4-6	Information Give information about	Skills Enable children to	Attitudes Help children to develop	
The human body and human development	<ul> <li>all body parts and their functions</li> <li>different bodies and different sexes</li> <li>body hygiene</li> <li>age differences in bodies and development</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>name the body parts</li> <li>practise hygiene (wash every part of the body)</li> <li>recognize body differences</li> <li>express needs and wishes</li> <li>recognize own and others' need for privacy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a positive gender identity</li> <li>a positive body-image and self-image: self-esteem</li> <li>respect for differences</li> <li>respect for gender equality</li> </ul>	
Fertility and reproduction	<ul> <li>myths related to reproduction (e.g. in some countries, children are told that a new baby has been "brought by the stork")</li> <li>life: pregnancy, birth and babies; end of life</li> <li>basics of human reproduction</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>talk about these issues by providing them with the correct vocabulary</li> </ul>	respect for differences: some people have babies, others do not	
Sexuality	<ul> <li>enjoyment and pleasure when touching one's own body; early childhood masturbation</li> <li>discovery of one's own body and genitals</li> <li>the meaning and expression of sexuality (for example, expressing feelings of love)</li> <li>appropriate sexual language</li> <li>sexual feelings (closeness, enjoyment, excitement) as a part of all human feelings (these should be positive feelings; they should not include coercion or harm)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>talk about sexual matters (communication skills)</li> <li>consolidate their gender identity</li> <li>use sexual language in a nonoffensive way</li> </ul>	<ul><li>a positive body image</li><li>respect for others</li></ul>	
Emotions	<ul> <li>jealousy, anger, aggression, disappointment</li> <li>friendship and love towards people of the same sex</li> <li>the difference between friendship and love</li> <li>secret loves, first love (infatuations and "crushes", unrequited love)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>manage disappointments</li> <li>express and communicate own emotions, wishes and needs</li> <li>manage their own and others' need for privacy</li> <li>name own feelings adequately</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>the acceptance that feelings of love (as a part of all emotions) are natural</li> <li>the attitude that their own experience and expression of emotions is right and important (valuing their own feelings)</li> </ul>	
■ main topic (new) ■ main topic (consolidation) ● additional topic (new) ● additional topic (consolidation)				

Relationships and lifestyles    **emser relationships   **emser relationships   **emser sex relationships   **emse	4-6	Information Give information about	Skills Enable children to	Attitudes Help children to develop
and well-being    your body/what feels good? (listen to your body)	-	<ul><li>same-sex relationships</li><li>different kinds of (family) relationship</li></ul>	family members and friends in an appropriate way  live together in families based on mutual respect  build up and maintain	respect for differences in
rights who are not good; they pretend to be kind, but might be violent		your body/what feels good? (listen to your body)  if the experience/feeling is not good, you do not always have	the three-step model (say no, go away, talk to someone you trust)	<ul> <li>a choice</li> <li>an awareness of risks</li> <li>an appreciation of their body</li> <li>the awareness that it is ok to</li> </ul>
cultural determinants of sexuality (values/norms)  all feelings are ok, but not all actions taken as a result of these feelings  social rules and cultural norms/values  differences in values  respect social rules and cultural norms  attitude  attitude  acceptance of equal rights  respect for different norms regarding sexuality  respect for their own and	•	who are not good; they pretend to be kind, but might be violent  their rights (including the right to information and the right to protection)  the responsibility of adults for	turn to somebody you trust if in trouble	
	cultural determinants of sexuality	differences  values and norms differ by country and culture  all feelings are ok, but not all actions taken as a result of these feelings  social rules and cultural	differences in values  respect social rules and cultural norms	behaviour  an open, nonjudgmental attitude  acceptance of equal rights  respect for different norms regarding sexuality  respect for their own and