## Key Knowledge - Puberty and Conception Year 5 and Year 6

**Module: Growing and Changing** 

Topic: Puberty and Adults' & Children's Views









#### **Key Facts**

- When you go through puberty, you will experience physical and emotional changes
- 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
- There is advice available and steps we can take to support menstrual wellbeing

# By the end of this topic, I should:

- explain what puberty means
- describe the changes that boys and girls may go through during puberty
- identify why our bodies go through puberty
- develop coping strategies to help with the different stages of
- identify who and what can help us during puberty

### Ask me a question!

- What does the brain release in order for puberty to begin?
- What changes do females and males go through during puberty?
- How long do periods normally last?
- What coping strategies can help us through puberty?

# I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Puberty	When a child matures physically and the reproductive system becomes active.
Hormone	A chemical substance made in the body, which controls the activity of other cells and organs.
Anonymous question	When someone asks a question without revealing their name or identity.
Vagina	A canal that leads from the female uterus to the outside of the body.
Vulva	External female genitalia that surround the opening to the vagina.
Ovaries	A reproductive organ where eggs are produced.
Fallopian tube	The tube where the female egg travels to the womb (uterus).
Penis	A male organ which urine and sperm pass.
Testicles	Two male sex glands where sperm is produced.
Bladder	An organ inside the body where urine is stored.

## Key Knowledge - Puberty and Conception Year 5 and Year 6

Idecision PSHE Knowledge Organiser

**Module: Growing and Changing** 

**Topic: Conception and Summative Assessment** 









### **Key Facts**

- 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
- Others people's families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from your family, but you should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care for them

### By the end of this topic, I should:

- explain the terms 'conception' and 'reproduction'
- describe the function of the female and male reproductive systems
- identify the various ways adults can have a child
- explain various different stages of pregnancy
- identify the laws around consent

# Ask me a question!

- Can you name at least three parts of the female reproductive system?
- Can you name at least three parts of the male reproductive system?
- What is the legal age of consent to have sex?
- Can you talk about the different stages of pregnancy?

### I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Conception	The process of conceiving a baby.
Reproduction	The process by which living things create young or offspring.
Consent	To express willingness or approval.
Conceived	The fertilizing of an egg by a sperm; beginning of pregnancy.
Caesarean	The surgical delivery of a baby that involves making incisions in the mother's abdominal wall and uterus.
Foreskin	A retractable fold of skin that covers the glans of the penis.
Cervix	The lower part of the uterus that opens into the vagina.
Womb (uterus)	Where a fetus, or baby, grows.
Urethra	The tube that carries urine from the bladder out of the body.
Fertilised	When a male's sperm enters a female's egg.
IVF	Fertilising an egg outside the body, in a laboratory dish, and then implanting it in a woman's uterus.