

Student Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Unit 4: Family Life and Human Sexuality Student Vocabulary Resource

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|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Abstinence | Acceptance | Adolescence | Barrier methods | Birth control |
| Birth defects | Biological sex | Bisexual | Cells | Cervix |
| Clitoris | Contraception | Consent | Cowper's gland | Dating relationship |
| Ejaculation | Embryo | Epididymis | Erection | Estrogen |
| Fallopian tubes | Fertilization | Fetus | Foreskin | Gender |
| Gender identity | Gender identification | Heterosexual | Homosexual | Hormonal methods |
| Hormones | Hymen | Labia | Menstruation | Obstetrician |
| Organs | Ova | Ovary | Ovulation | Questioning |
| Penis | Placenta | Pre-ejaculation fluid | Prenatal care | Progesterone |
| Prostate gland | Puberty | Relationship | Scrotum | Semen |
| Seminal vesicle | Sexual orientation | STIs | Stereotype | Testicle |
| Testosterone | Tissue | Tolerance | Transgender | Transitioning |
| Ultrasound | Umbilical cord | Urethra | Uterus | Vagina |
| Vas deferens | Vasectomy | Vulva | | |

Relationships

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| 1. | clear, unambiguous, knowing, informed, and voluntary agreement between all participants to engage in each act within the course of sexual activity. |
| 2. | two people are spending time together in a close relationship. These relationships can be complex, and usually develop over time and may consist of friendship, romantic love, and/or intimacy involving sexual activity . |
| 3. | a connection, association, or involvement between people. |

Gender Stereotypes and Sexual Orientation

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| 4. | appreciating other people and situations. |
| 5. | being male or female based on a person's genitals. |
| 6. | describes an individual who is sexually attracted to people of both sexes. |
| 7. | a social construct based on emotional, behavioral, and cultural characteristics attached to a person's assigned biological sex. A person's social and/or legal status as male or female. |

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| 8. | the internal sense that they are female, male or a variation of these . |
| 9. | describes the biological traits of a person or how a person views himself or herself. |
| 10. | describes an individual who is sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex. |
| 11. | describes an individual who is sexually attracted to people of the same sex. |
| 12. | describes an individual who questions his/her own identity and orientation. |
| 13. | the overall term that is used to describe people's physical and/or romantic attractions to other people. |
| 14. | an exaggerated and oversimplified belief about an entire group of people, such as an ethnic or religious group or a gender. |
| 15. | willing to accept feelings, habits or beliefs that are different from your own. |
| 16. | describes individuals whose gender identity differs from others of their biological sex. |
| 17. | the process by which a transgender person lives consistently with their gender identity. |

Puberty

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| 18. | the stage of life between childhood and adulthood when puberty begins. |
| 19. | a female sex hormone that produces female secondary sex characteristics and effects the menstrual cycle. |
| 20. | chemical substances made and released in one part of the body that cause a change in another part of the body. |
| 21. | a hormone that prepares the uterus for the fertilized ovum and maintains pregnancy. |
| 22. | the life development stage when sex organs mature into adulthood. |

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| 23. | a male hormone that is released into the blood stream from the testes and causes the male secondary sex characteristics to develop during puberty. |
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Female Reproductive System

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| 24. | opening of the uterus. |
| 25. | sensitive area within the female's reproductive system. |
| 26. | carry the egg from the ovaries to the uterus. |
| 27. | a membrane that partially covers the entrance to the vagina. |
| 28. | the two folds of skin on the outside of the female. |
| 29. | flow of the uterine lining out of the female. |
| 30. | the egg cell. |
| 31. | stores the ova (egg) and hormones that cause the eggs to mature. |
| 32. | when the ovaries release one mature egg cell each month. |
| 33. | shelters and nourishes the fetus. |
| 34. | muscular passageway from the uterus to outside the body. |
| 35. | the outer part of the female genital organs. |

Male Reproductive System

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| 36. | produces seminal fluid. |
| 37. | forces the semen through the urethra and out of the body. |
| 38. | network of tubes where the sperm mature and are stored temporarily. |
| 39. | involuntary process that occurs when the spongy layers inside the penis are engorged with blood and the penis swells and elongates. |
| 40. | loose skin covering the end of the penis. |

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| 41. | the external sexual organ of the male. |
| 42. | fluid that is released before an ejaculation which contains sperm. |
| 43. | produces seminal fluid. |
| 44. | the sac that contains the testes. |
| 45. | mixture of sperm and fluid. |
| 46. | produces seminal fluid. |
| 47. | the male reproductive cell. |
| 48. | small glands that produce sperm. |
| 49. | small tube used for urination. |
| 50. | tubes that extend from the epididymis to the urethra. |

Reproduction

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| 51. | abnormalities present at birth that cause physical and intellectual disability or death. |
| 52. | basic unit or building block of life. |
| 53. | the fertilized cell that is dividing. |
| 54. | the union of a male sperm and female egg. |
| 55. | the developing baby after two months. |
| 56. | a doctor that cares for with pregnant, childbirth, and postpartum period. |
| 57. | a part of a living organism that is composed of tissue organized to perform a certain function. |
| 58. | rich lining of tissue that builds up along the uterine wall. |
| 59. | steps that a pregnant female can take to provide for her own health and the health of her baby. |
| 60. | a mass of similar cells that performs a specific function. |
| 61. | a diagnostic test that uses sound waves to create a visual image of the baby, placenta, and uterus. |

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| 62. | attaches to the baby's navel and grows out of the placenta. |
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STIs

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| 63. | are illnesses that pass from one person to another through sexual contact, but they can be prevented. |
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Contraception

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| 64. | puts a physical wall (barrier) between sperm and egg so they cannot join. (example: condom) |
| 65. | ways to alter the conditions necessary for conception and/or pregnancy to occur. |
| 66. | interference with successful fertilization of an ovum by chemical, physical, or surgical methods. |
| 67. | methods of birth control that prevent ovulation, thin the uterine lining, and thicken the mucus in the cervix. (example: pill) |

Abstinence

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| 68. | is avoiding high risk behavior, such as the use of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs or engaging in sex. |
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