

Year Level	Key Terminology
Prep	<p>Violence: A big word for too rough.</p> <p>Fair: taking turns, joining in, sharing, encouraging, helping and smiling and talking.</p> <p>In lesson 5: <i>What are clothes for?</i> preps will be introduced to scientific body part terminology. This has been taken from the lesson:</p> <p>Explain that the body parts we cover with our underwear have lots of names. Some are slang names or names that we use when we are young. There are also names that are the scientific names. For example, at the back both girls and boys have a bottom. We also call the bottom our buttocks. At the front, males and females are different. The boy has a penis. The girl has a vulva.</p> <p>Sometimes we call these body parts 'private'. This is because they are the parts we usually keep covered with clothes or bathers when we are out in the public area like at school or at the shops or in the park. On the chest, both boys and girls have nipples. As girls grow older, they grow breasts where the nipples are, but boys don't.</p>
Year 1 and 2	<p>Violence: We use the word violence to talk about ways in which people hurt others. People can hurt the bodies of other people by hitting, kicking, biting, pushing, or throwing things. People can hurt other people by saying mean things: by teasing, or name calling, or yelling. They can also hurt people's feelings by ignoring them or leaving them out. All of these acts of violence hurt people.</p> <p>Gender-based violence: Sometimes people also use boy or girl labels in a mean or violent way. This is called gender-based violence.</p> <p>Respect: A feeling of understanding and appreciation for all human beings and creatures in the world.</p> <p>In lesson 5, <i>Respect my body, Respect my space</i>, year 1 and 2 will be introduced to the scientific terms for body parts.</p> <p>This has been taken from the lesson.</p>

	<p>Explain that these body parts that we keep private have lots of names. Some are slang names or names that we use when we are young. There are also names that are the scientific names. For example, at the back both girls and boys have a bottom. We also call the bottom our buttocks. At the front, males and females are different. The boy has a penis. The girl has a vulva.</p> <p>Sometimes we call these body parts 'private'. This is because they are the parts we usually keep covered with clothes or bathers when we are out in the public area like at school or at the shops or in the park. On the chest, both boys and girls have nipples. As girls grow older, they grow breasts where the nipples are, but boys don't.</p>
Year 3 and 4	<p>Violence (physical, verbal and psychological)</p> <p>Physical: when a person slaps, pushes, kicks, throws objects, or uses objects to hurt a person; or when a person damages property or possessions, e.g. smashing, throwing, stealing, hiding</p> <p>Verbal: saying, writing, posting or texting mean, hurtful or untrue things about a person so as to put them down</p> <p>Psychological: deliberately excluding people, making rude or threatening facial expressions or gestures, stalking people, threatening or scaring people, humiliating, shaming or embarrassing people.</p> <p>Gender-based violence: is a form of violence that targets people because of their gender. Like other kinds of violence, gender-based violence can be physical, verbal or psychological. It is someone acting mean to others just because the other person is not showing exactly the same interests or preferences as other boys or girls. It includes things like teasing girls by saying they are too much like a boy, or teasing boys by saying they are too much like a girl. It is based on gender role expectations and stereotypes.</p> <p>Rights: our rights are what every human being deserves, no matter who they are (regardless of gender, colour or race) or where they live, so that we can all live in a world that is fair for everyone.</p> <p>Responsibility: A responsibility is a duty. Often this duty is towards others, but also to ourselves.</p> <p>Respect: Respect is thinking and acting in a positive way about yourself or others. It involves thinking and acting in a way that shows others you care about their feelings and their wellbeing.</p>

Year 5 and 6	<p>Physical violence: When a person slaps, pushes, kicks, throws objects, or uses objects to hurt a person; or when a person damages property or possessions – e.g. smashing, throwing, stealing, hiding.</p> <p>Verbal violence: Saying or writing or posting or texting mean, hurtful or untrue things about a person so as to put them down.</p> <p>Psychological violence: Deliberately excluding people, making rude or threatening facial expressions or gestures, stalking people, threatening or scaring people, humiliating, shaming or embarrassing people.</p> <p>Sexual violence: Unwelcome and unwanted sexual behaviour or contact that offends, humiliates, intimidates, upsets or hurts a person. It can be physical, verbal, written or other conduct. It includes behaviour that does not involve actual touching.</p> <p>Gender-based violence: is a subcategory of interpersonal violence. It includes forms of violence that target individuals or groups on the basis of their gender and that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering. Gender-based violence can affect anyone, including men, women, intersex and transgender people.</p> <p>Respect: showing respect to someone means acting in a way that shows care for a person’s feelings and wellbeing. Respect is something that we show regardless of how we feel. It does not have to be based on an emotion (that is, only treating people respectfully when we are in the mood to do it). Rather, true respectful behaviour is based on a decision to treat people in a way that respects their rights.</p> <p>Sexual harassment (a type of gender-based violence): This term is used to describe unwanted sexual behaviour that makes a person feel offended, scared or humiliated.</p> <p>Sexual assault: includes any form of unwanted or forced sexual behaviour, including unwanted kissing and touching. It also includes serious crimes such as rape, sexual abuse of children.</p> <p>‘Sexting’: is the word used to describe the sending of naked, sexual or indecent photos using a computer, mobile phone or other mobile device.</p>
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Please see below, for a brief overview of the type of activities for each Year level. We have also attached the lesson plans, as an option to read through the content in more detail.

Overview of Topic 8 for Level F, 1-2		Overview of Topic 8 for Level 3-4, 5-6	
<p>Foundation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1: Fair and friendly play • Activity 2: What is fair? What is violent? • Activity 3: Sharing the play space and equipment • Activity 4: Witnessing gender-based violence at school • Activity 5: What are clothes for? • Activity 6: Keeping my body safe. 	<p>Level 1-2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1: What is fair play? • Activity 2: Creating a gender-friendly classroom • Activity 3: What is gender-based violence? • Activity 4: The opposite of violence is respect • Activity 5: Respect my space, respect my body 	<p>Level 3 - 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1: What is violence? • Activity 2: What is gender-based violence? • Activity 3: Rights and Responsibilities • Activity 4: Respect in action • Activity 5: It starts with me: a gender-friendly community • Activity 6: Seeking safety, seeking help • Activity 7: Practising asking for help in situations involving gender-based violence 	<p>Level 5-6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 1: What is violence? • Activity 2: What is gender-based violence? • Activity 3: Understanding power relations • Activity 4: Active respect in peer relationships • Activity 5: what is sexual harassment and assault? • Activity 6: Peer support: setting boundaries, communicating standards • Activity 7: Help-seeking in response to GBV

[Prep](#)

[Year 1 and 2](#)

[Year 3 and 4](#)

[Year 5 and 6](#)

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact your child's classroom teacher.