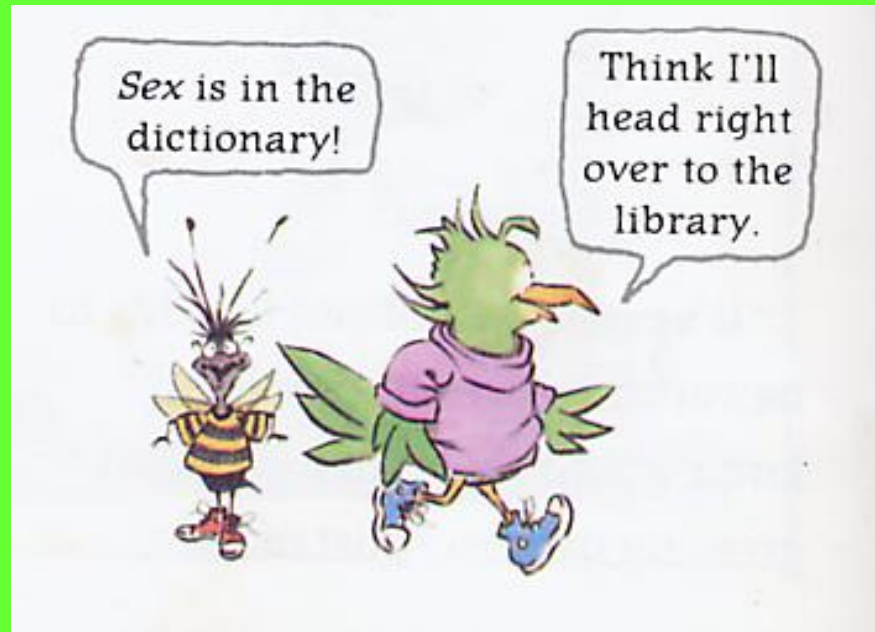


The Reproductive System and Sexuality



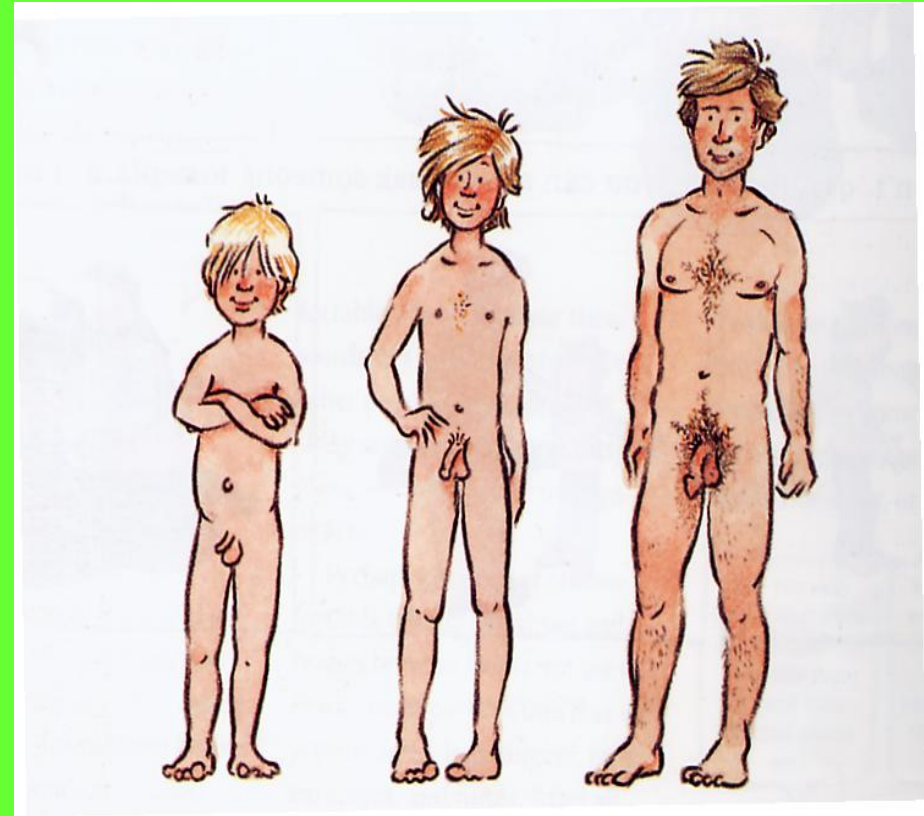
What is Puberty?



- Puberty/Adolescence, is an in-between time when a boy or girl is not a child anymore but is not yet an adult.
- It is a transition time.
- Each person has their own time table.

What physical changes happen during puberty to males?

- External reproductive organs grow to adult size
- Body sweats more
- Skin and hair become oily
- Body has a sudden growth spurt
- Onset of sexual desire



What physical changes happen during puberty to males?

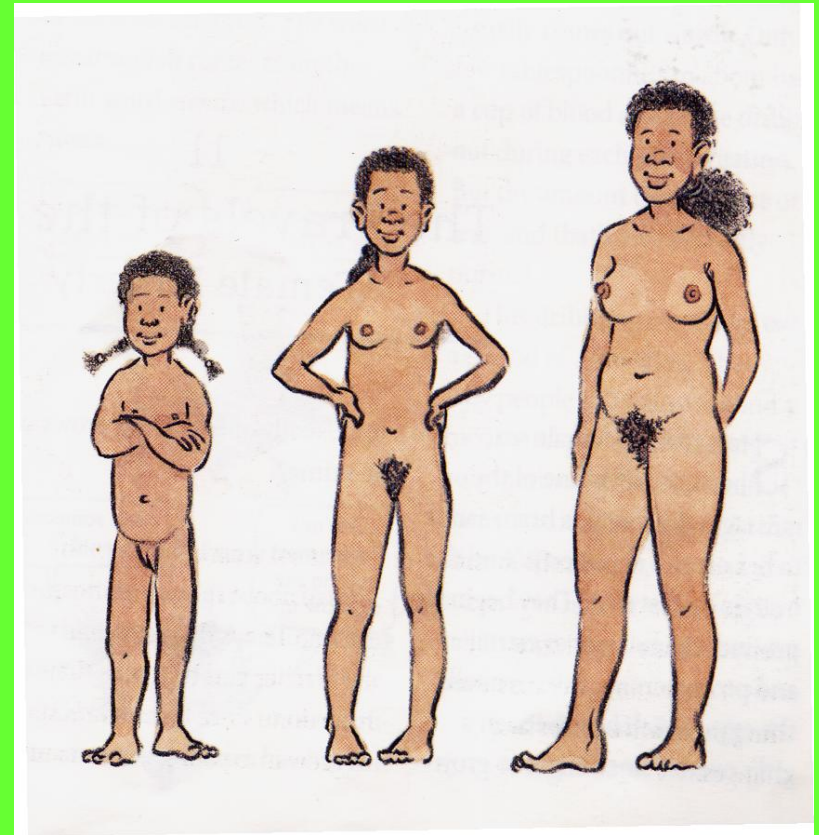
- Body gains weight and grows taller
- Arms and legs grow longer
- Hands and feet grow larger
- Bones in the face grow and the face looks less childlike
- Muscles develop
- Hair growth
- Scrotum turns a darker color

What physical changes happen during puberty to males?

- The larynx, or as it is commonly called, the voice box grows bigger
- The voice cracks and then becomes deeper
- The Adam's apple may begin to show more
- Sperm begin to be produced
- Ejaculations may begin to occur

What physical changes happen during puberty to females?

- Ovaries gradually grow larger
- Body sweats more
- Skin and hair become oily
- Body has a sudden growth spurt
- Gain weight/height



What physical changes happen during puberty to females?

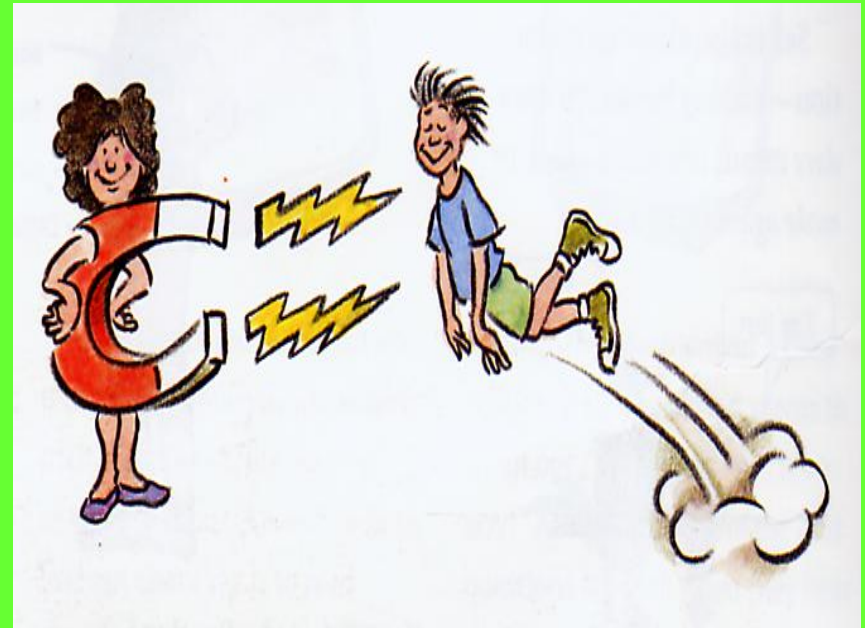
- Arms and legs grow longer
- Hands and feet grow bigger
- Bones in the face grow larger and longer, and the face looks less childlike
- Hair growth
- A tiny bit of sticky whitish fluid may come out of the vagina
- Hips grow wider/Body more curvy

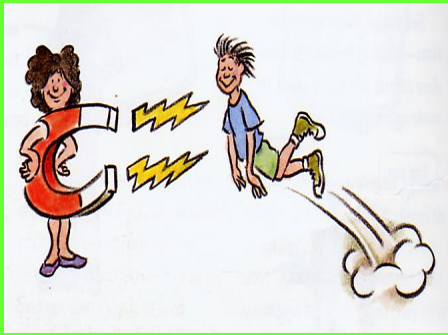
What physical changes happen during puberty to females?

- Breasts and nipples gradually grow larger and fuller
- Nipples may become a darker color
- Menstruation can begin
- Onset of sexual desire

Onset of Sexual Desire

- Means you feel attracted to someone in a very strong way
- The way you feel in your body about someone
- Could be warm, tingly, or excited

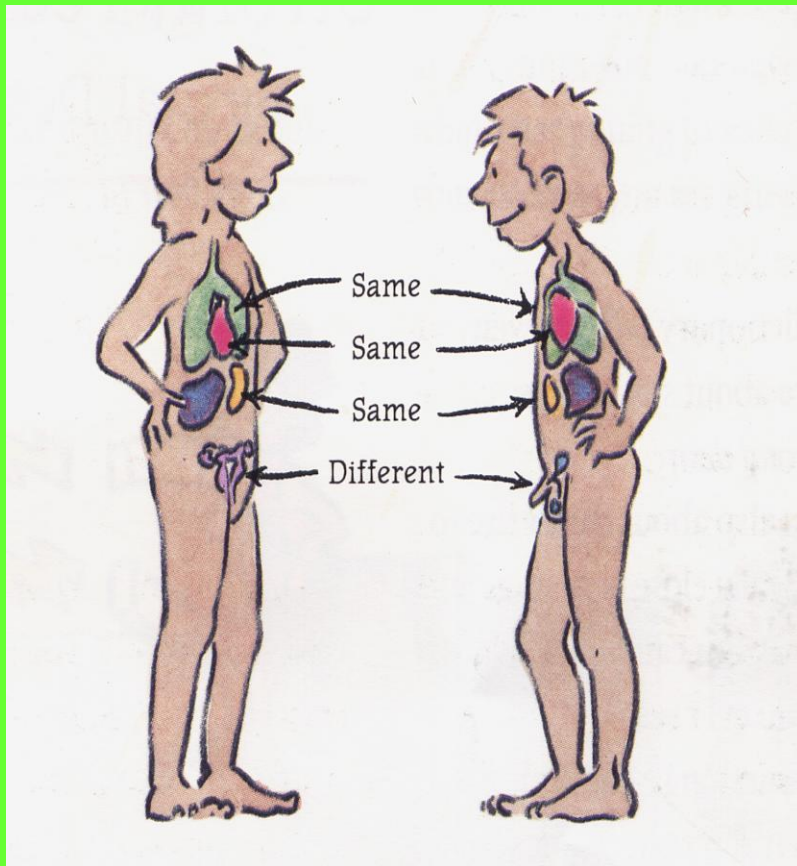




Onset of Sexual Desire

- “having a crush”
- chasing and teasing”
- What Life Skills are developing?

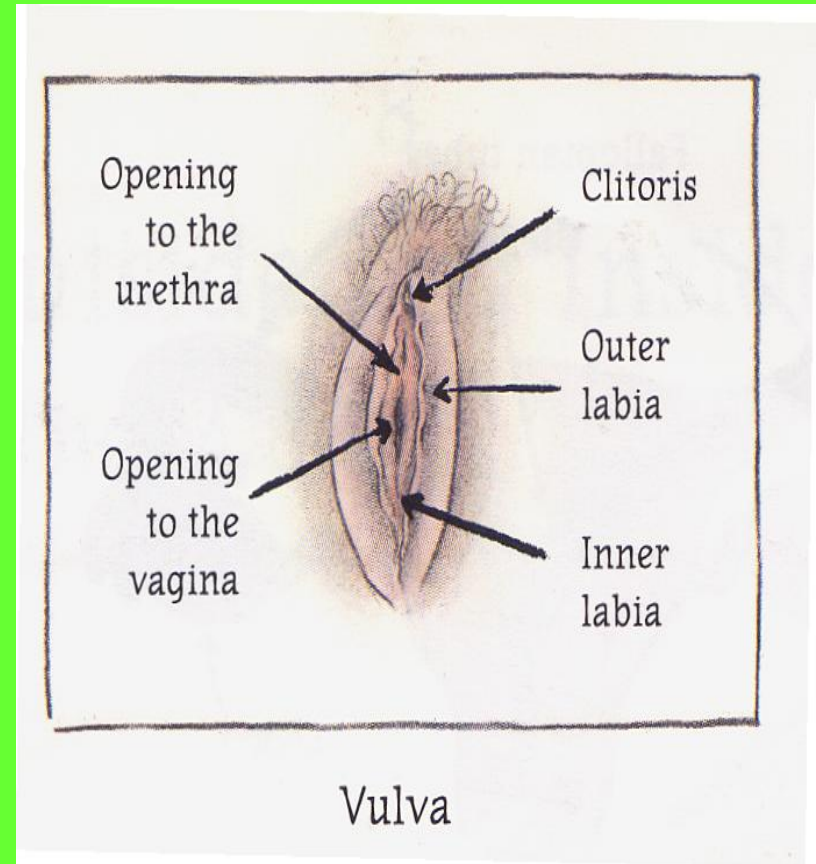
How are males and females different?



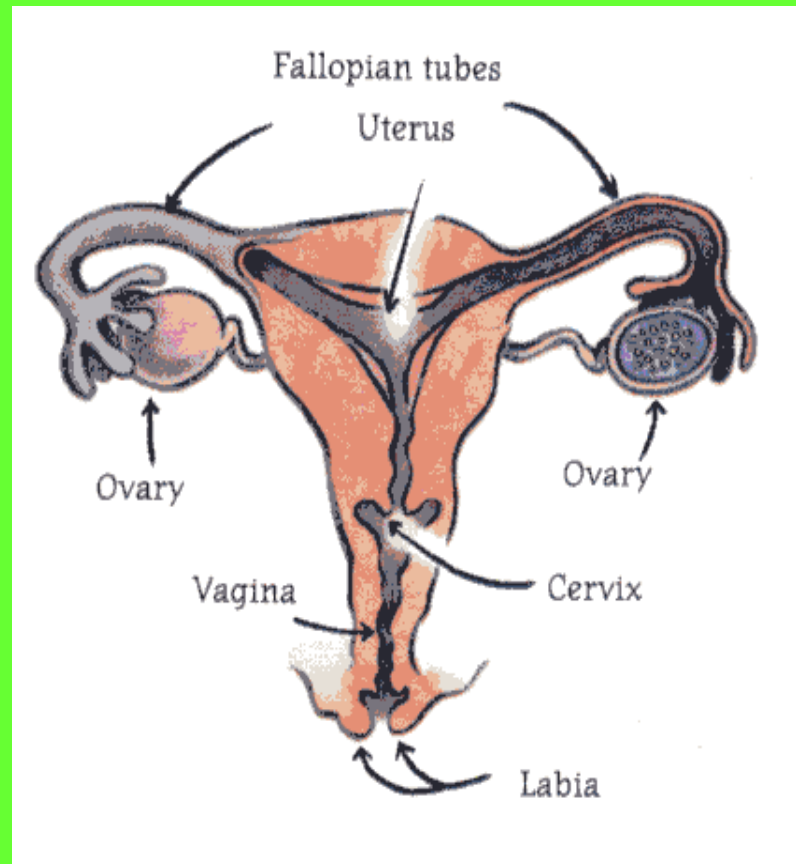
- Basically males and females have the same anatomy with the exception of the reproductive organs
- Both male and female have internal and external reproductive organs

Female External Reproductive Organs

- Vulva - covering for the clitoris, vaginal opening, opening to the urethra and the labia



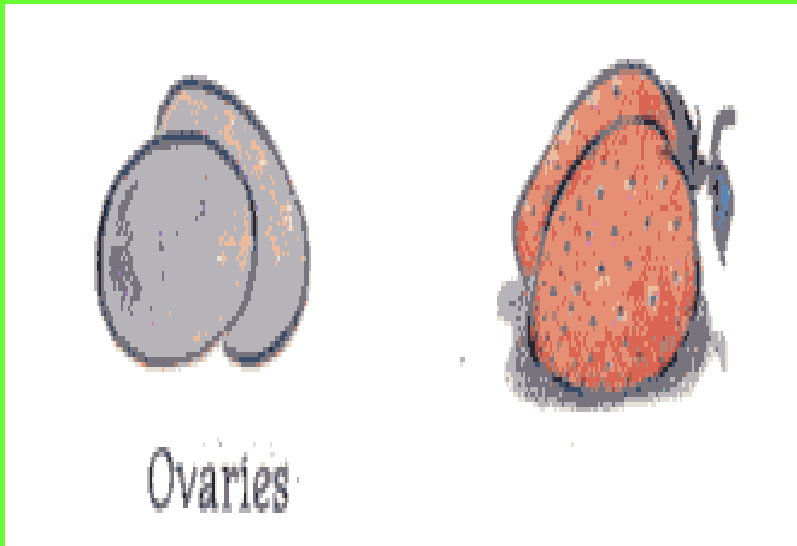
Female Internal Reproductive Organs



The Vagina

- The vagina is the passageway from the uterus to the outside of the female body.
- In most deliveries a baby travels through the vagina when it is ready to be born.
- The vagina is also the place where the penis fits during sexual intercourse.
- The vagina is the passageway for blood, fluids and tissue that exit the body from the uterus during menstruation

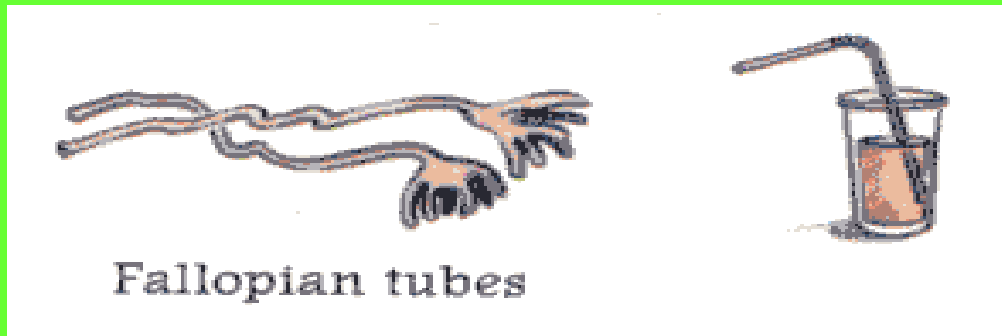
Ovaries



- Contain the female's sex cells, also called ova or eggs
- Single cell = ovum
- A female's egg cells generally do not produce babies after the age of fifty

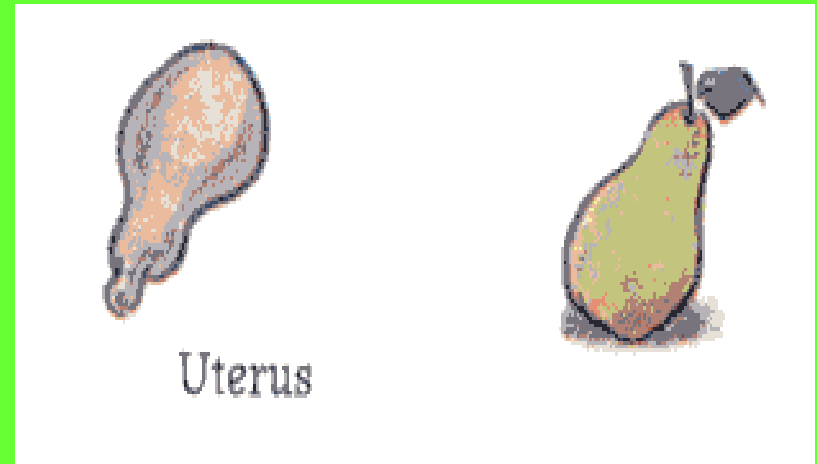
Fallopian Tubes

- Act as passageways through which an egg travels on its way to the uterus
- One end of each tube almost touches an ovary
- The other end is connected to the uterus
- Each tube is about three inches long and the width of a soda straw



The Uterus

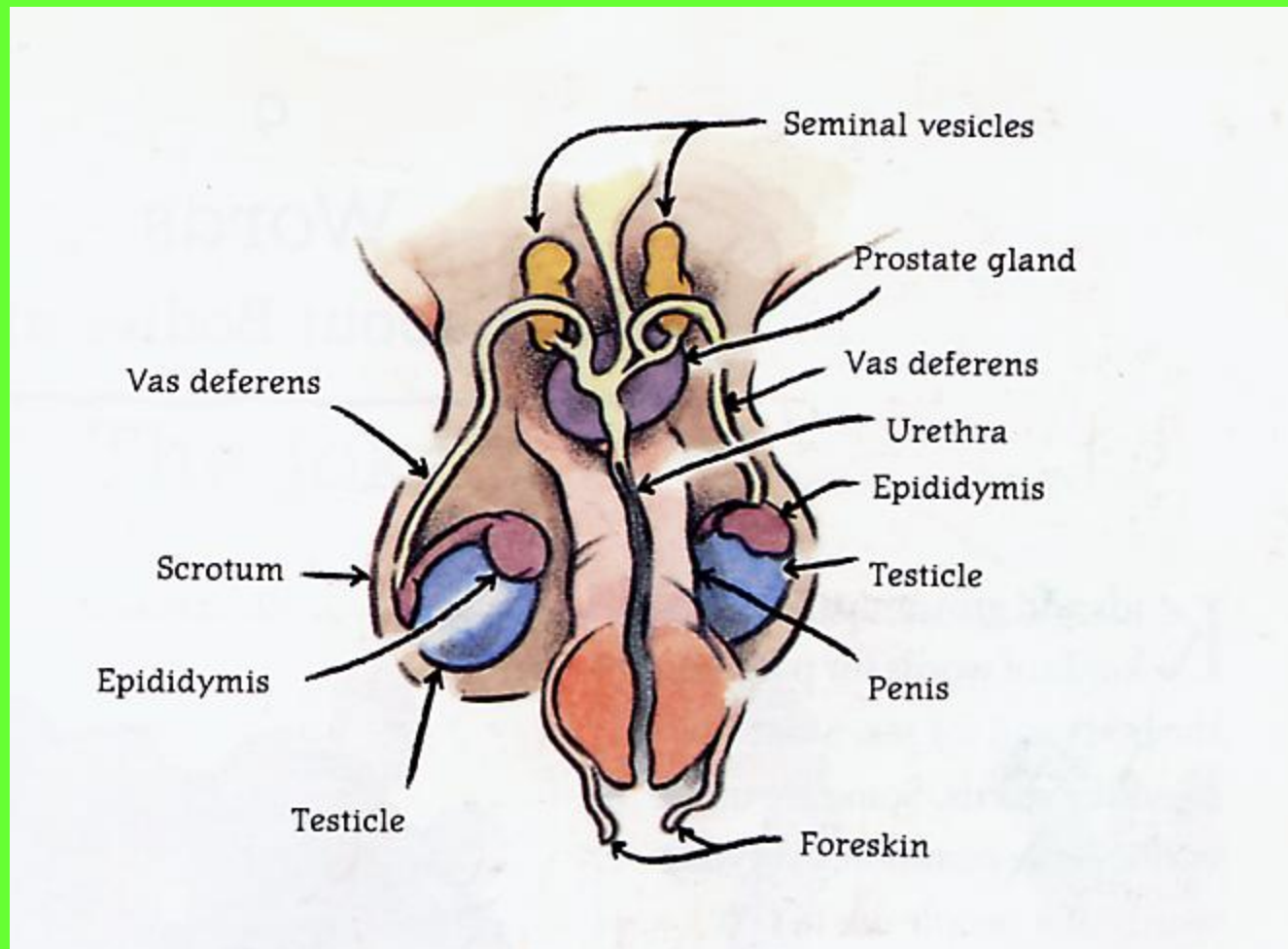
- The uterus is made of strong muscles and is hollow inside.
- It is sometime called the womb.
- It is where a baby develops during pregnancy,



The Cervix

- The cervix is a small opening located in the lower part of the uterus.
- It connects the uterus to the top of the vagina.
- This opening stretches wide when it's time for a baby to be born.

Male Reproductive Organs



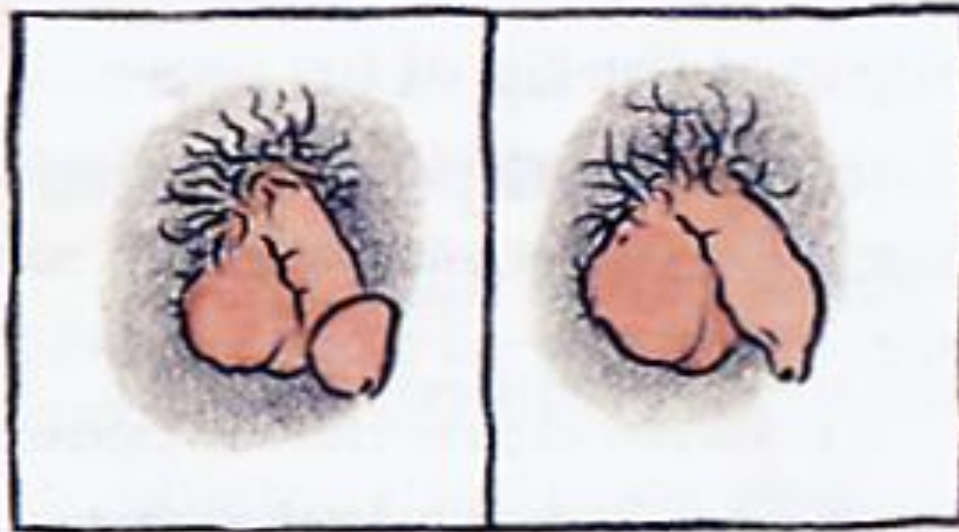
Male External Reproductive Organs

- External organs of the male include the penis with or without the foreskin and the scrotum.
- The end of the penis is called the glans

Male External Reproductive Organs

- The scrotum is the soft sac of wrinkly skin that covers, holds, and protects the two plum-shaped testicles.
- Generally, the penis is soft and hangs down over the scrotum. Sometimes it becomes stiff and hard, and larger and longer, and stands out from the body. This is called an erection.

Circumcision



Circumcised
penis

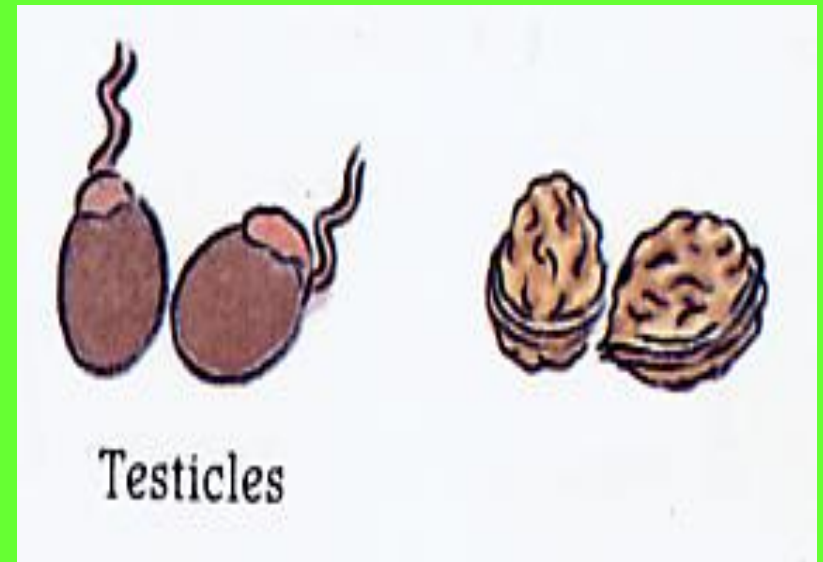
Uncircumcised
penis

Circumcision

- All males are born with some loose skin covering the end of the penis, called the foreskin.
- Some males have this foreskin removed by a doctor or a specifically trained religious person.
- Although there is a different resulting look, the penis works in the same manner.

Male Internal Reproductive Organs/The Testicles

- Usually one testicle hangs lower than the other.
- Before puberty each testicle is about the size of a marble, during puberty they grow to the size of a walnut or a very small ball.



There are lots of
silly-sounding
words about sex
and bodies—like
"boobs" and "balls."

I much
prefer the
scientific
words.

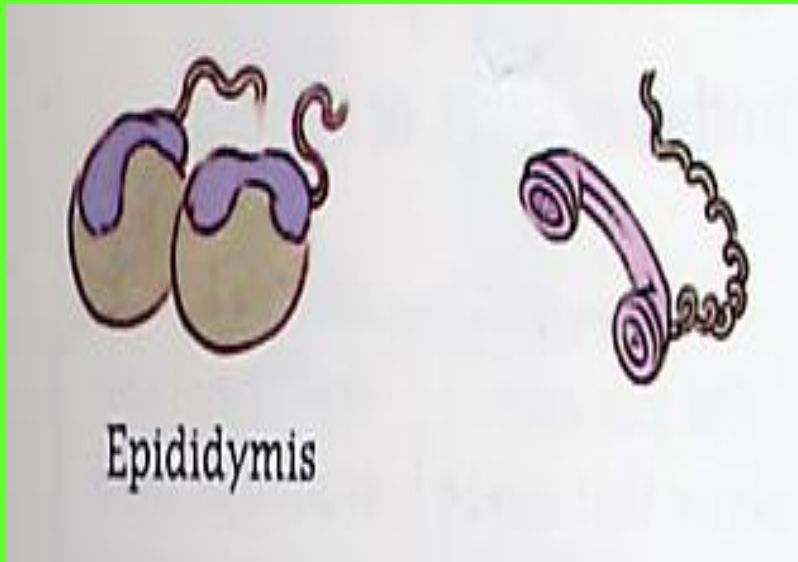


Did you ever notice that some grown-ups—not just kids—have a hard time talking about sex?

Yep! They twist around in their chairs and say "Well, uh..." about a hundred times or laugh nervously.



Male Internal Reproductive Organs/The Epididymis



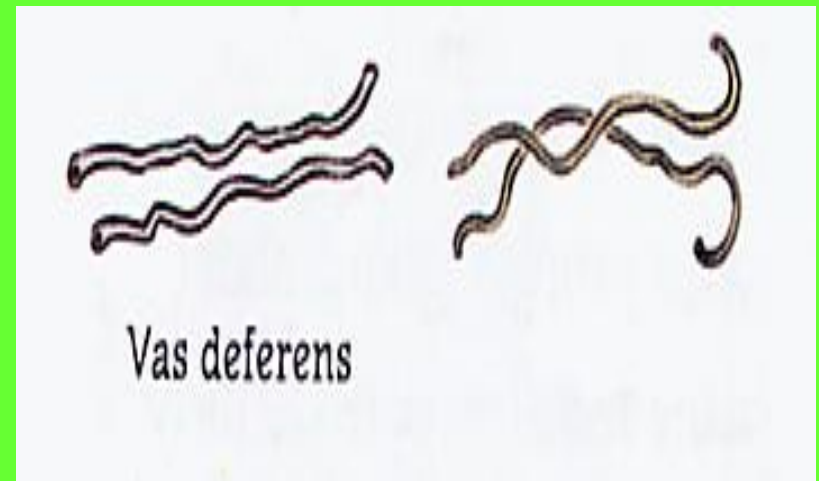
- Each testicle is connected to its own small tubelike structure called the epididymis.
- Sperm “grow up” in the epididymis on their way to the vas deferens.

The Epididymis

- Each epididymis is a tightly coiled tube, which, if stretched out, would be about twenty feet long.

Male Internal Reproductive Organs/The Vas Deferens

- The two vas deferens are each about a foot and a half long.



The Vas Deferens

- Each of these long, narrow, flexible, and fairly straight tubes starts at the epididymis and winds all the way to the urethra.
- The two vas deferens are flexible like strands of cooked spaghetti.
- Sperm cells travel from each testicle through the epididymis and the vas deferens

Male Repro. Organs/The Seminal Vesicles and the Prostate Gland

- Produce fluids that combine to make semen.
- Semen is the Latin word for “seed”.
- The sperm then travel along in the fluids to the urethra.

Male Repro. Organs/The Urethra

- The urethra is a long, narrow tube that carries urine (liquid waste) from the bladder where it is stored, to the penis and out through the opening at its tip. It is also a passageway through which semen leaves the body

Male Repro. Organs/The Urethra

- Semen, which carries a male's sperm, leaves a male's body in rapid spurts through the tip of the penis.(Ejaculation- only occurs after puberty has begun)
- Although the urine and semen share the same tube to exit the body (urethra) when a male ejaculates muscles tighten that prevent urine from leaving at the same time semen does.

What is Sex?



- The desire to be very close to someone
- Sex is intercourse
- Sex is making babies
- Sex refers to gender (i.e. male or female)

What happen during
Menstruation?

THE TRAVELS OF THE EGG: *Menstruation*



At puberty the brain tells the ovaries to produce estrogen, which tells the eggs to mature.



And then, about once a month, an egg leaves an ovary and pops into a Fallopian tube,



where it waits before traveling to the uterus.



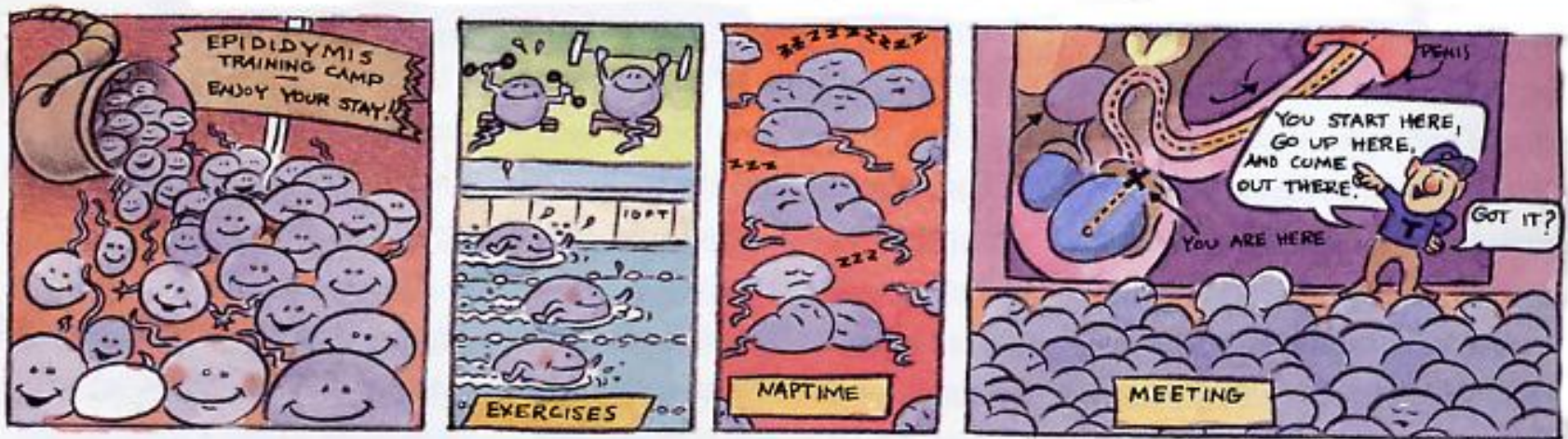
In the uterus, the egg and lining dissolve and leave. Next month...

What happens during
Ejaculation?

THE TRAVELS OF THE SPERM: *Ejaculation*



At puberty the brain tells the testicles to produce testosterone and sperm.



Sperm travel to the epididymis where they mature and travel



through the vas deferens, past the seminal vesicles and prostate gland,



through the urethra, and are spurted out the tip of the penis.

Biological Clocks



- Puberty occurs at different times for different people.
- It can cause confusion and mood swings.
- It is a unique and wonderful time of life.

Common Misconceptions

