

Sexual and reproductive body parts

LESSON DETAILS

Victorian Curriculum Descriptors

Health and Physical Education

Explore strategies to manage physical, social, and emotional change (VCHPEP089)

Personal and Social Capability

Examine the similarities and differences between individuals and groups based on factors such as sex, age, ability, language, culture and religion (VCPSCS0020)

Australian Curriculum Descriptors

Health and Physical Education

Explore strategies to manage physical, social, and emotional change (ACPPS034)

Personal and Social Capability

Identify main ideas and select and clarify information from a range of sources

Time

30 minutes

Equipment

- Class set of 'Typically' Male and 'Typically' Female reproductive system" worksheets
- Teacher reference sheets

Key Messages

- The sexual and reproductive system is an important system within the human body.
- The purpose of the sexual and reproductive system is to enable humans to be conceived (made) and born.

Learning Intention

Students will: Identify some of the physical changes that occur during puberty.

Success Criteria

Students will:

- Learn the reproductive body parts and their function.
- Be given an opportunity to discuss reproduction with parents/carers.

Teaching Notes

This activity may not be suitable to take home for all students as some may not be able to discuss the reproductive systems with their families. In this case, the activity can be used during class time. Sharing with adults at home should be encouraged, but not compulsory.

It is important to take some time with the class to note that all bodies are different. This can include differences in how someone's body looks or how someone feels about their gender. When we discuss bodies, we are referring to a person's sex. We often separate bodies into two sexes - male and female. Some people's bodies work differently to what might be expected for a typical male or typical female body, and may be intersex. A person's sex is separate from their gender, which describes a person's identity. People may have different relationships to their bodies and identities. Because of this the word 'typically' is used when referring to specific sexes. Students should be encouraged to apply the information that is fitting for them and their individual body.

Procedure

As a classroom activity:

1. Distribute the worksheets to students providing them with the opportunity to label the body parts. Once students have completed this task independently correct and explain and answer any questions regarding the reproductive system. Encourage students to share the worksheet with adults at home.

As a homework activity:

1. Hand out worksheets and explain that it is a homework activity that is to be completed with parents/carers.

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2. Students are to label and discuss the body parts on the worksheet.

Questioning

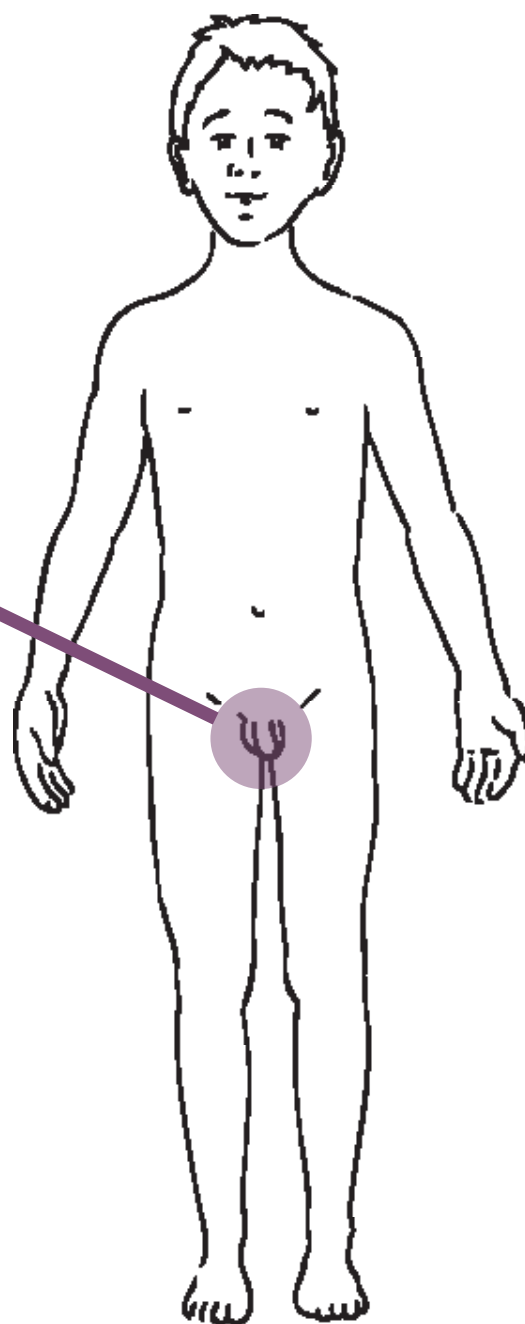
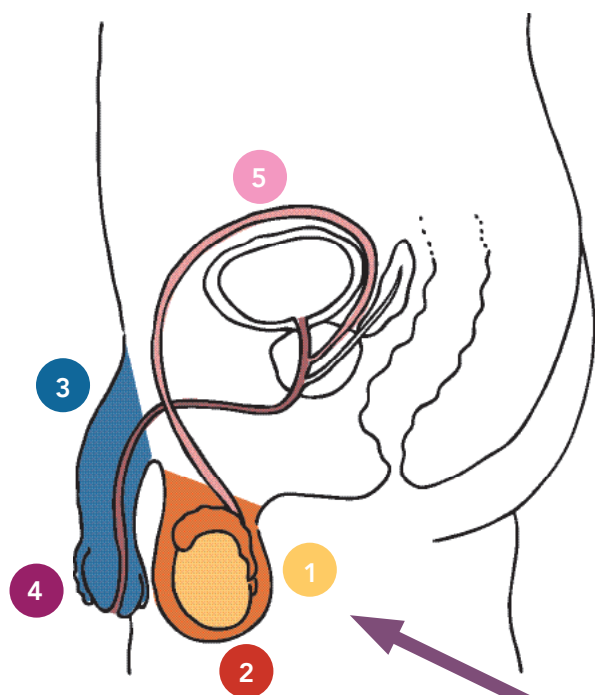
1. Why do people sometimes use different words for these body parts?
2. Why is it sometimes embarrassing to talk about private body parts?
3. What are some of the physical changes that occur to the 'typical' male and 'typical' female reproductive systems?
4. What triggers these changes?
5. What people or sources of information can an individual access if they have any further questions?

Adapted with permission from Kokonis, A and Maginness, K 1996, **Teaching sexuality: a comprehensive activity-based resource**, Harper Schools, North Blackburn, Vic.

Sexual and reproductive body parts

Urethra	This is a tube, inside a penis, for urinating (peeing) through.
Scrotum	This is the outer sac (bag made of skin) that holds the testicles.
Testicle	This is where the sperm are made. Usually there are two of these (testicles). They're about the size and shape of walnuts in adults and hazelnuts in children. They grow bigger during puberty and start making sperm. Why do they hang outside of the body? The testicles need to be at a lower temperature than the body (1 or 2°C below core body temperature). They 'drop' in warm weather and 'rise' in cold weather to keep at a constant temperature because this helps develop healthy sperm.
Spermatic cord (or vas deferens)	Sperm travels through the spermatic cord. This tube joins the testicles to the urethra so that sperm can leave the body. Sperm can only leave the body mixed with fluid, we call this mixture semen. Semen can only leave the body via an erect penis, we call this ejaculation. Semen and urine cannot come out at the same time, as a valve near the bladder shuts off the urethra when the penis is erect.
Penis	This is a soft, sausage-like organ that hangs between the legs of someone with a male body. It has a small hole at the end where urine (pee) and semen come out. Sometimes the penis stands up and points away from the body. This is called an erection and can happen for lots of reasons.

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Spermatic cord	
Penis	
Urethra	
Scrotum	
Testicle	

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Uterus	This is shaped like an upside-down pear. It's the place where the foetus lives and grows until it is born.
Fallopian Tubes	This is where the sperm and ovum (egg) meet and join and the first cells of an embryo form.
Ovaries	Ovaries are about the size of an almond. A female baby is born with all of their ova (eggs). Approximately 1,000,000 eggs at birth and by puberty approximately 200,000 - 300,000 remain. They begin to ripen at puberty. Usually, one ripens every month. This is called ovulation.
Vagina	It is not a hollow tube; the walls of the vagina rest against each other, but can stretch open when a penis or a tampon is inserted, or a baby is being born. The vagina produces moisture that becomes noticeable during puberty. It is a very clever design as it's self-cleaning. People with a vagina need to wipe front-to-back when going to the toilet to avoid introducing germs into this opening.
Vulva	This is often called the vagina in error. It is the name for all the outside body parts between the legs of a person with a typical female body.

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