

## Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) Overview

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p><b>Pupils should be taught to identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense</b></p> <p>Science curriculum</p>	<p><b>Pupils should be taught to notice that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults.</b></p> <p>Science curriculum</p> <p>(They should also be introduced to the processes of reproduction and growth in animals. The following examples might be used: egg, chick, chicken; egg, caterpillar, pupa, butterfly; spawn, tadpole, frog; lamb, sheep. Growing into adults can include reference to baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult.)</p>	<p><i>Year 3 will revisit the year 1 and 2 objectives relating to the Science curriculum to help embed knowledge and understanding.</i></p>	<p><b>Pupils should be taught to know key facts about puberty and their changing body, including physical and emotional changes. They should know about menstrual wellbeing including key facts about the menstrual cycle.</b></p> <p>PSHE curriculum</p>	<p><b>Pupils should be taught to describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird, and describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.</b> Science curriculum</p> <p>(Pupils should find out about different types of reproduction, including sexual and asexual reproduction in plants, and sexual reproduction in animals, comparing how different animals reproduce and grow.)</p> <p><b>Pupils should be taught to describe the changes as humans develop to old age.</b> Science curriculum</p> <p>(Pupils should draw a timeline to indicate stages in the growth and development of humans. They should learn about the changes experienced in puberty.</p> <p>Pupils could work scientifically by researching the gestation periods of other animals and comparing them with humans; by finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows.)</p> <p><b>Pupils should be taught to know key facts about puberty and their changing body, including physical and emotional changes. They should know about menstrual wellbeing including key facts about the menstrual cycle.</b> PSHE curriculum</p>	<p><b>Pupils should be taught to recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents.</b></p> <p>Science curriculum</p> <p>(They should be introduced to the idea that characteristics are passed from parents to their offspring)</p> <p><i>Year 6 will also revisit the year 5 objectives relating to puberty from the PSHE curriculum to help embed knowledge and understanding.</i></p>

- Words in brackets are NON-statutory guidance for teaching staff.
- Auckland Class will follow the early learning goals from their own curriculum.