



Relationships, Sex Education and Health Education

Relationship Education- Families and people who care for me

By the end of primary school 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. • 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.

Phase	Key knowledge	Vocabulary
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> play co-operatively, taking turns with others. take account of one another's ideas about how to organise their activity. show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings, and form positive relationships with adults and other children. 	
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> about people who care for them, e.g. parents, siblings, grandparents, relatives, friends, teachers the role these different people play in children's lives and how they care for them what it means to be a family and how families are different, e.g. single parents, same-sex parents, etc. about the importance of telling someone — and how to tell them — if they are worried about something in their family 	Family, Different, Similarities, Belonging Parents, carers, grandparents, uncles, aunties, nieces, nephews, cousins, Godparents Special, Relationship, Important Cooperate
LKS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to recognise and respect that there are different types of families, including single parents, same sex parents, step-parents, blended families, foster and adoptive parents that being part of a family provides support, stability and love about the positive aspects of being part of a family, such as spending time together and caring for each other about the different ways that people can care for each other e.g. giving encouragement or support in times of difficulty to identify if/when something in a family might make someone upset or worried what to do and whom to tell if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe 	Family, Loving, Caring, Safe, Respect, Connected, Difference, Similarities, Special, Family, Conflict, Solve it together, Solutions, Resolve, Responsibilities, Stereotype Personal, Unique, Characteristics Parents, Change, Attraction Pressure Personal Comfortable Special Love Appreciation Symbol Care
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> what it means to be attracted to someone and different kinds of loving relationships that people who love each other can be of any gender, ethnicity or faith 	Grown up, Adult, Lifestyle, Culture, Society Attraction, Relationship, Pressure, Love, Feeling, Achievement

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the difference between gender identity and sexual orientation and everyone's right to be loved about the qualities of healthy relationships that help individuals flourish ways in which couples show their love and commitment to one another, including those who are not married or who live apart what marriage and civil partnership mean e.g. a legal declaration of commitment made by two adults that people have the right to choose whom they marry or whether to get married that to force anyone into marriage is illegal how and where to report forced marriage or ask for help if they are worried 	
Relationship Education- Caring Friendships		
By the end of primary school pupils should know:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	
Phase	Key knowledge	Vocabulary
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> talk about how they and others show feelings, talk about their own and others' behaviour, and its consequences, and know that some behaviour is unacceptable. work as part of a group or class, and understand and follow the rules. adjust behaviour to different situations, and take changes of routine in their stride 	
Year 1 & 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> about people who care for them, e.g. parents, siblings, grandparents, relatives, friends, teachers the role these different people play in children's lives and how they care for them how to be a good friend, e.g. kindness, listening, honesty about different ways that people meet and make friends strategies for positive play with friends, e.g. joining in, including others, etc. about what causes arguments between friends how to positively resolve arguments between friends how to recognise, and ask for help, when they are feeling lonely or unhappy or to help someone else 	Family, Belong, Different, Same, Friends, Friendship, Qualities, Praise, Caring, Sharing, Kind, Team Work, Achieve, Working Together. Diversity, Difference, Fairness, Kindness, Conflict, Points of View, Likes/Dislikes, Problem Solving

Year 3 & 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> about the different ways that people can care for each other e.g. giving encouragement or support in times of difficulty Fairness, Choices, Feelings, Friendship, Conflict Solution, Problem Solving, Relationships, Happiness, about the features of positive healthy friendships such as mutual respect, trust and sharing interests strategies to build positive friendships how to seek support with relationships if they feel lonely or excluded 	Fairness, Choices, Feelings, Friendship, Conflict Solution, Problem Solving, Relationships, Happiness, Included, Welcome, Valued, Team, Accept Differences, Conflict, Negotiate, Compromise, Trust, Loyalty, Empathy, Forgiveness.
Year 5 & 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> what makes a healthy friendship and how they make people feel included strategies to help someone feel included about peer influence and how it can make people feel or behave the impact of the need for peer approval in different situations, including online strategies to manage peer influence and the need for peer approval e.g. exit strategies, assertive communication that it is common for friendships to experience challenges strategies to positively resolve disputes and reconcile differences in friendships that friendships can change over time and the benefits of having new and different types of friends how to recognise if a friendship is making them feel unsafe, worried, or uncomfortable when and how to seek support in relation to friendships to compare the features of a healthy and unhealthy friendship about the shared responsibility if someone is put under pressure to do something dangerous and something goes wrong what consent means and how to seek and give/not give permission in different situations 	Rights, Responsibility, Consequences, Choices, Cooperation, Collaboration, Debate, Motivation, Respect, Pressure, Risky, Safe, Vulnerable Secure, Participation, Rights Responsibility, Collaboration, Empathy, Behaviour, Choices, Consequences, Democracy, Decisions,
Relationship Education- Respectful Relationships		
By the end of primary school pupils should know:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	
Phase	Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> what kind and unkind behaviour mean in and out school how kind and unkind behaviour can make people feel 	Same, Different, Change, Proud Respect, Support, Stereotypes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about what respect means • about class rules, being polite to others, sharing and taking turns • about the things they have in common with their friends, classmates, and other people • how friends can have both similarities and differences • how to play and work cooperatively in different groups and situations • how to share their ideas and listen to others, take part in discussions, and give reasons for their views 	Trust, Honesty, Reliable, Acceptable, Unacceptable, Comfortable, Uncomfortable, Resilience,
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recognise respectful behaviours e.g. helping or including others, being responsible • how to model respectful behaviour in different situations e.g. at home, at school, online • the importance of self-respect and their right to be treated respectfully by others • what it means to treat others, and be treated, politely • the ways in which people show respect and courtesy in different cultures and in wider society • to recognise differences between people such as gender, race, faith • to recognise what they have in common with others e.g. shared values, likes and dislikes, aspirations • about the importance of respecting the differences and similarities between people • a vocabulary to sensitively discuss difference and include everyone 	Caring, Safe, Difference, Special, Conflict, Solution, Resolve, Bystanding, Bullying, Gay, Unkind Feelings, Tell, Value, Worries, Consequences, Hurtful, Praise Welcomed, Valued, Team, Cooperation, Assertive, Agree, Disagree, Pressure
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to recognise that everyone should be treated equally • why it is important to listen and respond respectfully to a wide range of people, including those whose traditions, beliefs and lifestyle are different to their own • what discrimination means and different types of discrimination e.g. racism, sexism, homophobia • to identify online bullying and discrimination of groups or individuals e.g. trolling and harassment • the impact of discrimination on individuals, groups and wider society • ways to safely challenge discrimination • how to report discrimination online • about the link between values and behaviour and how to be a positive role model • how to discuss issues respectfully • how to listen to and respect other points of view • how to constructively challenge points of view they disagree with • ways to participate effectively in discussions online and manage conflict or disagreements 	Appreciation, Challenge, Rights, Responsibility, Consequences, Similarity, Differences, Culture. Rights, Empathy, Consequences, Collaboration, Cooperation, Responsibilities, Normal, Disability, Empathy, Diversity, Bullying, Power, Control, Pressure, Assertiveness
Relationship Education- Online Relationships		
By the end of primary school pupils should know:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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-to-face 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.	
Phase	Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basic rules for keeping safe online • whom to tell if they see something online that makes them feel unhappy, worried, or scared 	Safe, respect, responsible, e-safety, online, personal, private, information, acceptable, unacceptable, worry, help, content, contact
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to recognise risks online such as harmful content or contact • how people may behave differently online including pretending to be someone they are not Safe, respect, responsible, e-safety, online, personal, private, information, acceptable, unacceptable, worry, help, content, contact, cyberbullying, • how to report concerns and seek help if worried or uncomfortable about someone's behaviour, including online • how to communicate respectfully with friends when using digital devices • how knowing someone online differs from knowing someone face to face and that there are risks in communicating with someone they don't know • what to do or whom to tell if they are worried about any contact online • What is appropriate to share with friends, classmates, family and wider social groups including online • about what privacy and personal boundaries are, including online • basic strategies to help keep themselves safe online e.g. passwords, using trusted sites and adult supervision • that bullying and hurtful behaviour is unacceptable in any situation • about the effects and consequences of bullying for the people involved • about bullying online, and the similarities and differences to face-to-face bullying 	password, protect, concern, SMART, danger, online personas, unwanted, digital, device
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strategies to respond to pressure from friends including online 89. how to assess the risk of different online 'challenges' and 'dares' • how to recognise and respond to pressure from others to do something unsafe or that makes them feel worried or uncomfortable • how to get advice and report concerns about personal safety, including online • ways to participate effectively in discussions online and manage conflict or disagreements • to identify online bullying and discrimination of groups or individuals e.g. trolling and harassment • how to report discrimination online • the impact of the need for peer approval in different situations, including online 	Safe, respect, responsible, e-safety, online, personal, private, information, acceptable, unacceptable, worry, help, content, contact, cyberbullying, password, protect, concern, SMART, danger, online personas, unwanted, digital, device, screen time, digital footprint, social media, restrictions, sharing, sensibly

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to model respectful behaviour in different situations e.g. at home, at school, online 	
Relationship Education- Being safe		
By the end of primary school pupils should know:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. 	
Phase	Key knowledge	Vocabulary
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how rules keep us safe • about situations when someone's body or feelings might be hurt and whom to go to for help • about what it means to keep something private, including parts of the body that are private • to identify different types of touch and how they make people feel (e.g. hugs, tickling, kisses and punches) • how to respond if being touched makes them feel uncomfortable or unsafe • when it is important to ask for permission to touch others • how to ask for and give/not give permission • how to recognise hurtful behaviour, including online • what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience hurtful behaviour, including online • about what bullying is and different types of bullying • how someone may feel if they are being bullied • about the difference between happy surprises and secrets that make them feel uncomfortable or worried, and how to get help • how to resist pressure to do something that feels uncomfortable or unsafe • how to ask for help if they feel unsafe or worried and what vocabulary to use • how to recognise risk in everyday situations, e.g. road, water and rail safety, medicines • how to help keep themselves safe in familiar and unfamiliar environments, such as in school, online and 'out and about' • to identify potential unsafe situations, who is responsible for keeping them safe in these situations, and steps they can take to avoid or remove themselves from danger 	Safe, Special, Calm, Like, Dislike, Confidentiality, Greeting , Touch, Feel, Texture Good secret, Worry secret, Telling, Adult, Trust, Honesty, Reliability, Private, Like, Dislike, Acceptable, Unacceptable, Comfortable, Uncomfortable.
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is appropriate to share with friends, classmates, family and wider social groups including online 	Safe Scared, Strategy, Anxious, Advice, Harmful Risk, Feeling, Attraction, Pressure, Peers,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about what privacy and personal boundaries are, including online • basic strategies to help keep themselves safe online e.g. passwords, using trusted sites and adult supervision • that bullying and hurtful behaviour is unacceptable in any situation • about the effects and consequences of bullying for the people involved • about bullying online, and the similarities and differences to face-to-face bullying • what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience bullying or hurtful behaviour • to differentiate between playful teasing, hurtful behaviour and bullying, including online • how to respond if they witness or experience hurtful behaviour or bullying, including online • recognise the difference between 'playful dares' and dares which put someone under pressure, at risk, or make them feel uncomfortable • how to manage pressures associated with dares • when it is right to keep or break a confidence or share a secret • how to recognise risks online such as harmful content or contact • how people may behave differently online including pretending to be someone they are not • how to report concerns and seek help if worried or uncomfortable about someone's behaviour, including online • how to identify typical hazards at home and in school • how to predict, assess and manage risk in everyday situations e.g. crossing the road, running in the playground, in the kitchen • about fire safety at home including the need for smoke alarms • the importance of following safety rules from parents and other adults • how to help keep themselves safe in the local environment or unfamiliar places, including road, rail, water and firework safety 	Personal, Comfortable, Appreciation, Care, Anxiety, Fear, Assertive, Believe, Right, Wrong
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to identify what physical touch is acceptable, unacceptable, wanted or unwanted in different situations • how to ask for, give and not give permission for physical contact • how it feels in a person's mind and body when they are uncomfortable • that it is never someone's fault if they have experienced unacceptable contact • how to respond to unwanted or unacceptable physical contact • that no one should ask them to keep a secret that makes them feel uncomfortable or try to persuade them to keep a secret they are worried about • whom to tell if they are concerned about unwanted physical contact • to compare the features of a healthy and unhealthy friendship • about the shared responsibility if someone is put under pressure to do something dangerous and something goes wrong • strategies to respond to pressure from friends including online 	Direct, Indirect, Cyberbullying, Respect, Body Image, Being Responsibly, Age Limit, Rights, Choice, Irresponsible Choice, Risks, Grooming, Trolled, Gambling, Consequences, Power, Struggle, Control, Harassment, Exploited, Criminal, Illegal, Assertive, Authority,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to assess the risk of different online ‘challenges’ and ‘dares’ • how to recognise and respond to pressure from others to do something unsafe or that makes them feel worried or uncomfortable • how to get advice and report concerns about personal safety, including online • what consent means and how to seek and give/not give permission in different situations • to identify when situations are becoming risky, unsafe or an emergency • to identify occasions where they can help take responsibility for their own safety • to differentiate between positive risk taking (e.g. trying a challenging new sport) and dangerous behaviour • that female genital mutilation (FGM) is against British law¹ • what to do and whom to tell if they think they or someone they know might be at risk of FGM 	
Physical health and mental wellbeing- Mental Wellbeing		
By the end of primary school pupils should know:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know the importance for good health of physical exercise, and a healthy diet, and talk about ways to keep healthy and safe. • Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. 	
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what it means to be healthy and why it is important • about routines and habits for maintaining good mental health • how to describe and share a range of feelings • ways to feel good, calm down or change their mood e.g. playing outside, listening to music, spending time with others • how to manage big feelings including those associated with change, loss and bereavement • when and how to ask for help, and how to help others, with their feelings • to recognise what makes them special and unique including their likes, dislikes and what they are good at • how to manage and whom to tell when finding things difficult, or when things go wrong 	worried, nervous, mental health and wellbeing

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how they are the same and different to others • about different kinds of feelings • how to recognise feelings in themselves and others • how feelings can affect how people behave 	
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that regular exercise such as walking or cycling has positive benefits for their mental health • about the things that affect feelings both positively and negatively • strategies to identify and talk about their feelings • about some of the different ways people express feelings e.g. words, actions, body language • to recognise how feelings can change overtime and become more or less powerful • that everyone is an individual and has unique and valuable contributions to make • to recognise how strengths and interests form part of a person's identity • how to identify their own personal strengths and interests and what they're proud of (in school, out of school) • to recognise common challenges to self -worth e.g. finding school work difficult, friendship issues • basic strategies to manage and reframe setbacks e.g. asking for help, focusing on what they can learn from a setback, remembering what they are good at, trying again 	Boredom, anticipation, resentment, excitement, frightened, anxious Nervous, belonging, excepted, rejected, left out, hopeful, thoughts, scared
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that mental health is just as important as physical health and that both need looking after • to recognise that anyone can be affected by mental ill-health and that difficulties can be resolved with help and support • how to recognise, respect and express their individuality and personal qualities • about personal identity and what contributes to it, including race, sex, gender, family, faith, culture, hobbies, likes/dislikes • ways to boost their mood and improve emotional wellbeing • about the link between participating in interests, hobbies and community groups and mental wellbeing • how negative experiences such as being bullied or feeling lonely can affect mental wellbeing • positive strategies for managing feelings • that there are situations when someone may experience mixed or conflicting feelings • how feelings can often be helpful, whilst recognising that they sometimes need to be overcome • to recognise that if someone experiences feelings that are not so good (most or all of the time) – help and support is available • identify where they and others can ask for help and support with mental wellbeing in and outside school 	trust, fears, repercussions, apologising, honesty, forgiveness, seeking advice, expressing feelings insecure/secure sore spot over reaction humiliation gossip rumour mixed feelings empathy empathise nervousness Worried secure/insecure anxiety/anxious Petrified terrified

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the importance of asking for support from a trusted adult about the changes that may occur in life including death, and how these can cause conflicting feelings that changes can mean people experience feelings of loss or grief about the process of grieving and how grief can be expressed about strategies that can help someone cope with the feelings associated with change or loss to identify how to ask for help and support with loss, grief or other aspects of change 	
Physical health and mental wellbeing- Internet safety		
By the end of primary school pupils should know:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. where and how to report concerns and get support with issues online 	
KS1	Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how and why people use the internet the benefits of using the internet and digital devices how people find things out and communicate safely with others online why some things have age restrictions, e.g. TV and film, games, toys or play areas basic rules for keeping safe online whom to tell if they see something online that makes them feel unhappy, worried, or scared the ways in which people can access the internet e.g. phones, tablets, computers to recognise the purpose and value of the internet in every day life to recognise that some content on the internet is factual and some is for entertainment e.g. news, games, videos that information online might not always be true 	
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how the internet can be used positively for leisure, for school and for work to recognise that images and information online can be altered or adapted and the reasons for why this happens strategies to recognise whether something they see online is true or accurate to evaluate whether a game is suitable to play or a website is appropriate for their age group to make safe, reliable choices from search results how to report something seen or experienced online that concerns them e.g. images or content that worry them, unkind or inappropriate communication 	Advertising, adverts, inappropriate, content, digital footprint, search engine

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that everything shared online has a digital footprint • that organisations can use personal information to encourage people to buy things • to recognise what online adverts look like • to compare content shared for factual purposes and for advertising • why people might choose to buy or not buy something online e.g. from seeing an advert • that search results are ordered based on the popularity of the website and that this can affect what information people access 	
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to identify different types of media and their different purposes e.g. to entertain, inform, persuade or advertise • basic strategies to assess whether content online (e.g. research, news, reviews, blogs) is based on fact, opinion, or is biased • that some media and online content promote stereotypes • how to assess which search results are more reliable than others • to recognise unsafe or suspicious content online • how devices store and share information • how to protect personal information online • about the benefits of safe internet use e.g. learning, connecting and communicating • how and why images online might be manipulated, altered, or faked • how to recognise when images might have been altered • why people choose to communicate through social media and some of the risks and challenges of doing so • that social media sites have age restrictions and regulations for use • the reasons why some media and online content is not appropriate for children • how online content can be designed to manipulate people's emotions and encourage them to read or share things • about sharing things online, including rules and laws relating to this • how to recognise what is appropriate to share online • how to report inappropriate online content or contact • how to protect personal information online 234. to identify potential risks of personal information being misused • strategies for dealing with requests for personal information or images of themselves • to identify types of images that are appropriate to share with others and those which might not be appropriate • that images or text can be quickly shared with others, even when only sent to one person, and what the impact of this might be • what to do if they take, share or come across an image which may upset, hurt or embarrass them or others 	research, news, reviews, fact, opinion, biased, stereotypes, age rating, restrictions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to report the misuse of personal information or sharing of upsetting content/ images online • about the different age rating systems for social media, T.V, films, games and online gaming • why age restrictions are important and how they help people make safe decisions about what to watch, use or play • how balancing time online with other activities helps to maintain their health and wellbeing • strategies to manage time spent online and foster positive habits e.g. switching phone off at night • what to do and whom to tell if they are frightened or worried about something they have seen online • how to protect personal information online 	
Physical health and mental wellbeing Physical health and fitness a sense of belonging that embraces and celebrates difference?		
By the end of primary school pupils should know:	• 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	
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what it means to be healthy and why it is important • about physical activity and how it keeps people healthy • about different types of play, including balancing indoor, outdoor and screen-based play 	
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the positive and negative effects of habits, such as regular exercise on a healthy lifestyle • that regular exercise such as walking or cycling has positive benefits for their mental and physical health • to identify a wide range of factors that maintain a balanced, healthy lifestyle, physically and mentally • what good physical health means and how to recognise early signs of physical illness 	
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about the benefits of being outdoors and in the sun for physical and mental health • identify where they and others can ask for help and support with physical health and fitness in and outside school • the importance of asking for support from a trusted adult 	
Physical health and mental wellbeing- Healthy Eating		
By the end of primary school 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).	

KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what it means to be healthy and why it is important • about healthy and unhealthy foods, including sugar intake 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about the choices that people make in daily life that could affect their health • to identify healthy and unhealthy choices (e.g. in relation to food) • what can help people to make healthy choices and what might negatively influence them • about habits and that sometimes they can be maintained, changed or stopped • the positive and negative effects of habits, such as regular exercise or eating too much sugar, on a healthy lifestyle • what is meant by a healthy, balanced diet including what foods should be eaten regularly or just occasionally • to identify a wide range of factors that maintain a balanced, healthy lifestyle, physically and mentally 	
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about how the media portrays young people, body image and health issues and that identity is affected by a range of factors, including the media and a positive sense of self • about eating disorders, including recognising when they or others need help, sources of help and strategies for accessing it 	
Physical health and mental wellbeing- Drugs, alcohol and tobacco		
By the end of primary school pupils should know:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the facts about legal and illegal harmful substances and associated risks, including smoking, alcohol use and drug-taking 	
Phase	Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what it means to be healthy and why it is important • how to help keep themselves safe at home in relation to medicines/household products • about things that people can put into their body or onto their skin (e.g. medicines and creams) and how these can affect how people feel 	
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance of taking medicines correctly and using household products safely • to recognise what is meant by a 'drug' • that drugs common to everyday life (e.g. cigarettes, e-cigarettes/vaping, alcohol and medicines) can affect health and wellbeing • to identify some of the effects related to different drugs and that all drugs, including medicines, may have side effects • to identify some of the risks associated with drugs common to everyday life • that for some people using drugs can become a habit which is difficult to break • how to ask for help or advice 	
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about the risks and effects of different drugs 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about the laws relating to drugs common to everyday life and illegal drugs • to recognise why people choose to use or not use drugs, including nicotine, alcohol and medicines as well as illegal drugs • about the organisations where people can get help and support concerning drug use • how to ask for help if they have concerns about drug use • about mixed messages in the media relating to drug use and how they might influence opinions and decisions 	
Physical health and mental wellbeing- Health and prevention		
By the end of primary school pupils should know:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 allergies, immunisation and vaccination. 	
Phase	Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what it means to be healthy and why it is important • ways to take care of themselves on a daily basis • about basic hygiene routines, e.g. handwashing • about people who can help them to stay healthy, such as parents, doctors, nurses, dentists, lunch supervisors • how to keep safe in the sun • the importance of, and routines for, brushing teeth and visiting the dentist • about food and drink that affect dental health • about routines and habits for maintaining good physical and mental health • why sleep and rest are important for growing and keeping healthy • that medicines, including vaccinations and immunisations, can help people stay healthy and manage allergies • the importance of, and routines for, brushing teeth and visiting the dentist • about food and drink that affect dental health 	Vaccinations, immunisations, dental health
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about the choices that people make in daily life that could affect their health • to identify healthy and unhealthy choices (e.g. in relation to food, exercise, sleep) • what can help people to make healthy choices and what might negatively influence them • about habits and that sometimes they can be maintained, changed or stopped • that common illnesses can be quickly and easily treated with the right care e.g. visiting the doctor when necessary • how to maintain oral hygiene and dental health, including how to brush and floss correctly 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the importance of regular visits to the dentist and the effects of different foods, drinks and substances on dental health 	
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how sleep contributes to a healthy lifestyle healthy sleep strategies and how to maintain them about the benefits of being outdoors and in the sun for physical and mental health how to manage risk in relation to sun exposure, including skin damage and heat stroke how medicines can contribute to health and how allergies can be managed that some diseases can be prevented by vaccinations and immunisations that bacteria and viruses can affect health how they can prevent the spread of bacteria and viruses with everyday hygiene routines to recognise the shared responsibility of keeping a clean environment 	
Physical health and mental wellbeing- Basic first-aid		
By the end of primary school pupils should know:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Phase	Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how to respond if there is an accident and someone is hurt about whose job it is to keep us safe and how to get help in an emergency, including how to dial 999 or 111 and what to say 	Emergency, first aid, treatment, accident, danger
LKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> know to find a responsible adult in an emergency or to dial 999 and what to say to get help. will be able to explain steps on how to get help in an emergency and to give accurate information. to recognise how people, react in an emergency and the importance of following basic emergency procedures will be able to demonstrate know to keep themselves and the injured person safe in an emergency and how to call the emergency services. 	Safe, injury, responsive, unresponsive, crisis, safe-area
UKS2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> how to deal with common injuries using basic first aid techniques how to respond in an emergency, including when and how to contact different emergency services 	first aider, casualty, life-threatening conditions, danger, response, airway, breathing, circulation, responsive, unresponsive, choking cardiopulmonary resuscitation, strain, sprain, dislocation, veins, arteries, bruise
Physical health and mental wellbeing- Changing adolescent body		
By the end of primary school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body, particularly from age 9 through to age 11, including physical and emotional changes. about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about the menstrual cycle. 	

pupils should know:	
Phase	<div>Key Knowledge</div> <div>Vocabulary</div>
KS1	<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> about the human life cycle and how people grow from young to old how our needs and bodies change as we grow up to identify and name the main parts of the body including external genitalia (e.g. vulva, vagina, penis, testicles) about change as people grow up, including new opportunities and responsibilities </div> <div>body part, same, different, boy, girl, neck, shoulders, chest, spine, bottom, vagina, vulva, ankles, nostrils, penis, testicles, shins, chin, knees, toes, lips, elbow, fingers, eyebrows, thighs</div>
UKS2	<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how to identify external genitalia and reproductive organs about the physical and emotional changes during puberty key facts about the menstrual cycle and menstrual wellbeing, erections and wet dreams strategies to manage the changes during puberty including menstruation the importance of personal hygiene routines during puberty including washing regularly and using deodorant how to discuss the challenges of puberty with a trusted adult how to get information, help and advice about puberty identify the links between love, committed relationships and conception that for some people their gender identity does not correspond with their biological sex what sexual intercourse is, and how it can be one part of an intimate relationship between consenting adults how pregnancy occurs i.e. when a sperm meets an egg and the fertilised egg settles into the lining of the womb that pregnancy can be prevented with contraception Pupils are often aware that sexual intercourse does not always result in a baby and they may already be aware of or have heard about some common methods of contraception (e.g. condoms, the contraceptive pill or avoiding sexual intercourse). A basic understanding of contraception can be taught at primary level. This may include basic information about common forms of contraception (for example, condoms and the contraceptive pill) and how these can prevent a baby being made. Schools will need to decide whether this is appropriate for their community and cohorts and consider how to approach this as part of Sex Education. about the responsibilities of being a parent or carer and how having a baby changes someone's life </div> <div></div>

