

Knowledge Organiser

Year: 6 Subject: RSHE Block 2 Being Safe and My Body

Overview:

During this sequence of learning, pupils will develop the confidence and skills to know when, who and how to ask for help independently or with support. They will learn about sexual intercourse and how this leads to reproduction, using the correct terms to describe the male and female sexual organs.

What should I already know?

- I know correct names for the main parts of the body including external genitalia.
- I know some of the ways the male and female body can be affected by puberty.
- I know how a baby develops, starting with a single cell which splits into two cells then keeps doubling.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- I am aware of the range of problems that may affect people of my age. For example, puberty experiences, friendship and family relationships, questioning gender or sexuality, body image and self-esteem.
- I can identify different sources of help, advice and support for a range of problems. Most people experience problems at various points in their life ; it is often better to share a problem with someone I trust so they can help to guide and support me to access the help I need to manage my problem.
- I feel confident to ask for help and to help other people to ask for help if needed. There are people in school who will help me find the best place to get support without me having to disclose details of my problem if I prefer.
- I can name the sexual organs of a man and woman and how physical changes to my body during puberty prepare my body for being able to reproduce. For example, in girls the ovaries slowly grow larger and periods start. In boys, the penis gradually grows larger and the testicles grow larger and start to produce sperm.
- I know how a man and woman have sexual intercourse; this should only take place when both people are happy for it to happen. Sexual intercourse is a natural physical activity and I do not need to feel embarrassed or uncomfortable discussing this.
- I understand how sexual intercourse can lead to reproduction where one female egg is usually fertilised by one human sperm. This process causes a baby to start to form and is called conception. People do not always have sexual intercourse to make a baby but may also enjoy sex for pleasure.

Vocabulary:

Problems	Something that causes difficulty or is hard to deal with.
Support	To help someone emotionally or in a practical way.
Help	To make it easier or possible for someone to do something by providing advice or support.
Trust	To believe that someone is good and honest and will not harm you.
Sexual intercourse	The physical act of having sex.
Conception	The process of a male and female sex cell joining and causing a baby to start to form.
Reproduction	The act or process of producing new life
Clitoris	A small pea sized lump that can feel sensitive to touch.

Egg	An egg is a female reproductive cell. An egg cell can be fertilised by a sperm cell.
Epididymis	Each testicle is connected to its own epididymis. This is where the sperm that has been made is stored.
Erection	Sometimes, the penis fills with blood creating an erection. This is where the penis grows longer, wider and sticks out from the body.
Fallopian tubes	The tubes that lead from the ovaries to the uterus. Once a month, when an ovary releases an egg, it travels down the fallopian tube to the uterus.
Foreskin	Loose skin, covering the tip of the penis. When the penis is erect, the foreskin stretches so the end of the penis is exposed.
Labia	Two sets of soft folds of skin (labia is the Latin for lips) that cover the clitoris and opening to vagina.
Ovaries	Two small sacks, inside the female body, that are roughly the size of a large strawberry. They contain the eggs.
Penis	The penis is made of soft, spongy tissue and hangs down. Sperm is released from the tip of the penis.
Puberty	Puberty is when a child's body begins to develop and change as they become an adult.
Scrotum	Protective sacks of skin that hold the testicles.
Sperm	Sperm are male reproductive cells. A sperm cell can fertilise an egg cell.
Sperm ducts	Narrow, flexible tubes that take the sperm from the epididymis to the urethra.
Testicles	Two balls that hang in a bag outside the body, just behind the penis. Sperm is made inside the testicles.
Vagina	A stretchy tube-shaped muscle. The penis slides into the vagina during sexual intercourse. A baby is born out of the mother's body, through the vagina.
Vulva	A word used to describe all the soft skin (clitoris, labia, opening to the vagina).
Urethra	A thin tube inside the penis that is used for sperm to travel inside the body to the tip of the penis. This is the same tube that is used for urine to pass from inside the body to the tip of the penis, but it is not possible for the body to mix up the sperm and urine.
Uterus	The uterus looks like a small, upside down pear. It is made of strong muscles and is hollow inside. The uterus leads to the vagina, and is where a baby develops until its birth.

These scientific terms are taught as part of our RSHE curriculum as cited on our school policy, which can be found on our website. If you would like to discuss further, please come and see us.