

Changing Me Puzzle – Summer 2

DfE	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Statutory Relations hips & Health Education outcomes	<p>PSED – ELG: SELF-REGULATION</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Relationships Education - By end of primary, pupils should know:</p> <p>Families and the people who care for me</p> <p>(R1) that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</p> <p>(R2) the characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives</p> <p>(R3) that others' families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care</p> <p>(R4) that stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up</p> <p>(R6) how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.</p> <p>Caring friendships</p> <p>(R7) how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</p> <p>(R8) the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</p> <p>(R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.</p> <p>Respectful relationships</p> <p>(R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</p> <p>(R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness</p> <p>(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 due respect to others, including those in positions of authority</p> <p>(R18) what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</p> <p>(R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.</p> <p>Being safe</p> <p>(R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(R27) that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact</p> <p>(R29) how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult</p> <p>(R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard</p> <p>(R31) how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so</p> <p>(R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.</p>					
	<p>PSED – ELG: BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS</p> <p>Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.</p>	<p>Physical Health and Well-Being – By end of primary, pupils should know:</p> <p>Mental well-being</p> <p>(H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate</p>					

		<p>(H5) the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness</p> <p>(H6) simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being</p> <p>(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)</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Changing adolescent body</p> <p>(H34) key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes</p> <p>(H35) about menstrual well-being including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.</p>					
Puzzle Overview Changing Me	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Children are encouraged to think about how they have changed from being a baby and what may change for them in the future. They consolidate the names and functions of some of the main parts of the body and discuss how these have changed. They learn that our bodies change in lots of different ways as we get older. Children understand that change can bring about positive and negative feelings, and that sharing these can help. They also consider the role that memories can have in	Children are introduced to life cycles, e.g. that of a frog and identify the different stages. They compare this with a human life cycle and look at simple changes from baby to adult, e.g. getting taller, learning to walk, etc. They discuss how they have changed so far and that people grow up at different rates. As part of a school's safeguarding duty, pupils are taught the correct words for private parts of the body (those kept private by underwear: vagina, anus, penis, testicles, vulva). They are also taught that nobody has the right to hurt these parts of the	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	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. At Greystones, children talk about upcoming class swaps at the end of Y3 and how they feel about these changes. They consider what it means to be part of a group and how to be a good team member.	In this Puzzle, bodily changes at puberty are -introduced with some additional vocabulary, Sanitary health is taught, including introducing pupils to different sanitary and personal hygiene products. The Puzzle ends by looking at the feelings associated with change and how to manage these. Children are introduced to Jigsaw's Circle of change model as a strategy for managing future changes.	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. Children are encouraged to ask questions and seek clarification about anything they don't understand. Details of contraceptive options and methods are not taught as this is not age-appropriate. Reasons why people choose to be in a	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 physically attracted to someone and the effect this can have upon the relationship. They learn about different relationships and the importance of mutual respect and not pressuring/being pressured into doing something that they don't want to. The children also learn about self-esteem, why it is important and ways to develop it. Finally, they look at the transition to secondary school (or

	managing change.	body. Change is discussed as a natural and normal part of getting older which can bring about happy and sad feelings. Children practise a range of skills to help manage their feelings and learn how to access help if they are worried about change, or if someone is hurting them.	reminded that nobody has the right to hurt these parts of the body, including a lesson on inappropriate touch and assertiveness. Children practise a range of strategies for managing feelings and emotions. They are also taught where they can get help if worried or frightened. Change is taught as a natural and normal part of growing up and the range of emotions that can occur with change are explored and discussed.			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 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.	next class) and what they are looking forward to/are worried about and how they can prepare themselves mentally.
Taught knowledge (Key objectives are in bold) Red objectives indicate non-statutory content <i>(Parents may opt child out)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the names and functions of some parts of the body (see vocabulary list) Know that we grow from baby to adult Know who to talk to if they are feeling worried Know that sharing how they feel can help solve a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the names of male and female private body parts Know that there are correct names for private body parts and nicknames, and when to use them Know which parts of the body are private and that they belong to that person and that nobody has 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the physical differences between male and female bodies Know that private body parts are special and that no one has the right to hurt these Know who to ask for help if they are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between birth and growing up Know that in nature it is usually the female that carries the baby Know that in humans a mother carries the baby in her uterus (womb) and this is where it develops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that personal characteristics are inherited from birth parents Know how human bodies change at puberty (non-statutory) Know that change can bring about a range of different emotions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how girls' and boys' bodies change during puberty and understand the importance of looking after themselves physically and emotionally Know that becoming a teenager involves various changes and also brings growing responsibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (non-statutory) Know how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of

	<p>worry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that remembering happy times can help us move on 	<p>the right to hurt these</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened Know that animals including humans have a life cycle Know that changes happen when we grow up Know that people grow up at different rates and that is normal Know that learning brings about change 	<p>worried or frightened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know there are different types of touch and that some are acceptable and some are unacceptable Know the correct names for private body parts Know that life cycles exist in nature Know that aging is a natural process including old age Know that some changes are out of an individual's control Know how their bodies have changed from when they were a baby and that they will continue to change as they age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that babies need love and care from their parents/carers Know some of the changes that happen between being a baby and a child Know that change is a normal part of life and that some cannot be controlled and have to be accepted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that personal hygiene is important during puberty and as an adult Know that change is a normal part of life and that some cannot be controlled and have to be accepted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what perception means and that perceptions can be right or wrong 	<p>pregnancy and how it is born</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know how being physically attracted to someone changes the nature of the relationship Know the importance of self-esteem and what they can do to develop it Know what they are looking forward to and what they are worried about when thinking about transition to secondary school/moving to their next class
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<p>Social and Emotional skills</p> <p>(Key objectives are in bold)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that changing class can elicit happy and/or sad emotions • Can say how they feel about changing class/ growing up • Can identify how they have changed from a baby • Can say what might change for them they get older • Can identify positive memories from the past year in school/home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and accept that change is a natural part of getting older • Can suggest ways to manage change, e.g. moving to a new class • Can identify some things that have changed and some things that have stayed the same since being a baby (including the body) • Can express why they enjoy learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can say who they would go to for help if worried or scared • Can say what types of touch they find comfortable/uncomfortable • Be able to confidently ask someone to stop if they are being hurt or frightened • Can appreciate that changes will happen and that some can be controlled and others not • Be able to express how they feel about changes • Show appreciation for people who are older • Can recognise the independence and responsibilities they have now compared to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can suggest ways to help them manage feelings during changes they are more anxious about • Can identify stereotypical family roles and challenge these ideas, e.g. it may not always be Mum who does the laundry • Can express how they feel about babies • Can describe the emotions that a new baby can bring to a family • Can identify changes they are looking forward to in the next year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can appreciate their own uniqueness and that of others • Can express any concerns they have about puberty • Have strategies for managing the emotions relating to change • Can express how they feel about having children when they are grown up • Can say who they can talk to about puberty if they are worried • Can apply the circle of change model to themselves to have strategies for managing change 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise ways they can develop their own self-esteem • Can express how they feel about the changes that will happen to them during puberty • Understand that mutual respect is essential in a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship and that they shouldn't feel pressured into doing something that they don't want to • Recognise how they feel when they reflect on the development and birth of a baby • Can celebrate what they like about their own and others' self-image and body image • Use strategies to prepare themselves emotionally for the transition (changes) to secondary school
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			<p>being a baby or toddler</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can say what greater responsibilities and freedoms they may have in the future Can say what they are looking forward to in the next year 			becoming a teenager/adult	
Vocabulary	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
	Eye, Foot, Eyebrow, Forehead, Ear, Mouth, Arm, Leg, Chest, Knee, Nose, Tongue, Finger, Toe, Stomach, Hand, Baby, Grown-up, Adult, Change, Worry, Excited, Memories	Changes, Life cycles, Adulthood, Mature, Male, Female, Vagina, Penis, Testicles, Vulva, Anus, Learn, New, Grow, Feelings, Anxious, Worried, Excited, Coping	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, Uncomfortable, Looking forward, Nervous, Happy	Birth, Animals, Babies, Mother, Grow, Nutrients, Survive, Love, Affection, Care, Stereotypes, Task, Roles, Challenge	Personal, Unique, Characteristics, Parents, 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, Epididymis, Fertilised, Unfertilised, Pregnancy, Sanitary products, Tampon, Pad, Towel, Liner, Hygiene, Age appropriateness, Legal,	Negative body-talk, mental health, midwife, labour, opportunities, freedoms, attraction, relationship, love, sexting, transition, secondary, journey, worries, anxiety, excitement Making love, Having sex, Sexual intercourse, Fertilise, Conception, Menstruation, Periods,

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