Long term overview of PSHE curriculum with RSE incorporated. (F2- Year 6)

F2 overview

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Me and my relationships	Valuing Difference	Keeping Myself Safe	Rights and Responsibilities	Being my best	Growing and changing
All about me What makes me special Me and my special people Who can help me? My feelings? My feelings (2)? Learning intentions: • Talk about similarities and differences. • Name special people in their lives. • Describe different feelings. • Identify who can help if they are sad, worried or scared. • Identify ways to help others or themselves if they are sad or worried.	 I'm special, you're special Same and different Same and different families Same and different homes Kind and caring (1) Kind and caring (2) Learning intentions: Be sensitive towards others and celebrate what makes each person unique. Recognise that we can have things in common with others. Use speaking and listening skills to learn about the lives of their peers. Know the importance of showing care and kindness towards others. Demonstrate skills in building friendships and cooperation. 	 What's safe to go onto my body? Keeping myself safe- What's safe to go inside my body (including medicines) Safe indoors and outdoors Listening to my feelings (1) Keeping safe online People who help to keep me safe Learning intentions: Talk about how to keep their bodies healthy and safe. Name ways to stay safe around medicines. Know how to stay safe in their home, classroom and outside. Know age-appropriate ways to stay safe online. Name adults in their lives and those in their community who keep them safe. 	 Looking after my special people Looking after my friends Being helpful at home and caring for our classroom Caring for our world Looking after money (1): recognising, spending, using Looking after money (2): saving money and keeping it safe Learning intentions: Understand that they can make a difference. Identify how they can care for their home, school and special people. Talk about how they can make an impact on the natural world. Talk about similarities and differences between themselves. Demonstrate building relationships with friends. 	 Bouncing back when things go wrong Yes, I can! Healthy eating (1) Healthy eating (2) Move your body A good night's sleep Learning intentions: Feel resilient and confident in their learning. Name and discuss different types of feelings and emotions. Learn and use strategies or skills in approaching challenges. Understand that they can make healthy choices. Name and recognise how healthy choices can keep us well. 	 Seasons Life stages- plants, animals, humans Life Stages: Human life stage- who will I be? Where do babies come from? (<i>Explain that a baby is made by a woman and a man, and grows inside a mother's tummy.</i>) Getting bigger Me and my body- girls and boys Name parts of the body (including reproductive parts) using the correct vocabulary. Explain which parts of their body are kept private and safe and why. Learning intentions: Understand that there are changes in nature and humans. Name the different stages in childhood and growing up. Understand that babies are made by man and a woman. Know how to keep themselves safe.
Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:	Vocabulary:
special practice effort same different	special likes dislikes favourite	keep clean keep safe	family, look after, help each other, be	bounce back, encourage, try again	seasons, spring, summer, autumn, winter
favourite	same different kind unkind	sleep water food fresh air cuddle	alone	try	cycle
family help special people	family.	medicine chemist doctor grown up	friends	food, energy, grow, healthy, fruit,	growing, life cycles
friends	home	safe, unsafe, detective	working together, responsibility, helpful,	vegetable, dairy	baby, child, teenager, adult, grow
feelings happy sad kind helpful	kindness	tummy feelings, uncomfortable	caring	exercise, sleep, wash	private parts,
		worried, tell, adult, trust	environment, litter, electricity, pollution,	exercise, heart, muscles	
		address	recycling, money, shop, buy, cost	routine, calm, sleep	
			save, safe place		

 Why we have classroom rules Understand that classroom rules 		Keeping Myself Safe	Rights and Responsibilities	Being my best	Growing and changing
 Understand that alcongroup rules 	Same or different?	Healthy me	Harold's wash and brush up	I can eat a rainbow	Inside my wonderful body!
 Onderstand that classroom rules help everyone to learn and be safe; Explain their classroom rules and be able to contribute to making these. rules, safe, responsibility, work together 	 Identify the differences and similarities between people; Empathise with those who are different from them; Begin to appreciate the positive aspects of these differences. 	 Understand that the body gets energy from food, water and air (oxygen); Recognise that exercise and sleep are important parts of a healthy lifestyle. 	 Recognise the importance of regular hygiene routines; Sequence personal hygiene routines into a logical order. 	 Recognise the importance of fruit and vegetables in their daily diet; Know that eating at least five portions of vegetables and fruit a day helps to maintain health. 	 Name major internal body parts (heart, lungs, blood, stomach, intestines, brain); Understand and explain the simple bodily processes associated with them.
Thinking about feelings	same, different, difference, respect	energy, food, water, air, oxygen. exercise, sleep, healthy, dairy, fruit, vegetables,	Around and about the school	starchy, dairy, protein, fruit, vegetables, vitamins, portion	organ, heart, lungs, intestines, brain, stomach, oxygen, digested
 Recognise how others might be feeling by reading body 	Unkind, tease or bully?	sugar, salt, cereal, meat	 Identify what they like about the school environment; 	Eat well	Taking care of a baby
 language/facial expressions; Understand and explain how our emotions can give a physical reaction in our body (e.g. butterflies in the tummy etc.) feelings, body language, emotions, safe, eupport 	 Explain the difference between unkindness, teasing and bullying; Understand that bullying is usually quite rare. unkind, unkindness, tease, teasing, bully, bullying, behaviour 	 Super sleep Recognise the importance of sleep in maintaining a healthy, balanced lifestyle; Identify simple bedtime routines that promote healthy sleep. 	 Recognise who cares for and looks after the school environment. Identify what they like about the school environment; Recognise who cares for and looks after the school environment. 	 Recognise that they may have different tastes in food to others; Select foods from the Eatwell Guide (formerly Eatwell Plate) in order to make a healthy lunch; Recognise which foods we need to eat more of and which we need to eat less of to be healthy. 	 Understand some of the tasks required to look after a baby; Explain how to meet the basic needs of a baby, for example, eye contact, cuddling, washing, changing, and feeding.
support Our feelings	Harold's school rules	sleep, rest, grow, tired	environment, responsibility Taking care of something	healthy, fruit, vegetables, dairy, meat, sugar,	caring, love, attention
 Identify a range of feelings; Identify how feelings might make us behave: Suggest strategies for someone 	 Explain some of their school rules and how those rules help to keep everybody safe. rules, safe, fair	 Who can help? (I) Recognise emotions and physical feelings associated with feeling unsafe; 	 Demonstrate responsibility in looking after something (e.g. a class pet or plant); Explain the importance of looking 	salt, cereal Catch it! Bin it! Kill it! • Understand how diseases can	 Identify things they could do as a baby, a toddler and can do now; Identify the people who help/helped
experiencing 'not so good' feelings to manage these. feelings, body language, emotions, safe,	Who are our special people?	 Identify people who can help them when they feel unsafe. feelings, worried, nervous, scared, support, 	after things that belong to themselves or to others.	 spread; Recognise and use simple strategies for preventing the spread of diseases. 	them at those different stages. change, growing
support	 Identify some of the people who are special to them; Recognise and name some of the 	unsafe	Harold's money	germs, disease, hygiene, spread	Who can help? (2)
Feelings and bodiesRecognise that people's bodies and	qualities that make a person special to them.	 Harold loses Geoffrey Recognise the range of feelings that 	 Explain where people get money from: 	Harold learns to ride his bike	 Explain the difference between teasing and bullying; Give examples of what they can do i
 feelings can be hurt; Suggest ways of dealing with different kinds of burt 	special people, qualities, feelings	feelings, worried, nervous, scared, support,	 List some of the things that money may be spent on in a family home. 	 Recognise that learning a new skill requires practice and the opportunity to fail, safely; 	 Say who they could get help from in a bullying situation.
feelings, behaviour	It's not fair! • Recognise and explain what is fair	unsafe What could Harold do?	money, cost, bills, spending, afford How should we look after money?	Understand the learning line's use as a simple tool to describe the learning process, including	unkind, unkindness, tease, teasing, bully, bullying, witness, experience, getting help
Our special people balloons	 and unfair, kind and unkind; Suggest ways they can show kindness to others. 	Understand that medicines can	Recognise that different notes and	overcoming challenges. learning, practice, make mistakes,	Surprises and secrets
 Recognise that they belong to various groups and communities such as their family; Explain how these people help us and we can also help them to help us. 	fair, unfair, kind, unkind, bullying	 sometimes make people feel better when they're ill; Explain simple issues of safety and responsibility about medicines and their use. 	 coins have different monetary value; Explain the importance of keeping money safe; Identify safe places to keep money; Understand the concept of 'saving money' (i.e. by keeping it in a safe 	 confidence, achievement Pass on the praise! Demonstrate attentive listening 	 Explain the difference between a secret and a nice surprise; Identify situations as being secrets or surprises; Identify who they can talk to if they
family, special people		medicine, safe, harmful, responsibility Good or bad touches?	placed and adding to it). money, bank, coin, note, worth, saving, safe	 skills; Suggest simple strategies for resolving conflict situations; Give and receive positive feedback, 	feel uncomfortable about any secret they are told, or told to keep. surprise, secret, uncomfortable
Good friendsIdentify simple qualities of		 Understand and learn the PANTS rules; 	Basic first aid	and experience how this makes them feel.	

Suggest simple strategies for making up.	 Name and know which parts should be private; 	emergency services if necessary. 2. Concepts of basic first-aid, for example	praise, support, feedback, encourage, feelings	Keeping privates private
friendship, making up	 Explain the difference between appropriate and inappropriate touch; 	dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.	Harold has a bad day	 Identify parts of the body that are private;
How are you listening?	 Understand that they have the right to say "no" to unwanted touch; Start thinking about who they trust 	first aid, risk, accident, danger, hazard, kettle, safe, burn, scald, accident,	 Recognise how a person's behaviour (including their own) can 	Describe ways in which private parts can be kept private;Identify people they can talk to about
 Demonstrate attentive listening skills; Suggest simple strategies for 	and who they can ask for help. private, trust, privates	emergency	affect other people. behaviour, consequences, special person,	their private parts.Use the correct vocabulary when
 resolving conflict situations; Give and receive positive feedback, and experience how this makes 	Sharing pictures		promise	naming the different parts of the body. privates, private, penis, vulva, hygiene
them feel.				p
listening				

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Autumn 1 Me and my relationships	Autumn 2 Valuing Difference	Spring 1 Keeping Myself Safe	Spring 2 Rights and Responsibilities	Summer 1 Being my best	Summer 2 Growing and changing
Me and my relationships				Deing my best	Growing and changing
Our ideal classroom (I)	What makes us who we are?	Harold's picnic	Getting on with others	You can do it!	A helping hand
			Describe and record strategies for		
 Suggest actions that will contribute positively to the life of the classroom; 	 Identify some of the physical and non-physical differences and similarities between people; 	 Understand that medicines can sometimes make people feel better when they're ill; 	getting on with others in the classroom.	 Explain the stages of the learning line showing an understanding of the learning process; 	 Demonstrate simple ways of giving positive feedback to others.
 Make and undertake pledges based on those actions. 	 Know and use words and phrases that show respect for other people. 	 Give examples of some of the things that a person can do to feel better without use of medicines, if they are 	responsibility, help, share, take turns, listen	 Help themselves and others develop a positive attitude that support their wellbeing: 	help, support, supportive
happy, safe, caring, friendly	unique, respect	unwell;Explain simple issues of safety and	When I feel like erupting	 Identify and describe where they are on the learning line in a given activity 	Sam moves away
Our ideal classroom (2)	How do we make other feel?	responsibility about medicines and their use.	 Explain, and be able to use, strategies for dealing with impulsive 	and apply its positive mind-set strategies to their own learning.	 Recognise the range of feelings that are associated with losing (and being reunited) with a person, they
 Take part in creating and agreeing classroom rules. 	 Recognise and explain how a person's behaviour can affect other 	sleep, medicines, safety	behaviour.	practise, encourage, goal, achieve, challenge	are close to.
	people.	How safe would you feel?	feelings, control, erupt		change, loss, feelings, emotions, frightened,
rules	feelings, behaviour, calm, aggressive, solve	$\sigma = \sigma_0$		My day	nervous
	reelings, benaviour, cann, aggressive, solve	 Identify situations in which they 	Feeling safe		
How are you feeling today?	My special people	would feel safe or unsafe;Suggest actions for dealing with	Identify special people in the school	 Understand and give examples of things they can choose themselves 	Haven't you grown!
Use a range of words to describe		unsafe situations including who they	and community who can help to keep them safe;	and things that others choose for	Identify different stages of growth
feelings;Recognise that people have different	 Identify people who are special to them; 	could ask for help.	Know how to ask for help.	them;Explain things that they like and	(e.g. baby, toddler, child, teenager, adult);
ways of expressing their feelings;Identify helpful ways of responding	 Explain some of the ways those people are special to them. 	safe, unsafe, feelings, worried	safe, unsafe, uniform, ask for help	dislike, and understand that they have choices about these things;	Understand and describe some of the things that people are capable of the things that people are capabl
to other's feelings.	special people, help	What should Harold say?		 Understand and explain that some choices can be either healthy or 	at these different stages.
feelings, showing feelings, help	special people, help		How can we look after our environment?	unhealthy and can make a	growing, food, rest, sleep, care, learning
	When someone is feeling left out	 Identify situations in which they 	 Identify what they like about the 	difference to their own health.	
Bullying or teasing?	which solution to the pecturity up total	would need to say 'Yes', 'No', 'I'll ask', or 'I'll tell', in relation to keeping	school environment;	choose, choices, healthy, unhealthy	My body, your body?
	 Explain how it feels to be part of a 	themselves and others safe.	 Identify any problems with the school environment (e.g. things 		
 Define what is meant by the terms 'bullying' and 'teasing' showing an 	group;Explain how it feels to be left out	safe, unsafe, feelings, getting help	needing repair);	Harold's postcard- helping us to keep	 Identify which parts of the human body are private;
understanding of the difference	from a group;	sale, unsale, reelings, getting help	 Make suggestions for improving the school environment; 	clean and healthy	 Understand that humans mostly
between the two;Identify situations as to whether they	 Identify groups they are part of; Suggest and use strategies for 	I don't like that!	 Recognise that they all have a 		have the same body parts but that they can look different from person
are incidents of teasing or bullying.	helping someone who is feeling left		responsibility for helping to look after	 Explain how germs can be spread; Describe simple hygiene routines 	to person.
	out.	 Recognise that body language and facial expression can give alway and 	the school environment.	such as hand washing;	
bullying, teasing, repeated, regular	feelings, cooperate	facial expression can give clues as to how comfortable and safe someone feels in a situation;	environment, responsibility	 Understand that vaccinations can help to prevent certain illnesses. 	unique, special, penis, testicles, vulva, nipples
Don't do that!	An act of kindness	 Identify the types of touch they like and do not like; 	Harold saves something special	vaccination, injection, disease, hygiene,	Respecting privacy
Understand and describe strategies		 Identify who they can talk to if 	 Understand that people have 	germs	
for dealing with bullying:Rehearse and demonstrate some of	 Recognise and describe acts of kindness and unkindness; 	someone touches them in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable.	choices about what they do with their money;	Harold's bathroom	Name major internal body parts (heart, blood, lungs, stomach, small)
these strategies.	 Explain how these impact on other people's feelings; 	touch, feelings, uncomfortable	 Know that money can be saved for a 		and large intestines, brain);Describe how food, water and air get
bullying, help, don't do that	 Suggest kind words and actions they can show to others; 		use at a future time;Explain how they might feel when	 Explain the importance of good dental hygiene; 	into the body and blood.
Types of bullying	 Show acts of kindness to others in school. 	Fur or not?	they spend money on different things.	 Describe simple dental hygiene routines. 	penis, testicles, vulva, private, privacy, consent, permission
		Recognise that some touches are		teeth, dental, hygiene	
 Explain the difference between bullying and isolated unkind 	kind, kindness, unkind, feelings	not fun and can hurt or be upsetting;Know that they can ask someone to	money, spending, saving	icetti, dentai, hyyiene	
behaviour;	Solve the problem	stop touching them;	Harold goes camping	My body needs	

 Recognise that that there are different types of bullying and unkind behaviour; Understand that bullying and unkind behaviour are both unacceptable ways of behaving. bullying, repeated Being a good friend Recognise that friendship is a special kind of relationship; Identify some of the ways that good friends care for each other. friendly, friendship Let's all be happy! Recognise, name and understand how to deal with feelings (e.g. anger, loneliness); Explain where someone could get help if they were being upset by someone else's behaviour. 	 Demonstrate active listening techniques (making eye contact, nodding head, making positive noises, not being distracted); Suggest strategies for dealing with a range of common situations requiring negotiation skills to help foster and maintain positive relationships. Iistening, being listened to, listen, problem 	 Identify who they can talk to if someone touches them in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable. touch, hurt, uncomfortable Should I tell? Identify safe secrets (including surprises) and unsafe secrets; Recognise the importance of telling someone they trust about a secret that makes them feel unsafe or uncomfortable. surprise, secret, safe, unsafe, tell Some secrets should never be kept Identify how inappropriate touch can make someone feel; Understand that there are unsafe secrets and secrets that are nice surprises; Explain that if someone is being touched in a way that they don't like they have to tell someone in their safety network so they can help it stop. gentiles, penis, vulva, private, private parts, consent, permission, secret, uncomfortable, unsafe, tell, someone you trust 	 Recognise that money can be spent on items which are essential or non- essential; Know that money can be saved for a future time and understand the reasons why people (including themselves) might do this. money, spending, saving Playing games	 Understand that the body gets energy from food, water and oxygen; Recognise that exercise and sleep are important to health oxygen, water, food, exercise, rest What does my body do? Name major internal body parts (heart, blood, lungs, stomach, small and large intestines, brain); Describe how food, water and air get into the body and blood. brain, heart, lungs, stomach, small intestine, large intestine, food, water 	 Basic first aid 1. How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary. 2. Concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.
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Autumn 1 Me and my relationships	Autumn 2 Valuing Difference	Spring 1 Keeping Myself Safe	Spring 2 Rights and Responsibilities	Summer 1 Being my best	Summer 2 Growing and changing
As a rule	Family and friends	Safe or unsafe?	Our helpful volunteers	Derek cooks dinner! (healthy eating)	Relationship Tree
• Explain why we have rules;	Recognise that there are many	Identify situations which are safe or	• Define what a volunteer is;	• Explain how each of the food groups	Identify different types of
Explore why rules are different for	different types of family;	unsafe;	Identify people who are volunteers in	on the Eatwell Guide (formerly	relationships;
different age groups, in particular for internet-based activities;	 Understand what is meant by 'adoption' 'fostering' and 'same-sex 	 Identify people who can help if a situation is unsafe; 	the school community;Recognise some of the reasons why	Eatwell Plate) benefits the body;Explain what is meant by the term	 Recognise who they have positive healthy relationships with.
 Suggest appropriate rules for a 	relationships.'	 Suggest strategies for keeping safe. 	people volunteer, including mental	'balanced diet':	nearing relationships with.
range of settings;			health and wellbeing benefits to	 Give examples what foods might 	relationships, positive, healthy, trust, carin
• Consider the possible consequences of breaking the rules.	family, adoption, fostering, same-sex couple, blended family	trust, safe, unsafe	those who volunteer.	make up a healthy balanced meal.	
		Danger or risk?	volunteer, wellbeing	balanced diet, proteins, muscles, dairy,	Body Space
ules, safety	My community			teeth, bones, starchy carbohydrates,	
		Define the words downer and risk	Helping each other to stay safe	energy, fruit and veg, healthy	Understand what is meant by the
Ny special pet	• Define the term 'community';	 Define the words danger and risk and explain the difference between 			term body space (or personal space);
8 1 1	 Identify the different communities 	the two:	 Identify key people who are 	Poorly Harold	 Identify when it is appropriate or
• Explain some of the feelings	that they belong to;	 Demonstrate strategies for dealing 	responsible for them to stay safe		inappropriate to allow someone inte
someone might have when they lose	 Recognise the benefits that come 	with a risky situation.	and healthy;	Explain how some infectious	their body space;
something important to them;	with belonging to a community, in		 Suggest ways they can help these 	illnesses are spread from one	Rehearse strategies for when
 Understand that these feelings are 	particular the benefit to mental	danger (dangerous), risky (risky), feelings,	people.	person to another;	someone is inappropriately in their
normal and a way of dealing with the	health and wellbeing.	strategies, consequence		• Explain how simple hygiene routines	body space.
situation.			helper, responsible safe, healthy	can help to reduce the risk of the	
eeneneikility eene lees feelinge	community, belonging	The Risk Robot		spread of infectious illnesses;Suggest medical and non-medical	personal space, invade, body space,
esponsibility, care, loss, feelings			Recount task	ways of treating an illness.	uncomfortable, stop, respect, touch
	Respect and challenge	 Identify risk factors in given 			
Fangram team challenge		situations;	 Understand the difference between 	infection, cleanliness, hygiene, rest, sleep,	Secret or surprise?
	 Reflect on listening skills; 	 Suggest ways of reducing or 	'fact' and 'opinion';	water, medicine, drug, dose, safety,	
Define and demonstrate cooperation	 Give examples of respectful 	managing those risks.	 Understand how an event can be 	instructions	 Define the terms 'secret' and
and collaboration;	language;		perceived from different viewpoints;		'surprise' and know the difference
 Identify the different skills that people can bring to a group task; 	 Give examples of how to challenge another's viewpoint, respectfully. 	risk, safer	 Plan, draft and publish a recount using the appropriate language. 	For or against?	between a safe and an unsafe
 Demonstrate how working together 	another's viewpoint, respectivity.		using the appropriate language.	0	secret;Recognise how different surprises
in a collaborative manner can help	respect, cooperation, listening skills,	Alcohol and cigarettes: the facts	fact, opinion	 Develop skills in discussion and 	and secrets might make them feel;
everyone to achieve success.	politeness, courtesy, manners			debating an issue;	 Know who they could ask for help it
		 Identify some key risks from and 		 Demonstrate their understanding of 	a secret made them feel
cooperate, collaborate	Our friends and reighbours	effects of cigarettes and alcohol;	Harold's environment project	health and wellbeing issues that are	uncomfortable or unsafe.
		Know that most people choose not		relevant to them;	
_ooking after our special people	• Explain that people living in the UK	to smoke cigarettes; (Social Norms	 Define what is meant by the environment: 	 Empathise with different view points; Make recommendations, based on 	secret, surprise, feelings, uncomfortable,
8 0 1 1 1	 Explain that people living in the OK have different origins; 	message)Define the word 'drug' and	 Evaluate and explain different 	their research.	angry, upset, jealous, worried, excited, scared, talk
 Identify people who they have a 	 Identify similarities and differences 	understand that nicotine and alcohol	methods of looking after the school		
special relationship with;	between a diverse range of people	are both drugs.	environment;	debate, discussion, continuum, courteous,	
 Suggest strategies for maintaining a 	from varying national, regional,		 Devise methods of promoting their 	respectful, justify	My changing body
positive relationship with their	ethnic and religious backgrounds;	risk, drugs, cigarettes, nicotine, alcohol	priority method.		
special people.	 Identity some of the qualities that people from a diverse range of 			I am fantastic!	 Recognise that babies come from the joining of an agg and sharm
iriondohin falling out making up	backgrounds need in order to get on	Super Searcher	environment, waste	0	the joining of an egg and sperm.Explain that a person's genitals
riendship, falling out, making up, compromise	together.			 Identify their achievements and 	help them to make babies when
semptornioo		Evaluate the validity of statements	Can Harold afford it?	areas of development;	they are grown up;
	similarities, differences, identity, respect	relating to online safety;		Recognise that people may say kind	
How can we solve this problem?		Recognise potential risks associated	Understand the terms 'income',	things to help us feel good about	
	Let's celebrate our differences	with browsing online;	'saving' and 'spending';	ourselves;	egg, sperm, vagina,
Rehearse and demonstrate simple strategies for resolving given conflict		Give examples of strategies for safe browsing online	 Recognise that there are times we can buy items we want and times 	 Explain why some groups of people are not represented as much on 	
strategies for resolving given conflict situations.	Recognise the factors that make	browsing online.	can buy items we want and times when we need to save for items;	television/in the media.	Basic first aid
	people similar to and different from	risk, browsing, phishing, search engine, fake	 Suggest items and services around 		U
conflict, point of view	each other;	news, internet safety	the home that need to be paid for	goals, ambitions, improve, achieve	1. How to make a clear and efficient call to
termen, perit of field	Recognise that repeated name		(e.g. food, furniture, electricity etc.)		emergency services if necessary.
Dan's dare	calling is a form of bullying;			Getting on with your nerves!	
uu v s aare		None of your business		a chui ig air whi r gauis rie ves:	

Autumn 1 Me and my relationships	Autumn 2 Valuing Difference	Spring 1 Keeping Myself Safe	Spring 2 Rights and Responsibilities
An email from Harold!	Can you sort it?	Danger, risk or hazard?	Who helps us stay healthy and safe
 Describe 'good' and 'not so good' feelings and how feelings can affect our physical state; Explain how different words can express the intensity of feelings. 	 Define the terms 'negotiation' and 'compromise'; Understand the need to manage conflict or differences and suggest ways of doing this, through negotiation and compromise. negotiation, compromise Islands	 Define the terms 'danger', 'risk' and 'hazard' and explain the difference between them; Identify situations which are either dangerous, risky or hazardous; Suggest simple strategies for managing risk. danger, dangerous, risk, risky, hazard, hazardous 	 Explain how different people in school and local community her them stay healthy and safe; Define what is meant by 'being responsible'; Describe the various responsible of those who help them stay her and safe; Suggest ways they can help the people who keep them healthy safe.
agonising, painful, happy, delighted, ecstatic, joyful, calm, untroubled, assured, confident, peaceful, scared, frightened,	 Understand that they have the right to protect their personal body 	Picture Wise	being responsible, reliable, trustworthy
 petrified, terrified, bothered OK or not OK? (I) Explain what we mean by a 'positive, healthy relationship'; Describe some of the qualities that 	 space; Recognise how others' non-verbal signals indicate how they feel when people are close to their body space; Suggest people they can talk to if they feel uncomfortable with other people's actions towards them. 	 Identify images that are safe/unsafe to share online; Know and explain strategies for safe online sharing; Understand and explain the implications of sharing images online without consent. 	 It's your right Understand that humans have and also responsibilities; Identify some rights and also responsibilities that come with
they admire in others.	body space, invade	privacy, privacy settings, security	safe, healthy, rules, laws, rights, responsibility, United Nations
positive healthy relationships, respect, responsibilities, qualities, excluded, assertive, negotiated	Friend or acquaintance?	How dare you!	How do we make a difference?
 OK or not OK? (2) Recognise that there are times when they might need to say 'no' to a friend: 	 Recognise that they have different types of relationships with people they know (e.g. close family, wider family, friends, acquaintances); Give examples of features of these different types of relationships. 	 Define what is meant by the word 'dare'; Identify from given scenarios which are dares and which are not; Suggest strategies for managing dares. 	 Understand the reason we hav rules; Suggest and engage with ways they can contribute to the decis making process in school (e.g. through pupil vaice/apheel activity)

friend: • Describe appropriate assertive strategies for saying 'no' to a friend.

friendly, rude, aggressive, consequences, face-to-face, assertive, compromise, respectful

Human machines

- Demonstrate strategies for working on a collaborative task;
- Define successful qualities of teamwork and collaboration.

collaborate, collaboration, collaborative, teamwork

Different feelings

- Identify a wide range of feelings;
- Recognise that different people can have different feelings in the same situation;

sharing, acquaintances

shared.

What would I do?

• List some of the ways that people are different to each other (including differences of race, gender, religion);

different types of relationships,

including how they influence what is

- Recognise potential consequences of aggressive behaviour;
- Suggest strategies for dealing with someone who is behaving aggressively.

aggressive, apologise

The people we share our world with

• List some of the ways in which people are different to each other (including ethnicity, gender, religious beliefs, customs and festivals);

nderstand the reason we have les: uggest and engage with ways that ey can contribute to the decisionaking process in school (e.g. through pupil voice/school council); • Recognise that everyone can make a difference within a democratic

Medicines: check the label

- Understand that medicines are drugs;
- Explain safety issues for medicine use;
- Suggest alternatives to taking a medicine when unwell;
- Suggest strategies for limiting the spread of infectious diseases (e.g. hand-washing routines).

medicine, drug

dare, assertive

Know the norms

- Understand some of the key risks and effects of smoking and drinking alcohol;
- Understand that increasing numbers of young people are choosing not to

• Define the word *influence*;

- Recognise that reports in the media can influence the way they think about a topic;
- Form and present their own opinions based on factual information and express or present these in a respectful and courteous manner.

influence, opinion, respectful, courteous

Safety in numbers

process.

rules, democracy

In the news!

• Explain the role of the bystander and how it can influence bullying or other anti-social behaviour;

Summer 1	Summer 2
Being my best	Growing and changing
What makes me ME!	Moving house
 Identify ways in which everyone is unique; Appreciate their own uniqueness; Recognise that there are times when they will make the same choices as their friends and times when they will choose differently. 	 Describe some of the changes that happen to people during their lives; Explain how the Learning Line can be used as a tool to help them manage change more easily; Suggest people who may be able to help them deal with change.
individual, unique	learning line, practice
Making choices	My feelings are all over the place!
 Give examples of choices they make for themselves and choices others make for them; Recognise that there are times when they will make the same choices as their friends and times when they will choose differently. 	 Name some positive and negative feelings; Understand how the onset of puberty can have emotional as well as physical impact Suggest reasons why young people sometimes fall out with their parents;
choices	Take part in a role-play practising how to compromise.
 SCARF Hotel Understand that the body gets energy from food, water and oxygen and that exercise and sleep are important to our health; Plan a menu which gives a healthy balanced of foods from across the food groups on the Eatwell Guide (formerly Eatwell Plate). 	Introduce concept of puberty being a time when you experience physical changes and touch on these. Periods mentioned as part of puberty but will not cover menstrual cycle. compromise, hormones, puberty All change! • Identify parts of the body that males
 balanced diet, wellbeing, mental health Harold's Seven Rs Understand the ways in which they can contribute to the care of the environment (using some or all of 	 and females have in common and those that are different; Know the correct terminology for their genitalia; Understand and explain why puberty happens.
 Suggest ways the Seven Rs recycling methods can be applied to different scenarios. 	puberty, pubic hair, eggs, sperm, penis, testicles, breasts, vagina, vulva, Secret or surprise?
refuse, reduce, re-use, rot, recycle, repair, re-think	 Define the terms 'secret' and 'surprise' and know the difference between a safe and an unsafe secret:
 My school community (I) Define what is meant by the word 'community'; Suggest ways in which different people support the school 	 secret; Recognise how different surprises and secrets might make them feel; Know who they could ask for help if a secret made them feel uncomfortable or unsafe.
community;	secret, surprise, uncomfortable feelings

community	Together
 Identify qualities and attributes of people who support the school community. 	 Understand that marriage is a commitment to be entered into freely and not against someone's will; Recognise that marriage includes same sex and opposite sex partners;
 1. How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary. 2. Concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries. 	 Know the legal age for marriage in England or Scotland; Discuss the reasons why a person would want to be married, or live together, or have a civil ceremony. marriage, live together, civil partnership, forced marriage
first aid, injury, minor, accident, emergency, blood, nose bleed, choking, breathing, airway, unresponsive, casualty. burn, scald, wound, recovery	

Autumn 1 Me and my relationships	Autumn 2 Valuing Difference	Spring 1 Keeping Myself Safe	Spring 2 Rights and Responsibilities	Summer 1 Being my best	Summer 2 Growing and changing
Collaboration Challenge!	Qualities of friendship	'Thunking' about habits	What's the story?	Getting fit	How are they feeling?
 Explain what collaboration means; Give examples of how they have worked collaboratively; Describe the attributes needed to work collaboratively. 	 Define some key qualities of friendship; Describe ways of making a friendship last; Explain why friendships sometimes 	 Explain what a habit is, giving examples; Describe why and how a habit can be hard to change. 	 Identify, write and discuss issues currently in the media concerning health and wellbeing; Express their opinions on an issue concerning health and wellbeing; 	 Know two harmful effects each of smoking/drinking alcohol. Explain the importance of food, water and oxygen, sleep and exercise for the human body and its 	 Use a range of words and phrases to describe the intensity of differen feelings Distinguish between good and not so good feelings, using appropriate
collaborate	end. friendship, talking, listening	habit, addiction	Make recommendations on an issue concerning health and wellbeing.	 health. Understand the actual norms around smoking and the reasons for 	 vocabulary to describe these; Explain strategies they can use to build resilience.
five and take		Jay's dilemma	responsibility	common misperceptions of these.	wellbeing, resilience
• Explain what is meant by the terms	Kind conversations	 Recognise that there are positive and negative risks; 	Fact or opinion?	healthy choices	weilbeing, resilience
 Explain what is mean by the terms negotiation and compromise; Describe strategies for resolving 	 Rehearse active listening skills: Demonstrate respectfulness in 	 Explain how to weigh up risk factors when making a decision; 	 Understand the difference between 	It all adde up!	Taking notice of our feelings
difficult issues or situations.	responding to others;Respond appropriately to others.	 Describe some of the possible outcomes of taking a risk. 	a fact and an opinion;Understand what biased reporting is	Know the basic functions of the four	Identify people who can be trustedUnderstand what kinds of touch an
egotiation, compromise, conflict, resolution	listening skills, respect	pros, cons, weigh up risk	and the need to think critically about things we read.	systems covered and know they are inter-related.Explain the function of at least one	 acceptable or unacceptable; Describe strategies for dealing wi situations in which they would fee
low good a friend are you?	Happy being me	Spot bullying	fact, opinion, biased, unbiased	 Understand the importance of food, 	uncomfortable, particularly in rela to inappropriate touch.
 Demonstrate how to respond to a wide range of feelings in others; Give examples of some key qualities 	 Develop an understanding of discrimination and its injustice, and 	 Demonstrate strategies to deal with both face-to-face and online bullying; 	Rights, responsibilities and duties	water and oxygen, sleep and exercise for the human body and its health.	trust, resilience, unwanted attention, unwanted touch
of friendship;Reflect on their own friendship qualities.	 describe this using examples; Empathise with people who have been, and currently are, subjected to injustice, including through racism; 	 Demonstrate strategies and skills for supporting others who are bullied; Recognise and describe the difference between online and face- 	 Define the differences between responsibilities, rights and duties; Discuss what can make them difficult to follow; 	organs, body systems	Dear Hetty
nsensitive. sensitive	 Consider how discriminatory behaviour can be challenged. 	to-face bullying.	 Identify the impact on individuals and the wider community if 	Different skills	 Explain how someone might feel when they are separated from
elationship cake recipe	excluded, discrimination, prejudice	bullying, cyberbullying	responsibilities are not carried out.	 Identify their own strengths and talents; 	someone or something they like;Suggest ways to help someone v
 Identify what things make a relationship unboother. 	The land of the Red People	Ella's diary dilemma	rights, responsibility, duties	 Identify areas that need improvement and describe strategies for achieving those 	is separated from someone or something they like.
 relationship unhealthy; Identify who they could talk to if they needed help. 	Identify and describe the different	 Define what is meant by a dare; Explain why someone might give a 	Mo makes a difference	improvements.	separation, fostered
nhealthy relationship, verbal abuse,	groups that make up their school/wider community/other parts	 dare; Suggest ways of standing up to 	 Explain what we mean by the terms voluntary, community and pressure 	perseverance, commitment, resilience, determination, patience, interpersonal skills	Changing bodies and feelings
hysical abuse, sexual abuse, ncomfortable touching, unsafe	 of the UK; Describe the benefits of living in a diverse society; 	someone who gives a dare.	 (action) group; Give examples of voluntary groups, the kind of work they do and its 	My school community (2)	 Know the correct words for the external sexual organs;
eing assertive	 Explain the importance of mutual respect for different faiths and 	 Decision dilemmas Recognise which situations are 	value.	 State what is meant by community; 	 Discuss some of the myths associated with puberty.
 Identify characteristics of passive, 	beliefs and how we demonstrate this.	risky;Explore and share their views about	voluntary group, community group, pressure (action) group	 Explain what being part of a school community means to them; 	pubic hair, vulva, vaginal opening, urinary
aggressive and assertive behaviours;	metaphor, diverse, multicultural society	decision making when faced with a risky situation;Suggest what someone should do	Spending wisely	 Suggest ways of improving the school community. 	opening, lips (labia), penis, scrotum, testicles, foreskin, anus, wet dream,
 Understand and rehearse assertiveness skills. 	Is it true?	when faced with a risky situation.	State the costs involved in producing	community, school community	erection, stretch marks, crush,
ssertive, passive, aggressive	 Understand that the information we 	dare, pressure, resist pressure	 State the costs involved in producing and selling an item; Suggest questions a consumer 	Independence and responsibility	Preparing for periods
ur emotional needs	see online, either text or images, is not always true or accurate;	Play, like, share	should ask before buying a product.	Identify people who are responsible	 Know the key facts of the menstr cycle;
Recognise basic emotional needs,	 Recognise that some people post things online about themselves that aren't true, sometimes this is so that 	 Consider what information is safe/unsafe to share offline and 	costs, wages, salaries, rent, Fair Trade	for helping them stay healthy and safe;Identify ways that they can help	 Understand that periods are a normal part of puberty for girls; Identify some of the ways to cope
 understand that they change according to circumstance; Identify risk factors in a given situation (involving smoking or other 	 Understand and explain the difference between sex, gender 	online, and reflect on the consequences of not keeping personal information private;	Lend us a fiver!	• Identify ways that they can help these people.	• Identity some of the ways to cope better with periods.

scenarios) and consider outcomes of risk taking in this situation, including emotional risks. emotions, emotional needs Communication • Understand that online communication can be misinterpreted; • Accept that responsible and respectful behaviour is necessary when interacting with others online as well as face-to-face. non-verbal, body language, tone of voice, face-to-face	identity, gender expression and sexual orientation. sex, sexual orientation, gender identify, gender expression It could happen to anyone • Identify the consequences of positive and negative behaviour on themselves and others; • Give examples of how individual/group actions can impact on others in a positive or negative way. embarrassed, reactions, consequences	 Recognise that people aren't always who they appear to be online and explain risks of being friends online with a person they have not met face-to-face; Know how to protect personal information online; Recognise disrespectful behaviour online and know how to respond to it. personal information, privacy settings Drugs: true or false? Understand some of the complexities of categorising drugs; Know that all medicines are drugs but not all drugs are medicines; Understand ways in which medicines can be helpful or harmful and used safely or unsafely. drugs, cigarettes, alcohol Smoking: what is normal? Understand the actual norms around smoking and the reasons for common misperceptions of these. norms, perception Would yow risk it? Identify risk factors in a given situation (involving smoking) and consider outcomes of risk taking in this situation, including emotional risks; Understand the actual norms around smoking/alcohol and the reasons for common misperceptions of these. 	 Define the terms loan, credit, debt and interest; Suggest advice for a range of situations involving personal finance. borrow, loan, credit, debit, interest Local councils Explain some of the areas that local councils have responsibility for; Understand that local councillors are elected to represent their local community. public services, council, vote, elections, councillors 	 independence, responsibility Star qualities? Describe 'star' qualities of celebrities as portrayed by the media; Recognise that the way people are portrayed in the media isn't always an accurate reflection of them in real life; Describe 'star' qualities that 'ordinary' people have. personal qualities, celebrities Basic first aid 1. How to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary. 2. Concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries. 	 puberty, menstrual cycle, eggs, periods, menstruation, sanitary pads, tampons, menstruation cup Growing up and changing bodies Identify some products that they may need during puberty and why; Know what menstruation is and why it happens. puberty, genitalia, semen, menstruation, period, sanitary towels, tampon, menstruation cup, sanitary protection Help! I'm a teenager- get me out of here! Recognise how our body feels when we're relaxed; List some of the ways our body feels when we're relaxed; Describe and/or demonstrate how to be resilient in order to find someone who will listen to you. hormones, compromise, respect, mood swings Dear Ash Explain the difference between a safe and an unsafe secret; Identify situations where someone might need to break a confidence in order to keep someone safe. in confidence, break a confidence, confidential Start, stop, stereotypes Recognise that some people can get bullied because of the way they express their gender; Give examples of how bullying behaviours can be stopped. prejudice, biological sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, verbal abuse, physical abuse

Autumn 1 Me and my relationships	Autumn 2 Valuing Difference	Spring 1 Keeping Myself Safe	Spring 2 Rights and Responsibilities	Summer 1 Being my best	Summer 2 Growing and changing
Working together	OK to be different	Think before you click	Two sides to every story	Five Ways to Wellbeing project	Helpful or unhelpful? Managing change
 Demonstrate a collaborative approach to a task; Describe and implement the skills needed to do this. 	 Recognise that bullying and discriminatory behaviour can result from disrespect of people's differences; Suggest strategies for dealing with bullying, as a bystander; Describe positive attributes of their peers. 	 Accept that responsible and respectful behaviour is necessary when interacting with others online and face-to-face; Understand and describe the ease with which something posted online can spread. 	 Define the terms 'fact', 'opinion', 'biased' and 'unbiased', explaining the difference between them; Describe the language and techniques that make up a biased report; Analyse a report also extract the facts from it. 	 Explain what the five ways to wellbeing are; Describe how the five ways to wellbeing contribute to a healthy lifestyle, giving examples of how they can be implemented in people's lives. 	 Recognise some of the changes they have experienced and their emotional responses to those changes; Suggest positive strategies for dealing with change; Identify people who can support someone who is dealing with a
Let's negotiate	witness, bystander, unique, positive	social media, parental consent, trolling, online safety, sharing	biased, unbiased, fact, opinion, stereotype	wellbeing, connect, be active, take notice (mindful), keep learning (get creative), give	challenging time of change.
 Explain what is meant by the terms 'negotiation' and 'compromise'; Suggest positive strategies for negotiating and compromising within 	feedback, confidence, self-esteem We have more in common than not	Traffic lights	Facebook friends	This will be your life!	change, support, conversation, discuss I look great!
 a collaborative task; Demonstrate positive strategies for negotiating and compromising within a collaborative task. 	 Know that all people are unique but that we have far more in common with each other than what is different about us; 	 Identify strategies for keeping personal information safe online; Describe safe behaviours when using communication technology. 	 Know the legal age (and reason behind these) for having a social media account; Understand why people don't tell the truth and often post only the good 	 Identify aspirational goals; Describe the actions needed to set and achieve these. aspirations, goal setting, perseverance 	 Understand that fame can be short- lived; Recognise that photos can be changed to match society's view of
negotiation, compromise	 Consider how a bystander can respond to someone being rude, offensive or bullying someone else; 	privacy, personal information, online safety	 bits about themselves, online; Recognise that people's lives are much more balanced in real life, with 	Our recommendations	 perfect; Identify qualities that people have, as well as their looks.
 Solve the friendship problem Recognise some of the challenges that arise from friendships; 	 Demonstrate ways of offering support to someone who has been bullied. 	To share or not to share?Know that it is illegal to create and share sexual images of children	social media, profile, image, online safety, sharing	 Present information they researched on a health and wellbeing issues outlining the key issues and making 	body image, self-esteem, manipulation Media manipulation
 Suggest strategies for dealing with such challenges demonstrating the need for respect and an assertive approach. 	unique, diversity, biological sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, stereotype	 under 18 years old; Explore the risks of sharing photos and films of themselves with other people directly or online; 	What's it worth?	suggestions for any improvements concerning those issues. health, wellbeing, accurate, reliable, sources	 Define what is meant by the term stereotype;
balanced friendship, respectful, assertive	Respecting differences	 Know how to keep their information private online. 	 Explain some benefits of saving money; Describe the different ways money 	What's the risk? (1)	 Recognise how the media can sometimes reinforce gender stereotypes;
Behave yourself	 Demonstrate ways of showing respect to others, using verbal and non-verbal communication. 	right to privacy, sharing online, permission, illegal, sexual images	can be saved, outlining the pros and cons of each method;Describe the costs that go into	 Identify risk factors in a given situation; 	 Recognise that people fall into a wide range of what is seen as normal;
 Recognise and empathise with patterns of behaviour in peer-group dynamics; 	point of view, cultural norms, respect, disrespect, body language, empathy	Rat Park	 producing an item; Suggest sale prices for a variety of items, taking into account a range of 	 Understand and explain the outcomes of risk-taking in a given situation, including emotional risks. 	 Challenge stereotypical gender portrayals of people.
 Recognise basic emotional needs and understand that they change according to circumstance; Suggest strategies for dealing 	Tolerance and respect for others	 Define what is meant by addiction, demonstrating an understanding that addiction is a form of behaviour; Understand that all humans have 	 factors; Explain what is meant by the term <i>interest</i>. 	assessing risk, weigh up, dilemma	media manipulation, stereotype, gender stereotype
 Suggest strategies for dealing assertively with a situation where someone under pressure may do something they feel uncomfortable 	 Understand and explain the term prejudice; Identify and describe the different 	 Onderstand that all humans have basic emotional needs and explain some of the ways these needs can be met. 	saving, bank (building society), Junior ISA, interest, debit card, cash, value	What's the risk? (2)	Pressure onlineUnderstand the risks of sharing
about.	groups that make up their school/wider community/other parts of the UK;	habit, addiction, emotional needs	Jobs and taxes	 Recognise what risk is; Explain how a risk can be reduced; Understand risks related to growing up and explain the need to be aware 	 Onderstand the fisks of shaling images online and how these are hard to control, once shared; Understand that people can feel
Assertiveness skills	 Describe the benefits of living in a diverse society; Explain the importance of mutual respect for different faiths and 	What sort of drug is?	• Recognise and explain that different jobs have different levels of pay and the factors that influence this;	 of these; Assess a risk to help keep themselves safe. 	pressured to behave in a certain wa because of the influence of the pee group;

- List some assertive behaviours;
- Recognise peer influence and pressure;
- Demonstrate using some assertive behaviours, through role-play, to resist peer influence and pressure.

assertiveness, resolution

Dan's day

- Describe the consequences of reacting to others in a positive or negative way;
- Suggest ways that people can respond more positively to others.

sensitive, thoughtful, response

Don't force me

- Describe ways in which people show their commitment to each other;
- Know the ages at which a person can marry, depending on whether their parents agree;
- Understand that everyone has the right to be free to choose who and whether to marry.

marriage, civil partnership, forced marriage, illegal

Acting appropriately

- Recognise that some types of physical contact can produce strong negative feelings;
- Know that some inappropriate touch is also illegal.

appropriate, inappropriate, illegal

It's a puzzle

- Identify strategies for keeping personal information safe online;
- Describe safe and respectful behaviours when using communication technology.

privacy settings, identity theft, secure3+

beliefs and how we demonstrate this

unique, identity, prejudice, respect, diversity, tolerance

Advertising friendships!

- Explain the difference between a friend and an acquaintance;
- Describe qualities of a strong, positive friendship;
- Describe the benefits of other types of relationship (e.g. neighbour, parent/carer, relative).

relationships, friend, acquaintance

Boys will be boys? - Challenging

gender stereotypes

- Define what is meant by the term stereotype;
- Recognise how the media can sometimes reinforce gender stereotypes;
- Recognise that people fall into a wide range of what is seen as normal;
- Challenge stereotypical gender portrayals of people.

stereotype, gender stereotype, media influence, assumption

- Explain how drugs can be categorised into different groups depending on their medical and legal context;
- Demonstrate an understanding that drugs can have both medical and non-medical uses;
- Explain in simple terms some of the laws that control drugs in this country.

drug, legal, illegal, medical, non-medical

Drugs: It's the law!

- Understand some of the basic laws in relation to drugs;
- Explain why there are laws relating to drugs in this country.

drug laws, age restrictions, possess, supply, produce, illegal, penalties

Alcohol: what is normal?

- Understand the actual norms around drinking alcohol and the reasons for common misperceptions of these;
- Describe some of the effects and risks of drinking alcohol.

alcohol, short-term effects, long-term effects, risks, norms

Joe's story (part I)

- Understand that all humans have basic emotional needs and explain some of the ways these needs can be met;
- Explain how these emotional needs impact on people's behaviour;
- Suggest positive ways that people can get their emotional need met.

physical needs, emotional needs

Joe's story (part 2)

- Understand and give examples of conflicting emotions;
- Understand and reflect on how independence and responsibility go together.

independence, responsibility, conflicting emotions

- Explain the different types of tax (income tax and VAT) which help to fund public services;
- Evaluate the different public services and compare their value.

tax, income tax (PAYE), VAT, public services

Action stations!

- Explain what we mean by the terms voluntary, community and pressure (action) group;
- Describe the aim, mission statement, activity and beneficiaries of a chosen voluntary, community or action group.

voluntary group, community group, pressure (action) group, mission statement, values, beneficiary

Project Pitch

campaign bid, mission statement, pitch, grant, beneficiary

Happy Shoppers

- Explain what is meant by living in an environmentally sustainable way;
- Suggest actions that could be taken to live in a more environmentally sustainable way.

environmentally sustainable, composting, recycling, energy, materials, waste, transport, shop local, food miles, Fair Trade reuse

Democracy in Britain I- Elections

democracy, election, manifesto, candidate, voting, policies, voting booth, ballot slip, ballot box, constituencies, House of Commons, MP

Democracy in Britain 2- How (most) laws are made

proposal, debate, amendments, penalties, enforcement, majority, House of Commons, House of Lords, Royal Assent

assessing risk, weigh up, choices, influence		 Understand the norms of risk-taking behaviour and that these are usually lower than people believe them to 		
; Basic first aid		be.		
call to en necessa 2. Conce example injuries, Red Cross, first ambulance, ope adult, scenario,	make a clear and efficient mergency services if ary. epts of basic first-aid, for a dealing with common including head injuries. aid, emergency, 999, erator, information, serious, script, role, feelings, panic, e, unresponsive	lower than people believe them to		