

RELATIONSHIPS, HEALTH AND SEX EDUCATION

Parent Overview: Year 5



INTRODUCTION

At Roe Farm Primary School, we use the Jigsaw approach to delivery our Relationships, Health and Sex Education. In planning the lessons, Jigsaw PSHE ensures that learning from previous years is revisited and extended, adding new concepts, knowledge and skills, year on year as appropriate. The tables on the following pages draws out the spiral of knowledge and skills progression in Year 5, including the key vocabulary and suggestions for Family Learning.

The final pages detail the optional elements of Sex Education. Parents have the right to withdraw their child from these if they think this is in the best interests of their child.



BEING ME IN MY WORLD

Autumn 1

BMIMW	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how to face new challenges positively Understand how to set personal goals Understand the rights and responsibilities associated with being a citizen in the wider community and their country Know how an individual's behaviour can affect a group and the consequences of this Understand how democracy and having a voice benefits the school community Understand how to contribute towards the democratic process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to identify what they value most about school Identify hopes for the school year Empathy for people whose lives are different from their own Consider their own actions and the effect they have on themselves and others Be able to work as part of a group, listening and contributing effectively Understand why the school community benefits from a Learning Charter Be able to help friends make positive choices Know how to regulate my emotions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What makes an effective class team? How do all the different people in school work together so that it runs well? Does everyone have a role in school? Do you have choices about how to behave? How do rules, rewards and consequences help with this? What do you think democracy is? Can you give an example? What skills do you have that can help a team work well together? What are the Jigsaw Friends in your class called? How are the Jigsaw Friends used in your Jigsaw lessons? Can you tell me about Calm Me time?
<p>In this Puzzle (unit) the children think and talk about the year ahead, goals they could set for themselves as well as the challenges they may face. They learn and talk about their rights and responsibilities as a member of their class, school, wider community and the country they live in. The children talk about their own behaviour and its impact on a group as well as choices, rewards, consequences and the feelings associated with each. They also talk about democracy, how it benefits the school and how they can contribute towards it. They revisit the Jigsaw Charter and set up their Jigsaw Journals.</p>			
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Goals, Worries, Fears, Value, Welcome, Choice, Ghana, West Africa, Cocoa Plantation, Cocoa Pods, Machete, Rights, Community, Education, Wants, Needs, Maslow, Empathy, Comparison, Opportunities, Education, Choices, Behaviour, Responsibilities, Rewards, Consequences, Empathise, Learning Charter, Obstacles, Cooperation, Collaboration, Legal, Illegal, Lawful, Laws, Participation, Motivation, Democracy, Decision, Proud.</p>			

CELEBRATING DIFFERENCES

Autumn 2

CD	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know what culture means • Know that differences in culture can sometimes be a source of conflict • Know what racism is and why it is unacceptable • Know that rumour spreading is a form of bullying on and offline • Know external forms of support in regard to bullying e.g. Childline • Know that bullying can be direct and indirect • Know how their life is different from the lives of children in the developing world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify their own culture and different cultures within their class community • Identify their own attitudes about people from different faith and cultural backgrounds • Identify a range of strategies for managing their own feelings in bullying situations • Identify some strategies to encourage children who use bullying behaviours to make other choices • Be able to support children who are being bullied • Appreciate the value of happiness regardless of material wealth • Develop respect for cultures different from their own 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is our culture? • Can people with different cultures be friends? • How can differences in culture cause conflict? • What is racism? • Why is racism unfair? • What are your feelings about racism? • How can bullying affect how a person feels about themselves? Is this fair? • Is money more important than happiness? • What can we do to help people who are less fortunate than us? • Can you show me how to do a Calm me time?
	<p>In this Puzzle (unit) the class explore culture and cultural differences. They link this to racism, talking about what it is and how to be aware of their own feelings towards people from different cultures. They revisit the topic of bullying and discuss rumour spreading and name-calling. The children talk about direct and indirect bullying as well as ways to encourage children to not using bullying behaviours. The class talk about happiness regardless of material wealth and respecting other people's cultures.</p>		
	<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Culture, Conflict, Difference, Similarity, Belong, Culture Wheel, Racism, Colour, Race, Discrimination, Ribbon, Bullying, Rumour, Name-calling, Racist, Homophobic, Cyber bullying, Texting, Problem solving, Indirect, Direct, Happiness, Developing World, Celebration, Artefacts, Display, Presentation.</p>		

DREAMS AND GOALS

Spring 1

DG	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that they will need money to help them to achieve some of their dreams Know about a range of jobs that are carried out by people I know Know that different jobs pay more money than others Know the types of job they might like to do when they are older Know that young people from different cultures may have different dreams and goals Know that communicating with someone from a different culture means that they can learn from them and vice versa Know ways that they can support young people in their own culture and abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbalise what they would like their life to be like when they are grown up Appreciate the contributions made by people in different jobs Appreciate the opportunities learning and education can give them Reflect on the differences between their own learning goals and those of someone from a different culture Appreciate the differences between themselves and someone from a different culture Understand why they are motivated to make a positive contribution to supporting others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are your dreams and goals? Why might you need money to help you achieve your dreams and goals? What jobs are you interested in doing when you are a grown-up? How much do each of these jobs pay? Tell me about the hopes and dreams of someone from a different culture? What are the similarities and differences from your own? Shall I share with you what my dreams and goals were when I was at school? What are the differences and similarities between you and someone from a different culture? How does Jigsaw Jerrie Cat help you pause and reflect? Does Calm Me time have a positive effect on you?
	<p>In this Puzzle the class talk about their dreams and goals and how they might need money to help them achieve them. They look at jobs that people they know do, they look at the fact that some jobs pay more money than others and reflect on what types of jobs they might like to do when they are older. The children look at the similarities and differences between themselves (and their dreams and goals) and someone from a different culture.</p>		
	<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Dream, Hope, Goal, Feeling, Achievement, Money, Grown Up, Adult, Lifestyle, Job, Career, Profession, Money, Salary, Contribution, Society, Determination, Perseverance, Motivation, Aspiration, Culture, Country, Sponsorship, Communication, Support, Rallying, Team Work, Cooperation, Difference.</p>		

HEALTHY ME

Spring 2

HM	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the health risks of smoking • Know how smoking tobacco affects the lungs, liver and heart • Know some of the risks linked to misusing alcohol, including antisocial behaviour • Know basic emergency procedures including the recovery position • Know how to get help in emergency situations • Know that the media, social media and celebrity culture promotes certain body types • Know the different roles food can play in people's lives and know that people can develop eating problems / disorders related to body image pressure • Know what makes a healthy lifestyle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can make informed decisions about whether or not they choose to smoke when they are older • Can make informed decisions about whether they choose to drink alcohol when they are older • Recognise strategies for resisting pressure • Can identify ways to keep themselves calm in an emergency • Can reflect on their own body image and know how important it is that this is positive • Accept and respect themselves for who they are • Respect and value their own bodies • Be motivated to keep themselves healthy and happy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the risks of smoking / misusing alcohol? • What emergency procedures have you learnt? • How do you contact the police / ambulance service / fire department? • Why do some people have eating problems? • Can you tell me about a time when someone tried to make you do something you didn't want to? • What can you do if a group of children are trying to convince you to do something you don't want to do or know you shouldn't do? • What do you enjoy about how we try to keep healthy in our family? • Are there ways we could be healthier? • Does Calm Me time help you to stay calm?
<p>In this Puzzle the class look at the risks linked to smoking and how this affects the lungs, liver and heart. They do the same with the risks associated with alcohol misuse. They are taught a range of basic emergency procedures (including the recovery position) and learn how to contact the emergency services when needed. The children look at how body types are portrayed in the media, social media and celebrity culture. They also talk about eating disorders and people's relationships with food and how this can be linked to negative body image pressures.</p>			
<p>Key Vocabulary Choices, Healthy behaviour, Unhealthy behaviour, Informed decision, Pressure, Media, Influence, Emergency, Procedure, Recovery position, Calm, Level-headed, Body image, Media, Social media, Celebrity, Altered, Self-respect, Comparison, Eating problem, Eating disorder, Respect, Debate, Opinion, Fact, Motivation.</p>			

RELATIONSHIPS

Summer 1

RL	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that a personality is made up of many different characteristics, qualities and attributes Know that belonging to an online community can have positive and negative consequences Know that there are rights and responsibilities in an online community or social network Know that there are rights and responsibilities when playing a game online Know that too much screen time isn't healthy Know how to stay safe when using technology to communicate with friends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can suggest strategies for building self-esteem of themselves and others Can identify when an online community / social media group feels risky, uncomfortable, or unsafe Can suggest strategies for staying safe online/ social media Can say how to report unsafe online / social network activity Can identify when an online game is safe or unsafe Can suggest ways to monitor and reduce screen time Can suggest strategies for managing unhelpful pressures online or in social networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What online games do you like to play? Who do you play them with? Do you ever talk to people you don't know online? How do you know if people you talk to online are really who they say they are? What would you do if you saw or heard something online that made you feel uncomfortable? How much screen time do you think you should have every day? How shall we spend some special family time?
<p>Children learn about the importance of self-esteem and ways this can be boosted. This is important in an online context as well as off-line, as mental health can be damaged by excessive comparison with others. This leads onto a series of lessons that allow the children to investigate and reflect upon a variety of positive and negative online/ social media contexts including gaming and social networking. They learn about age -limits and also age-appropriateness. Within these lessons, children are taught the SMARTT internet safety rules and they apply these in different situations. Risk, pressure and influences are revisited with a focus on the physical and emotional aspects of identifying when something online or in social media feels uncomfortable or unsafe. Children are taught about grooming and how people online can pretend to be whoever they want. Rights, responsibilities and respect are revisited with an angle on technology use. Screen time is also discussed and children find ways to reduce their own screen time. This Puzzle aims to help children to be more discerning when viewing anything online or on social media.</p>			
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Personal attributes, Qualities, Characteristics, Self-esteem, Unique, Comparison, Negative self-talk, Social media, Online, Community, Risky, Positive, Negative, Safe, Unsafe, Rights, Responsibilities, Social network, Gaming, Violence, Grooming, Troll, Gambling, Betting, Trustworthy, Appropriate, Screen time, Physical health, Mental health, Off-line, Social, Peer pressure, Influences, Personal information, Passwords, Privacy, Settings, Profile, SMARTT rules.</p>			

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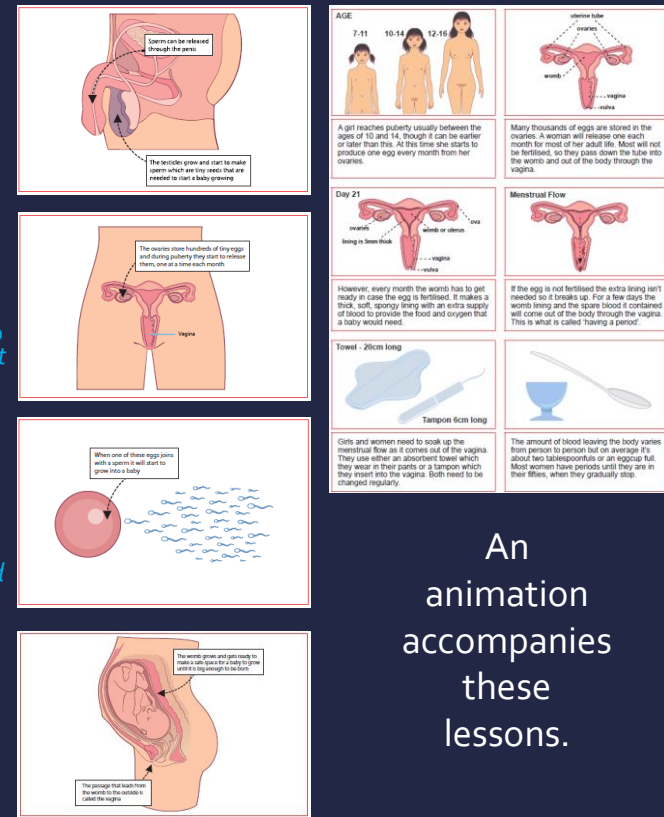
Summer 2

CM	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what perception means and that perceptions can be right or wrong Know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally Know that sexual intercourse can lead to conception Know that some people need help to conceive and might use IVF Know that becoming a teenager involves various changes and also brings growing responsibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can celebrate what they like about their own and others' self-image and body-image Can suggest ways to boost self-esteem of self and others Recognise that puberty is a natural process that happens to everybody and that it will be OK for them Can ask questions about puberty to seek clarification Can express how they feel about having a romantic relationship when they are an adult Can express how they feel about having children when they are an adult Can express how they feel about becoming a teenager Can say who they can talk to if concerned about puberty or becoming a teenager/adult 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can you tell me how you feel about yourself? What can people do if they don't feel great about themselves? Can I share with you how I see you and how I care about you? Do you have any worries about puberty? Do you have any questions about puberty? Do you have any questions that you'd like to ask me about how babies are conceived? What do you think it will be like when you are a teenager? What kinds of things do you think you will be allowed to do when you are a teenager that you're not allowed to do now? What do you enjoy about being your age now?
	<p>In this Puzzle the children revisit self-esteem and self/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 with further detail explaining bodily changes in males and females. Sexual intercourse is explained in slightly more detail than in the previous year. Children are encouraged to ask questions and seek clarification about anything they don't understand. Further details about pregnancy are introduced including some facts about the development of the foetus and some simple explanation about alternative ways of conception e.g. IVF. Children learn that having a baby is a personal choice. Details of contraceptive options and methods are not taught as this is not age-appropriate. Reasons why people choose to be in a romantic relationship and choose to have a baby are also explored. Children look at what becoming a teenager means for them with an increase in freedom, rights and responsibilities. They also look at 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.</p>		
	<p>Key Vocabulary Body-image, Self-image, Characteristics, Looks, Personality, Perception, Self-esteem, Affirmation, Comparison, Uterus, Womb, Oestrogen, Fallopian Tube, Cervix, Develops, Puberty, Breasts, Vagina, Vulva, Hips, Penis, Testicles, Adam's Apple, Scrotum, Genitals, Hair, Broader, Wider, Sperm, Semen, Erection, Ejaculation, Urethra, Wet dream, Growth spurt, Larynx, Facial hair, Pubic hair, Hormones, Scrotum, Testosterone, Circumcised, Uncircumcised, Foreskin, Epididymis, Ovaries, Egg (Ovum), Period, Fertilised, Unfertilised, Conception, Having sex, Sexual intercourse, Making love, Embryo, Umbilical cord, IVF, Foetus, Contraception, Pregnancy, Menstruation, Sanitary products, Tampon, Pad, Towel, Liner, Hygiene, Age appropriateness, Legal, Laws, Responsible, Teenager, Responsibilities, Rights.</p>		

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Important Notes:

Pupils will cover in further detail the menstrual cycle, linking the concept of the egg being fertilised or not. The following script will be used:



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Additionally, pupils will reinforce their prior learning on puberty.

The following script will be used to describe puberty in boys:

When a boy reaches puberty, his testicles start making more of a *hormone called testosterone*. This hormone is responsible for the changes to the boy's body at puberty. Puberty usually starts around the age of 12, but for some boys it can be earlier and for some much later. Whatever is the right time for that boy's body. At puberty the boy's testicles grow in size and start making sperm. The boy's penis may also get bigger. Body changes on the outside include growing facial hair, and thicker hair (pubic) on the body (under the arms, around the testicles), and sometimes on the chest, arms and legs. Boys may also get taller; their voice will get deeper because of changes in their Adam's apple (larynx) and they will become more muscular. Like the rest of puberty, these changes are individual, and not all boys develop in the same way at the same time, so we should try not to compare ourselves with what is happening to friends. The boy's sexual organs have 5 main parts (refer to the animation). It may also be helpful here to explain that the animation shows a circumcised penis (where the foreskin has been removed for medical or other reasons), and some boys have a circumcised penis. Other boys still have the foreskin which means the top part of the penis isn't so visible. Emphasise that whatever is normal for them, is normal for them. It is also worth saying that there is no such thing as an 'average sized' penis. Every man's is different.

The boy's testes are held in bags of skin called the scrotum. Inside the testes there are many tiny tubes which make the sperm. At puberty the testes start to make millions of sperm every day. These sperm carry the messages (genes) about his characteristics and are necessary to fertilise an egg to create a baby. The sperm are stored in the epididymis. When a man becomes sexually excited the spongy tissue inside his penis fills with blood and it becomes erect (stiff). This happens so the penis can enter the vagina during sexual intercourse. When having sexual intercourse (making love) the sperm are mixed with a special fluid called semen that give the sperm energy and keep them healthy. The semen containing the sperm then passes out of the penis which is called an ejaculation. It is quite normal for boys and men to get 'wet dreams' at night where a tiny amount of the sperm and semen stored in the epididymis leaks out. This can also be another sign that puberty has started and is nothing to worry about. During sexual intercourse, the sperm enter the woman's vagina and swim to meet the egg to create a baby. As discussed last time, people can choose to have sex so that the sperm and egg don't meet, this is called protected sex and there are different ways this can happen, which you will learn about when you are ready to know about this.

Parents may withdraw their child from session 3 of this unit if they do not wish for their children to learn this content. Suitable alternative provision will be provided for them during these lessons.

Sperm	Two balls of tiny coiled tubes where sperm are made - they hang between a man's legs in a bag of skin called the scrotum
Semen	The release of semen from a boy's or man's body while he is asleep at night - it's a normal part of sexual development
Testicles or Testes	The voice box in the throat: for a boy this gets bigger at puberty and his voice becomes deeper
Erection	Chemicals in the bloodstream which tell various organs in the body when and how to change during puberty
Ejaculation	A period of rapid growth which can happen for boys and girls some time during puberty - can mean growing out of shoes and clothes very quickly
Wet dream	Tiny cells made in a man's testicles: if one joins with a woman's egg it will start to grow into a baby
Larynx	When a man or boy's penis fills with blood and goes hard, usually because he's feeling sexually excited, but, when growing up, it can happen for no particular reason
Facial Hair	A milky liquid in which the sperm are mixed when they are released from a man's body through the penis
Growth Spurt	Hair that starts growing on a boy's face during puberty - if not shaved, it will grow into a moustache and beard
Hormones	The release of sperm and semen through the penis - it goes with a climax of nice feelings called an orgasm

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Finally, pupils will further their understanding of conception and sexual intercourse.

Pupils will appreciate that not all babies can be conceived in this way for example because of a medical condition. In which case a doctor might intervene through IVF, egg donation or artificial insemination. It will also be pointed out that some may decide to adopt rather than try to conceive their own.

They will complete 'truth or false' activities as a catalyst for further discussion.

Parents may withdraw their child from session 4 of this unit if they do not wish for their children to learn this content. Suitable alternative provision will be provided for them during these lessons.

Lessons on growing up, and so learning about puberty, is part of the National Curriculum for Science in Year 5. As such all pupils will learn about the physical external and internal changes that will take place. Please see the Science Curriculum pages of the school website for details on this content. Parents are not able to withdraw their children from this.

If a couple makes love, it doesn't necessarily mean they will have a baby.	True	If people want to make love but not start a baby they can use various forms of contraception to stop the sperm and the egg meeting. Also, there are many days each month when there is no egg in the fallopian tube for the sperm to fertilise, and even when fertilised the egg might not successfully implant itself in the womb.
Fertilisation happens when the sperm meet the egg in the vagina.	False	Fertilisation normally happens in the fallopian tube, which carries the egg from the ovary towards the womb. If the egg is not fertilised when it reaches the womb it dies and passes out through the vagina, along with the extra womb lining that is not needed.
One of the first signs to tell a woman she is pregnant is that her periods stop.	True	The extra womb lining needs to stay in place as the embryo (the tiny growing baby) is implanted in it, so a woman does not have periods when she is pregnant. She may notice other changes, like starting to feel a bit sick at certain times of day. A doctor can test her urine to show whether she is pregnant, or she can buy a kit to do this for herself at home.
If two sperm fertilise one egg, it will form identical twins.	False	Only one sperm can fertilise an egg, then the egg seals itself to keep other sperm out. Identical twins are formed when one fertilised egg splits into two completely separate cells and each one grows into a baby - they are identical because they come from the same sperm and the same egg. If there are two eggs and each is fertilised by a different sperm they will form non-identical twins.
The baby is attached in the womb by a cord through which it gets oxygen and food from the mother.	True	A baby in the womb can't eat or breathe in the way we do, so the umbilical cord lets it collect the oxygen and nutrients that it needs from the mother's blood - so she is eating and breathing for the baby as well. Your belly button is where the cord was attached to you when you were in your mother's womb.
A woman can't have a baby unless she has sexual intercourse with a man.	False	If there are medical reasons that prevent a couple from having a baby in the usual way, there are things that doctors nowadays can do to help. Sperm can be artificially placed in the woman's vagina, or an egg can be taken and fertilised with sperm outside the body and then implanted in the womb. This is called IVF.