



Conception Topic

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the topic, you should:

explain the terms 'conception' and 'reproduction'

describe the function of the female and male reproductive systems

identify the various ways adults can have a child

explain the different stages of pregnancy



Conception

Throughout this module, we have been looking at how we grow and change.

In this topic, we are going to look at conception.

Can anyone explain what the word 'conception' means?



Conception

Conception is the process of conceiving a baby.



Human Life Cycle

We're now going to look at the human life cycle.

How do you think babies are created?

Please complete the next activity individually.



Silent Reflection

How do you think babies are created?

Silently reflect on how you think babies are conceived.



Conception

We're now going to watch a video about conception.

Make sure you're paying close attention as there will be a quiz after!



Watch the video clip!

Let's watch the *Conception* video.

We will return to this lesson guide once we have watched the video.

Note to teacher: minimise this lesson guide and play the video from the module screen.



Quiz time!

Were you paying close attention?

Let's find out!

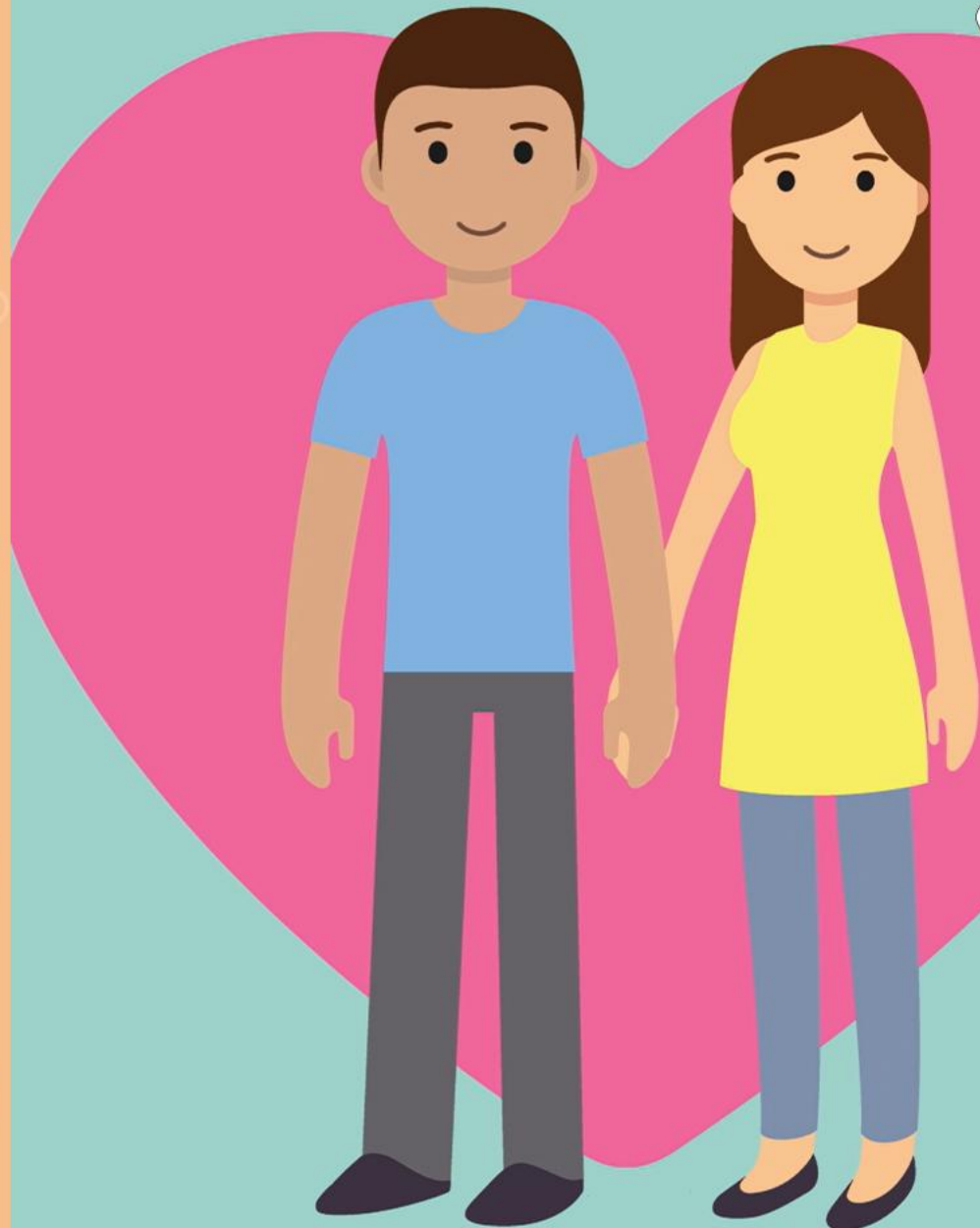


***What is the correct term
for the act in which a baby
is naturally conceived?***

Sexual intercourse (sex)

Special cuddle

Love making



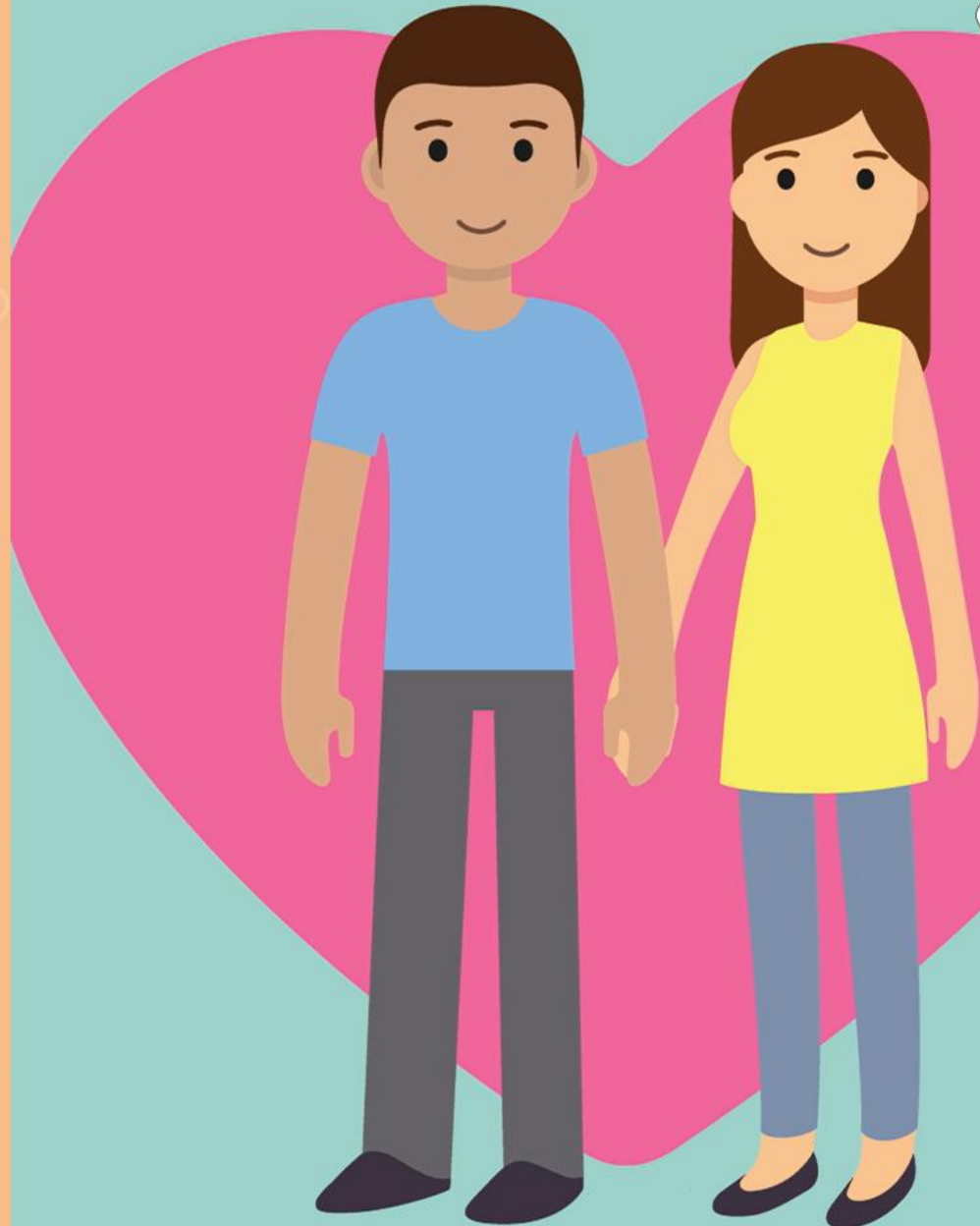
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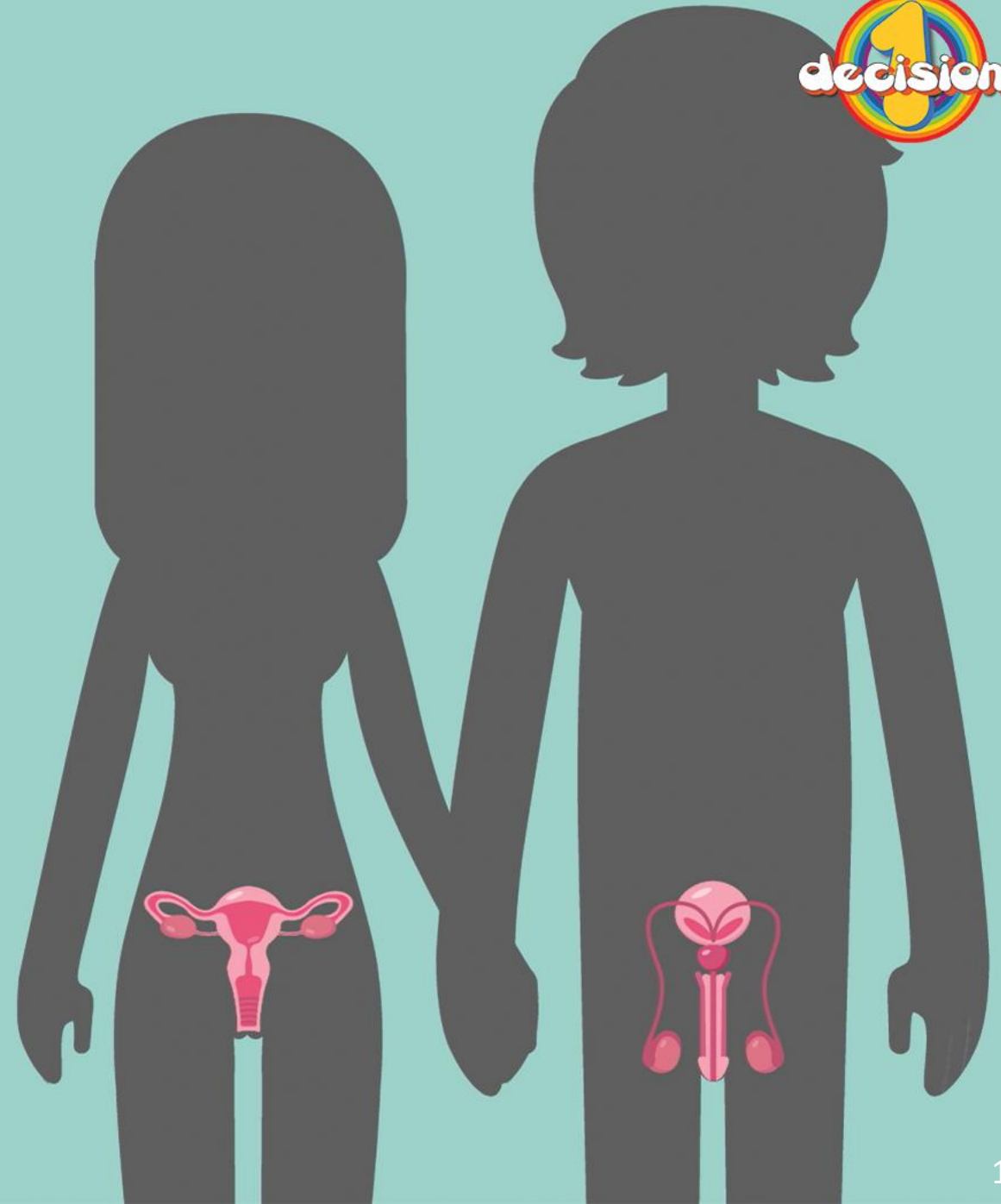


Where in the male body is semen produced?

Penis

Testicles

Bladder

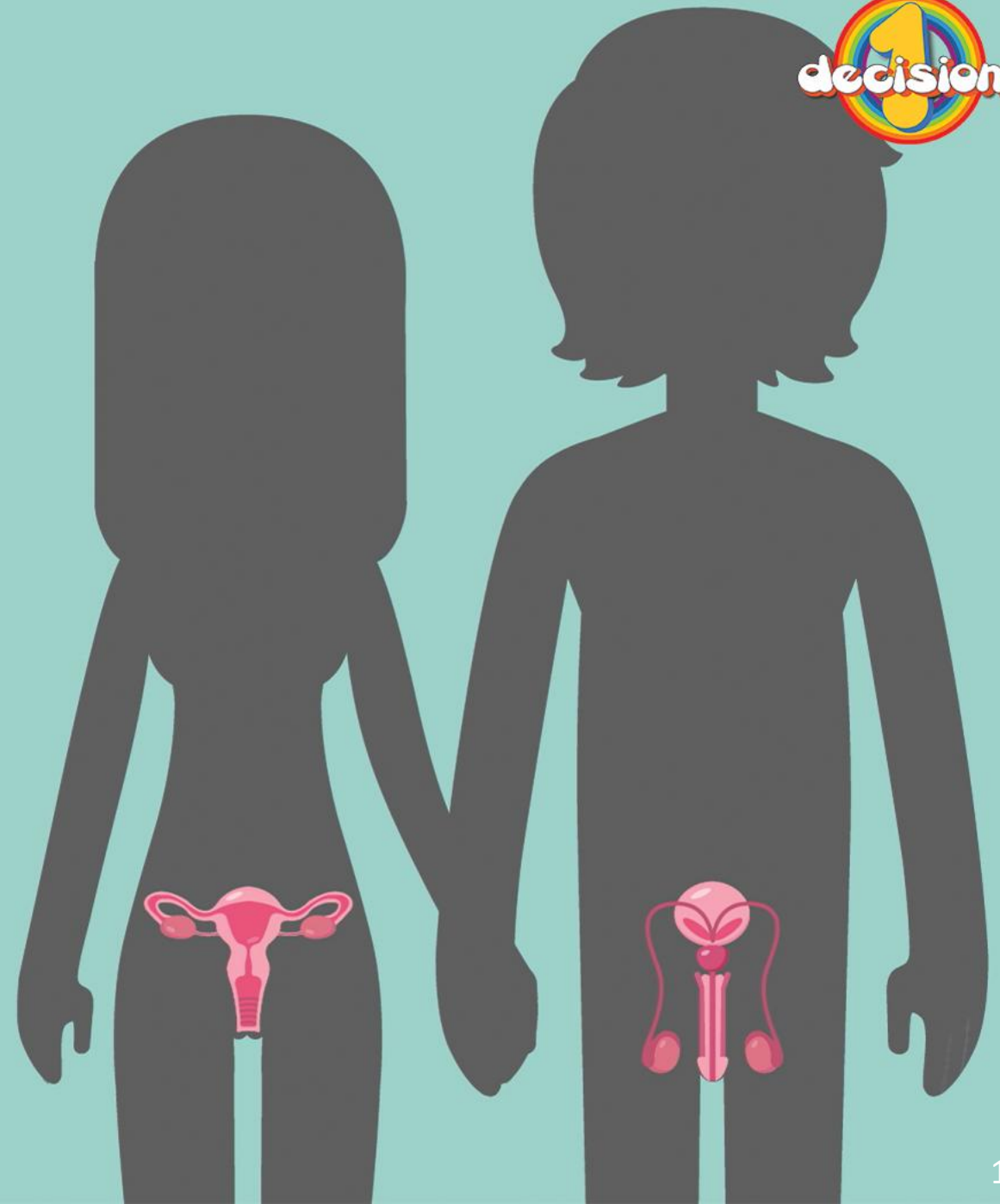


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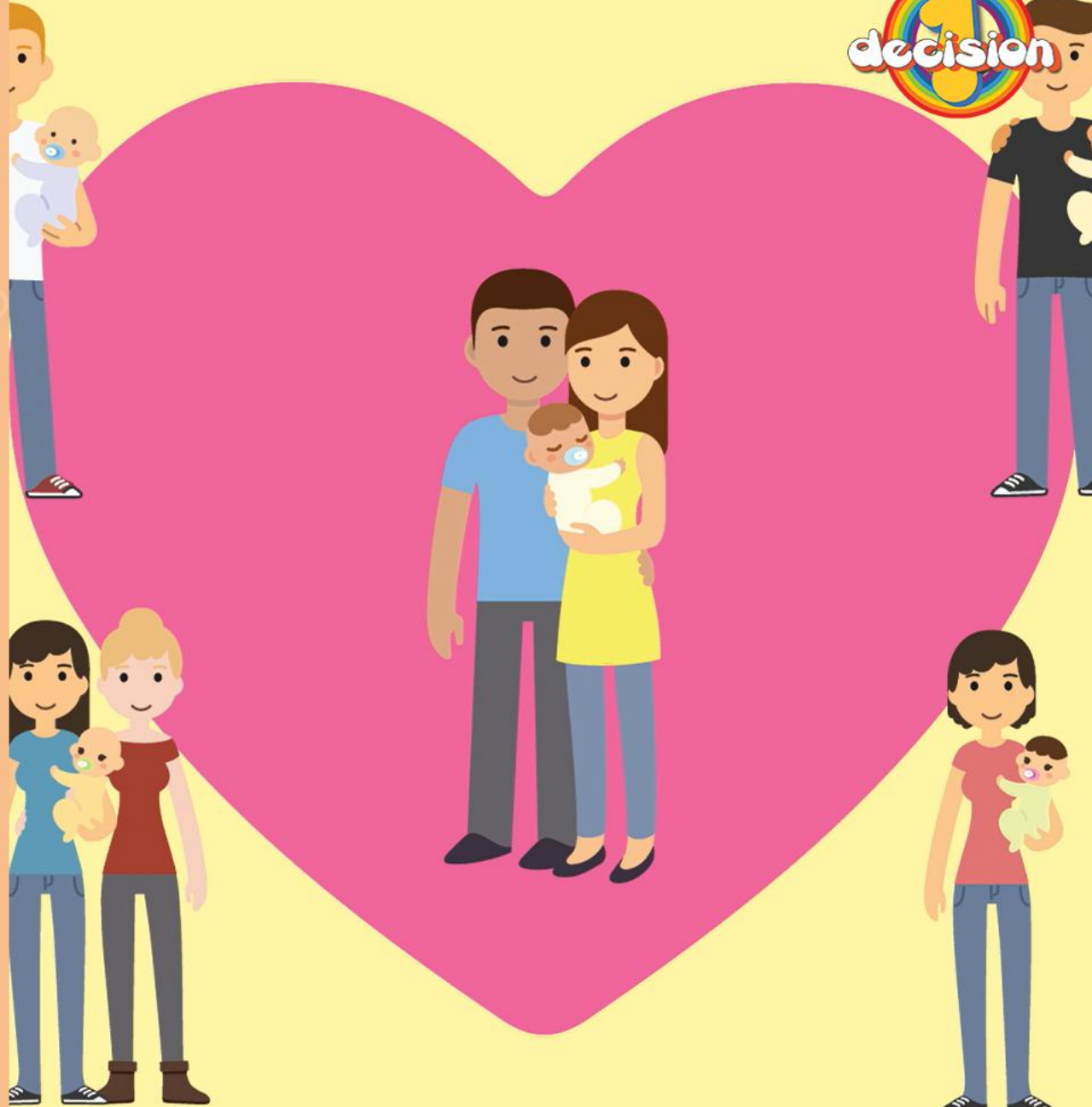
Bladder



Sexual intercourse is the only way to have a baby.

True

False

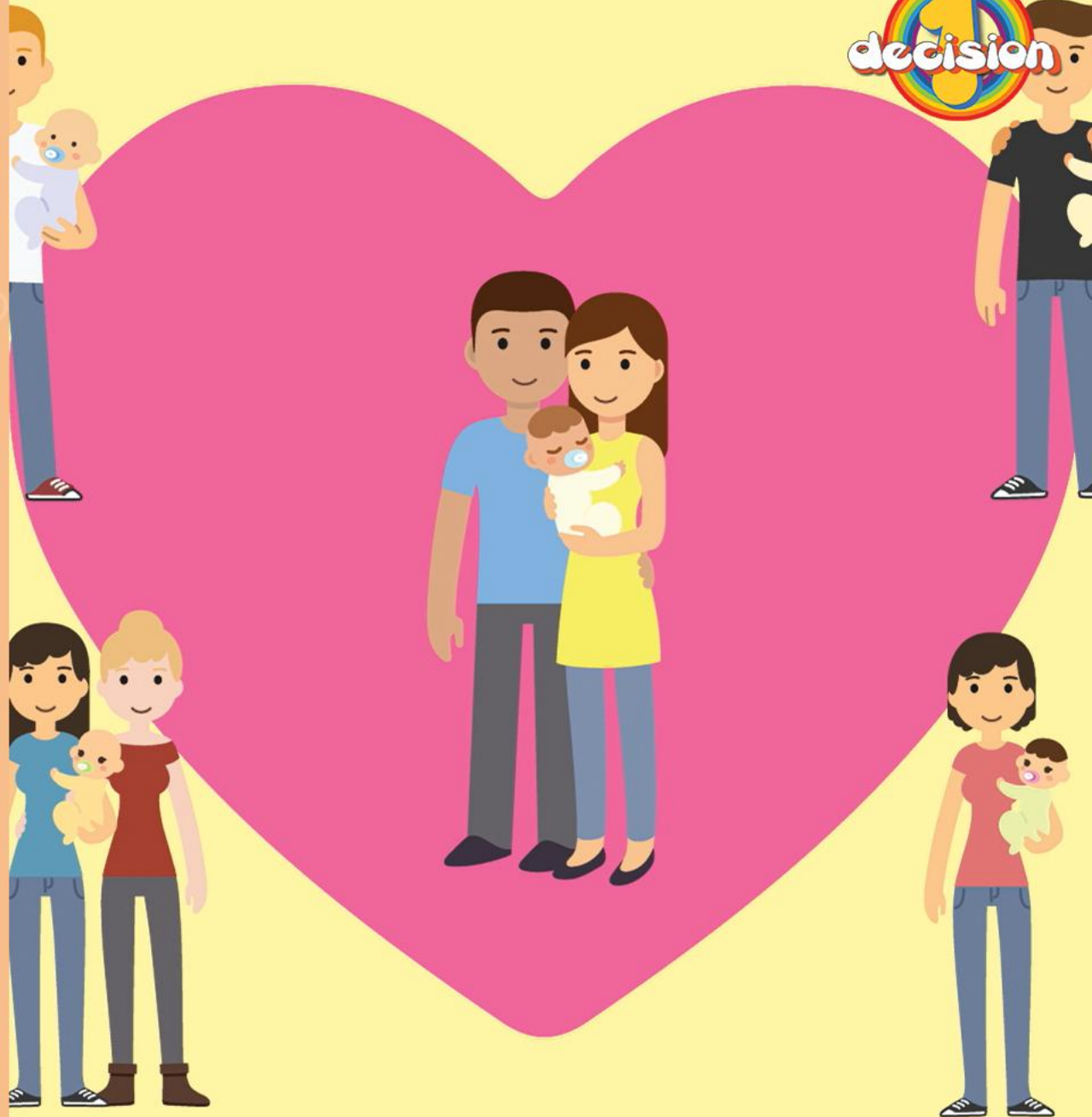


Sexual intercourse is the only way to have a baby.

True

False

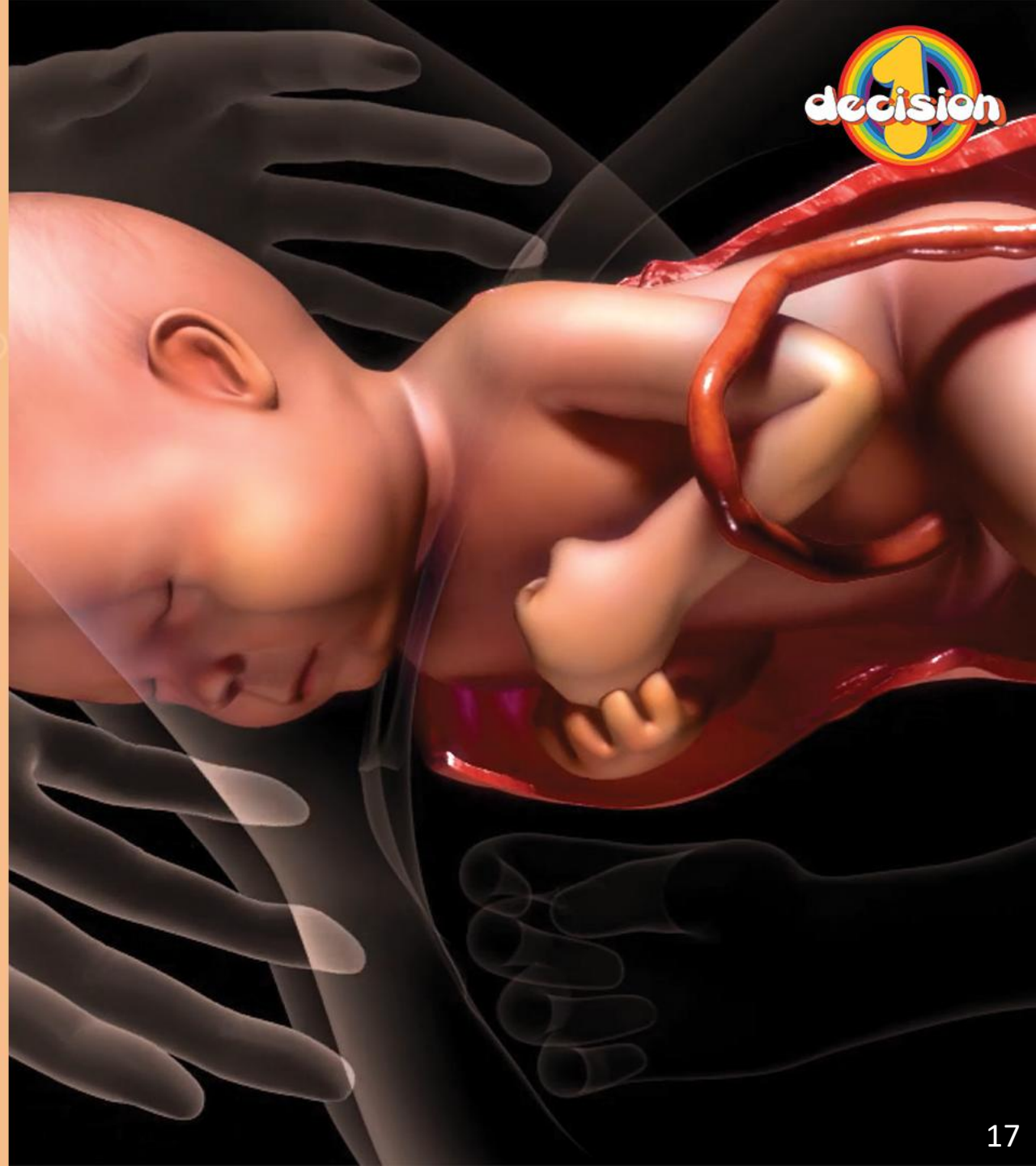
There are different ways for adults to have a baby that do not include having sex, such as IVF treatment. You may want to research the different options.



A caesarean is the most common way for a baby to be born.

True

False

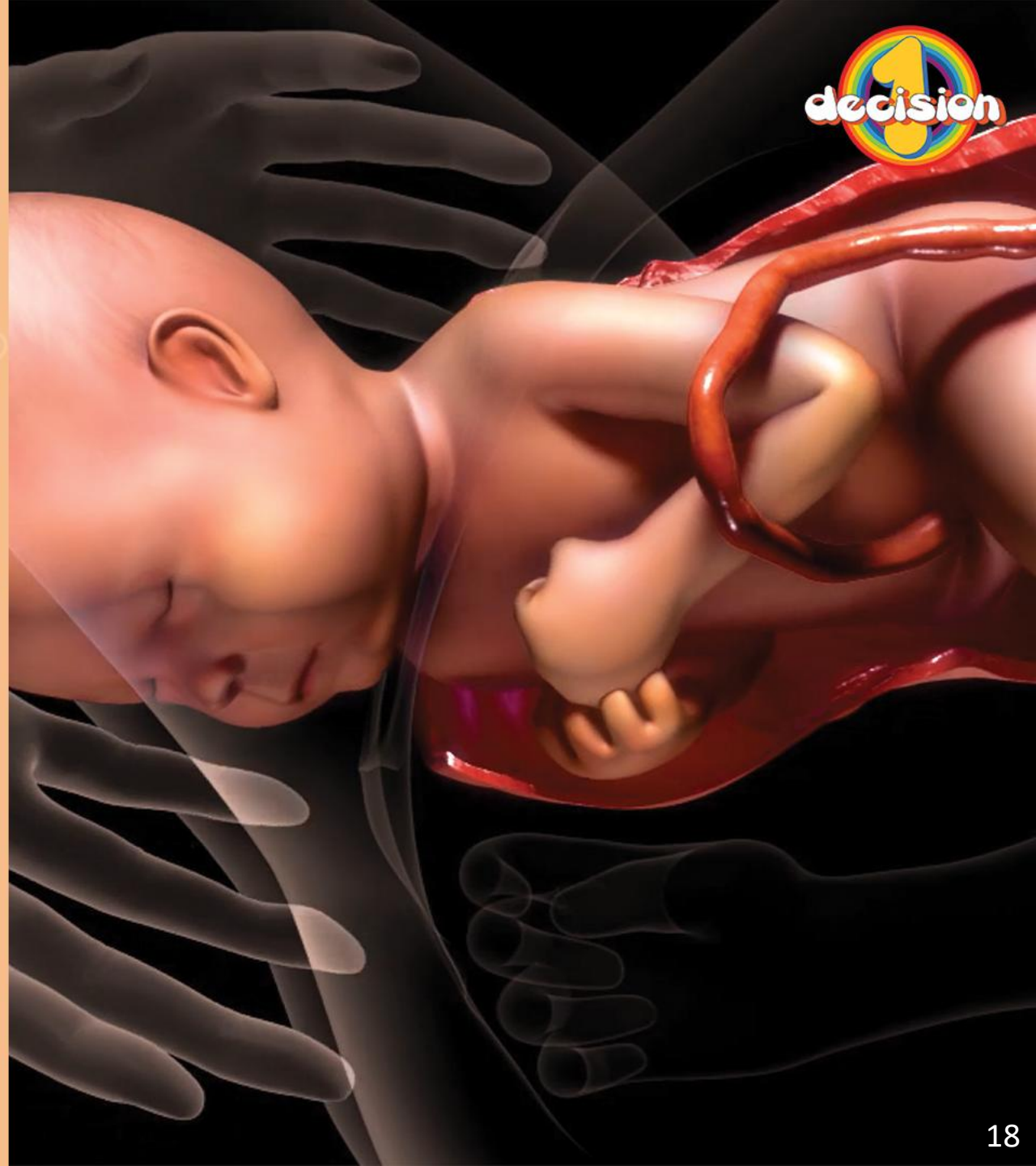


A caesarean is the most common way for a baby to be born.

True

False

Although this is one way to deliver a baby, delivery through the vagina is the most common way. You may want to research the different methods of delivery.



Every time adults have sex; a baby is conceived.

True

False



Every time adults have sex; a baby is conceived.

True

False

An egg from a woman is not always available for fertilisation, and adults can also use contraception to prevent a baby being conceived. You may wish to research the cycle of the female egg.

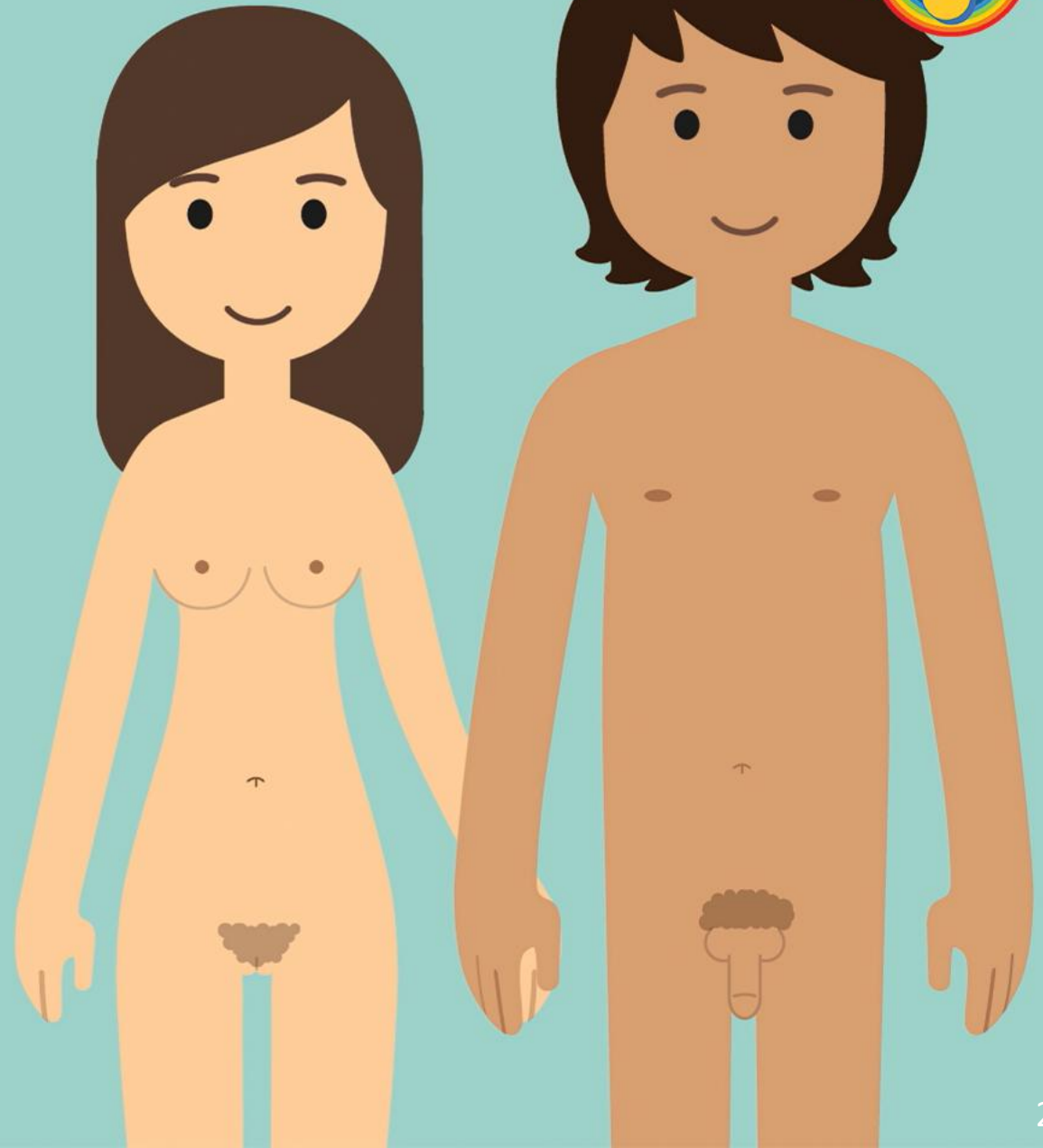


*Here in the United Kingdom,
the legal age of consent
to have sex is:*

12

16

21



***Here in the United Kingdom,
the legal age of consent
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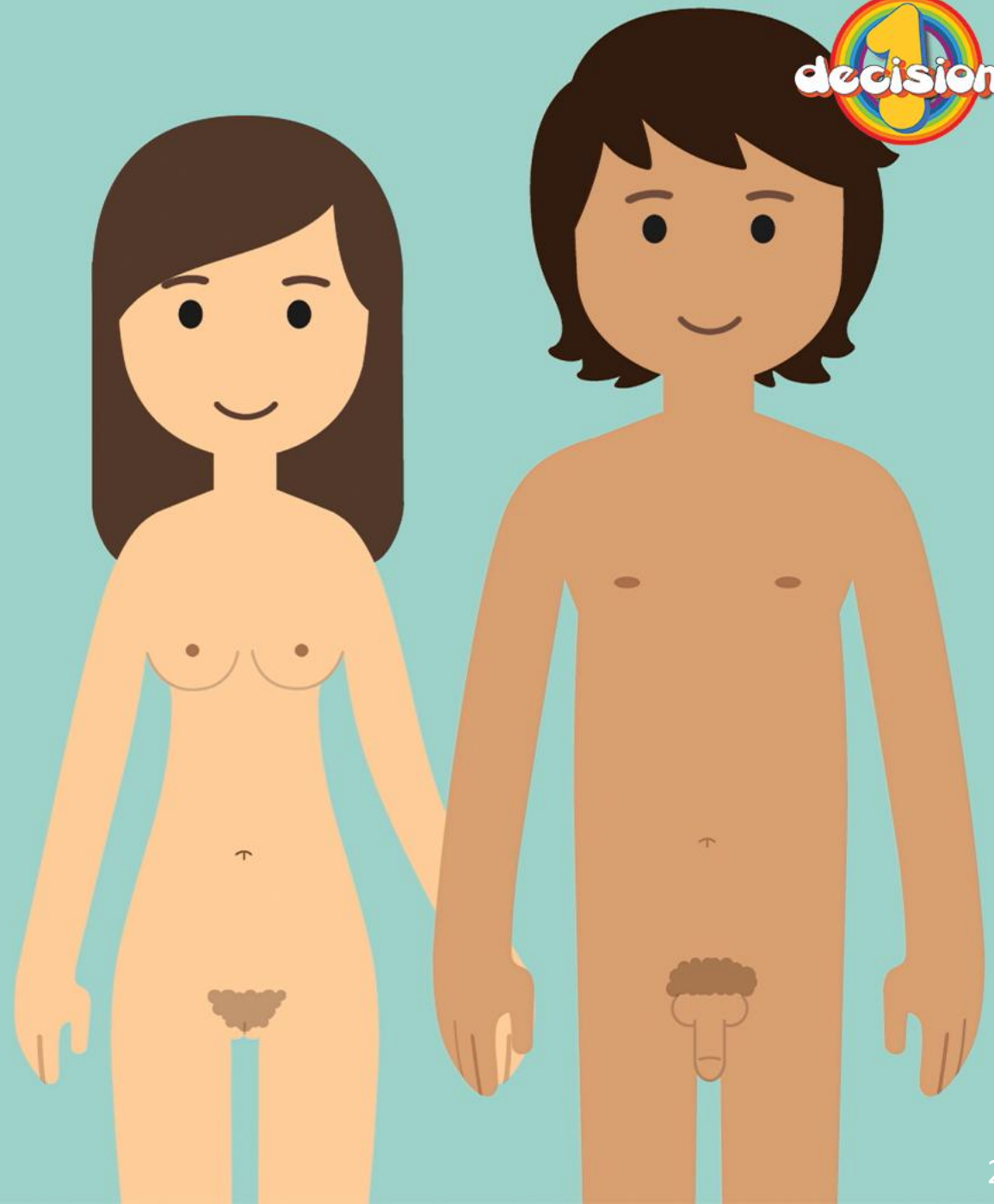
12

16

The legal age of consent to have sex is 16. However, this should only happen when both people involved are comfortable and feel ready. Nobody should be forced to have sex.



21

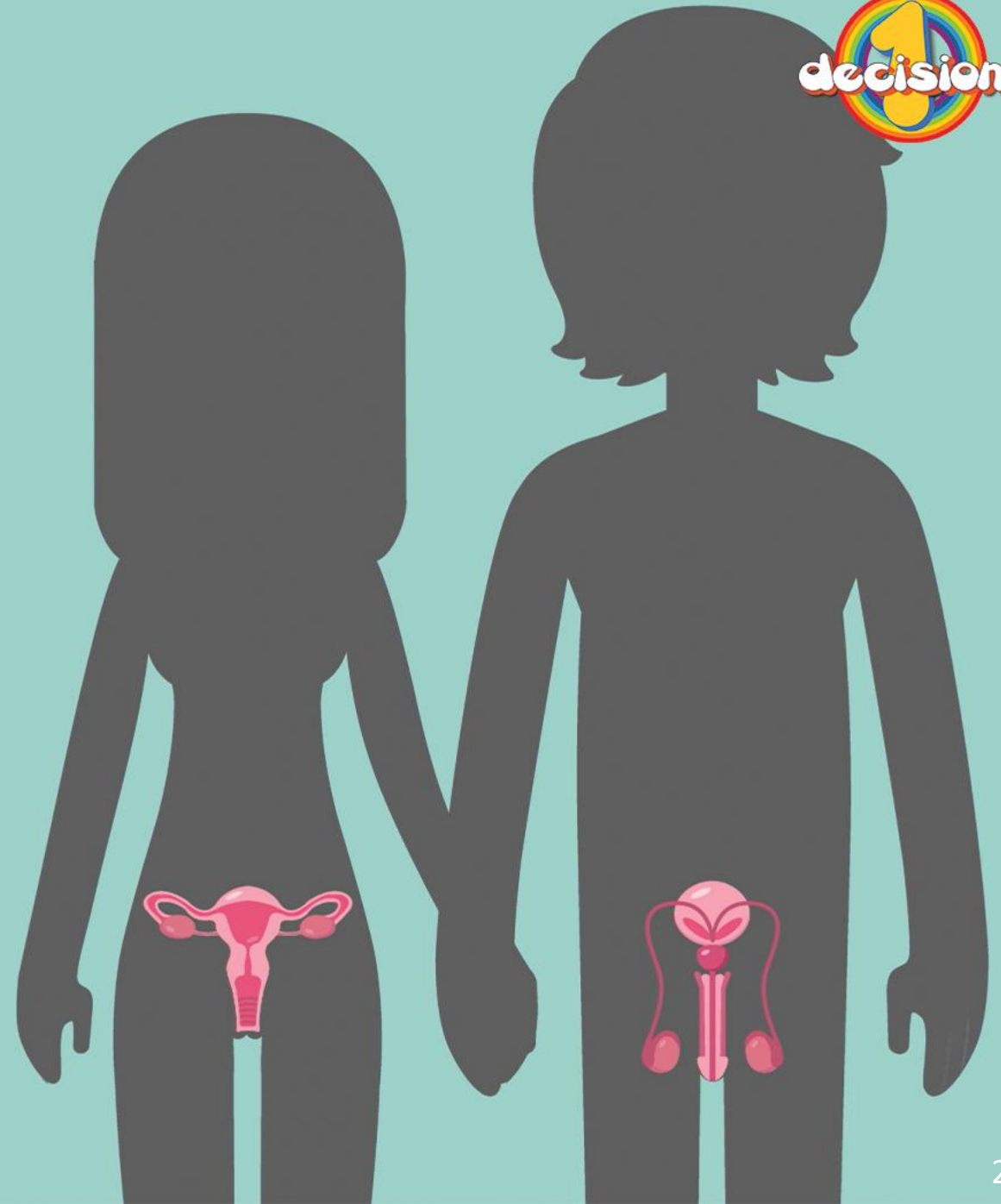


Where in the female body is an egg produced?

Ovaries

Fallopian

Womb



Where in the female body is an egg produced?

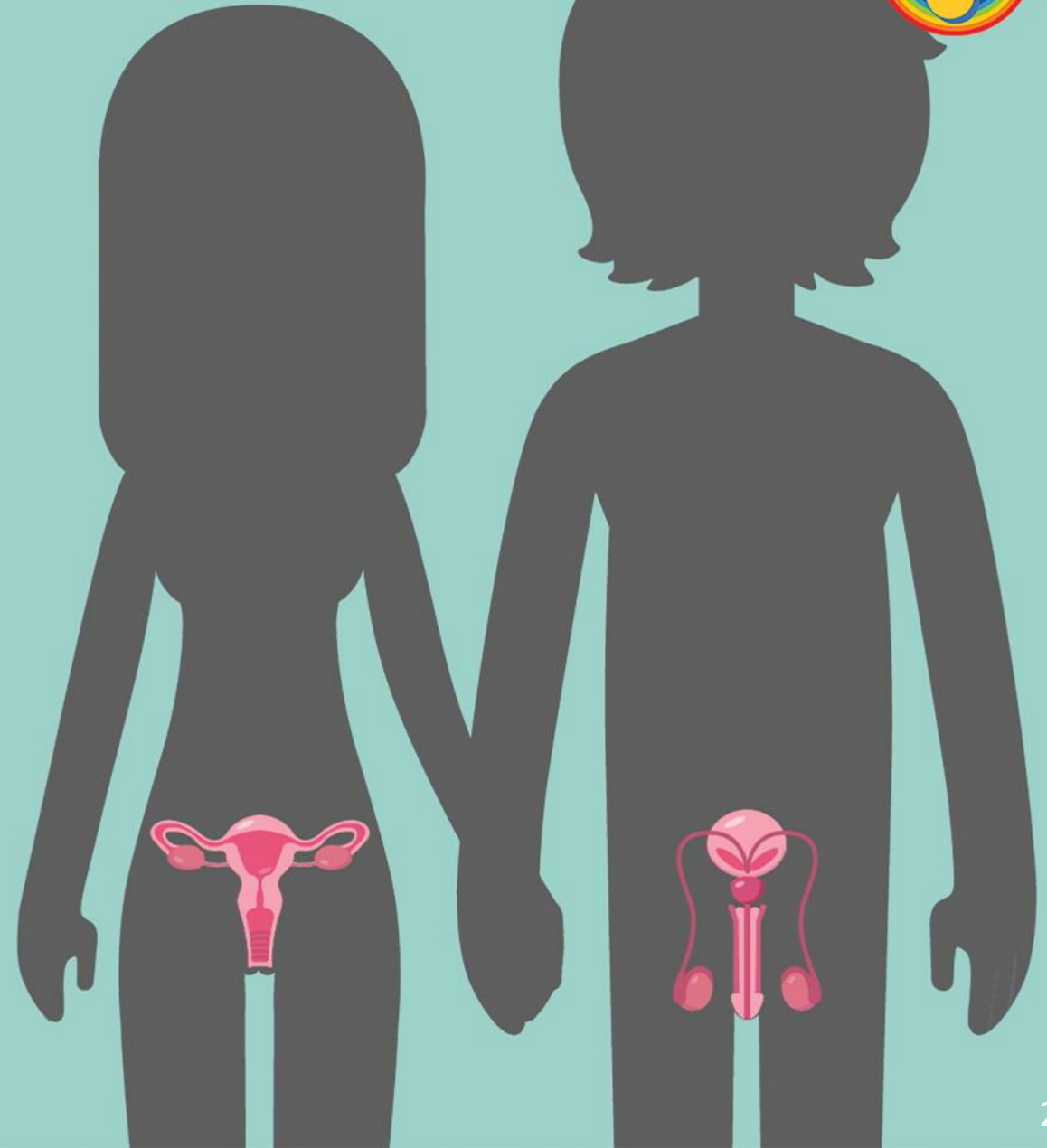
Ovaries



Fallopian



Womb



During a pregnancy term, when is a baby ready to be born?

8-12 weeks

20-25 weeks

32-40 weeks

During a pregnancy term, when is a baby ready to be born?

8-12 weeks

20-25 weeks

32-40 weeks

Most babies are born around 40 weeks. However, some may arrive earlier. A baby will rarely be left in the womb for more than 42 weeks.



Quiz complete!

How did you score?

Now let's take a closer look at the male and female reproductive systems.

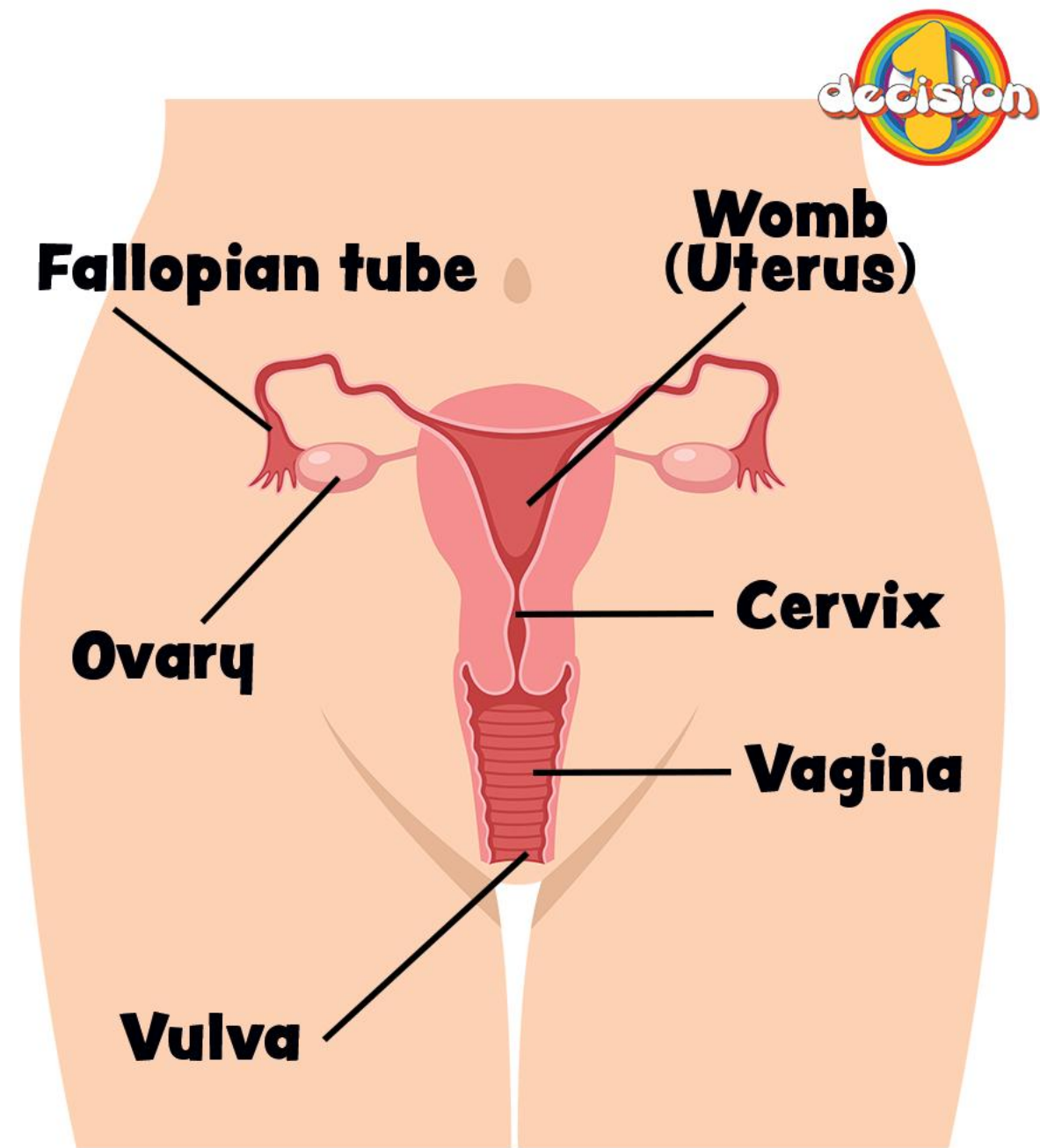


Female Reproductive System

Ovaries – A reproductive organ where eggs are produced.

Fallopian tube – The tube where the female egg travels to the womb (uterus).

Womb (Uterus) – This is where a baby is protected whilst it grows before birth.

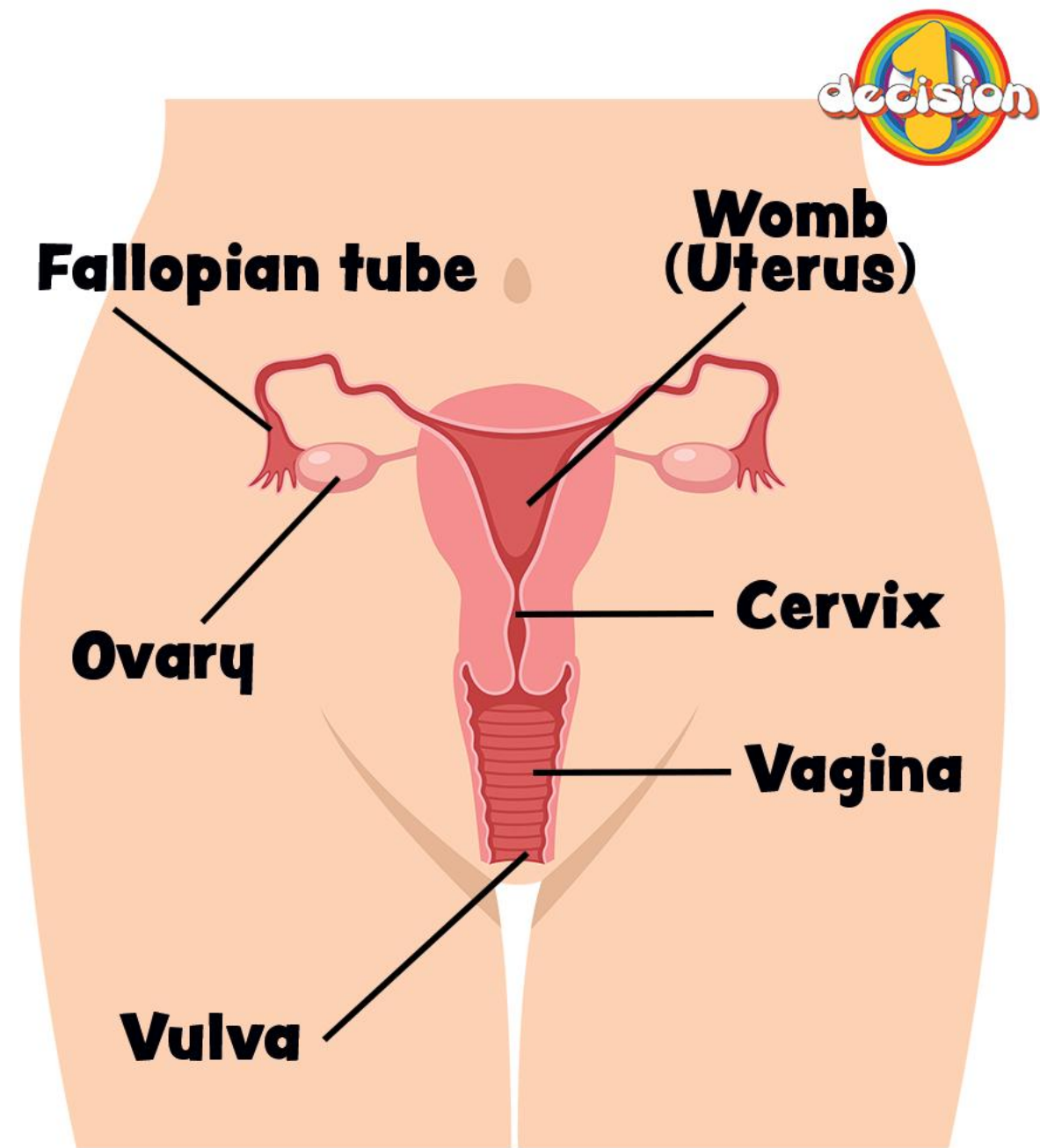


Female Reproductive System

Cervix – The lower end of the womb.

Vagina (Internal)– The part of a woman that connects the outer sex organs to the cervix of the womb.

Vulva (External) – The outer part of the female genitals, which includes the opening of the vagina, the urethral opening, the labia majora and minora, and the clitoris.



Female Reproductive System

Why is the female reproductive system important in the process of conception?

Eggs are produced in the ovaries. Once a month, an egg will be released into the fallopian tube.

If this egg is fertilised by sperm from a man, a baby may be conceived. The baby will begin as an embryo, moving down the fallopian tube, and continuing to grow in the womb until he or she is ready to be born.



Activity time!

Complete the activity

Female Reproductive System

Label the main parts of the female reproductive system.
Do you know why each part is important?



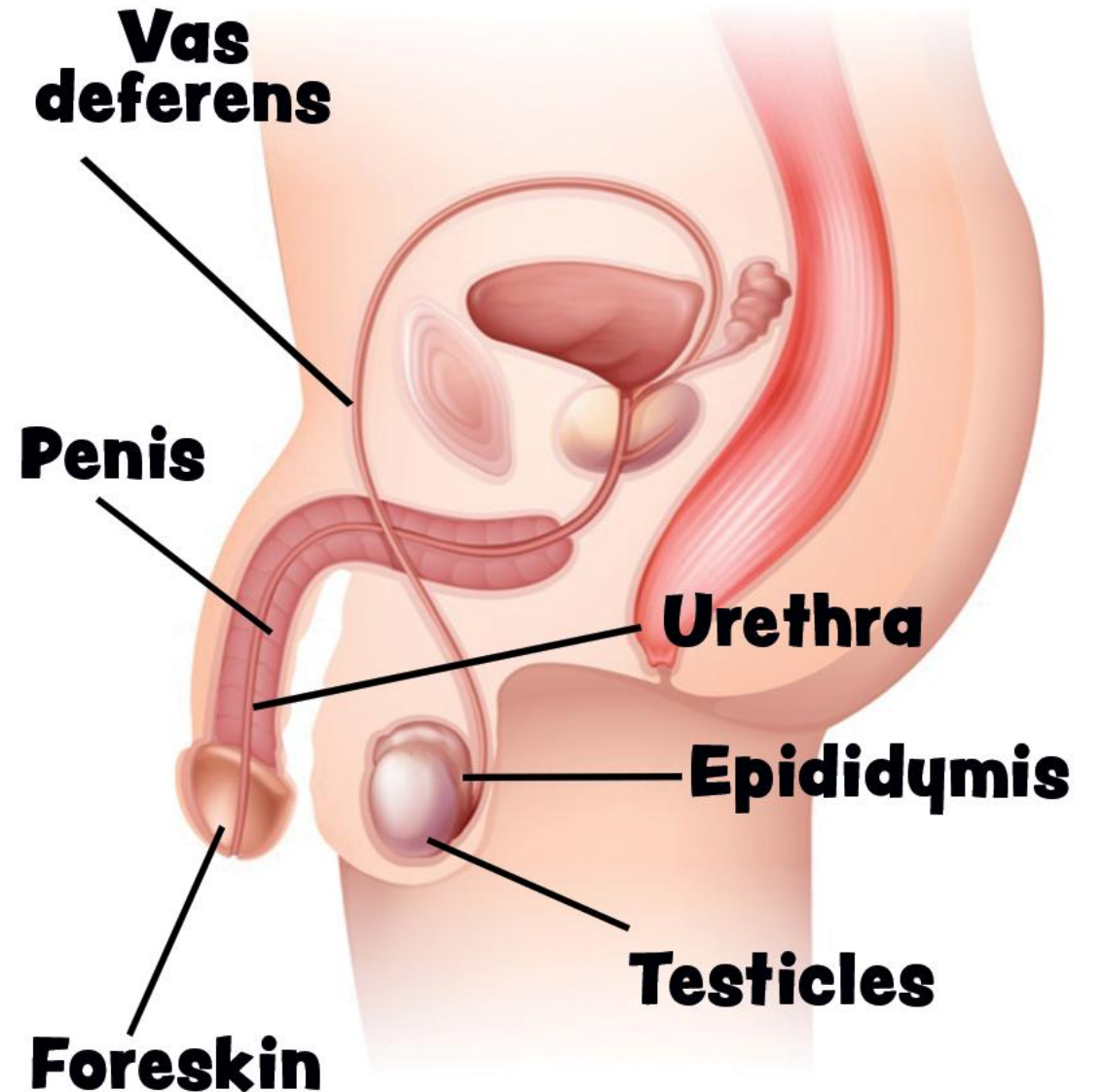
How important is the female in the human life cycle?

Male Reproductive System

Foreskin – A retractable roll of skin that covers the end of the penis.

Penis – The male genital organ where urine and semen are released.

Vas Deferens (Ductus Deferens) – A tube that transports sperm from the epididymis to the urethra.



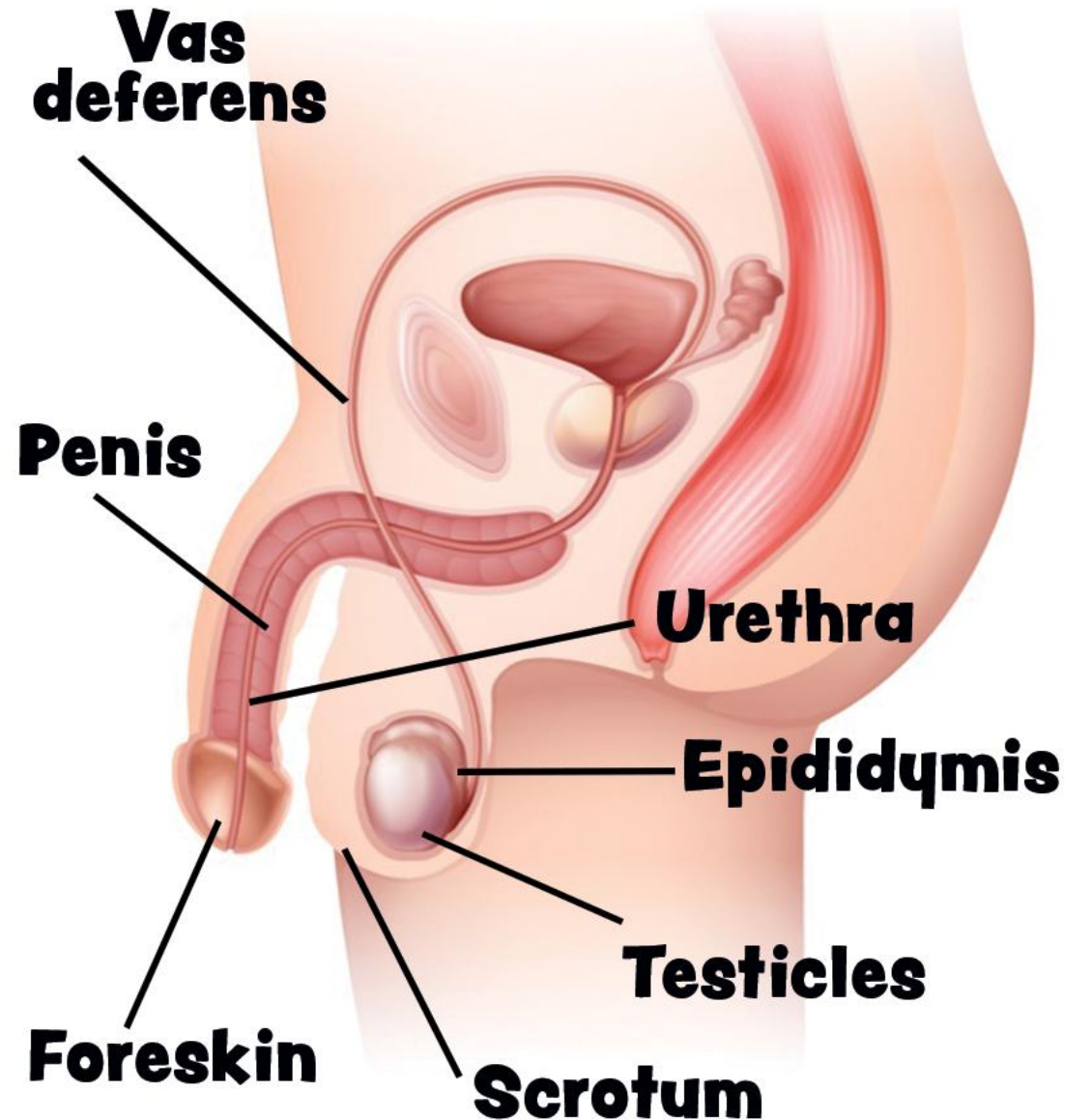
Male Reproductive System

Urethra – The tube that carries urine and semen out of the penis.

Epididymis – A tube where sperm is stored.

Testicles – An organ that produces sperm.

Scrotum – The bag of skin that holds and protects the testicles.



Male Reproductive System

Why is the male reproductive system important in the process of conception?

Semen is produced in the testicles. There is at least 100 million sperm per teaspoon of semen.

If the egg from a female is fertilised by the sperm from a man, a baby may be conceived.

You may want to research each of the labels. Please note, if a man has had a circumcision, he will not have a foreskin.



Activity time!

Complete the activity

Male Reproductive System

Label the main parts of the male reproductive system.
Do you know why each part is important?



How important is the male in the human life cycle?

The Stages of Pregnancy

We have looked at how a baby is conceived and the importance of both the male and female reproductive systems.

However, please remember there are other ways to conceive a child, such as IVF (*you may wish to research other options available to adults*).

Now let's have a look at the different stages of pregnancy.



By 4 Weeks

- The embryo is not much bigger than a poppy seed and it starts to split into three different sections
- The brain and central nervous system begin to take shape
- The heart and circulatory system begin to form
- Lungs and intestines begin to develop
- The heart starts beating
- Hearing starts to form



By 12 Weeks

- The baby is now fully formed but is only around 6cm in size
- The baby is producing urine
- Eyelids remain shut
- The baby moves around a lot and the wrists and elbows can now bend
- Fingernails and toenails are forming
- Organs and intestines are developing



By 20 Weeks

- From head to heel, the baby now measures around 25cm
- The nerves in the baby's brain that control its senses (sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch) are still forming
- The baby can hear its mother's heartbeat and noises outside of the womb, such as music
- The baby's hair starts to grow



By 26 Weeks

- The baby weighs approximately 2lbs and is around 35.5cm long
- It will start to practise breathing movements
- The baby may start to respond to certain noises
- A baby boy's testicles will start to move into the scrotum



From 32-40 Weeks

- The baby's ability to smell has developed
- Its skin will start to thicken
- The baby starts to move further down the mother's pelvis
- To help it control its body temperature after birth, the baby continues to build a layer of fat
- By 40 weeks, the baby is around 50cm in length and weighs an average of 6-8lbs. It is now ready to be born!



Activity time!

Complete the activity

The Stages of Pregnancy

Fill in the information for average size and important growth changes for each stage of pregnancy.

By 4 weeks



By 12 weeks



By 20 weeks



By 26 weeks



From 32-40 weeks



Return to the activity!

Is there anything you'd like to change?

(Make changes in a different colour to highlight your learning)

The Human Cycle

Look at the baby in the human cycle. How was the baby created?
Write your ideas below.

The diagram illustrates the human life cycle as a continuous loop. At the center is a circle labeled "The Human Cycle". Five stages are arranged around it, connected by arrows in a clockwise direction: "Adult" (a man and woman), "Baby" (a baby in a pink blanket), "Toddler" (a baby in a yellow outfit), "Child" (a girl in a red dress), and "Teenager" (a girl in a green dress). Below the diagram is a large white box with horizontal lines for writing.

Great work everyone!

**Well done, you have finished the
Conception topic!**

*You may wish to complete the extension
activities.*



Extension Activity

Create a fact file about babies.

You could include some of the following ideas:

- *What is the average weight at birth?*
- *Are there different ways a baby can be born?*
- *Are all babies born with hair?*
- *What is the term used when a baby is born before their due date?*



Topic complete

Great work everyone!

*Note to teacher: Don't forget to
complete the assessment activities
at the end of the module.*

