# STAGE 4 PDHPE – 2021 TERM 3 REMOTE LEARNING

Miss Wrightson

#### Dear students and parents,

This term, students will be learning about the body and the changes that occur during puberty. This work booklet will assist students in understanding the physical, social and emotional changes that they may face during this time.

If you require any assistance, please email Miss Wrightson rebecca.wrightson3@det.nsw.edu.au

# From birth to adolescence

Find more information in subtopic 1.4.

If you think about it, the changes that you have gone through over the past 12 or so years are incredible. In such a short time you have gone from a tiny baby to a young person. In this subtopic you will explore the first part of the human life cycle: from conception to adolescence.

#### The cycle of life

Choose the correct words to complete the paragraph.

| survival                                       | slow        | sperm           | divides          | fast         | combines           | egg             |
|--|-------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| We begin our life jor<br>female. This cell the | -           |                 |                  |              |                    |                 |
| foetus. After birth, b                         |             |                 |                  |              |                    |                 |
| are totally dependen                           | -           | -               |                  | -            | to be cared for an | a nurturea, ana |
|  |             |                 |                  | ·            |                    |                 |
| A rapid rate of                                | of chang    | е               |                  |              |                    |                 |
| List the physical de human life cycle.         | evelopments | s of the infanc | y, preschool and | d lower prin | nary school stage  | es in the       |
| Infancy (0–3 years                             | <b>s</b> )  |                 |                  |              |                    |                 |
| Preschool<br>(4–5 years)                       |             |                 |                  |              |                    |                 |
| Lower primary school (6–8 years                |             |                 |                  |              |                    |                 |

#### Growth and development milestones

It is not until puberty that some male and female characteristics become evident. This is a time of rapid growth — physically, emotionally, intellectually and socially.

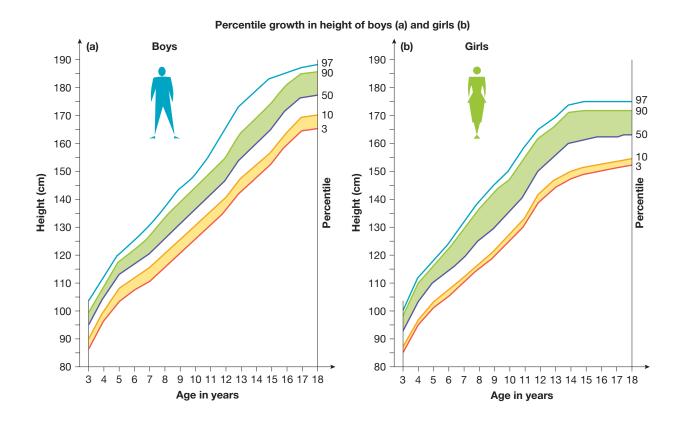
What changes have occurred in *your* development from infancy to adolescence? Categorise them into the following table.

| Physical | Emotional | Intellectual | Social |
|----------|-----------|--------------|--------|
|          |           |              |        |
|          |           |              |        |
|          |           |              |        |
|          |           |              |        |
|          |           |              |        |

## Percentile growth charts

Percentile growth charts are used by health professionals to monitor the rate of growth in height, weight and head circumference from birth.

Measure your height in centimetres and mark it on the chart. Which percentile are you are in? How do you compare to the rest of the class?



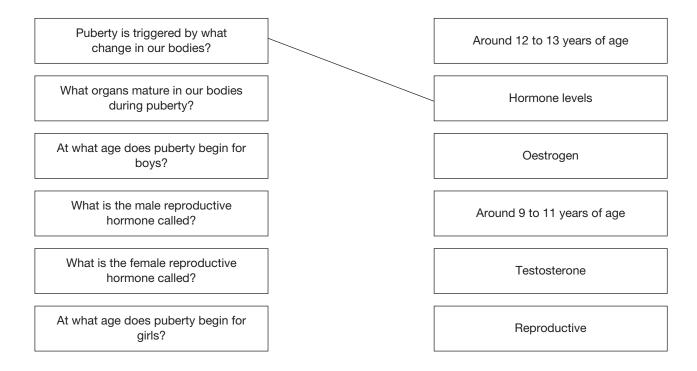
On Resources

For more activities using percentile growth charts complete Worksheet 1.4 Percentile growth charts (doc-29178).

#### Hormones and puberty

Adolescence is the time during which we mature from childhood to adulthood. This is a time of significant physical, emotional and social change. The beginning of adolescence is signalled by the onset of puberty.

Match the questions to the correct answers. The first one is done for you.



## Secondary sex characteristics

The visible and more noticeable changes that occur during puberty are known as the secondary sex characteristics. They are considered secondary because they occur only after the release of hormones.

Write the appropriate secondary sex characteristics for males and females.

| Male | Female |
|------|--------|
|      |        |
|      |        |
|      |        |
|      |        |
|      |        |
|      |        |
|      |        |
|      |        |
|      |        |
|      |        |

## Growing up

Changes that will happen to you during puberty happen to everyone. The timing of these changes is different for each individual so it is important not to be concerned if the onset of puberty for you occurs later or earlier than it does for your friends.

|  | Complete | the | follo | wing | sentences. |
|--|----------|-----|-------|------|------------|
|--|----------|-----|-------|------|------------|

| The best things about growing up have been   |       |
|--|-------|
| •  |       |
| •  |       |
| •  |       |
| •  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
| The hardest things about growing up have been  |       |
| •  |       |
| •  |       |
| •  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
| It is important not to compare yourself to others in relation to your growth and development dupuberty because | ıring |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |
|  |       |

# Puberty — the physical changes

Find more information in subtopic 1.5.

During puberty, our bodies change a lot. We need to understand what these changes are and why they occur so we can deal with them positively. Although everyone goes through puberty, it's important to remember we each do so in our own time.

#### Puberty and girls

Choose the correct words to complete the paragraph.

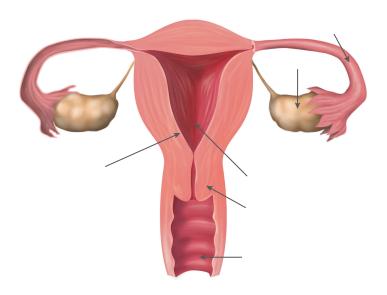
| knees                               | menstruation             | hair            | breast            | hips          | ovaries |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|
|                                     | rs in girls between the  | -               | -                 | •             |         |
|                                     | whole breast will start  |                 | •                 |               |         |
| hair will start to grov             | v on the vulva. A girl's | s body will sta | art to become cur | vier as her   | start   |
| to widen. Usually wi<br>will begin. | thin one to four years   | of the comme    | encement of breas | st developmen | t,      |

#### The female reproductive system

The female body has sexual organs both inside and outside the body. The internal organs include the fallopian tubes, ovaries, uterus and cervix. The external organs include the vagina, vulva and the clitoris (part of the vulva).

Select the correct words to label the diagram of the reproductive system.

Cervix Endometrium (lining of uterus) Fallopian tube Ovary Vaginal canal Uterus



Research and describe each part of the female reproductive system.

| Term                           | Description |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Fallopian tube                 |             |
| Ovary                          |             |
| Uterus                         |             |
| Cervix                         |             |
| Vaginal canal                  |             |
| Endometrium (lining of uterus) |             |

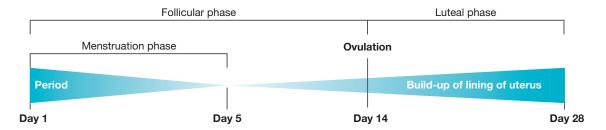
## Menstruation

Match the questions to the correct answers. The first one is done for you.

| What is menstruation also known as?                     | That the girl is physically able to reproduce                         |
|---|---|
| What does the arrival of a girl's first period signify? | A period  |
| How long is the average menstrual cycle?                | The shedding of the uterus lining, which comes out as a fluid         |
| When does menstruation usually begin?                   | Through the vagina  |
| What happens during a period?                           | Around 3–7 days   |
| How long does a period usually last?                    | Around 2 years after puberty begins, but it is different for everyone |
| How does the menstruation fluid exit the body?          | Uterus wall, blood and the unfertilised egg                           |
| What is in the menstruation fluid?                      | About 28 days   |

#### Hormones and the menstrual cycle

The menstrual cycle is controlled by the release of different types of hormones. Each hormone has a specific role to play. The menstrual cycle has four phases, shown below.



Identify which phase is being described and the time it occurs.

| Description | Phase | Day/s |
|-------------|-------|-------|
|             |       |       |
|             |       |       |
|             |       |       |
|             |       |       |
|             |       |       |
|             |       |       |
|             |       |       |
|             |       |       |
|             |       |       |
|             |       |       |
|             |       |       |
|             |       |       |
|             |       |       |
|             | I     |       |
| n Resources |       |       |

## Puberty and boys

Puberty usually occurs in boys between 12 and 17 years of age and an average of about one to two years later than when girls start puberty.

For more activities about the menstrual cycle complete Worksheet 1.6 Menstruation (doc-29180).

Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

|    | shoulders     | erections   | deeper     | slower      | throat     | testicles   | body      | hair      | faster    | growth   |
|----|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Th | e physical ch | C           | Č          |             |            |             |           |           |           |          |
| •  | enlargemer    | nt of the   |            | and pe      | nis and al | so the grow | th of pub | oic       |           |          |
| •  | growth of l   | imbs, hands | and feet w | ill grow, o | often      |             | _ than th | e torso a | and other | parts of |
|    | the body      |             |            |             |            |             |           |           |           |          |
| •  | broadening    | of the      |            | _           |            |             |           |           |           |          |

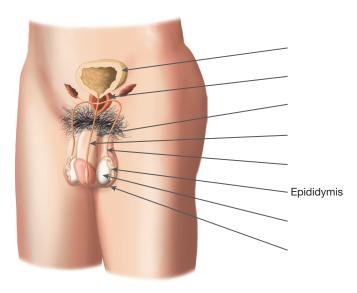
| • | significant spurts (including increases in weight and muscle)                       |
|---|---|
| • | development of an 'Adam's apple' at the front of their                              |
| • | voice may be a little unpredictable (by the end of puberty a boy's voice will be)   |
| • | growth of hair on the face and more hair on the                                     |
| • | occurring when boys become nervous or excited, but also sometimes for no particular |
|   | reason.   |

## The male reproductive system

The male body has sexual organs both inside and outside the body. The internal organs include the epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicles and prostate, and the external organs include the penis and testicles.

Select the correct words to label the diagram of the reproductive system.



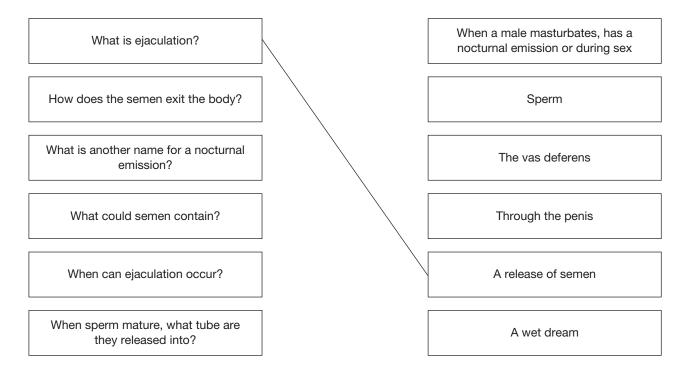


#### Research and describe each part of the male reproductive system.

| Term              | Description |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Bladder           |             |
| Urethra           |             |
| Scrotum           |             |
| Testes            |             |
| Epididymis        |             |
| Penis             |             |
| Prostate<br>gland |             |
| Vas<br>deferens   |             |

#### **Ejaculation**

Match the questions to the correct answers. The first one is done for you.



## Conception/reproduction

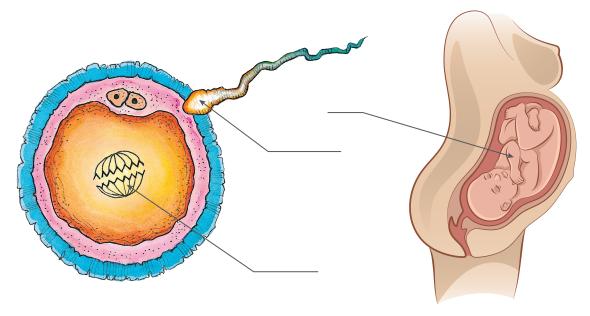
Conception is the union of a female's egg and a male's sperm and it's how we all began life.

Choose the correct words to complete the paragraph.

| penis  | reproduction        | ovum         | sperm       | sexual        | uterus             | vagina          | conception |
|--|---------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| The most co  | ommon way the       |              | from a ı    | nale's body   | enters a fem       | ale's body is   | through    |
| ejaculation  | during              | inter        | course.     |               |                    |                 |            |
| Sexual inter   | rcourse is when a n | nale's erect |             | is inse       | rted into a f      | emale's         |            |
| When an (egg) and sperm unite, occurs, which is the start of a new |                     |              |             |               | tart of a new life |                 |            |
| through the  | process of          |              |             |               |                    |                 |            |
| The lining of  | of the              | provid       | es nourishm | ent to the fo | etus in the fi     | irst stage of i | ts life.   |

#### Select the correct words to label the diagram of the reproductive system.

Urethra Egg nucleus Foetus Sperm nucleus Erection Menstruation



# Puberty — the social and emotional changes

Find more information in subtopic 1.6.

During puberty, as well as physical changes, we also experience social and emotional changes. It is helpful to understand what these changes may be and why they occur so we can deal with them positively.

#### Feelings and emotions associated with puberty

For some young people, the rapid growth of their body can be embarrassing. They may become self-conscious, particularly if their body is growing and changing ahead of the bodies of their friends. It is common for adolescents to feel extremes in their emotions that may sometimes seem difficult to manage. It can be useful to develop strategies that help you calm yourself before you react in an emotion-arousing situation.

#### Define the following words.

| Self-conscious |  |
|----------------|--|
| Embarrassing   |  |
| Emotions       |  |
| Identity       |  |
| Strategies     |  |

# Understanding your feelings and emotions

Choose the correct words to complete the paragraph.

| emotions                          | negative               | behaviours                        | recognising  | puberty        | understand         | positive            |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| during                            | Chil<br>_ ways, such a | dren often may as by starting arg | and feelings not guments or fights. ing our feelings a | their fee      | lings and can act  | out in tionally, we |
|                                   |                        |                                   | ıld be useful to y                                     | ou during pı   | aberty. Justify v  | vhy you have        |
| listed that person  Person/networ |                        | <b>ζ.</b>                         |  |                | Reason             |                     |
| Person/networ                     | K                      |                                   |  |                | neason             |                     |
|                                   |                        |                                   |  |                |                    |                     |
|                                   |                        |                                   |  |                |                    |                     |
|                                   |                        |                                   |  |                |                    |                     |
| What does 'soci                   | _                      | _                                 | group of friends is                                    | , а ргоссиче   | racioi foi young   | реоріс.             |
| Why is it impor                   | tant to have o         | close friends an                  | nd family you car                                      | n trust throu  | gh puberty?        |                     |
| Your develo                       |                        |                                   | lly and amotional                                      | lly motoring l | aut so is your bus | .:                  |
|                                   | not fully mat          |                                   | lly and emotional e in our early to                    |                | •                  |                     |
|                                   |                        |                                   |  |                |                    |                     |
|                                   |                        |                                   |  |                |                    |                     |
|                                   |                        |                                   |  |                |                    |                     |

## Dealing with puberty

Think, Pair, Share! First think by yourself, and then conduct your own research to list as many physical, social and emotional changes that occur throughout puberty. You may need to use more paper. After you have attempted this by yourself, pair with a friend to share your responses, then as a class share your responses.

| Physical change – males | Physical change – females | Emotional change |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           | Social change    |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |
|                         |                           |                  |

Pick one 'change' from each column in the table above and list coping mechanisms or strategies you could use to deal with this change.

| Change            | Strategy |
|-------------------|----------|
| Physical change:  |          |
| Emotional change: |          |
| Social change:    |          |