



Objectives to be taught	Year 3	Year 4
<ul> <li>Families and people who care for me:</li> <li>Pupils should know</li> <li>that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability.</li> </ul>	Family tree – definition of a family and a family tree (take into consideration cohort) Family – a group of people going through the world together, often adults and the children they care for. www.tolerance.org	Discusses the importance of showing and being treated with <b>RESPECT</b> in their families and society. <b>KEEPING MY BODY SAFE</b> looks at who to talk to inside or outside of the family about concerns for personal safety. Who else cares for them that they can trust?
• the characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each other, including in times of difficulty, protection and care for children and other family members, the importance of spending time together and sharing each other's lives.	Talks about the qualities of good relationships and how <b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> and sharing interests are important. Talks about having a duty of care towards their family and being active in <b>HELPING OTHERS TO GET</b> <b>HELP</b> .	Discusses becoming independent learners but know that there is a support network if needed in <b>PROBLEM</b> SOLVING AND <b>RESOURCEFULNESS</b> . Discusses why <b>RESPECT</b> in a family is important for everyone. Talks about how families are there to protect and be responsible for <b>KEEPING MY BODY SAFE</b> . Teaches pupils to know what to do if they need help with this.
• that others' families, either in school or in the wider world, sometimes look different from their family, but that they should respect those differences and know that other children's families are also characterised by love and care.	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> looks at what a relationship is and that there are different types of relationships that make up families in their society.	Looking at who they should <b>RESPECT i</b> n society and in their families and why.
• that 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.	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> looks at what the characteristics of a good relationship is and that there are different types of relationships that make up happy, loving and caring families in their society.	Discusses the importance of <b>RESPECT i</b> n society and raises awareness of different relationships, including same sex marriage/partnership.





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• that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong.	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> looks at what a relationship, how relationships can be different and what marriage and civil partnership are.	
Marriage in England and Wales is available to both opposite sex and same sex couples. The Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013 extended marriage to same sex couples in England and Wales. The ceremony through which a couple get married may be civil or religious.		
• how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.	<b>HELPING OTHERS TO GET HELP</b> talks about who to ask for help and how to do this if they are feeling unsafe or unhappy and how they can help others who may be having these feelings too. <b>RELATIONSHIPS</b> <b>WITH OTHERS</b> looks at what a good relationship is and who to talk to and what to say if they are in a relationship that does not make them happy.	<u>www.Stanfordinfants.co.uk</u> Connect to 'Being safe' unit
Caring friendships Pupils should know • how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends.	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> looks at how sharing common interests with others can create friendships and how friendships are made. <b>SELF-WORTH</b> talks about how friendships can help to improve their personal feelings.	





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• the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties.	<b>HELPING OTHERS TO GET HELP</b> underlines the importance of supporting friends with their problems and difficulties. <b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> discusses the characteristics of a good relationship and what they can do if a relationship makes them feel uncomfortable.	<b>RESPECT</b> discusses mutual respect and kindness towards others, regardless of cultural, ethnic, racial and religious diversity, age, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation and disability.
• that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.	To understand that positive <b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> will make them feel valued and safe and give them a sense of belonging.	
• that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even strengthened, and		

that resorting to violence is never right.		
• how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable, managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> talks about issues with friends and what to do if they are having problems in a relationship. <b>RESPECT</b> talks about why we should respect each other and what disrespect looks like and the harm it can cause to relationships and health. <b>KEEPING MY BODY SAFE</b> looks at who to talk to and trust if they feel afraid or uncomfortable about a friendship that feels inappropriate. <b>KEEPING MY BODY THE SAME</b> reminds pupils who they can trust to talk to and what to do if they feel unsafe or afraid. It talks about what to do if they are not listened to the first time.	





Respectful relationshipsPupils should know• the importance of respecting others, even when they are very different from them (for example, physically, in character, personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have different preferences or beliefs.		<b>RESPECT</b> looks at how everyone deserves respect regardless of age, disability, gender, race, religion etc and that there are protected characteristics in law to safeguard this respect.
• practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships.	HELPING OTHERS TO GET HELP discusses how to recognise the feelings of others and what to do to help them. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS talks about how to recognise damaging relationships and what to do to improve or help with these.	<b>RESPECT</b> raises awareness of what a disrespectful relationship might look like and how to support others who are suffering with this. It teaches pupils that there are laws to protect against these attitudes towards others.
• the conventions of courtesy and manners.		<b>RESPECT</b> looks at what disrespect might look like in a variety of situations and understanding right and wrong. It looks at morals and courtesy towards others.
• the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness.	<b>GROWTH MINDSET</b> looks at how having a positive outlook and making the effort to succeed and improve helps us to become happier and more successful. <b>MINDFULNESS</b> teaches pupils to look at themselves and their well-being and to give themselves the time to	<b>RESPECT</b> talks about how self-respect helps them to have a positive self-image and become more able to disregard risks or dangers that they may be tempted to take.





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	respect their minds and bodies and to feel happier about themselves. SELF-IMAGE talks about how they perceive themselves and how this affects well-being and happiness. It talks about what to do about a negative self-image. SELF- WORTH looks at how having a positive, healthy view of themselves leads to happiness and healthy relationships with others. MY BODY, YOUR BODY talks about their body being their own and that they have a right to decide who touches their body. This is an opportunity to discuss self-respect and feelings.	<b>KEEPING MY BODY SAFE</b> reminds pupils that their body belongs to them and that they have a right to say 'no' to inappropriate or unwanted touch.
• that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority.		<b>LEADERSHIP</b> looks at respecting the decisions and opinions of others who are leaders in a variety of situations. <b>RESPECT</b> looks at who should be treated with respect. Discusses scenarios where people in positions of authority and advisors have been treated disrespectfully and what damage this may cause to them, the people in authority and society.
• about different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders (primarily reporting bullying to an adult) and how to get help.	ANXIETY looks at what might cause this feeling, including the behaviour of others and how to cope with this anxiety to feel better. HELPING OTHERS TO GET HELP looks at how they can help others to find help in adverse situations like bullying and the strategies for helping those who are reluctant to find help. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS talks about how to recognise unhealthy relationships with others and what to do about these.	<b>RESPECT</b> looks at the protected characteristics in society and how bullying is unacceptable and may even break the law. It looks at the importance of self-respect and using this model to treat others with respect.





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• what a stereotype is, and how	SELF-IMAGE allows for discussion around how	<b>RESPECT</b> looks at how we are responsible for our own
		morals and that it is up to us to challenge negativity and
destructive	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> allows for	disrespect, including stereotyping.
	discussion about what stereotyping is and how	
	stereotyping can make people feel and why it can be	
	unfair or negative.	

• the importance of permissionseeking and giving in relationships with friends, peers and adults.		
<ul> <li>Online relationships</li> <li>Pupils should know</li> <li>that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.</li> </ul>	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> looks at how to recognise if a relationship is not healthy and allows for discussion around relationships online that may not be all they seem to be.	<b>RESPECT</b> talks about self-respect and allows for discussions around online friendships and what they may be being asked to do or say online.
• that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-toface relationships, including the importance of respect for others online including when we are anonymous.	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> is an opportunity to look at the characteristics of a good relationship and reminds them to apply these to online and digital relationships.	<b>RESPECT</b> looks at how self-respect guides us to treat others with respect, including if this is contact made anonymously and in all forms of relationships, whether face to face or online.
• the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.		<b>RESPECT</b> looks at how self-respect can prevent them from doing or saying inappropriate things online which may get them into trouble.





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• how to critically consider their online friendships and sources of information including awareness of the risks associated with people they have never met.		
• how information and data is shared and used online.		
<ul> <li>Being safe</li> <li>Pupils should know</li> <li>what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context).</li> </ul>	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> looks at what a good relationship looks like and what to do if they are not in a good relationship.	<b>RESPECT</b> looks at how self-respect helps them to decide what is right and wrong and helps them to decide boundaries in their relationships.

• about the concept of privacy and the implications of it for both children and adults; including that it is not always right to keep secrets if they relate to being safe.	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> looks at what a good relationship looks like and what to do if they are not in a good relationship.	
• that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.		<b>RESPECT</b> teaches pupils that self-respect helps them to decide what is appropriate and inappropriate behaviour. <b>KEEPING MY BODY SAFE</b> teaches pupils that parts of their body are private and that nobody has the right to touch or look at these unless they are happy with this.
• how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know.	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> looks at what a good relationship looks like and what to do if they are not in a good relationship.	





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<ul> <li>how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult.</li> </ul>	<b>A PROBLEM SHARED IS A PROBLEM HALVED</b> looks at scenarios which may help them to recognise feelings of being unsafe and what to do about this.	
• how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard.	<b>HELPING OTHERS TO GET HELP</b> reminds them that they can ask for help and help others to do this too.	<b>KEEPING MY BODY SAFE</b> looks at speaking up about their worries or concerns.
<ul> <li>how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.</li> </ul>	<b>HELPING OTHERS TO GET HELP</b> looks at how they can help themselves and others find help and advice if they need it.	<b>KEEPING MY BODY SAFE</b> looks at what to say to someone to report concerns about their safety or wellbeing.
• where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.		<b>KEEPING MY BODY SAFE</b> looks at who they can talk to if they feel worried or unsafe.
Physical Health and Mental Well Being		
Mental wellbeing Pupils should know • that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.		<b>SLEEP</b> looks at how this is important for resting the brain and for maintaining their physical and mental wellbeing.
• that there is a normal range of emotions (e.g. happiness, sadness,	<b>STRESS</b> looks at what stress is, what might cause it and how it can damage mental health.	
anger. fear. surprise. nervousness)		

anger, fear, surprise, nervousness)	
and scale of emotions that all	
humans experience in relation to	
different experiences and situations.	





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• how to recognise and talk about their emotions, including having a varied vocabulary of words to use when talking about their own and others' feelings.	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> looks at what qualities a good relationship has and encourages them to talk about how they feel about a relationship.	
• how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.	<b>SELF-IMAGE</b> talks about what self-image is and the importance of having a positive self-image for wellbeing. <b>SELF-WORTH</b> looks at how to measure self-worth and what effects this has on their well-being.	
• the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and servicebased activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.	<b>MINDFULNESS</b> encourages pupils to appreciate the importance of being outdoors, undertake physical activity and being with others to help their mental and physical well-being.	<b>THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</b> looks at the effect this has on our well-being, our body and how we learn.
• simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests.	MINDFULNESS looks at how they can use the environment around them to improve their mental and physical well-being and how they can self-assess to measure how they are feeling. <b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> looks at who they could talk to and the importance of having friends or people you can trust around them.	<b>SCREEN TIME</b> looks at the positive and negative effects of using screens and how these may damage their friendships.
• isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.	<b>ELPING OTHERS GET HELP</b> <b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> looks at what makes a good relationship and what to do if they are in a relationship that makes them unhappy or lonely.	
• that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.		





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• where and how to seek support (including recognising the triggers for seeking support), including whom in school they should speak to if they are worried about their own or someone else's mental wellbeing or ability to control their emotions (including issues arising online).	<b>HELPING OTHERS TO GET HELP</b> looks at who they can go to if they need support or how they can help others get support.	
• it is common for people to experience mental ill health. For many people who do, the problems can be resolved if the right support is made available, especially if accessed early enough.	<b>HELPING OTHERS TO GET HELP</b> looks at recognising if others might need help and how to help them even if they are reluctant to ask for it.	
<ul> <li>Internet safety and harms</li> <li>Pupils should know</li> <li>that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.</li> </ul>	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> allows for discussion around the benefits and ease of staying in contact with friends and family online or digitally.	<b>PROBLEM SOLVING AND RESOURCEFULNESS</b> allows for discussion around how useful the internet can be to find answers to questions or problems.
• about the benefits of rationing time spent online, the risks of excessive time spent on electronic devices and the impact of positive and negative content online on their own and others' mental and physical wellbeing.	<b>SELF-IMAGE</b> allows for discussion about how they view and relate to images that they may see in the media and online and how this can have positive and negative effects on their mental and physical well-being. <b>SELF-</b> <b>WORTH</b> allows for discussion around how spending excessive time online may affect mood, mental and physical health.	<b>THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</b> looks at how to keep fit and well and how rationing time on screens will help. <b>SCREEN TIME</b> looks at the positive and negatives of using technology, how this can become a habit and how to moderate time spent on screens. <b>SLEEP</b> discusses how sleep can be disturbed by screen technology affecting their health.





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• how to consider the effect of their online actions on others and know how to recognise and display respectful behaviour online and the importance of keeping personal information private.	<b>RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS</b> talks about the characteristics of good friendships and allows for reflection about whether this can and should be maintained online or digitally.	<b>RESPECT</b> looks at how self-respect helps them to be safe when they choose what to post online.
• why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for example, are age restricted.		
• that the internet can also be a negative place where online abuse, trolling, bullying and harassment can take place, which can have a negative impact on mental health.	<b>SELF-WORTH</b> allows for discussion around how online or digital communication may affect their self- esteem and feelings about themselves in negative and positive ways.	<b>RESPECT</b> looks at how self-respect can help them to decide what to post online or understand what is inappropriate communication. <b>PROBLEM SOLVING AND RESOURCEFULNESS</b> discusses how online safety issues and concerns need to be sorted and how to do this. <b>SCREEN TIME</b> looks at how some online content can have a negative effect on our well-being.
• how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted.		<b>PROBLEM SOLVING AND RESOURCEFULNESS</b> discusses how information found online may not be a true representation of the facts and to be aware of this.
• where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.	<b>HELPING OTHERS TO GET HELP</b> allows for discussion about helping others who may be experiencing problems with online or digital communication.	<b>PROBLEM SOLVING AND RESOURCEFULNESS</b> talks about reporting online concerns and who to report these to.





<ul> <li><i>Physical health and fitness</i></li> <li><i>Pupils should know</i></li> <li><i>the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.</i></li> </ul>	<b>GROWTH MINDSET</b> allows for discussion around trying new sports or exercise routines to improve mental and physical well-being.	THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITYlooks at how much time they spend on being active, what they could do to improve this and how exercise helps them to learn.SCREEN TIME looks at how screens can encourage them to lead an inactive and unhealthy lifestyle.SLEEP looks at how this can affect activity and how activity can affect sleep.
• the importance of building regular exercise into daily and weekly routines and how to achieve this; for example, walking or cycling to school, a daily active mile or other forms of regular, vigorous exercise.		<b>THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</b> looks at how they can improve their physical activity and encourages them to present this information to encourage others to be more active. <b>SCREEN TIME</b> looks at striking a balance between screen time and activity for the benefit of their health.
• the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity).		<b>THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY</b> looks at the negative effects of an inactive lifestyle. <b>SCREEN TIME</b> discusses how too much time spent being inactive can have negative effects on mental and physical well-being.
• how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in		

school if they are worried about their health.	
<ul> <li>Healthy eating</li> <li>Pupils should know</li> <li>what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content).</li> </ul>	A BALANCED DIET looks at the constituents of a healthy, balanced diet. HEALTHY EATING looks at the importance of a healthy diet and the nutritional make-up of foods they eat. THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY discusses





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	how eating healthily together with physical activity helps them to keep their body and minds healthy.
• the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.	A BALANCED DIET looks at the ingredients necessary for a healthy meal and looks at how healthy their diet is. HEALTHY EATING looks at the DoH 'Eatwell Guide' and the recommended daily allowances for nutrients. It looks at the 'traffic light' system on food packaging showing nutritional values. THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY discusses how eating healthily together with physical activity helps them to keep their body and minds healthy. WHERE DOES MY FOOD COME FROM? discusses food safety and how this is important when sourcing and preparing the food they eat to keep their bodies healthy
• the characteristics of a poor diet and risks associated with unhealthy eating (including, for example, obesity and tooth decay) and other behaviours (e.g. the impact of alcohol on diet or health).	A BALANCED DIET discusses the risks that eating too much of a particular nutrient can cause to the body. HEALTHY EATING discusses energy drinks, their use and their effect on the body. It looks in detail at the damage and disease that a poor diet can cause to their bodies. THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY talks about how inactivity and overuse of screens can affect our food choices and health and make us gain weight.





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Drugs, alcohol and tobacco Pupils should know • the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking.	<b>STRESS</b> looks at how this may cause those around them to drink, smoke or take more tablets or drugs to cope and what they can do to get help or support with this. <b>MY BODY, YOUR BODY</b> discusses how alcohol, tobacco and other harmful substances are not good for the body and there are risks with using these.	<b>SLEEP</b> discusses the effect of caffeine and energy drinks on the body.
<ul> <li>Health and prevention</li> <li>Pupils should know</li> <li>how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body.</li> </ul>	<b>STRESS</b> allows for the opportunity to talk more about how the body can be affected by stress and how to recognise this in themselves and others. <b>MY BODY, YOUR BODY</b> reminds them how they can look after their bodies and what to look out for and who to talk to if they are worried about their health.	<ul> <li>HEALTHY EATING discusses a balanced diet and nutrients allowing for further discussion about eating too many or too little of these in their diets.</li> <li>A BALANCED DIET looks at the effects of a poor diet on the body.</li> <li>THE IMPORTANCE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY allows for discussion about compulsive fitness and exercise and the effects it has on a growing body.</li> </ul>
• about safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.		
• the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.	<b>STRESS</b> looks at how important sleep is to lessen the effect of stress on our bodies. <b>MY BODY, YOUR BODY</b> reminds them how they can look after their bodies and what to look out for and who to talk to if they are worried about their health.	<b>SLEEP</b> looks at the importance of sleep on their bodies and how they can improve their sleep habits.





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• about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.	<b>MY BODY, YOUR BODY</b> reminds them how they can look after their bodies and what to look out for and who to talk to if they are worried about their health. <b>STRESS</b> talks about avoiding the overuse of energy drinks which can lead to tooth decay.	<b>HEALTHY EATING</b> discusses how sugary foods can cause tooth decay and dental health problems. <b>A BALANCED DIET</b> looks at the effects of a poor diet on dental health.
• about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing.	<b>MY BODY, YOUR BODY</b> reminds them how they can look after their bodies and what to look out for and who to talk to if they are worried about their health.	
• the facts and science relating to allergies, immunisation and vaccination.	<b>MY BODY, YOUR BODY</b> reminds them how they can look after their bodies and what to look out for and who to talk to if they are worried about their health.	
<b>Basic first aid</b> Pupils should know: • how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary.	<b>HELPING OTHERS TO GET HELP</b> talks about recognising whether ABC assistance is required and how to call the Emergency Services in an emergency situation.	
• concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries.		





<ul> <li>Changing adolescent body</li> <li>Pupils should know:</li> <li>key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body,</li> <li>particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.</li> </ul>	<b>MY BODY, YOUR BODY</b> talks about the private parts of the body that they would not expect to show to anyone. It discusses how the male and female body begins to change to be ready for reproduction.	
• about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.		