

RSE Curriculum Intentions



End of Year Curriculum Intent Statement

Year Group	End Point for Year Group
A child in Nursery will...	<p>...know: how to play alongside and then with others, how to look after their bodies eg washing and drying hands, know when they are thirsty, say when they are hot or hungry, that there are differences between themselves and others, what makes them unique,</p> <p>...be able to: demonstrate friendly behaviour towards others, usually use the toilet most of the time, dress with a little support</p>
Key Vocabulary	Key assessment of learning questions
Kind, bodies, look after, hungry, thirsty, tired, hot, cold	How can we be kind to others? How are you special? How do you look after your body?
Logical Progression Links to Enhance Long Term Memory (learning)	<p>Talks about family and special times and events in home stories.</p> <p>Talk about animals and their young</p> <p>Participate in Healthy lifestyles week</p>
A child in Reception will...	<p>...know: good practices with regard to exercise, talk about ways to keep healthy and safe, talk about past and present events between themselves and others and amongst their families, know that they may like or dislike different things.</p> <p>...be able to: dress and undress for PE and Forest school independently, fastens own zips</p>



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Key Vocabulary	Key assessment of learning questions
Family, kind, friends, love, caring, baby.	How can we be kind to others? How are you special? How do you look after your body? Who is in your family?
Logical Progression Links to Enhance Long Term Memory (learning)	Talk in more detail about the family and special times and events in home stories Talk about animals and their young in more detail after visiting a farm Participate in Healthy lifestyles week British Values Weeks/Value of the Month
A child in Year 1 will...	...know: Families can be made up in different ways (e.g extended family, single parents, step-parents etc.) N.B Not same sex couples. How a human changes from a baby. The names of the body parts. ...be able to: Label the names of the body parts. Explain how they have changed from a baby. Discuss their own family make-up and compare this to their friends.
Key Vocabulary	Key assessment of learning questions
Baby, boy, girl, female, male, man, woman, leg, arms, head, eyes, mouth, nose, hand, foot, shoulders, fingers, ears etc.	What body part helps you to hear? helps you to see? Etc... How have you changed since you were a baby? Who is in your family?



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Logical Progression Links to Enhance Long Term Memory (learning)	<p>Baby photos. Science - link to body parts. Baby visit. British Values Weeks/Value of the Month</p>
A child in Year 2 will...	<p>...know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • families can have different make-ups, including same sex parents • boys and girls have different body parts • that everyone is unique but we treat everyone the same <p>...be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the differences between boys and girls body parts • explain the lifecycle of an animal (science link) • explain what makes their family special
Key Vocabulary	Key assessment of learning questions
Baby, birthday, child, change, growing up, toddler, parent, female, male, man, woman, penis, testicles, vagina breasts.	<p>How are boys and girls the same? How are boys and girls different? What does the word unique mean? How can you treat someone equally?</p>
Logical Progression Links to Enhance Long Term Memory (learning)	<p>Living Eggs in school - watch the eggs hatch into chicks Links to Science topic (Animals including humans) British Values Week and values of the month (treating people the same) SMART code (R=respect each others)</p>
A child in Year 3 will...	<p>...know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the words gender and stereotype mean.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That gender should not a barrier when choosing a career. • The names and life stories of some famous people who have defied gender stereotypes. • That their bodies change as they get older and mature. • Some of the changes that might happen. • That not all children will grow at the same rate as each other. <p>...be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the words gender and stereotype. • Express an opinion on what type of job they would like to have. • Describe how a famous person has overcome gender stereotypes. • Explain how bodies grow and change as we mature. • Accept that their growth may be at a different rate to other children.
Key Vocabulary	Key assessment of learning questions
changes, growth, puberty, hygiene, hormones, stereotypes.	<p>What changes are you get older? What is a stereotype? Can you give an example of one that should be challenged? What job would you like to have and why? Does this challenge stereotypes?</p>
Logical Progression Links to Enhance Long Term Memory (learning)	<p>Expect Respect Week. Science -Animals including humans. British Values week Value of the Month</p>
A child in Year 4 will...	<p>...know: What gender equality is. What homophobic behaviour is.</p>



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	<p>How the body changes during puberty. (Girls only) What periods are and how they are managed.</p> <p>...be able to: Recognise that gender stereotypes exist, but that they are not realistic. Understand the words and behaviour that can be described as homophobic bullying. Label the parts of the body that are affected by puberty. (Girls only) Discuss periods with female peers using pre agreed scientific language.</p>
Key Vocabulary	Key assessment of learning questions
Egg, ovaries, penis, vagina, testicles, puberty, menstruation, period, pregnancy, homophobic bullying, gay, lesbian, transgender, bisexual., equality	<p>How might someone be treated differently? What is homophobic bullying? What is the purpose of menstruation?</p>
Logical Progression Links to Enhance Long Term Memory (learning)	<p>Class assemblies and whole school assemblies linked to gender stereotypes. Establish Computing link between homophobic and cyberbullying. Science link to the anatomy of the human body. British Values Week Value of the Month</p>
A child in Year 5 will...	<p>...know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That puberty occurs to prepare the body for adulthood. • That periods prepare women for reproducing. • Life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. • That LGBT stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender. • That homophobic bullying is when people are discriminated against because of their sexual orientation.



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That we are all different and should celebrate our differences. <p>...be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify changes that happen during puberty between males and females. • Describe what homophobic bullying means. • Describe why someone may identify as transgender. • Identify differences between people and celebrate them.
Key Vocabulary	Key assessment of learning questions
<p>Hormone, period, puberty, menstruation, caring, egg, friend, honesty, love, womb, reproduction, sperm sexual orientation, discrimination, gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, fertilisation.</p>	<p>What is the purpose of a period? Why is reproduction important? Describe different ways someone might experience discrimination. How can we prevent discrimination?</p>
Logical Progression Links to Enhance Long Term Memory (learning)	<p>Science unit (Animals inc. humans), British Values Week, Value of the Month</p>
<p>A child in Year 6 will...</p>	<p>...know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is meant by LGBT. The different types of bullying. The negative impacts of using social media. The changes that take place during puberty for both boys and girls. That babies are made by the process of reproduction. That a sperm fertilises an egg. That the baby grows in the womb (gestation). How babies are born How to look after a baby during pregnancy and beyond.



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	<p>...be able to: Use social media safely. Understand that everyone is different and that this is a positive thing. Understand how feelings and bodies change during puberty. Describe how a sperm fertilises an egg. Describe how a baby is born.</p>
Key Vocabulary	Key assessment of learning questions
Hormone, period, puberty, menstruation, pubic hair, vagina, breasts, nipples, erection, ovary, womb, conception, sperm, testicles, 'Wet Dream', body odour. homophobic bullying, gay, lesbian, transgender, bisexual, discrimination, sexual orientation.	<p>Name different types of bullying. Describe the changes which take place during puberty for boys and girls. What does LGBT stand for? Why might someone be discriminated against for their sexual orientation? Explain how to use social media safely. Describe how an egg is fertilised</p>
Logical Progression Links to Enhance Long Term Memory (learning)	<p>British Values Week E-Safety Share Aware Value of the Month</p>



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End of Key Stage Curriculum Intent Statement		
Early Years	Key Stage One	Key Stage Two
<p>A child by the end of Early Years will...</p> <p>...know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to play alongside and then with others • How to look after their bodies eg washing and drying hands • When they are thirsty, say when they are hot or hungry • That there are differences between themselves and others • What makes them unique. • Good practices with regard to exercise • Talk about ways to keep healthy and safe • Talk about past and present events between themselves and others and amongst their families, know that they may like or dislike different things. <p>...be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dress and undress for PE and Forest school independently • How to fasten own zips 	<p>A child by the end of Key Stage One will...</p> <p>...know:</p> <p>Families can be made up in different ways (e.g extended family, single parents, step-parents, same-sex parents etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How a human changes from a baby. • The names of the body parts. • Boys and girls have different body parts • That everyone is unique but we treat everyone the same <p>...be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Label the names of the body parts. • Explain how they have changed from a baby. • Discuss their own family make-up and compare this to their friends. • Identify the differences between boys and girls body parts • Explain the lifecycle of an animal (science link) • Explain what makes their family special 	<p>A child by the end of Key Stage Two will...</p> <p>...know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the words gender and stereotype mean. • That gender should not a barrier when choosing a career. • That their bodies change as they get older and mature. • Some of the changes that might happen including puberty in boys and girls. • That not all children will grow at the same rate as each other. • What gender equality is. • What periods are and how they are managed. • That babies are made by the process of reproduction. • That a sperm fertilises an egg. • That the baby grows in the womb (gestation). • How babies are born • How to look after a baby during pregnancy and beyond.

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- Demonstrate friendly behaviour towards others, usually use the toilet most of the time, dress with a little support

- That LGBT stands for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender.
- That homophobic bullying is when people are discriminated against because of their sexual orientation.
- That we are all different and should celebrate our differences.
- The different types of bullying.
- The negative impacts of using social media.

...be able to:

- Define the words gender and stereotype.
- Express an opinion on what type of job they would like to have.
- Describe how a famous person has overcome gender stereotypes.
- Explain how bodies grow and change as we mature (puberty).
- Accept that their growth may be at a different rate to other children.
- Understand the words and behaviour that can be described as homophobic bullying.
- Label the parts of the body that are affected by puberty.
- Describe how a sperm fertilises an egg.
- Describe how a baby is born.
- Identify changes that happen during puberty between males and females.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe what homophobic bullying means.• Describe why someone may identify as transgender.• Use social media safely.• Identify differences between people and celebrate them.
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End of Primary School Curriculum Intent Statement/School Ready for Key Stage Three

A child at Newdale will...

...know:

- How to keep their bodies safe (The Pants Rule)
- How to stay safe online
- That gender stereotypes should be challenged.
- That LGBT stands for: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
- That people from the LGBT community should not be discriminated against
- Different family make-up e.g. step parents, same sex couples
- How boys and girls' bodies change including puberty.
- That periods show that a women's body is preparing itself to have a baby in the future.
- The name of body parts used for reproduction
- How babies are made and born.
- Gestation periods for humans
- That similarities and differences should be respected and celebrated
- Different types of bullying including homophobic bullying



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...be able to:

- Define the words gender and stereotype.
- Express an opinion on what type of job they would like to have.
- Explain how bodies grow and change as we mature (puberty).
- Accept that their growth may be at a different rate to other children.
- Understand the words and behaviour that can be described as homophobic bullying.
- Label the parts of the body that are affected by puberty.
- Describe how a sperm fertilises an egg.
- Describe how a baby is born.
- Identify changes that happen during puberty between males and females.
- Describe what homophobic bullying means.
- Describe why someone may identify as transgender.
- Use social media safely.
- Identify differences between people and celebrate them.