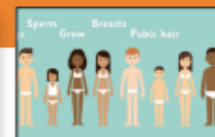


1decision PSHE Knowledge Organiser

Module: Growing and Changing
Topic: Puberty and Adults' & Children's Views



**Years
4-6**

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 these topics, 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 puberty
- 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 that urine and sperm pass through.
Testicles	Two male sex glands where sperm is produced.
Bladder	An organ inside the body where urine is stored.
Scrotum	A soft sac which holds and protects the testicles.