

	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning	
Ages 3-5	 Know what a family is Know that different people in a family have different responsibilities (jobs) Know some of the characteristics of healthy and safe friendship Know that friends sometimes fall out Know some ways to mend a friendship 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 	 Can identify what jobs they do in their family and those carried out by parents/carers and siblings Can suggest ways to make a friend or help someone who is lonely Can use different ways to mend a friendship Can recognise what being angry feels like Can use Calm Me when angry or upset 	 Who is in your family? What jobs do mummy / daddy do around the house? Who are your friends? How do they make you feel? What do you do if your friend makes you upset? Can you tell me about a time when you felt angry – what happened to stop you from feeling angry? How does Jigsaw Jenie or Jigsaw Jerrie Cat help you stay calm? 	
	Children are introduced to the key relationships in their lives. They learn about families and the different roles people can have in a family. They explore the friendships they have and what makes a good friend. They are introduced to simple strategies they can use to mend friendships. The children also learn about Jigsaw's Calm Me and how they can use this when feeling upset or angry. Key vocabulary that may be introduced			

Notes for	School



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Ages 5-6	 Know that everyone's family is different Know that there are lots of different types of families Know that families are founded on belonging, love and care Know how to make a friend Know the characteristics of healthy and safe friends Know that physical contact can be used as a greeting Know about the different people in the school community and how they help Know who to ask for help in the school community 	 Can express how it feels to be part of a family and to care for family members Can say what being a good friend means Can show skills of friendship Can identify forms of physical contact they prefer Can say no when they receive a touch they don't like Can praise themselves and others Can recognise some of their personal qualities Can say why they appreciate a special relationship 	 Who is in our family? Do any of your friends have a family that is different? What does 'being a good friend' mean? Who are you good friends? Who do you / don't you hug? Who can you ask for help at school? (In the class, in the playground, in the hall) Can we share a Calm Me time together? Can we share what we both like best about our family, and what we are grateful for?
	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 learning 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. Key vocabulary that may be introduced Family, Belong, Same, Different, Friends, Friendship, Qualities, Caring, Sharing, Kind, Greeting, Touch, Feel, Texture, Like, Dislike, Help, Helpful, Community, Feelings, Confidence, Praise, Skills, Self-belief, Incredible, Proud, Celebrate, Relationships, Special, Appreciate.		

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Ages 6-7	Friendships are also revisited with a focus on falling different strategies for conflict resolution (Solve-it-tog feels like. They also learn about two types of secret, of physical contact in relationships, which are accept being unkind. The children also discuss people who key vocabulary that may be introduced Similarities, Differences, Relationship, Important, Co-	 Can identify the different roles and responsibilities in their family Can recognise the value that families can bring Can recognise and talk about the types of physical contact that is acceptable or unacceptable Can use positive problem-solving techniques (Mending Friendships or Solve-it-together) to resolve a friendship conflict Can identify the negative feelings associated with keeping a worry secret Can identify the feelings associated with trust Can identify who they trust in their own relationships Can give and receive compliments Can say who they would go to for help if they were worried or scared Froles and responsibilities in a family and the important out and mending friendships. This becomes more form gether and Mending Friendships). Children consider the and why 'worry secrets' should always be shared with a table and which ones are not. They practise strategies if can help them if they are worried or scared. Operate, Touch, Physical contact, Communication, Hugorise, Good secret, Worry secret, Telling, Adult, Happy, 	alised and the children learn and practise two importance of trust in relationships and what this a trusted adult. Children reflect upon different types for being assertive when someone is hurting them one of the control of the con
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RL	Knowledge	Social and Emotional Skills	Questions for Family Learning	
Ages 7-8	 Know that different family members carry out different roles or have different responsibilities within the family Know that gender stereotypes can be unfair e.g. Mum is always the carer, Dad always goes to work etc Know some of the skills of friendship, e.g. taking turns, being a good listener Know some strategies for keeping themselves safe online Know how some of the actions and work of people around the world help and influence my life Know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) Know the lives of children around the world can be different from their own 	 Can identify the responsibilities they have within their family Can use Solve-it-together in a conflict scenario and find a win-win outcome Know how to access help if they are concerned about anything on social media or the internet Can empathise with people from other countries who may not have a fair job/ less fortunate Understand that they are connected to the global community in many different ways Can identify similarities in children's rights around the world Can identify their own wants and needs and how these may be similar or different from other children in school and the global community 	 What jobs do I / mummy / daddy do around the house? What makes a good friend? Can you tell me about a time when you were really good at sharing / taking turns / listening? How can you stay safe online? What should our rules be? What would you do if you saw or heard something online that made you feel worried? What rights do children have? How could we use the Solve-it-together technique at home? 	
	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 cooperation. 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 is 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.			
	Key vocabulary that may be introduced Unisex, Male, Female, Stereotype, Career, Job, Role, Responsibilities, Respect, Win-win, Solution, Solve-it-together, Internet, Social media, Online, Risky, Gaming, Safe, Unsafe, Private messaging (pm), Direct messaging (dm), Global, Communication, Fair trade, Inequality, Food journey, Climate, Transport, Exploitation, Rights, Needs, Wants, Justice, United Nations, Equality, Deprivation, Hardship, Appreciation, Gratitude, Interconnected.			



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Ages 8-9	bereavement. They identify the emotions associated the change. The children learn that change is a natu Children revisit skills of negotiation particularly to hel especially if they are causing negative feelings or the Key vocabulary that may be introduced Close, Jealousy, Emotions, Positive, Negative, Loss.	 Can identify feelings and emotions that accompany jealousy Can suggest positive strategies for managing jealousy Can identify people who are special to them and express why Can identify the feelings and emotions that accompany loss Can suggest strategies for managing loss Can tell you about someone they no longer see Can suggest ways to manage relationship changes including how to negotiate motional aspects of relationships and friendships. With with these relationship changes, the possible reasons ral in relationships and they will experience (or may hap manage a change in a relationship. They also learn they are unsafe. Children are taught that relationship enders, Shock, Disbelief, Numb, Denial, Anger, Guilt, Sadnesse, Compromise, Loyal, Empathy, Betrayal, Amicable, L	for the change and strategies for coping with ve already experienced) some of these changes. that sometimes it is better if relationships end, lings can be amicable. s, Pain, Despair, Hope, Souvenir, Memento,

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Ages 9-10	can be damaged by excessive comparison with oth of positive and negative online/ social media contex Within these lessons, children are taught the SMAR revisited with a focus on the physical and emotional are taught about grooming and how people online on technology use. Screen time is also discussed a discerning when viewing anything online or on social with the work was also discussed and discerning when viewing anything online or on social was also discussed and discerning when viewing anything online or on social was also discussed. Personal qualities, Attributes, Characteristics, Self-Esafe, Unsafe, Responsibilities, Social network, Gan	 Can suggest strategies for building selfesteem of themselves and others Can identify when an online community / social media group feels risky, uncomfortable, or unsafe Can suggest strategies for staying safe online/ social media Can say how to report unsafe online / social network activity Can identify when an online game is safe or unsafe Can suggest ways to monitor and reduce screen time Can suggest strategies for managing unhelpful pressures online or in social networks and ways this can be boosted. This is important in an ers. This leads onto a series of lessons that allow the its including gaming and social networking. They learn aspects of identifying when something online or in social pretend to be whoever they want. Rights, responsing this pretend to be whoever they want. Rights, responsing children find ways to reduce their own screen time all media. esteem, Unique, Comparison, Negative self-talk, Sociating, Violence, Grooming, Troll, Gambling, Betting, Tration, Passwords, Privacy, Settings, Profile, SMARRT	children to investigate and reflect upon a variety n about age -limits and also age-appropriateness. rent situations. Risk, pressure and influences are ocial media feels uncomfortable or unsafe. Childrer ibilities and respect are revisited with an angle respect are revisited with an angle respect aims to help children to be more all media, Age-restriction, Online community, Risky, ustworthy, Appropriate, Screen time, Off-line,
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Ages 10-11	 Know that it is important to take care of their own mental health Know ways that they can take care of their own mental health Know the stages of grief and that there are different types of loss that cause people to grieve Know that sometimes people can try to gain power or control them Know some of the dangers of being 'online' Know how to use technology safely and positively to communicate with their friends and family 	 Recognise that people can get problems with their mental health and that it is nothing to be ashamed of Can help themselves and others when worried about a mental health problem Recognise when they are feeling grief and have strategies to manage them Demonstrate ways they could stand up for themselves and their friends in situations where others are trying to gain power or control Can resist pressure to do something online that might hurt themselves or others Can take responsibility for their own safety and well-being 	 What is mindfulness? What tips can you give me for taking care of my own mental health? What is the grief cycle? Do you have any tips for dealing with grief? Who do you talk to online? What would you do if they said something that you didn't like? How do you know if a website is genuine? 	
	In this Puzzle the class look at mental health and how to take care of their own mental well-being. They talk about the grief cycle and its various stages, they also discuss the different causes of grief and loss. The children talk about people who can try to control them or have power over them. They look at 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. Key vocabulary that may be introduced Mental health, Ashamed, Stigma, Stress, Anxiety, Support, Worried, Signs, Warning, Self-care, Emotions, Feelings, Loss, Grief, Shock, Hopelessness, Acceptance, Bereavement, Coping strategies, Power, Control, Authority, Script, Assertive, Self-control, Real / fake, True / untrue, Judgement, Technology, Cyber-bullying, Abuse, Safety.			

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Ages 11-12	their relationships with different friends and family	members may change as they grow and how their em	 How can mindfulness help you with your relationships with others? Can you think of a time when things outside your control affected the way you behaved in a friendship? Did you learn anything that might help you in the future? Who are you connected to? Are you connected in the same way? How do you think your relationships with your family change as you get older? What about with your friends? How do you feel about this? What are you looking forward to as you become more independent? What qualities do you bring to your relationships? What qualities do you value in your friends and family? Who can you talk to if you are having problems in one of your relationships? Why do you need to be careful with what you see and read online? How could you help other people understand if something was authentic/true or not? What could you do to ensure a 'win-win' situation? What can you do when things change in a relationship? 	
	express their feelings in a way that is constructive and reflects their role and/or responsibilities as they grow. Online relationships are also discussed, and how it is important to be discerning when looking at any content online.			
	Key vocabulary that may be introduced			
	Equality, Qualities, Independence, Relationship factors, Hierarchy, Choice, Authenticity, Media portrayal, Discernment, Perceptive, Reality, Assertiveness, 'Win-win' situation, Compromise, Consent, Change, Disruption.			