

RECEPTION			
Early Years	AUTUMN		
	Development Matters Statements	Progression of knowledge and skills	Key vocabulary
	Being Me in my world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Know that they have a right to learn and play, safely and happily -Know that some people are different from themselves -Know that hands can be used kindly and unkindly -Know special things about themselves -Know hoe happiness and sadness can be expressed -Know that being kind is good 	Kind, gentle, friend, similar(ity), different, rights, responsibilities, feelings, angry, happy, excited, nervous, sharing, taking turns.
	Celebrating Differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Know what being unique means -Know the names of some emotions -Know why having friends is important -Know some qualities of a positive friendship -Know that they don't have to be the same as a friend -Know what proud means and that people can be proud of different things -Know that families can be different -Know that people have different homes and why they are important to them -Know different ways of making friends -Know different ways to stand up for myself 	Different, special, proud, friends, kind, same, similar, happy, sad, frightened, angry, family.
	Expectation by the end of: Reception		
	<p>Reception (Early Learning Goals):</p> <p>PSED Self-Regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly. -Give focussed attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. <p>PSED Managing self</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly. <p>PSED Building Relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Work and play co-operatively and take turns with others. -Show sensitivity to their own and to others needs. 		
SPRING			
Development Matters Statements	Progression of knowledge and skills	Key vocabulary	
Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Know what a family is -Know that different people in a family have different responsibilities -Know some of the characteristics of healthy and safe friendships Know that friends sometimes fall out -Know some ways to mend a friendship 	Family, jobs, relationship, friend, lonely, argue, fall-out, words, feelings, angry,	

	-Know that unkind words can never be taken back and they can hurt -Know how to use Jigsaw's calm me to help when feeling angry -Know some reasons why others get angry	upset, calm me, breathing.
Changing me	-Know the names and functions of some parts of the body -Know that we grow from a baby to an 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	Eye, foot, eyebrow, forehead, ear, mouth, arm, leg, chest, knee, nose, tongue, finger, toe, stomach, hand, baby, grown-up, adult, change, worry, excited, memories.
Expectation by the end of: Reception		
Reception (Early Learning Goals): PSED Self-Regulation -Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly. - Set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate. -Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. PSED Managing self -Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge. PSED Building Relationships -Work and play co-operatively and take turns with others. -Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers. -Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.		
SUMMER		
Development Matters Statements	Progression of knowledge and skills	Key vocabulary
Healthy me	-Know what the word 'healthy' means -Know some things that they need to do to keep healthy -Know the names for some parts of their body -Know when and how to wash their hands properly -Know how to say no to strangers Know that they need to exercise to keep healthy -Know how to help themselves go to sleep and that sleep is good for them -Know what to do if they get lost	Healthy, exercise, head, shoulders, knees, toes, sleep, wash, clean, stranger, scared, trust.
Dreams and goals	-Know what a challenge is -Know that it is important to keep trying -Know what a goal is -Know how to set goals and work towards them -Know which words are kind -Know some jobs that they might like to do when they are older -Know that they must work hard now in order to be able to achieve the job they want when they are older	Dream, goal, challenge, job, ambition, perseverance, achievement, happy, kind, encourage.

		-Know when they have achieved a goal	
Expectation by the end of: Reception			
<p>Reception (Early Learning Goals):</p> <p>PSED Self-Regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. -Set and work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate. <p>PSED Managing self</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. -Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge. <p>PSED Building Relationships</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Work and play co-operatively and take turns with others. 			
KEY STAGE ONE			
Being Me in My World	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Caring friendships</p> <p>(R7) how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</p> <p>(R8) the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</p> <p>(R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</p> <p>(R11) 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.</p>		
	Expectation by the end of: Key Stage 1		
	<p><u>Year 1</u></p> <p>In this Puzzle (unit), the children are introduced to their Jigsaw Journals and discuss their Jigsaw Charter. As part of this, they discuss rights and responsibilities, and choices and consequences. The children learn about being special and how to make everyone feel safe in their class as well as recognising their own safety.</p>	<p><u>Year 2</u></p> <p>In this Puzzle (unit), the children discuss their hopes and fears for the year ahead – they talk about feeling worried and recognising when they should ask for help and who to ask. They learn about rights and responsibilities; how to work collaboratively, how to listen to each other and how to make their classroom a safe and fair place. The children learn about choices and the consequences of making different choices, set up their Jigsaw Journals and make the Jigsaw Charter.</p>	
Celebrating Differences	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Families and the people who care for me</p> <p>(R1) that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</p> <p>(R2) 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</p> <p>(R3) 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</p>		

	<p>(R4) 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</p> <p>(R5) that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong</p> <p>(R6) how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.</p> <p>Caring friendships</p> <p>(R7) how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</p> <p>(R8) the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</p> <p>(R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</p> <p>(R10) 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</p> <p>(R11) 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.</p>	
	Expectation by the end of: Key Stage 1	
	<p>Year 1</p> <p>In this Puzzle (unit), the children explore the similarities and differences between people and how these make us unique and special. The children learn what bullying is and what it isn’t. They talk about how it might feel to be bullied and when and who to ask for help. The children discuss friendship, how to make friends and that it is OK to have differences/be different from their friends. The children also discuss being nice to and looking after other children who might be being bullied.</p>	<p>Year 2</p> <p>In this Puzzle (unit), the children learn about recognise gender stereotypes, that boys and girls can have differences and similarities and that is OK. They explore how children can be bullied because they are different, that this shouldn’t happen and how they can support a classmate who is being bullied. The children share feelings associated with bullying and how and where to get help. They explore similarities and differences and that it is OK for friends to have differences without it affecting their friendship.</p>
Relationships	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Families and the people who care for me</p> <p>(R1) that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability</p> <p>(R2) 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</p> <p>(R3) 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</p> <p>(R4) 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</p> <p>(R5) that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong</p> <p>(R6) how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.</p> <p>Caring friendships</p> <p>(R7) how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</p> <p>(R8) the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</p>	

	<p>(R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded (R10) 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 (R11) 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.</p>		
Expectation by the end of: Key Stage 1			
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <p>Year 1 Children’s breadth of relationships is widened to include people they may find in their school community. They consider their own significant relationships (family, friends and school community) and why these are special and important. As part of the lessons on healthy and safe relationships, children learn that touch can be used in kind and unkind ways. This supports later work on safeguarding. Pupils also consider their own personal attributes as a friend, family member and as part of a community, and are encouraged to celebrate these.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> <p>Year 2 Learning about family relationships widens to include roles and responsibilities in a family and the importance of cooperation, appreciation and trust. Friendships are also revisited with a focus on falling out and mending friendships. This becomes more formalised and the children learn and practise two different strategies for conflict resolution (Solve it together and Mending Friendships). Children consider the importance of trust in relationships and what this feels like. They also learn about two types of secret, and why ‘worry secrets’ should always be shared with a trusted adult. Children reflect upon different types of physical contact in relationships, which are acceptable and which ones are not. They practise strategies for being assertive when someone is hurting them or being unkind. The children also learn about people who can help them if they are worried or scared.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Year 1 Children’s breadth of relationships is widened to include people they may find in their school community. They consider their own significant relationships (family, friends and school community) and why these are special and important. As part of the lessons on healthy and safe relationships, children learn that touch can be used in kind and unkind ways. This supports later work on safeguarding. Pupils also consider their own personal attributes as a friend, family member and as part of a community, and are encouraged to celebrate these.</p>	<p>Year 2 Learning about family relationships widens to include roles and responsibilities in a family and the importance of cooperation, appreciation and trust. Friendships are also revisited with a focus on falling out and mending friendships. This becomes more formalised and the children learn and practise two different strategies for conflict resolution (Solve it together and Mending Friendships). Children consider the importance of trust in relationships and what this feels like. They also learn about two types of secret, and why ‘worry secrets’ should always be shared with a trusted adult. Children reflect upon different types of physical contact in relationships, which are acceptable and which ones are not. They practise strategies for being assertive when someone is hurting them or being unkind. The children also learn about people who can help them if they are worried or scared.</p>
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Changing Me	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Families and the people who care for me (R1) that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability (R2) 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 (R3) 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 (R4) 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 (R6) how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.</p> <p>Caring friendships (R7) how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends (R8) the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties (R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.</p>		
Expectation by the end of: Key Stage 1			

	<p>Year 1</p> <p>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 (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.</p>	<p>Year 2</p> <p>In this Puzzle, children compare 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 retaught 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.</p>
Healthy Me	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Caring friendships</p> <p>(R7) how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends</p> <p>(R8) the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties</p> <p>(R9) that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded</p> <p>(R10) 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</p> <p>(R11) 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.</p> <p>Respectful relationships</p> <p>(R12) 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</p> <p>(R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</p> <p>(R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners</p> <p>(R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness</p> <p>(R16) 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</p> <p>(R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.</p>	
	<p>Expectation by the end of: Key Stage 1</p>	
	<p>Year 1</p> <p>In this Puzzle, the children learn about healthy and less healthy choices and how these choices make them feel. They explore about hygiene, keeping themselves clean and that germs can make you unwell. The children learn about road safety, and about people who can help them to stay safe.</p>	<p>Year 2</p> <p>In this Puzzle, the children learn about healthy food; they talk about having a healthy relationship with food and making healthy choices. The children consider what makes them feel relaxed and stressed. They learn about</p>



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		medicines, how they work and how to use them safely. The children make healthy snacks and discuss why they are good for their bodies.
Dreams and Goals	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Respectful relationships (R12) 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 (R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships (R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners (R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (R16) 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 (R17) 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 (R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.</p> <p>Being safe (R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard.</p>	
	Expectation by the end of: key Stage 1	
	<p>Year 1 In this Puzzle, the children talk about setting simple goals, how to achieve them as well as overcoming difficulties when they try. The children learn to recognise the feelings associated with facing obstacles to achieving their goals as well as when they achieve them. They discuss partner working and how to do this well.</p>	<p>Year 2 In this Puzzle, the children explore setting realistic goals and how they can achieve them. They discuss perseverance when they find things difficult as well as recognising their strengths as a learner. The children consider group work and reflect on with whom they work well and with whom they don't. They also reflect on sharing success with other people.</p>
LOWER KEY STAGE TWO		
Being Me in My World	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Respectful relationships (R12) 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 (R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships (R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners (R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (R16) 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 (R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.</p>	
	Expectation by the end of: Lower Key Stage 2	
	Year 3	Year 4

	<p>In this Puzzle (unit), the children learn to recognise their self-worth and identify positive things about themselves and their achievements. They discuss new challenges and how to face them with appropriate positivity. The children learn about the need for rules and how these relate to rights and responsibilities. They explore choices and consequences, working collaboratively and seeing things from other people’s points of view. The children learn about different feelings and the ability to recognise these feelings in themselves and others. They set up their Jigsaw Journals and establish the Jigsaw Charter.</p>	<p>In this Puzzle (unit), the children explore being part of a team. They talk about attitudes and actions and their effects on the whole class. The children learn about their school and its community, who all the different people are and what their roles are. They discuss democracy and link this to their own School Council, what its purpose is and how it works. The children learn about group work, the different roles people can have, how to make positive contributions, how to make collective decisions and how to deal with conflict. They also learn about considering other people’s feelings. They refresh their Jigsaw Charter and set up their Jigsaw Journals.</p>
Celebrating Differences	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Respectful relationships</p> <p>(R12) 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</p> <p>(R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</p> <p>(R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners</p> <p>(R16) 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 (R17) 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</p> <p>(R18) what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</p> <p>(R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.</p> <p>Online relationships</p> <p>(R20) that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not</p> <p>(R21) that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous</p> <p>(R22) the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them</p> <p>(R23) how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met.</p>	
	<p>Expectation by the end of: Lower Key Stage 2</p>	
<p>Year 3</p> <p>In this Puzzle (unit), the children learn about families, that they are all different and that sometimes they fall out with each other. The children practise methods to calm themselves down and discuss the ‘Solve it together’ technique. The children revisit the topic of bullying and discuss being a witness (bystander); they discover how a witness has choices and how these choices can affect the bullying that is taking place. The children also talk about using problemsolving techniques in bullying situations. They discuss namecalling and practise choosing not to use hurtful words. They also learn about giving and receiving compliments and the feelings associated with this.</p>	<p>Year 4</p> <p>In this Puzzle (unit), the children consider the concept of judging people by their appearance, of first impressions and of what influences their thinking on what is normal. They explore more about bullying, including online bullying and what to do if they suspect or know that it is taking place. They discuss the pressures of being a witness and why some people choose to join in or choose to not tell anyone about what they have seen. The children share their own uniqueness and what is special about themselves. They talk about first impressions and when their own first impressions of someone have changed.</p>	

Relationships	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Respectful relationships</p> <p>(R12) 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</p> <p>(R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships</p> <p>(R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners</p> <p>(R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness</p> <p>(R16) 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</p> <p>(R17) 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</p> <p>(R18) what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive</p> <p>(R19) the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.</p> <p>Online relationships</p> <p>(R20) that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not</p> <p>(R21) that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous</p> <p>(R22) the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them</p> <p>(R23) how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met</p> <p>(R24) how information and data is shared and used online.</p>	
	<p>Expectation by the end of: Lower Key Stage 2</p>	
	<p>Year 3</p> <p>In this Puzzle, children revisit family relationships and identify the different expectations and roles that exist within the family home. They identify why stereotypes can be unfair and may not be accurate, e.g. Mum is the carer, Dad goes to work. They also look at careers and why stereotypes can be unfair in this context. They learn that families should be founded on love, respect, appreciation, trust and co-operation. Children are reminded about the Solve it together technique for negotiating conflict situations and the concept of a win-win outcome is introduced. Online relationships through gaming and apps are explored and children are introduced to some rules for staying safe online. Children also learn that they are part of a global community and they are connected to others they don't know in many ways, e.g. through global trade. They investigate the wants and needs of other children who are less fortunate and compare these with their own. Children's universal rights are also revisited.</p>	<p>Year 4</p> <p>Learning in this year group starts focussing on the emotional aspects of relationships and friendships. With this in mind, children explore jealousy and loss/ bereavement. They identify the emotions associated with these relationship changes, the possible reasons for the change and strategies for coping with the change. The children learn that change is a natural in relationships and they will experience (or may have already experienced) some of these changes. Children revisit skills of negotiation particularly to help manage a change in a relationship. They also learn that sometimes it is better if relationships end, especially if they are causing negative feelings or they are unsafe. Children are taught that relationship endings can be amicable.</p>



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Changing Me	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Respectful relationships (R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships (R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (R16) 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 (R18) what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive (R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.</p> <p>Being safe (R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context) (R26) 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 (R27) that each person’s body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact (R29) how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult (R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard (R31) how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so (R32) where to get advice</p>	
	Expectation by the end of: Lower Key Stage 2	
	<p>Year 3 This Puzzle begins learning about babies and what they need to grow and develop including parenting. Children are taught that it is usually the female that carries 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 are 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.</p>	<p>Year 4 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 are 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 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</p>
Healthy Me	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Online relationships (R20) that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not (R21) that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous (R22) the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them (R23) how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met (R24) how information and data is shared and used online.</p> <p>Being safe</p>	



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	<p>(R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context) (R26) 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 (R27) that each person’s body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact (R28) how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know (R29) how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult (R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard (R31) how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so (R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.</p>	
	<p>Expectation by the end of: Lower Key Stage 2</p>	
	<p>Year 3 In this Puzzle, the children learn about the importance of exercise and how it helps your body to stay healthy. They also learn about their heart and lungs, what they do and how they are very important. The children discover facts about calories, fat and sugar; they discuss what each of these are and how the amount they consume can affect their health. The children learn about different types of drugs, the ones you take to make you better, as well as other drugs. The children consider things, places and people that are dangerous and link this to strategies for keeping themselves safe</p>	<p>Year 4 In this Puzzle, the children look at the friendship groups that they are part of, how they are formed, how they have leaders and followers and what role they play. The children reflect on their friendships, how different people make them feel and which friends they value the most. The children also learn about smoking and its effects on health; they do the same with alcohol and then look at the reasons why people might drink or smoke. Finally, they learn about peer pressure and how to deal with it successfully.</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Dreams and Goals</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to: Respectful relationships (R12) 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 (R13) practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships (R14) the conventions of courtesy and manners (R15) the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness (R16) 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 (R17) 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 (R19) the importance of permission seeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults. Being safe (R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard.</p>	
	<p>Expectation by the end of: Lower Key Stage 2</p>	
	<p>Year 3 In this Puzzle, the children look at examples of people who have overcome challenges to achieve success and discuss what they can learn from these stories. The children identify their own dreams and ambitions and discuss</p>	<p>Year 4 In this Puzzle, the children consider their hopes and dreams. They discuss how it feels when dreams don’t come true and how to cope with/overcome feelings of disappointment. The children discuss making new plans and</p>



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	<p>how it will feel when they achieve them. They discuss facing learning challenges and identify their own strategies for overcoming these. The children consider obstacles that might stop them from achieving their goals and how to overcome these. They reflect on their progress and successes and identify what they could do better next time.</p>	<p>setting new goals even if they have been disappointed. The class explore group work and overcoming challenges together. They reflect on their successes and the feelings associated with overcoming a challenge.</p>
UPPER KEY STAGE TWO		
Being Me in My World	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Online relationships (R21) that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-face relationships, including the importance of respect for others online, including when we are anonymous Being safe (R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context) (R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.</p> <p>Mental well-being (H2) 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 (H3) 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 (H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate (H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.</p>	
	Expectation by the end of: Upper Key Stage 2	
	<p>Year 5 In this Puzzle (unit), the children think and plan for the year ahead, goals they could set for themselves as well as the challenges they may face. They explore their rights and responsibilities as a member of their class, school, wider community and the country they live in. The children learn about their own behaviour and its impact on a group as well as choices, rewards, consequences and the feelings associated with each. They also learn about democracy, how it benefits the school and how they can contribute towards it. They revisit the Jigsaw Charter and set up their Jigsaw Journals.</p>	<p>Year 6 In this Puzzle (unit), the children discuss their year ahead, they learnt to set goals and discuss their fears and worries about the future. The children learn about the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and that these are not met for all children worldwide. They discuss their choices and actions and how these can have farreaching effects, locally and globally. The children learn about their own behaviour and how their choices can result in rewards and consequences and how they feel about this. They explore an individual's behaviour and the impact it can have on a group. They learn talk about democracy, how it benefits the school and how they can contribute towards it. They establish the Jigsaw Charter and set up their Jigsaw Journals.</p>
Celebrating Differences	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Being safe (R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context) (R29) how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult (R30) how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard (R31) how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so</p>	

	<p>(R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources</p> <p>Mental well-being</p> <p>(H2) 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</p> <p>(H3) 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</p> <p>(H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate</p> <p>(H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support</p> <p>(H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being</p> <p>(H9) 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 well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online).</p> <p>Internet safety and harms</p> <p>(H13) 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</p> <p>(H14) why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted</p> <p>(H15) 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</p> <p>(H17) where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.</p>	
	<p>Expectation by the end of: Upper Key Stage 2</p>	
	<p>Year 5</p> <p>In this Puzzle (unit), the children explore culture and cultural differences. They link this to racism, debating what it is and how to be aware of their own feelings towards people from different cultures. They revisit the topic of bullying and discuss rumour spreading and namecalling. The children learn that there are direct and indirect ways of bullying as well as ways to encourage children to not using bullying behaviours. The children consider happiness regardless of material wealth and respecting other people's cultures.</p>	<p>Year 6</p> <p>In this Puzzle (unit), the children discuss differences and similarities and that, for some people, being different is difficult. The children learn about bullying and how people can have power over others in a group. They discover strategies for dealing with this as well as wider bullying issues. The children learn about people with disabilities and look at specific examples of disabled people who have amazing lives and achievements.</p>
<p>Relationships</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Being safe</p> <p>(R25) what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context)</p> <p>(R26) 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</p> <p>(R27) that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact</p> <p>(R28) how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter whom they do not know</p> <p>(R29) how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult</p> <p>(R30) how to ask for advice or help of themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard</p> <p>(R31) how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so</p> <p>(R32) where to get advice e.g. family, school and/ or other sources</p> <p>Mental well-being</p> <p>(H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health</p>	



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(H2) 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

(H3) 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

(H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate

(H5) the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness

(H6) simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests

(H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support

(H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being

(H9) 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 well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online)

(H10) 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

(H11) that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits

(H12) 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 well-being

(H13) 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

(H14) why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted

(H15) 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

(H16) how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted

(H17) where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.

Physical health and fitness

(H18) the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle

(H21) how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.

Expectation by the end of: Upper Key Stage 2

Year 5
Children learn about the importance of self-esteem and ways this can be boosted. This is important in an online context as well as offline, as mental health can be damaged by excessive comparison with others. This leads onto a series of lessons that allow the children to investigate and reflect upon a variety of positive and negative online/social media contexts including gaming and social networking. They learn about age limits and also age-appropriateness. Within these lessons, children are taught the SMARRT internet safety rules and they apply these in different situations. Risk, pressure and influences are revisited with a focus on the physical and emotional aspects of identifying when something online or in social media feels uncomfortable or unsafe. Children are taught about grooming and

Year 6
In this Puzzle, the children learn more about mental health and how to take care of their own mental well-being. They explore the grief cycle and its various stages, and discuss the different causes of grief and loss. The children learn about people who can try to control them or have power over them. They investigate online safety, learning how to judge if something is safe and helpful, as well as talking about communicating with friends and family in a positive and safe way.

	<p>how people online can pretend to be whoever they want. Rights, responsibilities and respect are revisited with an angle on technology use. Screen time is also discussed and children find ways to reduce their own screen time. This Puzzle aims to help children to be more discerning when viewing anything online or on social media.</p>	
<p>Changing Me</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Mental well-being</p> <p>(H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health</p> <p>(H2) 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</p> <p>(H3) 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</p> <p>(H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate</p> <p>(H5) the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness</p> <p>(H6) simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests</p> <p>(H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support</p> <p>(H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being</p> <p>(H9) 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 well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online)</p> <p>(H10) 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.</p> <p>Changing adolescent body</p> <p>(H34) key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes</p> <p>(H35) about menstrual well-being including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.</p>	
	<p>Expectation by the end of: Upper Key Stage 2</p>	
<p>Year 5</p> <p>In this Puzzle, the children revisit self-esteem, self-image and body image. They learn that we all have perceptions about ourselves and others, and these may be right or wrong. They also reflect on how social media and the media can promote unhelpful comparison and how to manage this. Puberty is revisited in further detail, explaining bodily changes in males and females. Sexual intercourse is explained in slightly more detail than in the previous year. Children are encouraged to ask questions and seek clarification about anything they don't understand. Further details about pregnancy are introduced including some facts about the development of the foetus and some simple explanation about alternative ways of conception, e.g. IVF. Children learn that having a baby is a personal choice. Details of contraceptive options and methods are not taught as this is not ageappropriate. Reasons why people choose to be in a romantic relationship and choose to have a baby are also explored. Children look at</p>	<p>Year 6</p> <p>In this Puzzle, the children learn about puberty in boys and girls and the changes that will happen; they reflect on how they feel about these changes. The children also learn about childbirth and the stages of development of a baby, starting at conception. They explore what it means to be being physically attracted to someone and the effect this can have upon the relationship. They learn about different relationships and the importance of mutual respect and not pressuring/being pressured into doing something that they don't want to. The children also learn about self-esteem, why it is important and ways to develop it. Finally, they look at the transition to secondary school (or next class) and what they are looking forward to/are worried about and how they can prepare themselves mentally.</p>	

	<p>what becoming a teenager means for them with an increase in freedom, rights and responsibilities. They also consider the perceptions that surround teenagers and reflect whether they are always accurate, e.g. teenagers are always moody; all teenagers have a boyfriend/girlfriend, etc</p>	
Healthy Me	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p>Mental well-being</p> <p>(H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health</p> <p>(H2) 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</p> <p>(H3) 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</p> <p>(H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate</p> <p>(H5) the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental well-being and happiness</p> <p>(H6) simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests</p> <p>(H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support</p> <p>(H8) that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental well-being</p> <p>(H9) 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 well-being or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online)</p> <p>(H10) 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.</p> <p>Internet safety and harms</p> <p>(H11) that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits</p> <p>(H12) 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 well-being</p> <p>(H17) where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.</p> <p>Physical health and fitness</p> <p>(H18) the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle</p> <p>(H19) 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</p> <p>(H20) the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity)</p> <p>(H21) how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.</p> <p>Healthy eating</p> <p>(H22) what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content)</p> <p>(H23) the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals</p> <p>(H24) 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).</p> <p>Drugs, alcohol</p> <p>(H25) the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.</p> <p>Health and prevention</p> <p>(H26) how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body</p> <p>(H28) the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn</p> <p>(H30) about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing</p>	

	<p>(H31) the facts and science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination. Basic first aid (H32) how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary (H33) concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.</p>	
	<p>Expectation by the end of: Upper Key Stage 2</p>	
	<p>Year 5 In this Puzzle, the children investigate the risks associated with smoking and how it affects the lungs, liver and heart. Likewise, they learn about the risks associated with alcohol misuse. They are taught a range of basic first aid and emergency procedures (including the recovery position) and learn how to contact the emergency services when needed. The children investigate how body types are portrayed in the media, social media and celebrity culture. They also learn about eating disorders and people’s relationships with food and how this can be linked to negative body image pressures.</p>	<p>Year 6 In this Puzzle, the children discuss taking responsibility for their own physical and emotional health and the choices linked to this. They learn about different types of drugs and the effects these can have on people’s bodies. The children learn about exploitation as well as gang culture and the associated risks therein. They also learn about mental health/illness and that people have different attitudes towards this. They learn to recognise the triggers for and feelings of being stressed and that there are strategies they can use when they are feeling stressed.</p>
<p>Dreams and Goals</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to: Mental well-being (H1) that mental well-being is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health (H2) 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 (H3) 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 (H4) how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate (H7) isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.</p>	
	<p>Expectation by the end of: Upper Key Stage 2</p>	
	<p>Year 5 In this Puzzle, the children share their dreams and goals and how they might need money to help them achieve them. They consider jobs that people they know do, they look at the fact that some jobs pay more money than others and reflect on what types of jobs they might like to do when they are older. The children look at the similarities and differences between themselves (and their dreams and goals) and someone from a different culture.</p>	<p>Year 6 In this Puzzle, the children share their own strengths and further stretching themselves by setting challenging and realistic goals. They discuss the learning steps they will need to take as well as talking about how to stay motivated. The children reflect on various global issues and explore places where people may be suffering or living in difficult situations; whilst doing this, they reflect on their own emotions linked to this learning. The children also discover what they think their classmates like and admire about them, as well as working on giving others praise and compliments.</p>