

RSE Curriculum Yearly Planner – EYFS



Key objectives	Term	Nursery	Reception
Building relationships		EYFS, Module 1 Unit 1	EYFS, Module 1 Unit 1
Pupils should:			
(ELG) Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others; -		Story Sessions: Handmade With Love	Story Sessions: Handmade With Love
Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers; -	Autumn		
Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.			
Self Regulations			
Pupils should:			
(ELG) Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of			
others, and begin to regulate their behaviour accordingly; - Set and		EYFS, Module 2 Unit 1	EYFS Module 1 Unit 2
work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and			Session 1: I Am Me
control their immediate impulses when appropriate; - Give focused		Session 1: Role Model	
attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even		FYFS Module 2 Unit 2	Session 2: Heads, Shoulders, Knees and
when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions		EYPS Module 2 Unit 2	Toes
involving several ideas or actions.		Seggion 1: Whele When	
Managing self		Session 1: Who's Who?	Session 3: Ready Teddy?
Pupils should:		Session 2: You've Got a Friend in Me	
(ELG) Be confident to try new activities and show independence,			EYFS Module 1 Unit 3
resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge; - Explain the	Spring	Session 3: Forever Friends	Session 1: I Like, You Like, We All Like!
reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave			
accordingly; - Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs,		EYFS Module 2 Unit 3	Session 2: Good Feelings, Bad Feelings
including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the			
importance of healthy food choices.		Session 1: Safe Inside and Out	Session 3: Let's Get Real
Health and well-being			
Pupils should		Session 2: My Body, My Rules	
Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall			
health and wellbeing: regular physical activity, healthy eating, tooth		Session 3: Feeling Poorly	
		Session 4: People Who Help Us	



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brushing, sensible amounts of 'screen time', having a good sleep		EYFS, Module 3 Unit 1	EYFS Module 1 Unit 4
routine, being a safe pedestrian.		Session 1: God is Love	Session 1: Growing Up
			EYFS, Module 3
	Summer	Session 2: Loving God, Loving Others	Unit 1
	Juniner	EYFS. Module 3 Unit 1	Session 1: God is Love
		27. 0, 11.000.0 0 0 1	Session 2: Loving God, Loving Others
		Session 1: Me, You, Us	
			Unit 2
			Session 1: Me, You, Us





Objectives	Term	Year 1	Year 2
Papils and people who care for me Pupils should know: that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability. 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. 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. that stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types, are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's	Autumn	Key Stage 1, Module 1 Unit 1 KS1.1.1 Let the Children Come Key Stage 1, Module 2 Unit 1 KS1.2.1.1 God Loves You Key Stage 1, Module 2 Unit 2 KS1.2.2.1 Special People KS1.2.2.2 Treat Others Well KS1.2.2.3And Say Sorry	Key Stage 1, Module 1 Unit 1 KS1.1.1 Let the Children Come Key Stage 1 Module 1 Unit 2 KS1.1.2.1 I Am Unique (Me) KS1.1.2.2 Girls and Boys (My Body) KS1.1.2.3 Clean and Healthy (My Health) - 2
security as they grow up. • how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel			<u>sessions</u>
unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed.		Key Stage 1 Module 2 Unit 3 KS1.2.3.1 Being Safe	Key stage1 Module 1 Unit 3 KS1.1.3.1 Feelings, Likes and Dislikes
Caring friendships Pupils should know		KS1.2.3.2 Good Secrets and Bad Secrets	KS1.1.3.2 Feeling Inside Out
 how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends. the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, 	Spring	KS1.2.3.3 Physical Contact	KS1.1.3.3 Super Susie Gets Angry
truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties.		KS1.2.3.4 Harmful Substances KS1.2.3.3 Can You Help Me?	
. • that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can		No. Chara 1 Madda 2	Mary about 1 Marks 1 Lluib 1
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,	Summer	Key Stage 1, Module 3 Unit 1 KS1.3.1.1 Three in One KS1.3.1.2 Who Is My Neighbour?	Key stage1 Module 1 Unit 4 KS1.1.4.1 The Cycle of Life Key Stage 1, Module 3 Unit 1
managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek help or advice from others, if needed. Respectful Relationships		Module 3 Unit 2 KS1.3.2.1 The Communities We Live In	KS1.3.1.1 Three in One KS1.3.1.2 Who Is My Neighbour? Unit 2





Pupils 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.

- practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships.
- · the conventions of courtesy and manners.
- \cdot the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness.
- 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.
- 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.
- what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative or destructive.

Online Relationships

Pupils should know

- that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.
- 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.
- the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.
- 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.

Keeping Safe

Pupils should know

• what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context).

KS1.3.2.1 The Communities We Live In





- 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.
- that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.
- how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know.
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult.
- how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard,
- how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.
- · where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.

Mental Wellbeing

- the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.
- simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests.
- isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.
- that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.
- 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).
- 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.





Internet safety and harms

Pupils should know

- that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted.
- · where and how to report concerns and get support with issues

Physical health and fitness

Pupils should know

- \cdot the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.
- 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.
- the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity).
- how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.

Healthy eating

- what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content).
- · the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.





• 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).

Drugs ,alcohol and tobacco

Pupils should know

• the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drugtaking.

Health and prevention

Pupils should know

• how to recognise early signs of physical illness, such as weight loss, or unexplained changes to the body. • 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.

- about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.
- about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing.
- *** the facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination.

Basic First Aid

- •how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary.
- concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries





Objectives	Term	Year 3	Year 4
Families and people who care for me		Lower Key Stage 2, Module 1	Lower Key Stage 2, Module 1
Pupils should know:		Unit 1	Unit 1
· that families are important for children growing up because they		LKS2.1.1 Get Up	LKS2.1.1 Get Up
can give love, security and stability.		-	
• the characteristics of healthy family life, commitment to each		LKS2.1.1.1 The Sacraments	Lower Key Stage 2, Module 1 Unit 2
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.		Lower Key Stage 2, Module 2 Unit 1	LKS2.1.2.1 We Don't Have To Be The Same
• that others' families, either in school or in the wider world,	Autumn	bower key orage 1, medale 1 olim 1	
sometimes look different from their family, but that they should		LKS2.2.1 Jesus My Friend	LKS2.1.2.2 Respecting Our Bodies
respect those differences and know that other children's families			
are also characterised by love and care.		Lower Key Stage 2, Module 2 Unit 2	
· that stable, caring relationships, which may be of different types,			
are at the heart of happy families, and are important for children's		LKS2.2.2.1 Family, Friends and Others	
security as they grow up.		LKC2 2 2 2 When Things Feel Red	
 how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if 		LKS2.2.2.2 When Things Feel Bad	
needed.			
Caring friendships		Lower Key Stage 2, Module 2 Unit 3	Lower Key Stage 2, Module 1 Unit 3
Pupils should know		LKS2.2.3.1 Sharing Online	LKS2.1.3.1 What Am I Feeling?
that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others,		LKS2.2.3.2 Chatting Online	LKS2.1.3.2 What Am I Looking At?
and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.	C	Site 1.2.0.12 of the first of t	EKSZ.1.3.2 What Aill I Booking ATP
• that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can	Spring	LKS2.2.3.3 Physical Contact	LKS2.1.3.3 I Am Thankful!
often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even			
strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right.		LKS2.2.3.4 Drugs, Alcohol and Tobacco	
• how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge			
v v		LKS2.2.3.5 First Aid Heroes	
when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable,			





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managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek		Lower Key Stage 2, Module 3 Unit1 LKS2.3.1.1 A Community of Love	Lower Key Stage 2, Module 3 Unit1 LKS2.3.1.1 A Community of Love
help or advice from others,		LK32.3.1.1 A COMMUNITY OF LOVE	LK32,3.1.1 A COMMUNITY OF LOVE
Respectful Relationships		LKS2.3.1.2 What is the Church?	LKS2.3.1.2 What is the Church?
Pupils should know			
• the importance of respecting others, even when they are very		Lower Key Stage 2, Module 3 Unit 2	Lower Key Stage 2, Module 3 Unit 2
different from them (for example, physically, in character,			
personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have		LKS2.3.2.1 How Do I Love Others?	LKS2.3.2.1 How Do I Love Others?
different preferences or beliefs.			
• practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to			
improve or support respectful relationships.			
the conventions of courtesy and manners.			
• 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.			
 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.			
• the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships	Summer		
with friends, peers and adults.			
Online Relationships			
Pupils should know			
• the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise			
risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.			
Keeping Safe			
Pupils should know			
· what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers			
and others (including in a digital context).			
· 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.			
 that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences 			
between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other,			
contact.			
 how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may 			
encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know.			





- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult.
- how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep trying until they are heard,
- how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.
- · where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.

Mental Wellbeing

Pupils should know

- that 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.
- 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.
- how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.
- the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.
- that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing

Internet safety and harms

Pupils should know

that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.

- 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. •
- 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.
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.





Physical health and fitness

Pupils should know

 $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.

Healthy eating

Pupils should know

- what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content).
- the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.
- 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).

Drugs ,alcohol and tobacco

Pupils should know

• the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drugtaking.

Health and prevention

Pupils should know

- 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.
- about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.
- about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing.

Basic First Aid

Pupils should know:

- •how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary.
- concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries

Changing adolescent body





 key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, 		
particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and		
emotional changes.		
\cdot about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the		
menstrual cycle.		





Objectives	Term	Year 5	Year 6
Families and people who care for me Pupils should know: • that families are important for children growing up because they can give love, security and stability. • 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. • 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.	Autumn	Upper Key Stage 2, Module 1 - Unit 1 UKS2.1.1 Calming the Storm Upper Key Stage 2, Module 2 - Unit 1 UKS2.2.1.1 Is God Calling You? Upper Key Stage 2, Module 2 Unit 2 UKS2.2.2.1 Under Pressure UKS2.2.2.2 Do You Want a Piece of Cake?	Upper Key Stage 2, Module 1 - Unit 1 UKS2.1.1 Calming the Storm Upper Key Stage 2, Module 1 - Unit 2 UKS2.1.2.1 Gifts and Talents Upper Key Stage 2, Module 3 - Unit 1 UKS2.3.1.1 Trinity House UKS2.3.1.2 Catholic Social Teaching
 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. that marriage represents a formal and legally recognised commitment of two people to each other which is intended to be lifelong. how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice from others if needed. Caring friendships Pupils should know how important friendships are in making us feel happy and secure, and how people choose and make friends. the characteristics of friendships, including mutual respect, truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, 	Spring	UKS2.2.3.3 Self-Talk Upper Key Stage 2, Module 2 Unit 3 UKS2.2.3.1 Sharing Isn't Always Caring UKS2.2.3.2 Cyberbullying UKS2.2.3.3 Types of Abuse UKS2.2.3.4 Impacted Lifestyles UKS2.2.3.5 Making Good Choices UKS2.2.3.6 Giving Assistance	Upper Key Stage 2, Module 3 Unit 2 UKS2.3.2.1 Reaching Out Upper Key Stage 2, Module 1 - Unit 3 UKS2.1.3.4 Seeing Stuff Online UKS2.1.3.2 Funny Feelings



Pupils should know

RSE Curriculum Yearly Planner Upper Key Stage Two



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sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and		Upper Key Stage 2, Module 3 - Unit 1	LK52.1.2.3 What is Puberty? Year 4 only
difficulties.		UKS2.3.1.1 Trinity House	
· that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards			LKS2.1.2.4 Changing Bodies Year 4 only
others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.		UKS2.3.1.2 Catholic Social Teaching	LINCOLO 2 Cirolal Partica
 that most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can 			UKS2.1.2.2 Girls' Bodies
often be worked through so that the friendship is repaired or even		Upper Key Stage 2, Module 3 Unit 2	LINCOLO 2 Devel Dedica
strengthened, and that resorting to violence is never right.		UKS2.3.2.1 Reaching Out	UKS2.1.2.3 Boys' Bodies
\cdot how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge			Unit 4
when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable,			LKS2.1.4.1 Life Cycles
managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek			
help or advice from others, if needed.			
Respectful Relationships			UKS2.1.2.4 Spots and Sleep
Pupils should know			
\cdot the importance of respecting others, even when they are very			UKS2.1.3.1 Body Image
different from them (for example, physically, in character,			
personality or backgrounds), or make different choices or have			UKS2.1.3.3 Emotional Changes
different preferences or beliefs.	Summer 2		
\cdot practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to			UKS2.1.4.3 Menstruation
improve or support respectful relationships.			
 the conventions of courtesy and manners. 			
\cdot the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own			
happiness.			
 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.			
· 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.			
·what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative			
or destructive.			
 the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships 			
with friends, peers and adults.			
Online Relationships			





- that people sometimes behave differently online, including by pretending to be someone they are not.
- 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.
- the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.
- 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.

Keeping Safe

Pupils should know

- what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers and others (including in a digital context).
- 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.
- that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other, contact.
- how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know.
- how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad about any adult.
- how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and confidence needed to do so.
- · where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.

Mental Wellbeing

- that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.
- that 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.

- 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.
- how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are behaving is appropriate and proportionate.
- the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental wellbeing and happiness.
- simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and interests.
- isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and seek support.
- that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often lasting impact on mental wellbeing.
- 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).
- 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.

Internet safety and harms

- \cdot that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has many benefits.
- 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.





- 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.
- 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.
- how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is ranked, selected and targeted.
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online.

Physical health and fitness

Pupils should know

- \cdot the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active lifestyle.
- 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.
- the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity).
- how and when to seek support including which adults to speak to in school if they are worried about their health.

Healthy Eating

Pupils should know:

Pupils should know • what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories and other nutritional content).

- · the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.
- 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).

Drugs ,alcohol and tobacco





• the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drugtaking.

Health and prevention

Pupils should know

- 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.
- about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.
- about personal hygiene and germs including bacteria, viruses, how they are spread and treated, and the importance of handwashing.

Basic First Aid

Pupils should know:

- •how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if necessary.
- concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common injuries, including head injuries

Changing adolescent body

- key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes.
- $\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle.