

UKS2: Me and My Relationships



Cycle A

Key Questions

Assertiveness

What do bystanders do when someone is being bullied?
 What is the difference between an active and a passive bystander?
 Can passive bystanders affect a bullying situation? How?
 Can active bystanders affect a bullying situation? How?

Cooperation

What is compromise?
 What is negotiation?
 How can negotiation and compromise skills help someone?

Safe/Unsafe Touches

What is appropriate touch?
 What is inappropriate touch?
 What types of touch are illegal (against the law)?
 If someone experiences inappropriate or illegal touch, how can they get help?

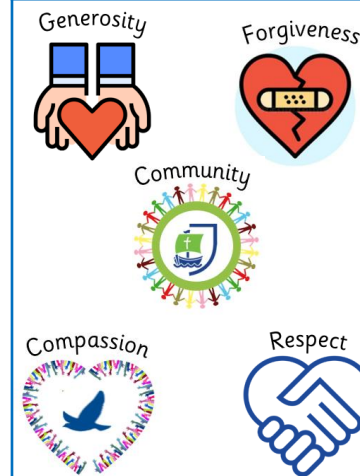
Assessment: Unit Outcomes

- ✓ I can explain bystander behaviour by giving examples of what bystanders do when someone is being bullied.
- ✓ I can give examples of negotiation and compromise.
- ✓ I can explain what inappropriate touch is and give example.

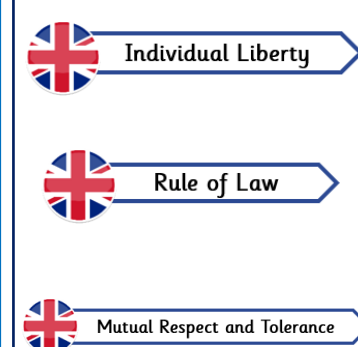
Key Vocabulary

negotiation	To try to work out an agreement between people.
compromise	An agreement between people where they give something up.
assertiveness	Ability to speak up for ourselves in a way that is honest/ respectful.
collaborate	To work jointly with others to get something done.
illegal	Against the law.
bystanders	Someone who happens to be there when something happens.
inappropriate	Not appropriate or suitable.

Christian Value Link



British Value Link



Spirituality Link



UKS2: Valuing Difference



Cycle A

Key Questions

Recognising and Reflecting On Prejudice-Based Behaviour

- What is prejudice?
- Why do some people show prejudiced behaviour?
- What is empathy?
- Can empathy help people to be more understanding of those who are different? How?

Understanding Bystander Behaviour

- How can a bystander's behaviour affect a bullying situation?
- When would it be unsafe to be an active bystander?
- When would it be safe to be an active bystander?

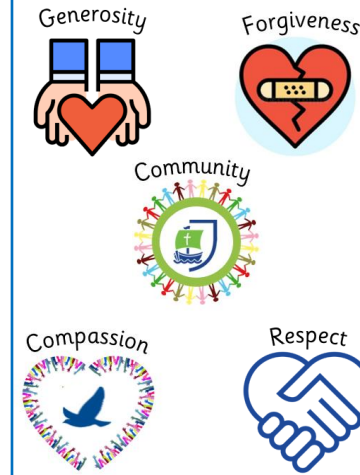
Assessment: Unit Outcomes

- ✓ I can reflect on and give reasons for why some people show prejudiced behaviour and sometimes bully for this reason.
- ✓ I can explain the difference between a passive bystander and an active bystander and give an example of how active bystanders can help in bullying situations.

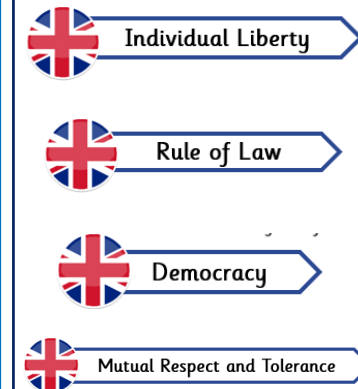
Key Vocabulary

tolerance	Accepting people for who they are.
bystanders	Someone who happens to be there when something happens.
stereotype	A mistaken idea/belief many people have about a thing/group that is based upon how they look on the outside, which may be untrue or only partly true.
prejudice	Attitudes or opinions about a person or group simply because the person belongs to a specific religion, race, nationality, or other group.
diversity	Differences including race or ethnicity, age, disabilities, language, culture, appearance, or religion.
empathy	The ability to be aware of the feelings of others and imagine what it might be like to be in their position.
assumption	Something that you assume to be the case, even without proof.

Christian Value Link



British Value Link



Spirituality Link



UKS2: Keeping Safe

Cycle A

Key Questions

Emotional Needs

Are emotional needs equally important as physical needs?
Why? What might happen if someone's emotional needs are not met?

Staying Safe Online

Can having a mobile phone be both negative and positive? How?
How can someone keep themselves safe when using a mobile phone?
Why is there a law about sharing inappropriate images on mobile phones?

Drugs: Norms and Risks (Including the Law)

Is young people's use of alcohol increasing or decreasing?
Will knowing the norms about young people and alcohol, help someone choose not to take part in risky behaviour? Why?

Assessment: Unit Outcomes

- ✓ I can explain why emotional needs are as important as physical needs and what might happen if a person doesn't get their emotional needs met.
- ✓ I can explain some ways of making sure that I keep myself safe when using a mobile phone, including safety around sharing personal information or images, and that there are laws relating to this.
- ✓ I can explain why some people believe that more young people drink alcohol than actually do (misperceive the norm).

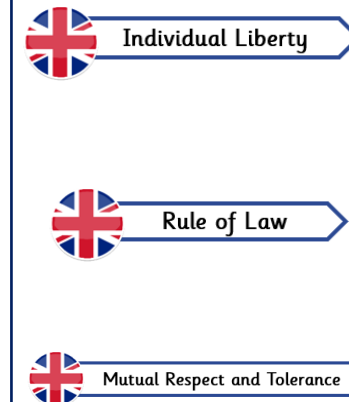
Key Vocabulary

Legal	Being in accordance with law.
Privacy	The condition of being concealed or hidden.
Possess	To have and hold as property.
Alcohol	A chemical substance used in science, manufacturing and drinks.
Medical	Relating to/concerned with the science or practice of medicine.
Social Media	Websites, apps and social games that connect people to each other through the sharing of pictures, thoughts, ideas, articles, and other content.

Christian Value Link



British Value Link



Spirituality Link



UKS2: Rights and Respect



Cycle A

Key Questions

Understanding Media Bias, Including Social Media

Does someone's social media profile give a true view of them?
 Why do people show only certain aspects of themselves?
 Does social media affect how a person feels about themselves? Does using social media create pressures on people? How?
 How can someone keep healthy when using social media?

Caring: Communities and the Environment

What things have an impact on the environment?
 What is 'sustainable' living?
 How can we change to live more sustainably?
 What can someone do to help the environment?

Earning and Saving Money

What different ways are there to save money?
 Are there advantages or disadvantages to the different ways to save money, including long-term saving?
 What is 'interest' when money is saved?

Assessment: Unit Outcomes

- ✓ I can explain why people might do this (why they are showing certain aspects of themselves) and how social media can affect how a person feels about themselves.
- ✓ I can explain that what 'environmentally sustainable' living means and give an example of how we can live in a more 'sustainable' way.
- ✓ I can explain the advantages and disadvantages of different ways of saving money.

Key Vocabulary	
Biased	Perception of the way things are/should be, even if it's not accurate.
Elections	The process of voting to choose someone to be their political leader or representative in government.
Candidate	A person who wants or is applying for a job (or Government Leader).
Interest Tax	Money paid to the government by individuals/businesses.
Public Services	Government-offered services that help all members of a community.
Environmentally Sustainable	The responsibility to conserve natural resources and protect global ecosystems.
Stereotype	A mistaken idea/belief many people have about a thing/group that is based upon how they look on the outside, which may be untrue or only partly true.

Christian Value Link	British Value Link	Spirituality Link
<p>Generosity</p> <p>Forgiveness</p> <p>Community</p> <p>Compassion</p> <p>Respect</p>	<p>Individual Liberty</p> <p>Rule of Law</p> <p>Democracy</p> <p>Mutual Respect and Tolerance</p>	<p>Connection with yourself...</p> <p>Connection with others...</p> <p>Connection with the World...</p>



UKS2: Being My Best

Cycle A

Key Questions

Aspirations and Goal Setting

- Do goals and aspirations need a plan?
- Are problems, challenges and barriers part of achieving goals?
- How can problems, challenges and barriers be overcome?

Managing Risk

- Are risks physical or emotional?
- How can a risk be emotional?
- What can someone do to reduce or remove risk?



Assessment: Unit Outcomes

- ✓ I can tell you how I can overcome problems and challenges on the way to achieving my goals.
- ✓ I can give examples of an emotional risk and a physical risk.



Key Vocabulary	
Influence	The power to have an important effect on someone or something.
Aspiration	A strong desire to achieve something high or great.
Assessing Risk	Trying to determine the degree of harm.
Perseverance	Not giving up and trying your best.
Media	Used to pass on information to many people in a society.
Achieve	To reach or bring about a desired end or goal.

Christian Value Link	British Value Link	Spirituality Link
<p>Generosity</p> <p>Community</p> <p>Compassion</p>	<p>Individual Liberty</p> <p>Rule of Law</p> <p>Mutual Respect and Tolerance</p>	<p>Connection with yourself...</p> <p>Connection with others...</p> <p>Connection with the World...</p>
<p>Forgiveness</p> <p>Perseverance</p> <p>Respect</p>		



UKS2: Growing and Changing



Cycle A

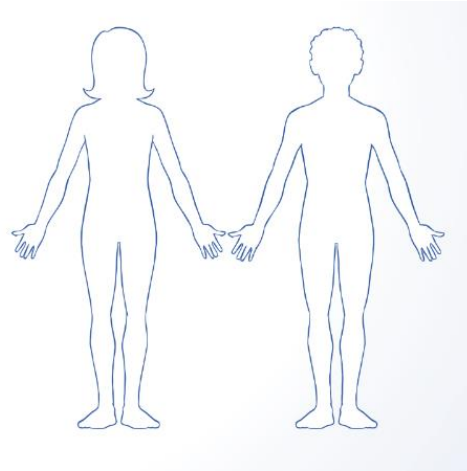
Key Questions

Keeping Safe

- What secrets can be kept private? Why?
- Are there secrets that should be shared? Why?
- Who should some secrets be shared with?

Body Image

- What physical changes happen during puberty?
- How might someone feel when their body changes?
- Do emotional changes happen during puberty? Why?
- How can a person feel better about their body changing?



Self-Esteem

- What can affect the way someone feels about themselves?
- What can someone do or say to feel good about themselves?
- Do words affect someone as much as actions? How?

Assessment: Unit Outcomes

- ✓ I can give an example of a secret that should be shared with a trusted adult.
- ✓ I can tell you some emotional changes associated with 'puberty' and how people may feel when their bodies change.
- ✓ I can give examples of other ways in which the way a person feels about themselves can be affected (e.g. images of celebrities).

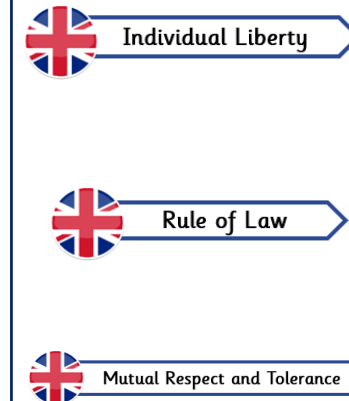
Key Vocabulary

Media Manipulation	The media forcing or persuade people to do what they want.
Peer Pressure	To try to get you to act a certain way, or try to get you to do something.
Stereotype	A mistaken idea/belief many people have about a thing/group that is based upon how they look on the outside, which may be untrue or only partly true.
Puberty	Name for the time when your body begins to develop and change.
Menstruation	A normal vaginal bleeding that occurs as part of a woman's monthly cycle.
Penis	The male reproductive organ.
Vulva	The female reproductive organ.
Hormones	Chemical substances that act like a messenger in the body.

Christian Value Link



British Value Link



Spirituality Link

