

Vocabulary

The agreed vocabulary used in school is listed below.

Key Vocabulary - Sex Education and Growth			
Year Group	Science Objective	Sex Education and Growth	Vocabulary to use if the children ask in depth questions
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an understanding of growth, decay and changes over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to name parts of the body. eye, ear, knee, finger, tongue, chest, foot, mouth, nose, stomach, eyebrow, arm, tongue, toe, forehead, chest, hand, leg. To understand that we all grow from babies to adults. baby, grow, feed, change 	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice that animals, including humans, have offspring that grow into adults. 		
2	<p>off spring, survival life cycle, baby, toddler, teenager, adult</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify, name and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part is associated with each sense. sense, sense organs, head, neck, arm, elbow, leg, knees, face, ears, eyes, hair, mouth, teeth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand some of the body parts that make boys and girls different and use the correct names for these. male, female, vagina, penis, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> testicles
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement. 		

4	<p>skeleton, muscles, joint, pelvis, cartilage, ribcage, tendon, spine, pancreas, oesophagus, tendon, organ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal <p>pollination, pollen, male, female, seed, dispersal, reproduction, stigma, anther</p>		
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build on their knowledge of life cycles and learn about the basic biology of human reproduction, including the birth of a baby, <p>sexual reproduction, sperm, ovum, internal fertilisation, external fertilisation, egg, live birth, gestation period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare the development of humans from birth to old age. <p>gestation period, pregnancy, live birth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand how your body will change as you approach and move through puberty, <p>puberty, change, grow, mature, genitals, vagina, penis, testicles, breasts, Adam's apple, sperm, semen, feelings, emotions, attraction, reproductive organs, sweat, sweat glands, body odour, pubic hair, larynx, facial hair, underarm hair, growth spurt, hormones, wet dream, oestrogen, testosterone, pimples, erection, ejaculation</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parent. <p>off spring, genes, chromosomes, genotype, syndrome, evolution, inheritance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand how a girl's body changes through puberty and that menstruation is a natural part of this. <p>puberty, menstruation, periods, menstrual cycle, blood, discharge, sanitary towels, sanitary pads, tampons, hormones, ovary, ovaries, vagina, oestrogen, womb, uterus</p>	

	lifestyle on the way their bodies function <i>drugs</i>		
6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand how girl's and boy's bodies change during puberty (recap and build on year 5) <p>AS YEAR FIVE</p> <p>To understand how a baby is made.</p> <p><i>sperm, egg, penis, testicles, semen, erection, ejaculation, vagina, womb, uterus, ovary, ovaries, fallopian tubes, cervix, fertilisation, conception, private parts, reproductive organs, fertilise, relationships, embryo, umbilical cord, fertility treatment (IVF), amniotic sac/fluid, placenta</i></p>	<p><i>scrotum,</i> <i>sexual intercourse</i></p>