

RSE Curriculum Yearly Planner – EYFS



Key objectives	Term	Nursery	Reception
Building relationships Pupils should: (ELG) Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others; - Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers; - 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 work towards simple goals, being able to wait for what they want and control their immediate impulses when appropriate; - Give focused attention to what the teacher says, responding appropriately even when engaged in activity, and show an ability to follow instructions involving several ideas or actions. Managing self Pupils should: (ELG) Be confident to try new activities and show independence, resilience and perseverance in the face of challenge; - Explain the reasons for rules, know right from wrong and try to behave accordingly; - Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. Health and well-being Pupils should	Autumn	EVFS, Module 1 Unit 1 EYFS, Module 1 Unit 1 EYFS 1.1.1 Handmade With Love EVFS, Module 2 Unit 1 EYFS 2.1.1 Role Model Unit 2 EYFS 2.2.1 Who's Who? EYFS 2.2.2 You've Got a Friend in Me EYFS 2.2.3 Forever Friends EYFS Module 2 Unit 3 Unit 3 EYFS 2.3.1 Safe Inside and Out EYFS 2.3.3 Feeling Poorly EYFS 2.3.4 People Who Help Us	EYFS, Module 1 Unit 1 EYFS 1.1.1 Handmade With Love EYFS Module 1 Unit 2 Unit 2 EYFS 1.2.1 I Am Me EYFS 1.2.2 Heads, Shoulders, Knees and Toes EYFS 1.2.3 Ready Teddy? Unit 3 EYFS 1.3.1 I Like, You Like, We All Like! EYFS 1.3.2 All The Feelings! EYFS 1.3.3 Let's Get Real
Know and talk about the different factors that support their overall health and wellbeing: regular physical activity, healthy eating, tooth brushing, sensible amounts of 'screen time', having a good sleep routine, being a safe pedestrian.	Summer	EYFS, Module 3 Unit 1 EYFS 3.1.1 God is Love EYFS 3.1.2 Loving God, Loving Others Unit 2 EYFS 3.2.1 Me, You, Us	EYFS Module 1 Unit 4 EYFS 1.4.1 Growing Up EYFS, Module 3 Unit 1 EYFS 3.1.1 God is Love EYFS 3.1.2 Loving God, Loving Others Unit 2 EYFS 3.2.1 Me, You, Us





Objectives	Term	Year 1	Year 2
Objectives 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. • 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 Unit 2 KS1 2.2.1 Special People KS1 2.2.2 Treat Others Well KS1 2.2.3 And Say Sorry	Key Stage 1, Module 1 Unit 1 KS1 1.1 Let the Children Come Key Stage 1 Module 1 Unit 2 Unit 2 KS1 1.2.1 I Am Unique KS1 1.2.2 Girls and Boys KS1 1.2.3 Clean and Healthy (My Body) - 2 sessions
security as they grow up. • how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel			36331013
 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	Key Stage 1 Module 2 Unit 3 <u>KS1 2.3.1 Being Safe</u> <u>KS1 2.3.2 Good and Bad Secrets</u> <u>KS1 2.3.3 Physical Contact</u> <u>KS1 2.3.4 Harmful Substances</u> <u>KS1 2.3.5 Can You Help Me? (Part 1)</u> <u>KS1 2.3.6 Can You Help Me? (Part 2)</u>	Key stage1 Module 1 Unit 3 <u>KS1 1.3.1 Feelings, Likes and Dislikes</u> <u>KS1 1.3.2 Feeling Inside Out</u> <u>KS1 1.3.3 Super Susie Gets Angry</u>
 sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties. 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. Respectful Relationships 	Summer	Key Stage 1, Module 3 Unit 1 <u>KSI 3.1.1 Three in One</u> <u>KSI 3.1.2 Who Is My Neighbour?</u> Module 3 Unit 2 <u>KSI 3.2.1 The Communities We Live In</u>	Key stage1 Module 1 Unit 4 <u>KS1 1.4.1 The Cycle of Life</u> <u>KS1 1.4.2 A Time for Everything</u> Key Stage 1, Module 3 Unit 1 <u>KS1 3.1.1 Three in One</u> <u>KS1 3.1.2 Who Is My Neighbour?</u> Unit 2 <u>KS1 3.2.1 The Communities We Live In</u>





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.
\cdot practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to
improve or support respectful relationships.
 the conventions of courtesy and manners.
ullet the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own
happiness.
ullet 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.
ullet 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.
\cdot 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.
\cdot that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-
face relationships, including the importance of respect for others
online including when we are anonymous.
ullet the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise
risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.
\cdot 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).





ullet 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.		
ullet 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.		
\cdot how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad		
about any adult.		
$m \cdot$ 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		
• 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.		
ullet 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
ullet that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has
many benefits.
$m \cdot$ 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.
$m \cdot$ 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.
$m \cdot$ 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.
$m \cdot$ how to be a discerning consumer of information online including
understanding that information, including that from search engines,
is ranked, selected and targeted.
$m{\cdot}$ where and how to report concerns and get support with issues
online.
Physical health and fitness
Pupils should know
ullet the characteristics and mental and physical benefits of an active
lifestyle.
ullet 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).
ullet 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
$m \cdot$ what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories
and other nutritional content).
ullet the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.





$m \cdot$ 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		
\cdot 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. $ullet$ 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.		
ullet 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		
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		
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Objectives	Term	Year 3	Year 4
 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. 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. 	Autumn	Lower Key Stage 2, Module 1 Unit 1 LKS2 1.1.1 Get Up! LKS2 1.1.2 The Sacraments Lower Key Stage 2, Module 2 Unit 1 LKS2 2.1.1 Jesus, My Friend Lower Key Stage 2, Module 2 Unit 2 LKS2 2.2.1 Family, Friends and Others LKS2 2.2.2 When Things Feel Bad	Lower Key Stage 2, Module 1 Unit 1 LKS2 1.1.1 Get Up! Lower Key Stage 2, Module 1 Unit 2 LKS2 1.2.1 We Don't Have To Be The Same LKS2 1.2.2 Respecting Our Bodies
 security as they grow up. 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 that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded. 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. 	Spring	Lower Key Stage 2, Module 2 Unit 3LKS2.2.3.1 Sharing OnlineLKS2.2.3.2 Chatting OnlineLKS2.2.3.3 Physical ContactLKS2.2.3.4 Drugs, Alcohol and TobaccoLKS2.2.3.5 First Aid Heroes	Lower Key Stage 2, Module 1 Unit 3 <u>LKS2 1.3.1 What Am I Feeling?</u> <u>LKS2 1.3.2 What Am I Looking At?</u> <u>LKS2 1.3.3 I Am Thankful!</u>
 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, Respectful Relationships 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. 	Summer	Lower Key Stage 2, Module 3 Unit1 <u>LKS2 3.1.1 A Community of Love</u> <u>LKS2 3.1.2 What is the Church?</u> Lower Key Stage 2, Module 3 Unit 2 <u>LKS2 3.2.1 How Do I Love Others?</u>	Lower Key Stage 2, Module 3 Unit1 LKS2 3.1.1 A Community of Love LKS2 3.1.2 What is the Church? Lower Key Stage 2, Module 3 Unit 2 LKS2 3.2.1 How Do I Love Others?





ullet practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to		
improve or support respectful relationships. •		
the conventions of courtesy and manners.		
ullet 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.		
ullet 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.		
ullet the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships		
with friends, peers and adults.		
Online Relationships		
Pupils should know		
ullet 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		
$m \cdot$ what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers		
and others (including in a digital context).		
ullet 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.		
ullet that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences		
between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other,		
contact.		
$m \cdot$ how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may		
encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know.		
$m \cdot$ how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad		
about any adult.		
$m \cdot$ how to ask for advice or help for themselves or others, and to keep		
trying until they are heard,		
$m \cdot$ how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and		
confidence needed to do so.		
$m \cdot$ 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.
$m{\cdot}$ 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.
$m{\cdot}$ how to judge whether what they are feeling and how they are
behaving is appropriate and proportionate.
ullet the benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community
participation, voluntary and service-based activity on mental
wellbeing and happiness.
ullet 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.
\cdot 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. $ullet$
ullet 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.
\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.
Healthy eating
Pupils should know
\cdot what constitutes a healthy diet (including understanding calories
and other nutritional content).





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ullet the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.		
ullet 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		
ullet about safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the		
risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.		
\cdot the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and		
that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.		
ullet about dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and		
dental flossing, including regular check-ups at the dentist.		
ullet 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:		
\cdot how to make a clear and efficient call to emergency services if		
necessary.		
ullet concepts of basic first-aid, for example dealing with common		
injuries, including head injuries		
Changing adolescent body		
Pupils should know:		
ullet 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 1.1.1 Calming the Storm Upper Key Stage 2, Module 2 - Unit 1 UKS2 2.1.1 God Is 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? UKS2 2.2.3 Self-Talk	Upper Key Stage 2, Module 1 - Unit 1 <u>UKS2 1.1.1 Calming the Storm</u> Upper Key Stage 2, Module 1 - Unit 2 <u>UKS2.1.2.1 Gifts and Talents</u>
 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. 	Spring	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 1 <u>UKS2 3.1.1 The Holy Trinity</u> <u>UKS2 3.1.2 Catholic Social Teaching</u> Upper Key Stage 2, Module 3 Unit 2 <u>UKS2 3.2.1 Reaching Out</u>
 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, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties. that healthy friendships are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded. 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. 	Summer 2	Upper Key Stage 2, Module 2 Unit 2 LKS2 1.2.3 What is Puberty? LKS2 1.2.4 Changing Bodies LKS2 1.2.5 Male/Female Discussion Groups Year 4 only/optional Upper Key Stage 2, Module 3 - Unit 1 UKS2.3.1.1 Trinity House	Upper Key Stage 2, Module 2 Unit 2 UKS2 1.2.2 Girls' Bodies UKS2 1.2.3 Boys' Bodies UKS2 1.2.4 Spots and Sleep Unit 3 UKS2 1.3.1 Body Image UKS2 1.3.2 Peculiar Feelings UKS2 1.3.3 Emotional Changes UKS2 1.3.4 Seeing Stuff Online





ullet how to recognise who to trust and who not to trust, how to judge	UKS2.3.1.2 Catholic Social Teaching	Unit 4
when a friendship is making them feel unhappy or uncomfortable,		UKS2 1.4.1 Making Babies (Part 1)
managing conflict, how to manage these situations and how to seek	Upper Key Stage 2, Module 3 Unit 2	UKS2 1.4.3 Menstruation
help or advice from others, if needed.	UKS2.3.2.1 Reaching Out	UKS2 1.4.4 A Time for Everything
Respectful Relationships		
Pupils should know		
ullet 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.		
ullet practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to		
improve or support respectful relationships.		
 the conventions of courtesy and manners. 		
ullet the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own		
happiness.		
ullet 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.		
ullet 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.		
$m{\cdot}$ what a stereotype is, and how stereotypes can be unfair, negative		
or destructive.		
ullet the importance of permission-seeking and giving in relationships		
with friends, peers and adults.		
Online Relationships		
Pupils should know		
ullet that people sometimes behave differently online, including by		
pretending to be someone they are not.		
ullet that the same principles apply to online relationships as to face-to-		
face relationships, including the importance of respect for others		
online including when we are anonymous.		
$m{\cdot}$ the rules and principles for keeping safe online, how to recognise		
risks, harmful content and contact, and how to report them.		





$m \cdot$ 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
$m \cdot$ what sorts of boundaries are appropriate in friendships with peers
and others (including in a digital context).
$m \cdot$ 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.
ullet that each person's body belongs to them, and the differences
between appropriate and inappropriate or unsafe physical, and other,
contact.
\cdot how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may
encounter (in all contexts, including online) whom they do not know.
$m \cdot$ how to recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling bad
about any adult.
$m \cdot$ how to report concerns or abuse, and the vocabulary and
confidence needed to do so.
$m \cdot$ where to get advice e.g. family, school and/or other sources.
Mental Wellbeing
Pupils should know
\cdot that mental wellbeing is a normal part of daily life, in the same way
as physical health.
ullet 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.
$m \cdot$ 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.
\cdot 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.		
ullet simple self-care techniques, including the importance of rest, time		
spent with friends and family and the benefits of hobbies and		
interests.		
ullet isolation and loneliness can affect children and that it is very		
important for children to discuss their feelings with an adult and		
seek support.		
\cdot that bullying (including cyberbullying) has a negative and often		
lasting impact on mental wellbeing.		
\cdot 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).		
$m \cdot$ 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		
\cdot that for most people the internet is an integral part of life and has		
many benefits.		
ullet 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.		
$m \cdot$ 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.		
$m{\cdot}$ why social media, some computer games and online gaming, for		
example, are age restricted.		
ullet 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.		





$m{\cdot}$ how to be a discerning consumer of information online including		
understanding that information, including that from search engines,		
is ranked, selected and targeted.		
\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.		
\cdot the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle (including obesity).		
$m{\cdot}$ 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 \cdot what constitutes a healthy diet (including		
understanding calories and other nutritional content).		
$m{\cdot}$ the principles of planning and preparing a range of healthy meals.		
$m{\cdot}$ 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		
\cdot the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated		
risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drugtaking.		
Health and prevention		
Pupils should know		
$m{\cdot}$ about safe and unsafe exposure to the sun, and how to reduce the		
risk of sun damage, including skin cancer.		
$\boldsymbol{\cdot}$ the importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and		
that a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.		



