

СМ	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning
Ages 3-5	 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 worry Know that remembering happy times can help us move on 	 Can identify how they have changed from a baby Can say what might change for them as they get older Recognise that changing class can elicit happy and/or sad emotions Can say how they feel about changing class/ growing up Can identify positive memories from the past year in school/ home 	 Which parts of your body do you know the name of? Who can you talk to if you ever feel worried or frightened? (at school / at home) Can you tell me about a time when you felt really happy?
	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 as we get older in lots of different ways. Children understand that change can bring about positive and negative feelings, and that sharing these can help. They also consider the role that memories can have in managing change.		
	Key vocabulary that may be introduced Eye, Foot, Eyebrow, Forehead, Ear, Mouth, Arm, Leg, Chest, Knee, Nose, Tongue, Finger, Toe, Stomach, Hand, Baby, Grown-up, Adult, Change, Worry, Excited, Memories, Healthy, Grow.		

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Ages 5-6	 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 the names of male and female private body parts Know that there are correct names for private body parts and nicknames, and when to use them Know which parts of the body are private and that they belong to that person and that nobody has the right to hurt these Know who to ask for help if they are worried or frightened Know that learning brings about change 	 Understand and accepts that change is a natural part of getting older 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 Can suggest ways to manage change e.g. moving to a new class 	 What is a life cycle? How will you change as you grow up? Who is the tallest / smallest in your class? Which parts of your body are private? Who is allowed to see your private body parts? What should you do if you don't like the way someone is touching you? Who can you talk to if you ever feel worried or frightened? (at school / at home) What is the best part about being your age? 		
	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 that they might use if talking to a doctor or a nurse. (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 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 or making them feel uncomfortable.				
	Key vocabulary that may be introduced Changes, Life cycles, Baby, Adult, Growing up, Mature, Male, Female, Vagina, Penis, Testicles, Vulva, Anus, Learn, New, Grow, Feelings, Anxious, Worried, Excited, Coping.				



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Ages 6-7	 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 Know the physical differences between male and female bodies Know the correct names for private body parts 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 worried or frightened Know there are different types of touch and that some are acceptable and some are unacceptable 	 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 being a baby or toddler Can say what greater responsibilities and freedoms they may have in the future 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 say what they are looking forward to in the next year 	 What is a life cycle? How have you changed since you were a baby? How will you change over the next year / 5 years / 20 years? What changes can you / can't you control? Which parts are your private parts? Who is allowed to see them? What would you do if someone was touching you and you didn't like it? Who can you talk to if you ever feel worried or frightened? (at school / at home) What is your favourite part of Jigsaw lessons? 	
	In this Puzzle children look at different life cycles in nature including that of humans. They reflect on the changes that occur (not including puberty) between baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult and old-age. Within this, children also discuss how independence, freedoms and responsibility can increase with age. As part of a school's safeguarding duty, pupils are re-taught the correct words for private parts of the body (those kept private by underwear: vagina, anus, penis, testicle, vulva). They are also reminded that nobody has the right to hurt these parts of the body, including a lesson on inappropriate touch and assertiveness. Children practise a range of strategies for managing feelings and emotions. They are also taught where they can get help if worried or frightened. Change is taught as a natural and normal part of growing up and the range of emotions that can occur with change are explored and discussed. Key vocabulary that may be introduced Control, Life cycle, Adult, Fully grown, Old, Young, Respect, Appearance, Physical, Toddler, Child, Teenager, Independent, Freedom, Responsibilities, Male, Female, Vagina, Penis, Testicles, Vulva, Anus, Public, Private, Touch, Texture, Like, Dislike, Acceptable, Unacceptable, Comfortable, Uncomfortable, Excited,			
	Nervous, Anxious, Happy.	c, Private, Touch, Texture, Like, Dislike, Acceptable, On	lacceptable, Comionable, Oncomionable, Excited,	
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Jigsaw, the mindful approach to PSHE is a progressive and spiral scheme of learning. 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 table below draws out the spiral knowledge and skills progression within the Changing Me Puzzle (unit of work) including key vocabulary introduced this year and suggestions for Family Learning. Please ask your child's school for details of any adaptations they have made to the programme in line with their school policy as some content and vocabulary may have been changed or be taught in a different year group.

CM	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning	
Ages 7-8	 Know that in animals and humans lots of changes happen between conception and growing up Know that in humans a mother carries the baby in her uterus (womb) and this is where it develops 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 the male and female body needs to change at puberty so their bodies can make babies when they are adults Know some of the outside body changes that happen during puberty Know some of the changes on the inside that happen during puberty 	 Can express how they feel about babies Can describe the emotions that a new baby can bring to a family Can express how they feel about puberty Can say who they can talk to about puberty if they have any worries Can identify stereotypical family roles and challenge these ideas e.g. it may not always be Mum who does the laundry Can identify changes they are looking forward to in the next year Can suggest ways to help them manage feelings during changes they are more anxious about 	 Can you tell me about some of the changes that happen to a puppy / kitten / baby as they grow up? Can we talk about some of the changes that are going to happen to you as you grow up? How do you feel about these changes? Do you have any questions about the changes that are going to happen to you as you grow up? 	
	This Puzzle (Puzzle) begins with an exploration about babies and what they need to grow and develop including parenting. Children learn that it is the female mammals (including humans) that carry the baby in nature. This leads onto lessons where puberty is introduced. Children first look at the outside body changes in males and females. They learn that puberty is a natural part of growing up and that it is a process for getting their bodies ready to make a baby when grown-up. Inside body changes are also taught. Children learn that females have eggs (ova) in their ovaries and these are released monthly. If unfertilised by a male's sperm it passes out of the body as a period. Sexual intercourse and the birth of the baby is not taught in this year group. Children discuss how they feel about puberty and growing up and there are opportunities for them to seek reassurance if anything is worrying them. Key vocabulary that may be introduced			
	Birth, Animals, Babies, Mother, Uterus, Womb, Nutrients, Survive, Love, Affection, Care, Cope, Puberty, Male, Female, Testicles, Sperm, Penis, Ovaries, Egg Ovum / ova, Breasts, Womb / uterus, Vagina, Stereotypes, Task, Roles, Challenge.			

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Ages 8-9	 Know that personal characteristics are inherited from birth parents and this is brought about by an ovum joining with a sperm Know that babies are made by a sperm joining with an ovum Know the names of the different internal and external body parts that are needed to make a baby Know how the female and male body change at puberty 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 Know that change can bring about a range of different emotions 	 Can appreciate their own uniqueness and that of others Can express how they feel about having children when they are grown up Can express any concerns they have about puberty 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 Have strategies for managing the emotions relating to change 	 Which of your characteristics did you get from your birth parents? Do you have any questions about the changes that happen to a girl when they grow up? Do you have any questions about how babies are made? How do you feel about the changes that will happen to you as you grow? 	
	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 may be introduced in simple terms so the children understand that a baby is formed by the joining of an ovum and sperm. They also learn that the ovum and sperm carry genetic information that carry personal characteristics. The unit (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.			
	Key vocabulary that may be introduced Personal, Unique, Characteristics, Parents, Sperm, Gene, Egg / ovum, Penis, Testicles, Vagina / vulva, Womb / uterus, Ovaries, Making love, Having sex, Sexual intercourse, Fertilise, Conception, Puberty, Menstruation, Tampons, Hormones, Fallopian tube, Periods, Menstrual cycle, Period pants/pads, Seasons, Control, Emotions, Acceptance.			
lotes for		School		



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Ages 9-10	or wrong. They also reflect on how social media and t explaining bodily changes in males and females. Sext to ask questions and seek clarification about anything development of the foetus and some simple explanati Details of contraceptive options and methods are not to have a baby are also explored. Children look at what the perceptions that surround teenagers and reflecter. Key vocabulary that may be introduced Body-image, Self-image, Personality, Perception, Self Testicles, Adam's Apple, Scrotum, Genitals, Broader, Hormones, Testosterone, Circumcised, Uncircumcise	 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 Pody-image. They learn that we all have perceptions about all intercourse is explained in slightly more detail than in they don't understand. Further details about pregnancy on about alternative ways of conception e.g. IVF. Childret aught as this is not age-appropriate. Reasons why peop at becoming a teenager means for them with an increase the whether they are always accurate e.g. teenagers are all feesteem, Affirmation, Comparison, Uterus, Womb, Oestr Sperm, Semen, Erection, Ejaculation, Urethra, Wet dread, Foreskin, Epididymis, Ovaries, Egg (Ovum), Period, Fig. Fertility reatment, Foetus, Contracepton, Milectons 	manage this. Puberty is revisited with further detail the previous year (if taught). Children are encourage are introduced including some facts about the en learn that having a baby is a personal choice. ble choose to be in a romantic relationship and choose in freedom, rights and responsibilities. They also low ways moody; all teenagers have a boyfriend/girlfriend rogen, Fallopian Tube, Cervix, Vagina, Vulva, Penis, m, Growth spurt, Larynx, Facial hair, Pubic hair, ertilised, Unfertilised, Conception, Having sex, Sexua
	Ellier, Hygierie, Age appropriateriess, Legai, Laws, et	riserit, responsible, rechager, manage, milestories.	



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during prof looking emotions Know here through it is born Know the someone Know the they can Know who what the about transt their nex In this Puzzalso learn at their nex In this can had that they dischool (or Key vocate Body-imag Oestrogen Ejaculation Epididymis Foetus, Cor Responsib	ow a baby develops from conception the nine months of pregnancy and how n ow being physically attracted to ne changes the nature of the relationship ne importance of self-esteem and what n do to develop it what they are looking forward to and ey are worried about when thinking ansition to secondary school / moving to xt class zzle the class learn about puberty in boys a about childbirth and the stages of develop ave upon the relationship. They discuss rel don't want to. The children also learn about rext class) and what they are looking forw bulary that may be introduced /repeated ge, Self-image, Characteristics, Looks, Per n, Fallopian Tube, Cervix, Develops, Breas n, Urethra, Wet dream, Growth spurt, Lary s, Ovaries, Egg (Ovum), Period, Fertilised, ontraception, Pregnancy, Midwife, Labour,	 Recognise ways they can develop their own self-esteem Can express how they feel about the changes that will happen to them during puberty Recognise how they feel when they reflect on the development and birth of a baby 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 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 and girls and the changes that will happen - they reflect ment of a baby, starting at conception. They talk about ationships and the importance of mutual respect and not self-esteem, why it is important and ways to develop it ward to / are worried about and how they can prepare the sonality, Perception, Real-self, Assertive, Comparison, ts, Vagina, Vulva, Hips, Penis, Testicles, Adam's Apple, nx, Facial hair, Pubic hair, Hormones, Scrotum, Testost Unfertilised, Conception, Having sex, Sexual intercour Menstruation, Products, Tampon, Pad, Towel, Liner, Hyesponsibilities, Attraction, Relationship, Love, Sexting, 	being physically attracted to someone and the effect pressuring / being pressured into doing something. Finally, they look at the transition to secondary nemselves mentally. Negative body-talk, Mental health, Uterus, Womb, Scrotum, Genitals, Sperm, Semen, Erection, erone, Circumcised, Uncircumcised, Foreskin, rise, Making love, Embryo, Umbilical cord, IVF, ygiene, Age appropriateness, Legal, Laws,



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Ages 11-12	 Know how my body changes in puberty Know that I have my own image of myself and that may be different to how others see me Know that changing circumstances have an impact on families and we sometimes need to adapt to these Know that I have the right to change my mind Know some ways that my brain is starting to change as get older Know that I might experience different moods as I grow and change Know that I have some skills that will help me manage transitions in my life. 	 Express how I feel about the changes that happen during puberty Be confident with my own self-image Use my experiences, including mistakes and setbacks, to make appropriate changes to my plans and behaviour Have some strategies for self- regulation Use coping strategies to support myself and others during changing circumstances Be able to give support to others who are experiencing personal problems Prepare myself emotionally for the next school year 	 Have you heard any myths about puberty? Where do you think they came from? What kind of things have you learnt about puberty in the classroom? Have you get any more questions that you would like to ask? How do you feel about puberty and change? Do books and magazines give a real picture of what it is like to grow up? What kind of things might affect how people change in their teenage years Why do you think some people want to change how they look? Do you know what things are signs that your brain is changing and growing? How can you take charge of your moods? How could you use the mindfulness techniques that you have been learning in Jigsaw lessons to help? What can you do now that you do now that you weren't able to do when you were in P6? 	
	In this Puzzle, pupils explore the kinds of changes that may happen to themselves and those around them as they get older. There is a lesson recapping on what happens to the body physically in puberty, and then they learn more about how their brains change, and consider how this may affect their emotions and behaviour. Pupils learn what influences these changes and develop strategies for self-regulation as well as exploring other sources of support. Self-image is revisited, and how this may change as we get older. This Puzzle also gives pupils the time to consider other external changes in the lives of themselves and others that they cannot control (such as changes in their family, moving house, moving to a new school etc.) and how they can use and develop different strategies and skills that they already have to prepare for these and move forwards positively.			
	Key vocabulary that may be introduced Change, Puberty, Truth, Myth, Image, Traits, Characteristics, Self-image, Influence, Changes, Circumstance, Mind, Brain, Adolescent /Adolescence, Maturity, Stimulated, Impulse, Emotion, Mood, Factors, Mindset, Hormones, Memory, Reflect, Planning, Self-regulation.			
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