Secretes fluids that nourish and assist the movement of sperm.
	Tube through which both semen and urine travel on their way outside the body.

**Front View**

**Side View**





	Store egg cells. Release a mature egg every 21-42 days.
	After an egg is released from an ovary it travels through Fallopian Tubes. If sperm has entered the sexual system, this is where it can meet with an egg.
	A fertilized egg can implant in the uterine lining and grow during pregnancy.
	Gateway between uterus and vagina. Produces fluid to help sperm travel through on their way to the uterus
	Stretchy muscular tube leading to internal sexual organs.

## Section 4: Fertilization & Implantation

***Instructions:*** The steps to fertilization and implantation listed in the chart below are out of order. Place a number next to each step to show the correct order of events leading up to the start of a pregnancy.

	If an egg has been released by the ovary it travels to the fallopian tubes where it can join with a sperm. This process is known as <u>Fertilization</u> .
	Sperm enters the <u>vagina</u> and swims through the <u>cervix</u> .
	Once the zygote reaches the uterus, it can <u>implant</u> in the inner lining of the uterus. At this point, a pregnancy has begun.
	If the egg is fertilized by a sperm, it is now called a zygote, and it travels down the <u>fallopian tube</u> as the cells of the zygote begin to divide.
	Sperm enter <u>uterus</u> and swim towards <u>fallopian tubes</u>

## Section 5: Exit Ticket

1. What is one piece of sexual anatomy you learned about today that you didn't know about before? What is its function (job)?

2. When it comes to sexual anatomy, why do we say that "different is normal?" Explain

## **Additional Health Terms:**

**Disability:** Any condition of the body or mind that makes it more difficult for a person to do certain activities. There are many types of disabilities, such as those that affect a person's vision, movement, learning, communicating, hearing, mental health, or social relationships. Some disabilities may be hidden or not easy to see.

**Health Care Provider:** A person who helps in identifying, preventing, or treating illness. Possible providers include doctors, nurse practitioners, physician assistants and sometimes health educators.

**Sexual Health:** *(Adapted from the world health organization)* The ability to control and enjoy sexual and reproductive behavior in keeping with your personal values; freedom from fear, shame and guilt; the absence of disorders and diseases; and access to support and care.

**Sexual Response Cycle:** A sequence of changes that occur when a person is sexually aroused (or "turned on") that involves both the body and the mind.

**Orgasm:** When the sexual and muscular tension built up during the first stages of the sexual response cycle is released in a rapid series of pleasurable muscle spasms. The body also releases endorphins (chemicals) during orgasm that produce positive, pleasurable feelings.