



Puberty & Menstruation

OVERVIEW

This entire Unit stimulates discussion and accurate learning about body changes, secondary sex characteristics and the menstrual cycle. There are student activities included. The general approach is broken into three main topics:

- 1. Changes To Your Body
- 2. Menstruation
- 3. Social & Emotional Changes

1. GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

YOUR BODY

- Human Sexuality
 Male and female sexuality through puberty
- Changes
 Physical changes
 Feelings about changes



INDICATORS

AT THE END OF THIS UNIT STUDENTS SHOULD BE ABLE TO:

- List and explain the changes that occur during puberty and adolescence
- Recognise some of the changes associated with puberty are different for boys and girls
- · Learn how to manage those changes
- Correctly order the stages of the menstrual cycle
- Recognise and understand the different products needed for menstruation

RESOURCES

- U by Kotex® website www.ubykotex.com.au
- IWB Materials (on DVD) -Smart Board Notebook files and PowerPoint versions
- BBC interactive website: www. bbc.co.uk/science/ humanbody/body/interactives/ lifecycle/teenagers/
- Kids Health http://www.education.com/ reference/article/Ref_What_Puberty/
- U by Kotex® 'What's Happening to U' Booklet

CLASS HANDOUTS

The following worksheets are enclosed in the Teachers Kit, and can be downloaded from the U by Kotex® website: http://www.teachers.ubykotex.com.au/section/Home/Teachers_Resources

- 1. True or false puberty quiz
- 2. Changes to the body
- 3. The menstrual cycle
- 4. Social & emotional changes activity

OUTCOMES

FOR THE TOTAL UNIT

- · Students describe and analyse the influences on sense of self
- Students learn about how to explain the physical, social and emotional changes during adolescence
- · Students learn how to manage the changes associated with puberty

Teacher's Notes Part 1

Changing Scharacte-ristics

Play the INTRODUCTORY VIDEO as an ice-breaker then discuss the changes that occur during puberty for girls and boys.

Draw two columns on the board titled "boys" & "girls" giving students time in groups or pairs to list any changes and then share as the teacher writes responses on the board (depending on time).

Get the students to call out any changes related to puberty and nominate whether they fit in - either the boy column, the girl column or both columns. Later, you'll work through a detailed list for both sexes.

Many students don't know the formal terms associated with puberty, but may know the informal words. It can be better for the lesson to allow them to use the informal words then introduce and explain the relevant formal words associated with puberty and body parts.



WHAT'S HAPPENING TO US (THE CHANGES) Answers

GIRLS

- Breasts get bigger and may not grow at the same rate
- Hair appears under the arms and around the pubic area
- Increased oil production can cause pimples
- Increased tiredness
- Hips widen and body becomes more curvy
- Sweat and body odour become more noticeable (need to wash body, clothes & hair and use anti-perspirant deodorant)
- Vaginal discharge becomes more noticeable
- Height and weight increases
- Hair on legs becomes thicker and darker
- Sexual desires develop
- Ovulation begins and periods start
- Temporary clumsiness from body shape changes
- Emotional changes varying emotions, mood swings may develop e.g. loneliness, crushes, wanting to be independent, self-conscious

BOY5

- Changes generally occur later
- Penis and scrotum enlarge and their shape changes
- Hair appears under the arms, in the pubic area, chest and face
- Increased oil production can cause pimples
- Voice breaking which can take up to a year
- Sexual desires develop, wet dreams occur
- Erections occur
- Sweat and body odour become more noticeable (need to wash body, clothes & hair and use anti-perspirant deodorant)
- Sperm grows in testes
- Height and weight increases
- Hair on legs becomes thicker and darker
- Temporary clumsiness from body shape changes
- Emotional changes varying emotions, mood swings may develop e.g. loneliness, crushes, wanting to be independent, self-conscious

TEACHER'S NOTES PART I

Changing Body & Secondary Sex Characteristics

- Discuss each of the changes, encourage questions.
- A good option to help shy students is to ask for questions anonymously written on paper, collected at the end and answered next class. To ensure this is truly anonymous, consider using the Question Box as a strategy. Every student is given the same size and colour piece of paper and every student must write something on the paper whether it is a question or just what they ate for breakfast. Every student must put his or her paper in the box. Students also have rules, for example, no names are to be mentioned in questions.
- Open up class discussion on good personal hygiene for puberty and adulthood (brainstorming as a whole class or the "think, pair, share method", where students work in pairs before sharing their ideas as a whole class).
- Create a table and list answers as suggested by students.



WHAT'S HAPPENING TO U? GOOD PERSONAL HYGIENE

Girls & Boys



Jock itch may need anti-fungal cream

Wash clothes & sheets regularly due to extra sweat, grease and oils



Wash your face before bed & after you wake up (pimples and oils on face)



Eat food from the five food groups for a diet high in vitamins and minerals



Drink plenty of water



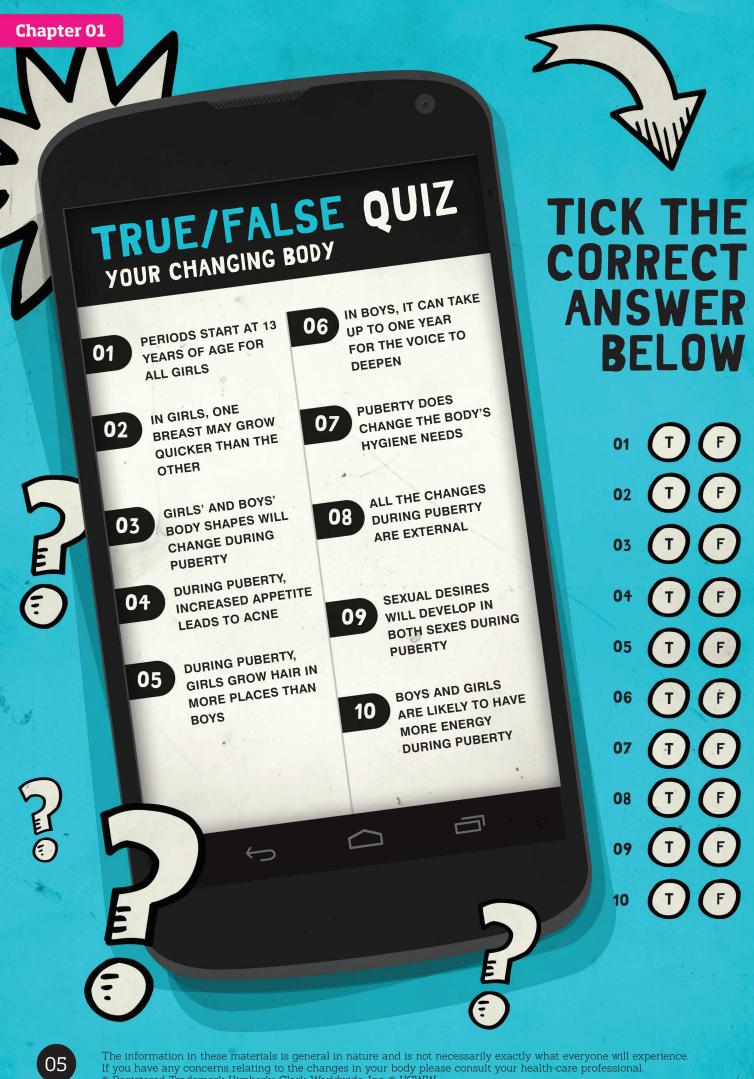


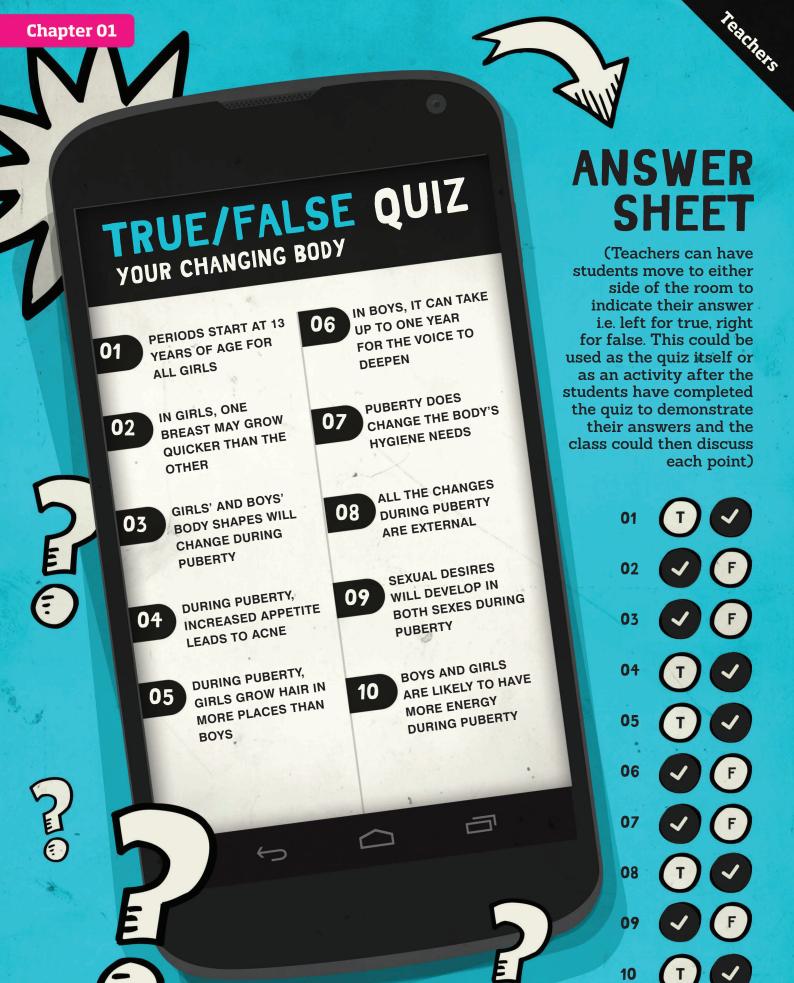
Brush your teeth twice a day

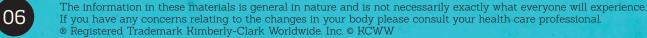
Wear cotton underwear instead of synthetic











each

Changes to the body Answer sheet



6

GIRLS

- INCREASED OIL
 PRODUCTION CAN
 CAUSE PIMPLES
- HAIR APPEARS
 UNDER THE ARMS
 AND AROUND THE
 PUBIC AREA
- HAIR ON ARMS & LEGS BECOMES
 THICKER & DARKER
- 4 VAGINAL DISCHARGE BECOMES MORE NOTICEABLE

SWEAT & BODY ODOUR BECOMES MORE NOTICEABLE

BREASTS GROW (NOT ALWAYS AT THE SAME RATE)

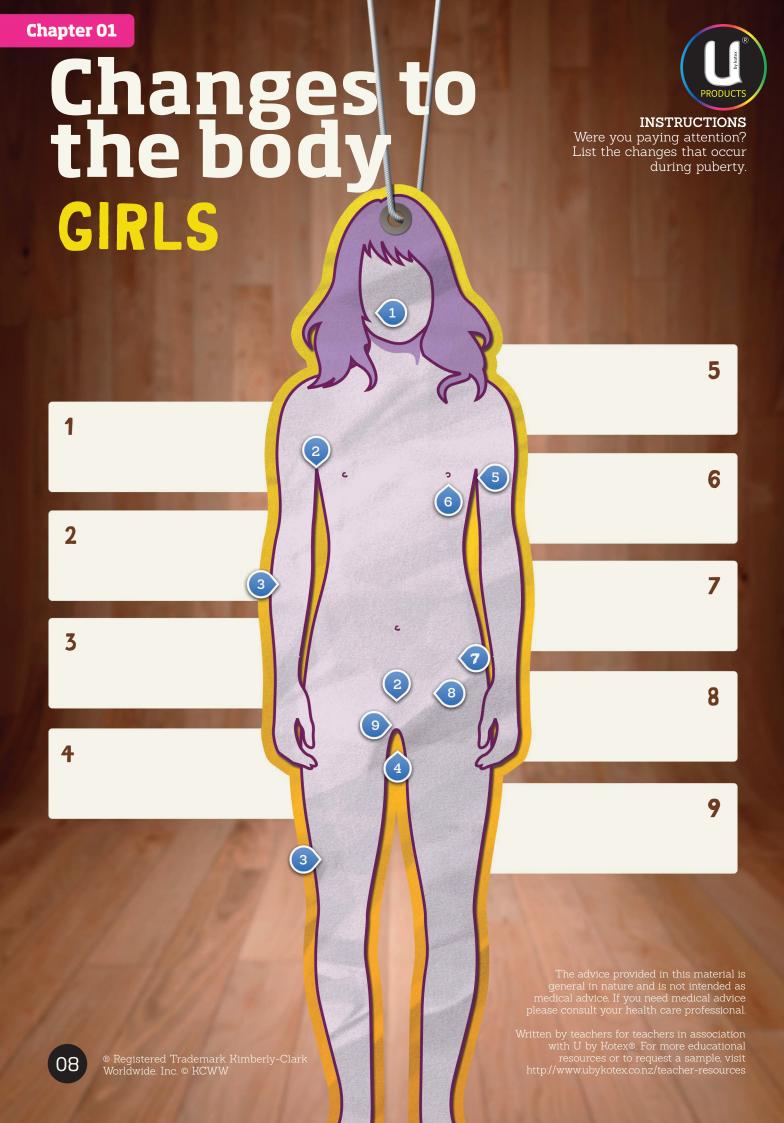
HIPS BECOME WIDER & BODY BECOMES MORE CURVY

OVULATION BEGINS & PERIODS START

GENITALS BECOME DARKER IN COLOUR AND FLESHIER

The advice provided in this material is general in nature and is not intended as medical advice. If you need medical advice please consult your health care professional.

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Changes to the body And she Answer sheet BOYS



INCREASED OIL

PRODUCTION CAN

CAUSE PIMPLES

3

ERECTIONS & WET DREAMS

HAIR ON ARMS & LEGS **BECOMES** THICKER & DARKER

HAIR APPEARS UNDER THE ARMS, AROUND THE PUBLIC AREA AND ON THE CHEST & FACE

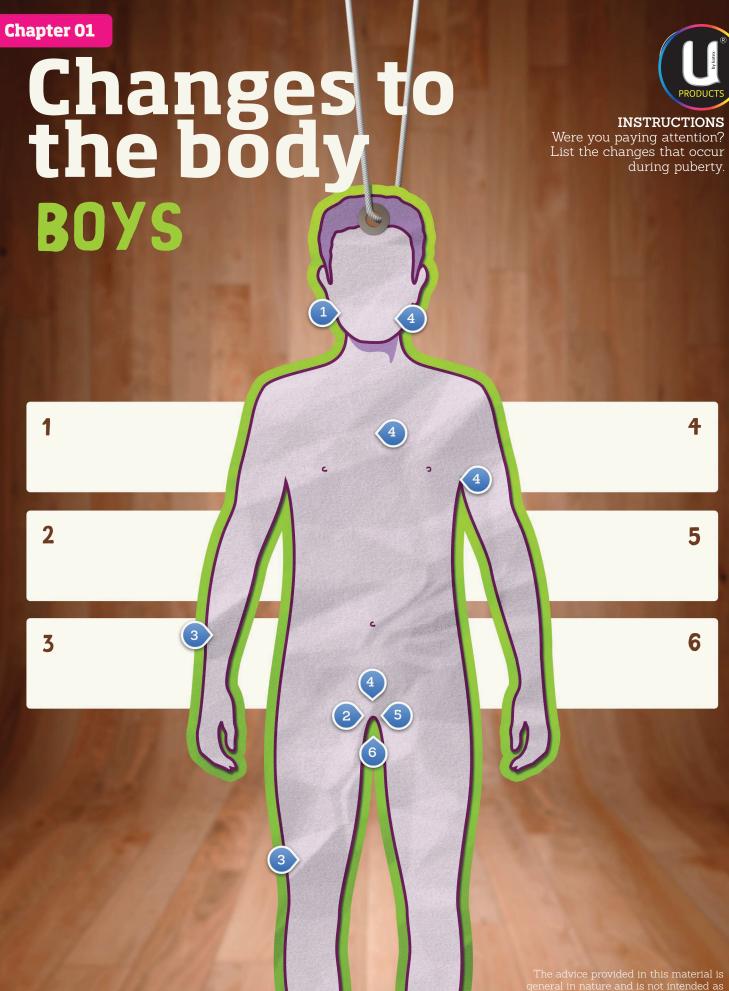
> SPERM GROW IN TESTES

PENIS & SCROTUM

GETS BIGGER AND SHAPE CHANGES

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Changes to the body

GIRLS' BODY

ANSWER SHEET

External

URETHRA 1

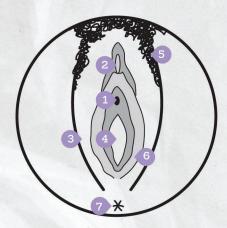
This is an opening between the clitoris and vaginal opening, where urine leaves the body.

CLITORIS 2

A small button-like piece of tissue which is extremely sensitive. It aids in sexual pleasure.

OUTER LIPS 3

These are the external folds of the female genitals, also known as the labia majora. The outer lips protect the female organs.



4 VAGINAL OPENING

This is the passage leading from the womb to the vagina, and where menstrual fluid leaves the body.

5 PUBIC HAIR

Thick, coarse hair that develops with puberty.

6 INNER LIPS

These are the two inner folds on either side of the vaginal opening, also known as labia minora.

7 ANUS

This is the opening at the end of the digestive tract where solid waste leaves the body.

Internal

UTERUS 1

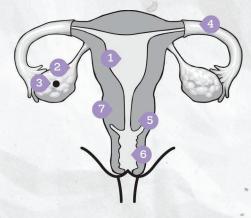
The uterus is also known as the womb. This is where a fertilised egg will become a foetus.

OVARY 2

This is where eggs (also known as ovum) develop. Eggs are released from the ovaries and travel down the fallopian tubes into the uterus.

OVUM 3

Also known as an egg. An ovum is a reproductive cell which will develop in to a foetus if it is fertilised by sperm. One ovum is released each month during your menstrual cycle.



4 FALLOPIAN TUBE

Once a month, an ovum will travel along one of the fallopian tubes from the ovary to the uterus.

5 CERVIX

This is the lower portion of the uterus which joins with the upper part of the vagina.

6 VAGINA

The vagina is an elastic muscular canal that joins the outer sexual organs with the

7 UTERINE LINING

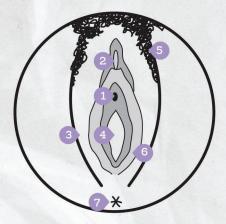
Also known as the endometrium, this is a layer of tissue which lines the uterus. During the menstrual cycle, the uterine lining thickens and prepares for fertilisation of an ovum. If an ovum is not fertilised, the uterine lining is shed. This is your period.

Changes to the body

INSTRUCTIONS
Were you paying attention?
Name each body part
and its function.

External

1



4

5

6

7

Internal

1

2

7 5

5

6

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Changes to the body

BOYS' BODY ANSWER SHEET

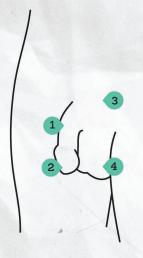
External

PENIS

This is the male sex organ. It's made of spongy tissue, and when a man becomes aroused it grows in size and stiffens. Semen, a fluid containing sperm, is released from the penis when a male orgasms. This is known as ejaculation.

FORESKIN 2

This is the skin covering the end of the penis.



3 PUBIC HAIR

Thick, coarse hair that develops with puberty.

4 SCROTUM

This is the thin, loose skin covering the testicles.

Internal

VAS DEFERENS 1

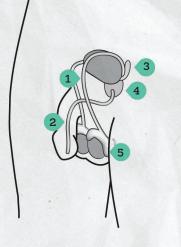
These are two thin tubes which carry sperm from the testicles to the seminal vesicles.

URETHRA 2

Both semen and urine are released from the body through this tube.

SEMINAL VESICLES 3

This is where sperm is mixed with semen.



4 PROSTATE

Some of the fluid in semen is produced here.

5 TESTICLES

This is the organ which produces sperm, as well as the male sex hormone, testosterone.

INSTRUCTIONS

Were you paying attention?
Name each body part
and its function.

Changes to the body

External

1

3

3

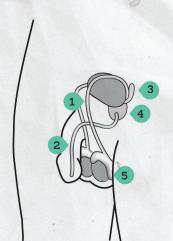
4

Internal

1

2

0



4

5

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TEACHERS NOTES PART 1

Changing Body & Secondary Sex Characteristics

- Discuss each of the changes and encourage questions
 - Play the video entitled 'Changes To Your Body'

FOR FURTHER REFERENCES:



www.bbc.co.uk/science/humanbody/body /interactives/lifecycle/teenagers/ then choose male or female

OPTIONAL ASSESSMENT

Assessment can be taken from the indicators i.e.

Indicator: List the changes that occur during puberty

Assessment: Worksheet 2 and 3

The assessment could be observations by the teacher, it could be quiz results, it may be worksheets or presentations, assignments etc. Whatever the teacher can use to assess whether the student has achieved the indicator.



