

**KS2**  
**Year A 2022 2023**

Previous learning:

All children will have learned:

- know ways to keep yourself and others safe
- be able to recognise risky situations
- be able to identify trusted adults around you
- understand the differences between safe and risky choices
- be able to recognise a range of warning signs
- be able to spot the dangers we may find at home
- know the importance of listening to our trusted adults
- be able to understand ways we can keep ourselves and others safe at home
- know the differences between safe and risky choices

Some children will have learned:

- identify strategies we can use to keep ourselves and others safe
- recognise ways to manage peer pressure
- explain the potential outcomes that may happen when we take risks
- recognise the impact and possible consequences of an accident or incident
- identify what is a risky choice
- create a set of rules for and identify ways of keeping safe

Key Facts

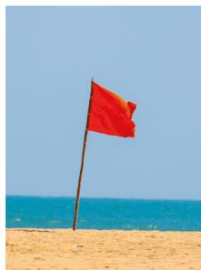
- It is important to recognise who to trust and who not to trust and to be able to judge when a friendship is making you feel unhappy or uncomfortable
- It is important to understand how to ask for advice or help for yourself or others, and to keep trying until you are heard
- There are many places to seek advice, e.g. family, school and/or other sources

By the end of these topics, I should:

- identify a range of danger signs
- develop and name strategies that can help keep ourselves and others safe
- recognise the impact and possible consequences of an accident or incident

I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Danger	Likely to cause harm or injury. Something that is not safe.
Consequences	A result or effect, often one that is unpleasant.
Water safety	The procedures, precautions and policies associated with safety in, on, and around bodies of water
Water pollution	When harmful substances contaminate a stream, river, lake, ocean.
Hidden currents	A constant flow of water in the ocean.
Warning flags	A flag used to identify or draw attention to a problem or issue to be dealt with.



Warning flags

Is there a warning flag to alert swimmers to danger?  
A red flag flying will indicate that people should not enter the water.

Danger signs

Are there any danger signs nearby?  
Danger signs can alert us to dangers in the water.



For more information on water safety signs, visit: <https://www.rospa.com/leisure-safety/water/advice/signs/>

Very cold temperatures

If our bodies become too cold, this can prevent us from being able to swim.

Deep water

Water can be much deeper than it looks.

Hidden rubbish

There may be hidden rubbish underwater, such as shopping trolleys or broken glass, which can harm us.

Hidden currents

In deep water, we can be pulled in different directions by strong underwater currents.

Water pollution

Pollution in the water can make us ill.

Difficult to get out

It may be easier to get in the water than it is to get out. Make sure you know a safe exit.

# Module: Growing and Changing

## Topic: Appropriate Touch (Relationships)

### Previous learning:

I will have already learned these key facts:

- understand the difference between appropriate and inappropriate touch
- know why it is important to care about other people's feelings
- understand personal boundaries
- know who and how to ask for help
- be able to name human body parts

I will already be able to use this language:

Penis	<i>The part of a male's body that is used for urinating.</i>
Testicles	<i>Two round male organs that produce sperm.</i>
Vagina	<i>The part of a woman's body that connects her outer organs to her uterus.</i>
Vulva	<i>External female genitalia that surround the opening to the vagina.</i>
Anus	<i>The external opening of the canal through which excrement leaves the body.</i>
Private parts	<i>A person's genitals.</i>

### By the end of these topics, I should:

- identify the different types of relationships we can have and describe how these can change as we grow
- explain how our families support us and how we can support our families
- identify how relationships can be healthy or unhealthy
- explain how to ask for help and identify who can help us if a relationship makes us feel uncomfortable

## New learning:

### Key Facts

- It is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe
- Each person's body belongs to them
- It is important to seek help or advice if a relationship is making you feel unsafe or unhappy
- In school and in wider society, you can expect to be treated with respect by others, and in turn, you should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority
- It is important to understand how to report concerns or abuse
- Marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong

### I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Nervous	<i>Being fearful, worried, or concerned about someone or an event.</i>
Scared	<i>Feeling fearful or frightened.</i>
Inappropriate	<i>Not right for or suited to the situation or purpose. Not appropriate.</i>
Connection	<i>The act of joining or being joined to something else.</i>
Civil partnership	<i>A civil partnership is a legal relationship which can be registered by two people who aren't related to each other.</i>
Marriage	<i>A formal union and social and legal contract between two individuals that unites their lives legally, economically, and emotionally.</i>



2022/2023

## Consent

I know the word consent means, 'to give permission for something to happen'.

It is my right to take back my consent at any time and to do this, I just need to tell the person: "STOP, I no longer give consent".

### Previous learning:

I know how to behave online and I am aware of what constitutes online bullying.

Most children will know....

What a 'digital footprint' is and know that this can impact on my life detrimentally in the future.

Application	A computer program that is designed for a particular purpose.
Survey	Look closely at or examine.
Kind action	The fact or process of doing something kind or good.
Image sharing	The act of sending or posting an image online.
Illegal	Against the law or breaks the rules.

### Stop the image spreading online

If you're worried about an image you have shared online or someone else has shared about you, remove it from any sites it's been shared on. There are a number of different steps you can take:

The quickest way to get content removed from the internet is for the person who posted it to take it down. Delete it from the social media site it has been posted on.

If someone else posted the image or re-posted it, ask them to delete it from any sites they've shared it on.

If you don't know who has posted it, or they refuse to take it down, then report the image to any sites it's been posted on. All major social media sites have ways to report content. It's not guaranteed that they will take it down but if it breaks their terms and conditions or 'community guidelines' it should be removed.

### By the end of these topics, I should:

- list reasons for sharing images online
- identify rules to follow when sharing images online
- describe the positive and negative consequences of sharing images online
- recognise possible influences and pressures to share images online



### Did you know?

It is illegal to take, share, or possess a naked photo of anyone under the age of 18.

- Once an image has been shared, you can never be sure who has seen it, saved it or shared it.
- Personal or embarrassing pictures in the wrong hands can lead to bullying.
- Knowing that others have seen embarrassing images can cause stress and anxiety, and affect your confidence and self-esteem.
- Unwanted pictures online could affect educational and job opportunities later in life.
- Sharing images, particularly sexualised images, can increase the likelihood of you receiving inappropriate sexual contact from strangers online.

### Key Facts

- It is important to understand how to report concerns and get support with issues online
- The characteristics of friendships include: mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties



I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Bank account	An arrangement that allows you to keep your money in a bank.
Loan	An amount of money that you borrow and pay back with interest.
Tax	An amount of money you pay to the government.
Interest	You can earn a certain amount of money back when you save. Or if you have borrowed money, you may have to pay interest back.
Debit card	A small plastic card that allows the holder to spend their own money on goods and services.
Credit card	A small plastic card that allows the holder to borrow money to purchase goods or services and pay for them at a later date.
Wages	The amount of money your employer pays you.
Debt	An amount of money that you owe someone or something, such as a bank.
In-app purchases	Extra content or subscriptions that you buy inside an app.
Budget	To plan to spend money for a particular purpose.
Comparison	The act of showing that something is similar or equal to something else.
Fairtrade	A product with the FAIRTRADE Mark means producers and businesses have met internationally agreed standards which have been independently certified.
Gambling	The activity or practice of playing at a game of chance for money or other stakes.

Key Facts

- It is important to give and seek permission in relationships with friends, peers, and adults
- Some social media sites, computer games and online games are age restricted



In the video, Jack took a risk by purchasing more gems for his game.

He took the risk because he was having fun and wanted to reach the next level.

As we get older, we may be encouraged to spend money through other games.

As an adult, we can spend money to win money, this is called gambling.

In the UK, it is illegal to gamble if you are under the age of 18.



Previous learning:

Money comes in different forms and from different sources for example you may earn a voucher. People make different choices about what they save and what they spend money on

New Learning:

By the end of these topics, I should:

- know and understand various money-related terms
- recognise some of the ways in which we can spend money via technology
- describe the potential impact of spending money without permission
- identify strategies to save money

We can all try our hardest to make positive decisions around spending and saving money, now and in the future.

Together, we can also support our families and the environment by making conscious decisions about the items we buy and where we buy them from.

Let's keep money safe and make good decisions.

Love Darlee X

There are many risks associated with gambling and it can become very addictive.

Often, people can lose a lot of money trying to win.

Although you may not take part in gambling now, you may be tempted to try it in the future.

It is best that we think about our safety first.

**Previous learning:**  
 Most children will be able to list reasons why someone may struggle to breathe. They will know how to identify the signs of an asthma attack or choking. They will also be able to identify the signs of an allergic reaction and anaphylactic shock. Pupils understand the correct steps for seeking immediate emergency help and are able to provide first aid treatment to someone who is struggling to breathe.

**DRs ABC**

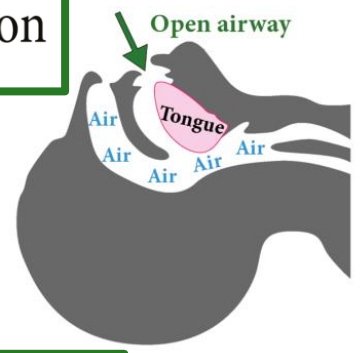
<b>D</b> anger	<b>A</b> irway
<b>R</b> esponse	<b>B</b> reathing
<b>S</b> hout	<b>C</b> irculation

**A defibrillator (AED) is a portable life saving device, which anybody can use, that can help save the life of someone experiencing a sudden cardiac arrest.**

A cardiac arrest occurs suddenly and often without warning. It is triggered by an electrical malfunction in the heart that causes an irregular heartbeat.

**By the end of these topics, I should:**

- complete a primary survey for first aid
- demonstrate the recovery position for an unresponsive breathing casualty
- know when to deliver CPR
- demonstrate how to do CPR
- know when to call for emergency help

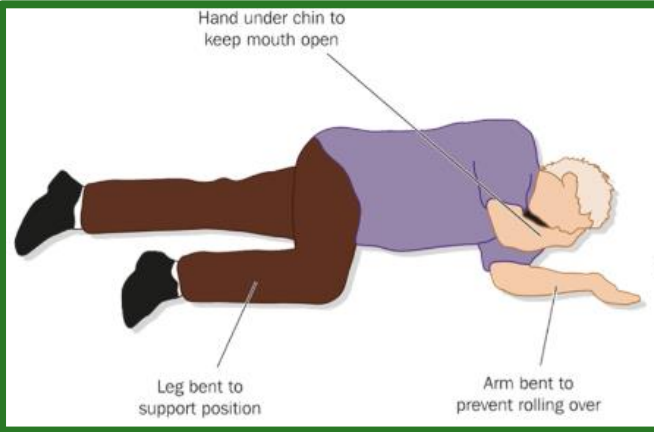


**CPR stands for Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation**

CPR is a combination of chest compressions and rescue breaths, which allow you to take over the role of the casualty's heart and lungs, pumping blood and oxygen around their body.

**CPR should only be used in an emergency and never performed on someone who is breathing normally.**

**This could be very dangerous.**



The **recovery position** is a life-saving technique used to keep someone's airways open and clear. This position should only be used on those who are unresponsive but breathing.

The **recovery position** also ensures that any vomit or fluid won't cause the casualty to choke.

**I will learn the following new words/phrases:**

<b>Unresponsive</b>	<i>Not reacting or responding to communication.</i>
<b>Underlying</b>	<i>Significant as a cause or basis of something but not necessarily obvious.</i>
<b>Casualty</b>	<i>A person badly affected by an event or situation.</i>
<b>Compressions</b>	<i>To press or squeeze (something).</i>
<b>Unconscious</b>	<i>Not awake and aware of and responding to one's environment.</i>

Years A, B, C and D for Y5 only



2022 2023

## Previous learning:

Penis	The part of a male's body that is used for urinating.
Testicles	Two round male organs that produce sperm.
Vagina	The part of a woman's body that connects her outer organs to her uterus.
Vulva	External female genitalia that surround the opening to the vagina.
Anus	The external opening of the canal through which excrement leaves the body.
Private parts	A person's genitals.

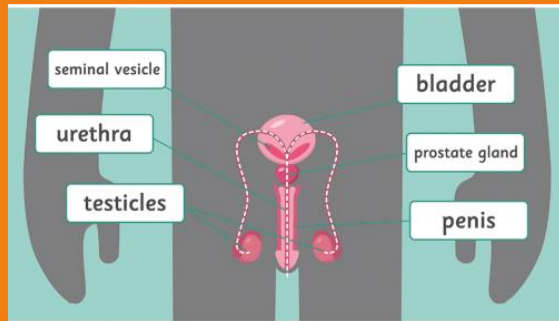
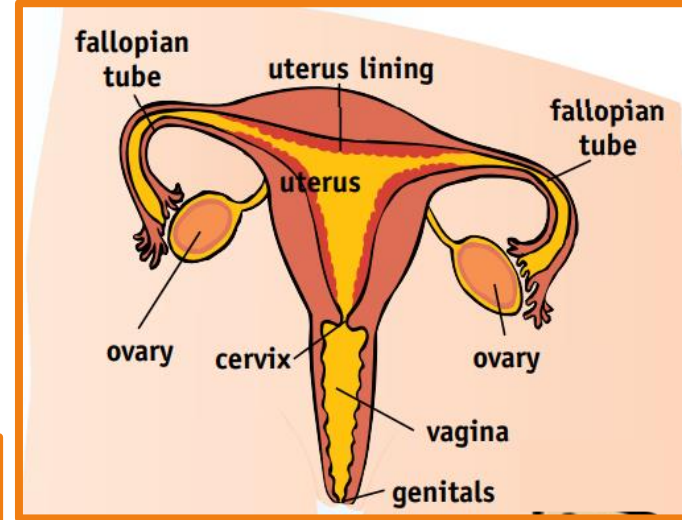
## New Learning:



- The female body can start to grow and periods can begin
- The female body can start to sweat more and can smell different to normal
- Moods and feelings can change
- Body hair will grow darker and stronger on arms and legs
- Armpit and pubic hair will start to grow
- A white discharge may occasionally come out of the vagina, and the ovaries will begin to release eggs
- Hips may widen, bones will get heavier, and voice may deepen
- Breasts may grow (sometimes unevenly) and nipples may darken in colour
- Hair can become greasy, skin can become oily, and spots may appear on the face, chest, and shoulders

## By the end of these topics, I should:

- explain what puberty means
- describe the changes that boys and girls may go through during puberty
- identify why our bodies go through puberty
- develop coping strategies to help with the different stages of puberty
- identify who and what can help us during puberty



- The male body can start to grow and voice will deepen
- The male body can start to sweat more and can smell different
- Moods and feelings can change
- Body hair will grow darker and stronger on arms and legs
- Armpit, chest, facial, and pubic hair will start to grow
- Shoulders and chest may grow and develop and muscles may get thicker
- Wet dreams may start
- Testicles will enlarge and the penis will grow, and the production of semen/sperm will start
- Hair can become greasy, skin can become oily, and spots may appear on the face, chest, and shoulders

## Key Facts

- When you go through puberty, you will experience physical and emotional changes
- There is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations
- There is advice available and steps we can take to support menstrual wellbeing

Puberty	When a child matures physically and the reproductive system becomes active.
Hormone	A chemical substance made in the body, which controls the activity of other cells and organs.
Anonymous question	When someone asks a question without revealing their name or identity.
Vagina	A canal that leads from the female uterus to the outside of the body.
Vulva	External female genitalia that surround the opening to the vagina.
Ovaries	A reproductive organ where eggs are produced.
Fallopian tube	The tube where the female egg travels to the womb (uterus).
Penis	A male organ that urine and sperm pass through.
Testicles	Two male sex glands where sperm is produced.
Bladder	An organ inside the body where urine is stored.



Years A, B, C and D for Y6 only

2022 2023

## Previous learning:

Penis	The part of a male's body that is used for urinating.
Testicles	Two round male organs that produce sperm.
Vagina	The part of a woman's body that connects her outer organs to her uterus.
Vulva	External female genitalia that surround the opening to the vagina.
Anus	The external opening of the canal through which excrement leaves the body.
Private parts	A person's genitals.

Children will have learned about puberty and will know about the reproductive organs in a male and female's body. They will know the term 'consent' and know that consent can be given or taken away at any time.

## New Learning:

Eggs are produced in the ovaries. Once a month, an egg will be released into the fallopian tube.

If this egg is fertilized by sperm from a man, a baby may be conceived. The baby will begin as an embryo, moving down the fallopian tube and continuing to grow in the womb until he or she is ready to be born.



**The legal age of consent to have sex is 16. However, this should only happen when both people involved are comfortable and feel ready. Nobody should be forced to have sex.**

## I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Conception	The process of conceiving a baby.
Reproduction	The process by which living things create young or offspring.
Consent	To express willingness or approval.
Conceived	The fertilising of an egg by a sperm; beginning of pregnancy.
Caesarean	The surgical delivery of a baby that involves making incisions in the mother's abdominal wall and uterus.
Foreskin	A retractable fold of skin that covers the glans of the penis.
Cervix	The lower part of the uterus that opens into the vagina.
Womb (uterus)	Where a foetus, or baby, grows.
Urethra	The tube that carries urine from the bladder out of the body.
Fertilised	When a male's sperm enters a female's egg.
IVF	Fertilising an egg outside the body, in a laboratory dish, and then implanting it in a woman's uterus.

## By the end of these topics, I should:

- explain the terms 'conception' and 'reproduction'
- describe the function of the female and male reproductive systems
- identify the various ways adults can have a child
- explain various different stages of pregnancy
- identify the laws around consent

## Key Facts

- Stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's security as they grow up
- Others people's families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from your family, but you should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care for them

*There are different ways for adults to have a baby that do not include having sex, such as IVF treatment. You may want to explore the*



## Previous learning:

Alcohol	A chemical called ethanol that is found in alcoholic drinks.
Ethanol	A chemical compound that is a type of alcohol.
Fermentation	A chemical change that happens in vegetable and animal substances.
Unit	A way to tell how strong your drink is.
Legal age limit	An age under or over which something can or cannot be done.
Alcohol poisoning	When a person drinks a toxic amount of alcohol.

To identify what is a risky choice.  
To identify the risks associated with alcohol.  
To describe how alcohol can affect your immediate and future health.  
To develop and recognise skills and strategies to keep safe.



Drugs can change the way people feel, think or behave.

## Module: Keeping/Staying Healthy Topic: Drugs

I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Extension Lesson Vocabulary	
Cannabis	A drug that comes from a plant.
Illegal drugs	Drugs which a person is not allowed to own or use.
Mental illness	Health conditions involving changes in thinking, emotion or behaviour.
Criminal offence	The act of breaking a law or rule or doing something wrong.
Substances	The material, or matter, of which something is made.

## New Learning:

There are associated risks with legal and illegal harmful substances including drug-taking.  
Cannabis is a common illegal drug.  
Taking illegal drugs can lead to poor mental health.  
Taking illegal drugs can affect your immediate and future health.  
Illegal drug can kill!

Cannabis can be smoked, eaten, and vaped.

### Other names for cannabis include:

- Weed
- Skunk
- Sensi
- Resin
- Puff
- Pot
- Marijuana
- Herb
- Hash
- Grass
- Ganja
- Draw
- Dope
- Bud
- Chronic
- Pollen



Supplying is when you have a drug and give it to someone else, whether you sell it or give it away for free.

It is a serious criminal offence to supply illegal drugs.

Depending upon the type of drug, suppliers could be given a prison sentence, an unlimited fine, or both.

**KS2**  
**Year B 2023 2024**

Previous learning:

I know that I have to try to eat a balanced diet. I know the importance of having a healthy lifestyle and can describe some of the ways that I can do this.

I know that food packaging gives me important information about healthy/unhealthy choices.

New learning:

- Too much sugar can lead to the build up of harmful fats inside our bodies that we cannot see
- This fat around our vital organs can cause weight gain and serious diseases in the future, like heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and some cancers
- Having too much sugar can also cause tooth decay

Visit [www.nhs.uk/healthier-families/food-facts/sugar/](http://www.nhs.uk/healthier-families/food-facts/sugar/) to find out more!

Download the Change4Life sugar smart app and start scanning your food barcodes today!



- Too much salt can put you at risk of high blood pressure and heart disease in later life
- To find out more about how the heart works and how you can keep your heart healthy, visit: [www.bhf.org.uk](http://www.bhf.org.uk)

- We should all be having less than 6 grams a day (less than a teaspoon)
- More than half of all children are eating too much salt per day

Visit [www.nhs.uk/healthier-families/food-facts/salt/](http://www.nhs.uk/healthier-families/food-facts/salt/) to find out more!

I will learn the following new words/phrases:

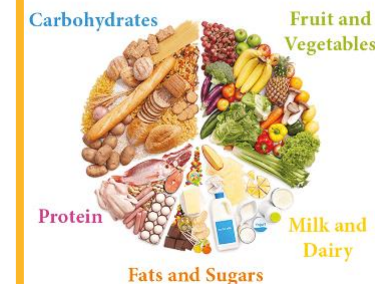
Lifestyle	The way a person or group of people live.
Balanced diet	A diet that includes a variety of different types of food to help you get the nutrients you need.
Blood pressure	Measures how the heart pumps blood around the body.
Saturated fat	A type of fat found in meat and other animal products, such as butter and cheese.
Vital organs	The main organs inside the body, such as the heart, lungs, and brain. It is important to keep these healthy.
Mind map	A diagram, often drawn on paper, to present your ideas.
Food chart	A chart that can be used to see how many servings of each food should be eaten each day.
Carbohydrates	Substances, found in certain kinds of food, that provide you with energy.
Protein	A nutrient which builds, maintains, and replaces the tissues in your body.
Calorie	A unit of energy that can be found in food.



2023 2024



Suggested daily portions %



- Too much saturated fat can lead to the build-up of harmful fat in the body that we can't see
- This can cause serious diseases in the future such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and some cancers
- Eating too much saturated fat can lead to high blood cholesterol
- This can clog up our arteries and restrict the blood supply to our heart, which can cause heart attacks
- Eating too much saturated fat can make us more likely to put on weight because foods high in fat are also high in calories

Visit [www.nhs.uk/healthier-families/food-facts/fat/](http://www.nhs.uk/healthier-families/food-facts/fat/) to find out more!

## Previous learning:

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Ethanol	A chemical compound that is a type of alcohol.
Fermentation	A chemical change that happens in vegetable and animal substances.
Unit	A way to tell how strong your drink is.
Legal age limit	An age under or over which something can or cannot be done.
Alcohol poisoning	When a person drinks a toxic amount of alcohol.

To identify what is a risky choice.  
To identify the risks associated with alcohol.  
To describe how alcohol can affect your immediate and future health.  
To develop and recognise skills and strategies to keep safe.



Drugs can change the way people feel, think or behave.

## Module: Keeping/Staying Healthy Topic: Drugs

I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Extension Lesson Vocabulary	
Cannabis	A drug that comes from a plant.
Illegal drugs	Drugs which a person is not allowed to own or use.
Mental illness	Health conditions involving changes in thinking, emotion or behaviour.
Criminal offence	The act of breaking a law or rule or doing something wrong.
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## New Learning:

There are associated risks with legal and illegal harmful substances including drug-taking.  
Cannabis is a common illegal drug.  
Taking illegal drugs can lead to poor mental health.  
Taking illegal drugs can affect your immediate and future health.  
Illegal drug can kill!

Cannabis can be smoked, eaten, and vaped.

### Other names for cannabis include:

- Weed
- Skunk
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- Hash
- Grass
- Ganja
- Draw
- Dope
- Bud
- Chronic
- Pollen



Supplying is when you have a drug and give it to someone else, whether you sell it or give it away for free.

It is a serious criminal offence to supply illegal drugs.

Depending upon the type of drug, suppliers could be given a prison sentence, an unlimited fine, or both.

### Previous learning:

All our pupils are familiar with the school's Christian values which include truthfulness and trustworthiness. Our behaviour policy is built around respect. Children will also have learned about mutual respect through work on British Values.

### New learning:

The characteristics of a friendship include: mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties.

It is important to give and seek permission in relationships with friends, peers, and adults.

### Being responsible includes:

Recycle when you can Turn the tap off when brushing your teeth

Reuse items where possible Walk and cycle as much as possible

Reduce the use of electricity where you can Be respectful of others

Do not litter

Follow rules in the home, at school, and in the community

### I will learn the following new words/phrases:

<b>Punctual</b>	<i>Arriving or doing something at the correct time, not late.</i>
<b>Responsible</b>	<i>To have control or be in charge of something. Capable of being trusted.</i>
<b>Irresponsible</b>	<i>Not thinking enough or not worrying about the possible results of what you do.</i>
<b>Appointment</b>	<i>An arrangement to meet someone at a particular time and place.</i>

Why is it important to be on time when:



Meeting friends



Having a family meal



Going to school



Going to the cinema



Attending a Drs appointment

## Previous learning:

All children will know there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, nervousness) and scale of emotions that all humans experience in relation to different experiences and situations.

We can deal with our emotions in a positive or negative way.

All children will have learned a range of mindfulness techniques during PE.

## Module: Feelings and Emotions

### Topic: Anger



Aisew, Leeming Bar  
Church of England Primary School

Rooted in love and growing together  
to become lifelong learners!

2023 2024

## New learning:

How anger makes us feel and act.

A range of ways to help calm down.



## Anger

### Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:



- recognise that everyone experiences emotions and that these can have physical effects on our body, both pleasant and unpleasant
- explain how feelings can be communicated with or without words
- recognise that we can choose how we act on our emotions and that our choices and actions can affect ourselves and other people
- demonstrate a range of strategies to help control and manage unpleasant/uncomfortable emotions, such as anger

### Darlee's Five Steps can help you if you feel angry.

- 1 Take a deep breath in and slowly breathe out
- 2 Count to ten slowly in your head
- 3 Take time to think about what is making you angry
- 4 Use words to explain how you feel
- 5 If you are still struggling, ask for help



## I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Displeasure	Feeling annoyed, dissatisfied, or disappointed.
Annoyance	Something that annoys or irritates someone.
Hostility	The state of being unfriendly or full of hate.

### When is anger a problem?

Anger only becomes a problem when we can't manage it well and it gets out of control. Here's some signs this might be happening:

- You express your anger through unhealthy or unsafe ways
- Your anger is affecting your everyday life
- Your anger is affecting your relationships and the people around you
- Anger is your go-to emotion and it's all you can think about

If you've been experiencing any of these things for a while, speak to a trusted adult as soon as you can.



- It is important to consider your online friendships and sources of information
- People sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not
- Some social media sites, computer games and online games are age restricted
- It is important to know how to respond safely and appropriately to adults you may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom you do not know

2023 2024



New learning:

<https://www.internetmatters.org>

[Keeping children safe online | NSPCC](#)

[Homepage - UK Safer Internet Centre](#)

[Safeguarding Children - Get Safe Online](#)

[Childnet — Online safety for young people](#)

## Previous learning:

Most children will know....  
What a 'digital footprint' is and know that this can impact on my life detrimentally in the future.  
About PEGI ratings.  
That being online can have positive and negative effects on you and your mental health.  
To know what is and what isn't appropriate to share online and the platforms that are available for sharing.

## I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Application	<i>A program or piece of software, mostly found on smartphones and tablets.</i>
Pretending	<i>To behave as if something is true when you know that it is not.</i>
Age restriction	<i>An age under or over which something can or cannot be done.</i>
Online activity	<i>Activities performed on and data available on the Internet.</i>
Social media sites	<i>An online platform which people use to build social networks or social relationships with other people.</i>
Password	<i>A secret word or phrase that must be used to gain admission to a place.</i>














## Social media sites

An online platform which people use to build social networks or social relationships with other people.

*'Instagram and Tiktok are examples of social media sites.'*

Do you know the ages that you need to be to have an account on these platforms?

Why do you think the ages are so high?

 13+	 13+	 13+
 13+	 13+	 18 or parental consent
 13+	 13+  <small>Previously Musical.ly</small>	 18 or parental consent
 16	 17+	 13+

## Previous learning:

All children will know....

That mutual respect and tolerance means that we have accept people for who they are. People can be very different to each other but this does not affect how we treat them.

Most children will know...

What is meant by protected characteristics.

Some children will know...

Stereotyping people can be very damaging.

Families come in all shapes and sizes.

Hate crimes are crimes which are targeted to a person because of their hostility or prejudice towards that person's disability, race or ethnicity, religion or belief, sexual orientation or transgender identity.

## New learning:

Can we recognise the barriers others have to fully join in?

*For example, someone might be sensitive to noise or someone might not like talking in front of lots of other people.*

What actions can we take to promote equality with others?

*For example doing things that allow them to be able to join in.*

## How to be self-respecting

Not saying bad things about ourselves

Spending time doing things we enjoy

Giving ourselves time to rest

Not over indulging on food which we know is bad for us

Looking after our bodies – brushing teeth, showering etc

Feeling confident to say 'no' to peer pressure

## How to be respectful of others

Saying please and thank you

Being kind and considerate

Speaking to a trusted adult if you feel somebody needs further support

Being non-judgemental towards people who may seem different to us

Supporting those who may need help

## Module: A World Without Judgement

### Topic: Baseline Assessment and Breaking Down Barriers

#### I will learn the following new words/phrases:

Judgement	The ability to judge, make a decision, or form an opinion of someone or something.
Equality	All members of a society, group, or family have equal status, rights, and responsibilities.
Diversity	An understanding that people are unique and can exist together in a group.
Cohesion	Everyone fits together well and works as a whole.
Barrier	A circumstance or obstacle that keeps people or things apart or prevents communication or progress.
Attributes	A quality or feature of a person or thing.
Similarities	A similar feature or aspect.
Differences	A point or way in which people or things are not the same.
Disability	A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities.
Polite	Having or showing behaviour that is respectful and considerate of other people.
Courteous	Polite, respectful, or considerate in manner.
Respectful	Feeling or showing respect.



It is very important to respect the thoughts and feelings of others.

We should treat others in a way we would like to be treated ourselves.

We can be respectful by being polite and courteous in the real world and when we are talking to others online.



Aiskew, Leeming Bar  
Church of England Primary School

Rooted in love and growing together  
to become lifelong learners!

2023 2024



### Previous learning:

Some children will be able to list reasons why someone may struggle to breathe.  
They will also be able to identify the signs of an allergic reaction and anaphylactic shock.  
Most children will know the DRs ABC and know how to carry out CPR.

### New learning:

**A severe bleed is when blood is flowing from a wound and there is too much blood to be contained by a plaster.**

**A head injury is normally a result of someone who has hit their head during an accident or fall.**

A seizure can also be called a convulsion or fit.

A seizure occurs due to a disturbance of electrical activity in the brain.

### I will learn the following new words/phrases:

<b>Minor</b>	<i>Lesser in importance, seriousness, or significance.</i>
<b>Seizure</b>	<i>A sudden, uncontrolled electrical disturbance in the brain.</i>
<b>Nauseous</b>	<i>To feel sick in your stomach, as if you might vomit.</i>
<b>Incident</b>	<i>An event or occurrence.</i>

#### Someone with a severe bleed may...

Scared

Nauseous

Worried

Faint

#### Someone with a head injury may have...

Loss of memory of what happened,  
at the time and just before

Confusion

Dizziness or nausea

Scalp wound

With severe head injury there is more than likely a history of a blow to the head, and often the pupils of the casualty's eyes could present at different sizes.

Headache

#### Someone having a seizure may have...

Casualty may have collapsed

They may have froth around their mouth

Their body may be stiff and making jerky movements