

My milestones - birth to now

Learning objective

Students describe ways in which their body has changed as they have grown older and the identify key milestones from birth to the present.

Take Home Messages

- Our bodies grow from the time we are babies (inside the uterus) until we are adults.
- What our bodies can do changes throughout our whole lives.
- Some things about us change as we get older and some things stay the same.

Curriculum Links

[WA Curriculum](#)

HPE: Being healthy, safe and active

- Personal strengths and how these change over time.
- Ways in which the body changes as individuals grow older.

[International technical guidance on sexuality education](#)

Key concept 6.1 (5-8 years)

- Everyone has a unique body that deserves respect, including people with disabilities.

Key concept 6.4 (5-8 years)

- All bodies are special and unique and people should feel good about their bodies.

Materials

- Your choice of one of the following:
 - Song - [Growing up nursery rhyme \(2min\)](#)
 - Video - [Portrait of Lotte 0-18 years \(5min 28sec\)](#)
 - Book reading - [Someday \(2min 29sec\)](#)
- Timelines - strips of A3 card or paper cut into half horizontally - 1 per student

Before You Get Started

- It is important to consider life events/milestones in children's lives that may be triggering or upsetting (e.g. children from refugee backgrounds, children who have lost close family members, children who are transgender who may/may not have affirmed their gender, children with disability, etc).

Learning Activities

Book or video stimulus 10 min

Whole Class

1. Choose one of the following to share and discuss:

- Song - [Growing up nursery rhyme \(2min\)](#)
- Video - [Portrait of Lotte 0-18 years \(5min 28sec\)](#)
- Book reading - [Someday \(2min 29sec\)](#)

Learning Activities

Discussion: things that change/stay the same 10 min

Whole Class

3. Ask:

What changes did you notice happen to the child in the book/video?

(they get older, grow up, height, can crawl, can walk, can ride a bike, hair changes, etc)

What things stay the same?

(eye colour, skin colour, name, etc)

Teaching tip: It is important to acknowledge that some things that stay the same for some people, don't stay the same for all people (e.g. name, hair colour, ability to walk/run, where they live, etc) and that some changes may not be a choice, welcomed or positive).

Learning Activities

Timeline 20 min

Independent or Small Group

4. Model how to complete the 4 squares on the timeline. Draw a picture showing a milestone/change for each of the following stages:

- Baby (e.g. sitting up, eating solids, etc)
- Toddler (e.g. walking, saying words, etc)
- Kindy (e.g. getting dressed by myself, riding a tricycle, etc)
- Now (e.g. tie my own shoelaces, doing a jigsaw puzzle, writing my name, etc)

5. Students complete their own timelines.

3-2-1 Reflection

10 min

6. Have students share the milestones/changes that happened when they were a baby and compare.

7. Then compare the milestones and changes for the other 3 squares.

8. Ask:

What changes happened by themselves?

(e.g. got taller, got teeth, hair grew, etc)

What changes did you have to learn?

(e.g. how to get dressed, how to brush my teeth, riding a tricycle, etc)

Could you do these things the first time you tried? What happened?

(No, had to try lots of times, made mistakes, got annoyed, needed help, etc)

9. Say:

"As we grow and learn new things, they don't always happen as quickly as we like. Sometimes we get frustrated. This is ok and normal. But there are some ways to handle frustration that are OK and not OK."

What might happen if we get frustrated when we try new things?

(We might yell, throw something, snap at a friend/family member, give up, not care, be OK about it and stop being frustrated).

Some of these things are not OK. What might be helpful to do when we are frustrated?

(Ask for help, try again, walk away for a while, take a breath, leave it until the next day, do something else for a while, ask a friend, sigh and say 'urgh!')

My strengths can change over time

Learning objective

Students explore things they are good at, identify these as their strengths, and explore how these can change over time.

Take Home Messages

- Everyone has things they are good at (strengths).
- People have different strengths.
- Some strengths change over time.

Curriculum Links

[WA Curriculum](#)

Being healthy, safe and active

- Personal strengths and how these change over time.
- The strengths of others and how they contribute to positive outcomes, such as games and physical activities.
- Ways in which the body changes as individuals grow older.

Communicating and interacting for health and wellbeing

- Appreciation and encouragement of the behaviour of others through the use of:
 - manners
 - positive language
 - praise

[International technical guidance on sexuality education](#)

Key concept 1.3 (5-8 years)

- Every human being is unique, can contribute to society and has a right to be respected.

Key concept 6.1 (5-8 years)

- Everyone has a unique body that deserves respect, including people with disabilities.

Key concept 6.4 (5-8 years)

- All bodies are special and unique and people should feel good about their bodies.

Materials

- [Teacher resource sheet - Animals strengths](#). - 1 copy displayed electronically or in hard copy
- A4 card - 1 per student
- Optional - [Strengths cards \(to be purchased prior to lesson\)](#)

Before You Get Started

- It is important to acknowledge diversity of bodies and abilities in this lesson. The focus is on celebrating different strengths.

Learning Activities

Different strengths 5 min

Whole Class

1. Display [Teacher resource sheet - Animals strengths](#).
2. Explain:

"We are going to ask all of these animals to do some activities to see which one is the best animal.

First, they all have to climb a tree, which of the animals is going to win?

(monkey, cheetah)

Next, they have to swim across a river, which animal is going to win?

(fish, crocodile)

Now, they have to sing a song, who will sing the prettiest song?

(bird)

Finally, they have to tie some shoelaces, which animals will be able to tie shoelaces?

(none)

3. Discuss:

"The fish cannot climb a tree - does this mean it is not the best animal?"

The bird cannot swim across the river - does this mean it is not the best animal?

The crocodile cannot sing a song - does this mean it is not the best animal?

None of the animals can tie shoelaces - does this mean that none of the animals are the best?

No! Of course not. Each of the animals are good at different things. They all have different strengths. It is not fair to compare them in this way.

Similarly, WE all have different strengths.

Some of us are good at climbing trees, some aren't. Put your hand up if you are good at climbing trees.

Some of us are good at swimming, some aren't. Put your hand up if you are good at swimming.

Some of us are good at singing, some aren't. Put your hand up if you are good at singing.

Some of us are good at tying our shoelaces, some aren't. Put your hand up if you are good at tying your shoelaces.

Teaching tip: You may wish to get the adults in the room to model NOT putting their hand up to be good at everything and making the point that is ok not to be good at all of these things. You may also point out that some people don't like doing these things and that can be why we aren't so good at them, and that is ok.

Learning Activities

Strengths can change over time 5 min

Whole Class

4. Discuss:

"The strengths of these animals don't really change over time. Can a fish ever learn to climb a tree? Can a crocodile ever learn to sing?"

5. Revisit the timelines that were created in lesson [1. Milestones - birth to now.](#)

6. Discuss:

"Some of our strengths change over time"

How have your strengths changed from when you were a baby? What things can you do better now?

(walk, run, talk, write your name, read some words, etc)

Teaching tip: It is important to acknowledge diversity and disability (e.g. not all people are able bodied and some people are not able to walk or walk unassisted).

What are some things that an adult or older sibling can do better than you?

(run, climb, drive a car, cook, play basketball, play piano, type on a keyboard, draw, etc)

Why are adults able to do these things more easily?

(bodies are grown, stronger, had more practice, etc)

What are some things that you can do better than an elderly person?

(handstand, climbing trees, picking up things you have dropped, playing sport, etc)

Why might some elderly people find it harder to do these things than you?

(bodies are ageing and can't move as easily, can't see as well, might be unwell, etc)

What are some things that you would like to get better at as you grow older?

(drawing, maths, writing, sport, making friends, etc)

Learning Activities

My strengths over time 20 min

Independent or Small Group

7. One a piece of A4 piece of card - on one side students draw a picture of a strength they have NOW, on the back they draw a strength they will have when they are a teenager/adult.
8. Hang the pictures around the room and have students share the strengths that they will have when they are older.

Learning Activities

Reflection: strength complements 10 min

9. Have students sitting in a circle (on floor or chairs).
10. Model how to pay a 'strength complement'. Stand in the centre of the circle and, for example, say,

"Jayden's strength is bravery. He was very nervous to speak at assembly, but he was very brave and did an amazing job."

9. This student then comes to the centre of the circle to pay another student a 'strength complement'. Alternatively, you can ask for volunteers to pay the next 'strength complement'.

Teaching tip: To try to ensure all students get a complement, you may wish to make the rule that a new

person has to be chosen each time.

Optional: Strengths cards

1. Place the strengths cards on the floor around the room.
2. Invite students to stand next to a strength they think they have. Ask for volunteers to share their strength and why they think they have this strength.
3. Invite students to stand next to a strength that someone else in the room has. Invite volunteers to share their answers.

3-2-1 Reflection

5 min

1. Ask some students to show their work to the class and explain their responses.
2. Discuss, as a whole class, the students' responses of what they would like their strengths to be in the future.
3. Highlight words such as happy, enjoyment, fun, good at, strength, persistence, practise, setbacks, getting help.
4. Send T-charts home with students to share with their family.

Consent: Feelings, body signals and positive coping strategies

Learning objective

Students explore different emotions, the signals their bodies give for each emotion, and positive coping strategies for different scenarios.

Take Home Messages

- Our body give us signals to show us what emotion we are feeling.
- There are no 'good' or 'bad' emotions. All emotions are useful.
- Emotions change depending on what is happening to us or around us.
- There are always things we can do to help us cope with our different emotions.

Curriculum Links

Staying safe: Protective behaviours and help-seeking strategies to keep safe. For example: • identifying the body's reaction to a range of safe and unsafe situations • identifying and comparing different emotional responses • identifying a personal safety network

Curriculum Links

[WA Curriculum](#)

Communicating and interacting for health and wellbeing

- Positive ways to react to their own emotions in different situations such as:

- walking away
- seeking help
- remaining calm

[International technical guidance of sexuality education](#)

Key concept

Materials

- Book or YouTube reading of [I have feelings! by Jana Novotny Hunter](#)
- Large sheets of butchers paper to draw body outline - can be life size (for children to draw around their own bodies or scaled down and pre-drawn).
- Markers, crayons, pencils or paints.
- Optional: scrap craft materials.

Learning Activities

Book: I have feelings! 10 min

Whole Class

1. Read [I have feelings!](#) book.
2. Read the book a second time stopping at each emotion.
3. Ask students to show the way the possum is feeling with the body language, facial expressions and words.
4. Draw attention to the different body signals the students are demonstrating for each emotion.

E.g. Happy - large open eyes, arms in the air, smile, warm feeling in belly, etc.

Learning Activities

Body outlines 30 min

Independent or Small Group

5. Divide the students into groups of 3 or 4 using a [grouping strategy](#).
6. Give each group some large butchers paper to trace around one person's body.
7. Allocate each group with a different emotion - sad, angry, scared, happy, excited, frustrated, loved, calm, silly, etc.
8. Ask students to draw body signals on the body outline to represent their allocated emotion.
Optional: use scrap craft materials to represent body signals.

E.g. Scared - squiggly drawing in tummy, clenched teeth, knees shaking, frozen still, eyes wide, mouth open

Teaching tip: It is important to draw attention to the fact that different people can have different body reactions to the same emotion. People can also have different body signals for the same

emotion in different scenarios. The flight/fright/fawn/freeze response is an example of this.

9. Display the body outlines and share each groups response.

Learning Activities

Positive coping strategies 10 mins

Whole Class

10. Use the body outlines as visual prompts to discuss the following questions:

If we are feeling silly, is it OK to run around the classroom and bump into each other?

(No, it could hurt someone or break something)

What are some positive things we can do to get the sillys out?

(Wiggly our bodies to some music, run around the playground, laugh with our friends)

If we are feeling angry, what things might someone do that are unhelpful or unsafe?

(Hit, scream, break something, etc)

What are some positive things we can do to help if we are angry?

(Hit a pillow, scream into a pillow, run around outside, talk to a friend or trusted adult, do something we enjoy, listen to calming music, eat some food or have a drink, etc)

11. Continue for other emotions that students have created body signals for.

3-2-1 Reflection

10 min

Whole Class

12. Ask:

Which of these body signals might someone notice if they were feeling unsafe?

(sweaty palms, butterflies in tummy, feel unwell, heart racing, frozen, etc)

13. Say:

"These body signals are very important. They are warning us that we might not be safe. If we listen to our body signals carefully, they can help keep us out of danger."

What can we do if we start to feel any of these warning signs?

(talk to a trusted adult, don't ignore the signals, tell a friend, move away, call 000 if it is an emergency, etc)

14. Give a first introduction to the 'helping hand' network by asking students to list their 5 trusted adults (one for each finger) to themselves.

Families may change

Learning objective

Students consider the ways that a family may change, and identify ways to cope with changes.

Take Home Messages

- People's lives have different stages of growth and development.
- Families change when a baby arrives or there is a death in the family.
- People cope in different ways when there is change.
- People get messages about families from the media that do not always reflect reality.

Curriculum Links

[WA Curriculum](#)

Communicating and interacting for health and wellbeing

- Positive ways to react to their own emotions in different situations such as:
 - walking away
 - seeking help
 - remaining calm

[International technical guidance of sexuality education](#)

Key concept 1.1 (5-8 years)

- There are many different kinds of families that exist around the world.
- Family members have different needs and roles.

Key concept 1.4 (5-8 years)

- There are different family structures and concepts of marriage.

Key concept 5.5 (5-8 years)

- Friends, family, teachers, religious leaders and community members can and should help each other.

Materials

- Lion King DVD [89mins] or similar
- Large piece of butcher's paper
- Student Activity Sheet: [If I were Simba](#) [one per student]
- Student Activity Sheet: [I can cope](#) [one per student]

Before You Get Started

- The following activities are an introduction to changes that occur in the family structure including birth and death, as well as ways of coping with change.
- It is recommended that the teacher only use these activities once they have an understanding of each student's family life and current situation.
- Similarly themed stories can be used to illustrate changes within the family, e.g. Cinderella, 101 Dalmatians, Babe.
- Teachers should know and understand the [protective interrupting](#) technique and what, why, when and how it is needed and used.

Learning Activities

Whole class 40 min

This activity develops students' understanding of positive and negative change and feelings associated with those changes. Specifically, it looks at changes that occur in the family structure, including birth and death, as well as introducing ways of coping with change.

1. As a class, use the [brainstorm](#) teaching strategy to identify changes that may occur within a family, looking at both positives and negatives, and how it could make students feel, e.g. ideas may include the death of a pet, birth of a baby brother or sister, separation of their family, etc. Write responses on a large sheet of butcher's paper.
2. Read or watch The Lion King or alternative story. (Note: students can watch over a series of 3 or 4 lessons).
 - Either complete the story or stop at intervals to discuss the feelings associated with the changes in the family structure from the perspective of the chosen characters.
 - Examine and discuss the effect of changes in the family in the chosen story. Identify which changes might be viewed as positive or negative.
3. Chart the class findings in a [Cause and Effect](#) diagram. For example:

Cause	Effect
Birth of Simba	Parents happy, kingdom celebrates, Scar is jealous

4. Discuss the ways the family coped with change in the chosen story, e.g. "How did Simba cope with the death of his father?". Was this a good way of coping?

Note: The concept of 'coping' may need further explanation and specific examples may need to be provided.

Learning Activities

Independent or small group 10 min

Students identify specific strategies to cope with changes in their own family.

1. Encourage students to consider what might have been other and/or more effective ways of coping to the strategies used by the characters in the chosen story.
 - Use an explosion chart or [mind map](#) strategy to record student ideas.
 - If the story of the Lion King was used in the Whole Class activity, students can individually complete the Student Activity Sheet: If I were Simba.
 - To build up a bank of ideas for coping with change, students complete the Student Activity Sheet: I can cope.
2. Have students describe or draw about what they have discovered about helpful ways of coping

with change (e.g. talk to a friend, parent, sibling, teacher, have a cry, hug or talk to your pet).

3-2-1 Reflection

10 min

Choose some of the following questions to discuss and/or write responses to.

- What is a family?
- Where can we find families?
- Do families always have to live in the one place together or do some families live in different houses/towns/countries?
- Do we find out different information about other families from TV shows and ads? If so, what?
- Do the families you see on TV shows or ads mostly live in the one house together, and mostly have a Mum, a Dad and some children?
- How do you think people might feel if their own families weren't like the ones on TV or ads? Why?
- What could the people who make TV shows and ads do to change this?
- Why do we live in families?
- When might change occur in a family?
- How do people cope with changes in their family?
- What would you do to cope with a change in your family such as....?

Appreciating friendships

Learning objective

Students distinguish between friendly and unfriendly behaviour and identify their own 'getting on with others' strengths and limitations. Students practise using friendly behaviour with others by giving and receiving compliments.

Take Home Messages

- Appreciation and encouragement of the behaviour of others.
- How to maintain friendships.
- Practise showing appreciation and gratitude and being a good friend.

Curriculum Links

[WA Curriculum](#)

Communicating and interacting for health and well being

- Appreciation and encouragement of the behaviour of others through the use of:
 - manners
 - positive language
 - praise.

[International technical guidance of sexuality education](#)

Key concept 1.2 (5-8 years)

- There are different kinds of friendships.
- Friendships are based on trust, sharing, respect, empathy and solidarity.

- There are healthy and unhealthy relationships.

Key concept 5.5 (5-8 years)

- Friends, family, teachers, religious leaders and community members can and should help each other.

Materials

- Book: [How to Be a Friend: A Guide to Making Friends and Keeping Them](#) by Laurene Krasny Brown and Marc Brown
- Teaching Resource: [Friendly and unfriendly signs](#)
- Student Activity Sheet: [Getting along with others quiz](#) [one per student]
- Several pairs of old glasses with no lenses or cardboard glasses made from cardboard cylinders taped together

Before You Get Started

- Be sensitive to the students who have difficulty making friends and keeping friends. Help these students identify the personal strengths they possess and the attributes required when being a friend.
- It is important to read and understand the Guides: [Resilience and life skills](#) and [Establishing ground rules](#) in order to create a safe environment for all students to feel supported and trusting.

Learning Activities

Whole class 30 min

Students reflect on actions, attributes and feelings associated with being friendly and unfriendly.

1. Conduct a [shared reading](#) of [How to Be a Friend: A Guide to Making Friends and Keeping Them](#). This 'guide to friendship' covers who can be your friend, how to show someone you would like to be friends, how to handle bosses and bullies, best ways to be a friend and not be a friend, and ways to settle an argument with a friend.
2. Using the Teaching Resource: Friendly and unfriendly signs, place a 'friendly' sign at one end of the room and 'unfriendly' sign at the other. Have students consider several of the following scenarios then move to the sign that best represents their opinion. Invite students to discuss their placement with others near them.
 - You have a different type of backpack to all the other girls in your class. Some of the girls in your class laugh and point at your backpack when you walk to class.
 - A new girl has joined your class. She looks a little lonely at recess so you ask her if she would like to play on the swings with you.
 - You tell your friend about your exciting weekend away on a farm and he just talks about what he did on the weekend and says nothing about your time on the farm.
 - Your friend lets you take her favourite doll home for the night to play with.
 - A boy in your class always slams the ball down hard when he gets out playing four square.
 - Your friend is good at doing tricks on the trampoline. You are not so good and often make mistakes. She never laughs at you. She just tells you in a kind voice what you did well.
3. Ask students the following questions:

- How do we feel when people are being friendly to us? (warm, happy, like we belong)
 - How do we feel when people are being unfriendly to us? (sad, nervous, rejected)
 - What are some of the skills for getting along with our friends and others? (social skills that lead to good relationships such as being positive; saying thank you; being a good listener; finding things in common; being a good winner and loser; being interesting; cooperating; sharing information about yourself; sharing your possessions; giving compliments)
- Draw a [T-chart](#) and label it 'Friendly' and 'Unfriendly'. Whiteboard these responses under the 'Friendly' column and draw pictures for each to act as a trigger for poorer readers.
4. Ask the students:
- Are you born with these skills? (no, you have to learn and practise them. If you get along well with others you have a sense of belonging and satisfaction. Practising these skills while you are young will help you get along with people better when you are adults)
 - What kinds of problems can friendships have? (misunderstandings, arguments, jealousies, growing apart – stress that all friendships have problems sometimes but these problems can usually be sorted out. Some friendships are only temporary but this doesn't mean that one of you has done something wrong or that you are not likeable)
 - What are some things that make it harder to be friendly with someone even though they are probably a nice person? (unhealthy behaviours such as being a poor loser or winner; making negative comments; constantly talking about self; scowling and looking grumpy; not saying anything about self or how they feel; not sharing; being mean and nasty; starting fights over small things; not being flexible)
 - Whiteboard these responses under the 'Unfriendly' column of the T-chart and draw pictures for each to act as a trigger for poorer readers.
 - Do we use fewer 'getting on with people' skills with our brother(s) and sister(s) or mum and dad? Why?

Learning Activities

Independent or small group 25 min

In this activity, students practise using friendly behaviours such as saying thank you, using positive language and giving compliments.

1. Explain that showing our friends that we are grateful for their friendship is a skill that not only helps us get along with people but also makes us feel happier.
2. Revisit the strategies under the 'Friendly' column of the T-chart above. Have students complete the Student Activity Sheet: Getting along with others quiz after explaining and giving examples for each item in the quiz. (Parent helpers or buddy students may be useful to help with this activity.)
 - Discuss results and have students circle two skills they would like to practise at home and at school.
3. Have students form small [circle talk](#) circles and give each inside circle one pair of glasses with no lenses (or two small cardboard cylinders taped together and decorated to form glasses). Explain that these are called 'Grateful Glasses' and that when you wear these glasses you have to practise being grateful for your friendships. To do this they give a compliment to the person opposite them by telling him/her something that they are grateful for, e.g. "I'm grateful that you tell interesting stories" or "I'm grateful that you let me use your textas" (Stress that they can use the strategies from the 'Friendly' column of the T-chart to give them ideas). The person receiving the compliment must say "thank you" and then the glasses get passed to the next person in the circle.

- When everyone on the inside circle has worn the glasses, pass them to the outside circle and repeat the process.

4. Ask the students:

- How did you feel when you heard the compliment from your partner?
- Were you surprised by what he/she said? Why/why not?
- Was it easy to find something to be grateful for everyone? (enforce the 'no names' rule here)
- Why do you have to practise 'getting on with others' skills to have friends?
- Why is it important to share with friends what we appreciate about them?

3-2-1 Reflection

5 min

Using a computer program, have students complete and illustrate the sentences:

"One 'getting on with people' skill I do most of the time is....."

"One 'getting on with people' skill I need to practise is....."