



The Oaks Primary School
Bringing Learning to Life
Progression of knowledge and skills
Jigsaw PSHE

Being Me in My World Autumn 1							
Being Me in My World What will the children learn?  Being Me in My World	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	In this unit, the children learn about how they have similarities and differences from their friends and how that is OK. They begin working on recognising and managing their feelings, identifying different ones and the causes these can have. The children learn about working with others and why it is good to be kind and use gentle hands. They discuss children's rights, especially linked to the right to learn and the right to play. The children learn what it means to be responsible.	In this unit, the children discuss their Jigsaw Charter. As part of this, they discuss rights and responsibilities, and choices and consequences. The children learn about being special and how to make everyone feel safe in their class as well as recognising their own safety.	In this unit, the children discuss their hopes and fears for the year ahead – they talk about feeling worried and recognising when they should ask for help and who to ask. They learn about rights and responsibilities; how to work collaboratively, how to listen to each other and how to make their classroom a safe and fair place. The children learn about choices and the consequences of making different choices. They set up their Jigsaw Charter.	In this unit, the children learn to recognise their self-worth and identify positive things about themselves and their achievements. They discuss new challenges and how to face them with appropriate positivity. The children learn about the need for rules and how these relate to rights and responsibilities. They explore choices and consequences, working collaboratively and seeing things from other people's points of view. The children learn about different feelings and the ability to recognise these feelings in themselves and others. They establish the Jigsaw Charter.	In this unit, the children explore being part of a team. They talk about attitudes and actions and their effects on the whole class. The children learn about their school and its community, who all the different people are and what their roles are. They discuss democracy and link this to their own School Council, what its purpose is and how it works. The children learn about group work, the different roles people can have, how to make positive contributions, how to make collective decisions and how to deal with conflict. They also learn about considering other people's feelings. They refresh their Jigsaw Charter.	In this unit, the children think and plan for the year ahead, goals they could set for themselves as well as the challenges they may face. They explore their rights and responsibilities as a member of their class, school, wider community and the country they live in. The children learn about their own behaviour and its impact on a group as well as choices, rewards, consequences and the feelings associated with each. They also learn more about democracy, how it benefits the school and how they can contribute towards it. They revisit the Jigsaw Charter.	In this unit, the children discuss their year ahead, they learn to set goals and discuss their fears and worries about the future. The children learn about the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and that these are not met for all children worldwide. They discuss their choices and actions and how these can have far-reaching effects, locally and globally. The children learn about their own behaviour and how their choices can result in rewards and consequences and how they feel about this. They explore an individual's behaviour and the impact it can have on a group. They talk about democracy, how it benefits the school and how they can contribute towards it. They establish the Jigsaw Charter.
Taught knowledge	- Know they have a right to learn and play, safely and happily - Know that some people are different from themselves - Know that hands can be used kindly and unkindly	- Understand their own rights and responsibilities with their classroom - Understand that their choices have consequences - Understand that their views are important	- Understand the rights and responsibilities of class members - Know about rewards and consequences and that these stem from choices - Know that it is important to listen to other people - Understand that their own views are valuable	- Know that the school has a shared set of values - Know why rules are needed and how these relate to choices and consequences - Know that actions can affect others' feelings - Know that others may hold different views	- Know their place in the school community - Know what democracy is (applied to pupil voice in school) - Know how groups work together to reach a consensus - Know that having a voice and democracy benefits the school community	- Understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community - Understand how to contribute towards the democratic process - Understand the rights and responsibilities associated with being a citizen in the wider community and their country	- Know about children's universal rights (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child) - Know about the lives of children in other parts of the world - Know that personal choices can affect others locally and globally
Social and Emotional skills	- Identify feelings associated with belonging - Skills to play co-operatively with others - Be able to consider others' feelings	- Understand that they are safe in their class - Identifying helpful behaviours to make the class a safe place - Understand that they have choices	- Know how to make their class a safe and fair place - Show good listening skills - Be able to work co-operatively	- Make other people feel valued - Develop compassion and empathy for others - Be able to work collaboratively	- Identify the feelings associated with being included or excluded - Be able to take on a role in a group discussion / task and contribute to the overall outcome - Know how to regulate my emotions	- Empathy for people whose lives are different from their own - Consider their own actions and the effect they have on themselves and others - Be able to work as part of a group, listening and contributing effectively	- Know own wants and needs - Be able to compare their life with the lives of those less fortunate - Demonstrate empathy and understanding towards others - Can demonstrate attributes of a positive role-model

Celebrating Difference – Autumn 2							
Celebrating Difference What will the children learn? 	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	In this unit, children are encouraged to think about things that they are good at whilst understanding that everyone is good at different things. They discuss being different and how that makes everyone special but also recognise that we are the same in some ways. The children share their experiences of their homes and are asked to explain why it is special to them. They learn about friendship and how to be a kind friend and how to stand up for themselves if someone says or does something unkind to them.	In this unit, the children explore the similarities and differences between people and how these make us unique and special. The children learn what bullying is and what it isn't. They talk about how it might feel to be bullied and when and who to ask for help. The children discuss friendship, how to make friends and that it is OK to have differences/be different from their friends. The children also discuss being nice to and looking after other children who might be being bullied.	In this unit, the children learn about recognising gender stereotypes that boys and girls can have differences and similarities and that is OK. They explore how children can be bullied because they are different, that this shouldn't happen and how they can support a classmate who is being bullied. The children share feelings associated with bullying and how and where to get help. They explore similarities and differences and that it is OK for friends to have differences without it affecting their friendship.	In this unit, the children learn about families, that they are all different and that sometimes they fall out with each other. The children practise methods to calm themselves down and discuss the 'Solve it together' technique. The children revisit the topic of bullying and discuss being a witness (bystander); they discover how a witness has choices and how these choices can affect the bullying that is taking place. The children also talk about using problem-solving techniques in bullying situations. They discuss name-calling and practise choosing not to use hurtful words. They also learn about giving and receiving compliments and the feelings associated with this.	In this unit, the children consider the concept of judging people by their appearance, of first impressions and of what influences their thinking on what is normal. They explore more about bullying, including online bullying and what to do if they suspect or know that it is taking place. They discuss the pressures of being a witness and why some people choose to join in or choose to not tell anyone about what they have seen. The children share their own uniqueness and what is special about themselves. They talk about first impressions and when their own first impressions of someone have changed.	In this unit, the children explore culture and cultural differences. They link this to racism, debating what it is and how to be aware of their own feelings towards people from different cultures. They revisit the topic of bullying and discuss rumour spreading and name-calling. The children learn that there are direct and indirect ways of bullying as well as ways to encourage children to not using bullying behaviours. The children consider happiness regardless of material wealth and respecting other people's cultures.	In this unit, the children discuss differences and similarities and that, for some people, being different is difficult. The children learn about bullying and how people can have power over others in a group. They discover strategies for dealing with this as well as wider bullying issues. The children learn about people with disabilities and look at specific examples of disabled people who have amazing lives and achievements.
Taught knowledge	- Know what being unique means - Know the names of some emotions such as happy, sad, frightened, angry - Know why having friends is important - Know some qualities of a positive friendship - Know that they don't have to be 'the same as' to be a friend	- Know what bullying means - Know who to tell if they or someone else is being bullied or is feeling unhappy - Know that people are unique and that it is OK to be different	- Know the difference between a one-off incident and bullying - Know that sometimes people get bullied because of difference - Know that friends can be different and still be friends	- Know what it means to be a witness to bullying and that a witness can make the situation worse or better by what they do - Know that conflict is a normal part of relationships - Know that some words are used in hurtful ways and that this can have consequences	- Know that some forms of bullying are harder to identify e.g. tactical ignoring, cyber-bullying - Know the reasons why witnesses sometimes join in with bullying and don't tell anyone - Know that sometimes people make assumptions about a person because of the way they look or act	- Know external forms of support in regard to bullying e.g. Childline - Know that bullying can be direct and indirect - Know what racism is and why it is unacceptable - Know what culture means	- Know that people can hold power over others individually or in a group - Know that power can play a part in a bullying or conflict situation - Know that there are different perceptions of 'being normal' and where these might come from - Know that difference can be a source of celebration as well as conflict
Social and Emotional skills	- Recognise emotions when they or someone else is upset, frightened or angry - Identify and use skills to make a friend - Identify some ways they can be different and the same as others - Identify and use skills to stand up for themselves	- Identify what is bullying and what isn't - Understand how being bullied might feel - Recognise ways in which they are the same as their friends and ways they are different	- Explain how being bullied can make someone feel - Know how to stand up for themselves when they need to - Understand that everyone's differences make them special and unique	- Use the 'Solve it together' technique to calm and resolve conflicts with friends and family - Be able to 'problem-solve' a bullying situation accessing appropriate support if necessary - Be able to show appreciation for their families, parents and carers	- Be comfortable with the way they look - Try to accept people for who they are - Be non-judgemental about others who are different	- Appreciate the value of happiness regardless of material wealth - Identify their own culture and different cultures within their class community - Identify their own attitudes about people from different faith and cultural backgrounds - Develop respect for cultures different from their own	- Empathise with people who are different and be aware of my own feelings towards them - Identify feelings associated with being excluded - Be able to recognise when someone is exerting power negatively in a relationship - Be able to vocalise their thoughts and feelings about prejudice and discrimination and why it happens

Dreams and Goals Spring 1							
Dreams and Goals What will the children learn? 	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	In this unit, the children consider challenges and facing up to them. They discuss not giving up and trying until they have achieved their goal. The children are encouraged to think about jobs that they might like to have when they are older and are taught to associate what they learn now with being able to have the job they want. They also talk about achieving goals and the feelings linked to this.	In this unit, the children talk about setting simple goals, how to achieve them as well as overcoming difficulties when they try. The children learn to recognise the feelings associated with facing obstacles to achieving their goals as well as when they achieve them. They discuss partner working and how to do this well.	In this unit, the children explore setting realistic goals and how they can achieve them. They discuss perseverance when they find things difficult as well as recognising their strengths as a learner. The children consider group work and reflect on with whom they work well and with whom they don't. They also reflect on sharing success with other people.	In this unit, the children look at examples of people who have overcome challenges to achieve success and discuss what they can learn from these stories. The children identify their own dreams and ambitions and discuss how it will feel when they achieve them. They discuss facing learning challenges and identify their own strategies for overcoming these. The children consider obstacles that might stop them from achieving their goals and how to overcome these. They reflect on their progress and successes and identify what they could do better next time.	In this unit, the children consider their hopes and dreams. They discuss how it feels when dreams don't come true and how to cope with/overcome feelings of disappointment. The children discuss making new plans and setting new goals even if they have been disappointed. The class explore group work and overcoming challenges together. They reflect on their successes and the feelings associated with overcoming a challenge.	In this unit, the children share their dreams and goals and how they might need money to help them achieve them. They consider jobs that people they know do, they look at the fact that some jobs pay more money than others and reflect on what types of jobs they might like to do when they are older. The children look at the similarities and differences between themselves (and their dreams and goals) and someone from a different culture.	In this unit, the children share their own strengths and further stretching themselves by setting challenging and realistic goals. They discuss the learning steps they will need to take as well as talking about how to stay motivated. The children reflect on various global issues and explore places where people may be suffering or living in difficult situations; whilst doing this, they reflect on their own emotions linked to this learning. The children also discover what they think their classmates like and admire about them, as well as working on giving others praise and compliments.
	- Know what a challenge is - Know that it is important to keep trying - Know what a goal is	- Know how to set simple goals - Know how to achieve a goal - Know how to identify obstacles which make achieving their goals difficult and work out how to overcome them - Know when a goal has been achieved	- Know how to choose a realistic goal and think about how to achieve it - Know that it is important to persevere - Know how to recognise what working together well looks like	- Know that they are responsible for their own learning - Know what an obstacle is and how they can hinder achievement - Know how to take steps to overcome obstacles - Know what dreams and ambitions are important to them	- Know how to make a new plan and set new goals even if they have been disappointed - Know how to work as part of a successful group - Know how to share in the success of a group - Know that hopes and dreams don't always come true	- Know about a range of jobs that are carried out by people I know - Know the types of job they might like to do when they are older - Know that young people from different cultures may have different dreams and goals	- Know their own learning strengths - Know what their classmates like and admire about them - Know a variety of problems that the world is facing - Know some ways in which they could work with others to make the world a better place
	- Understand that challenges can be difficult - Resilience - Recognise some of the feelings linked to perseverance - Recognise how kind words can encourage people	- Recognise things that they do well - Explain how they learn best - Recognise their own feelings when faced with a challenge/obstacle - Recognise how they feel when they overcome a challenge/obstacle	- Recognise how working with others can be helpful - Be able to work effectively with a partner - Be able to choose a partner with whom they work well - Be able to work as part of a group	- Can break down a goal into small steps - Can manage feelings of frustration linked to facing obstacles - Imagine how it will feel when they achieve their dream/ambition	- Have a positive attitude - Can identify the feeling of disappointment - Be able to cope with disappointment - Can identify what resilience is	- Verbalise what they would like their life to be like when they are grown up - Appreciate the contributions made by people in different jobs - Reflect on the differences between their own learning goals and those of someone from a different culture - Appreciate the differences between themselves and someone from a different culture	- Understand why it is important to stretch the boundaries of their current learning - Be able to give praise and compliments to other people when they recognise that person's achievements - Empathise with people who are suffering or living in difficult situations

Healthy Me Spring 2

Healthy Me	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
What will the children learn? 	In this unit, children learn about their bodies: the names of some key parts as well as how to stay healthy. They talk about food and that some foods are healthier than others. They discuss the importance of sleep and what they can do to help themselves get to sleep. They talk about hand washing and why it is important. The class also discuss 'stranger danger' and what they should do if approached by someone they don't know.	In this unit, the children learn about healthy and less healthy choices and how these choices make them feel. They explore about hygiene, keeping themselves clean and that germs can make you unwell. The children learn about road safety, and about people who can help them to stay safe.	In this unit, the children learn about healthy food; they talk about having a healthy relationship with food and making healthy choices. The children consider what makes them feel relaxed and stressed. They learn about medicines, how they work and how to use them safely. The children make healthy snacks and discuss why they are good for their bodies.	In this unit, the children learn about the importance of exercise and how it helps your body to stay healthy. They also learn about their heart and lungs, what they do and how they are very important. The children discover facts about calories, fat and sugar; they discuss what each of these are and how the amount they consume can affect their health. The children learn about different types of drugs, the ones you take to make you better, as well as other drugs. The children consider things, places and people that are dangerous and link this to strategies for keeping themselves safe.	In this unit, the children look at the friendship groups that they are part of, how they are formed, how they have leaders and followers and what role they play. The children reflect on their friendships, how different people make them feel and which friends they value the most. The children also learn about smoking and its effects on health; they do the same with alcohol and then look at the reasons why people might drink or smoke. Finally, they learn about peer pressure and how to deal with it successfully.	In this unit, the children investigate the risks associated with smoking and how it affects the lungs, liver and heart. Likewise, they learn about the risks associated with alcohol misuse. They are taught a range of basic first aid and emergency procedures (including the recovery position) and learn how to contact the emergency services when needed. The children investigate how body types are portrayed in the media, social media and celebrity culture. They also learn about eating disorders and people's relationships with food and how this can be linked to negative body image pressures.	In this unit, the children discuss taking responsibility for their own physical and emotional health and the choices linked to this. They learn about different types of drugs and the effects these can have on people's bodies. The children learn about exploitation as well as gang culture and the associated risks therein. They also learn about mental health/illness and that people have different attitudes towards this. They learn to recognise the triggers for and feelings of being stressed and that there are strategies they can use when they are feeling stressed.
Taught knowledge	- Know what the word 'healthy' means - Know some things that they need to do to keep healthy - Know the names for some parts of their body - Know when and how to wash their hands properly - Know how to say no to strangers	- Know the difference between being healthy and unhealthy - Know how to make healthy lifestyle choices - Know that all household products, including medicines, can be harmful if not used properly - Know how to keep safe when crossing the road	- Know what their body needs to stay healthy - Know what relaxed means - Know why healthy snacks are good for their bodies - Know which foods given their bodies energy	- Know how exercise affects their bodies - Know that there are different types of drugs - Know that there are things, places and people that can be dangerous - Know when something feels safe or unsafe	- Know that there are leaders and followers in groups - Know the facts about smoking and its effects on health - Know the facts about alcohol and its effects on health, particularly the liver - Know ways to resist when people are putting pressure on them - Know what they think is right and wrong	- Know basic emergency procedures, including the recovery position - Know how to get help in emergency situations - Know that the media, social media and celebrity culture promotes certain body types - Know the different roles food can play in people's lives and know that people can develop eating problems/disorders related to body image pressure	- Know how to take responsibility for their own health - Know what it means to be emotionally well - Know how to make choices that benefit their own health and well-being - Know that some people can be exploited and made to do things that are against the law - Know why some people join gangs and the risk that this can involve
Social and Emotional skills	- Can explain what they need to do to stay healthy - Recognise how exercise makes them feel - Can give examples of healthy food - Can explain what to do if a stranger approaches them	- Keep themselves safe - Recognise how being healthy helps them to feel happy - Recognise ways to look after themselves if they feel poorly - Recognise when they feel frightened and know how to ask for help	- Feel positive about caring for their bodies and keeping it healthy - Have a healthy relationship with food - Desire to make healthy lifestyle choices	- Respect their own bodies and appreciate what they do - Can take responsibility for keeping themselves and others safe - Identify how they feel about drugs - Can express how being anxious or scared feels	- Can identify the feelings that they have about their friends and different friendship groups - Recognise negative feelings in peer pressure situations - Can identify the feelings of anxiety and fear associated with peer pressure - Can tap into their inner strength and know-how to be assertive	- Respect and value their own bodies - Can reflect on their own body image and know how important it is that this is positive - Recognise strategies for resisting pressure - Can identify ways to keep themselves calm in an emergency	- Are motivated to care for their own physical and emotional health - Suggest strategies someone could use to avoid being pressured - Can use different strategies to manage stress and pressure

Relationships Summer 1							
Relationships	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
What will the children learn? 	Children are introduced to the key relationships in their lives. They learn about families and the different roles people can have in a family. They explore the friendships they have and what makes a good friend. They are introduced to simple strategies they can use to mend friendships. The children also practise Jigsaw's Calm Me and how they can use this when feeling upset or angry.	Children's breadth of relationships is widened to include people they may find in their school community. They consider their own significant relationships (family, friends and school community) and why these are special and important. As part of the lessons on healthy and safe relationships, children learn that touch can be used in kind and unkind ways. This supports later work on safeguarding. Pupils also consider their own personal attributes as a friend, family member and as part of a community, and are encouraged to celebrate these.	Learning about family relationships widens to include roles and responsibilities in a family and the importance of co-operation, appreciation and trust. Friendships are also revisited with a focus on falling out and mending friendships. This becomes more formalised and the children learn and practise two different strategies for conflict resolution (Solve it together and Mending Friendships). Children consider the importance of trust in relationships and what this feels like. They also learn about two types of secret, and why 'worry secrets' should always be shared with a trusted adult. Children reflect upon different types of physical contact in relationships, which are acceptable and which ones are not. They practise strategies for being assertive when someone is hurting them or being unkind. The children also learn about people who can help them if they are worried or scared.	In this unit, children revisit family relationships and identify the different expectations and roles that exist within the family home. They identify why stereotypes can be unfair and may not be accurate, e.g. Mum is the carer, Dad goes to work. They also look at careers and why stereotypes can be unfair in this context. They learn that families should be founded on love, respect, appreciation, trust and co-operation. Children are reminded about the Solve it together technique for negotiating conflict situations and the concept of a win-win outcome is introduced. Online relationships through gaming and apps are explored and children are introduced to some rules for staying safe online. Children also learn that they are part of a global community and they are connected to others they don't know in many ways, e.g. through global trade. They investigate the wants and needs of other children who are less fortunate and compare these with their own. Children's universal rights are also revisited.	Learning in this year group starts focussing on the emotional aspects of relationships and friendships. With this in mind, children explore jealousy and loss/bereavement. They identify the emotions associated with these relationship changes, the possible reasons for the change and strategies for coping with the change. The children learn that change is a natural in relationships and they will experience (or may have already experienced) some of these changes. Children revisit skills of negotiation particularly to help manage a change in a relationship. They also learn that sometimes it is better if relationships end, especially if they are causing negative feelings or they are unsafe. Children are taught that relationship endings can be amicable. The teacher leads discussions around boyfriends and girlfriends and that it is a special relationship between two people with a strong emphasis on mutual respect and legal marriage age.	Children learn about the importance of self-esteem and ways this can be boosted. This is important in an online context as well as offline, as mental health can be damaged by excessive comparison with others. This leads onto a series of lessons that allow the children to investigate and reflect upon a variety of positive and negative online/social media contexts including gaming and social networking. They learn about age-limits and also age-appropriateness. Within these lessons, children are taught the SMARRT internet safety rules and they apply these in different situations. Risk, pressure and influences are revisited with a focus on the physical and emotional aspects of identifying when something online or in social media feels uncomfortable or unsafe. Children are taught about grooming and how people online can pretend to be whoever they want. Rights, responsibilities and respect are revisited with an angle on technology use. Screen time is also discussed and children find ways to reduce their own screen time. This Unit aims to help children to be more discerning when viewing anything online or on social media.	In this unit, the children learn more about mental health and how to take care of their own mental well-being. They explore the grief cycle and its various stages, and discuss the different causes of grief and loss. The children learn about people who can try to control them or have power over them. They investigate online safety, learning how to judge if something is safe and helpful, as well as talking about communicating with friends and family in a positive and safe way.
Taught knowledge	- Know what a family is - Know some of the characteristics of healthy and safe friendships - Know that friends sometimes fall out - Know some ways to mend a friendship - Know that unkind words can never be taken back and they can hurt	- Know that everyone's family is different - Know that families are founded on belonging, love and care - Know that physical contact can be used as a greeting - Know how to make a friend - Know who to ask for help in the school community	- Know that there are lots of forms of physical contact within a family - Know how to stay stop if someone is hurting them - Know there are good secrets and worry secrets and why it is important to share worry secrets - Know what trust is	- Know that different family members carry out different roles or have different responsibilities within the family - Know some of the skills of friendship, e.g. taking turns, being a good listener - Know some strategies for keeping themselves safe online - Know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC)	- Know some reasons why people feel jealousy - Know that loss is a normal part of relationships - Know that negative feelings are a normal part of loss - Know that sometimes it is better for a friendship/relationship to end if it is causing negative feelings or is unsafe	- Know that there are rights and responsibilities in an online community or social network - Know that there are rights and responsibilities when playing a game online - Know that too much screen time isn't healthy - Know how to stay safe when using technology to communicate with friends	- Know that it is important to take care of their own mental health - Know ways that they can take care of their own mental health - Know the stages of grief and that there are different types of loss that cause people to grieve

Social and Emotional skills	• Can identify what jobs and activities they do in their family and those carried out by parents/carers and siblings • Can suggest ways to make a friend or help someone who is lonely • Can recognise what being angry feels like	• Can express how it feels to be part of a family and to care for family members • Can say what being a good friend means • Can identify forms of physical contact they prefer • Can say no when they receive a touch they don't like	• Can recognise and talk about the types of physical contact that is acceptable or unacceptable • Can identify the negative feelings associated with keeping a worry secret • Can identify who they trust in their own relationships	• Know how to access help if they are concerned about anything on social media or the internet • Can identify their own wants and needs and how these may be similar or different from other children in school and the global community	• Can identify the feelings and emotions that accompany loss • Can suggest strategies for managing loss • Can suggest ways to manage relationship changes including how to negotiate	• Can identify when an online community/social media group feels risky, uncomfortable, or unsafe • Can say how to report unsafe online/social network activity • Can identify when an online game is safe or unsafe • Can suggest strategies for managing unhelpful pressures online or in social networks	• Recognise that people can get problems with their mental health and that it is nothing to be ashamed of • Can resist pressure to do something online that might hurt themselves or others • Can take responsibility for their own safety and well-being
------------------------------------	--	---	--	--	--	--	---

Changing Me Summer 2							
Changing Me	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
What will the children learn? 	Children are encouraged to think about how they have changed from being a baby and what may change for them in the future. They consolidate the names and functions of some of the main parts of the body and discuss how these have changed. They learn that our bodies change in lots of different ways as we get older. Children understand that change can bring about positive and negative feelings, and that sharing these can help. They also consider the role that memories can have in managing change.	Children are introduced to life cycles, e.g. that of a frog and identify the different stages. They compare this with a human life cycle and look at simple changes from baby to adult, e.g. getting taller, learning to walk, etc. They discuss how they have changed so far and that people grow up at different rates. As part of a school's safeguarding duty, pupils are taught the correct words for private parts of the body, supported by NSPCC 'Underpants Rule.' They are also taught that nobody has the right to hurt these parts of the body. Change is discussed as a natural and normal part of getting older which can bring about happy and sad feelings. Children practise a range of skills to help manage their feelings and learn how to access help if they are worried about change, or if someone is hurting them.	In this Unit, children compare different life cycles in nature, including that of humans. They reflect on the changes that occur (not including puberty) between baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult and old age. Within this, children also discuss how independence, freedoms and responsibility can increase with age. As part of a school's safeguarding duty, pupils are re-taught the correct words for private parts of the body (those kept private by underwear: vagina, anus, penis, testicle, vulva). They are also reminded that nobody has the right to hurt these parts of the body, including a lesson on inappropriate touch and assertiveness. Children practise a range of strategies for managing feelings and emotions. They are also taught where they can get help if worried or frightened. Change is taught as a natural and normal part of growing up and the range of emotions that can occur with change are explored and discussed.	This unit begins learning about babies and what they need to grow and develop including parenting. Children are taught that it is usually the female that carries the baby in nature. Children identify stereotypical family roles and challenge these ideas, e.g. it may not always be Mum who does the laundry.	Change is taught as a natural and normal part of growing up and the range of emotions that can occur with change are explored and discussed. They look at the feelings associated with change and how to manage these. Children are introduced to Jigsaw's Circle of change model as a strategy for managing future changes.	Puberty, bodily changes and menstruation is taught. Children first look at the outside body changes in males and females. They learn that puberty is a natural part of growing up and that it is a process for getting their bodies ready to make a baby when grown-up. Inside body changes are also taught. Children learn that females have eggs (ova) in their ovaries and these are released monthly. If unfertilised by a male's sperm, it passes out of the body as a period. Sexual intercourse and the birth of the baby are not taught in this year group. Sanitary health is taught, including introducing pupils to different sanitary and personal hygiene products. Children discuss how they feel about puberty and growing up and there are opportunities for them to seek reassurance if anything is worrying them. Children explore self-esteem, self-image and body image. They learn that we all have perceptions about ourselves and others, and these may be right or wrong. They also reflect on how social media and the media can promote unhelpful comparison and how to manage this.	Conception and sexual intercourse are introduced in simple terms so the children understand that a baby is formed by the joining of an ovum and sperm. Further details about pregnancy are introduced including some facts about the development of the foetus. Children learn that having a baby is a personal choice. Details of contraceptive options and methods are not taught as this is not age-appropriate. Reasons why people choose to be in a romantic relationship and choose to have a baby are also explored. Children look at what becoming a teenager means for them with an increase in freedom, rights and responsibilities. Finally, they look at the transition to secondary school and what they are looking forward to/are worried about and how they can prepare themselves mentally.

Taught knowledge	- Know the names and functions of some parts of the body (see vocabulary list) - Know that we grow from baby to adult - Know who to talk to if they are feeling worried	- Know the names of male and female private body parts - Know that there are correct names for private body parts and nicknames, and when to use them - Know which parts of the body are private and that they belong to that person and that nobody has the right to hurt these - Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened	- Know the physical differences between male and female bodies - Know that private body parts are special and that no one has the right to hurt these - Know there are different types of touch and that some are acceptable and some are unacceptable	- I understand that in animals and humans lots of changes happen from birth to fully grown, and that in mammals it is the female who has the baby - Can start to recognise stereotypical ideas I might have about parenting and family roles	I can identify changes that have been and may continue to be outside of my control that I learnt to accept	- Know that the male and female body needs to change at puberty so their bodies can make babies when they are adults - Know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally - Know some of the outside body changes that happen during puberty - Know some of the changes on the inside that happen during puberty - be aware of my own self-image and how my body image fits into that	- Know that babies are made by a sperm joining with an ovum - Know the names of the different internal and external body parts that are needed to make a baby - Know that sexual intercourse can lead to conception - Know that some people need help to conceive and might use IVF - Know that becoming a teenager involves various changes and also brings growing responsibility
Social and Emotional skills	Can identify how they have changed from a baby	- Understand and accept that change is a natural part of getting older - Can suggest ways to manage change, e.g. moving to a new class - Can identify some things that have changed and some things that have stayed the same since being a baby (including the body)	- Can say who they would go to for help if worried or scared - Can say what types of touch they find comfortable/uncomfortable - Be able to confidently ask someone to stop if they are being hurt or frightened	- I can express how I feel when I see babies or baby animals - Can express how I feel when my ideas are challenged and might be willing to change my ideas sometimes	I can express my fears and concerns about changes that are outside of my control and know how to manage these feelings positively	- Can express any concerns they have about puberty and ask questions to seek clarification - Can say who they can talk to about puberty if they have any worries - Can suggest ways to help them manage feelings during changes they are more anxious about - Have strategies for managing the emotions relating to change - Recognise that puberty is a natural process that happens to everybody and that it will be OK for them - know how to develop my own self esteem	- Can celebrate what they like about their own and others' self-image and body image - Can suggest ways to boost self-esteem of self and others - Can be prepared for secondary school