



Cayton School PSHE and RSHE Progression Map

Learn from yesterday, seek today and aim for tomorrow

# **Cayton School**

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					Intent								
Cayton School Vision	"To delive	er the hig	ghest stand Iau	lards enab ghter, resp							nd work	c toget	her where
Cayton School principles	Broad and Balanced, each subject has sufficient time to contribute effectively to learning	Sequent Progre		ngaging and nteresting	Ambitious and Progressive		Every child awarded the same offer		Prior Learni Knowledg Knowled opportun	je on dge	Making Life-long Learners		Reading a priority – whole school reading culture
Why Cayton School Curriculum is unique	We have written our curriculum with a strong emphasis towards Local: Community, History, Geography, Culture and Faith	rich know and st	wledge base	vocabulary allows opportunit children to learn and apply words in a the very be			ities support runs throughout our Curriculu to accomplish Curriculum childrei best they can lively, e		We have wr Curriculum to children to lively, enqui creative r	to develop he quiring and prior		e understand the ince of a healthy body, althy mind which is tised throughout our Curriculum	
Intent	Our overric	0		e passionately be urriculum is desigr	lieve that life s ned to ensure	skills as wel life-long lea	l as acadei Irners who	mic success are kind, co	s is vitally impo onfident and su	rtant. ccessful.		0,	is learners.
Cayton Awards Culture	C - Courage	A - Ac	chievement	Y – Your	Actions	T -	Toleran	се	Ο – Οι	ır World		N -	Nurturing
				Imp	lementa	tion							
Delivering the Curriculum	Centrist pedagogical approach	positive b	g emphasis on ehaviour through ton Awards	A whole school approach to PSHE			ortunities ative and s work		The importance implemented Curricu			oital, Citize	as a Cayton, Cultural, enship and community throughout school
Evidence Based Research	Metacognition 'learn scaffolding s EEF evio	ing to learn' u strategies	using Lang	guage skills at the centre of Quality First Teaching Rose Report/ EEF		emp	hasis on vo	um delivery ocabulary a pine Doug L	has a strong nd reading		Dr Ra	ver of 'emp aj Persaud/	powermenť
Pedagogy	Enquiry based learnin based driver que		Teach	er centred		Holistic ap				erness			Well-being
Processes and Procedures	A strong focus on ass for learning througho	sessment	Training and en subject leader subje	s to lead their		ance and st ng core sub			assessment of tion subjects th school		Clear rule		ines set out to support hildren
Implementation		W	nd Empowerment e implement clear ght through 'Metao	structures and tea	ching sequer	nces, which	underpin th	he teaching	of Reading, W	riting and M	athematics.		
Cayton Awards Culture	C - Courage	A - A	chievement	Y – Your	Actions	T -	• Toleranc	ce	0 – 0ι	ır World		N -	Nurturing
					Impact								
What 'success' looks like at Cayton School	Children develop self-o and self-estee		High Quality Ou children based o poir	on their starting	Strong fe	eling of Cor	nmunity	A rich ar	nd diverse scho	ol culture	Children	n prepared	for life-long learning
Ambition	Children and adults ar themselves and proud of the Cayton Com	to be part	Progress and att Key Stage show being above Aver	s outcomes as he 'National		and adults a ous and con			are a positive ro that they do ar			Children are self -regulated in their learning and take responsibility for thei actions	
Evidence	Outcomes at each stage of learning	Pupil a	nd staff voice	Impact of developmen		Stake	nolder feed	lback		nd Informal sments	A		ayton Awards Culture
Cayton Awards Culture	C - Courage	A - Ac	chievement	Y – Your		Τ-	Toleran	се		ır World			Nurturing

# Developing Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education (PSHE) at Cayton School

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Learn from yesterday, seek today and aim for tomorrow

#### A rounded pupil at Cayton School will have.....

Knowledge and value who they really are and how they relate to other people in this ever-changing world.

Acquired the knowledge, understanding and skills they need to successfully manage their lives – now and in the future.

Developed the qualities and attributes they need to thrive as individuals, family members and members of society.

The spiritual, moral, social, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils at the school

Opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life

Understanding and respect for their bodies

Tools to develop positive and healthy relationships appropriate to their age and development

Positive self-esteem and body image

Feel empowered to be safe and safeguarded themselves.

#### Special Educational Needs (SEND)

At Cayton School we believe that PSHE continues to play an important role for learners with SEND. It imparts the practical skills, understanding and knowledge they need to lead creative and fulfilling lives and enjoy safe and healthy relationships. PSHE supports developing communication skills, vocabulary, strategies and confidence to help identify and manage these challenges which is crucial. At Cayton School we follow the SEND guidance from 2015 which recommends that children with SEND are included in whole class lessons as much as possible and that high quality teaching will be helpful to enable all children to access the curriculum. We hope that by providing detailed, high quality teaching resources and a range of flexible assessment materials with guidance to teachers on how to assess progress, that this will support staff to keep the quality of PSHE teaching high. Teachers can then adapt any parts of the teaching to meet the needs of the pupils, including SEND provision. Cayton School believe that personal development cannot be left to chance and all children need high quality learning experiences. PSHE lessons at Cayton provide an inclusive environment where pupils feel comfortable and safe to discuss issues they are worried or feel anxious about.



Cayton School holds children at its heart, and its cohesive vision helps children understand and value how they fit into and contribute to the world. Cayton School has strong emphasis on emotional literacy, building resilience and nurturing mental and physical health. Cayton School delivers engaging and relevant PSHE within a whole-school approach. Lessons also include mindfulness allowing children to advance their emotional awareness, concentration, focus and self-regulation. The skills taught in PSHE enable pupils to develop the skills they need to flourish in the wider curriculum and in life as a whole. PSHE helps pupils to understand their own personal value, and how as individuals, they fit into and contribute to the world.

#### **Implementation**

#### <u>PSHE</u>

- To ensure a depth and accuracy of learning which builds upon prior learning, all classes undertake weekly PSHE lessons which follow Jigsaw 3-11, a fully planned and spiraling/progressive PSHE scheme. As a school, we follow a set theme each half term, which is introduced, in a whole school assembly.
- There are 6 lessons per theme and every lesson has two Learning Intentions, one specific to Relationships and Health Education (PSHE) (in purple) and the other designed to develop emotional literacy and social skills (in green). Lessons are underpinned by the Jigsaw behaviour charter, which reinforces respect for each other taking turns, being kind and positive and respecting confidentiality.
- The 6 Jigsaw themes are;

Autumn Term Being Me in My World & Celebrating Difference (including Anti-Bullying)

Spring Term Dreams and Goals & Healthy Me

Summer Term Relationships & Changing Me (including Relationships and Sex Education)



#### <u>RSHE</u>

At Cayton Primary our RSHE curriculum is firmly embedded in our Jigsaw (PSHE) curriculum

An important part of the Jigsaw PSHE programme is delivered through the 'Relationships' and 'Changing Me' puzzle pieces which are covered in the summer term. There are four main aims of teaching RSHE:

- To enable children to understand and respect their bodies
- To help children develop positive and healthy relationships appropriate to their age and development
- To support children to have positive self-esteem and body image
- To empower them to be safe and safeguarded.

Each year group will be taught appropriate to their age and developmental stage. At no point will a child be taught something that is inappropriate; and if a question from a child arises and the teacher feels it would be inappropriate to answer, (for example, because of its mature or explicit nature), this information will be shared with you by your child's class teacher. The question will not be answered to the child or class if it is outside the remit of that year group's programme.

Below is a summary of RSHE coverage within the Jigsaw scheme for each year group:

- Foundation Stage Growing up: how we have changed since we were babies
- Year 1 Boys' and girls' bodies; naming body parts
- Year 2 Boys' and girls' bodies; body parts and respecting privacy (which parts of the body are private and why this is)
- Year 3 How babies grow and how boys' and girls' bodies change as they grow older
- Year 4 Internal and external reproductive body parts, body changes in girls and menstruation
- Year 5 Puberty for boys and girls, and conception
- Year 6 Puberty for boys and girls and understanding conception to birth of a baby



#### Impact

At Cayton School we seek to ensure that the PSHE that we teach improves the physical, social and mental well-being of all of our pupils. Providing consistent and regular delivery of PSHE allows us to fulfil this. High expectations of the quality of pupils' work is expected, as with all other areas of the curriculum here at Cayton School, this allows children to build on the knowledge that they have previously acquired.

The impact of our PSHE curriculum can be measured and monitored in a variety of different ways including; learning walks, PSHE books, data analysis and tracking and pupil during subject monitoring. Assessment is both formative and summative. Teachers carry out summative assessments at the end of each unit and provide a 'best fit' approach as to whether children have achieved the 'expected' standard. Throughout all PSHE lessons teachers assess formatively through observations, discussions and questions, this supports them with the planning and pitching of subsequent lessons. It is the responsibility of the subject leader to monitor the quality of teaching and learning of PSHE across the whole school, and to triangulate this evidence to ensure consistency. The subject leader also provides regular staff updates and support to staff in order to guide their planning and teaching of PSHE.

We endeavour to raise the profile of PSHE in school by ensuring that we hold assemblies to launch each new unit and then subsequent weekly assemblies on the half term's topic. We hold an assembly on a Friday afternoon which focuses on celebrating the weeks achievements and discuss safeguarding within our school and local area, this is vital in ensuring that our whole school community is involved in promoting the importance of physical, social and mental health education.

It is our aim that our children leave Cayton School with a confident image of themselves as valued people who are better equipped to manage situations that arise in their lives both socially and personally. Through our PSHE lessons and safe environments created within school children are able to move forward into the world as happy, confident young people who know how best to manage situations, or who to turn to in order to seek help.

		Being I	Me in My W	orld Puzzle -	- Autumn 1	L						
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6					
c	PSED – ELG:	<b>Relationships Educa</b>	tion – By end of prin	nary, pupils should	know:							
Health Education	SELF-											
ati	REGULATION	Caring friendships										
5	Show an	(R7) how important		• • • • •		· · ·						
2	understanding	(R8) the characterist					ilty, kindness,					
l	of their own	generosity, trust, sha	-		•							
-	feelings and	(R9) that healthy frie	ndships are positive	and welcoming tow	ards others, and c	to not make others i	eel lonely or					
5	those of	excluded				o fui ou dobini io no okin	a thorn fool					
	others, and begin to	(R11) how to recogn unhappy or uncomfo				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· •					
	regulate their	others, if needed.	intable, managing co	miller, now to mana	ge these situations	S and now to seek ne						
S	behaviour	others, if needed.										
outcomes	accordingly.	Respectful relations	hips									
	accordingly.	(R12) the importance	•	s, even when they a	are verv different f	rom them (for exam	ple, physically, in					
<u>i</u> <u>i</u>	Give focused	character, personalit				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
5	attention to	(R13) practical steps	• •			•						
0	what the	(R14) the conventior	•									
	teacher says,	(R15) the importance	e of self-respect and	how this links to the	eir own happiness							
	responding	(R16) that in school a	and in wider society	they can expect to b	e treated with res	spect by others, and	that in turn they					
•	appropriately	should show due res	pect to others, inclu	ding those in positic	ons of authority							
outcomes	even when	(R19) the importanc	e of permission seek	ing and giving in rel	ationships with fri	iends, peers and adu	lts.					
	engaged in											
	activity, and	Online relationships										
	show an		R21) that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of									
	ability to	respect for others or	line, including when	we are anonymous	5							
	follow	Being safe										
3	instructions		(5) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)									
	involving	(R32) where to get a	dvice e.g. family, sch	ool and/or other so	urces.							



	several ideas	Physical Health and \	Nell-Being – By end	of primary, pupils	should know:		
	or actions.	i nyolear nearth ana i					
		Mental well-being					
	ELG:	(H2) that there is a no	ormal range of emot	ions (e.g. hanniness	s sadness anger f	ear surnrise nervo	usness) and scale of
	MANAGING	emotions that all hun	-		-		usitessy and scale of
	SELF	(H3) how to recognise	•		•		s to use when talking
	Explain the	about their own and				vocubulary of word.	
	reasons for	(H4) how to judge wh	<b>u</b>	feeling and how th	ev are behaving is	appropriate and pr	onortionate
	rules, know	(H7) isolation and lon		-			-
	right from	an adult and seek sup			very important to		then reenings with
	wrong and try	all adult allu seek sup					
	to behave						
	accordingly.						
	accorumgiy.						
	PSED – ELG:						
	BUILDING						
	RELATIONSHIP						
	S						
	Work and play co-operatively						
	and take turns						
	with others.						
	Show						
	sensitivity to						
	their own and						
	to others'						
	needs.						
Puzzle	EVEC	Year 1	Year 2	Voor 2	Voor	Voor E	Voor 6
1 42210	EYFS	Tear 1	Tear Z	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6



overview	In this Puzzle	In this Puzzle	In this Puzzle	In this Puzzle	In this Puzzle	In this Puzzle	In this Puzzle (unit),
Being Me	(unit), the	(unit), the	(unit), the	(unit), the	(unit) <i>,</i> the	(unit) <i>,</i> the	the children discuss
-	children learn	children are	children discuss	children learn to	children	children think	their year ahead,
in My	about how they	introduced to	their hopes and	recognise their	explore being	and plan for the	they learnt to set
World	have	their Jigsaw	fears for the year	self-worth and	part of a team.	year ahead, goals	goals and discuss
	similarities and	(PSHE) books and	ahead – they talk	identify positive	They talk about	they could set	their fears and
	differences	discuss their	about feeling	things about	attitudes and	for themselves	worries about the
	from their	Jigsaw Charter.	worried and	themselves and	actions and	as well as the	future. The children
	friends and	As part of this,	recognising	their	their effects on	challenges they	learn about the
	how that is OK.	they discuss	when they	achievements.	the whole	may face. They	United Nations
	They begin	rights and	should ask for	They discuss new	class. The	explore their	Convention on the
	working on	responsibilities,	help and who to	challenges and	children learn	rights and	Rights of the Child
	recognising and	and choices and	ask. They learn	how to face	about their	responsibilities	and that these are
	managing their	consequences.	about rights and	them with	school and its	as a member of	not met for all
	feelings,	The children	responsibilities;	appropriate	community,	their class,	children worldwide.
	identifying	learn about	how to work	positivity. The	who all the	school, wider	They discuss their
	different ones	being special and	collaboratively,	children learn	different	community and	choices and actions
	and the causes	how to make	how to listen to	about the need	people are and	the country they	and how these can
	these can have.	everyone feel	each other and	for rules and	what their	live in. The	have far-reaching
	The children	safe in their class	how to make	how these relate	roles are. They	children learn	effects, locally and
	learn about	as well as	their classroom a	to rights and	discuss	about their own	globally. The
	working with	recognising their	safe and fair	responsibilities.	democracy and	behaviour and its	children learn about
	others and why	own safety.	place. The	They explore	link this to	impact on a	their own behaviour
	it is good to be		children learn	choices and	their own	group as well as	and how their
	kind and use		about choices	consequences,	School Council,	choices, rewards,	choices can result in
	gentle hands.		and the	working	what its	consequences	rewards and
	They discuss		consequences of	collaboratively	purpose is and	and the feelings	consequences and
	children's		making different	and seeing	how it works.	associated with	how they feel about
	rights,		choices and	things from	The children	each. They also	this. They explore
	especially		make the Jigsaw	other people's	learn about	learn about	an individual's
	linked to the		Charter.	points of view.	group work,	democracy, how	behaviour and the
	right to learn			The children	the different	it benefits the	impact it can have
	and the right to			learn about	roles people	school and how	on a group. They



	play. The children learn what it means to be responsible.			different feelings and the ability to recognise these feelings in themselves and others. They will establish the Jigsaw Charter.	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.	they can contribute towards it. They revisit the Jigsaw Charter.	learn talk about democracy, how it benefits the school and how they can contribute towards it. They will establish the Jigsaw Charter.
Taught knowledg e (Key objectives are in bold)	<ul> <li>Know they have a right to learn and play, safely and happily</li> <li>Know that some people are different from themselves</li> <li>Know that hands can be used kindly and unkindly</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understand their own rights and responsibiliti es with their classroom</li> <li>Understand that their choices have consequence s</li> <li>Understand that their views are important</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understand the rights and responsibiliti es of class members</li> <li>Know about rewards and consequence s and that these stem from choices</li> <li>Know that it is important to listen to other people</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that the school has a shared set of values</li> <li>Know why rules are needed and how these relate to choices and consequence s</li> <li>Know that actions can</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know their place in the school community</li> <li>Know what democracy is (applied to pupil voice in school)</li> <li>Know how groups work together to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community</li> <li>Understand how to contribute towards the democratic process</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know about children's universal rights (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child)</li> <li>Know about the lives of children in other parts of the world</li> <li>Know that personal choices can affect others</li> </ul>



•	Know special things about	• Understand the rights	• Understand that their	affect others' feelings	reach a consensus	• Understand the rights and responsibiliti	locally and globally
	themselves Know how	and responsibiliti es of a member of a	own views are valuable	<ul> <li>Know that others may hold different</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that having a voice and democracy</li> </ul>	es associated with being a citizen in the wider	<ul> <li>Know how to set goals for the year ahead</li> </ul>
	happiness and sadness can be expressed	class.	<ul> <li>Know that positive choices impact</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understand that they are</li> </ul>	benefits the school community	community and their country	<ul> <li>Understand what fears and worries are</li> </ul>
•	Know that being kind is good		positively on self-learning and the learning of others	<ul><li> Know what a personal goal</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Know how individual attitudes and actions make a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know how to face new challenges positively</li> </ul>	• Understand that their own choices
	good		<ul> <li>Identifying hopes and fears for the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understandi</li> <li>ng what a</li> <li>challenge is</li> </ul>	difference to a class	<ul> <li>Understand how to set personal goals</li> </ul>	result in different consequenc es and rewards
			year ahead	endien <sub>B</sub> e is	about the different roles in the school community	<ul> <li>Know how an individual's behaviour can affect a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Understand how democracy and having a</li> </ul>
					<ul> <li>Know that their own actions affect</li> </ul>	group and the consequence s of this	voice benefits the school community
					themselves and others		<ul> <li>Understand how to</li> </ul>



			contribute
			towards the
			democratic
			process



Social and Emotional skills	<ul> <li>Identify feelings associate with belonging</li> </ul>		Understand that they are safe in their class	•	Know how to make their class a safe and fair place	•	Make other people feel valued Develop	•	Identify the feelings associated with being included or	•	Empathy for people whose lives are different from their	•	Know own wants and needs Be able to compare their
(Key objectives are in	<ul> <li>Skills to p co- operative</li> </ul>	ely	ldentifying helpful behaviours to make the	•	Show good listening skills Be able to		compassion and empathy for others	•	excluded Be able to take on a	•	own Consider their own		life with the lives of those less fortunate
bold)	<ul> <li>Be able to consider others'</li> </ul>		class a safe place Understand that they	•	work co- operatively Recognise own feelings	•	Be able to work collaborativel Y		role in a group discussion / task and contribute		actions and the effect they have on themselves and others	•	Demonstrate empathy and understanding towards others
	<ul> <li>Identify</li> <li>feelings of happines</li> </ul>		have choices Understandi ng that they are special		and know when and where to get help	•	Recognise self-worth Identify personal	•	to the overall outcome Know how to	•	Be able to work as part of a group, listening and	•	Can demonstrate attributes of a positive role- model
	<ul><li>and sadn</li><li>Be responsil</li></ul>	ess •	Identify what it's like to feel proud of	•	Recognise the feeling of being worried	•	strengths Be able to	•	regulate my emotions Can make		contributing effectively Be able to	•	Can take positive action to help others
	in the set	ting	an achievement Recognise		womeu	•	set a personal goal Recognise		others feel cared for and welcome		identify what they value most about school	•	Be able to contribute
			feelings associated with positive and negative				feelings of happiness, sadness, worry and fear in	•	Recognise the feelings of being motivated or	•	Identify hopes for the school year Understand why the	•	towards a group task Know what effective group work is



consequence s	themselves and others	unmotivate d	school community benefits from	Know how to
		• Can make others feel	a Learning Charter	regulate my emotions
		valued and included	<ul> <li>Be able to help friends</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Be able to make others feel welcomed and</li> </ul>
		• Understan d why the school	make positive choices	valued
		community benefits from a	<ul> <li>Know how to regulate my</li> </ul>	
		Learning Charter	emotions	
		• Be able to help		
		friends make positive		
		choices		



Vocabular	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
У		Consolidate	Consolidate	Consolidate	Consolidate	Consolidate	Consolidate KS1
		EYFS	EYFS & Yr 1	KS1	KS1 & Yr 3	KS1, Yrs 3 & 4	& KS2
	Kind, Gentle, Friend, Similar(ity), Different, Rights, Responsibilities , Feelings, Angry, Happy, Excited, Nervous, Sharing, Taking Turns	EYFS Safe, Special, Calm, Belonging, Special, Learning Charter, Jigsaw Charter, Rewards, Proud, Consequences, Upset, Disappointed, Illustration	Worries, Hopes, Fears, Responsible, Actions, Praise, Positive, Negative, Choices, Co-Operate, Problem-Solving	KS1 Welcome, Valued, Achievements, Pleased, Personal Goal, Acknowledge, Affirm, Emotions, Feelings, Nightmare, Solutions, Support, Dream, Behaviour, Fairness, Group Dynamics, Team Work, View Point, Ideal School, Belong	KST & YY 3 Included, Excluded, Role, Job Description, School Community, Democracy, Democratic, Decisions, Voting, Authority, Contribution, Observer, UN Convention on Rights of Child (UNCRC)	KS1, Yrs 3 & 4 Ghana, West Africa, Cocoa Plantation, Cocoa Pods, Machete, Community, Education, Wants, Needs, Maslow, Empathy, Comparison, Opportunities, Education, Empathise, Obstacles, Co- operation, Collaboration, Legal, Illegal, Lawful, Laws, Participation, Motivation, Decision	& KSZ Challenge, Goal, Attitude, Citizen, Views, Opinion, Collective



		Celebra	ating Diffe	erence Puzzl	e – Autumn 2		
~	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Health Education	PSED – ELG:	Relationships Edu	cation – By end	of primary, pupils sl	ould know:	·	
Iti	SELF-						
C S	REGULATION	Families and the p	•				
	Show an	• •	•		because they can giv	· · ·	•
Ĕ	understanding	• •	•		ent to each other, incl		
<u>د</u>	of their own		en and other fan	nily members, the in	nportance of spending	time together and sh	naring each other's
alt	feelings and	lives					
e	those of	• •			er world, sometimes l		• •
	others, and				ther children's families		•
s so	begin to regulate their	important for child	• •	•	different types, are at	the neart of happy la	milles, and are
os ne	behaviour	•	•		gnised commitment o	f two neonle to each	other which is
	accordingly.	intended to be life	· · · · ·		ginsed commence o		other which is
nsl tcc			•	tionships are makin	g them feel unhappy o	or unsafe, and how to	seek help or
Statutory Relationships 8 outcomes	Give focused	advice from others	•	•	5 117	,	•
o Ei	attention to						
	what the	Caring friendships					
R	teacher says,	(R7) how importar	nt friendships are	in making us feel h	appy and secure, and I	how people choose a	nd make friends
>	responding	• •			l respect, truthfulness	· · · · ·	alty, kindness,
5	appropriately	• • •	U U	•	d support with probler		
nt	even when		riendships are po	ositive and welcomin	ng towards others, and	d do not make others	feel lonely or
ati	engaged in	excluded					
Sta	activity, and	•	•		hat these can often be	<b>v</b>	hat the friendship
-	show an ability to follow				violence is never right		ng thom fool
DfE	instructions				ust, how to judge whe manage these situatio		-
	involving	others, if needed.	nortable, manag	ing connict, now to	manage these situatio	ins and now to seek n	
	nivolving	others, il needed.					



several ideas or	
actions.	Respectful relationships
	(R12) the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in
PSED – ELG:	character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs
BUILDING	(R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships
RELATIONSHIPS	(R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners
Show	(R16) that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they
sensitivity to	should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority
their own and	(R17) about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders
to others'	(primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help
needs.	(R18) what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive
	(R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.
	Online relationships
	(R20) that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not
	(R21) that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance
	of respect for others online including when we are anonymous
	(R22) the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how
	to report them
	(R23) how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks
	associated with people they have never met.
	Being safe
	(R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)
	(R29) how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult
	(R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard
	(R31) how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so
	(R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.



		Physical Health ar	nd Well-Being – E	By end of primary, p	oupils should know:		
		Mental well-being (H2) that there is a of emotions that a (H3) how to recog talking about their (H4) how to judge (H7) isolation and with an adult and (H8) that bullying (H9) where and ho school they should control their emot Internet safety an (H13) how to cons behaviour online a computer games a (H15) that the inter place, which can h	g a normal range of all humans experi- nise and talk abo r own and others whether what th loneliness can af seek support (including cyberb ow to seek suppo d speak to if they cions (including is ad harms ider the effect of and the importan and online gaming ernet can also be have a negative in	f emotions (e.g. hap ience in relation to o but their emotions, i ' feelings ney are feeling and h fect children and th bullying) has a negat ort (including recogn are worried about t sues arising online) f their online actions ice of keeping perso g, for example, are a a negative place wh npact on mental hea	piness, sadness, anger, fe different experiences and ncluding having a varied w now they are behaving is a at it is very important for ive and often lasting impa ising the triggers for seek their own or someone els son others and know how nal information private ( age restricted here online abuse, trolling	situations vocabulary of words appropriate and pro children to discuss t act on mental well-b ing support), includi e's mental well-bein v to recognise and d H14) why social med	to use when portionate heir feelings reing ng whom in ng or ability to isplay respectful dia, some
Puzzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6



overview	In this Puzzle	In this Puzzle	In this Puzzle	In this Puzzle	In this Puzzle (unit), the	In this Puzzle (unit),	In this Puzzle
	(unit), children	(unit), the children	(unit), the	(unit), the	children consider the	the children	(unit), the children
Celebrating	are encouraged	explore the	children learn	children learn	concept of judging	explore culture and	discuss
Difference	to think about	similarities and	about recognise	about families,	people by their	cultural	differences and
	things that they	differences	gender	that they are all	appearance, of first	differences. They	similarities and
	are good at	between people	stereotypes,	different and that	impressions and of what	link this to racism,	that, for some
	whilst	and how these	that boys and	sometimes they	influences their thinking	debating what it is	people, being
	understanding	make us unique	girls can have	fall out with each	on what is normal. They	and how to be	different is
	that everyone	and special. The	differences and	other. The	explore more about	aware of their own	difficult. The
	is good at	children learn	similarities and	children practise	bullying, including	feelings towards	children learn
	different things.	what bullying is	that is OK. They	methods to calm	online bullying and what	people from	about bullying and
	They discuss	and what it isn't.	explore how	themselves down	to do if they suspect or	different cultures.	how people can
	being different	They talk about	children can be	and discuss the	know that it is taking	They revisit the	have power over
	and how that	how it might feel	bullied because	'Solve it together'	place. They discuss the	topic of bullying	others in a group.
	makes	to be bullied and	they are	technique. The	pressures of being a	and discuss rumour	They discover
	everyone	when and who to	different, that	children revisit	witness and why some	spreading and	strategies for
	special but also	ask for help. The	this shouldn't	the topic of	people choose to join in	name-calling. The	dealing with this
	recognise that	children discuss	happen and	bullying and	or choose to not tell	children learn that	as well as wider
	we are the	friendship, how to	how they can	discuss being a	anyone about what they	there are direct	bullying issues.
	same in some	make friends and	support a	witness	have seen. The children	and indirect ways	The children learn
	ways. The	that it is OK to	classmate who	(bystander); they	share their own	of bullying as well	about people with
	children share	have	is being bullied.	discover how a	uniqueness and what is	as ways to	disabilities and
	their	differences/be	The children	witness has	special about	encourage children	look at specific
	experiences of	different from	share feelings	choices and how	themselves. They talk	to not using	examples of
	their homes	their friends. The	associated with	these choices can	about first impressions	bullying	disabled people
	and are asked	children also	bullying and	affect the bullying	and when their own first	behaviours. The	who have amazing
	to explain why	discuss being nice	how and where	that is taking	impressions of someone	children consider	lives and
	it is special to	to and looking	to get help.	place. The	have changed.	happiness	achievements.
	them. They	after other	They explore	children also talk		regardless of	
	learn about	children who	similarities and	about using		material wealth	
	friendship and	might be being	differences and	problem-solving		and respecting	
	how to be a	bullied.	that it is OK for	techniques in		other people's	
	kind friend and		friends to have	bullying		cultures.	
	how to stand		differences	situations. They			
	up for		without it	discuss name-			
	themselves if			calling and			



someone says	affecting their	practise choosing	
or does	friendship.	not to use hurtful	
something		words. They also	
unkind to them.		learn about giving	
		and receiving	
		compliments and	
		the feelings	
		associated with	
		this.	



Taught knowledge	<ul> <li>Know what being unique means</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know what bullying means</li> </ul>	• Know the difference between a one-off	<ul> <li>Know what it means to be a witness to bullying and</li> </ul>	• Know that some forms of bullying are harder to identify e.g. tactical ignoring,	• Know external forms of support in regard to	• Know that people can hold power over others
(Key objectives are in bold)	<ul> <li>Know the names of some emotions such as happy, sad, frightened,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know who to tell if they or someone else is being bullied or is feeling unhappy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>incident and bullying</li> <li>Know that sometimes people get</li> </ul>	that a witness can make the situation worse or better by what they do	<ul> <li>cyber-bullying</li> <li>Know the reasons why witnesses sometimes join in with bullying and don't tell anyone</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>bullying e.g. Child line</li> <li>Know that bullying can be direct and indirect</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>individually or in a group</li> <li>Know that power can play a part in a bullying or conflict</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Know why having friends is important</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that people are unique and that</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>bullied because of difference</li> <li>Know that friends can be different</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that conflict is a normal part of relationships</li> <li>Know that some words</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that sometimes people make assumptions about a person because of the way they look or act</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know what racism is and why it is unacceptable</li> <li>Know what</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that there are different perceptions of</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Know some qualities of a positive friendship</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>it is OK</li> <li>to be</li> <li>different</li> <li>Know skills to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>and still be friends</li> <li>Know there are</li> </ul>	are used in hurtful ways and that this can have consequences	<ul> <li>Know there are influences that can affect how we judge a person or</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know what culture means</li> <li>Know that differences in culture can</li> </ul>	'being normal' and where these might come from
	<ul> <li>Know that they don't have to be 'the same as' to be a friend</li> </ul>	<ul><li>make friendships</li><li>Know that people have differences</li></ul>	<ul> <li>stereotypes about boys and girls</li> <li>Know where to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know why families are important</li> <li>Know that everybody's</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>situation</li> <li>Know what to do if they think bullying is or might be taking place</li> </ul>	sometimes be a source of conflict • Know that rumour-	• Know that difference can be a source of celebration as well as conflict
	<ul> <li>Know what being proud means and that people can be proud of</li> </ul>	and similarities	<ul><li>get help if</li><li>being</li><li>bullied</li><li>Know that</li><li>it is OK not</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Know that sometimes family</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that first impressions can change</li> </ul>	spreading is a form of bullying online and offline	<ul> <li>Know that being different could affect someone's life</li> </ul>



	different	to conform	members	• Know how	
•	things Know that people can be good at different things	<ul> <li>to conform to gender stereotypes</li> <li>Know it is good to be yourself</li> </ul>	don't get along and some reasons for this	<ul> <li>Know how their life is different from the lives of children in the developing world</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know why some people choose to bully others</li> <li>Know that people with</li> </ul>
	Know that families can be different Know that people have different homes and why they are important to them Know different ways of making friends	• Know the difference between right and wrong and the role that choice has to play in this			disabilities can lead amazing lives
	Know different ways to stand up for myself				



Identify what Explain how Use the 'Solve Be comfortable with Empathise Appreciate the Social and Recognise • • • • emotions is bullying and being it together' the way they look value of with people Emotional when they what isn't bullied can technique to happiness who are skills make calm and regardless of different and or someone • Try to accept people resolve material wealth be aware of else is upset, someone • Understand for who they are frightened or feel conflicts with mv own how being (Key friends and angry feelings bullied might Identify their • Be non-judgemental • objectives towards them family feel • Know how about others who own culture Identify and to stand up are different and different are in bold) use skills to Be able to • Identify for cultures within • • Recognise make a 'problemthemselves their class feelings ways in which Identify influences • friend solve' a when they community associated they are the that have made bullying need to with being same as their them think or feel situation • Identify Identify their excluded ٠ friends and positively/negatively accessing some ways own attitudes ways they are Understand about a situation they can be appropriate about people different Be able to that • support if different and from different evervone's recognise Identify feelings • the same as necessary faith and differences when Know wavs to that a bystander • others cultural make them someone is help a person might feel in a Be able to backgrounds • special and exerting who is being bullying situation • Identify and show unique power bullied use skills to appreciation Develop • negatively in a • Identify reasons stand up for for their respect for relationship Understand Identify • why a bystander themselves families, cultures that boys emotions might join in with parents and different from Be able to and girls • associated bullying Identify • carers their own can be vocalise their with making a feelings similar in thoughts and new friend associated Revisit the 'Solve it • • Empathise Identify a lots of ways feelings about with being together' technique with people range of and that is prejudice and proud Verbalise to practise conflict • who are strategies discrimination OK some of and bullying bullied for and why it • Identify the scenarios managing happens Understand things they attributes their own Employ skills • that boys are good at that • Identify their own feelings in to support and girls • Use a range of make uniqueness bullying someone who can be strategies Be able to them • situations is bullied



	vocalise success for themselves and about others successes • Recognise similarities and differences between their family and other families	unique and special	<ul> <li>different in lots of ways and that is OK</li> <li>Can choose to be kind to someone who is being bullied</li> <li>Recognise that they shouldn't judge people because they are different</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Be able to recognise, accept and give compliments</li> <li>Recognise feelings associated with receiving a compliment</li> </ul>	Identify when a first impression they had was right or wrong	<ul> <li>Identify some strategies to encourage children who use bullying behaviours to make other choices</li> <li>Be able to support children who are being bullied</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>when involved in a bullying situation or in situations where difference is a source of conflict</li> <li>Identify different feelings of the bully, bullied and bystanders in a bullying scenario</li> <li>Appreciate people for who they are</li> <li>Show empathy</li> </ul>
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	EYFS	Year 1 Consolidate EYFS	Year 2 Consolidate EYFS & Yr 1	Year 3 Consolidate KS1	Year 4 Consolidate KS1 & Yr 3	Year 5 Consolidate KS1, Yrs 3 & 4	Year 6 Consolidate KS1 & KS2
Vocabulary	Different, Special, Proud, Friends, Kind, Same, Similar, Happy, Sad, Frightened, Angry, Family	Similarity, Same as, Different from, Difference, Bullying, Bullying behaviour, Deliberate, On purpose, Unfair, Included, Bully, Bullied, Celebrations, Special, Unique	Boys, Girls, Similarities, Assumptions, Shield, Stereotypes, Special, Differences, Bully, Purpose, Unkind, Feelings, Sad, Lonely, Help, Stand up for, Male, Female, Diversity, Fairness, Kindness, Unique, Value	Loving, Caring, Safe, Connected, Conflict, Solve It Together, Solutions, Resolve, Witness, Bystander, Bullying, Gay, Feelings, Tell, Consequences, Hurtful, Compliment,	Character, Judgement, Surprised, Different, Appearance, Accept, Influence, Opinion, Attitude, Secret, Deliberate, On purpose, Bystander, Witness, Problem-solve, Cyber bullying, Text message, Website, Troll, Physical features, Impression, Changed	Culture, Conflict, Similarity, Belong, Culture Wheel, Racism, Colour, Race, Discrimination, Ribbon, Rumour, Name-calling, Racist, Homophobic, Cyber bullying, Texting, Problem solving, Indirect, Direct, Happiness, Developing World, Celebration, Artefacts, Display, Presentation	Normal, Ability, Disability, Visual impairment, Empathy, Perception, Medication, Vision, Blind, Diversity, Transgender, Gender Diversity, Courage, Fairness, Rights, Responsibilities, Power, Struggle, Imbalance, Harassment, Direct, Indirect, Argument, Recipient, Para- Olympian, Achievement, Accolade, Perseverance, Sport, Admiration, Stamina, Celebration

# **Dreams and Goals Puzzle – Spring 1**



S	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year					
outcomes	PSED	<b>Relationships Education</b>	– By end of prima	ry, pupils should know	<i>N</i> :							
or	ELG – SELF-											
ţ	REGULATION	<b>Respectful relationships</b>										
Ľ	Set and work	(R12) the importance of			•		, in character,					
	towards simple	• • •	rsonality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs									
Health Education	goals, being able		13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships									
ii	to wait for what	(R14) the conventions of	•									
at	they want and	(R15) the importance of	•									
Ĩ	control their immediate	(R16) that in school and i		•		-	-					
dr	impulses when	respect to others, includi					rbullying), the impact of					
Ĕ	appropriate.	bullying, responsibilities										
ч	appropriate.	(R19) the importance of	permission seeking a	ind giving in relationship	os with friends, peers a	ind adults.						
lt	Give focused	Deing cofe										
e a	attention to what	Being safe (R30) how to ask for advi	ico or holp for thoma	alves or others and to l	yoon trying until thoy a	uro board						
Ť	the teacher says,			erves of others, and to r	keep trying until they a	ire nearu.						
ð	responding	Physical Health and Wel	L Baing By and of	primary pupils shoul	d knowe							
00	appropriately	Physical Health and wel	i-being – by enu of	primary, pupils shoul	iu know.							
bs	even when	Mental well-being										
hi	engaged in	(H1) that mental well-be	ing is a normal part of	of daily life in the same	way as physical health							
ls	activity, and	(H2) that there is a norm	• •	• •			ale of emotions that all					
n	show an ability to	humans experience in re	-									
tic	follow	(H3) how to recognise an		•		of words to use when	talking about their own					
lat	instructions	and others' feelings			Bu fulled focubulary (							
e	involving several	(H4) how to judge wheth	er what they are fee	ling and how they are b	ehaving is appropriate	and proportionate						
ĸ	ideas or actions.	(H7) isolation and lonelin	-				with an adult and seek					
2		support.		, ,		0						
ο	PSED											
ut	ELG: MANAGING											
ati	SELF											
Statutory Relationships	Be confident to											
	try new activities											
DfE	and show											
D	independence,											
	resilience and											



	perseverance in the face of challenge. PSED – ELG: BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS Work and play co-operatively and take turns with others.						
Puzzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
overview Celebrating Difference	In this Puzzle, 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	In this Puzzle, 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 Puzzle, 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	In this Puzzle, 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	In this Puzzle, 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	In this Puzzle, 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 as the similarities and differences between	In this Puzzle, 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 talk about achieving goals and the feelings linked to this.	success with other people.	that might stop them from achieving their goals and how to overcome these. They reflect on their	reflect on their successes and the feelings associated with overcoming a challenge.	themselves (and their dreams and goals) and someone from a different culture.	also discover what they think their classmates like and admire about them, as well as working on giving others praise
			chancinge.	unerent culture.	•
		identify what they could do better next time.			



Learn from yesterday, seek today and aim for tomorrow

Taught knowledge (Key	<ul> <li>Know what a challenge is</li> <li>Know that it is important to keep</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know how to set simple goals</li> <li>Know how to achieve a goal</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know how to choose a realistic goal and think about how to achieve it</li> </ul>	• Know that they are responsible for their own learning	<ul> <li>Know how to make a new plan and set new goals even if they have been</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know about a range of jobs that are carried out by people I know</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know their own learning strengths</li> <li>Know what their classmates like</li> </ul>
objectives are in bold)	<ul> <li>Know what a goal is</li> <li>Know how to set goals and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know how to identify obstacles which make achieving their goals difficult and work out how to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that it is important to persevere</li> <li>Know how to</li> </ul>	Know what an obstacle is and how they can hinder achievement Know how to take steps to overcome	<ul> <li>Know how to work as part of a successful group</li> </ul>	• Know the types of job they might like to do when they are older	<ul> <li>and admire about them</li> <li>Know a variety of problems that the world is facing</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>work towards them</li> <li>Know which words are kind</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>overcome them</li> <li>Know when a goal has been achieved</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>recognise what working together well looks like</li> <li>Know what</li> </ul>	obstacles Know what dreams and ambitions are important to them	• Know how to share in the success of a group	<ul> <li>Know that young people from different cultures may have different dreams and goals</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know some ways in which they could work with others to make the world a better place</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Know some jobs that they might like to do when they are older</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know how to work well with a partner</li> <li>Know that tackling a challenge can stretch their learning</li> </ul>	good group- working looks like • Know how to share success	Know about specific people who have overcome difficult challenges to achieve success Know how they can	<ul> <li>Know what their own hopes and dreams are</li> <li>Know that hopes and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that they will need money to help them to achieve some of their dreams</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know what the learning steps are they need to take to achieve their goal</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Know that they must work hard now in order to be able to achieve the job they want when</li> </ul>		with other people	<ul> <li>best overcome</li> <li>learning challenges</li> <li>Know what their own strengths are as a learner</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>dreams don't always come true</li> <li>Know that reflecting on positive and happy</li> </ul>	• Know that different jobs pay more money than others	<ul> <li>Know how to set realistic and challenging goals</li> </ul>



they are older • Know when they have achieved a goal	• Know how to evaluate their own learning progress and identify how it can be better next time	<ul> <li>experiences can help them to counteract disappointment</li> <li>Know how to work out the steps they need to take to achieve a goal</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that communicating with someone from a different culture means that they can learn from them and vice versa</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>Know ways that they can support young people in their own culture and abroad</li> </ul>



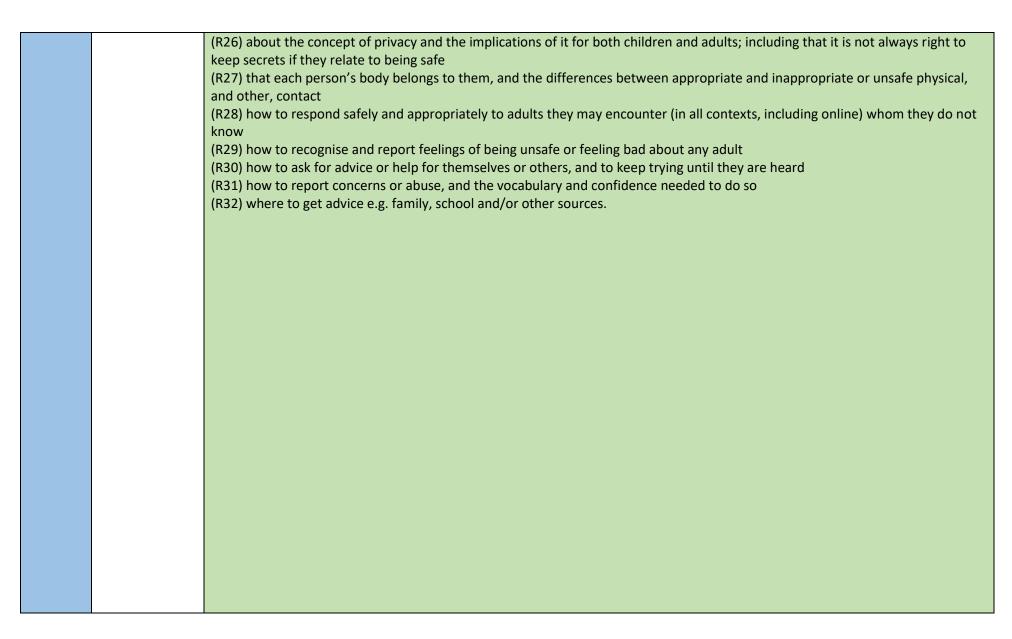
Learn from yesterday, seek today and aim for tomorrow

Social and Emotional skills (Key		Understand that challenges can be difficult	•	Recognise things that they do well Explain how they learn best	•	Recognise how working with others can be helpful Be able to	•	Can break down a goal into small steps Can manage feelings of	•	Have a positive attitude Can identify the feeling of disappointment	•	Verbalise what they would like their life to be like when they are grown up	•	Understand why it is important to stretch the boundaries of their current learning
objectives are in bold)	•	Resilience Recognise some of the feelings	•	Recognise their own feelings when faced with a challenge/obstacle		work effectively with a partner		frustration linked to facing obstacles	•	Be able to cope with disappointment	•	Appreciate the contributions made by people in different jobs	•	Be able to give praise and compliments to other people when
	•	linked to perseverance Recognise how kind words can	•	Recognise how they feel when they overcome a challenge/obstacle	•	Be able to choose a partner with whom they work well	•	Imagine how it will feel when they achieve their dream/ambition	•	Can identify what resilience is Can identify a	•	Reflect on the differences between their own learning	•	they recognise that person's achievements Empathise with people who are
	•	<b>encourage</b> <b>people</b> Talk about a time that	•	Celebrate an achievement with a friend	•	Be able to work as part of a group	•	Recognise other people's achievements in overcoming	•	time when they have felt disappointed Can talk about		goals and those of someone from a different culture	•	suffering or living in difficult situations Set success
		they kept on trying and achieved a goal Be ambitious	•	Can store feelings of success so that they can be used in the future	•	Be able to describe their own achievements	•	difficulties Recognise how other people can help them to achieve their		their hopes and dreams and the feelings associated with these	diff bet the son	preciate the ferences tween emselves and neone from a		criteria so that they know when they have achieved their goal
	•	Feel proud Celebrate				and the feelings linked to this	•	goals Can share their	•	Help others to cope with disappointment	diff •	Understand why they are		<ul> <li>Recognise the emotions they experience</li> </ul>
		success			•	Recognise their own strengths as a learner		success with others	•	Enjoy being part of a group challenge	motivated to make a positive contribution to		when they consider people in the world who	



			<ul> <li>Recognise how it feels to be part of a group that succeeds and store this feeling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can store feelings of success (in their internal treasure chest) to be used at another time</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can share their success with others</li> <li>Can store feelings of success (in their internal treasure chest) to be used at another time</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>supporting others</li> <li>Appreciate the opportunities learning and education can give them</li> </ul>	are suffering or living in difficult circumstances
Vocabulary	EYFS	Year 1 Consolidate EYFS	Year 2 Consolidate EYFS & Yr 1	<b>Year 3</b> Consolidate KS1	Year 4 Consolidate KS1 & Yr 3	Year 5 Consolidate KS1, Yrs 3 & 4	Year 6 Consolidate KS1 & KS2
	Dream, Goal, Challenge, Job, Ambition, Perseverance, Achievement, Happy, Kind, Encourage	Proud, Success, Treasure, Coins, Learning, Stepping- stones, Process, Working together, Team work, Celebrate, Learning, Stretchy, Challenge, Feelings, Obstacle, Overcome, Achieve	Realistic, Achievement, Goal, Strength, Persevere, Difficult, Easy, Learning Together, Partner, Product	Perseverance, Challenges, Success, Obstacles, Dreams, Goals, Ambitions, Future, Aspirations, Garden, Decorate, Enterprise, Design, Co-operation, Strengths, Motivated, Enthusiastic, Excited, Efficient, Responsible, Frustration, 'Solve It Together' Technique, Solutions, Review, Learning, Evaluate	Hope, Determination, Resilience, Positive attitude, Disappointment, Fears, Hurts, Positive experiences, Plans, Cope, Help, Self- belief, Motivation, Commitment, Enterprise	Feeling, Money, Grown Up, Adult, Lifestyle, Job, Career, Profession, Money, Salary, Contribution, Society, Determination, Motivation, Culture, Country, Sponsorship, Communication, Support, Rallying, Team Work, Co- operation, Difference	Learning, Stretch, Personal, Realistic, Unrealistic, Success, Criteria, Learning steps, Global issue, Suffering, Concern, Hardship, Sponsorship, Empathy, Motivation, Admire, Respect, Praise, Compliment, Contribution, Recognition







Physical Health and Well-Being – By end of primary, pupils should know:
Mental well-being
(H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health
(H2) that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all
humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations
(H3) how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings
(H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate
(H5) the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness
(H6) simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests
(H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support
(H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being
(H9) where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if
they are worried about their own or someone else's mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online)
(H10) it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.
Internet safety and harms
(H11) that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits
(H12) about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and
negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical well-being
(H17) where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.
Physical health and fitness
(H18) the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle
(H19) the importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example, walking or cycling to
school, a daily active mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise
(H20) the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity)
(H21) how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.
Healthy eating (H22) what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content)
(T22) what constitutes a hearing ulet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content)



(H23) the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals (H24) the characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating (including, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health).
<b>Drugs, alcohol</b> (H25) the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.
Health and prevention (H26) how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body (H28) the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn (H30) about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing (H31) the facts and science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination.
Basic first aid (H32) how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary (H33) concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.

Puzzle overview	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	In this Puzzle,	In this Puzzle, the	In this Puzzle, the	In this Puzzle, the	In this Puzzle,	In this Puzzle, the	In this Puzzle, the
Healthy	children learn	children learn	children learn about	children learn	the children	children investigate the	children discuss
Me	about their	about healthy and	healthy food; they	about the	look at the	risks associated with	taking
	bodies: the	less healthy	talk about having a	importance of	friendship	smoking and how it	responsibility for
	names of some	choices and how	healthy relationship	exercise and how	groups that	affects the lungs, liver	their own physical
	key parts as	these choices	with food and	it helps your body	they are part	and heart. Likewise,	and emotional
	well as how to	make them feel.	making healthy	to stay healthy.	of, how they	they learn about the	health and the
	stay healthy.	They explore	choices. The	They also learn	are formed,	risks associated with	choices linked to
	They talk about	about hygiene,	children consider	about their heart	how they have	alcohol misuse. They	this. They learn
	food and that	keeping	what makes them	and lungs, what	leaders and	are taught a range of	about different
	some foods are	themselves clean	feel relaxed and	they do and how	followers and	basic first aid and	types of drugs and
	healthier than	and that germs	stressed. They learn	they are very	what role they	emergency procedures	the effects these
	others. They	can make you	about medicines,	important. The	play. The	(including the recovery	can have on



discuss the	unwell. The	how they work and	children discover	children reflect	position) and learn how	people's bodies.
importance of	children learn	how to use them	facts about	on their	to contact the	The children learn
sleep and what	about road safety,	safely. The children	calories, fat and	friendships,	emergency services	about exploitation
	and about people	make healthy		how different	when needed. The	•
they can do to		,	sugar; they discuss			as well as gang
help themselves	who can help	snacks and discuss	what each of these	people make	children investigate	culture and the
get to sleep.	them to stay safe.	why they are good	are and how the	them feel and	how body types are	associated risks
They talk about		for their bodies.	amount they	which friends	portrayed in the media,	therin. They also
hand washing			consume can	they value the	social media and	learn about
and why it is			affect their health.	most. The	celebrity culture. They	mental
important. The			The children learn	children also	also learn about eating	health/illness and
class also			about different	learn about	disorders and people's	that people have
discuss			types of drugs, the	smoking and its	relationships with food	different attitudes
'stranger			ones you take to	effects on	and how this can be	towards this. They
danger' and			make you better,	health; they do	linked to negative body	learn to recognise
what they			as well as other	the same with	image pressures.	the triggers for
should do if			drugs. The	alcohol and		and feelings of
approached by			children consider	then look at		being stressed
someone they			things, places and	the reasons		and that there are
don't know.			people that are	why people		strategies they
			dangerous and link	might drink or		can use when
			this to strategies	smoke. Finally,		they are feeling
			for keeping	they learn		stressed.
			themselves safe.	about peer		
				pressure and		
				how to deal		
				with it		
				successfully.		
				successiony.		



Taught knowledge (Key	•	Know what the word 'healthy' means Know some	•	Know the difference between being healthy and unhealthy	•	Know what their body needs to stay healthy Know what relaxed means	•	Know how exercise affects their bodies	•	Know that there are leaders and followers in groups	<ul> <li>Know basic emergency procedures, including the recovery position</li> </ul>	•	Know how to take responsibility for their own health
objectives are in bold)	•	things that they need to do to keep healthy Know the names for some parts	•	Know some ways to keep healthy Know how to make healthy lifestyle choices	•	Know why healthy snacks are good for their bodies Know which foods given their		the amount of calories, fat and sugar that they put into their bodies will affect their	•	Know the facts about smoking and its effects on health Know the	<ul> <li>Know the health risks of smoking</li> <li>Know how smoking tobacco affects the lungs, liver and heart</li> <li>Know how to get</li> </ul>	•	Know what it means to be emotionally well Know how to make choices that benefit
	•	of their body Know when and how to wash their hands properly	•	Know that all household products, including medicines, can be harmful if not	•	bodies energy Know that it is important to use medicines safely Know what	•	health Know that there are different types of drugs	•	facts about alcohol and its effects on health, particularly the liver Know ways	<ul> <li>Know how to get help in emergency situations</li> <li>Know that the media, social media and celebrity culture promotes certain</li> </ul>	•	their own health and well-being Know about different types of drugs and their uses
	•	Know how to say no to strangers Know that they need to exercise to keep healthy	•	used properly Know that medicines can help them if they feel poorly	•	makes them feel relaxed/stressed Know how medicines work in their bodies	•	Know that there are things, places and people that can be dangerous	•	to resist when people are putting pressure on them Know what	<ul> <li>Know the different roles food can play in people's lives and know that people can develop eating</li> </ul>	•	Know how these different types of drugs can affect people's bodies,
	•	Know how to help themselves go to sleep and that	•	Know how to keep safe when crossing the road	•	Know how to make some healthy snacks	•	Know when something feels safe or unsafe		they think is right and wrong	problems/disorders related to body image pressure		especially their liver and heart



sleep is good for them • Know what to do if they get lost	<ul> <li>Know how to keep themselves clean and healthy</li> <li>Know that germs cause disease/illness</li> <li>Know about people who can keep them safe</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know why their hearts and lungs are such important organs</li> <li>Know a range of strategies to keep themselves safe</li> <li>Know that their bodies are complex</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know how different friendship groups are formed and how they fit into them</li> <li>Know which friends they value most</li> <li>Know that they can take on</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know some of the risks linked to misusing alcohol, including antisocial behaviour</li> <li>Know what makes a healthy lifestyle</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that stress can be triggered by a range of things</li> <li>Know that being stressed can cause drug and alcohol misuse</li> <li>Know that some people can be exploited</li> </ul>
		and need taking care of	<ul> <li>different roles according to the situation</li> <li>Know some of the reasons some people start to smoke</li> <li>Know some of</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>exploited and made to do things that are against the law</li> <li>Know why some people join gangs and the risk that this can involve</li> </ul>



		the	
		reasons	
		some	
		people	
		some people drink	
		alcohol	



Feel positive **Respect their** Respect and value Are motivated Can explain Keep Can Social and • • • ٠ • identify the what they themselves about caring for own bodies their own bodies to care for **Emotional** need to do to safe their bodies and and appreciate feelings their own skills stay healthy keeping it what they do that they Can reflect on their physical and • healthy have about emotional own body image • Recognise their health Recognise • Can take and know how • how being (Key important it is that how exercise responsibility friends and healthy helps Have a healthy • objectives for keeping different makes them this is positive Suggest • them to feel relationship friendship feel themselves strategies with food happy are in and others groups someone • Recognise bold) safe could use to • Can give Desire to make strategies for • • Recognise examples of avoid being healthy lifestyle • Recognise resisting pressure ways to look healthy food pressured choices • Identify how negative after they feel feelings in Can identify ways themselves if • Can explain • Can use • about drugs peer to keep themselves they feel Identify when a • what to do if different pressure calm in an poorly feeling is weak a stranger strategies to situations emergency and when a • Can express approaches manage stress feeling is strong how being • Recognise and pressure them Can make • Can identify the anxious or when they informed decisions feelings of scared feels feel • Express how it Can explain • about whether or • Are anxiety and fear frightened feels to share how they motivated to associated with not they choose to Able to set • and know how healthy food might feel if find ways to smoke when they peer pressure themselves a to ask for help with their they don't be happy and are older fitness friends get enough cope with challenge • Can tap Feel good • sleep life's • Can make into their about situations • Recognise informed decisions inner themselves • Recognise without using what it feels about whether strength when they how drugs like to make a and knowthey choose to make healthy different healthy choice drink alcohol when how to be choices foods can they are older • Identify ways assertive make them that someone • Realise that feel who is being Recognise • Accept and respect • they are exploited how themselves for special could help different who they are themselves people and



					groups they interact with impact on them Identify which people they most want to be friends with	<ul> <li>Be motivated to keep themselves healthy and happy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Recognise that people have different attitudes towards mental health/illness</li> </ul>
Vocabulary	EYFS	Year 1 Consolidate EYFS	<b>Year 2</b> Consolidate EYFS & Yr 1	Year 3 Consolidate KS1	Year 4 Consolidate KS1 & Yr 3	Year 5 Consolidate KS1, Yrs 3 & 4	Year 6 Consolidate KS1 & KS2
	Healthy, Exercise, Head, Shoulders, Knees, Toes, Sleep, Wash, Clean, Stranger, Scare	Unhealthy, Balanced, Exercise, Sleep, Choices, Clean, Body parts, Keeping clean, Toiletry items (e.g. toothbrush, shampoo, soap), Hygienic, Safe Medicines, Safe, Safety, Green Cross Code, Eyes, Ears, Look, Listen, Wait	Healthy choices, Lifestyle, Motivation, Relax, Relaxation, Tense, Calm, Dangerous, Medicines, Body, Balanced diet, Portion, Proportion, Energy, Fuel, Nutritious	Oxygen, Calories/kilojoules, Heartbeat, Lungs, Heart, Fitness, Labels, Sugar, Fat, Saturated fat, Healthy, Drugs, Attitude, Anxious, Scared, Strategy, Advice, Harmful, Risk, Feelings, Complex, Appreciate, Body, Choice	Friendship, Emotions, Relationships, Friendship groups, Value, Roles, Leader, Follower, Assertive, Agree, Disagree, Smoking, Pressure, Peers, Guilt, Advice, Alcohol, Liver, Disease, Anxiety, Fear,	Choices, Healthy behaviour, Unhealthy behaviour, Informed decision, Pressure, Media, Influence, Emergency, Procedure, Recovery position, Level-headed, Body image, Media, Social media, Celebrity, Altered, Self-respect, Comparison, Eating problem, Eating disorder, Respect, Debate, Opinion, Fact, Motivation	Responsibility, Immunisation, Prevention, Drugs, Effects, Prescribed, Unrestricted, Over-the-counter, Restricted, Illegal, Volatile substances, 'Legal highs', Exploited, Vulnerable, Criminal, Gangs, Pressure, Strategies, Reputation, Anti- social behaviour,



		Believe,	Crime, Mental
		Assertive,	health, Emotional
		Opinion, Right,	health, Mental
		Wrong	illness, Symptoms,
			Stress, Triggers,
			Strategies,
			Managing stress,
			Pressure

	R	elationship	s Puzzle – S	Summer 1		
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
PSED – ELG	Relationships Edu	cation – By end of	primary, pupils s	hould know:		
SELF-						
REGULATION	Families and the p	eople who care for	' me			
Show an	(R1) that families a	re important for ch	uildren growing up b	ecause they can give lo	ve, security and stability	
understanding of	(R2) the character	stics of healthy fam	nily life, commitmen	t to each other, includir	ng in times of difficulty, pr	otection and care for
their own	children and other	family members, t	he importance of sp	ending time together a	nd sharing each other's liv	/es
feelings and	(R3) that others' fa	milies, either in sch	nool or in the wider	world, sometimes look	different from their famil	y, but that they
those of others,	should respect the	se differences and	know that other chi	ldren's families are also	characterised by love and	d care
and begin to	(R4) that stable, ca	ring relationships,	which may be of dif	ferent types, are at the	heart of happy families, a	nd are important for
regulate their	children's security	as they grow up				
behaviour		represents a forma	I and legally recogn	ised commitment of tw	o people to each other w	hich is intended to be
accordingly.	lifelong					
		nise if family relatio	nships are making t	nem feel unhappy or un	safe, and how to seek he	lp or advice from
Give focused	others if needed.					
attention to						
what the teacher	Caring friendships					
says, responding				-	people choose and make	
appropriately					stworthiness, loyalty, kind	dness, generosity,
even when		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		problems and difficultion		
engaged in					not make others feel lone	
activity, and					rked through so that the	friendship is repaired
show an ability	-		ing to violence is ne	-		
to follow					riendship is making them	
instructions	uncomfortable, m	anaging conflict, ho	w to manage these	situations and how to s	eek help or advice from o	thers, if needed.
involving several	<b>D (</b> (1))					
ideas or actions.	Respectful relatio	-				set and the standard stand
PSED – ELG:					m them (for example, phy	vsically, in character,
BUILDING				have different prefere		u ala ina
RELATIONSHIPS			-	contexts to improve or	support respectful relatio	nsnips
Form positive		ons of courtesy and		their own happiness		
attachments to	• • •				at hy others and that in	turn thou chould
adults and					ect by others, and that in	turn they should
friendships with			those in positions of the those in positions of the those in positions of the	-	llying, responsibilities of I	austandors (primarily
peers.		to an adult) and ho		inying), the impact of bu	inying, responsibilities of I	oystanuers (primarily
PCC13.				nfair, negative or destru	uctive	
				relationships with frien		
	(N±9) the importan	ice of permission-s		relationships with men	us, peers and addits.	
	Online relationshi	ns				



(R20) that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not (R21) that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect
for others online including when we are anonymous
(R22) the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report
them (R23) how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated
with people they have never met
(R24) how information and data is shared and used online.
Being safe
(R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)
(R26) about the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to
keep secrets if they relate to being safe
(R27) that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact
(R28) how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do
not know
(R29) how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult
(R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard
(R31) how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so
(R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.
Physical Health and Well-Being – By end of primary, pupils should know:
Mental well-being
(H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health
(H2) that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of
emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations
(H3) how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about
their own and others' feelings
(H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate
(H5) the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental
well-being and happiness
(H6) simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of babbies and interacts
hobbies and interests
(H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult



		(H9) where and ho should speak to if (including issues a (H10) it is common right support is ma <b>Internet safety an</b> (H11) that for mos (H12) about the be of positive and neg (H13) how to cons online and the imp (H14) why social n (H15) that the inter can have a negativ (H16) how to be a search engines, is (H17) where and h <b>Physical health an</b> (H18) the character	by to seek support ( they are worried ab rising online) in for people to expe- ade available, especi d harms it people the interne- enefits of rationing t gative content onlin ider the effect of the portance of keeping nedia, some comput ernet can also be a n re impact on mental discerning consume ranked, selected and now to report concer- end fitness eristics and mental a	including recognising out their own or som rience mental ill hea ially if accessed early et is an integral part time spent online, th e on their own and o eir online actions on personal informatio cer games and online regative place where health er of information onl d targeted rns and get support	of life and has many benefi e risks of excessive time sp others' mental and physical others and know how to re n private gaming, for example, are a online abuse, trolling, bull ine including understanding	apport), including whom eing or ability to contro do, the problems can be ts ent on electronic device well-being ecognise and display res age restricted ying and harassment ca g that information, inclu	I their emotions e resolved if the es and the impact spectful behaviour n take place, which uding that from
Puzzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Overview Relationshi	Children are introduced to	Children's breadth of	Learning about family	In this Puzzle, children revisit	Learning in this year group starts focussing	Children learn about the importance of	In this Puzzle, the children learn more
ps	the key	relationships is	relationships	family	on the emotional	self-esteem and	about mental
	relationships in their lives. They	widened to include people	widens to include roles and	relationships and identify the	aspects of relationships and friendships. With	ways this can be boosted. This is	health and how to take care of their
	learn about	they may find in	responsibilities	different	this in mind, children	important in an	own mental well-
	families and the	their school	in a family and	expectations and	explore jealousy and	online context as	being. They explore
	different roles people can	community. They consider	the importance of co-operation,	roles that exist within the family	loss/ bereavement. They identify the	well as offline, as mental health can	the grief cycle and its various stages,
	people call	They consider	or co-operation,	within the family	mey identity the	mental nealth tan	its various stages,



have in a	their own	appreciation and	home. They	emotions associated	be damaged by	and discuss the
family. They	significant	trust.	identify why	with these relationship	excessive	different causes of
explore the	relationships	Friendships are	stereotypes can	changes, the possible	comparison with	grief and loss. The
friendships	(family, friends	also revisited	be unfair and	reasons for the change	others. This leads	children learn
they have and	and school	with a focus on	may not be	and strategies for	onto a series of	about people who
what makes a	community) and	falling out and	accurate, e.g.	coping with the change.	lessons that allow	can try to control
good friend.	why these are	mending	Mum is the	The children learn that	the children to	them or have
They are	special and	friendships. This	carer, Dad goes	change is a natural in	investigate and	power over them.
introduced to	important. As	becomes more	to work. They	relationships and they	reflect upon a	They investigate
simple	part of the	formalised and	also look at	will experience (or may	variety of positive	online safety,
strategies they	lessons on	the children	careers and why	have already	and negative	learning how to
can use to	healthy and safe	learn and	stereotypes can	experienced) some of	online/social media	judge if something
mend	relationships,	practise two	be unfair in this	these changes. Children	contexts including	is safe and helpful,
friendships. The	children learn	different	context. They	revisit skills of	gaming and social	as well as talking
children also	that touch can	strategies for	learn that	negotiation particularly	networking. They	about
practise	be used in kind	conflict	families should	to help manage a	learn about age-	communicating
Jigsaw's Calm	and unkind	resolution (Solve	be founded on	change in a	limits and also age-	with friends and
Me and how	ways. This	it together and	love, respect,	relationship. They also	appropriateness.	family in a positive
they can use	supports later	Mending	appreciation,	learn that sometimes it	Within these	and safe way.
this when	work on	Friendships).	trust and co-	is better if relationships	lessons, children are	
feeling upset or	safeguarding.	Children	operation.	end, especially if they	taught the SMARRT	
angry.	Pupils also	consider the	Children are	are causing negative	internet safety rules	
	consider their	importance of	reminded about	feelings or they are	and they apply	
	own personal	trust in	the Solve it	unsafe. Children are	these in different	
	attributes as a	relationships and	together	taught that relationship	situations. Risk,	
	friend, family	what this feels	technique for	endings can be	pressure and	
	member and as	like. They also	negotiating	amicable.	influences are	
	part of a	learn about two	conflict		revisited with a	
	community, and	types of secret,	situations and		focus on the	
	are encouraged	and why 'worry	the concept of a		physical and	
	to celebrate	secrets' should	win-win		emotional aspects	
	these.	always be shared	outcome is		of identifying when	
		with a trusted	introduced.		something online or	
		adult. Children	Online		in social media feels	
		reflect upon	relationships		uncomfortable or	
		different types			unsafe. Children are	
		/1 **	through gaming			



			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.	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.		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 Puzzle aims to help children to be more discerning when viewing anything online or on social media.	
Taught knowledge (Key	<ul> <li>Know what a family is</li> <li>Know that different people in a</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that everyone's family is different</li> </ul>	• Know that there are lots of forms of physical contact	<ul> <li>Know that different family members carry out different</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know some reasons why people feel jealousy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that there are rights and responsibilities in an online community or social network</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that it is important to take care of their own</li> </ul>



objectives are in bold)		family have different responsibiliti es (jobs)	Know that families are founded on belonging, love		within a family Know how to		roles or have different responsibiliti es within the	•	Know that loss is a normal part of relationships	•	Know that there are rights and		mental health
	•	Know some of the characteristi cs of healthy and safe	<ul> <li>Know that physical contact can be used as a</li> </ul>	•	stay stop if someone is hurting them Know there are good	•	family Know some of the skills of friendship,	•	Know that negative feelings are a normal part of loss Know that sometimes it is	•	responsibilities when playing a game online Know that too much screen time isn't	•	Know ways that they can take care of their own mental health Know the
	•	friendships Know that friends sometimes fall out	<ul> <li>greeting</li> <li>Know how to make a friend</li> </ul>		secrets and worry secrets and why it is important to share worry secrets	•	e.g. taking turns, being a good listener Know some		better for a friendship/relations hip to end if it is causing negative feelings or is unsafe	•	healthy Know how to stay safe when using technology to		stages of grief and that there are different types of loss that cause people to
	•	Know some ways to mend a friendship	<ul> <li>Know who to ask for help in the school community</li> </ul>	•	Know what trust is	•	strategies for keeping themselves safe online Know that	•	Know that jealousy can be damaging to relationships Know that	•	communicate with friends Know that a personality is	•	grieve Know that sometimes people can try
	•	Know that unkind words can never be taken back	<ul> <li>Know that there are lots of different types of</li> </ul>		everyone's family is different Know that		they and all children have rights (UNCRC)		memories can support us when we lose a special person or animal		made up of many different characteristics, qualities and attributes	•	to gain power or control them Know some of
		<ul> <li>and they can hurt</li> <li>Know how to</li> </ul>	<ul><li>families</li><li>Know the characteristi</li></ul>		families function well when there is trust,	•	Know that gender stereotypes can be unfair, e.g.				<ul> <li>Know that belonging to an online</li> </ul>	•	the dangers of being 'online' Know how to use technology
		use Jigsaw's Calm Me to	cs of healthy and safe friends		respect, care, love and co- operation		Mum is always the carer, Dad				community can have positive and		safely and positively to communicate with their



	help when feeling angry • Know some reasons why others get angry	<ul> <li>Know about the different people in the school community and how they help</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know some reasons why friends have conflicts</li> <li>Know that friendships have ups and downs and sometimes change with time</li> <li>Know how to use the Mending Friendships or Solve it together problem- solving methods</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>always goes to work etc</li> <li>Know how some of the actions and work of people around the world help and influence my life</li> <li>Know the lives of children around the world can be different from their own</li> </ul>		negative consequen ces	friends and family
Social and Emotional skills (Key objectives are in bold)	what jobs they do in their family and those carried out by parents/care	<ul> <li>Can express how it feels to be part of a family and to care for family members</li> <li>Can say what being a good</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can identify the different roles and responsibiliti es in their family</li> <li>Can recognise the value that families can bring</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can identify the responsibiliti es they have within their family</li> <li>Know how to access help if they are concerned about anything on</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can identify feelings and emotions that accompany jealousy</li> <li>Can suggest positive strategies for managing jealousy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can suggest strategies for building self- esteem of themselves and others</li> <li>Can identify when an online community/soci al media group feels risky,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Recognise that people can get problems with their mental health and that it is nothing to be ashamed of</li> <li>Can help themselves and others when worried</li> </ul>



ways to	friend		social media or	• Can identify people	uncomfortable,	about a mental
make a	means	• Can	the internet	who are special to	or unsafe	health problem
friend or	means	Guil		them and express	or unsure	neutri problem
help		recognise		why	Can suggest	
someone	Can identify	and talk	• Can	vviiy		Recognise
who is lone	forms of	about the	empathise	o Constale stifts the	strategies for	when they are
who is ione	, priysical	types of	with people	Can identify the	staying safe	feeling grief
	contact they	physical	from other	feelings and	online/ social	and have
Can use	prefer	contact that	countries	emotions that	media	strategies to
different		is acceptable	who may	accompany loss		manage them
ways to	Can say no	or	not have a		Can say how to	
mend a	when they	unacceptabl	fair job or	Can suggest	report unsafe	Demonstr
friendship	receive a	е	are less	strategies for	online/social	ate ways
	touch they		fortunate	managing loss	network activity	they could
• Can	don't like	Can identify				stand up
recognise		the negative	<ul> <li>Understand</li> </ul>	• Can tell you about	Can identify	for
what being	Carriela and	feelings	that they are	someone they no	when an online	themselve
angry feels	• Can show	associated	connected	longer see	game is safe or	s and their
like	skills of	with keeping	to the global	longer see	unsafe	friends in
	friendship	a worry	community		unsare	situations
Can use		secret	in many	<ul> <li>Can suggest</li> </ul>		where
Calm Me	Can praise	Secret	different	ways to	Can suggest	others are
when angry	themselves			manage	ways to monitor	
or upset	and others	Can identify	ways	relationship	and reduce	trying to
		who they		changes	screen time	gain
	• Can	trust in their	Can use	including how		power or
	recognise	own	Solve it	to negotiate	Can suggest	control
	some of	relationships	together in a		strategies for	
	their		conflict		managing	Can resist
	personal	Can use	scenario and		unhelpful	pressure
	qualities	positive	find a win-		pressures online	to do
	quanties	problem-	win		or in social	something
		solving	outcome		networks	online that
	Can say why	techniques			incentorito	might hurt
	they	(Mending	Can identify			themselve
	appreciate a	Friendships	similarities			s or others
	special	or Solve it	in children's			
	relationship		in children 5			



Vocabulary	<b>EYFS</b> Family, Jobs, Relationship, Friend, Lonely, Argue, Fall-out, Words, Feelings, Angry, Upset,	Year 1 Consolidate EYFS Belong, Same, Different, Friendship, Qualities, Caring, Sharing, Kind, Greeting,	were worried or scared Year 2 Consolidate EYFS & Yr 1 Similarities, Special, Important, Co- operate, Physical contact, Communication,	Year 3 Consolidate KS1 Men, Women, Unisex, Male, Female, Stereotype, Career, Job, Role,	Year 4 Consolidate KS1 & Yr 3 Relationship, Close, Jealousy, Emotions, Positive, Negative, Loss, Shock, Disbelief, Numb, Denial, Guilt, Sadness, Pain, Despair, Hope,	Year 5 Consolidate KS1, Yrs 3 & 4 Personal attributes, Qualities, Characteristics, Self- esteem, Unique, Comparison, Negative self-talk,	Year 6 Consolidate KS1 & KS2 Mental health, Ashamed, Stigma, Stress, Anxiety, Support, Worried, Signs, Warning, Self-harm,
			<ul> <li>together) to resolve a friendship conflict</li> <li>Can identify the feelings associated with trust</li> <li>Can give and receive compliment s</li> <li>Can say who they would go to for help if they</li> </ul>	rights around the world • 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 take responsibil ity for their own safety and well- being





Changing Me Puzzle – Summer 2										
S	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
DfE Statutory Relationships & Health Education outcomes	PSED – ELG: SELF- REGULATION Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions.	Families and the (R1) that familie (R2) the charact children and oth (R3) that others respect those di (R4) that stable, children's securi (R6) how to reco if needed. Caring friendshi (R7) how import (R8) the charact	e people who care for es are important for chi eristics of healthy fami her family members, th ' families, either in schu fferences and know th caring relationships, w ity as they grow up ognise if family relation ips tant friendships are in r eristics of friendships,	Idren growing up becaus ly life, commitment to ea e importance of spendin ool or in the wider world at other children's famili which may be of different aships are making them for making us feel happy and	e they can give love, ach other, including i g time together and , sometimes look dif es are also character types, are at the he eel unhappy or unsa d secure, and how pe , truthfulness, trusty	in times of difficulty, p sharing each other's l ferent from their fami ised by love and care art of happy families, fe, and how to seek he cople choose and mak	protection and care for ives ily, but that they should and are important for elp or advice from others			



	(R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.
PSED – ELG:	
BUILDING	Respectful relationships
RELATIONSHIPS	(R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships
Show sensitivity	(R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness
to their own and	(R16) that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show
to others'	due respect to others, including those in positions of authority
needs.	(R18) what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive
	(R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.
	(http://licimportance.or/permission/seeking and giving intelationships with mends, peers and addits.
	Being safe
	(R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)
	(R26) about the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to
	keep secrets if they relate to being safe
	(R27) that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical,
	and other, contact
	(R29) how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult
	(R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard
	(R31) how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so
	(R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.
	Physical Health and Well-Being – By end of primary, pupils should know:
	Mental well-being
	(H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health
	(H2) that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions
	that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations
	(H3) how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about
	their own and others' feelings
	5
	(H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate
	(H5) the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental
	well-being and happiness
	(H6) simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies
	and interests
	(H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and
	seek support



		<ul> <li>(H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being</li> <li>(H9) where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online)</li> <li>(H10) it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.</li> <li>Changing adolescent body</li> <li>(H34) key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes</li> <li>(H35) about menstrual well-being including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.</li> </ul>								
Puzzle	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6			
Overview Changing Me	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	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	In this Puzzle, 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	This Puzzle 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. This leads onto lessons where puberty is introduced. Children first look at the outside body changes in males and females.	In this Puzzle, bodily changes at puberty are revisited with some additional vocabulary, particularly around menstruation. Sanitary health is taught, including introducing pupils to different sanitary and personal hygiene products. Conception and sexual intercourse are introduced in simple terms so	In this Puzzle, the children revisit 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. Puberty is revisited in further detail, explaining bodily changes in males and females. Sexual intercourse is	In this Puzzle, the children learn about puberty in boys and girls and the changes that will happen; they reflect on how they feel about these changes. The children also learn about childbirth and the stages of development of a baby, starting at conception. They explore what it means to be being physically attracted to someone and the effect this can have upon the relationship. They learn about different relationships			



different ways	rates. As part	that nobody has the right	They learn that	the children	explained in slightly	and the importance
as we get	of a school's	to hurt these parts of the	puberty is a	understand that	more detail than in	of mutual respect and
older. Children	safeguarding	body, including a lesson	natural part of	a baby is formed	the previous year.	not pressuring/being
understand	duty, pupils	on inappropriate touch	growing up and	by the joining of	Children are	pressured into doing
that change	are taught the	and assertiveness.	that it is a	an ovum and	encouraged to ask	something that they
can bring	correct words	Children practise a range	process for	sperm. They also	questions and seek	don't want to. The
about positive	for private	of strategies for	getting their	learn that the	clarification about	children also learn
and negative	parts of the	managing feelings and	bodies ready to	ovum and sperm	anything they don't	about self-esteem,
feelings, and	body (those	emotions. They are also	make a baby	carry genetic	understand. Further	why it is important
that sharing	kept private	taught where they can	when grown-up.	information that	details about	and ways to develop
these can help.	by underwear:	get help if worried or	Inside body	carry personal	pregnancy are	it. Finally, they look at
They also	vagina, anus,	frightened. Change is	changes are also	characteristics.	introduced	the transition to
consider the	penis,	taught as a natural and	taught. Children	The Puzzle ends	including some facts	secondary school (or
role that	testicles,	normal part of growing	learn that	by looking at the	about the	next class) and what
memories can	vulva). They	up and the range of	females have	feelings	development of the	they are looking
have in	are also taught	emotions that can occur	eggs (ova) in	associated with	foetus and some	forward to/are
managing	that nobody	with change are explored	their ovaries and	change and how	simple explanation	worried about and
change.	has the right	and discussed.	these are	to manage these.	about alternative	how they can prepare
-	to hurt these		released	Children are	ways of conception,	themselves mentally.
	parts of the		monthly. If	introduced to	e.g. IVF. Children	
	body. Change		unfertilised by a	Jigsaw's Circle of	learn that having a	
	is discussed as		male's sperm, it	change model as	baby is a personal	
	a natural and		passes out of the	a strategy for	choice. Details of	
	normal part of		body as a period.	managing future	contraceptive	
	getting older		Sexual	changes.	options and	
	which can		intercourse and	-	methods are not	
	bring about		the birth of the		taught as this is not	
	happy and sad		baby are not		age-appropriate.	
	feelings.		taught in this		Reasons why people	
	Children		year group.		choose to be in a	
	practise a		Children discuss		romantic	
	range of skills		how they feel		relationship and	
	to help		about puberty		choose to have a	
	manage their		and growing up		baby are also	
	feelings and		and there are		explored. Children	
	learn how to		opportunities for		look at what	



access help if	them to seek	becoming a
they are	reassurance if	teenager means for
worried about	anything is	them with an
change, or if	worrying them.	increase in
someone is	, 0	freedom, rights and
hurting them.		responsibilities.
0		They also consider
		the perceptions that
		surround teenagers
		and reflect whether
		they are always
		accurate, e.g.
		teenagers are
		always moody; all
		teenagers have a
		boyfriend/girlfriend,
		etc.



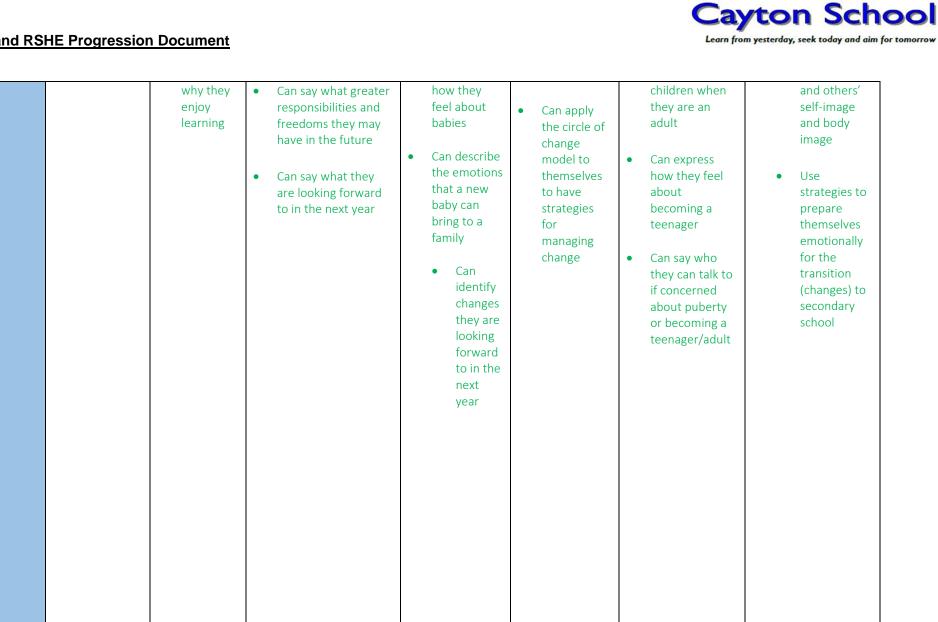
Taught knowledg	• Know the names and	• Know the names of	Know the     physical	• Know that the male and	Know that     personal	• Know how girls' and boys'	• Know how girls' and boys' bodies
e (Key objectives	functions of some parts of the body (see vocabulary list)	<ul> <li>male and female private body parts</li> <li>Know that</li> </ul>	differences between male and female bodies • Know that	female body needs to change at puberty so their bodies can make	characteristi cs are inherited from birth parents and this is	bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves	change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves
are in bold)	<ul> <li>Know that we grow from baby</li> </ul>	there are correct names for	private body parts are special and that no one has the right to	babies when they are adults	brought about by an ovum joining with a sperm	physically and emotionally	physically and emotionally • Know how a baby
	<ul> <li>Know who to talk to if they are feeling worried</li> </ul>	private body parts and nicknames , and when to use them	<ul> <li>Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know some of the outside body changes that happen during puberty</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that babies are made by a sperm joining with an ovum</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know that sexual intercourse can lead to conception</li> <li>Know that some people need</li> </ul>	develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy and how it is born
	<ul> <li>Know that sharing how they feel can help solve a worry</li> <li>Know that rememberi ng happy times can</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know which parts of the body are private and that they belong to that person and that nobody</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know there are different types of touch and that some are acceptable and some are unacceptable</li> <li>Know the correct names for private body</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know some of the changes on the inside that happen during puberty</li> <li>Know that in animals and humans lots</li> </ul>	Know the names of the different internal and external body parts that are needed to make a baby • Know how the female and male	<ul> <li>help to conceive and might use IVF</li> <li>Know that becoming a teenager involves various changes and also</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship</li> <li>Know the importance of self- esteem and what they</li> </ul>
	help us move on	has the right to hurt these	<ul> <li>Know that life cycles exist in nature</li> </ul>	of changes happen between conception and growing	body change at puberty Know that change can bring	brings growing responsibili ty	<ul> <li>Know what they are</li> </ul>



	<ul> <li>know that</li> <li>to ask for</li> <li>help if</li> <li>they are</li> <li>worried or</li> <li>frightened</li> <li>Know that</li> <li>animals</li> <li>including</li> <li>humans</li> <li>have a life</li> <li>cycle</li> <li>Know that</li> <li>changes are out</li> <li>of an individual's</li> <li>control</li> <li>Know that</li> <li>changes have</li> <li>changed from</li> <li>when they were</li> <li>a baby and that</li> <li>they will</li> <li>continue to</li> <li>change as they</li> <li>age</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>up</li> <li>about a range of different</li> <li>Know that in nature it is usually the female that carries the baby</li> <li>Know that in humans a mother carries the baby</li> <li>Know that in humans a mother carries the baby in her uterus (womb) and this is where it develops</li> <li>Know that babies need love and care from their parents/care rs</li> <li>Know some of the changes that happen between being a baby</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know what perception means and that perception s can be right or wrong</li> </ul>	looking forward to and what they are worried about when thinking about transition to secondary school/movi ng to their next class
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Social and	Recognise	• Understan	Can say who they	•	Can express	•	Can	•	Can celebrate	•	Recognise ways
Emotional	that changing	d and accept	would go to for help if worried or scared		how they feel about		appreciate their own		what they like about their own		they can develop their own self-
skills	class can	that	in wonned of scared		puberty		uniqueness		and others' self-		esteem
	elicit happy	change is	Can say what types of				and that of		image and body		
(Key	and/or sad	a natural	touch they find	•	Can say who		others		image	•	Can express how
objectives	emotions	part of getting	comfortable/uncomfortab		they can talk		Can express	•	Can suggest		they feel about the changes that
are in	• Can say how	older	le		to about puberty if		any concerns		ways to boost		will happen to
	they feel		Be able to confidently ask		they have		they have		self-esteem of		them during
bold)	about changing	Can suggest ways to	someone to stop if they are being hurt or		any worries		about puberty		self and others		puberty
	class/	manage	frightened	•	Can suggest				cognise that	•	Understand that
	growing up	change, e.g. moving to a	• Can appreciate that		ways to help	•	Have	•	berty is a natural		mutual respect is essential in a
	• Can identify	new class	changes will happen		them manage		strategies for managing		ppens to		boyfriend/girlfrie
	how they		and that some can be controlled and others		feelings		the emotions		erybody and that		nd relationship
	have	• Can	not		during		relating to		vill be OK for		and that they
	changed from a baby	identify some			changes they		change	the	em		shouldn't feel pressured into
	nonrababy	things that	• Be able to express		are more anxious			•	Contrack		doing something
	Can say	have	how they feel about changes		about	•	Can express how they	•	Can ask questions about		that they don't
	what might	changed	changes				feel about		puberty to seek		want to
	change for them they	and some things that	Show appreciation	•	Can identify		having		clarification	•	Recognise how
	get older	have	for people who are		stereotypical		children				they feel when
	0	stayed the	older		family roles and		when they are grown	•	Can express how they feel		, they reflect on
	• Can identify	same			challenge		up		about having a		the development
	positive memories	since being a	Can recognise the		these ideas,				romantic		and birth of a baby
	from the	baby	independence and responsibilities they		e.g. it may	•	Can say who		relationship		baby
	past year in	(including	have now compared		not always be Mum who		they can talk		when they are an adult		• Can
	school/hom	the body)	to being a baby or		does the		to about puberty if		an addit		celebrate
	е	• Can	toddler		laundry		they are	•	Can express		what they
		• Can express					worried		how they feel		like about
		5. p · 665		•	Can express				about having		their own





EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6



Vocabular	Consolidat	Consolidate EYFS &	Consolidate	Consolidate	Consolidate	Consolidate KS1
y	e EYFS	Yr 1	KS1	KS1 & Yr 3	KS1, Yrs 3 & 4	& KS2
Eye, Foot, Eyebrow, Forehead, Ear Mouth, Arm, Leg, Chest, Knee, Nose, Tongue, Finge Toe, Stomach, Hand, Baby, Grown-up, Adult, Change Worry, Excited Memories	Mature, Male, Female, Vagina, Penis, Testicles, Vulva, Anus, Learn, New, Grow, Feelings,	Change, Grow, Control, Fully grown, Growing up, Old, Young, Change, Respect, Appearance, Physical, Baby, Toddler, Child, Teenager, Independent, Timeline, Freedom, Responsibilities, Vagina, Public, Private, Touch, Texture, Cuddle, Hug, Squeeze, Like, Dislike, Acceptable, Unacceptable, Comfortable, Looking forward, Nervous, Happy	Birth, Animals, Babies, Mother, Grow, Uterus, Womb, Nutrients, Survive, Love, Affection, Care, Puberty, Sperm, Ovaries, Egg, Ovum/ova, Womb/uterus, Stereotypes, Task, Roles, Challenge	Personal, Unique, Characteristics, Parents, Making love, Having sex, Sexual intercourse, Fertilise, Conception, Menstruation, Periods, Circle, Seasons, Change, Control, Emotions, Acceptance	Body image, Self- image, Looks, Personality, Perception, Self- esteem, Affirmation, Comparison, Oestrogen, Fallopian Tube, Cervix, Develops, Breasts, Hips, Adam's Apple, Scrotum, Genitals, Hair, Broader, Wider, Semen, Erection, Ejaculation, Urethra, Wet dream, Growth spurt, Larynx, Facial hair, Pubic hair, Hormones, Scrotum, Testosterone, Circumcised, Uncircumcised, Foreskin, Epididymis, Fertilised, Unfertilised, Conception, Sexual intercourse, Embryo, Umbilical	Negative body-talk, mental health, midwife, labour, opportunities, freedoms, attraction, relationship, love, sexting, transition, secondary, journey, worries, anxiety, excitement



				cord, IVF, Foetus, Contraception, Pregnancy, Sanitary products, Tampon, Pad, Towel, Liner, Hygiene, Age appropriateness, Legal, Laws, Responsible, Teenager, Responsibilities, Rights
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