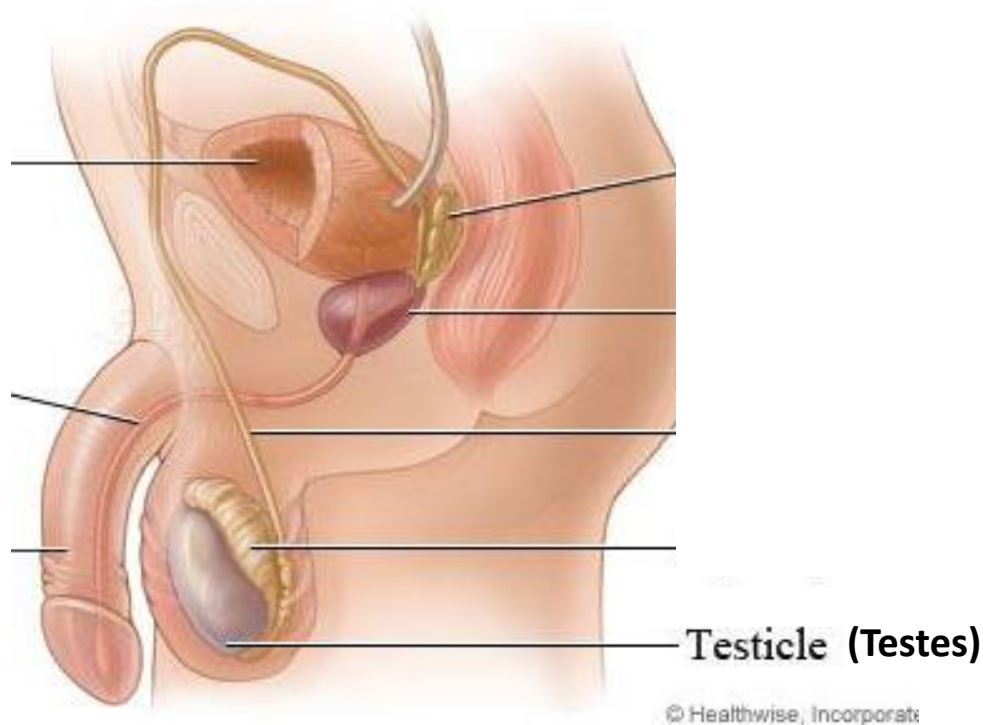


# Human Reproduction

Science/Health

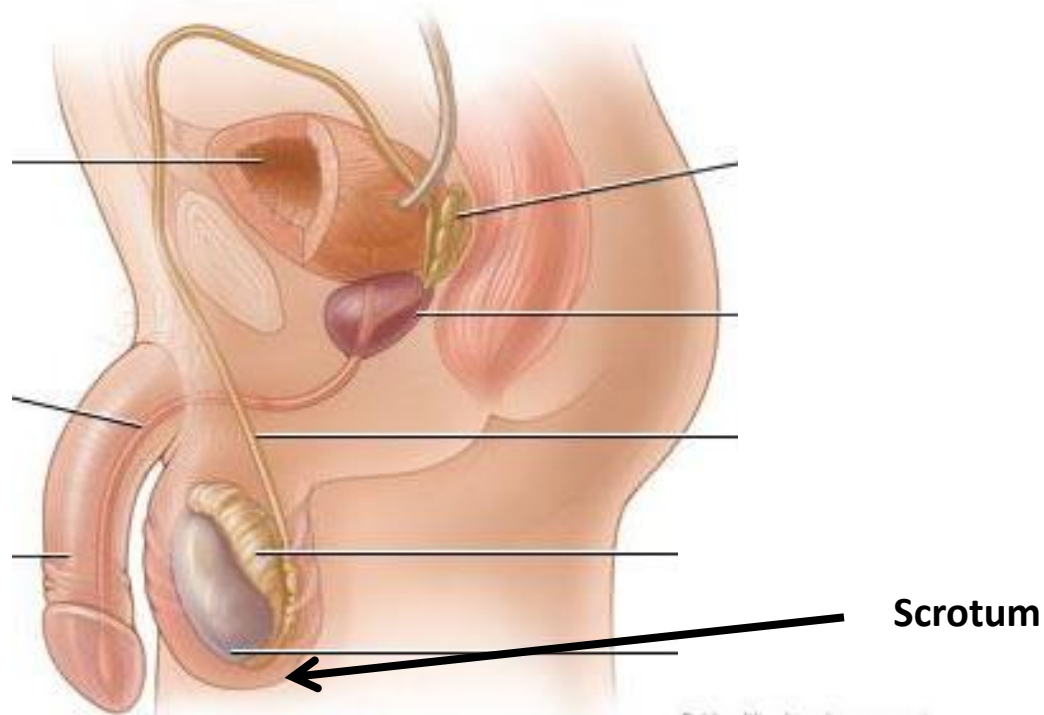
# Male Reproductive System

- Testes
  - Produce sperm (male gametes) by meiosis and release hormones



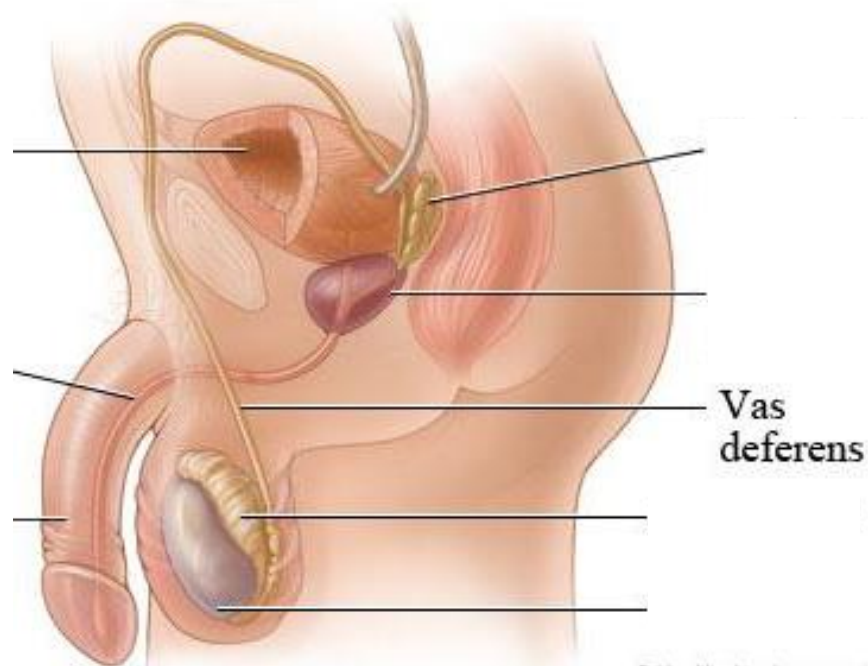
# Male Reproductive System

- Scrotum
  - Protects the testes, maintaining them at a cooler temperature than the body core



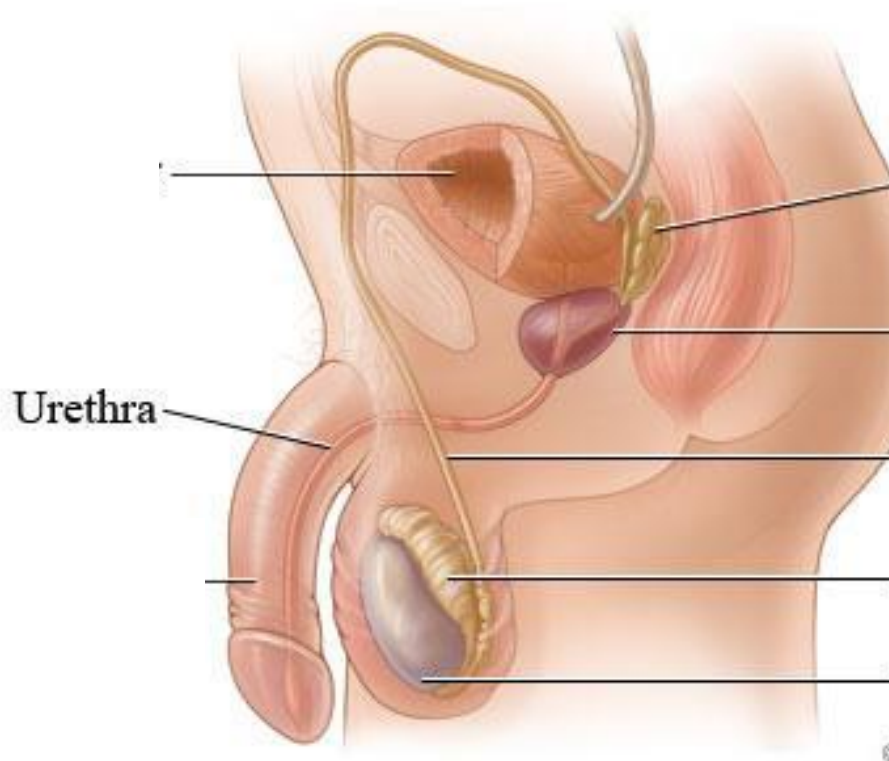
# Male Reproductive System

- Vas deferens
  - Muscular tubes in which sperm mix with fluids to form semen as the sperm are moved from the testes to the urethra
  - Can house the sperm for several months



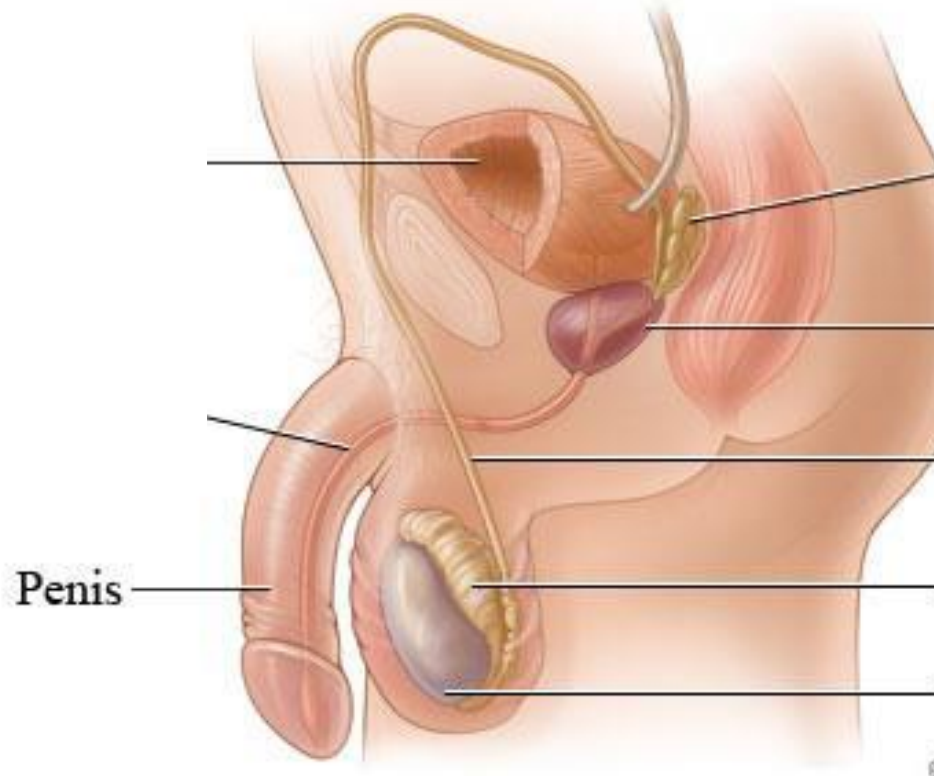
# Male Reproductive System

- Urethra
  - Opening through which sperm leave the body



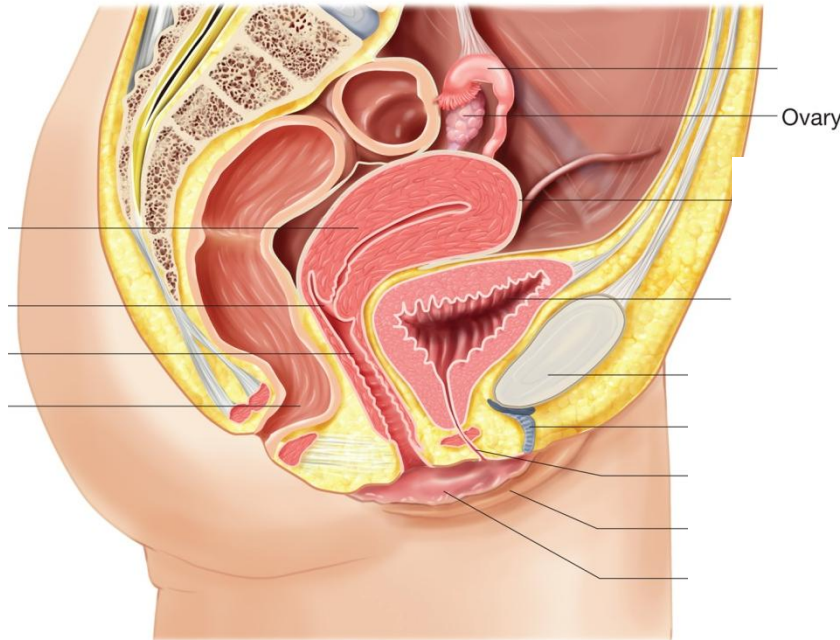
# Male Reproductive System

- Penis
  - Contains the urethra for the delivery of sperm



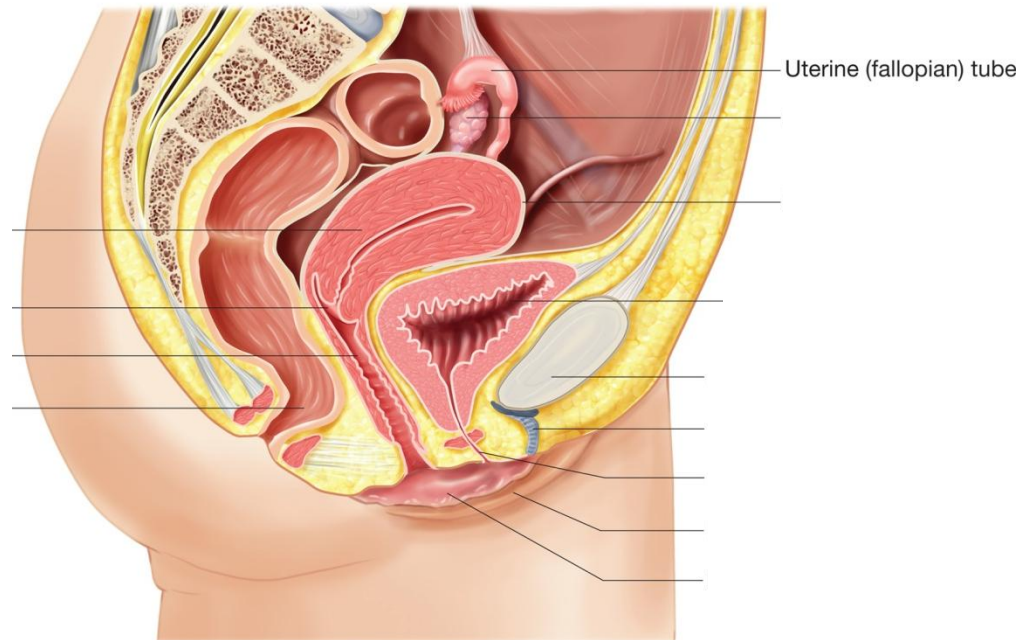
# Female Reproductive System

- Ovaries
  - Produce eggs (female gametes) by meiosis and release hormones



# Female Reproductive System

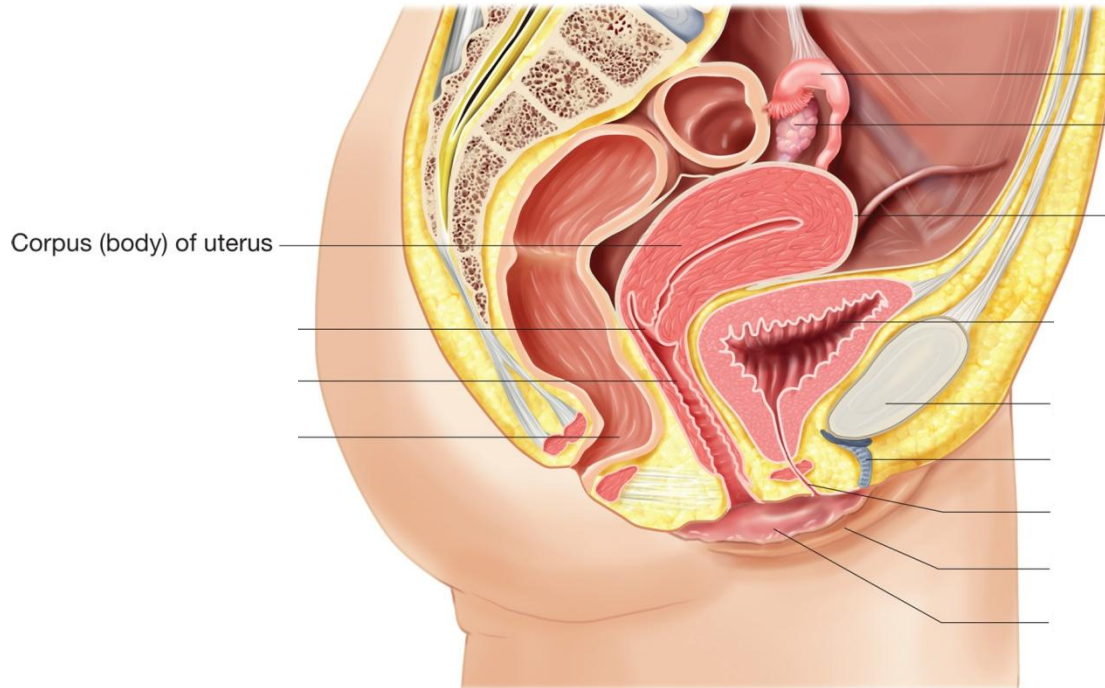
- Oviducts / fallopian tubes
  - Location of fertilization
  - Connect the ovaries to the uterus (although the oviducts are not physically connected to the ovaries)





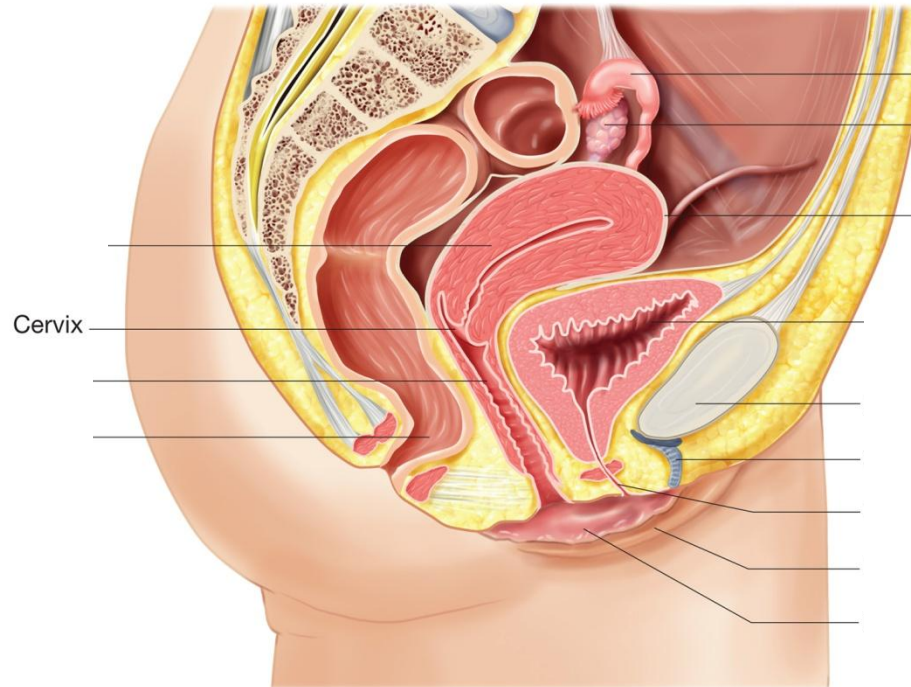
# Female Reproductive System

- Uterus
  - Protects and nourishes the zygote during development
  - Connects the oviducts to the cervix



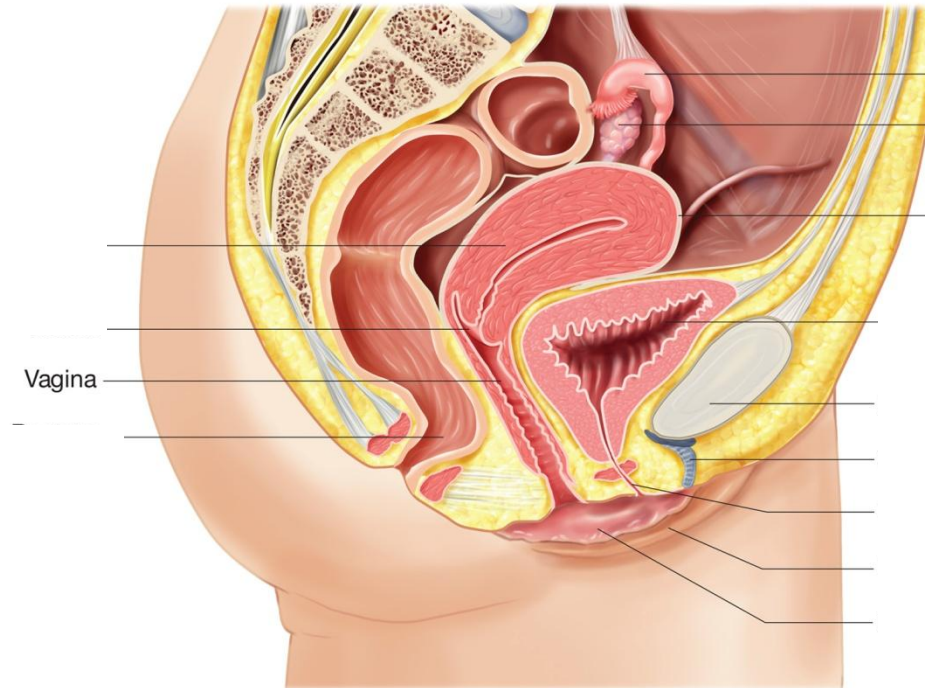
# Female Reproductive System

- Cervix
  - Sperm travel through this opening on the way to the uterus
  - Dilates (opens) to allow the baby to leave the body during childbirth



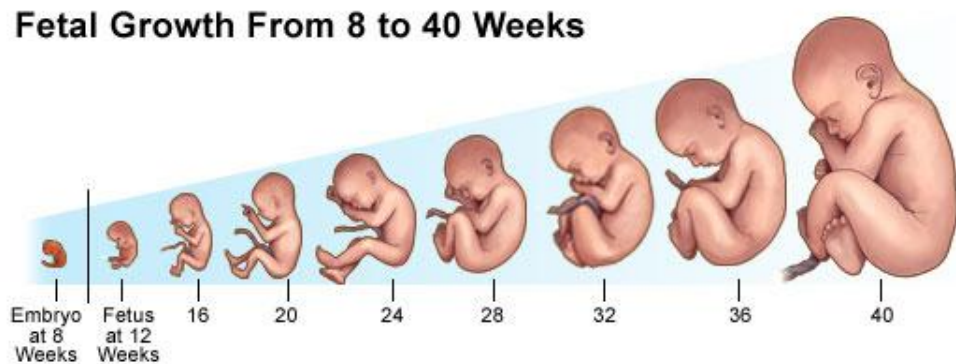
# Female Reproductive System

- Vagina
  - Sperm are deposited here, their first stop on the way to the egg.
  - Opening through which the baby leaves the body, or through which unfertilized eggs leave the body



# Stages of Embryonic and Fetal Development

- Indicate the correct order of changes which occur during each of the 9 months it takes for an embryo and fetus to develop.



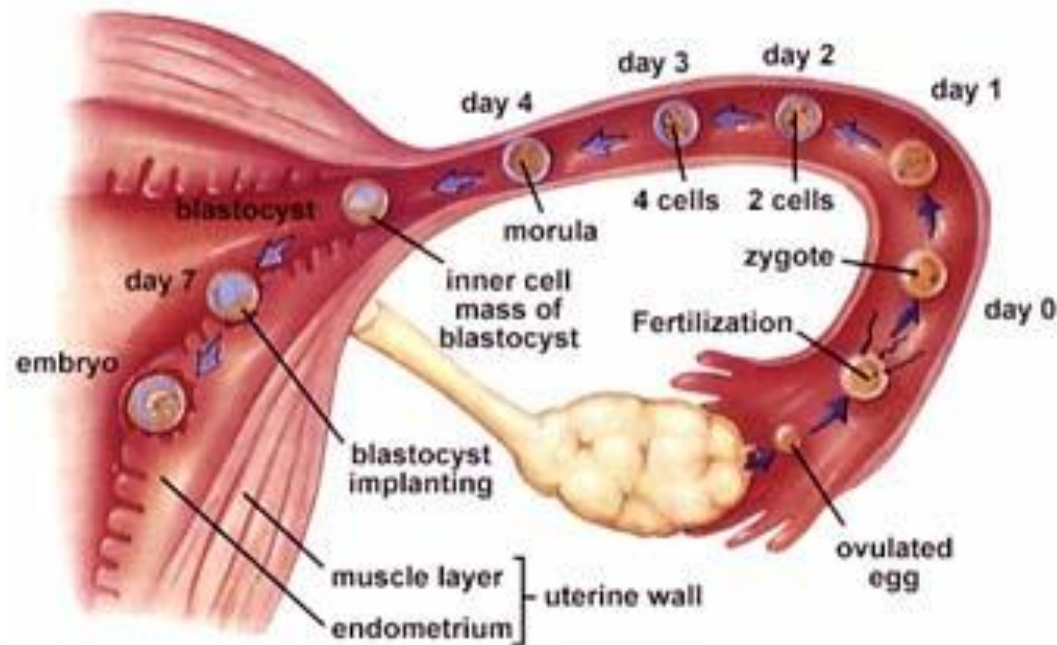
- Write a number from 1 to 9 in the boxes given to match the month of development with the description of growth

# Stages in Human Development

- Fertilization
- First Trimester (weeks 1-12)
- Second Trimester (weeks 13-24)
- Third Trimester (weeks 25-38)

# Fertilization

- Occurs in the fallopian tubes
- Egg and sperm unite to form a zygote



# First Trimester

- All organ systems begin to develop.
- Zygote is called an embryo
- Placenta and amniotic sac form
- At 8 weeks, the embryo is now called a fetus
- All major organs are formed



# Second Trimester

- Rapid growth
- Skeleton forms

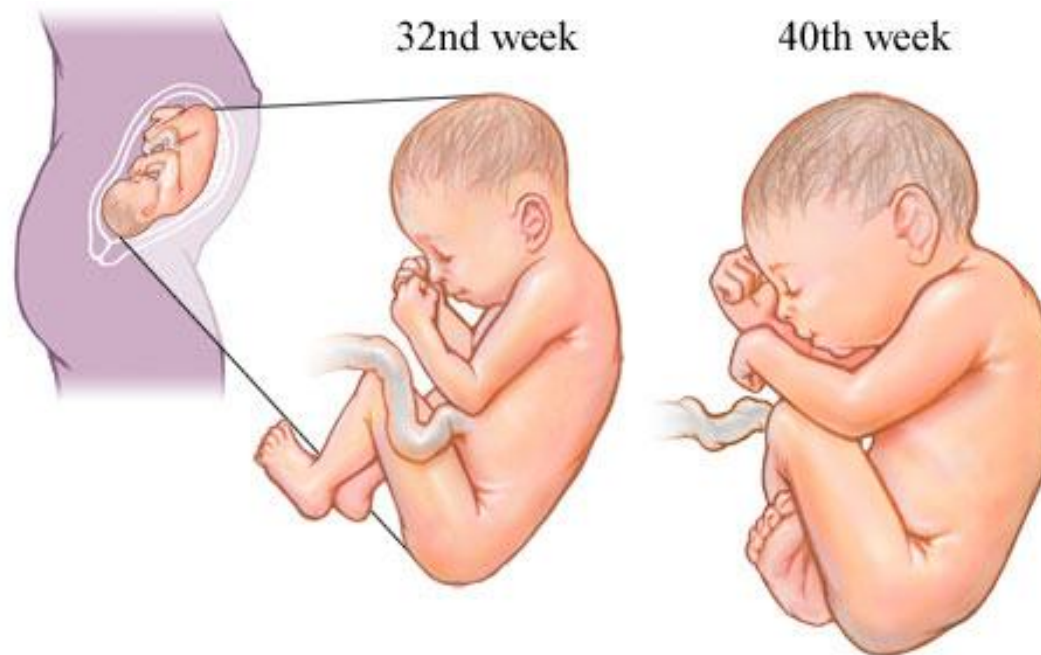


- Mother will feel movement by 20 weeks.
- Growth slows between 20 and 24 weeks.



# Third Trimester

- Growth in preparation for birth; significant development in the brain.
- Immune system develops
- Fat is deposited under the skin.



# Visible Signs of Pregnancy

Not all women will experience all signs  
(see pg 200 for complete list)

and

experiencing the signs doesn't necessarily mean  
you're pregnant!!

# Visible Signs of Pregnancy

- The woman will stop menstruating (often first sign!)
- Easily exhausted or dizzy



# Visible Signs of Pregnancy

- Hips will become slightly larger to support fetus and prepare for birth
- Her breasts will become larger to prepare to produce milk



# Visible Signs of Pregnancy

- Feeling of nausea or craving certain foods
- Gain weight (11kg on average)

