

Swans
Term: Summer 2 (B)

PSHE – Relationships & Sex Education
Thread - Sex & Relationships Education



What I should already know: Children know the names of the scientific parts of the male and female sexual reproductive parts. They know about puberty and the changes that take place during this phase. They understand that some babies are conceived through sexual intercourse.

Enquiry Questions:

1. What are the different ways babies are conceived and born?
2. How do our emotions change as we get older and how can we express our feelings and concerns positively?
3. When can I take responsibility for how others feel?
4. What should adults think about before they have children?
5. Why might people get married or become civil partners?

Key Vocabulary

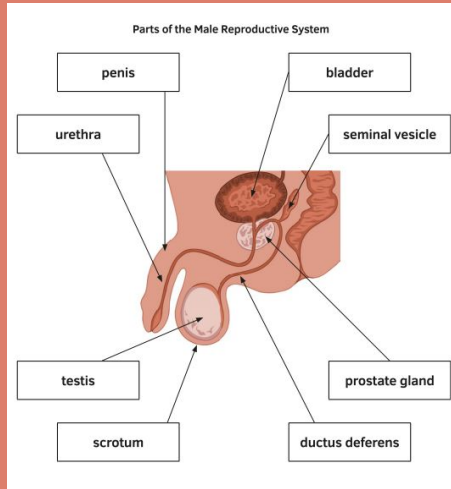
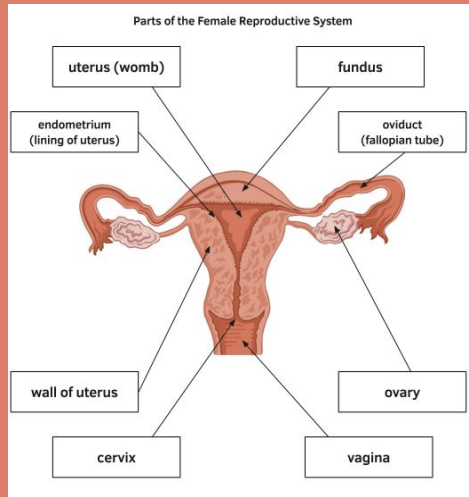
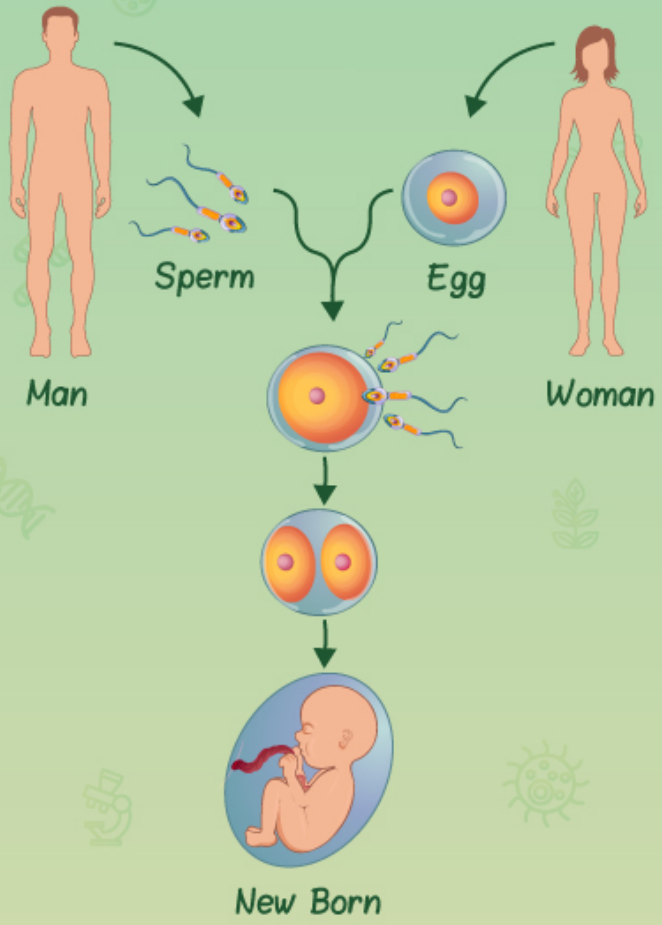
Adopt - legally take (another's child) and bring it up as one's own.
Breasts - Part of the female body mainly designed for producing milk and feeding babies
Civil partnership - legal relationship which can be registered by two people who aren't related to each other.
Conception - when sperm swims up through the vagina and fertilizes an egg in the fallopian tube.
Contraception - the deliberate use of artificial methods or other techniques to prevent pregnancy as a consequence of sexual intercourse.
A 'Crush' - a brief but intense infatuation for someone, especially someone unattainable.
Egg - a female reproductive cell that fuses with sperm in the process of fertilisation to create an embryo.
Endometrium - the membrane lining the uterus, which thickens during the menstrual cycle in preparation for possible implantation of an embryo.
Embryo - the baby that is developing in the mother's womb
fallopian tubes - a pair of tubes along which eggs travel from the ovaries to the uterus.
Foster family - a family that provides custody or guardianship for children whose parents are dead or unable to look after them.
Gender - the male or female sex, or the state of being either male or female
Genitalia - The organs involved in sexual reproduction especially the external ones
Illegal - against the law
Penis - The main male sexual organ
Pregnant - containing a developing embryo, fetus, or unborn offspring within the body
Puberty - the period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and become capable of reproduction.
Physical behaviour - interactions with someone that involves the sense of touch
Reproduction - the production of offspring by a sexual or asexual process.
Semen - the bodily fluid that contains the sperm.
Sexual Intercourse - sexual contact between individuals involving penetration, especially the insertion of a man's erect penis into a woman's vagina.
Sexual orientation - the emotional, romantic, or sexual attraction that a person feels toward another person.
Social behaviour - interactions among individuals, normally within the same species, that are usually beneficial to one or more of the individuals.
Social media - websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking.
Sperm - the male reproductive cell,
Testicles - The male reproductive organ where sperm is produced
Vulva - ~The correct term for the parts of female genitalia that can be seen from the outside

Pupils will:

- be able to describe the main stages of sexual reproduction, using some scientific vocabulary
- be able to describe some emotions associated with the onset of puberty and have strategies to deal with these positively
- understand that puberty affects people in different ways, both physically and emotionally
- understand that the way they behave affects others and that they have some responsibility to others to make sure they are not hurt
- describe some characteristics of loving, trusting relationships
- understand a few reasons a couple might choose to have children
- show awareness of some family arrangements which are different from their own.

K

Sexual Reproduction



Links to other curriculum areas: Science: Keeping healthy/Life cycles and reproduction