

PURPOSE

To help students understand the male reproductive anatomy and the important role of the reproductive system in supporting overall health.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

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

1. Identify the anatomical parts of the male reproductive system.
2. Have a deeper understanding of how all of the parts of the male reproductive system work together.

MATERIALS & RESOURCES

- **Lesson 2 teenMEN** powerpoint
- **Entry Activity: Two Truths & A Lie** (preparation needed)
- **Worksheet: Male Anatomy + Teacher's Answer Key**

VOCABULARY

- **Human Reproduction:** When a woman and a man together produce a new human life. This requires a cell from both a man (sperm) and a woman (egg or ovum).
- **Reproductive System:** The group of organs in the lower abdomen/pelvis that work together, with different results in men and women: **in men, the reproductive system works to produce sperm (male cell of reproduction)**; in women, the reproductive system works to mature an egg (female cell of reproduction) and develop a growing baby.
- **Scrotum:** A protective sac of skin, located outside the body, containing the testicles and part of the vas deferens.
- **Testicles (or testes):** Two small organs, located in the scrotum that produce **sperm**, the male cell of reproduction. The testes also produce the male hormone, testosterone.

- **Epididymis:** the duct/tube at the back of the testes which serves as the passageway of the sperm from the testes to the vas deferens. It has a significant function since it stores and matures sperm.
- **Vas deferens:** A tube that transports sperm from the testicles to the urethra. There are two 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, but these are never released at the same time.
- **Penis:** The organ used for sexual intercourse. It contains the urethra, which carries urine out of the body.
- **Semen:** The fluid containing sperm; semen is transported and released from the body through the urethra - this is called **ejaculation**.
- **Anus:** The opening for waste matter from the digestive system to exit the body. The anus is actually a part of the digestive system, not the reproductive system.
- **Prostate:** A gland located just below the bladder. It is approximately the size of a walnut. It surrounds the urethra. It produces fluid that helps make up part of seminal fluid.
- **Bladder:** A hollow, muscular organ that holds urine. The urethra carries urine from the bladder out of the body.

PREPARATION

- ☐ Print and cut out the **Entry Ticket Activity** cards, one for each student.
- ☐ Print the **Male Anatomy Worksheet** for each student.

PROCEDURE

Step 1 (5 minutes): Entry Activity: Two Truths & A Lie

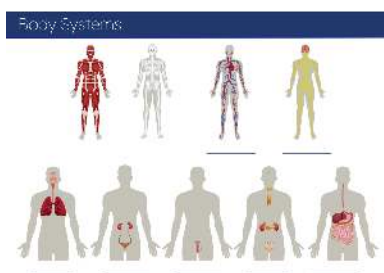
Hand out each of the nine cards to students. Have a student read the statements on their card aloud, while the rest of the class must guess which body system the statements refer to and of the three statements, which is the lie. Use the Teacher's Answer Key provided in the materials.



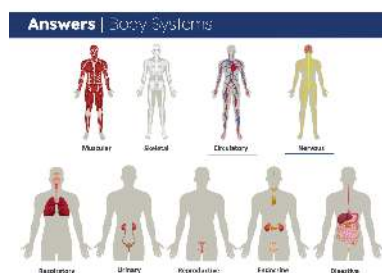
Step 2 (5 minutes): Review body systems and the reproductive system

In our last lesson, we learned about how the body is made up of several *systems*, all working together to make sure of the health of the whole. Let's see how quickly you can name the nine body systems we discussed last class.

Inform students that they have to raise their hand for their answer to count. Otherwise, a minute gets added to the time. Set a stopwatch and see what time it takes the students to correctly identify all nine of the body systems displayed on the slide.



Body Systems Quiz

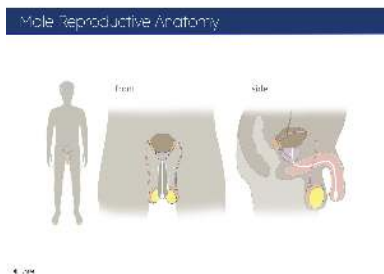


Answers on the next slide

As we learned in the Entry Ticket Activity game, we wouldn't even be able to stand up without the muscular system! And the nervous system controls everything, including breathing and walking! Today we're going to look at the male reproductive system and learn all of the names for the different organs that make up this system.

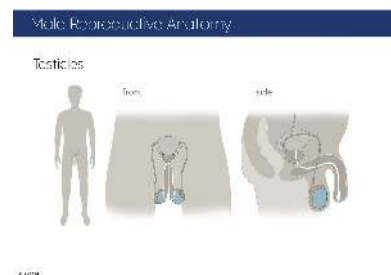
Step 3 (15 minutes): Introduce Male Reproductive Anatomy

In this slide, you can see the male reproductive system.

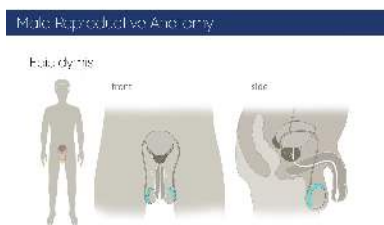


How well do you know your body? Let's find out. We'll go over the name and function of each of the parts in order to understand their role in the body.

The **testicles** or testes are two small organs, *highlighted on the slide in blue*, located in the scrotum. The testicles produce **sperm**, the male cell of reproduction and the male hormone, **testosterone**.

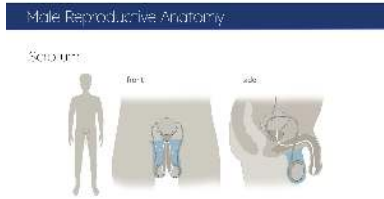


Epididymis



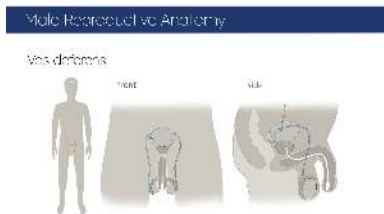
The epididymis is a tightly coiled tube, attached to each testicle. Sperm mature and are stored here. *(May help students to visualize it like a slinky toy, but teeny tiny, for sperm to travel through the wire.)* If the epididymis was uncoiled, it would be about twenty feet long! So, sperm also have a long way to go to mature!

Scrotum

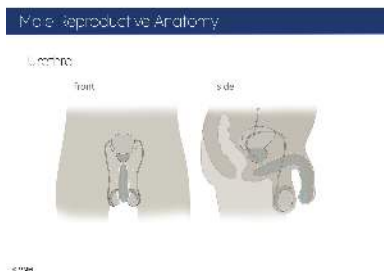


The scrotum is the protective sac that encloses both testicles and epididymis. The scrotum draws them toward or away from the body in order to regulate temperature as needed.

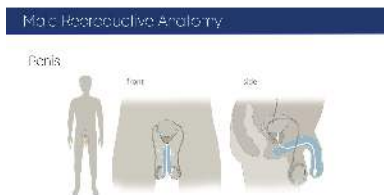
Vas deferens: The vas deferens are the two long tubes that transport sperm from the epididymis to the urethra.



Urethra: The urethra is the tube that travels through the penis, carrying either urine from the bladder, or semen from the reproductive system; this doesn't happen at the same time.

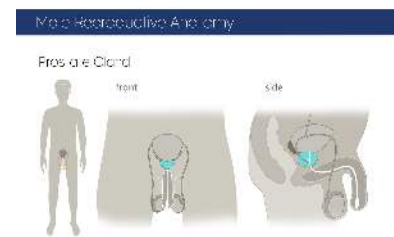


Penis



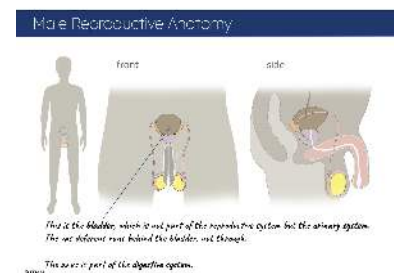
The Penis is the organ used for sexual intercourse. It contains the urethra, which carries either sperm or urine out of the body; never at the same time.

Prostate Gland



The prostate is a gland located just below the bladder. It is approximately the size of a walnut. It produces fluid that helps make up part of seminal fluid.

Bladder



The bladder is not technically part of the reproductive system but is close to and works with the organs of the reproductive system. The bladder is a hollow muscular organ that holds urine. The urethra carries urine from the bladder out of the body.

Let's review!

Sperm is made in the _____ (*testes*), matures in the _____ (*epididymis*) and both the testes and epididymis are enclosed in the _____ (*scrotum*). Sperm travels up the vas deferens leading to the urethra. The urethra is the tube within the penis which is the final passageway of the sperm before it exits the body.

Sperm is the male cell of reproduction, but it is also an important sign of **hormonal and reproductive health**.

Sperm production is related to the production of the important hormone that your body needs: *testosterone*. We'll talk more about this in the following lessons as we learn about the hormone testosterone and its impact on the brain and body.

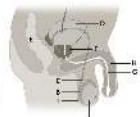
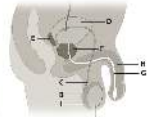
For now, let's see if you can identify the parts of your body!

Step 4 (10 minutes): Male Anatomy Worksheet

Provide students with the [Male Anatomy Worksheet](#) from the materials. Give students a few minutes to complete the worksheet.



After students have finished, review the answers using the following slides.

Male Anatomy Quiz		Answers Male Anatomy Quiz		Answers Male Anatomy Quiz	
				10. The scrotum is the protective sac that encloses the <u>testicles</u> and <u>epididymis</u> .	
1. <u>B</u> Bladder 2. <u>E</u> Seminal Vesicle 3. <u>G</u> Urethra	4. <u>B</u> Scrotum 5. <u>C</u> Vas Deferens 6. <u>F</u> Prostate	7. <u>D</u> Epididymis 8. <u>I</u> Testicle 9. <u>H</u> Penis		11. Sperm mature and are stored in the <u>epididymis</u> .	
				12. The testicles produce sperm, the male cell of reproduction, and also the important hormone: <u>Testosterone</u> .	

CONCLUSION

Review

- **Hormones** cause all of the growing & changing that your body does during puberty.
- The male reproductive system is responsible for making the **male cell of reproduction (sperm)** and **testosterone**.
- For your body to be healthy, you need your reproductive system and your hormones to be working well!



The male reproductive system is responsible for developing the male cell of reproduction (sperm) and producing testosterone. For your body to be healthy, you need your reproductive system and your hormones to be working well. Next lesson we'll take a closer look at the endocrine system, which helps all of these parts work together and what drives their activities to keep your body healthy.

REFERENCES

Abreu, A.P. & Kaiser, U.B. (2016). Pubertal development and regulation. *The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology*, 4(3), 254-264.

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