

BEFORE YOU BEGIN - SELF-INVENTORY		1/1
In your own words or drawings, what is the difference between sex and gender ?	What do you wonder about how an organism’s sex gets determined?	

= PAUSE =

VISIT EACH STATION	
STATION 1: SCIENCE, SEX, AND SOCIETY	

Sex and gender a_____ n_____ the same. The science of sex and gender is c_____. Gender and sex diversity aren’t new. Throughout human history, diverse genders have included h_____ (India), t_____ -s_____ (Indigenous American), m_____ (Polynesia), and m_____ early Islam. In society today, i_____ people are recognized as e_____.

How was science used as a colonial tool? How do YOU think we should use science in society?	Draw and label OR describe in your own words the the <u>binary</u> model vs. <u>nonbinary</u> model of “biological sex.”
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STATION 2: MYTHS AND MYTHCONCEPTIONS	
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1. H_____ mostly regulate (“control”) secondary sex characteristics.

2. 2 different ways people can be born (that aren’t simple XX or XY) are _____

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3. All bodies produce b_____ e_____ and t_____. Adult humans produce almost equal levels of e_____ and p_____. Males just tend to produce higher levels of t_____.

Why do YOU think science, policy, and behavior seem to disagree about sex and gender?

STATION 3: VARIATION	
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Circle TWO and define or draw:

- ☐ **Hermaphrodites** (Simultaneous & Sequential)
- ☐ **Environmental sex determination** (Temperature-dependent v. Social Factor)
- ☐ **Genotypic sex determination** (Male v. Female heterogamety)

VIDEO: SEA TURTLE (<https://youtu.be/XcdpnvUBinA>)

1.	2.

What are the 8 named sex chromosome GENOTYPES & PHENOTYPES for humans?

1. G:	P:	5. G:	P:
2. G:	P:	6. G:	P:
3. G:	P:	7. G:	P:
4. G:	P:	8. G:	P:

STATION 4: SRY GENE AND TESTOSTERONE	
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How does the SRY gene affect human development? _____

What patterns (*ex: range, mode, average*) do you notice in the TESTOSTERONE graph? What data could we compare this graph to, in order to understand more?

Place a check next to ANY factors you think are likely to affect athletic performance:	Explain why or why not: ☐ ☐
☐ Chromosomes (<i>examples: XXX, XXY, XX, XO, XY</i>)	
☐ Hormones (<i>examples: testosterone, estrogen, progesterone, etc.</i>)	
☐ Primary sex characteristics involved in reproduction (<i>examples: testes, ovaries, uterus</i>)	
☐ Secondary sex characteristics (<i>including, but not limited to: enlarged breasts, increased hair, increased muscle mass, etc.</i>)	

