

SUPPORTING TEACHING RESOURCES

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Appendix 1



CHANGES THROUGH LIFE



Image taken from:
<http://web.knoxnews.com/silence/archives/babies.jpg>

Image taken from:
http://www.abc.net.au/reslib/200708/r172195_648845.jpg





Image taken from:
<http://babynat.co.uk/images/babies.jpg>



Image taken from:
<http://www.bugsandfairies.co.uk/images/babies.jpg>



Image taken from:
http://img.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2008/03_01/003BABY_468x313.jpg



Image taken from:
<http://www.community.wegohealth.com>

CHANGES THROUGH LIFE



Image taken from: <http://giftsforpeace.scout.org>



Image taken: www.eworldwire.com/mediauploads/children.jpg

Image taken from:
www.carrierclinic.org/Services/inpatient/Adolescent.aspx



Image taken from: www.sanantonio.gov/health/images/immunizations-adolescent_clip_images002.jpg



Image taken from:
www.firstlightpsych.com/dreamstime_adolescent.jpg



Image taken from: http://www.ama-assn.org/ama1pub/upload/images/39/adolescent_health.jpg



Image taken from: <http://www.dlife.com/>



Image taken from: http://www.adhd365.com/uploaded_images/ADHD-in-Adults-753530.jpg



Image taken from: <http://www.ipgw.edu/dlearning/orientation/Ti>



Image taken from: <http://www.the-ideal-school.org/pictures/Stu>

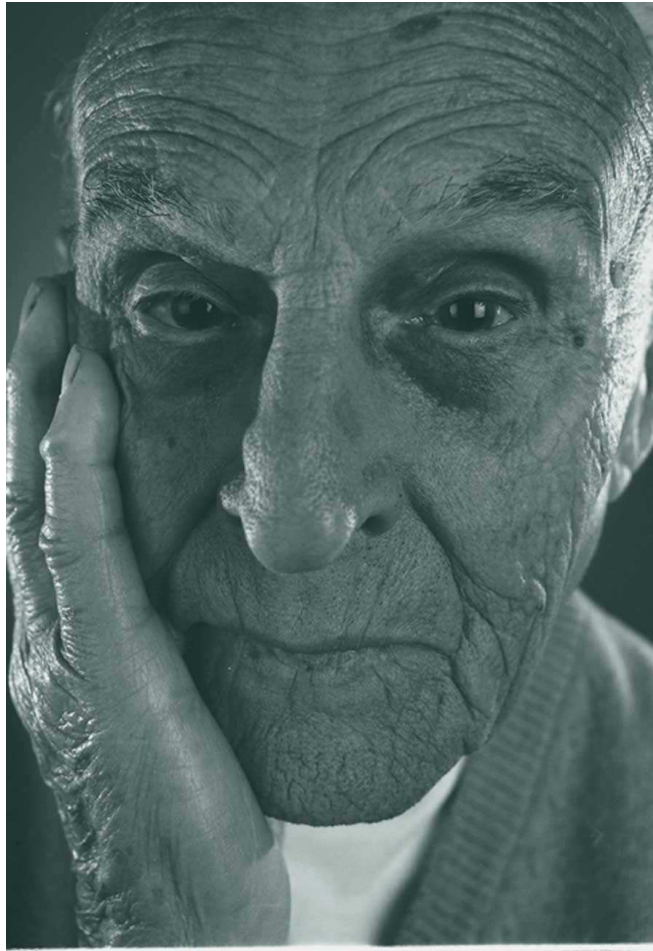


Image taken from: http://www.jhsph.edu/bin/v/b26old_man.jpg



Image taken from: http://www.age-concern-cardiff.org.uk/age_well.jpg



Image taken from:
www.liv.ac.uk/science_eng_images/psychology/misc/pictureA.jpg

IMPORTANT:

These images are just an example of the kind of pictures that may be used.

All these images have been found in
www.google.co.uk

Under each picture, I have written where they have been taken from.

Appendix 2

BABYHOOD

CHILDHOOD

ADOLESCENCE

ADULTHOOD

CHANGES THROUGH LIFE

RETIREMENT

Appendix 3

(powerpoint: *Human Life Cycle*)

Appendix 4

Their body changes very quickly

They learn a lot of things from their families and school

They make their first friends

They learn to relate to people

Their heads are very big in comparison to their body

Their head is not so big

They grow a lot in their first year of life

They gain weight and grow more slowly

Their milk teeth fall out and are replaced by permanent teeth

A lot of physical changes occur

Their reproductive organs start to mature

Hair grows under the arms and on the pubis

Men and women are physically different

They are completely independent

They look after their children

Their hair is white

They have got wrinkles

They walk slowly

Friends become very important

They become responsible for their own actions

They don't grow anymore

They like to become less dependent

Appendix 5

You get hair in your pubic area and under your arms.

You start to produce sperm.

You will have more erections.

Your body shape changes and you get taller.

Your voice deepens or breaks.

Your penis gets longer and your testicles get bigger.

Your sweat glands start producing body odour.

Your breasts develop.

You get taller and heavier.

You put on weight.

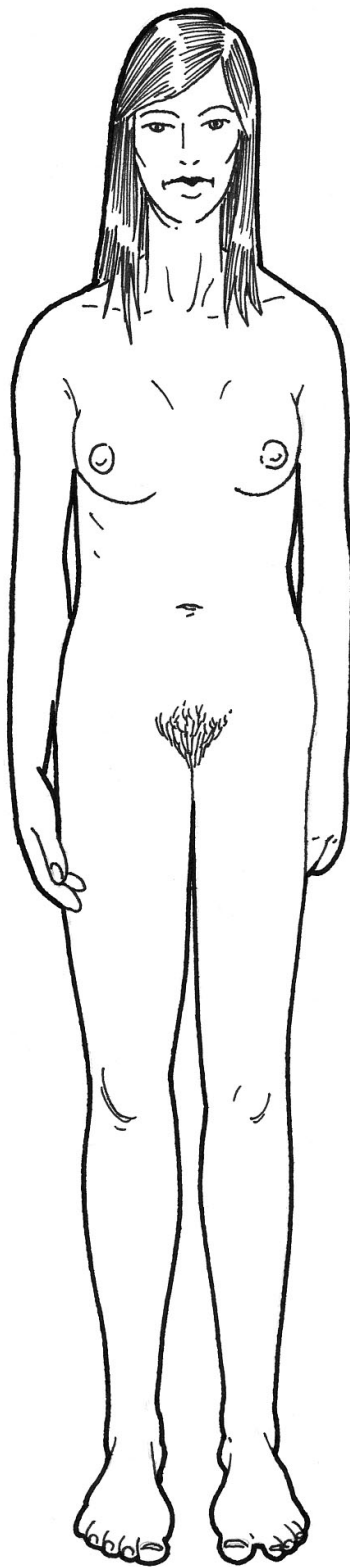
Your periods start.

You get hair on your face and on your legs.

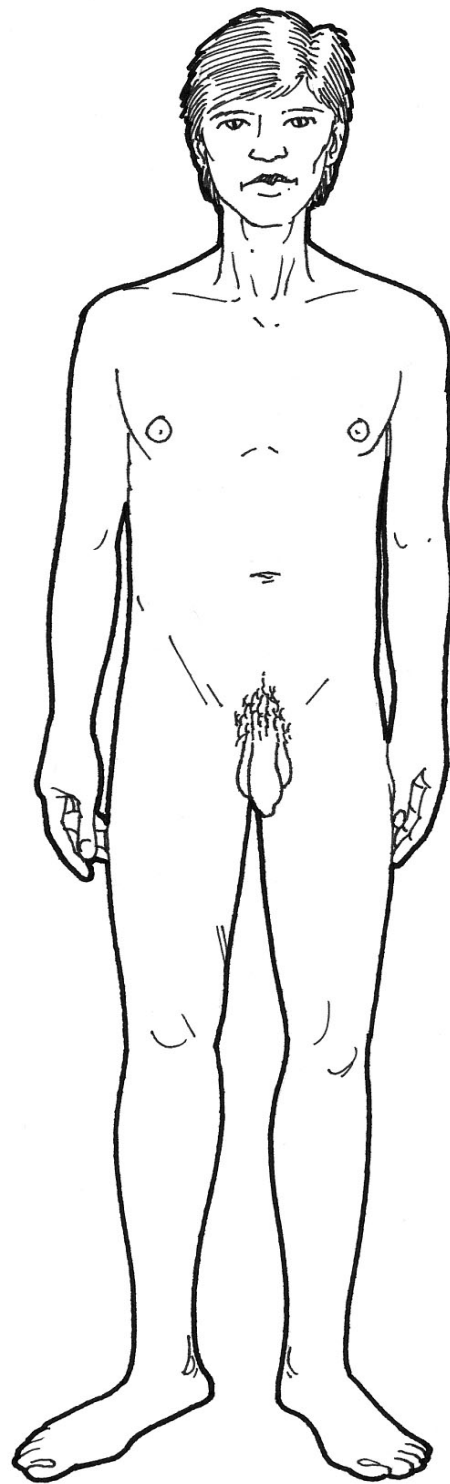
Your internal and external organs start to grow.

You get acne

Appendix 6



Appendix 7



Appendix 8



Appendix 9

PENIS	It is the male organ through which urine and sperm go out of the body
VAS DEFERENS	They are tubes through which the sperm travels towards the penis
FORESKIN	It is the skin that covers the penis
TESTICLES	They produce the male sex cells (sperms)
SCROTUM	It is the bag that contains the testicles
URETHRA	It has two functions: 1) to carry the urine,

	2) to carry the semen outside the penis
SEMINAL VESICLES	These glands produce a liquid which helps to give the sperm energy
PROSTATE GLAND	It is a gland that produces a liquid which helps the sperm to move
GLANS	It is the tip of the penis
EPIDIDYMIS	It is a tube that lies over the back of the testicles. The sperm moves from the testicles to the epididymis

Appendix 10



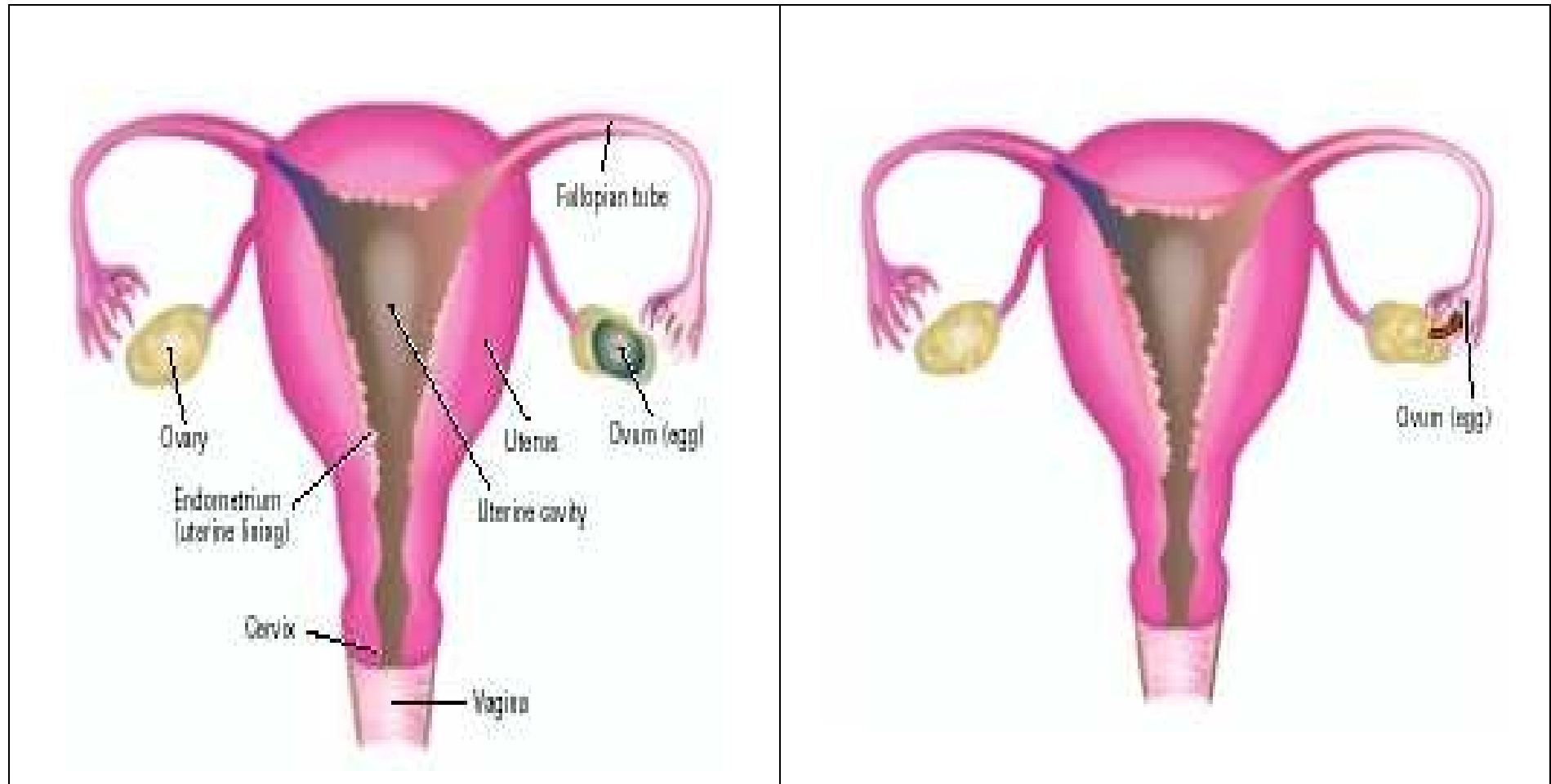
Appendix 11

VAGINA OPENING	It is the opening that leads to the vagina
URINARY OPENING	This is the opening of the urethra. It is where woman's urine comes out
CLITORIS	It is the most sensitive part of the female body
HYMEN	It is a very thin layer of skin over the vaginal opening
INNER LABIA	They are thinner than the outer labia and

	hairless
OUTER LABIA	They are two thick folds of skin closed over the inner parts of the vulva
VULVA	This is what the female genitals are called
OVARIES	They produce the ovums
FALLOPIAN TUBES	They are the tubes at the top of the ovaries
UTERUS	It is where babies grow during pregnancy
CERVIX	It is a passageway between the uterus and

	the vagina
VAGINA	It is a muscular tube. It connects the uterus with the outside of the body

Appendix 12





Appendix 13

**SAMMY THE SPERM
AND
OLGA THE OVUM**

Jimmy the Sperm was a very healthy sperm cell. He had a strong tail.

Jimmy started his journey at the testicles with hundreds of other sperms.

Then, he and hundreds of other sperm cells swam along the vas deferens.
It was hard to swim because there was not much liquid.

When Jimmy arrived at the seminal vesicles, it was easier to swim. He had a lot of energy, now!

When Jimmy passed near the prostate gland, he could swim faster.

Jimmy was already at the urethra, just in the middle of the penis. Some sperms were already tired.

Jimmy was very excited. Finally ejaculation took place and he was about to meet Katie the ovum. He was really excited. But he had to swim harder if he wanted to be the winner.

Katie the Ovum started life in an ovary. She was lonely.

When he matured, she passed to the fallopian tubes. That was the ovulation.

She walked slowly through the fallopian tubes.

Meanwhile, Jimmy the Sperm had entered the vagina.

He and the other sperms passed through the cervix, a very narrow path.

When they arrived at the uterus, some sperms were tired or took the wrong way.

Jimmy found his way to the right fallopian tube and...

There was Katie the Ovum, so soft and lovely! They met and Jimmy had no
more tail

Appendix 14

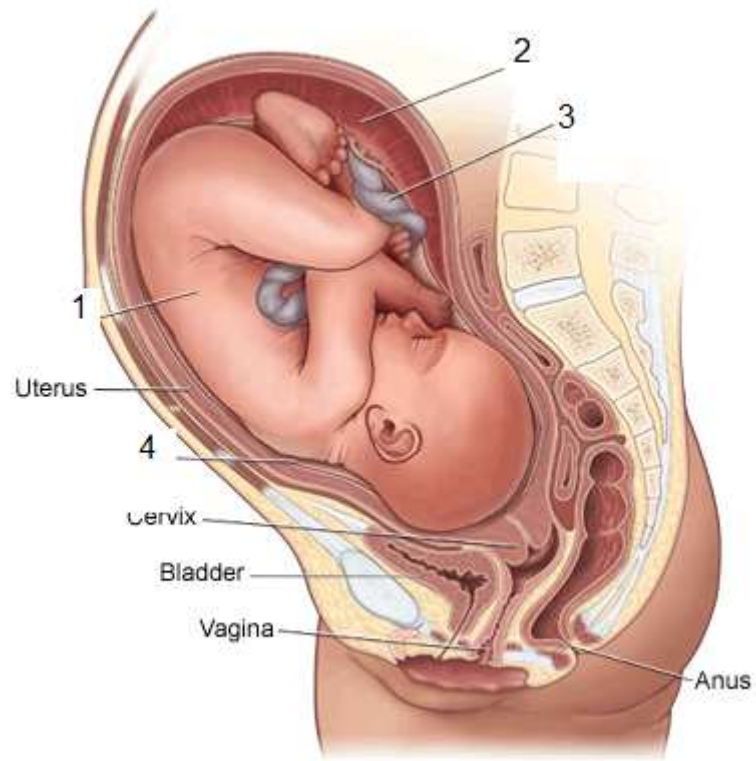
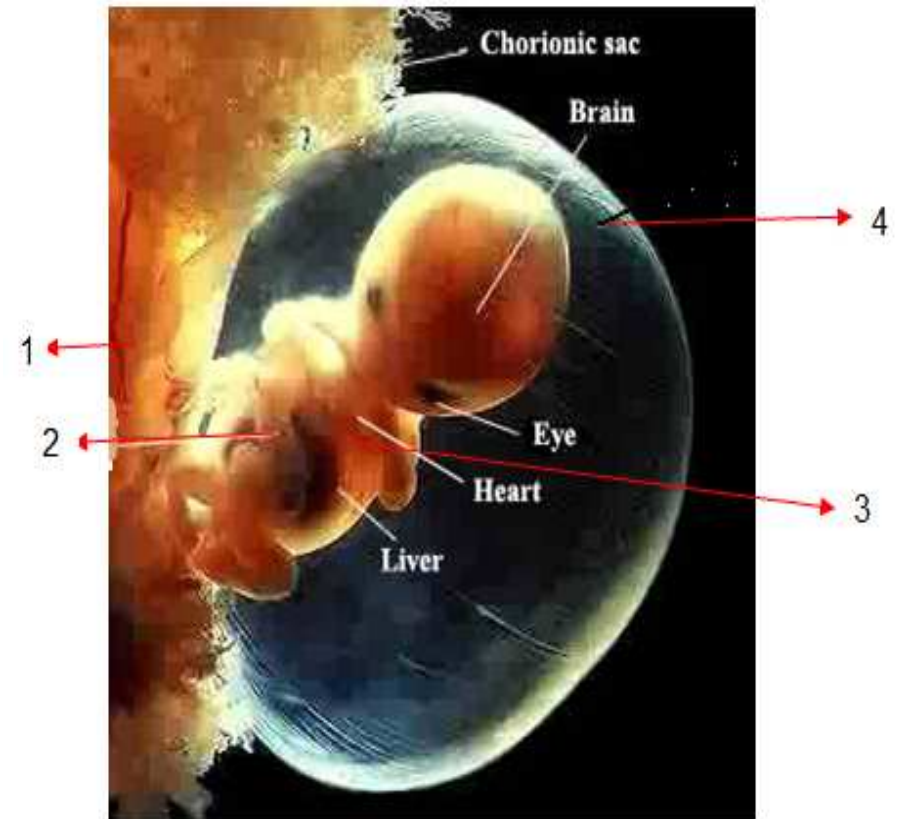


Image taken from:
http://www.childrenscentralcal.org/HealthE/PublishingImages/em_0259.gif



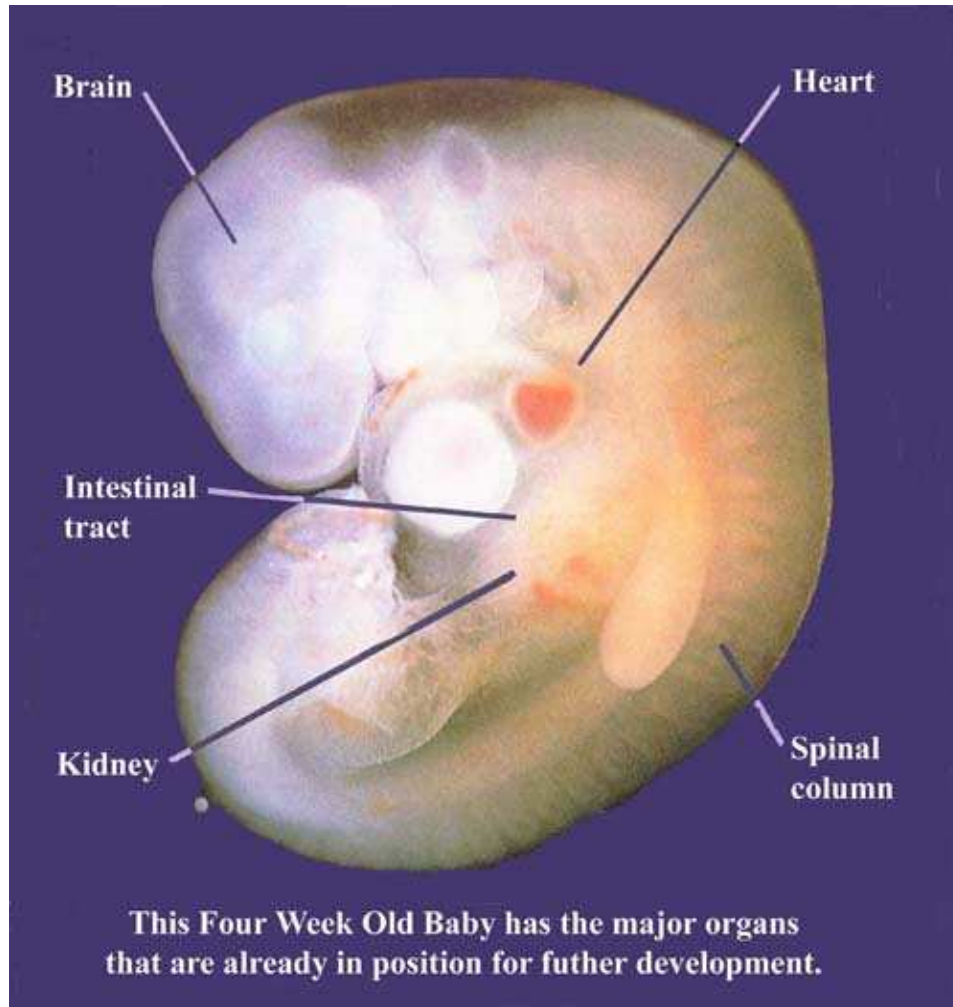


PHOTO OF AN EMBRYO

Appendix 15

Page 4

Month 2

5-9 weeks



**The baby has grown and changed shape.
It has a big head and a body. But it also has a tail.
It looks a bit like a tadpole!**

Don't worry - the tail will go away soon!

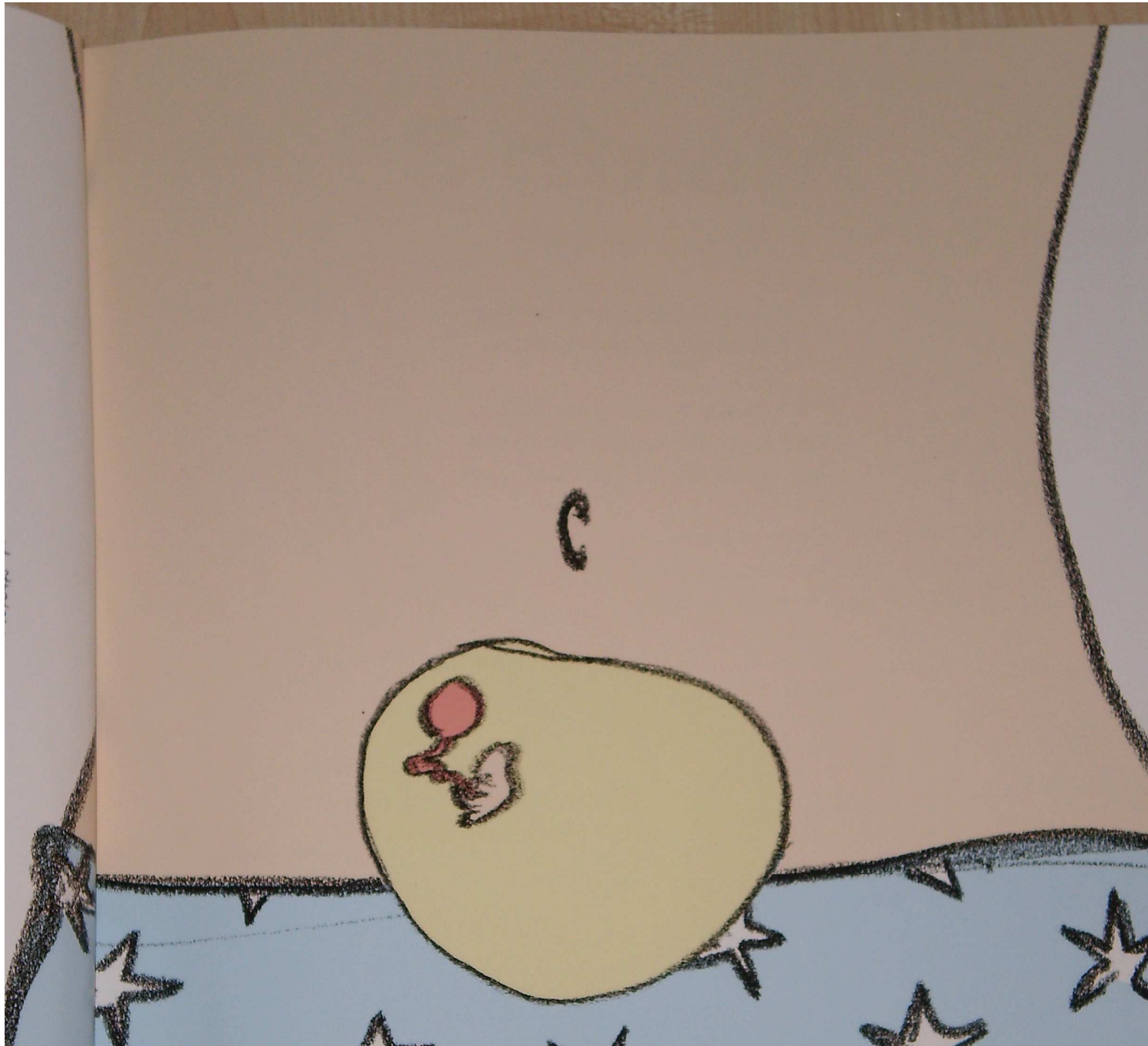
**The baby has little bumps on its body,
which are growing into arms and legs.**

**A tube is growing out of the
baby's belly which sticks to
the side of the womb.**

This is the umbilical cord.



It can already turn its head and stretch!



Appendix 16

EXAMPLE OF QUESTIONS FOR THE JIGSAW ACTIVITY

1. When is the baby called an embryo?
2. When is the baby as big as a grain of rice?
3. When does the baby have a big head and a tail?
4. When does the umbilical cord start developing?
5. When is the baby as big as a bean?
6. When does the baby have fingers and toes?
7. When can the baby kick?
8. When can the baby open and close its mouth?
9. When is the baby as big as a grown-up's finger?
10. When does the baby's hair start growing?
11. When does the baby start to hear?
12. When can the baby close its hand and suck its thumb?
13. When is the baby as big as a medium-sized melon?
14. When can the mummy feel the baby move?
15. When can the baby move its eyes from side to side?
16. When is the baby as big as a 1 litre carton of milk?
17. When can the baby open its eyes?
18. When can you hear the baby's heartbeat?

19. When is the baby as big as a large pineapple?
20. When does the baby double its weight?
21. When does the baby start knowing its mummy's voice?
22. When does the baby wake up for lunch or dinner?
23. When can the baby start remembering sounds and music?
24. When is the baby as big as a loaf of bread?
25. When does the baby start seeing its hands and fingers?
26. When does the baby have long fingernails?
27. When does the baby stay in an upside down position?
28. When is the baby as big as a pumpkin?
29. When is the baby ready to come out?
30. When does the baby's hair and the cheesy stuff on the baby's body fall off?

Appendix 17

When	is	the baby	<p>called an embryo?</p> <p>as big as a grain of rice?</p> <p>as big as a bean?</p> <p>as big as a grown-up's finger?</p> <p>as big as a medium-sized melon?</p> <p>as big as a 1 litre carton milk?</p> <p>as big a large pineapple?</p> <p>as big as a loaf of bread?</p> <p>as big as a pumpkin?</p> <p>ready to come out?</p>
When	does	<p>the baby</p> <p>the umbilical cord</p> <p>the baby hair</p>	<p>have a big head and a tail?</p> <p>start developing?</p> <p>have fingers and toes?</p> <p>start growing?</p> <p>start to hear?</p> <p>double its weight?</p> <p>start knowing its mummy's voice?</p>

When	does	<p>the baby</p> <p>the umbilical cord</p> <p>the baby hair</p>	<p>wake up for lunch or dinner?</p> <p>start seeing its hands and fingers?</p> <p>have long fingernails?</p> <p>upside down?</p>
When	can	<p>the baby</p> <p>the mummy</p> <p>you</p>	<p>kick?</p> <p>open and close its mouth?</p> <p>close its hand and suck its thumb?</p> <p>feel the baby move?</p> <p>move its eyes from side to side?</p> <p>open its eyes?</p> <p>hear the baby's heartbeat?</p> <p>start remembering sounds and music?</p>

Appendix 18

1ST TRIMESTER

2ND TRIMESTER

3RD TRIMESTER

MONTH 1

(1-4 WEEKS)

MONTH 2

(5-9 WEEKS)

MONTH 3

(10-13 WEEKS)

MONTH 4

(14-18 WEEKS)

MONTH 5

(19-22 WEEKS)

MONTH 6

(23-26 WEEKS)

MONTH 7

(27-31 WEEKS)

MONTH 8

(32-36 WEEKS)

MONTH 9

(37-40 WEEKS)

APPENDIX 19

(Word by word PowerPoint)

WORD BY WORD

Procedure:

- ✓ Find the word for the definition
- ✓ If the definition is in blue, it means the word begins with the letter in the circle
- ✓ If the definition is in red, it means the word contains the letter in the circle

Rule:

- ✓ It is a group game, there is no winner
- ✓ You take turns to answer a question
- ✓ Do not get angry if someone fails. Help him/her get the right answer
- ✓ Score 1 point for each correct answer

APPENDIX 20

PICTIONARY

RULES:

- ✓ Players must work in pairs (or 3s if it is an even number)
- ✓ Within the pairs the players take turns in drawing and guessing the words.
- ✓ One of the members of the pairs picks up a card from the pile and must not show it to their partner
- ✓ **Only the people drawing can see the card**
- ✓ The timer is started and the drawer starts drawing.
- ✓ If his/her partner guesses before the end of the time given, the pair gets two points
- ✓ If his/her partner does not guess the word, the other pair have the opportunity to try and guess. If they guess, they score 1 point
- ✓ **Remember to keep a record of your score**

CARDS TO CUT UP

ADOLESCENCE	ADULTHOOD	AMNIOTIC SAC	BABYHOOD
CHILDHOOD	CERVIX	VAS DEFERENS	EMBRYO
FALLOPIAN TUBES	FERTILIZATION	FOETUS	TESTICLES

PLACENTA	MENSTRUATION	OVARY	OVULATION
OVUM	PUBERTY	PENIS	PROSTATE GLAND
RETIREMENT	SCROTUM	SEMINAL VESICLES	SPERM

CHANGES THROUGH LIFE

URETHRA	UTERUS	VAGINA	UMBILICAL CORD
VULVA			

Appendix 21

TABOO GAME

PROCEDURE:

- ✓ The students play in groups
- ✓ Within the group they make pairs
- ✓ Each pair takes turns to define a word, completing the gap in the definition
- ✓ The word to be defined is written at the top in capital letters and in bold.

RULES:

- ✓ One member of the pairs picks up a card from the pile.
- ✓ He/She defines the word in capitals to his/her partner.
- ✓ If his/her partner guesses, the pair gets one point
- ✓ When the pupil that gives the definition is ready the timer is started
- ✓ The other pupils can say words until the timer finishes

CARDS TO CUT UP

<p>ADOLESCENCE</p> <p>It is the stage in which occurs</p>	<p>ADULTHOOD</p> <p>It is the stage in which you can have</p>	<p>AMNIOTIC SAC</p> <p>Here the baby is covered with</p>	<p>BABYHOOD</p> <p>In this stage, grow A lot</p>
<p>CHILDHOOD</p> <p>In this stage, you go to</p>	<p>CERVIX</p> <p>It joins the with the uterus</p>	<p>VAS DEFERENS</p> <p>It is a tube through which travels</p>	<p>EMBRYO</p> <p>The baby has a</p>
<p>FALLOPIAN TUBES</p> <p>The ovum passes from the to these tubes</p>	<p>FERTILIZATION</p> <p>It is when the reaches the ovum</p>	<p>FOETUS</p> <p>What the becomes after three months of pregnancy</p>	<p>TESTICLES</p> <p>These organs produce</p>

<p>PLACENTA</p> <p>From where the receives the nutrients</p>	<p>MENSTRUATION</p> <p>It is a day cycle</p>	<p>OVARY</p> <p>Organ where mature</p>	<p>OVULATION</p> <p>The ovum passes from the ovary to the</p>
<p>OVUM</p> <p>Female</p>	<p>PUBERTY</p> <p>Changes that happen at</p>	<p>PENIS</p> <p>Male organ through which semen and travel</p>	<p>PROSTATE GLAND</p> <p>It helps the to move</p>
<p>RETIREMENT</p> <p>Stage in which you have wrinkles and hair</p>	<p>SCROTUM</p> <p>It the skin that covers the</p>	<p>SEMINAL VESICLES</p> <p>They help the sperms have more</p>	<p>SPERM</p> <p>..... cell</p>

URETHRA It is a tube through which the travels	UTERUS It is where the grows in the mum's body	VAGINA It is through which blood passes out of the woman's body	UMBILICAL CORD It is a cord that attaches the embryo to the
VULVA It is the name that gives the 's external organ			

Appendix 22

PUPIL'S NAME: YEAR: TERM:	
OBJECTIVES (Changes through life)	TEACHER'S COMMENTS
To name all the stages of human life cycle	
To say characteristics of the different stages of human life cycle	
To know what physical changes boys have at puberty	
To know what physical changes girls have at puberty	
To be able to label the parts of the male reproductive system	
To be able to label the parts of the female reproductive system	
To explain the menstrual cycle	
To know how and when fertilization happens	
To know the differences between an embryo and a fetus	
To be able to order the stages of pregnancy	
To know how to work in groups	
To participate in class	
To use English in class	
<u>GENERAL COMMENTS OF THE UNIT:</u> 	

Appendix 23

(Language to work in groups)

LANGUAGE NEEDED IN GROUP WORK

*Whose turn is it?

*It is my turn

*It's Maria's turn

*What do you thing goes first?

*What about drawing the ovum at the fallopian tubes

*What do you think about?

*I think

*I agree with you / I don't agree

*Can I borrow your pencil?

*Who has got a ruler?

*Let's ask for the teachers help

*We think / We consider

*I don't understand, can you repeat please?

*Who is going to report the results?

*Paul

*Each of us can say a sentence

Appendix 24

(Groupwork: Who has worked with who?)

GROUP WORK

Finding a way to make our pupils to work in groups is always difficult. I use a strategy that has worked very well so far. It consists of a chart like the one in the next page. You have the name of all the pupils. You tell them they can work with anyone they want, but the next time they will have to work in pairs, they will not be able to work with the same person they have already worked with. In the example, if Oriol is now working with Marta, the next time he will not be able to work with Marta again. The pupils are the responsible to tick who they have worked with.

As the pupils get used to this strategy, you do not need to keep the record of the group work or worry about who is left alone. They are able to find by themselves who they have to work with the next time.

It is useful to avoid the intelligent pupils work together and the slower ones be left alone. Pupils should get used to work with all their classmates and accept all them. They can find out very interesting things about pupils they had never worked with previously, e.g., a pupil can be very bad at maths, but very good at arts and crafts

GROUP WORK

	ORIOLO	MARTA	GERARD	JOAN	LAURA	HUANHUAN	LELE
ORIOLO		X					
MARTA							
GERARD							
JOAN							
LAURA							
HUANHUAN							
LELE							

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http://www.kscience.co.uk/revision/reproduction/reproduction_index.htm (Unit 3 and 4)
<http://www.visi.es/> (Word by Word and other games)
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/science/humanbody/body/interactives/lifecycle/teenagers> (Changes at puberty)
<http://www.factworld.info/macmillan/vps/sci/index.htm>
http://www.standards.dfes.gov.uk/schemes2/secondary_science/sci07b/?view=list&column=activity
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VIDEOS

Woman ovulation process: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mf_0my4wfiU
28 days: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yjKp5A4S0gc&feature=related>
Human Sexuality: Conception <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qVG1hA9aq7U>
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