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| **C:\Users\aburns\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\373447A4.tmpC:\Users\aburns\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.MSO\A33BA152.tmpHarbertonford Primary**  **PSHE & RSE Curriculum Plan**  Our Curriculum statements are designed to be used as a supportive tool to plan teaching and learning across our school. The key skills are derived from the National Curriculum and spilt into individual year groups to support a progressive approach and mixed age classes. |
| PSHE is at the core of what we do and enables our children to become independent, confident, healthy and responsible members of society, as well as developing the whole child: intellectually, morally, socially and spiritually. Our PSHE curriculum equips children with relevant and meaningful content, which is supported through a strong emphasis on emotional literacy, building resilience and nurturing mental and physical health. With an ever-changing society, we can provide our children with a strong understanding of the diverse world around them and support them in playing a positive role in contributing to the school and the wider community.  Jigsaw:  We have chosen a curriculum scheme that is constantly reviewed and evolved within the current climate. It covers all the requirements of government guidance and outcomes. Jigsaw allows children to revisit common themes throughout their school journey and is an interactive tool which can be used across the whole school community. |

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| **Vocabulary**  Children’s command of vocabulary is fundamental to learning and progress across the curriculum. Vocabulary is developed actively, building systematically on pupil’s current knowledge and deepening their understanding of etymology and morphology (word origins and structures) to increase their store of words. Simultaneously, pupils make links between known and new vocabulary, and discuss and apply shades of meaning. In this way, children expand the vocabulary choices that are available to them. It is essential to introduce technical vocabulary which define each curriculum subject.  Our approach to vocabulary is underpinned by an oracy culture (supported Plymouth Oracy Project and Alex Quigley). High value is placed on the conscious, purposeful selection of well-chosen vocabulary and appropriate sentence structure to enrich access to learning and feed into written work across the curriculum. |
| **KS1 PSHE RSE Vocabulary List**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Special | Similarities | Success | Medicine | Belonging | Calm | Actions | Purpose | Process | Proportion | | Safe | Differences | Achievement | Healthy | Secrets | Rights | Praise | Kind | Team work | Easy | | Community | Diversity | Learning styles | Medication | Trust | Responsibilities | Positive | Unkind | Learning | Choices | | Consequences | Stereotypes | Overcoming obstacles | Road safety | Secrets | Proud | Negative | Feelings | Stepping-stones | Clean | | Rewards | Bullying | Realistic | Relaxation | Physical contact | Upset | Co-Operate | Sad | Working together | Hygienic | | Hope | Gender | Strengths | Nutrition | Preferences | Disappointed | Problem-Solving | Lonely | Dreams | Safe | | Fear | Celebrate | cooperation | Lifestyle | Celebrations | Worries | Unfair | Fairness | Obstacle | Lifestyle | | Fair | Assumptions | Contributing | Unhealthy | Boundaries | Illustration | Included | Kindness | Overcome | Honesty | | Valuing | Unique | Goal | Balanced | Appreciation | Family | Relationship | Friends | Success | Dangerous | | Contributions | Shield | Proud | Exercise | Communication | Responsible | Special | Value | Persevere | Motivation | | Choices | Same as | Challenge | Sleep | Like | Acceptable | Deliberate | Help | Difficult | Fuel | | Energy | Green Cross Code | Conflict | Friends | Dislike | Not acceptable | Reliability | Compliments | Qualities | Community | | Self-belief | Special | Life cycles | Positive problem solving | Point of view | Confidence | Sharing | Caring | Changes | Baby | | Adult | Vagina | Penis | Testicles | Vulva | Anus | Grow | Adulthood | Grown-up | Mature | | Male | Female | Feelings | Physical | Toddler | Teenager | Public | Private | Uncomfortable | Comfortable | | Child | Appearance | Control | Freedom | Independent | Timeline | Touch | Respect | Old | Young | | Anxious | Worried | Excited | Nervous | Happy | Coping | Cuddle | Hug | Squeeze | Learn |   **Lower KS2 PSHE RSE Vocabulary List**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Welcome | Valued | Achievements | Proud | Pleased | Personal Goal | Praise | Acknowledge | | Affirm | Emotions | Feelings | Nightmare | Fears | Worries | Solutions | Support | | Rights | Responsibilities | Dream | Behaviour | Rewards | Consequences | Actions | Fairness | | Choices | Co-Operate | Group | Dynamics | Team Work | View Point | Ideal School | Belong | | Included | Excluded | Team | Role | Job Description | School Community | Democracy | UN Convention on Rights of Child (UNCRC). | | Reward | Decisions | Voting | Democratic | Authority | Contribution | Observer | Character | | Assumption | Judgement | Surprised | Different | Appearance | Accept | Influence | Opinion Bully | | Attitude | Bullying | Friend | Secret | Deliberate | Bystander | Witness | Physical features | | Problem solve | Cyber bullying | Text message | Website | Troll | Special | Unique | On purpose | | Impression | Changed | Family | Loving | Caring | Safe | Connected | Conflict | | Solve It Together | Solutions | Resolve | Gay | Unkind | Feelings | Tell | Consequences | | Hurtful | Compliment | Perseverance | Challenges | Success | Obstacles | Goals | Ambitions | | Future | Team work | Aspirations | Cooperation | Strengths | Motivated | Enthusiastic | Excited | | Frustration | Relationships | Hope | Determination | Resilience | Disappointment |  | Commitment | | Cope | Help | Self-belief | Oxygen | Energy | Calories / kilojoules | Heartbeat | Lungs | | Heart | Fitness | Labels | Sugar | Fat | Saturated fat | Healthy | Drugs | | Attitude | Anxious | Un-safe | Scared | Strategy | Advice | Harmful | Risk | | Complex | Appreciate | Body | Choice | Friendship | Emotions | Roles | Leader | | Follower | Assertive | Value | Agree | Disagree | Smoking | Pressure | Peers | | Guilt | Advice | Alcohol | Liver | Disease | Believe | Assertive | Opinion | | Right | Wrong | Problem-solve | Positive | Negative | Loss | Shock | Disbelief | | Jealousy | Numb | Denial | Despair | Anger | Sadness | Pain | Memorial | | Remember | Negotiate | Compromise | Trust | Loyal | Empathy | Betrayal | Amicable | | Appreciation | Love | Men | Women | Unisex | Male | Female | Risky | | Career | Job | Social media | Internet | Respect | Online | Gaming | Transport | | Private messaging (pm) | Direct messaging (dm) | Global | Communication | Fair trade | Inequality | Food journey | Climate | | Exploitation | Justice | United Nations | Equality | Deprivation | Hardship | Acceptance | Gratitude | | Celebrate | Changes | Birth | Animals | Babies | Mother | Growing up | Baby | | Grow | Womb | Nutrients | Uterus | Survive | Love | Affection | Care | | Puberty | Control | Testicles | Sperm | Penis | Ovaries | Egg | Ovum Having sex / ova | | Womb / uterus | Vagina | Stereotype | Personal | Characteristics | Parents | Making love |  | | Sexual  intercourse | Fertilise | Conception | Menstruation | Periods | Seasons |  |  |   **Upper KS2 PSHE RSE Vocabulary List**   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Goals | Worries | Fears | Value | Welcome | Choice | Ghana | United Nations Convention on The Rights of the Child | Cocoa Plantation | | Cocoa Pods | Machete | Rights | Community | Education | Wants | Needs | Maslow | Empathy | | Comparison | Opportunities | Behaviour | Responsibilities | Rewards | Consequences | Obstacles | Cooperation | Collaboration | | Legal | Illegal | Lawful | Laws | Participation | Motivation | Democracy | Decision | Proud | | Challenge | Attitude | Actions | West Africa | Citizen | Choices | Collective | Views | Opinion | | Normal | Ability | Disability | Visual impairment | Empathy | Perception | Medication | Vision | Blind | | Male | Female | Diversity | Transgender | Gender Diversity | Courage | Fairness | Power | Struggle | | Imbalance | Harassment | Bullying | Argument | Para-Olympian | Achievement | Accolade | Bullying behaviour | Direct | | Indirect | Recipient | Perseverance | Admiration | Stamina | Celebration | Conflict | Culture | Difference | | Similarity | Belong | Culture Wheel | Racism | Colour | Race | Discrimination | Ribbon | Rumour | | Name-calling | Racist | Homophobic | Cyber bullying | Texting | Problem solving | Happiness | Developing World | Celebration | | Artefacts | Dream | Hope | Feeling | Money | Grown Up | Adult | Lifestyle | Job | | Career | Profession | Salary | Contribution | Society | Determination | Aspiration | Culture | Country | | Sponsorship | Communication | Support | Rallying | Team Work | Learning | strengths | Stretch | Personal | | Realistic | Unrealistic | Money | Global issue | Suffering | Concern | Hardship | Sponsorship | Admire | | Respect | Praise | Compliment | Recognition | Responsibility | Healthy behaviour | Unhealthy behaviour | Informed decision | Pressure | | Media | Influence | Emergency | Procedure | Recovery position | Calm | Level headed | Body image | Social media | | Celebrity | Altered | Self-respect | Comparison | Eating problem | Eating disorder | Respect | Debate | Opinion | | Fact | Immunisation | Prevention | Drugs | Effects | Prescribed | Unrestricted | Over-the-counter | Restricted | | Volatile | substances | ‘Legal highs’ | Exploited | Vulnerable | Criminal | Gangs | Pressure | Strategies | | Reputation | Anti-social behaviour | Crime | Mental health | Emotional health | Mental illness | Symptoms | Stress | Triggers | | Strategies | Managing stress | Pressure | Ashamed | Stigma | Stress | Anxiety | Support | Worried | | Signs | Emotions | Warning | Self-harm | Sadness | Loss | Grief | Denial | Despair | | Guilt | Shock | Hopelessness | Anger | Acceptance | Bereavement | Coping strategies | Power | Control | | Authority | Bullying | Script | Assertive | Risks | Pressure | Influences | Self-control | Real / fake | | True / untrue | Assertiveness | Judgement | Technology | Abuse | Safety | Personal attributes | Qualities | Characteristics | | Self-esteem | Unique | Comparison | Negative self-talk | Online | Risky | Positive | Negative | Trustworthy | | Safe | Unsafe | Social network | Gaming | Violence | Grooming | Troll | Gambling | Betting | | Appropriate | Screen time | Physical health | Off-line | Social | Peer pressure | Influences | Personal information | Passwords | | Privacy | Settings | Profile | SMARRT rules | 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 | negative body-talk | midwife | labour | freedoms | opportunities | | attraction | relationship | love | sexting | transition | secondary | looking forward | journey | worries | | anxiety | excitement |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |   PSHE is taught on a weekly basis by prioritising and investing time and as an Academy, we follow the Jigsaw PSHE scheme.  As a whole school, the same theme which is introduced through a whole school assembly. A key focus is for the children to think about the application of what they have learnt beyond the lesson and applying it to life within school, home and beyond. The themes for each term are:  Autumn 1 Being Me in My World  Autumn 2 Celebrating Difference (Including anti-bullying)  Spring 1 Dreams and Goals  Spring 2 Healthy Me  Summer 1 Relationships  Summer 2 Changing Me (Including Sex Education)  Esafety is covered in all classes at least once every half term during Computing sessions. PSHE is supplemented by a 2 year Diversity rolling programme based on carefully selected texts, which covers a range of issues including prejudice, tolerance and diversity in relationships and families. All classes explore 1 text each term. |
| **The National Curriculum** |
| **Relationships Education**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Families and people who care for me | Pupils should know   * that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability. * 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. * 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. * 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. * that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong. * how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed | | Caring friendships | Pupils should know  • how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends.  • the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties.  • that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.  • that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right.  • how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed. | | Respectful Relationships | Pupils should know  • the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs.  • practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships.  • the conventions of courtesy and manners.  • the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness.  • 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.  • about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help.  • what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive.  • the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults. | | Online Relationships | Pupils should know  • that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.  • that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-toface relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous.  • the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.  • how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met.  • how information and data is shared and used online. | | Being safe | Pupils should know  • what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context).  • 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.  • that each person’s body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.  • how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know.  • how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult.  • how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard.  • how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.  • where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources. |   **Physical Health and Mental Well-being**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Mental Well-being | Pupils should know  • that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.  • 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.   * 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.   • how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.  • the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.  • simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests.  • isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.  • that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.  • 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 wellbeing or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online).  • 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 | Pupils should know  • that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.  • 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 wellbeing.  • how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private.  • why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted.  • that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health.  • how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted.  • where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online | | Physical Health and Fitness | Pupils should know  • the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.  • 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.  • the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity).  • how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health | | Healthy Eating | Pupils should know  • what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content).  • the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.  • 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). | | Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco | Pupils should know  • the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking. | | Health and Prevention | Pupils should know  • how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body.  • about safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.  • the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.  • about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.  • about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing.  • the facts and science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination. | | Basic First Aid | Pupils should know:  • how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary.  • concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries. | | Changing Adolescent Body | Pupils should know:  • key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.  • about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle | |
| **Progression of Key Skills** |
| **Key skills** |
| **EYFS**  **Nursery**  Pupils should be taught:   * Establish their sense of self. * Find ways to calm themselves, through being calmed and comforted by their key person. * Express preferences and decisions. They also try new things and start establishing their autonomy. * Engage with others through gestures, gaze and talk. * Use that engagement to achieve a goal. For example, gesture towards their cup to say they want a drink. * Find ways of managing transitions, for example from their parent to their key person. * Play with increasing confidence on their own and with other children, because they know their key person is nearby and available. * Feel strong enough to express a range of emotions. * Grow in independence, rejecting help (“me do it”). Sometimes this leads to feelings of frustration and tantrums. * Begin to show ‘effortful control’. For example, waiting for a turn and resisting the strong impulse to grab what they want or push their way to the front. * Be increasingly able to talk about and manage their emotions. * Notice and ask questions about differences, such as skin colour, types of hair, gender, special needs and disabilities, and so on. * Develop friendships with other children * Safely explore emotions beyond their normal range through play and stories. * Talk about their feelings in more elaborated ways: “I’m sad because...” or “I love it when ...”. * Select and use activities and resources, with help when needed. This helps them to achieve a goal they have chosen, or one which is suggested to them. * Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community. * Become more outgoing with unfamiliar people, in the safe context of their setting. * Show more confidence in new social situations. * Play with one or more other children, extending and elaborating play ideas. * Find solutions to conflicts and rivalries. For example, accepting that not everyone can be Spider-Man in the game, and suggesting other ideas. * Increasingly follow rules, understanding why they are important. * Remember rules without needing an adult to remind them. * Develop appropriate ways of being assertive. * Talk with others to solve conflicts. * Talk about their feelings using words like ‘happy’, ‘sad’, ‘angry’ or ‘worried’. * Understand gradually how others might be feeling. * Be increasingly independent in meeting their own care needs, e.g. brushing teeth, using the toilet, washing and drying their hands thoroughly. * Make healthy choices about food, drink, activity and toothbrushing.   **Reception**  Pupils should be taught:   * See themselves as a valuable individual. * Build constructive and respectful relationships * Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others. * Show resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge * Identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally * Think about the perspectives of others. * Manage their own needs. - Personal hygiene * Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: - regular physical activity - healthy eating - toothbrushing - sensible amounts of ‘screen time’ - having a good sleep routine - being a safe pedestrian  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Skills Progression** | Being Me in My World | Celebrating Difference | Dreams and Goals | Healthy Me | Relationships | Changing Me | | Year 1 | I can explain why my class is a  happy and safe place to learn.  I can give different examples  where I or others make my  class happy and safe. | I can tell you some ways that I am different and similar to other people in my class, and why this makes us all special.  I can explain what bullying is and how being bullied might make somebody feel. | I can tell you how I  felt when I  succeeded in a  new challenge and  how I celebrated  it.  I know how to  store the feelings  of success in my  internal treasure  chest. | I can explain why I think my body is amazing and can identify a range of ways to keep it safe and healthy.  I can give examples of when being healthy can help me feel happy. | I can explain why I have special relationships with some people and how these relationships help me feel safe and good about myself. I can also explain how my qualities help these relationships.  I can give examples of behaviour in other people that I appreciate and behaviours that I don’t like. | I can compare how I am now to when I was a baby and explain some of the changes that will happen to me as I get older. I can use the correct names for penis, testicles, anus, vagina, vulva, and give reasons why they are private.  I can explain why some changes I might experience might feel better than others. | | Year 2 | I can explain why my behaviour can impact on other people in my class. I can compare my own and my friends’ choices and can express why some choices are better than others. | I can explain that sometimes people get bullied because they are seen to be different; this might include people who do not conform to gender stereotypes. I can explain how it feels to have a friend and be a friend. I can also explain why it is OK to be different from my friends. | I can explain how I played my part in a group and the parts other people played to create an end product. I can explain how our skills complemented each other. I can explain how it felt to be part of a group and can identify a range of feelings about group work. | I can explain why foods and medicines can be good for my body comparing my ideas with less healthy/ unsafe choices. I can compare my own and my friends’ choices and can express how it feels to make healthy and safe choices. | I can explain why some things might make me feel uncomfortable in a relationship and compare this with relationships that make me feel safe and special. I can give examples of some different problem-solving techniques and explain how I might use them in certain situations in my relationships. | I can use the correct terms to describe penis, testicles, anus, vagina, vulva and explain why they are private. I can explain why some types of touches feel OK and others don’t. I can tell you what I like and don’t like about being a boy/ girl and getting older, and recognise that other people might feel differently to me. | | Year 3 | I can explain how my behaviour can affect how others feel and behave. I can explain why it is important to have rules and how that helps me and others in my class learn. I can explain why it is important to feel valued. | I can describe different conflicts that might happen in family or friendship groups and how words can be used in hurtful or kind ways when conflicts happen. I can tell you how being involved with a conflict makes me feel and can offer strategies to help the situation. e.g Solve It Together or asking for help. | I can explain the different ways  that help me learn and what I  need to do to improve.  I am confident and positive  when I share my success with  others. I can explain how these  feelings can be stored in my  internal treasure chest and why  this is important. | I can identify things, people and places that I need to keep safe from, and can tell you some strategies for keeping myself safe and healthy including who to go to for help and how to call emergency services. I can express how being anxious/ scared and unwell feels. | I can explain how my life is influenced positively by people I know and also by people from other countries. I can explain why my choices might affect my family, friendships and people around the world who I don’t know | I can explain how boys’ and girls’ bodies change on the inside/outside during the growing up process and can tell you why these changes are necessary so that their bodies can make babies when they grow up. I recognise how I feel about these changes happening to me and can suggest some ideas to cope with these feelings. | | Year 4 | I can explain why being listened to and listening to others is important in my school community. I can explain why being democratic is important and can help me and others feel valued. | I can tell you a time when my first impression of someone changed as I got to know them. I can also explain why bullying might be difficult to spot and what to do about it if I’m not sure. I can explain why it is good to accept myself and others for who we are. | I can plan and set new goals even after a disappointment. I can explain what it means to be resilient and to have a positive attitude. | I can recognise when people are putting me under pressure and can explain ways to resist this when I want to. I can identify feelings of anxiety and fear associated with peer pressure. | I can recognise how people are feeling when they miss a special person or animal. I can give ways that might help me manage my feelings when missing a special person or animal. | I can summarise the changes that happen to boys’ and girls’ bodies that prepare them for making a baby when they are older. I can explain some of the choices I might make in the future and some of the choices that I have no control over. I can offer some suggestions about how I might manage my feelings when changes happen. | | Year 5 | I can compare my life with other people in my country and explain why we have rules, rights and responsibilities to try and make the school and the wider community a fair place. I can explain how the actions of one person can affect another and can give examples of this from school and a wider community context. | I can explain the differences between direct and indirect types of bullying and can offer a range of strategies to help myself and others if we become involved (directly or indirectly) in a bullying situation. I can explain why racism and other forms of discrimination are unkind. I can express how I feel about discriminatory behaviour. | I can compare my hopes and dreams with those of young people from different cultures. I can reflect on the hopes and dreams of young people from another culture and explain how this makes me feel | I can explain different roles that food and substances can play in people’s lives. I can also explain how people can develop eating problems (disorders) relating to body image pressures and how smoking and alcohol misuse is unhealthy. I can summarise different ways that I respect and value my body. | I can compare different types of friendships and the feelings associated with them. I can also explain how to stay safe when using technology to communicate with my friends, including how to stand up for myself, negotiate and to resist peer pressure. I can apply strategies to manage my feelings and the pressures I may face to use technology in ways that may be risky or cause harm to myself or others. | I can explain how boys and girls change during puberty and why looking after myself physically and emotionally is important. I can also summarise the process of conception. I can express how I feel about the changes that will happen to me during puberty, and that I accept these changes might happen at different times to my friends. | | Year 6 | I can explain how my choices can have an impact on people in my immediate community and globally. I can empathise with others in my community and globally and explain how this can influence the choices I make. | I can explain ways in which difference can be a source of conflict or a cause for celebration. I can show empathy with people in situations where their difference is a source of conflict or a cause for celebration. | I can explain different ways to work with others to help make the world a better place. I can explain what motivates me to make the world a better place | I can explain when substances including alcohol are being used anti-socially or being misused and the impact this can have on an individual and others. I can identify and apply skills to keep myself emotionally healthy and to manage stress and pressure. | I can identify when people may be experiencing feelings associated with loss and also recognise when people are trying to gain power or control. I can explain the feelings I might experience if I lose somebody special and when I need to stand up for myself and my friends in real or online situations. I can offer strategies to help me manage these feelings and situations | I can describe how a baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy, and how it is born. I recognise how I feel when I reflect on becoming a teenager and how I feel about the development and birth of a baby. | |
| **In order to assess impact - a guide** |
| Assessment is guided by the Jigsaw programme. Teachers are responsible for the regular assessment of their pupils to judge the impact of teaching and learning in PSHE and RSE.  At the start of the year, children complete a ‘Three Houses’ assessment individually or with a teacher. This provides children with the opportunity to share their dreams, worries and things they value as good in their lives. This is shared with the PSHE lead for the school to establish additional PSHE lessons for individual classes and to adapt the assembly planner for whole school themes.  Teachers look at the learning journey of each puzzle piece studied, being aware of what the children need for their next learning and what they can take from prior learning. The initial jigsaw lesson per puzzle piece will therefore begin with an elicitation task, either individual or whole class, to judge prior knowledge.  Children’s learning is monitored using Microsoft SWAY and Tapestry, where a range of evidence is recorded. Children are provided with a range of opportunities to demonstrate their understanding and progress, including discussions, circle times, art work and written tasks. |