



## Activity: 3-4.8.2

### Key Messages

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

### Activity Details

#### Victorian Curriculum

**Health & PE** Explore strategies to manage physical, social and emotional change  
VCHPEP089

**Time** 40 minutes

**Levels** 3 & 4

**Equipment**

- large sheets of butchers paper
- textas
- *Doris and Boris* teacher reference sheet

# Doris and Boris

## Purpose

To identify the name, purpose and location of the reproductive body parts in both males and females.

## Teaching notes

It is important that there is some simple discussion during this activity regarding gender identity and body parts. Let students know that some people are born with indeterminate sexual body parts and they may not be clearly 'male' or 'female'. We call these people *intersex*. This happens to a small minority of our population, so let students know it is not very common, but it certainly happens. Reinforce messages around tolerance, acceptance and valuing differences.

## Procedure

1. Ask for two volunteers, one male and one female.
2. Draw around these two children, on large pieces of butcher's paper. Alternatively, draw two body outlines freehand.
3. Label one outline 'male' and the other 'female'. Students may also enjoy giving names to these characters.

*Please note: See teaching notes above regarding gender diversity concepts to be covered here.*

4. Ask the class to sit in a circle and place either the male or female outline in the middle of the circle. Draw and label each reproductive body part, describing each part and its function in reproduction. Use the Teacher reference sheet (included) for more information regarding each body part. Remember to keep the information very simple at this level.
5. Complete both male and female diagrams.

*Please note: This activity could also be done as a formative evaluation in small groups, or individually, to assess how much students already know.*



# Doris and Boris

## Teacher reference sheet

Term	Description and function
Urethra	Both males and females have one of these. It is a tube leading from the bladder so that urine can come out of the body.  In the girl's body, it leads to a small opening in front of the vagina. In the boy's body, it is inside his penis.
Scrotum	This is a male body part and on the outside of the body. It is a loose bag of skin that hangs under the penis and contains the testicles.
Testicles	Males have two of these. They are about the size and shape of walnuts in a man, hazelnuts in a boy. They will grow larger at puberty and start producing sperm. Sometimes they are called balls or nuts.
Vagina	Females have one of these. It is a moist, narrow, stretchy passage leading from the outside of a woman's body to the cervix. It is the place where the man puts his erect penis during sexual intercourse. It is sometimes called the birth canal because most babies are born through it.
Ovary	Females have two of these. They are about the size and shape of an almond. It is the place where thousands of tiny ova (or eggs) are stored. At puberty, these ova begin to ripen.
Fallopian tubes	Females have two of these. They are narrow, delicate, curved tubes that are attached to the upper part of the uterus and almost reach the ovaries. They provide a path that the ovum (egg) travels along to the uterus. This is the place where an ovum (egg) could be fertilised by a sperm.
Uterus	This is a female body part. It is shaped like an upside-down pear. It is a very strong muscle with a special lining. It is the place where a foetus (or baby) grows and develops during pregnancy.
Penis	Males have one of these on the outside of their body. It is a soft, spongy tube that hangs between a man's legs. It is the place where urine comes out of the body. It is sensitive to feelings and sometimes becomes hard and erect; this is when sperm can come out.
Breast	Females have two of these. Girls begin to grow them during puberty. They are soft and round in shape and produce milk when a woman has a baby.
Nipples	Both males and females have these on their chest. They are small, round bumps that are darker in colour than the skin on the rest of the body. If babies are being breastfed, this is the part they put in their mouths.