

PURPOSE

To help students understand the anatomy and functions of a healthy reproductive system.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of the lesson students will be able to:

1. Know the anatomical parts of the male reproductive system.
2. Understand that every part of the male reproductive system supports the health of the whole system and the body's overall health.

MATERIALS & RESOURCES

- [Lesson 2 teenMEN powerpoint](#)
- [Entry Ticket Activity + Teacher's Answer Key](#)
- [Worksheet: Male Reproductive Anatomy Quiz](#)

VOCABULARY

- **Hormones:** Chemical signals that travel in the bloodstream, directing the activity of every system in the body. The body has many different hormones, produced in different parts of the body.
- **Human Reproduction:** When women and men together produce a human life.
- **Human Reproductive System:** The group of organs in the lower belly/pelvis that work together: in men, to produce sperm (male cell of reproduction); in women: to mature an egg (female cell of reproduction) and develop a growing baby.
- **Testicles (or testes):** 2 small organs that produce **sperm**, the male cell of reproduction. The testes also produce the male hormone, testosterone.
- **Scrotum:** A protective sac of skin, located outside the body, containing the testicles and part of the vas deferens.

- **Vas deferens:** A tube that transports sperm from the testicles to the urethra. There are 2 vas deferens, one for each testicle.
- **Urethra:** A tube that begins at the bladder (organ that holds urine) and ends at the penis. The urethra carries both urine and sperm out of the body. Urine and sperm cannot be released at the same time.
- **Penis:** The organ used for sexual intercourse. The penis also contains the urethra, which carries urine out of the body.
- **Anus:** The opening for waste matter from the digestive system to exit the body.

PREPARATION

- ☐ Print and cut out one **Entry Ticket** for each student.
- ☐ Print the **Male Reproductive Anatomy Quiz** for each student.

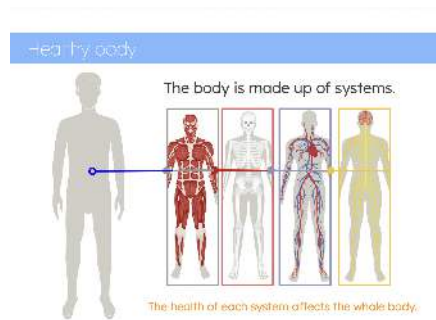
Step 1 (5 minutes): Entry Ticket Activity

Have each student pick an **Entry Ticket** (from a hat or bowl) as they enter the classroom. Have students write their answers down on the ticket. Review answers together as a class, using the **Teacher's Answer Key Provided in the materials**.

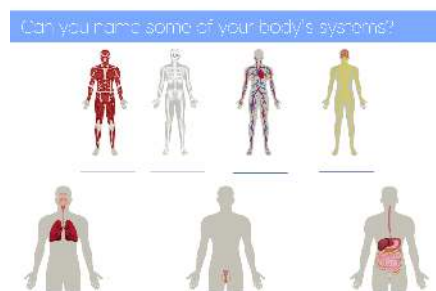


Step 2 (10 minutes): Review body systems and hormones

Review the reproductive system in the context of a healthy body.



The body is made up of **systems**, all working together to make sure the body functions well. *We looked at seven body systems in the last class. Can you name them all?*



Just as we need air to breathe, what does every **body system need** in order to do its job well, and to **work together as a whole**? Every body system needs clear **signals** from the brain. *What are these signals called?* Hormones.

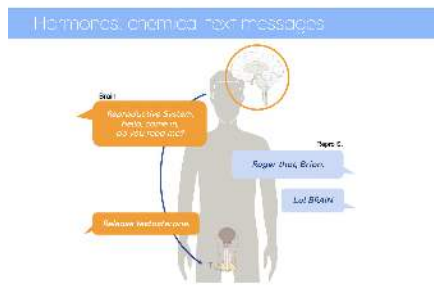
What's so great about hormones?

Hormones manage the activity of every system in the body.

Hormones are chemical signals that travel in the bloodstream to tissues and organs, directing:

- growth & development
- mood
- reproduction

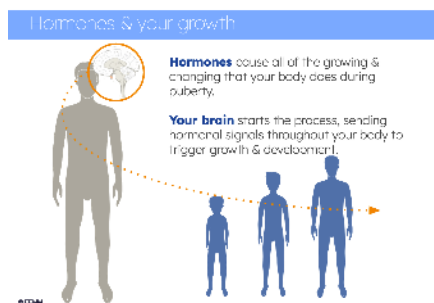
Hormones manage the activity of every system in the body. Hormones are chemical signals, or messengers, that travel in the bloodstream, directing your growth and development, your mood, and in the future, reproduction.



You can think of them like the body's text messages: chemical messages that your brain and other parts of your body send back and forth, telling them what to do, how to do it, and when to do it.

How do hormones impact puberty?

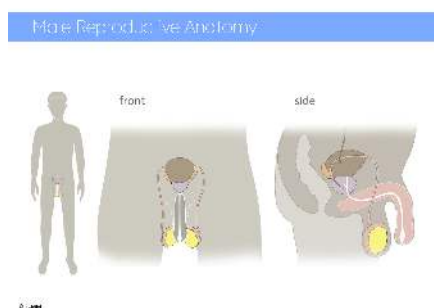
Hormones cause all of the growing and changing your body does during puberty.



A healthy reproductive system is an important part of this process. To know what a healthy reproductive system is, **we first need to know the parts** of this system.

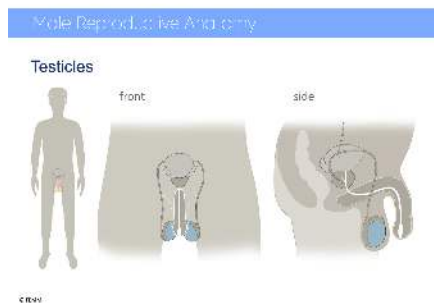
Step 3 (10 minutes): Male Reproductive Anatomy

The reproductive organs are the group of organs in the lower belly/pelvis that work together in men to produce sperm, the male cell of reproduction, and testosterone, the main male hormone.

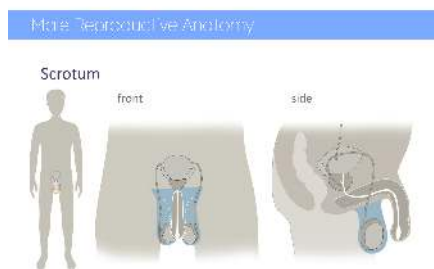


Here is a diagram of the male reproductive anatomy from both the front and side view. The brown, football-shaped organ is the **bladder**, where urine is stored. This is not a part of the reproductive system, but it is useful to know where it is in relation to the reproductive system.

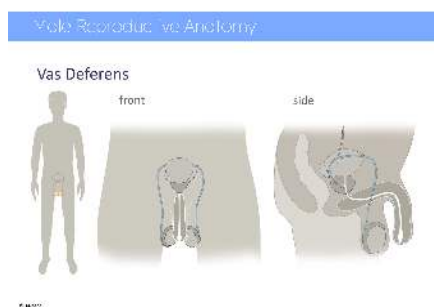
Now we'll learn the male reproductive anatomy beginning with the testes and sperm production.



Testes: These are two small organs that produce **sperm**, the male cell of reproduction. Men/boys have 2 testes and they are located outside the body, in the scrotum. The testes also produce the main male reproductive hormone, **testosterone**.



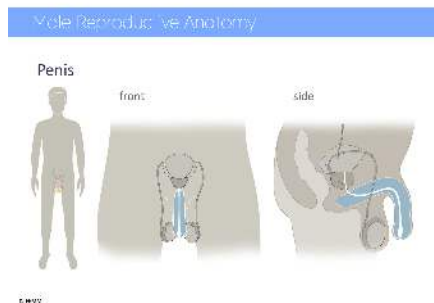
Scrotum: The scrotum is a protective sac of skin, located outside the body, containing the testes and part of the vas deferens.



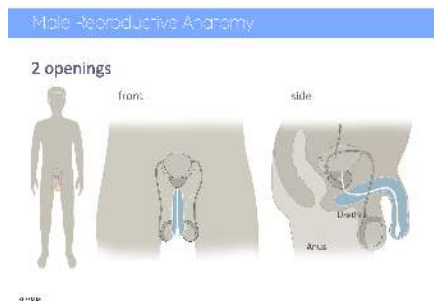
Vas deferens: this is a long tube that transports sperm from the testicles to the urethra. There are 2 vas deferens, one for each testicle.



Urethra: this is the tube that begins at the bladder (organ that holds urine) and ends at the tip of the penis. The urethra is the tube that allows urine and seminal fluid to pass out of the body. *Note that urine and seminal fluid are not released at the same time.



Penis: The penis contains the urethra, which carries urine out of the body. The penis is the organ used for reproduction.



In this final anatomy slide, point out the 2 openings to the body in the side image:

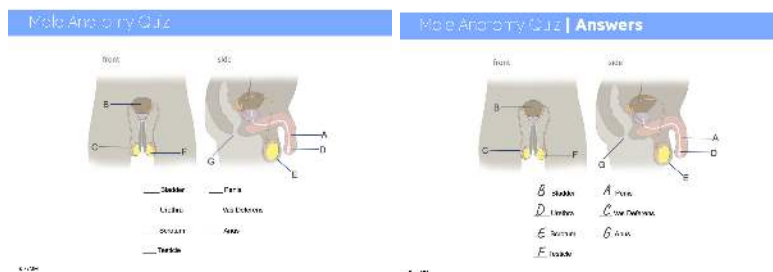
1. **urethra:** tube that travels through the penis, carrying
 - a. either urine from the bladder,
 - b. or semen from the reproductive system
2. **anus:** opening for waste to exit from the digestive system

It is important to be mature enough to understand that the reproductive system can be an uncomfortable part of the body to learn about and discuss - but, it's essential to do so, since it is an important part of a healthy body and is capable of bringing about a new life.

Step 4 (10 minutes): Male Reproductive Anatomy Quiz



Handout the **Male Reproductive Anatomy Quiz** for students. Have students match the letter to the part of the reproductive anatomy. Review answers as a class, using the following slides.



CONCLUSION

This lesson, we reviewed the body systems and learned about the anatomy of the male reproductive system. Healthy levels of hormones are required to be able to produce sperm and for the health of your entire body. Every part of the male reproductive system supports the health of the whole system and the body's overall health. Next lesson we'll take a closer look at how all of these parts work together and what drives their activities to keep a healthy body: hormones!

REFERENCES

Betts, J. G., Young, K. A., Wise, J. A., Johnson, E., Poe, B., Kruse, D. H., Korol, O., Johnson, J. E., Womble, M., & DeSaix, P. (2022). *Anatomy and physiology*. OpenStax.
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<https://doi.org/10.1111/jog.12398>