

Content Area		Comprehensive Health and Physical Education	
Standard		2.4 Human Relationships and Sexuality: All students will acquire knowledge about the physical, emotional, and social aspects of human relationships and sexuality and apply these concepts to support a healthy, active lifestyle.	
Strand		A. Relationships	
By the end of grade	Content Statement	CPI #	Cumulative Progress Indicator (CPI)
2	The family unit encompasses the diversity of family forms in contemporary society.	2.4.2.A.1	Compare and contrast different kinds of families locally and globally.
		2.4.2.A.2	Distinguish the roles and responsibilities of different family members.
		2.4.2.A.3	Determine the factors that contribute to healthy relationships.
4	The family unit encompasses the diversity of family forms in contemporary society.	2.4.4.A.1	Explain how families typically share common values, provide love and emotional support, and set boundaries and limits.
		2.4.4.A.2	Explain why healthy relationships are fostered in some families and not in others.
6	Healthy relationships require a mutual commitment.	2.4.6.A.1	Compare and contrast how families may change over time.
		2.4.6.A.2	Analyze the characteristics of healthy friendships and other relationships.
		2.4.6.A.3	Examine the types of relationships adolescents may experience.
		2.4.6.A.4	Demonstrate successful resolution of a problem(s) among friends and in other relationships.
		2.4.6.A.5	Compare and contrast the role of dating and dating behaviors in adolescence.
8	The values acquired from family, culture, personal experiences, and friends impact all types of relationships.	2.4.8.A.1	Predict how changes within a family can impact family members.
		2.4.8.A.2	Explain how the family unit impacts character development.
		2.4.8.A.3	Explain when the services of professionals are needed to intervene in relationships.
		2.4.8.A.4	Differentiate between affection, love, commitment, and sexual attraction.
		2.4.8.A.5	Determine when a relationship is unhealthy and explain effective strategies to end the relationship.
		2.4.8.A.6	Develop acceptable criteria for safe dating situations, such as dating in groups, setting limits, or only dating someone of the same age.
12	Individuals in healthy relationships share thoughts and feelings, have fun together, develop mutual respect, share responsibilities and goals, and provide emotional security for one another.	2.4.12.A.1	Compare and contrast how family structures, values, rituals, and traditions meet basic human needs worldwide.
		2.4.12.A.2	Compare and contrast the current and historical role of life commitments, such as marriage.
		2.4.12.A.3	Analyze how personal independence, past experience, and social responsibility influence the choice of friends in high school and young adulthood.
		2.4.12.A.4	Predict how relationships may evolve over time, focusing on changes in friendships, family, dating relationships, and lifetime commitments such as marriage.
		2.4.12.A.5	Determine effective prevention and intervention strategies to address domestic or dating violence (e.g., rules of consent, warning signs of dating violence).
	Technology impacts the capacity of individuals to develop and maintain interpersonal relationships.	2.4.12.A.6	Analyze how various technologies impact the development and maintenance of local and global interpersonal relationships.

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Strand		B. Sexuality	
By the end of grade	Content Statement	CPI #	Cumulative Progress Indicator (CPI)
2	Gender-specific similarities and differences exist between males and females.	2.4.2.B.1	Compare and contrast the physical differences and similarities of the genders.
4	Puberty is the period of sexual development, determined primarily by heredity, in which the body becomes physically able to produce children.	2.4.4.B.1	Differentiate the physical, social, and emotional changes occurring at puberty and explain why puberty begins and ends at different ages.
6	Most significant physical, emotional, and mental growth changes occur during adolescence, but not necessarily at the same rates. Responsible actions regarding sexual behavior impact the health of oneself and others.	2.4.6.B.1	Compare growth patterns of males and females during adolescence.
		2.4.6.B.2	Summarize strategies to remain abstinent and resist pressures to become sexually active.
		2.4.6.B.3	Determine behaviors that place one at risk for HIV/AIDS, <u>STIs</u> , <u>HPV</u> , or unintended pregnancy.
		2.4.6.B.4	Predict the possible physical, social, and emotional impacts of adolescent decisions regarding sexual behavior.
8	Personal lifestyle habits and genetics influence sexual development as well as overall growth patterns. Responsible actions regarding sexual behavior impact the health of oneself and others.	2.4.8.B.1	Analyze the influence of hormones, nutrition, the environment, and heredity on the physical, social, and emotional changes that occur during puberty.
		2.4.8.B.2	Determine the benefits of sexual abstinence and develop strategies to resist pressures to become sexually active.
	2.4.8.B.3	Compare and contrast methods of contraception used by adolescents and factors that may influence their use.	
	2.4.8.B.4	Relate certain behaviors to placing one at greater risk for HIV/AIDS, <u>STIs</u> , and unintended pregnancy.	
	2.4.8.B.5	Discuss topics regarding gender identity, sexual orientation, and cultural stereotyping.	
	2.4.8.B.6	Explain the importance of practicing routine healthcare procedures such as breast self-examination, testicular examinations, and <u>HPV</u> vaccine.	

By the end of grade	Content Statement	CPI #	Cumulative Progress Indicator (CPI)
12	The decision to become sexually active affects one's physical, social, and emotional health.	2.4.12.B.1	Predict the possible long-term effects of adolescent sex on future education, on career plans, and on the various dimensions of wellness.
	Responsible actions regarding sexual behavior impact the health of oneself and others.	2.4.12.B.2	Evaluate information that supports abstinence from sexual activity using reliable research data.
		2.4.12.B.3	Analyze factors that influence the choice, use, and effectiveness of safer sex methods and contraception, including risk-reduction and risk-elimination strategies.
	Discussion of topics regarding sexuality requires a safe, supportive environment where sensitivity and respect is shown toward all.	2.4.12.B.4	Compare and contrast attitudes and beliefs about gender identity, sexual orientation, and gender equity across cultures.
	Early detection strategies and regular physical exams assist in the prevention and treatment of illness or disease.	2.4.12.B.5	Relate preventative healthcare strategies of male/female reproductive systems to the prevention and treatment of disease (e.g., breast/testicular exams, Pap smear, regular STI testing, and HPV vaccine).

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Strand		C. Pregnancy and Parenting	
By the end of grade	Content Statement	CPI #	Cumulative Progress Indicator (CPI)
2	The health of the birth mother impacts the development of the fetus.	2.4.2.C.1	Explain the factors that contribute to a mother having a healthy baby.
4	Knowing the physiological process of how pregnancy occurs as well as development of the fetus leading to childbirth contribute to a greater understanding of how and why a healthy environment should be provided for the pregnant mother.	2.4.4.C.1	Explain the process of fertilization and how cells divide to create an embryo/fetus that grows and develops during pregnancy.
	The health of the birth mother impacts the development of the fetus.	2.4.4.C.2	Relate the health of the birth mother to the development of a healthy fetus.
6	Knowing the physiological process of how pregnancy occurs as well as development of the fetus leading to child birth contribute to a greater understanding of how and why a healthy environment should be provided for the pregnant mother.	2.4.6.C.1	Summarize the sequence of fertilization, embryonic growth, and fetal development during pregnancy.
		2.4.6.C.2	Identify the signs and symptoms of pregnancy.
		2.4.6.C.3	Identify prenatal practices that support a healthy pregnancy.
	Adolescent parents may have difficulty adjusting to emotional and financial responsibilities of parenthood.	2.4.6.C.4	Predict challenges that may be faced by adolescent parents and their families.
8	Pregnancy, childbirth, and parenthood are significant events that cause numerous changes in one's life and the lives of others.	2.4.8.C.1	Summarize the signs and symptoms of pregnancy and the methods available to confirm pregnancy.
		2.4.8.C.2	Distinguish physical, social, and emotional changes that occur during each stage of pregnancy, including the stages of labor and childbirth and the adjustment period following birth.
		2.4.8.C.3	Determine effective strategies and resources to assist with parenting.
		2.4.8.C.4	Predict short- and long-term impacts of teen pregnancy.
		2.4.8.C.5	Correlate prenatal care with the prevention of complications that may occur during pregnancy and childbirth.

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12	Pregnancy, childbirth, and parenthood are significant events that cause numerous changes in one's life and the lives of others.	2.4.12.C.1	Compare embryonic growth and fetal development in single and multiple pregnancies, including the incidence of complications and infant mortality.
		2.4.12.C.2	Analyze the relationship of an individual's lifestyle choices during pregnancy and the incidence of fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, low birth weight, premature birth, and other disabilities.
		2.4.12.C.3	Evaluate the methods and resources available to confirm pregnancy.
		2.4.12.C.4	Determine the impact of physical, social, emotional, cultural, religious, ethical, and legal issues on elective pregnancy termination.
		2.4.12.C.5	Evaluate parenting strategies used at various stages of child development based on valid sources of information.
		2.4.12.C.6	Compare the legal rights and responsibilities of adolescents with those of adults regarding pregnancy, abortion, and parenting.
		2.4.12.C.7	Analyze factors that affect the decision to become a parent.