

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. Know that mammal offspring are not hatched. Know that female mammals produce milk to feed their offspring. 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". Living things grow and change. Recognize that mammal offspring are born alive. Know that some animal babies do not look like their parents such as caterpillar to butterfly, puppy to dog. Recognize that parents are a resource to consult with questions about reproduction.</p> |
| 3 | <p>Recognize that living things grow and reproduce. Know that humans are mammals. Identify the differences and similarities in the life cycle of amphibians and mammals (especially humans) Identify states in growth and development including stages in life cycle from infancy, puberty and old age. Recognize that a male and female are necessary to form a fertilized egg. 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. Distinguish between acquired and inherited traits such as hair color, personality, height and bone size. Recognize that reproduction is part of a human life cycle. Know that basic facts of puberty and the reproductive system as related to their gender: females (menstruation), males (learn the reproductive system) Know that a male and female are necessary to form a fertilized egg. 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. List factors that contribute to a positive self-esteem during puberty. 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. Know that the differences between boys and girls become greater as they grow and mature. Know that reproduction is part of the human life cycle. Recognize that a male and female are necessary to form a fertilized egg. 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. Explain how the timing of puberty of adolescent development varies. Describe male and female reproductive systems including body parts and their function. Describe the process of human reproduction. Identify healthy choices to prevent pregnancy, or sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS.</p> |
| 7 | <p>Recognize the ways that communicable diseases are contracted, transmitted, prevented and treated including HIV, colds and influenza.</p> |
| 8 | <p>Identify anatomy and physiology of the reproductive and the endocrine system including ovulation, menstruation, fertilization, fetal development and birth. Define abstinence and recognize the benefits of remaining abstinent. Identify the possible consequences of sexual activity including pregnancy, and sexually transmitted diseases/infections including HIV. Explain the benefits and the risks of various methods of contraception including abstinence and condoms. 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 |