Today we will....

1) Complete Male & Female Reproductive Anatomy Worksheets
2) Complete Path of Sperm Worksheet
3) Complete Path of an Egg Worksheet
HUMAN GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

Reproductive Systems
Male reproductive system

Human Growth & Development
Label the parts (p449)
Male Reproductive System Answer Key
(Internal)

A. Foreskin
B. Vulva
C. Scrotum
D. Testicles
E. Epididymis
F. Urethra
G. Penis
H. Anus
I. Cowper's Gland
J. Seminal Vesicles
K. Prostate
L. Bladder
Purpose of the Male Reproductive System

- To produce sperm and fertilize the egg.

   The main goal is to make a baby!
Path of a Sperm

A. Sperm is produced in the testicles

B. Sperm moves to the Epididymis where it matures and is stored

C. Sperm moves to the Vas Deferens where the mix with fluid from Seminal Vesicles, Prostate Gland, Cowper’s Gland
Seminal Vesicles

- Produces a thick secretion that nourishes the sperm to help it move easier
Prostate Gland

- Secretes a thin, milky fluid that protects the sperm from acid in the female reproductive system
Cowper’s Gland

- Before ejaculation it secretes a clear fluid that protects the sperm from the acid in the male urethra.
Path of a Sperm

D. Sperm travel through the urethra

E. Sperm leaves the male body through ejaculation
Journey of the Sperm

- Testicles
- Epididymis
- Vas Deferens
- Seminal Vesicles
- Prostate Gland
- Cowper’s Gland
- Urethra
- Out of Body
FACT

- When a male ejaculates he releases 150-300 million sperm and it only takes one to fertilize the egg.
Label the parts (p453)
Purpose of the Female Reproductive System

- To have an egg fertilized and carry a developing baby
Path of an Egg for Pregnancy

A. Ovary produces an egg

B. Ovary releases the egg into the Fallopian Tube

C. Fertilization Occurs and a Zygote is formed
Path of an Egg for Pregnancy

Fertilization: Egg is penetrated by only one sperm then it closes – due to a chemical reaction

Zygote: Egg and Sperm form one cell
Path of an Egg for Pregnancy

D. The Zygote travels down the fallopian tube to the uterus – takes 3 to 5 days

* As the Zygote travels it begins to divide into a ball of many cells thus developing the genetic make of an embryo
Path of an Egg for Pregnancy

Embryo: fertilization through 8 weeks

E. Implantation of the Embryo occurs

F. Female is considered pregnant

** If implantation does not occur the woman is not considered pregnant
The Order

- Ovary
- Fallopian Tube
- Uterus
- Cervix
- Vagina
REMEMBER

- REMEMBER: 150-300 Million Sperm are deposited inside the woman’s body during intercourse
- The woman’s vagina has an acid in it that kills many of the sperm and some sperm also attach to the wall of the vagina
- FACT: Women are born with all their eggs in their ovaries.
  - Once puberty starts, one egg is matured every month and travels through the female reproductive system to be fertilized with sperm
Path of the Sperm to the Egg

- Sperm then travel up the cervix to the uterus. Many sperm that are looking for the egg get stuck here as well.
- The best place for an egg to get fertilized is the fallopian tube.
  - If the sperm and egg meet in the fallopian tube, there are only about 50 sperm left
Path of the Sperm to the Egg

- Only ONE sperm can enter the egg. Once that happens the egg makes a protective layer that does not let any other sperm in.
So how do you get twins?

1) Fraternal Twins – This is when two separate eggs are fertilized.
   - The twins have two separate sets of DNA and will not look the same

2) Biological Twins – One sperm fertilizes one egg, and the egg immediately splits in two
   - These are two separate people with the same DNA. They are likely to look very similar
Path of the Sperm to the Egg

- Now that you have a fertilized egg that might implant into the uterus
- In 9 months you could possibly have a baby