

Human Sexuality Current Content

| Grade | Content |
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| K | No content |
| 1 | <p>Recognize that mammals develop and reproduce such as puppies and kittens.</p> <p>Know that mammal offspring are not hatched.</p> <p>Know that female mammals produce milk to feed their offspring.</p> <p>Recognize that parents are resource to consult with questions about reproduction.</p> |
| 2 | <p>Identify individual differences in growth and development among people such as the "All About Me Unit".</p> <p>Living things grow and change.</p> <p>Recognize that mammal offspring are born alive.</p> <p>Know that some animal babies do not look like their parents such as caterpillar to butterfly, puppy to dog.</p> <p>Recognize that parents are a resource to consult with questions about reproduction.</p> |
| 3 | <p>Recognize that living things grow and reproduce.</p> <p>Know that humans are mammals.</p> <p>Identify the differences and similarities in the life cycle of amphibians and mammals (especially humans)</p> <p>Identify states in growth and development including stages in life cycle from infancy, puberty and old age.</p> <p>Recognize that a male and female are necessary to form a fertilized egg.</p> <p>Recognize that parents are a resource to consult with questions about reproduction.</p> |
| 4 | <p>Recognize that the differences between boys and girls become greater as they grow and mature.</p> <p>Distinguish between acquired and inherited traits such as hair color, personality, height and bone size.</p> <p>Recognize that reproduction is part of a human life cycle.</p> <p>Know that basic facts of puberty and the reproductive system as related to their gender: females (menstruation), males (learn the reproductive system)</p> <p>Know that a male and female are necessary to form a fertilized egg.</p> <p>Recognize that parents are a resource to consult with questions about reproduction.</p> |
| 5 | <p>Identify physical, emotional, social and cultural factors affecting growth and development of children such as nutrition, self-esteem, family and illness.</p> <p>List factors that contribute to a positive self-esteem during puberty.</p> <p>Identify the changes of puberty and the basic reproductive system as related to both genders: know that puberty begins at different ages, know that hormones control growth.</p> <p>Know that the differences between boys and girls become greater as they grow and mature.</p> <p>Know that reproduction is part of the human life cycle.</p> <p>Recognize that a male and female are necessary to form a fertilized egg.</p> <p>Recognize that parents are a resource to consult with questions about reproduction.</p> |
| 6 | <p>Describe the physical, emotional and social changes that occur during puberty.</p> <p>Explain how the timing of puberty of adolescent development varies.</p> <p>Describe male and female reproductive systems including body parts and their function.</p> <p>Describe the process of human reproduction.</p> <p>Identify healthy choices to prevent pregnancy, or sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS.</p> |
| 7 | Recognize the ways that communicable diseases are contracted, transmitted, prevented and treated including HIV, colds and influenza. |
| 8 | <p>Identify anatomy and physiology of the reproductive and the endocrine system including ovulation, menstruation, fertilization, fetal development and birth.</p> <p>Define abstinence and recognize the benefits of remaining abstinent.</p> <p>Identify the possible consequences of sexual activity including pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases/infections including HIV.</p> <p>Explain the benefits and the risks of various methods of contraception including abstinence and condoms.</p> <p>Recognize elements of healthy and abusive relationships including dating, date violence, date rape, and sexual abuse (Erin's law)</p> |

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| High School Health Course | Differentiate between healthy and unhealthy interpersonal relationships which promote safe and life-enhancing environments. Relate how risky sexual behavior can adversely affect themselves and others in a variety of contexts while identifying methods of prevention and treatment. Reproductive health Sexually transmitted diseases Sexual abuse/Erin's Law Birth control Introduction to gender identity, gender expression, gender roles |