

PSHE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

INTRODUCTION

These knowledge organisers are intended to be used by specialist PSHE teachers, non-specialists PSHE Teachers, parents and pastoral staff to help facilitate discussions around the issues that will be covered in PSHE in secondary school, rather than given out to students.

I have tried to put as much relevant and important information as I can on each one without overloading but they are meant as a starting point for teachers to build their knowledge not provide all knowledge. I have included places where both teachers, parents and students can go to get more information and support, again this is not an exclusive list and you may have other places that you prefer to sign post to your students.

I have also tried to identify key terminology so that teachers and parents are able to use these terms confidently.

I know that there are more topics that could be covered and I intend for this document to be a working one rather than a fait accompli. It also only covers the statutory requirements of the 2020 guidance and not Citizenship Education, Financial Literacy or any of the other topics that are covered in PSHE lessons.

I hope you find this document useful and if you have any suggestions for other KO's to be added please let me know.

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Define:
Puberty

The process of physical maturity in a person that takes place in adolescence

Define:
Menstruation

Also known as a period. The process in a woman of discharging blood and other material from the lining of the uterus at intervals of about one lunar month from puberty until the menopause, except during pregnancy.

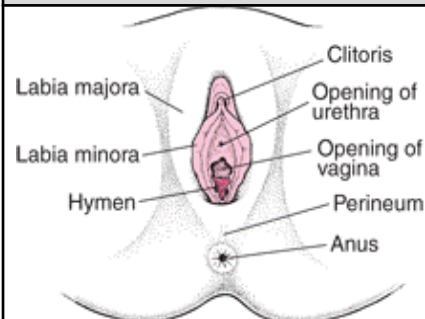
Define:
Hormones

A chemical substance produced in the body that controls and regulates the activity of certain cells or organs.

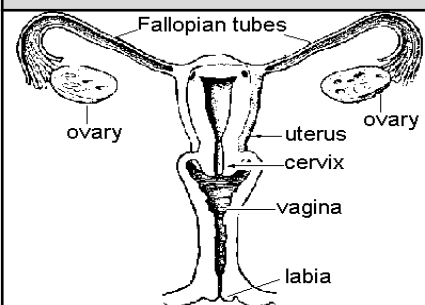
Define:
Wet Dream

An involuntary ejaculation that occurs whilst a person is asleep.

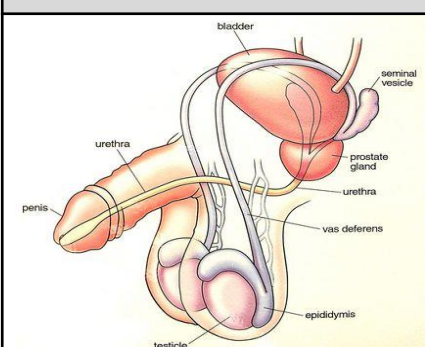
Female Genitalia – External (Vulva)



Female Genitalia – Internal



Male Genitalia



Physical Changes during Puberty

Boys only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starts between 10 and 12 years of age Facial Hair Voice Breaking Erections Wet Dreams Widening of chest and Shoulders
Girls Only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starts between 9 and 11 years of age. Menstruation / Periods begin Breast growth Stretch Marks Cellulite Hips widen
Both	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grow taller Sweat more Changes to hair and skin Spots and Pimples

Things to Remember

- Puberty begins at different times for different people.
- Changes will happen at different rates and in a different order for different people,
- Everyone goes through puberty, you are not alone.
- Good diet and exercise can help deal with some of the physical changes.
- Puberty is normal despite feeling very abnormal.

Who Can you turn to for help and Support

Parents or trusted family members	Teachers or school Staff
Your Doctor or Practice Nurse	School Nurse
NSPCC	Helpline: 0800 800 5000 (24 hours, every day) nspcc.org.uk
Childline	Helpline: 0800 1111 (24 hours, every day) https://www.childline.org.uk
NHS Live Well Website	www.NHS.UK/Livewell

Define:
Platonic Relationship

A friendship or relationship where there is no romantic, intimate or sexual feelings.

Friends and Colleagues.

Define:
Intimate Relationship

A relationship which can include a sexual attraction and sexual activity.

Boyfriend. Girlfriend, Married Couples

Define:
Familial Relationship

A relationships with someone who has a blood, kinship or legal tie to you.

Parents, Siblings etc.

Define:
Toxic Relationship

A relationship that has a negative impact on your mental health and self esteem.

What makes a good friend?

Good friends make you feel good

Good friends say and do things that make you feel good, giving compliments and congratulations and being happy for you.

Good friends listen

A good friend allows you to talk and doesn't interrupt you. They're interested in what you have to say.

Good friends support each other

If you're feeling down, a good friend will support you. If you need help, a good friend will try to help you out.

Good friends are trustworthy

If you tell a good friend something private, they won't share it. You can trust a good friend not to be judgmental.

Good friends handle conflict respectfully and respect boundaries

A good friend will tell you if you've done something to hurt them. If you tell a good friend they've hurt you, they'll be sorry and won't do it again.

Friends not followers

In the digital world you can feel under pressure to have a lot of friends and followers. Remember that you only need a small circle of friends to be happy,

Good friendships go both ways

Signs of a Toxic Friendship

Sometimes people who claim to be your friends can show bullying behaviour. This is sometimes called a 'frenemy' but is a type of toxic relationship. You can spot them by:

- They might say "brutally honest" things to you which are unkind or hurtful
- Put pressure on you to do things you don't want to do
- Be manipulative (e.g. 'If you were my friend you would...')
- Put you down
- Laugh at you, or encourage others to laugh at you
- Talk about you behind your back
- Deliberately exclude you from group chat and activities
- Take the "banter" too far
- Share things about you online
- Make you feel bad about yourself

What to do if you are in a toxic friendship

- **Remember: the problem isn't you:** Hold on to that thought. Their behaviour might make you feel bad, but they need to change, not you.
- **Talk to them about how their behaviour makes you feel:** Explain calmly and without accusation. Be specific, Tell them what you'd like to happen moving forward. Their response will tell you a lot, sometimes our behaviour hurts others without us realising.
- **If they apologise, give them another chance:** If they mean it, they'll change their behaviour and stop making you feel bad. However, sometimes frenemies might apologise insincerely, and their behaviour afterwards won't change. If they're still making you feel bad despite what you've told them, it's time to move on.
- **Make new friends:** Moving on can be scary, but you deserve people in your life who support you and make you feel good about yourself. See our guide to making new friends for help.
- **Don't retaliate:** It can be tempting to encourage others to exclude your former frenemy, or to put them down behind their back. Don't do this: you're only showing the same behaviour you found difficult in them.

Define: **Bullying**

Bullying is the repeated and intentional behaviours which cause harm to another person, either physically, emotionally or psychologically.

Define: **Banter**

Banter is the playful exchange of teasing remarks and jokes between friends where all are in on the jokes and enjoy the exchange.

Define: **By-Stander**

A person who doesn't actively engage in the bullying but watches and doesn't do anything to prevent it.

Define: **Bully**

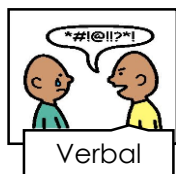
A person who engages in bullying type behaviour towards one or more people.

Types of Bullying



Physical

The victim is physically and violently assaulted by the bully. This can include being beaten up, pushed and shoved or the physical taking of items from the victim. This sort of bullying is against the law and should be reported to the police.



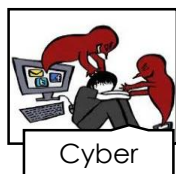
Verbal

This can include name calling, snide comments and the spreading of rumours; it can also constitute harassment in some cases which is illegal and should be reported to the police.



Emotional

Psychological and emotional bullying is difficult to see, but can include the ostracization of the victim from a particular group, tormenting and humiliating the victim.



Cyber

Cyberbullying is the use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature, but can also include setting up of malicious websites or posting personal and embarrassing images and videos without the person's permission.



Specific

This is the term used to describe bullying based on a specific aspect of the victim's identity such as homophobic, transphobic, Bi-phobic bullying but can also include racist bullying and bullying based on religion. All of these types of bullying are illegal.

Dealing with Bullying

Remember that it is the victim that determines if they believe the behaviour is bullying not the bully.

- **Tell someone** – don't keep it to yourself, find a trusted adult who you can talk to.
- Don't retaliate, try and ignore them if you can.
- Try not to react in front of the bully.
- Stay with trusted friends who will support you.

Dealing with Cyber Bullying

Cyber Bullying can be harder to handle as it is anonymous and can impact all aspects of your life.

- **Tell someone** – don't keep it to yourself, find a trusted adult who you can talk to.
- Report the bullying to the website and block the user.
- Do not Retaliate
- Screenshot evidence of the bullying.

Who Can you turn to for help and Support

Parents or trusted family members	Teachers or school Staff
The Police	Friends
NSPCC	Helpline: 0800 800 5000 (24 hours, every day) nspcc.org.uk
Childline	Helpline: 0800 1111 (24 hours, every day) https://www.childline.org.uk
National Bullying Helpline	https://www.nationalbullyinghelpline.co.uk/

Define: Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse is violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation or between siblings. .

The Statistics

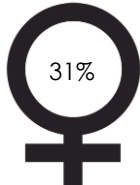
16 to 19-year old's had experienced domestic abuse in the past year (2015)



13 to 17-year old's who had experienced physical abuse from an intimate partner



13 to 17-year olds reported some form of sexual abuse within their relationships.



Types of Abuse

Physical Abuse:

Hitting, slapping, shoving, grabbing, pinching, biting, hair pulling, etc. are types of physical abuse. This type of abuse also includes denying a partner medical care or forcing alcohol and/or drug use upon him or her.

Sexual Abuse:

Coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact or behavior without consent. Sexual abuse includes, but is certainly not limited to, marital rape, attacks on sexual parts of the body, forcing sex after physical violence has occurred, or treating one in a sexually demeaning manner.

Emotional Abuse:

Undermining an individual's sense of self-worth and/or self-esteem is abusive. This may include, but is not limited to constant criticism, diminishing one's abilities, name-calling, or damaging one's relationship with his or her children.

Economic Abuse:

Is defined as making or attempting to make an individual financially dependent by maintaining total control over financial resources, withholding one's access to money, or forbidding one's attendance at school or employment.

Psychological Abuse:

Elements of psychological abuse include - but are not limited to - causing fear by intimidation; threatening physical harm to self, partner, children, or partner's family or friends; destruction of pets and property; and forcing isolation from family, friends, or school and/or work.

Signs of Abuse

Physical

Unexplained and an increase in injuries such as:

- Black eyes
 - Busted lips
 - Red or purple marks on the neck
 - Sprained wrists
 - Bruises on the arms
- It's also common for someone to try to cover up the physical signs with clothing. For example:
- Wearing long sleeves or scarves in the hot summer.
 - Wearing heavier than normal makeup
 - Wearing sunglasses inside

Emotional

Domestic abuse, of course, can take a serious emotional toll, creating a sense of helplessness, hopelessness, or despair.

Other emotional signs of abuse include:

- Low self-esteem
- Extremely apologetic or meek
- Seeming fearful
- Changes in sleep habits
- Agitation, anxiety, or constant apprehension
- Developing a drug or alcohol problem
- Symptoms of depression
- Loss of interest in daily activities
- Talking about or attempting suicide

Social

If you notice that someone who was once outgoing and cheerful has gradually become quiet and withdrawn, it could be a sign of domestic abuse.

You may notice that the person:

- Is reserved and distant
- Drops out of activities they would usually enjoy.
- Cancels appointments or meetings with you at the last minute.
- Is often late to work or other appointments.
- Exhibits excessive privacy concerning their personal life or the person with whom they're in a relationship.
- Begins isolating themselves by cutting off contacts with friends and family members

Who Can you turn to for help and Support

Parents or trusted family members and Friends

The Police / Community support officers

School Safe Guarding Team or any member of staff.

NSPCC

Helpline: 0808 800 5000 (24 hours, every day)
[nspcc.org.uk](https://www.nspcc.org.uk)

Childline

Helpline: 0800 1111 (24 hours, every day)
<https://www.childline.org.uk>

Women's Aid

Helpline: 0808 2000 247 **24hr**
<https://www.womensaid.org.uk>

Men's Advice Line

Helpline: 0808 801 0327 Monday-Friday 9am-5pm
<http://www.mensadvice.org.uk/>

Define:
Sexual Consent

The giving of permission by a person to engage in any form of sexual activity including penetrative and oral sex.

Define:
Affirmative Consent

Consent is only given when a person agrees verbally to engage in sexual activities including penetrative and oral sex.

Define:
Coercion

The action or practice of persuading someone to do something they wouldn't normally do or something they don't want to do by using force or threats.

Define:
A person who is a minor

A person who is under the age of 18 and legally considered a child.

Consent is:

- 1** **Freely given.** It's not okay to pressure, trick, or threaten someone into saying yes.
- 2** **Reversible.** It's okay to say yes and then change your mind — at any time!
- 3** **Informed.** You can only consent to something if you have all the facts.
- 4** **Enthusiastic.** You should do stuff you WANT to do, not things people expect you to do. If someone doesn't seem enthusiastic stop and check in.
- 5** **Specific.** Saying yes to one thing (like going to the bedroom to make out) doesn't mean you're saying yes to other things (like having sex).

When can consent not be given?

- 1** **When a person is drunk or high,** to the point that they are unable to speak or look after themselves.
- 2** **Asleep or Passed Out** – if they are not conscious they are unable to agree to any sexual activity. If someone passes out whilst engaging in sexual activity – STOP!
- 3** **They are Underage** – Legally a person under the age of 16 cannot give consent to any sexual activity.
- 4** **Mental disability or learning difficulties** which mean they are unable to fully understand what they are consenting to.

What does the Law say?

Act	Definition	Consequence
Rape	A rape is when a person uses their penis without consent to penetrate the vagina, mouth, or anus of another person.	Rape is punished by a maximum of fifteen years' in prison. Aggravated Rape is punished by a maximum of twenty years' in prison Both offences would result in placement on the sex offenders register.
Sexual Assault	Sexual assault is when a person is coerced or physically forced to engage against their will, or when a person, touches another person sexually without their consent. Touching can be done with any part of the body or with an object.	Up to 10 years in prison and placement on the sex offenders register
Sex Between Minors	When both parties involved the sexual activity are under 16 but have consented to the activity.	Technically the law is that if two 13 – 15 year old's engage in consensual sexual activity and each knows that the other is under 16, they will both be guilty of an offence carrying a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment, however it is unlikely the CPS will prosecute. If one party is under 13 and the other under 18 it is statutory Rape which is punishable by Life imprisonment, but the average is 6-7 years when prosecuted.

Who Can you turn to for help and Support

Parents or trusted family members	The Police / Community support officers
School Safe Guarding Team or any member of staff.	
NSPCC	Helpline: 0808 800 5000 (24 hours, every day) nspcc.org.uk
Childline	Helpline: 0800 1111 (24 hours, every day) https://www.childline.org.uk
Rape Crisis	Helpline: 0808 802 9999 (12-2:30 and 7-9:30) rapecrisis.org.uk
Survivors UK – Male Rape and Sexual Abuse Support	survivorsuk.org
RASAC (Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Centre)	National Helpline: 0808 802 9999 (12-2.30 & 7-9.30) rasac.org.uk

Define:
Contraception

Methods that are used to prevent pregnancy from occurring during sexual activity.

Define:
Hormonal Methods

Contraceptive methods with use hormones to prevent pregnancy, usually used by Women only.

Define:
Barrier Methods
















Contraceptive methods which prevent pregnancy by stopping the sperm from reaching the egg.

Define:
Combination Methods

Contraceptive methods which use both hormonal and barrier methods to prevent pregnancy.

Define:
Natural Methods

Contraceptive methods which do not use hormones or barriers, mostly focused on fertility awareness

	Birth Control	How to Use	Prescription Needed	Protects Against STDs
Hormonal	Monthly oral contraceptive (the Pill) 	Take one pill every day as directed.	Yes	No
	Extended-regimen oral contraceptive 	Take one pill every day for three months as directed.	Yes	No
	Patch 	Apply to skin and change weekly.	Yes	No
	Vaginal ring (hormonal) 	Insert monthly and leave in place for 21 days.	Yes	No
	Injection 	Get injections every three months.	Yes, injections given in health care provider's office.	No
	Hormonal intrauterine contraceptive (IUC) 	Inserted in the uterus and can remain for up to three or five years.	Yes, IUC inserted in health care provider's office.	No
	Implantable hormonal contraceptive 	Implanted under the skin of the arm and can remain for up to three years.	Yes, implanted in health care provider's office.	No
Non-hormonal	Spermicide 	Apply every time before sex.	No	No
	Diaphragm 	Insert every time before sex. Keep in place for six hours after sex.	Yes	No
	Contraceptive sponge 	Insert vaginally. Effective for 24 hours. Keep in place for six hours after sex.	No	No
	Cervical cap 	Insert every time before sex and keep in place for six hours after sex.	Yes	No
	Female condom 	Insert every time before sex.	No	Yes
	Male condom 	Partner must wear every time during sex.	No	Yes (latex or synthetic only)
	Non-hormonal intrauterine contraceptive (IUC) 	Inserted in the uterus and can remain for up to 10 years.	Yes, IUC inserted in health care provider's office.	No
	Female sterilization or male sterilization (vasectomy) 	No action required after surgery.	No, performed surgically.	No

Where to get more help and support

- Your Doctor
- Community Nurse
- School Nurse
- NHS Online
- www.helathforteens.co.uk
- www.brook.co.uk

Things to Remember

- Contraception is a personal choice.
- You may need to try more than one to find what works best for you.
- You will need to consult your Doctor for most contraceptive methods.

Define: **Sexually transmitted Infection**

Sexually Transmitted Infections are infections that are passed on mainly through sexual contact both vaginally, anally and orally.

Define: **Bacteria**

Single-celled microorganisms that can exist either as independent (free-living) organisms or as parasites (dependent on another organism for life).

Define: **Virus**

A microorganism that is smaller than bacteria that cannot grow or reproduce apart from a living cell. A virus invades living cells and uses their chemical machinery to keep itself alive and to replicate itself.

Define: **Parasite**

A plant or an animal organism that lives in or on another and takes its nourishment from that other organism.

Infection	Symptoms	Treatment
Chlamydia: <i>Bacterial infection</i>	Women often have no symptoms or may have pain with sexual intercourse, lower abdominal pain, changes in bleeding pattern. Men may have no symptoms or may have watery or thick discharge from penis, pain or urinating.	Antibiotics
Gonorrhoea: <i>Bacterial infection</i>	Women usually have no symptoms, but may have pain with sex, vaginal discharge, lower abdominal pain. Men may have no symptoms or discharge from penis, discharge from anus, pain in testicles, pain on urinating.	Antibiotics
Syphilis: <i>Bacterial infection</i>	Painless ulcer (chancre) usually on genitals; later swollen glands, rash, hair loss.	Antibiotics
Bacterial vaginosis <i>Bacterial Infection</i>	If the control of the normal bacteria in a healthy vagina fails, an overgrowth of certain bacteria can occur. Greyish white, smelly vaginal discharge.	Oral tablets and/or vaginal pessaries.
Genital warts <i>Viral Infection</i>	Fleshy or flat lumps on or around genitals, anus, groin or thigh.	Visible warts can be treated, but the infection cannot be cured.
Genital herpes <i>Viral Infection</i>	Painful, red blisters, little sores or ulcers, flu-like symptoms, and sometimes a discharge.	Anti-herpes drugs and pain relief can be given to treat symptoms, but the infection cannot be cured.
Hepatitis B <i>Viral infection</i>	May have no symptoms or mild flu-like illness or vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine and yellowing of the skin and whites of the eyes. Can be passed on through vaginal, anal or oral sex without a condom with someone who has the infection; from mother-to-baby. By sharing needles, syringes, toothbrushes, razors and unsterilized instruments that pierce the skin.	Not curable, but it is treatable with Anti-viral medications
Trichomoniasis <i>Parasitic Infection</i>	Women may have no symptoms, but there may be a yellowy-green frothy vaginal discharge. Men usually have no symptoms.	Antibiotic tablets and/or vaginal pessaries.
Pubic lice – crabs <i>Parasitic Infection</i>	Intense itching in the pubic area, small nits (eggs) on pubic hair.	Special shampoo, cream or spray applied to pubic area. Wash all clothing and bed linen.
HIV <i>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</i>	HIV attacks the white blood cells and causes damage to the immune system so that it can be difficult to fight off infections. Usually no obvious symptoms for many years. HIV can be transmitted through blood, semen and vaginal fluids, sharing needles and from mother-to-baby.	No immunisation or cure available although there are medications to manage the condition.
Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	An infection of the womb and fallopian tubes that can cause infertility. Pain during sex, sore abdomen or back, heavy, irregular or painful periods, spotting, high temperature, feeling sick; sometimes no symptoms.	Antibiotics and rest.

Where to get more help and support

- Your Doctor
- Community Nurse
- School Nurse
- NHS Online
- www.helathforteen.co.uk
- www.brook.co.uk

Things to Remember

- You can have an STI and not know it.
- Only a Doctor can diagnose an STI.
- If you are diagnosed with an STI you must inform prior partners so they can be tested.
- Some STI's can be transmitted without having sex

Define: **Conception**

The point when the sperm meets the egg and a foetus is conceived.

Define: **Fertility**

The ability of people to conceive a child.

Define: **Pregnancy**

The condition or period of being pregnant.

Define: **Infertility**

The inability or difficulty to conceive a baby through natural methods

Define: **Miscarriage**

The spontaneous or unplanned ending of a pregnancy before the foetus can survive independently.

Define: **Still Birth**

Foetal death that occurs after 28 weeks of pregnancy which results in the foetus being born without signs of life.

Options for Unplanned Pregnancy

Keep the Baby

When deciding if to keep the baby the people involved need to consider not just the financial implications such as the cost of raising a child but also the impact on income if one parent has to stay home to care for the child. They also need to consider the support that they have around them in terms of friends and family.

Adoption

Adoption is the least common choice for unplanned pregnancy in the UK. It means that the birth parents give up all legal rights to the child and allow other people to raise their child. Adoption are arranged through social services and adoption agencies but they are made legal by court order. Once an adoption order is made legal it cannot be undone and the level of contact between birth parents and adoptive parents are settled by those involved. An adoption order cannot be issued until the baby is at least 6 weeks old. No one can force you to put a baby up for adoption even if you are under 18, and the father's permission is only needed if he is named on the birth certificate. Again information on the father cannot be forced. However a court can decide the adoption can go ahead without your consent if it thinks the child would be put at risk if they were not or if it is determined that you're incapable of giving consent, for example due to a mental disability.

Abortion

Abortions are quite common and about 1/3 of women will have had an abortion by the time they are 45. If you live in **England, Wales or Scotland**, two doctors need to agree that continuing the pregnancy will cause you significant physical or mental distress. Once they have agreed, you have until 24 weeks into the pregnancy to have an abortion. A GP will not perform the abortion but will refer you to a specialist service like the Marie Stopes Clinic. You do not need the permission of the father in order to have an abortion nor do you need the permission of your parents if you are under 16 and are considered mature enough to make medical decisions. A woman can change her mind at any point in the process. If your GP does not agree with abortion and refuses to refer you for the procedure, you have the right to go to another Doctor for the referral. There are two ways of ending an unwanted pregnancy; a medical abortion or a surgical abortion. Which you have depends on many factors, including how far along in the pregnancy you are.

- **Up to 10 weeks: Early medical abortion – sometimes known as 'the abortion pill'** - Early medical abortion can involve two visits to a clinic and is performed in the first ten weeks of pregnancy. This method involves taking two medicines which end a pregnancy. It's not the same as emergency contraception.
- **Up to 15 weeks: Vacuum aspiration – sometimes known as 'the suction method'** - For this procedure either a general (asleep) or local (awake) anaesthetic would be given. The procedure only takes about 5-10 minutes and there is no wound or stitches. The cervix is gently stretched to allow a thin tube to pass through it into the womb. Once the tube is inserted the pregnancy is removed by suction. Most people only take an hour or so to recover and go home the same day.
- **Abortions after 15 weeks** Abortion after 15 weeks is less common and most abortions happen in the first 13 weeks of pregnancy.

Pregnancy and foetal development by month.

1

The embryo is only two layers of cells, making it microscopic. But by the end of the month, a little poppy seed will grow to be about the size of an apple seed.

2

While still small, the foetus is growing at a rapid pace; about a millimetre every day and doubling in size weekly.

3

The mother may not yet be showing, but her breasts have likely increased in size and her clothes are feeling a bit tight. By the end of the month, the foetus will be the size of a lime or a baseball and be about as long as a pea pod (7.4 cm).

4

The foetus now about as big as an avocado—or the size of your entire hand—and weighs around 100 grams. Mothers will probably also be starting to show.

5

Now, foetus is between 25 and 30 centimetres in length—so about the size of a banana.

6

Mothers are now probably starting to feel a little bit heavy. At this stage the foetus is starting to put on fat, making him/her about the size of a mango.

7

The foetus is now able open and close their eyes. At 40 centimetres in length and about 1 kg, they are the size of an aubergine.

8

Baby is getting ready to greet the world! At 2.2 kilograms, they have developed lungs and are the size of a pineapple.

9

At this point, the average size of babies are about 3.5 kg and about 50 centimeters in length — about the size of a watermelon.

Infertility

Causes

Infertility can be caused by many different things. For 25% of couples, a cause can't be identified.

In women Infertility is most commonly caused by problems with ovulation, the monthly release of an egg. Some problems stop an egg being released at all, while others prevent an egg being released during some cycles but not others. This can be caused by several medical conditions such as PCOS, Thyroid Problems, fibroids, PID, Endometriosis or an untreated STI.

In men The most common cause of infertility in men is poor-quality semen. Possible reasons for abnormal semen include a lack of sperm or a very low sperm count, sperm that aren't moving properly, abnormal sperm shape, making it harder for them to move or hypogonadism - an abnormally low level of testosterone.

Treatments

Fertility treatment is available on the NHS but there are long waiting lists and couples must meet strict criteria to be eligible.

The treatment offered will depend on what's causing the fertility problems and what's available from the local clinical commissioning group (CCG).

Medical Treatments

Fertility medicines are usually prescribed to women as they're mostly used to help with ovulation problems. But, in some cases, they may also be prescribed to men. Some of these medicines may cause side effects, such as nausea, vomiting, headaches and hot flushes.

Assisted Conception: Intrauterine insemination (IUI)

IUI, also known as artificial insemination, involves inserting sperm into the womb Sperm is first collected and washed in a fluid. The best-quality sperm are selected.

In vitro fertilisation (IVF)

In IVF, the egg is fertilized outside the body. A fertilised egg called an embryo is then returned to the woman's womb to grow and develop.

What is Parental Responsibility?

The term 'Parental Responsibility' attempts to focus on the parent's duties towards their child rather than the parent's rights over their child.

If you have parental responsibility, your most important roles are to:

- Provide a home for the child
- Protect and maintain the child
- You're also responsible for:
- Disciplining the child
- Choosing and providing for the child's education
- Agreeing to the child's medical treatment
- Naming the child and agreeing to any change of name
- Looking after the child's property

Parents have to ensure that their child is supported financially, whether they have parental responsibility or not.

Parental responsibility for separated parents

If you have parental responsibility for a child but you don't live with them, it doesn't mean you have a right to spend time with your children. However, the other parent must include you when making important decisions about their lives, including:

- Determining the child's education and where the child goes to school;
- Choosing, registering or changing the child's name;
- Appointing a child's guardian in the event of the death of a parent;
- Consenting to a child's operation or certain medical treatment;
- Accessing a child's medical records;
- Consenting to taking the child abroad for holidays or extended stays;
- Representing the child in legal proceedings;
- Determining the religion the child should be brought up with.

They do not need to be consulted on day to day decision about the child's well being.

Who has Parental Responsibility?

- Mothers automatically have Parental Responsibility and will not lose it if divorced.
- Married fathers automatically have Parental Responsibility and will not lose it if divorced.
- Unmarried fathers do not automatically have Parental Responsibility.
- Step-fathers and Step-mothers do not automatically have Parental Responsibility.
- Grandparents do not automatically have Parental Responsibility.

An unmarried father can obtain Parental Responsibility by:

- Marrying the mother;
- Having his name registered or re-registered on the birth certificate if his name is not already registered; the law changed in 2003 so that unmarried fathers who registered or re-registered their name on their child's birth certificate after 1st December 2003 will have parental responsibility for their child.
- Entering into a parental responsibility agreement with the mother;
- Obtaining a parental responsibility order from the court;
- Having obtained a residence order prior to 22/4/2014;
- Being named as the resident parent under a child arrangements order;

Same Sex Couples

Adoption

In November 2002, the Adoption and Children Act passed into law and, for the first time, allowed unmarried couples, including same-sex couples, to apply for joint adoption. Applications for adoption must be made to an adoption agency. These may be run by the local authority or an approved agency. The adoption assessment is lengthy and thorough. If you are a couple applying to adopt you will both be assessed, and will need to demonstrate the stable and enduring nature of your relationship.

Following a successful assessment the application is referred to an Adoption Panel. If you are approved by the Panel, you will go through a matching process. This involves a child or young person being placed with you. Depending on the success of this placement, an application can be made to the court for an adoption order. At this stage further reports will be placed before the court to help them reach a final decision. If successful both partners will have parental rights for the child.

Surrogacy

Surrogacy is where a woman carries a child for intended parents and relinquishes her parental status upon the birth of the child. This is commonly an option for male same-sex couples who wish to have a child without sharing responsibility with the child's mother/s. Under English law, the surrogate is always treated as the legal mother of a child at birth. If the surrogate is married or in a civil partnership, her husband/civil partner is treated as the child's second parent. This excludes the intended father(s) from having any legal status at birth. Parents who enter into a surrogacy arrangement may apply to the court within six months of their child's birth for a 'parental order' to acquire parenthood. Parental orders are designed specifically for surrogacy situations, and have the effect of extinguishing the status of the surrogate mother (and her husband, wife or civil partner), and granting full parental status to the applicant/s. Following the grant of a parental order, the child will be issued a new birth certificate naming the applicant/s as the child's parent/s.

Donor insemination

Donor insemination involves using donor sperm. This can be obtained by using an anonymous sperm donor (from a sperm bank), or using a known donor or a friend. If a baby is conceived in a UK licensed fertility clinic or at home and the couple are in a civil partnership or married, then the non-birth mother will automatically be the second legal parent and will be named as such on the birth certificate.

If the couple are not in a civil partnership or married, but the baby is conceived in a clinic they will need to complete a simple form at the clinic for the non-birth mother to be the legal parent, and to appear on the birth certificate. If the baby is conceived at home then the non-birth mother will need to apply to adopt the child to gain legal rights.

Regardless of the method of conceiving the donor will have no legal parenthood status.

Define: Asexual

A person who generally does not experience sexual attraction to any group of people

Define: Androgyny

A gender expression that has elements of both masculinity and femininity

Define: Biological Sex

The physical anatomy and gendered hormones one is born with.

Define: Bisexual

A person who experiences sexual, romantic, physical, and/or spiritual attraction to people of their own gender as well as another gender

Define: Cisgender

A description for a person whose gender identity, gender expression, and biological sex all align

Define: LGBTQ+

Lesbian
Gay
Bisexual
Trans
Queer / Questioning
+ = Other

Define: Sexuality

A person's sexual preference or orientation. Who they are attracted to.

Define: Drag Queen

A man who dresses up in an exaggerated feminine form usually in a show or theatre setting.

Define: Gender Dysphoria

Where a person experiences distress due to a mismatch of their biological sex and their gender identity.

Define: Heterosexual

A medical definition for a person who is attracted to someone with the other gender.

Define: Homosexual

A medical definition for a person who is attracted to someone with the same gender.

Define: Transvestite

A person who dresses as the opposite gender expression for any one of many reasons, including relaxation, fun, and sexual gratification.

Define: Intersex

A person with a set of sexual anatomy that doesn't fit within the labels of female or male (e.g., XXY phenotype, uterus, and penis)

Define: Pansexual

A person who experiences sexual, romantic, physical, and/or spiritual attraction for members of all gender identities/expressions

Define: Transgender

A person whose gender identity is the binary opposite of their biological sex, who may undergo medical treatments to change their biological sex

Define: Transsexual

A person whose gender identity is the binary opposite of their biological sex, who may undergo medical treatments to change their biological sex

Define: Gender Identity

Gender identity is a way to describe how you feel about your gender. You might identify your gender as a boy or a girl or something different. This is different from your sex, which is related to your physical body and biology.

Important legal changes that have affected LGBTQ+ people in the UK

- **2000:** Government lifts the ban on lesbians and gay men serving in the Armed Forces.
- **2001:** Age of consent for gay/bi men is lowered to 16.
- **2002:** Equal rights are granted to same-sex couples applying for adoption.
- **2003:** Repeal of Section 28 - Section 28 was a law that made it illegal to talk positively about homosexuality in schools.
- **2003:** A new law comes into force protecting LGBT people from discrimination at work. Until 2003 employers could discriminate against LGBT people by not hiring them or not promoting them, just because of their sexual orientation or gender identity.
- **2004:** Civil Partnership Act is passed.
- **2004:** Gender Recognition Act is passed - This Act allowed trans people to change their legal gender. This means that they can get a new birth certificate that reflects who they really are, which helps for future legal processes like marriage.
- **2007:** It becomes illegal to discriminate against people because of their sexual orientation or gender identity when providing them with goods or services.
- **2008:** The Criminal Justice and Immigration Act makes 'incitement to homophobic hatred' a crime.
- **2009:** A new law gives better legal recognition to same-sex parents.
- **2013:** The Marriage (Same-Sex Couples) Act is passed.

Trans Teens and Children

If a child is under 18 and thought to have gender dysphoria, they'll usually be referred to a specialist child and adolescent Gender Identity Clinic (GIC). Treatment is arranged with a multi-disciplinary team (MDT). This is a group that may include specialists such as mental health professionals and paediatric endocrinologists. Most treatments offered at this stage are psychological, rather than medical or surgical.

If the child is diagnosed with gender dysphoria and they've reached puberty, they could be treated with gonadotrophin-releasing hormone (GnRH) analogues. These are synthetic hormones that suppress the hormones naturally produced by the body. They also suppress puberty and can help delay potentially distressing physical changes caused by the body becoming even more like that of the biological sex, until they're old enough for other treatment options. The effects of treatment with GnRH analogues are considered to be fully reversible, so treatment can usually be stopped at any time.

Teenagers who are 17 years of age or older may be seen in an adult gender clinic. They are entitled to consent to their own treatment and follow the standard adult protocols.

Gender Reassignment surgery will **not** be considered until a person has reached 18 years of age.

Schools and LGBTQ+ Students

All Schools are required to have a policy relating to LGBTQ+ Students and how they are supported in schools. However each case will be dealt with on an individual basis as to what is best for the students. Discussions will be conducted with Safe guarding team, parents, wellbeing teams and appropriate external agencies involved in the students care.

Where to get more help and support

- Parents and trusted family members
- Teachers and School Staff including School Nurse and Wellbeing Team
- Your Doctor or Community Nurse
- NHS Online
- Young Stonewall: <https://www.youngstonewall.org.uk/>
- The Proud Trust – Local Support groups: <https://www.theproudtrust.org>
- Friends and Family of Lesbians and Gays: <https://www.fflag.org.uk/>

Some of these terms are controversial in their definitions and may mean slightly different things to different people. These definitions have been taken from Stonewall charity.

Define: **Pornography**

Printed or visual material containing the explicit description or display of sexual organs or activity, intended to stimulate sexual excitement.

Define: **Soft Porn**

Films, magazines, photographs etc. that show sexual images such as nudity but not sexual acts

Define: **Hardcore Porn**

Films, magazines, photographs etc. that shows sex in a very detailed way, or shows very violent or unpleasant sex.

Define: **Child Pornography**

Sexually explicit material depicting anyone under the age of 18.

Define: **Revenge Porn**

Revealing or sexually explicit images or videos of a person posted on the Internet, typically by a former sexual partner, without the consent of the subject and in order to cause them distress or embarrassment.

Define: **Sexting**

Sending sexually explicit messages or pictures via mobile phones, instant messaging or email.

Pornography Laws in the UK

- It is legal to watch pornography in the UK as long as it doesn't feature under 18's, sex with animals, torture, scenes of rape or sexual assault, scenes which are violent to the point of life threatening or likely to cause serious harm.
- Pornographic material can be shown on TV after 9pm as long as it doesn't show erect penises or close ups of genitals.
- The legal age to buy pornographic material is 18, be this magazine, DVD's or internet access. The internet tries to prevent under-age access using credit cards or disclaimers.
- Under 18's who film or take sexual pictures of themselves or others can be charged with child pornography offences which can lead to prison sentences of up to 10 years. Even if all involved agreed.
- It is illegal to watch pornography with an under 18, this is considered a form of abuse.
- It is illegal to make and/or distribute pornographic photographs or films without all participants knowledge and consent. This can lead to up to 2 years in prison.

Ways in which Pornography can distort views of relationships and Sex

- Sex ends when the man ejaculates and orgasms.
- Women orgasm every time they have sex.
- People use insults and abusive language when having sex.
- Everyone wants to have sex all the time.
- Sex is an aggressive act of dominance of one partner over another.
- Women are portrayed as bored and sexually frustrated.
- People want to have sex with more than one person at a time.
- External ejaculation is expected and common.
- Anal Sex is common and popular amongst heterosexual couples.
- Sex is good every time.
- Penises are large (over 6inches)
- Sex is all about what men want and men are in control.
- Women are expected to dress up and wear make up for sex.
- Sex is loud.
- Consent to sex means all sex acts.
- You must look and dress a certain way to be considered sexy.

Where to get more help and support

- Parents and trusted family members
- Teachers and School Staff including School Nurse and Wellbeing Team
- Report any inappropriate images to the website.
- NSPCC - <https://www.nspcc.org.uk>
- Childline - Helpline: 0800 1111 (24 hours, every day) / <https://www.childline.org.uk>
- CEOPS - <https://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/>

Define: **Female Genital Mutilation**

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

Define: **Male Circumcision**

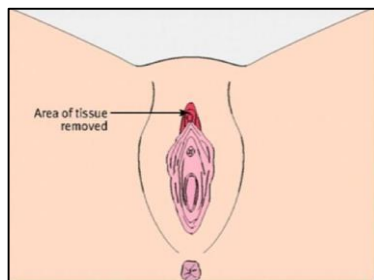
The removal of the foreskin from the human penis. In the most common procedure, the foreskin is opened, adhesions are removed, and the foreskin is separated from the glans. After that, a **circumcision** device may be placed, and then the foreskin is cut off.

Define: **Breast Ironing**

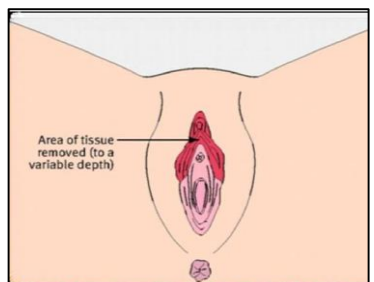
Breast ironing, also known as breast flattening, is the pounding and massaging of a pubescent girl's breasts, using hard or heated objects, to try to make them stop developing or disappear.

This can lead to greater chances of breast cancer as well as problems during pregnancy and with breast feeding.

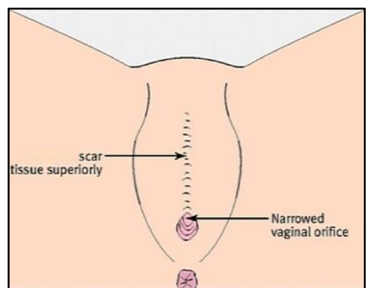
Types of FGM



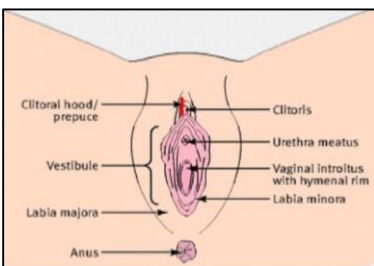
Type 1 – Clitoridectomy: partial or total removal of the clitoris and, in very rare cases, only the prepuce (the fold of skin surrounding the clitoris).



Type 2 – Excision: partial or total removal of the clitoris and the labia minora, with or without excision of the labia majora (the labia are the 'lips' that surround the vagina).



Type 3 – Infibulation: narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal. The seal is formed by cutting and repositioning the inner, or outer, labia, with or without removal of the clitoris. Sometimes referred to as **Pharaonic circumcision**.



Type 4 – Other: all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, e.g. pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterising the genital area.

Why is FGM performed?

- Preservation of virginity and chastity
- Religion, in the mistaken belief that it is a religious requirement
- Fear of social exclusion
- To ensure the girl is marriageable or to improve marriage prospect
- Hygiene and cleanliness
- Belief that it increases the sexual pleasure for the male
- Enhancing fertility
- Family honour
- Social acceptance

Effects of FGM

PHYSICAL EFFECTS

- Bleeding
- Urinary tract infections
- Shock and pain
- Pregnancy complications
- Difficulty during childbirth
- Menstruation problems
- Painful sex
- Infertility
- Tetanus infections
- Loss of bladder control

EMOTIONAL EFFECTS

- PTSD
- Anxiety
- Trust Issues
- Anger Issues

FGM and the Law

Over **24,000** girls under the age of 15 living in the **UK** are at **risk** of undergoing the most **severe** form of FGM at any one time.

Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 makes it **illegal** for FGM to be **performed** in the **UK** or anywhere in the world on **UK citizens** or **permanent residents** of any age.

If you **carry out** or **help** in carrying out FGM or if you **arrange** for someone to undergo FGM you face up to **14 years in prison**.

It is also **illegal to take** a British national or permanent resident **abroad** for FGM or to **help** anyone trying to do this.

Where to get more help and support

- School Staff and Wellbeing Team
- National FGM Support Clinics
- NSPCC - <https://www.nspcc.org.uk>
- Childline - Helpline: 0800 1111 (24 hours, every day) / <https://www.childline.org.uk>
- CEOPS - <https://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/>

Caffeine	Cocaine	Heroin	Cannabis	Crack Cocaine	Amphetamines	Ecstasy
Caffeine is a naturally occurring chemical stimulant called trimethylxanthine. In its pure form , caffeine is a white crystalline powder that tastes very bitter. Caffeine is in tea, coffee, chocolate, many soft drinks, and pain relievers and other over-the-counter medications.	The hydrochloride salt is usually in a powdered form by the time it makes it to street dealers and users. The texture is similar to baby powder. In fact, it is so similar that many dealers will cut their coke with baby powder in order to increase their profits. The color can range from a clear white to an off-white, and sometimes even a yellowish color.	In its purest form, heroin is a fine white powder. But more often, it is found to be rose gray, brown or black in color. The coloring comes from additives which have been used to dilute it, which can include sugar, caffeine or other substances. Street heroin is sometimes "cut" with strychnine ¹ or other poisons.	Soft black resin, furry green leaves dried to look like herbs or hard brown lumps, cannabis can look very different depending on its type – but it all comes from cannabis plants.	Crack cocaine is a purer form of cocaine and looks somewhat like rocks. Most of the time, crack cocaine is off-white in color, but it can have a rosy hue that makes it appear pink.	It's usually an off-white or pinkish powder and can sometimes look like crystals. It's also available in a paste form which is usually white/grey or brown in colour, and can be damp and gritty.	Ecstasy comes in pill or powder form. Ecstasy pills can be white, coloured, round, square or pressed into any shape. Some pills have designs stamped into them, like well known company logos that the pills are then named after. Ecstasy powder looks like white/grey crystals and is called MDMA, mandy or MD.
Alcohol	Inhalants	Tobacco		LSD	Magic Mushrooms	Steroids
While some drinks have more alcohol than others, the type of alcohol in all alcoholic drinks is the same – it's a type of alcohol called ethanol. Alcohol is a colourless, odourless and inflammable fluid.	The term <i>inhalants</i> refers to the various substances that people typically take <i>only</i> by inhaling. These substances include solvents (liquids that become gas at room temperature), aerosol sprays; gases; nitrites (prescription medicines for chest pain)	Tobacco is a plant grown for its leaves, which are dried and fermented before being put in tobacco products. People can smoke, chew, or sniff tobacco. Smoked tobacco products include cigarettes, cigars, bidis, and kreteks. Some people also smoke loose tobacco in a pipe or hookah (water pipe). Chewed tobacco products include chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, and snus; snuff can also be sniffed.		It is produced in crystal form laboratories, mainly in the United States. These crystals are converted to a liquid for distribution. It is odorless, colorless, and has a slightly bitter taste. LSD is sold on the street in small tablets ("microdots"), capsules or gelatin squares ("window panes"). It is sometimes added to absorbent paper, which is then divided into small squares decorated with designs or cartoon characters ("loony toons"). Occasionally it is sold in liquid form.	Magic mushrooms are often sold raw or dried. In the UK, the most common types are liberty caps (<i>Psilocybe semilanceata</i>) and fly agaric (<i>Amanita muscaria</i>). Liberty caps look like small tan-coloured mushrooms. Fly agarics look like red and white spotted toadstools	Anabolic steroids come in the form of tablets, capsules, a solution for injection and a cream or gel to rub into the skin. Weightlifters and bodybuilders who use steroids often take doses that are up to 100 times greater than those used to treat medical conditions.

Define: **Drug**

Drugs are chemicals that alter, block, or mimic chemical reactions in the brain. This causes alterations of the body's normal process's causing physical or mental changes.

Define: **Medicine**

A drug or other preparation for the treatment or prevention of disease.

Define: Stimulant
A drug which cause a person to feel like they have more energy or more awake.
Define: Depressant
A drug which cause a person to feel calmer or lethargic.
Define: Hallucinogen
A drug which cause a person to experience sensations that are not really there. This could be visual, auditory or physical.
Define: Analgesic
A drug which reduces the feeling of pain.
Define: Withdrawal
a predictable group of signs and symptoms that result from either the sudden removal of, or abrupt decrease in the regular dosage of a drug.
Define: Addiction
The feeling of needing a drug in order to get through the day.

Drug	Analgesic	Hallucinogen	Stimulant	Depressant
Caffeine			✓	
Cocaine			✓	✓
Heroin	✓			✓
Cannabis		✓		✓
Crack Cocaine			✓	
Amphetamines		✓	✓	
Ecstasy			✓	
Alcohol				✓
Inhalants		✓	✓	
Tobacco				✓
LSD		✓		
Magic Mushrooms		✓		
Steroids	✓			

Mental and Emotional Withdrawal Symptoms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anxiety: Anxiety, panic attacks, restlessness, irritability Depression: Social isolation, lack of enjoyment, fatigue, poor appetite Sleep: Insomnia, difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep Cognitive: Poor concentration, poor memory
Physical Withdrawal Symptoms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head: Headaches, dizziness Chest: Chest tightness, difficulty breathing Heart: Racing heart, skipped beats, palpitations GI: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, stomach aches Muscles: Muscle tension, twitches, tremors, shakes, muscle aches Skin: Sweating, tingling
Dangerous Withdrawal Symptoms
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grand mal seizures Heart attacks Strokes Hallucinations Delirium tremens (DTs)

Who Can you turn to for help and Support	
Parents and Family members	School Staff and Safeguarding Team
Your GP or Practice Nurse	
NSPCC	Helpline: 0800 800 5000 nspcc.org.uk
Childline	Helpline: 0800 1111 (https://www.childline.org.uk)
NHS Live Well Website	www.NHS.UK/Livewell
The Mix	Helpline: 0800 808 4994
Talk to Frank	Helpline: 0300 123 6600 talktofrank.com
Action on Addiction	Helpline: 0300 330 0659 actiononaddiction.org.uk
DrugFAM	Helpline: 0300 888 3853 drugfam.co.uk

Define: Rehabilitation

Drug users are sent to specialist clinics to help them break their addiction and often the causes of it as well.

Define: Possession

Being caught with a small amount of drugs that could reasonably be used by one person.

Define: intent to Supply

Being stopped whilst holding drugs and the police have reasonable suspicions that you will share with others or sell.

Define: Supply

Being caught selling drugs or medicines to other people.

Define: Trafficking

Taking illegal substances from one country to another.

Class	Examples	Sentence for Possession	Sentence for Dealing
Class A	Ecstasy, LSD, heroin, cocaine, crack, magic mushrooms, amphetamines (if prepared for injection).	Up to seven years in prison or an unlimited fine or both.	Up to life in prison or an unlimited fine or both.
Class B	Amphetamines, Methylphenidate (Ritalin),	Up to five years in prison or an unlimited fine or both.	Up to 14 years in prison or an unlimited fine or both.
Class C	Tranquilizers, Cannabis, some painkillers, Gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB), Ketamine.	Up to two years in prison or an unlimited fine or both.	Up to 14 years in prison or an unlimited fine or both.
Temporary Class	The government can ban new drugs for 1 year under a 'temporary banning order' while they decide how the drugs should be classified.	None, but police can take away a suspected temporary class drug	Up to 14 years in prison, an unlimited fine or both

These are the maximum sentences that could be imposed but there are a number of factors which will determine the sentence given if someone is charged and convicted of a drug offence. In most cases a first-time possession offence will lead to a caution and confiscation. A caution is not a criminal conviction, but it could be used as evidence of bad character if you go to court for another crime.

Prescription Medications

The law surrounding the selling of or sharing of prescription medications is ambiguous and is often linked to the type of drug/medicine that is being sold.

If the medicine is on the controlled substance list (e.g. morphine, amphetamines and benzodiazepines) then the person supplying can be subject to the punishments which are for that class of drugs.

It is extremely dangerous to share prescription drugs because of the possible side effects and impacts of other medications that are being taken.

Consequences of having a drug conviction

Employment	Having a criminal record for a drug conviction can prevent you from getting jobs in certain fields such as education, working with vulnerable adults, Health professions and legal professions.
Travel	A conviction for a drug offence can prevent travel to certain countries such as the USA and Australia
Education	A criminal record may stop you from enrolling on a course at the university of your choice, as many universities will ask you to declare any criminal convictions on your application and consider this separately from your academic achievements. The nature of the offence, the time that has elapsed since the offence was committed and the potential impact on fellow students and staff will all be considered. Some universities and educational facilities will refuse applications on the grounds of the crime committed.

Define: **Alcohol**

While some drinks have more alcohol than others, the type of alcohol in all alcoholic drinks is the same – it's a type of alcohol called ethanol. Alcohol is a colourless, odourless and inflammable fluid.

Define: **ABV**













Alcohol by volume is a standard measure of how much alcohol (ethanol) is contained in a given volume of an alcoholic beverage (%).

Define: **Unit of Alcohol**

Units are a simple way of expressing the quantity of pure alcohol in a drink. One unit equals 10ml or 8g of pure alcohol, which is around the amount of alcohol the average adult can process in an hour.

Define: **Binge Drinking**

Consuming large quantities of alcohol in a short space of time. This is 8 units in a single session for men and 6 units in a single session for women.

1 UNIT	1.5 UNITS	2 UNITS	3 UNITS	9 UNITS	30 UNITS
					
Normal beer half pint (284ml) 4%	Small glass of wine (125ml) 12.5%	Strong beer half pint (284ml) 6.5%	Strong beer Large bottle/can (440ml) 6.5%	Bottle of wine (750ml) 12.5%	Bottle of spirits (750ml) 40%
				Government advises alcohol consumption should not regularly exceed:  Men 3-4 units daily  Women 2-3 units daily	
Single spirit shot (25ml) 40%	Alcopops bottle (275ml) 5.5%	Normal beer Large bottle/can (440ml) 4.5%	Large glass of wine (250ml) 12.5%		

How alcohol affects you drink by drink

Based on a standard (175ml) 13% volume glass of white wine or 4% strength pint of lager,

1 glass of white wine or a pint of lager (just over 2 units):

- You're talkative and feel relaxed.
- Your self-confidence increases.
- Driving ability is already impaired, which is why it's best to drink no alcohol if you're driving.

2 glasses of white wine or 2 pints of lager (just over 4 units):

- Your blood flow increases.
- You feel less inhibited and your attention span is shorter.
- You start dehydrating, one of the causes of a hangover.

3 glasses of white wine or 3 pints of lager (just under 7 units):

- Your reaction time is slower.
- Your liver has to work harder.
- Your sex drive may increase, while your judgement may decrease.

4 glasses of white wine or 4 pints of lager (just over 9 units):

- You're easily confused.
- You're noticeably emotional.
- Your sex drive could now decrease, and you may become less capable.

How to Calculate Units of Alcohol

Strength (ABV) x volume (ml) ÷ 1,000 = units

For example, to work out the number of units in a pint (568ml) of strong lager (ABV 5.2%): 5.2 (%) x 568 (ml) ÷ 1,000 = 2.95 units

Alcohol and the Law

It is against the law

- To sell alcohol to someone under 18 anywhere.
- For an adult to buy or attempt to buy alcohol on behalf of someone under 18.
- For someone under 18 to buy alcohol, attempt to buy alcohol or to be sold alcohol.
- For someone under 18 to drink alcohol in licensed premises.
- For an adult to buy alcohol for someone under 18 for consumption on licensed premises.
- To give children alcohol if they are under five.

It is not illegal:

- For someone over 18 to buy a child over 16 beer, wine or cider if they are eating a table meal together in licensed premises at the discretion of the manager.
- For a child aged five to 17 to drink alcohol at home or on other private premises.

Signs of Alcohol Addiction

It can be tricky to spot the signs of alcoholism as alcoholics can be secretive about it and can become angry if confronted. Some signs and symptoms can include:

- A lack of interest in previously normal activities
- Appearing intoxicated more regularly
- Needing to drink more in order to achieve the same effects
- Appearing tired, unwell or irritable
- An inability to say no to alcohol
- Anxiety, depression or other mental health problems
- Becoming secretive or dishonest

Who Can you turn to for help and Support

Parents or trusted family members

School Safe Guarding Team or any member of staff.

Your GP or Practice Nurse.

Drink Aware

0300 123 1110 (weekly 9am - 8pm, weekends 11am - 4pm)
<https://www.drinkaware.co.uk>

Al-Anon Family Group

0800 0086 811 from 10 am - 10 pm, 365 days a year
<https://www.al-anonuk.org.uk/>

AddAction

<https://www.addaction.org.uk> – Webchat facility

Define: **Nicotine**

A toxic colourless or yellowish oily liquid which is the chief active constituent of tobacco. It acts as a stimulant in small doses, but in larger amounts blocks the action of autonomic nerve and skeletal muscle cells.

Define: **Vaping**

The action or practice of inhaling and exhaling the vapour produced by an electronic cigarette or similar device.

Define: **Smoking**

The action or habit of inhaling and exhaling the smoke of tobacco or a drug. Usually through Cigarettes or Cigars.

Define: **E-Cigarette**

E-cigarettes are electronic devices that heat a liquid and produce an aerosol or mix of small particles in the air. Which is then inhaled.

Effects Of Nicotine

Nicotine is both a sedative and a stimulant.

When a body is exposed to nicotine, the individual experiences a "kick." This is partly caused by nicotine stimulating the adrenal glands, which results in the release of adrenaline. This surge of adrenaline stimulates the body. There is an immediate release of glucose, as well as an increase in heart rate, breathing activity, and blood pressure. Indirectly, nicotine causes the release of dopamine in the pleasure and motivation areas of the brain.

How do E-Cigarettes Work

E-cigarettes produce an aerosol by heating a liquid that usually contains nicotine, flavorings, and other chemicals that help to make the aerosol.

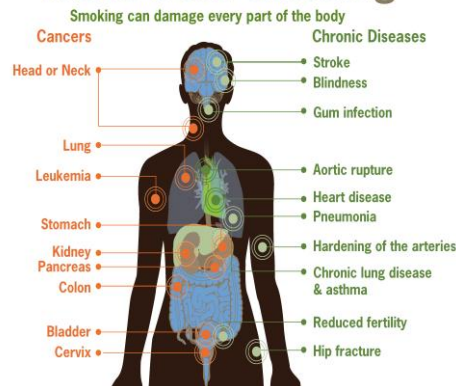
The liquid used in e-cigarettes often contains nicotine and flavorings. This liquid is sometimes called "e-juice," "e-liquid," "vape juice," or "vape liquid."

Users inhale e-cigarette aerosol into their lungs. Bystanders can also breathe in this aerosol when the user exhales it into the air. E-cigarette aerosol is NOT harmless "water vapor." The e-cigarette aerosol that users breathe from the device and exhale can contain harmful and potentially harmful substances, including:

- Nicotine
- Ultrafine particles that can be inhaled deep into the lungs
- Flavoring such as diacetyl, a chemical linked to a serious lung disease
- Volatile organic compounds
- Cancer-causing chemicals
- Heavy metals such as nickel, tin, and lead

It is difficult for consumers to know what e-cigarette products contain. For example, some e-cigarettes marketed as containing zero percent nicotine have been found to contain nicotine.

Risks from Smoking



Side effects of vaping

Mouth and airways

- Irritation
- Cough
- Increased airway resistance

Heart and circulation

- Chest pain
- Increased blood pressure
- Increased heart rate

Stomach

- Vomiting
- Nausea

Smoking and the Law

- You must be over 18 to buy cigarettes in the UK. If you're under 16 the police have the right to confiscate your cigarettes.

It's illegal:

- For shops to sell you cigarettes if you are underage
- For an adult to buy you cigarettes if you are under 18
- To smoke in all public enclosed or substantially enclosed area and workplaces.
- To smoke in a car with a child.

Vaping and the Law

- You must be 18 or over to purchase e-cigarettes or e-liquids in the UK. It also became illegal for an adult to buy e-cigarettes for someone under the age of 18.
- Although there is no legal restriction on where you can vape in the UK there are local laws and bylaws in force that prohibit the practice. The choice of whether or not to allow vaping is that of the property owner.
- Vaping generally is not allowed on the underground, planes, buses or trains and train stations in the United Kingdom.
- Vaping while you drive may not seem like such a big deal but it could land you with up to nine penalty points and a fine of £2,500.

Who Can you turn to for help and Support

Parents or trusted family members	School Safe Guarding Team or any member of staff.
Your GP or Practice Nurse.	
Smoke Free Future	https://smokefreefuture.co.uk
NHS – Stop Smoking	https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/quit-smoking
Smoke Free	https://smokefree.gov/

Define: **Calories**

Calories refer to the energy people get from the food and drink they consume.

Define: **Obesity**

Obesity has been defined by the National Institutes of Health (the NIH) as a BMI of 30 and above.

Define: **BMI**

This is a numerical value of your weight in relation to your height. A **BMI** between 18.5 and 25 kg/m² indicates a normal weight.

BMI is a person's weight in kilograms (kg) divided by his or her height in meters squared.

Define: **Nutrition**

The process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.

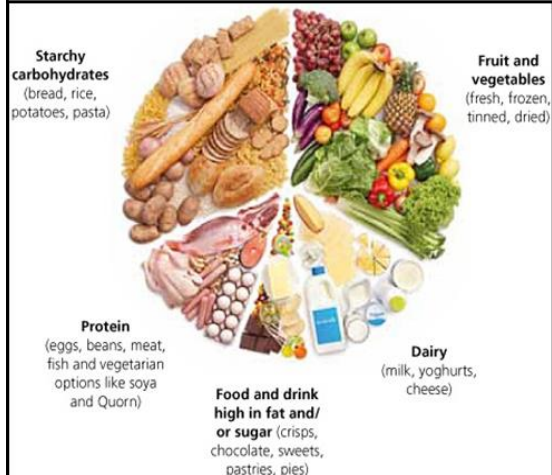
Define: **Veganism**

A diet where a person does not eat or use animal products.

Define: **Vegetarianism**

A diet where a person does not eat meat or fish

The Eat Well Plate



What does 1 portion of your 5 a day look like?

- 80g of fresh, canned or frozen fruit and vegetables
- 30g of dried fruit – which should be kept to mealtimes
- 150ml glass of fruit juice or smoothie – but do not have more than 1 portion a day as these drinks are sugary and can damage teeth
- Just 1 apple, banana, pear or similar-sized fruit is 1 portion each.
- A slice of pineapple or melon is also 1 portion,
- 3 heaped tablespoons of vegetables is another portion.

How much exercise should you do?



Children
5-12 years
60 minutes
of moderate to vigorous intensity
physical activity every day



Young People
13-17 years
60 minutes
of moderate to vigorous intensity
physical activity every day



Adults
18-64 years
150 to 300 minutes
(2 ½ to 5 hours)
of moderate intensity
physical activity
OR
75 to 150 minutes
(1 ¼ to 2 ½ hours)
of vigorous intensity
physical activity
or an equivalent combination of both
moderate and vigorous activities, each week

- Jogging or running
- Racewalking
- Hiking uphill
- Cycling more than 10 miles per hour or steeply uphill
- Swimming fast or lap swimming
- Aerobic dancing, fast dancing, step aerobics
- Heavy gardening with digging, hoeing, shoveling heavy snow, moving or pushing heavy objects, carrying loads of 50 pounds on level ground or 25 pounds or more upstairs.
- Martial arts
- Playing sports with lots of running such as basketball, hockey, soccer
- Singles tennis
- Court sports such as handball, racquetball, squash

Impacts of poor Nutrition

Short term:

- stress,
- tiredness
- limit capacity to work,

Long term it can contribute to the risk of developing some illnesses and other health problems such as:

- being overweight or obese
- tooth decay
- high blood pressure
- high cholesterol
- heart disease and stroke
- type-2 diabetes
- osteoporosis
- some cancers
- depression
- eating disorders.

Where to get more help and support

- Parents and trusted family
- School Staff and Wellbeing Team
- NHS Eat Well:
<https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/eat-well/>
- British Nutrition Foundation:
<https://www.nutrition.org.uk/healthyliving/lifestages/teenagers.html>
- Kids Health:
<https://kidshealth.org/en/teens/dieting.html>



BODY IMAGE AND EATING DISORDERS

Define: **Body Image**

The perception that a person has of their physical self and the thoughts and feelings that result from that perception.

Define: **Eating Disorder**

Any of a range of psychological disorders characterized by abnormal or disturbed eating habits

Define: **Anorexia**

An emotional disorder characterized by an obsessive desire to lose weight by refusing to eat.

Define: **Bulimia**

An emotional disorder characterized by a distorted body image and an obsessive desire to lose weight, in which bouts of extreme overeating are followed by fasting or self-induced vomiting or purging.

Define: **Binge Eating**

The consumption of large quantities of food in a short period of time, typically as part of an eating disorder.

Factors affecting body image

- Puberty and the changing body.
- The Media
- Peers and Family

Ways to promote positive body image

- Accept Your Body.
- Remember Nobody's perfect.
- Don't body-shame yourself.
- Build a better habits.
- Like Your Body - Find things to like about your looks.
- Take Care of Your Body
- Eat healthy foods.
- Get a good nights sleep.
- Be active every day.
- Keep to a healthy weight.

Statistics on Eating Disorders

- Between 1.25 and 3.4 million people in the UK are affected by an eating disorder
- Around 25% of those affected by an eating disorder are male
- Eating disorder are most common in individuals between the ages of 16 and 40 years old

Causes of Eating Disorders

Eating disorders are not simply about food; the behaviours that accompany them may often serve as a coping mechanism or a way to feel in control. Eating disorders have many causes which are individual to the person however some common causes are:

- Distorted Body Image
- Bullying
- Depression and/or Anxiety

Symptoms of Eating Disorders

Symptoms of eating disorders will vary between individuals and type of eating disorder. Not matching the symptoms exactly does not mean that someone does not have an eating disorder, however, some common symptoms include:

- Eating very little food or eating large amounts of food in a short time in an uncontrolled way
- Having very strict habits, rituals, or routines around food
- Spending a lot of time worrying about your body weight and shape
- Changes in mood
- Deliberately making yourself ill after eating
- Avoiding socialising when food may be involved
- Withdrawing from social groups, hobbies you used to enjoy or from family life
- Physical signs such as digestive problems or weight being very high or very low for someone of your age and height.

Treatments for Eating Disorders

Although there is no easy treatment for eating disorders, they are treatable and manageable. The treatment will often be linked to the underlying causes of the eating disorder.

Common treatments include:

- Cognitive behavior therapy
- Talk Therapy
- Group support
- Medication – Anti-Depressants

The best course of treatments will be decided by a Doctor and team of specialists. In sever cases in-patient treatment might be necessary.

Where to get more help and support

- Parents and trusted family
- School Staff, school nurse and Wellbeing Team
- Your GP or Practice Nurse
- Youth Access - www.youthaccess.org.uk
- The Mix - www.themix.org.uk
Freephone: 0808 808 4994 (13:00-23:00 daily)
- B-eat - www.b-eat.co.uk
Helpline: 0808 801 0711 (Daily 3pm-10pm)
- Men Get Eating Disorders Too - mengetedstoo.co.uk
- Anorexia & Bulimia Care - exiabulimiacare.org.uk
Helpline 03000 11 12 13 (option 1: support line, option 2: family and friends)

Define: **Hygiene**

Conditions or practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness.

Define: **Body Odour**

The unpleasant smell of a person's unwashed body.

Define: **Halitosis**

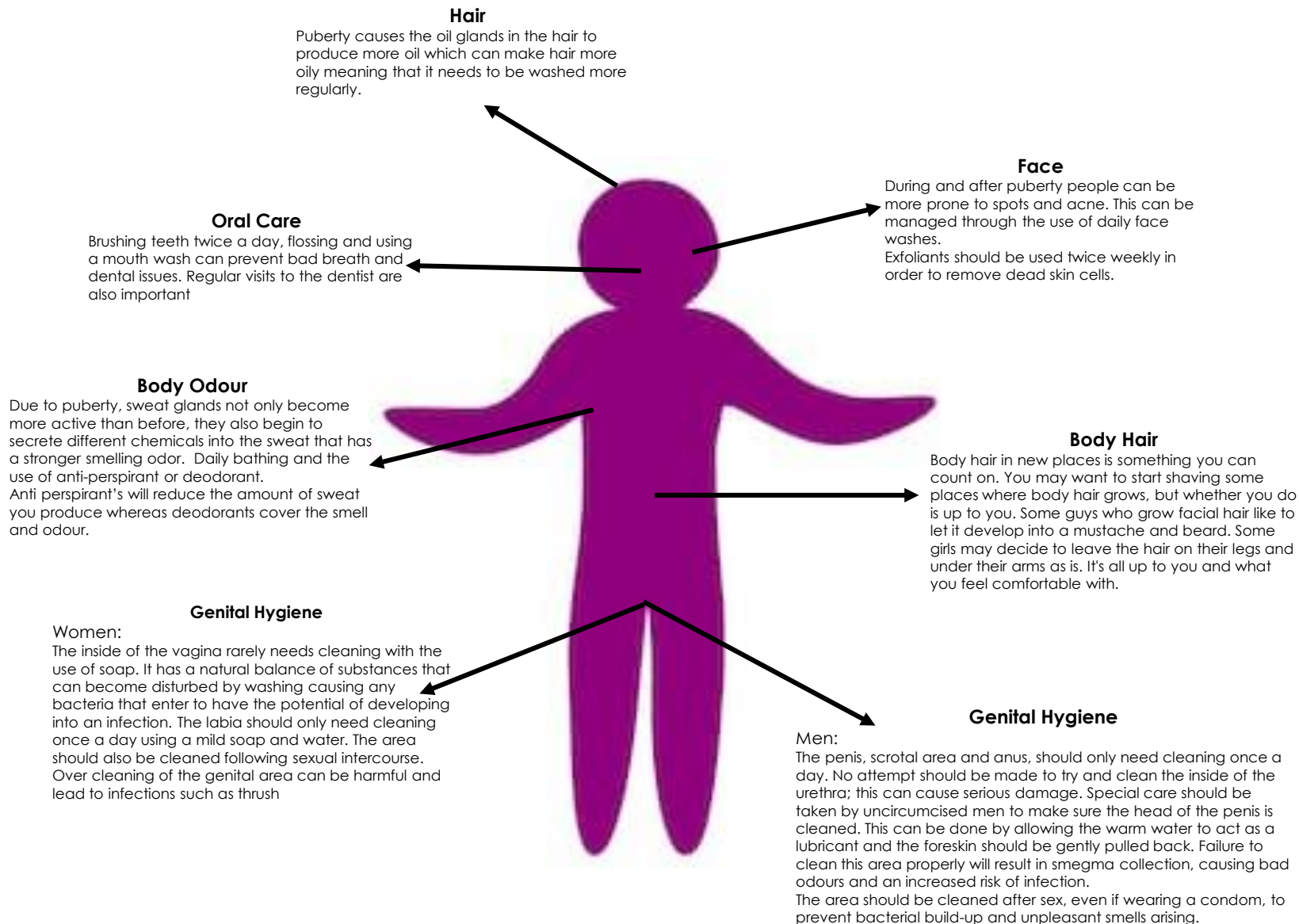
Medical term for bad breath

Define: **Oral Hygiene**

The practice of keeping one's **mouth** clean and free of disease and other problems

Define: **Puberty**

The process of physical maturity in a person that takes place in adolescence



Define: **E-Safety**

Strategies and systems to help people stay safe online.

Define: **Digital Citizenship**

Accepted ways on behaving whilst engaging in online activity.

Define: **Cyber Bullying**

The use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature

Define: **Hacking**

Gaining access to systems and computers which you do not have permission to access. Can be for malicious purposes.

Define: **Grooming**

When someone uses the internet to trick, force or pressure a young person into doing something they wouldn't normally do, this could be sexual behavior or radical beliefs.

Define: **Digital Footprint**

The information about a particular person that exists on the internet as a result of their online activity. It can not be deleted.

10 strategies for staying safe online

1. Don't post any personal information online – like your address, email address or mobile number.
2. Think carefully before posting pictures or videos of yourself. Once you've put a picture of yourself online most people can see it and may be able to download it, it's not just yours anymore.
3. Keep your privacy settings as high as possible.
4. Never give out your passwords.
5. Don't befriend people you don't know.
6. Don't meet up with people you've met online. Speak to your parent or carer about people suggesting you do.
7. Remember that not everyone online is who they say they are
8. Think carefully about what you say before you post something online.
9. Respect other people's views, even if you don't agree with someone else's views doesn't mean you need to be rude.
10. If you see something online that makes you feel uncomfortable, unsafe or worried: leave the website, turn off your computer if you want to and tell a trusted adult immediately.

Digital Footprints and Online Behaviour

A person's digital footprint cannot be deleted and can be accessed at any time through a simple social media or search engine search.

To promote a positive digital footprint there are 5 simple rules:

1. **Would you want your grandmother to see it?**
Is that photo/video/comment appropriate for the wider public audience? Would you want a future partner or employer to see it? Once something is online it stays forever.
2. **Do you really think that is private?**
Just because your privacy settings are high doesn't mean that someone else can't repost or screenshot what you have posted.
3. **Would you say it to someone's face?**
If you wouldn't say it to someone face, don't say it online. Portray yourself in a positive way as this may be seen by future friends, partners or employers.
4. **Is this your work to publish/use?**
Reposting or using someone else's work is fine if you credit the original owner creator. If you don't it is plagiarism.
5. **Would you want someone to do it to you?**
How would you feel if someone posted a picture of you or made a comments about you that you didn't like or want online?

Online Behaviour and the Law

- **The Computer Misuse Act 1990** says you can't impersonate or steal someone else's identity online. This means that writing a status on social media pretending to be your friend is technically against the law as it creating fake profiles or websites.
- It is a criminal offence under the **Communications Act 2003** to send messages using any public electronic communications network, such as Twitter or Facebook, which are grossly offensive or of an indecent, obscene or menacing character.
- It is a criminal offence under the **Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015** for someone to disclose private sexual images of you online or offline without your consent with the effect of causing you distress. This is more commonly known as 'revenge porn'.
- There are a range of other offences which the police can investigate including harassment, harassment when someone fears violence, and stalking under the **Protection from Harassment Act 1997**.

Each case will be taken on an individual basis looking at context and evidence to determine if a crime has been committed. If you believe you have been the victim of a crime screen shot the evidence and speak to the police.

Where to get more help and support

- Parents and trusted family.
- School Staff and Wellbeing Team
- Directly to the police.
- Report any inappropriate behaviour to the website.
- NSPCC - <https://www.nspcc.org.uk>
- Childline - Helpline: 0800 1111 (24 hours, every day) / <https://www.childline.org.uk>
- CEOPS - <https://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/>

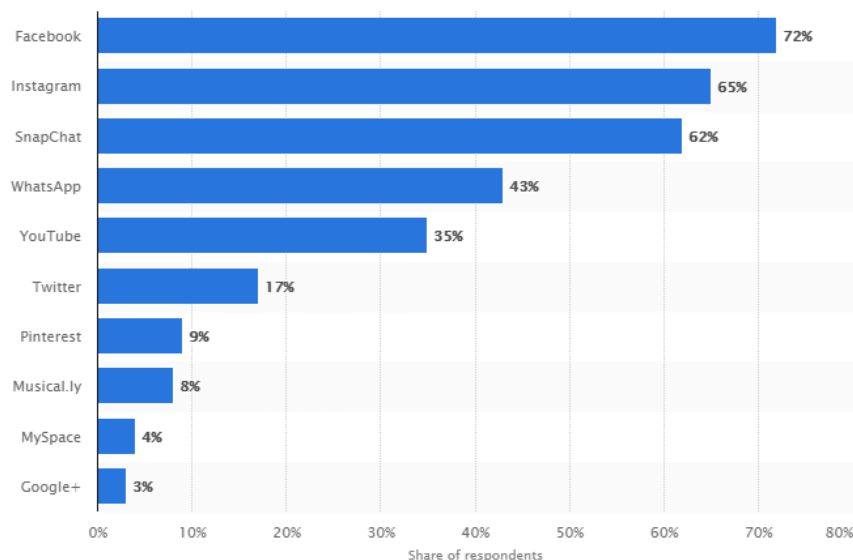
Define: **Social Media**

Websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking.

Top tips for staying safe on Social media

1. Use a strong password. The longer it is, the more secure it will be.
2. Use a different password for each of your social media accounts.
3. If you have social media apps on your phone, be sure to password protect your device.
4. Be selective with friend requests. If you don't know the person, don't accept their request. It could be a fake account.
5. Click links with caution. Social media accounts are regularly hacked.
6. Be careful about what you share. Don't reveal sensitive personal information ie: home address, financial information, phone number.
7. Become familiar with the privacy policies of the social media channels you use and customize your privacy settings to control who sees what.
8. Remember to log off when you're done.
9. Report any inappropriate behavior to the site.

Social media sites or apps used by children (12- 15) in the UK in 2018



Age Restrictions On Social Media



These are in the websites terms and conditions and are not legal restrictions.

Define: **WhatsApp**

WhatsApp is a messenger app for smartphones. WhatsApp uses the internet to send messages, images, audio or video. The service is very similar to text messaging services, however, because WhatsApp uses the internet to send messages, the cost of using WhatsApp is significantly less than texting.

Define: **Twitter**

Twitter is known as a micro-blogging site. Blogging has been around for some time. Usually blogging consists of people setting up basic websites where they write about whatever they want, whether it be politics, sport, cooking, fashion etc. Posting a message is known as a tweet. People make connections by following other people's twitter feeds. Once you click follow, anything that person or organisation says will appear on your timeline.

Define: **Facebook**

Facebook is a website which allows users, who sign-up for free profiles, to connect with friends, work colleagues or people they don't know, online. It allows users to share pictures, music, videos, and articles, as well as their own thoughts and opinions with however many people they like.

Define: **Instagram**

At its most basic, Instagram is a social networking app which allows its users to share pictures and videos with their friends. Once a user snaps a picture, Instagram filters – of which there are dozens – can transform images in a manner reminiscent of old-fashioned Polaroid prints.

Define: **YouTube**

YouTube is a video sharing service where users can watch, like, share, comment and upload their own videos. Users can search for and watch videos. Create a personal YouTube channel. Upload videos to your channel. Like/Comment/share other YouTube videos. Users can subscribe/follow other YouTube channels and users. Create playlists to organize videos and group videos together

Define: **Snapchat**

Snapchat is a mobile messaging application used to share photos, videos, text, and drawings. It's free to download the app and free to send messages using it. There is one feature that makes Snapchat different from other forms of texting and photo sharing: the messages disappear from the recipient's phone after a few seconds.

Define: **TikTok (formally Musical.ly)**

TikTok is an app for creating, sharing and discovering short music videos (15 sec), think Karaoke for the digital age. It used by young people as an outlet to express themselves through singing, dancing, comedy, and lip-syncing.

Define: **TBH**

short for To Be Honest — is a polling app that lets your friends answer questions anonymously. Essentially it is a big popularity contest, where people received "gems" when they are picked in a poll.

Define: **Mental Wellbeing**

Mental wellbeing describes your mental state - how you are feeling and how well you can cope with day-to-day life. Our mental wellbeing is dynamic. It can change from moment to moment, day to day, month to month or year to year.

Define: **Emotional Literacy**

The ability to understand and express feelings. Emotional Literacy involves having self-awareness and recognition of one's own feelings and knowing how to manage them.

Define: **Primary Emotions**

There are 5 primary emotions but over 600 words in the English language for different emotions. The primary emotion groups are:

1. Joy
2. Anger
3. Sadness
4. Disgust
5. Fear

Define: **Mental Illness**

Mental illnesses comprise of a broad range of problems, with different symptoms. However, they are generally characterized by some combination of abnormal thoughts, emotions, behaviour and relationships with others.

They can only be diagnosed by a Doctor or Mental Health Professional

Signs of good mental wellbeing

- Feeling relatively confident in yourself and have positive self-esteem
- Feeling and express a range of emotions
- Building and maintaining good relationships with others
- Feel engaged with the world around you
- Live and work productively
- Cope with the stresses of daily life
- Adapt and manage in times of change and uncertainty

Things that can affect our mental wellbeing

Everyone is different and what affects someone's mental wellbeing won't necessarily affect others in the same way. Everyone will have times when they have low mental wellbeing, where they feel stressed, upset or find it difficult to cope. Common life events that can affect your mental wellbeing include:

- loss or bereavement
- loneliness
- relationship problems
- issues at work
- worry about money

However there are times when there is no discernable reason for the way a person feels which can be extremely frustrating.

There are some factors that may make people more vulnerable to experiencing a period of poor mental wellbeing. These may have happened in the past or might still be happening now:

- Childhood abuse, trauma, violence or neglect
- Social isolation or discrimination
- Homelessness or poor housing
- A long-term physical health condition
- Social disadvantage, poverty or debt
- Unemployment
- Caring for a family member or friend
- Significant trauma as an adult, such as military combat, being involved in a serious accident or violent crime

Signs of poor mental wellbeing

- Erratic changes in mood and behavior
- Distancing from friends and family.
- Loss of interest in things that they used to be interested in.
- Excessive sleeping or not sleeping.
- Increased alcohol consumption.
- Poor concentration and being easily distracted
- Finding it hard to make decisions
- Feeling overwhelmed by things & tearfulness
- Finding it difficult to control your emotions
- Irritability and short temper or aggression

The Importance of Positive Relationships

Connecting with others can help us to feel a greater sense of belonging and can help to challenge feelings of loneliness.

- **Make time for the people you love.** Keeping regular contact with friends and family, whether it's face-to-face, on the phone or by text, can strengthen your relationships.
- **Join a group.** Think of the things you like to do, such as drawing, gardening or sport and look for local groups. Meeting others with a shared interest can increase your confidence and build your support network.
- **Talk about the way you feel.** Opening up to a trusted friend or family member can help you to feel listened to and supported. Just acknowledging your feelings by saying them out loud can help.
- **Use peer support.** If you're finding things difficult, talking to people who have similar feelings or experiences can help you to feel accepted.

The Importance of Self Care

At times people may feel guilty for spending time on themselves. But it's essential for mental wellbeing and can help people to be more resilient.

Some self care techniques include

- Mindfulness
- Doing something you enjoy
- Relaxation techniques
- Get outdoors and fresh air
- Exercise

If someone is living with a mental health problem, taking steps to look after their mental health can help you improve your wellbeing. Strategies can include:

- Talking to someone
- Knowing triggers and warning signs
- Keeping a mood diary
- Building your self esteem.

Where to get more help and support

- Parents and trusted family.
- School Staff and Wellbeing Team
- Your Doctor or Practice Nurse
- MIND - <https://www.mind.org.uk>
Help line - **0300 123 3393** open 9am to 7pm, Monday to Friday or Text: 86463
- Young Minds - <https://youngminds.org.uk> Text: 85258 or Parents Helpline: 0808 802 5544
- Stem4 - <https://stem4.org.uk/>

Define: **Stress**

A state of mental or emotional strain or tension resulting from adverse or demanding circumstances.

Define: **Chronic Stress**

The response to emotional pressure suffered for a prolonged period of time in which an individual perceives they have little or no control.

Define: **General Anxiety Disorder**

A condition characterized by 6 months or more of chronic, exaggerated worry and tension that is unfounded or much more severe than the normal anxiety most people experience.

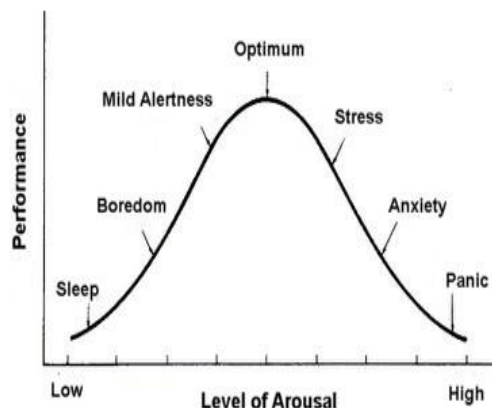
Define: **Social Anxiety Disorder**

Also called social phobia, is intense anxiety or fear of being judged, negatively evaluated, or rejected in a social or performance situation.

Define: **Depression**

People experience low mood, loss of interest or pleasure, feelings of guilt or low self-worth, disturbed sleep or appetite, low energy, and poor concentration.

Some stress is good as it can motivate people however too much can be detrimental, especially if over a long period of time.



Symptoms of Chronic Stress

Chronic stress affects the whole body. It can have several physical or psychological symptoms, which can make functioning on a daily basis more challenging. The type and severity of symptoms vary considerably from person to person. Signs and symptoms of chronic stress can include:

- Irritability, which can be extreme
- Fatigue
- Headaches
- Difficulty concentrating,
- Rapid, disorganized thoughts
- Difficulty sleeping / insomnia
- Digestive problems and changes in appetite
- Feeling helpless
- A perceived loss of control
- Low self-esteem
- Loss of sexual desire
- Nervousness
- Frequent infections or illnesses
- High blood pressure

Anxiety Disorders

Anxiety is an evolutionary and survival mechanism which is often linked to the flight or fight response. The brain responds to a perceived threat or danger by releasing stress hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol which cause the physical symptoms of anxiety. Once the threatening situation has stopped, the body will usually return to normal.

But if someone has an anxiety disorder these feelings of fear and danger can be ongoing and interrupt their daily routine long after the threat has gone. They can make them feel like things are worse than they actually are.

General Anxiety Disorder is a long-term condition that causes a person to feel anxious about a wide range of situations and issues, rather than a specific event. People with GAD feel anxious most days and often struggle to remember the last time they felt relaxed. As soon as 1 anxious thought is resolved, another may appear about a different issue.

Social Anxiety Disorder, also called social phobia, is a long-lasting and overwhelming fear of social situations. Social Anxiety is more than shyness. It's an intense fear that does not go away and affects everyday activities, self-confidence, relationships and work or school life.

Symptoms of General Anxiety Disorder

Mental symptoms of anxiety can include:

- Racing thoughts,
- Uncontrollable over thinking,
- Difficulties concentrating,
- Feelings of dread, panic or 'impending doom',
- Feeling irritable,
- Heightened alertness,
- Problems with sleep,
- Changes in appetite,
- Wanting to escape from the situation you are in, and
- Dissociation.

Physical symptoms of anxiety can include:

- Sweating,
- Heavy and fast breathing,
- Hot flushes or blushing,
- Dry mouth,
- Shaking,
- Hair loss,
- Fast heartbeat,
- Extreme tiredness or lack of energy
- Dizziness and fainting, and
- Stomach aches and sickness.

Treatments for Chronic Stress and Anxiety

- Therapy and Counselling such as Cognitive Behaviour Therapy
- Medications – including SSRIs, Benzodiazepines, and Beta-blockers
- Self Care including mindfulness, meditation and journaling.
- Alternative therapies such as acupuncture.

Things to Remember

- Everyone experiences stress and anxiety at points in their lives.
- Only a Doctor or Mental Health Professional can diagnose Chronic Stress or an Anxiety Disorder.
- There are treatments available and coping mechanisms.
- Having a stress or anxiety disorder is not a sign of weakness and is more common than people think.

Where to get more help and support

- Parents and trusted family
- School Staff and Wellbeing Team
- GP or Practice Nurse.
- MIND - <https://www.mind.org.uk> Help line - **0300 123 3393** open 9am to 7pm, Monday to Friday or Text: 86463
- Young Minds - <https://youngminds.org.uk> Text: 85258 or Parents Helpline: 0808 802 5544
- Stem4 - <https://stem4.org.uk/>

Define: **Taxation**

A means by which governments finance their expenditure by imposing charges on citizens and corporate entities.

Define: **Deductions**

Any item or expenditure subtracted from gross income to reduce the amount of income.

Define: **National Insurance**

The system of compulsory payments by employees and employers to provide state assistance for people who are sick, unemployed, or retired.

Define: **Direct Taxation**

Are usually obvious amounts such as income tax which you can see being taken from your pay or have to pay direct to HMRC. Other direct taxes include corporation tax, capital gains tax and inheritance tax.

Define: **Indirect Taxation**

This is less obvious than a direct tax as it is included in the price of things that you buy. E.G. VAT

Define: **Gross Income**

Total amount of income earned before any deductions.

Define: **Net Income**

Total amount of income you receive after all deductions

Types of Taxations in the UK

Income Tax

This is the tax levied directly on personal income. The amount of **income tax** you pay depends on two things:
How much of your income is above your **Personal Allowance**
How much of your income falls within each tax band

National Insurance Contributions

You pay this in order to qualify for certain benefits and State Pension. **Anyone over 16**, earning £157 or more each week, or is self-employed and has a profit of more than £6,025 a year is expected to pay **National Insurance**.

Consumption Tax (VAT)

It is found on most goods and services, with the standard **VAT rate being 20%**. In this category, you'll find goods such as alcoholic drinks, chocolate, prams and pushchairs, and taxi fares. There's a **reduced rate of 5%** levied on children's car seats, electricity, gas, heating oil and solid fuel, and mobility aids for the elderly, among other things. The **zero rated products** include books, meat and poultry, fruit and vegetables, and household water, etc.

Excise Duty

These are charged on things such as alcohol, tobacco, betting, and vehicles as well as the producer of these goods being charged. **Excise duties** are usually imposed in addition to an indirect tax such as VAT. The excise tax is included in the final sale price of the product, meaning that the consumer pays indirectly.

Excise is used as a deterrent towards three broad categories of harm:

- Health risks from abusing toxic substances e.g. tobacco or alcohol
- Environmental damage e.g. fossil fuels
- Socially damaging/morally objectionable activity e.g. gambling or soliciting

Corporation Tax

This is tax on company profit so you'll have to pay if you're doing business as:

- A limited company
- A foreign company with a UK branch or office
- A club, co-operation, or other unincorporated association e.g. a sports club

From 1st April 2017, the normal rate of **corporation tax is 19%**, this tax can be confusing as it must be paid before you file your company tax return, which leaves many businesses with two accounting periods, making it harder to keep an overview.

Stamp Duty

The **Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT)** has to be paid if you buy a property or land over **£125,000 for residential properties** and £150,000 for non-residential land and properties. The amount paid is dependent on the value of the property, but first time buyers maybe exempt from this tax.

How is income tax calculated.

As an employee:

- You pay 0% on earnings up to £12,500* for 2019-20
- Then you pay 20% on anything you earn between £12,501 and £50,000
- You'll pay 40% income tax on earnings between £50,001 to £150,000
- If you earn £150,001 and over you pay 45% tax.

For example, if you earn £52,000 a year, you pay:

- Nothing on the first £12,500
- 20% (£7,500.00) on the next £37,500
- 40% (£800) on the next £2,000.

Therefore you would expect to pay

- £8,300 per year / £691.66 per month

How is National Insurance calculated.

As an employee:

You pay National Insurance contributions if you earn more than £166 a week before tax you pay 12% of your earnings above this limit and up to £962 a week the rate drops to 2% of your earnings over £962 a week.

For example, if you earn £1,000 a week before tax, you pay:

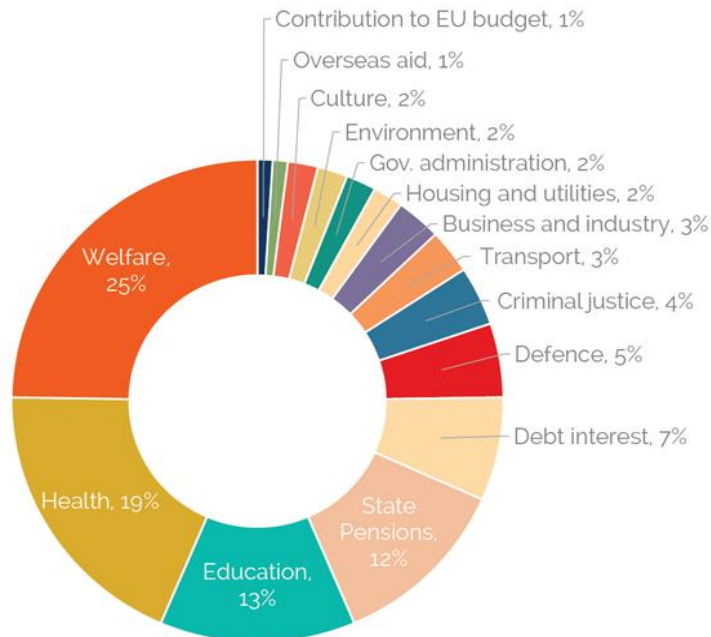
- Nothing on the first £166
- 12% (£95.52) on the next £796
- 2% (£0.76) on the next £38.

Therefore you would expect to pay

- £96.28 per week / £417.21 per month

Employers pay 0% on employee's pay up to £156 a week (£8,112 a year); 13.8% on pay above this

How is taxation spent by the government



What do National Insurance Contributions go towards

- State retirement pension;
- Bereavement benefits for spouse/civil partner;
- Contribution-based Jobseeker's allowance;
- Contribution-based Employment and Support Allowance.
- The NHS

National Insurance payments cannot be used directly to fund general government **spending**.

What happens if I don't pay Income Tax

Most people pay Income Tax through PAYE. This is the system your employer or pension provider uses to take Income Tax before they pay your wages or pension.

If your employer makes a mistake and under pays your tax, you could be made to repay that amount through the next years PAYE if the amount is under £3,000 and you earn under £30,000 per year.

In some very limited circumstances, it may be possible for HMRC to write off the debt, or, if your employer or pension payer is at fault, to collect the tax from them instead.

If you are a self-employed person, you are responsible for filing your tax returns each year with the HMRC. Failure to do so or filing late or inaccurate returns can result in a HMRC Enquiry.

If the enquiry find you are guilty of deliberately misleading or falsify your tax record you can be prosecuted for fraud.

In most cases you will be given a bill for the unpaid tax and a set time frame to pay it back.

What happens if I don't pay National Insurance contributions

Most people pay National Insurance through PAYE. This is the system your employer or pension provider uses to take National Insurance contributions before they pay your wages or pension.

If your employer makes a mistake and under pays your national insurance, they can be fined and expected to make up the payments. You are not responsible if this is not paid.

If you do not pay any national insurance, then you may not be entitled to benefit pays mends which are considered "contributory Benefits" such as:

- Unemployment benefits, in the form of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and Employment and Support Allowance (ESA)
- Maternity Allowance, if you don't qualify for statutory maternity pay
- Bereavement benefits (Bereavement Allowance, Bereavement Payment and Widowed Parent's Allowance)
- Incapacity Benefit, if you face long term unemployment because of illness or disability.

It does not affect your ability to apply for Universal Credit, PIP, Pensions or access to the NHS.

Define: **Pension**

A regular payment made by the state to people of or above the official retirement age and to some widows and disabled people.

Define: **Social Security**

A system of payments made by the government to people who are ill, poor, or who have no job.

Please note this is for 2019 and subject to change, it is also an overview and doesn't cover every possible situation, scenario, add-ons or exemptions. For more detailed information see:

- <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/benefits/>
- <https://www.gov.uk/universal-credit/>

Eligibility for state pension

The current pension age for those born after 1960 is 67 years old

To get the full basic State Pension you need a total of 30 qualifying years of National Insurance contributions or credits. This means you were either:

- Working & paying national insurance
- Getting national insurance credits, for example for unemployment, sickness or as a parent or carer
- Paying voluntary national insurance contributions

If you're not eligible for a basic State Pension or you're not getting the full amount, you might qualify for a 'top up' to £77.45 per week through your spouse's or civil partner's National Insurance contributions.

What are you entitled to?

The full basic State Pension is £129.20 per week

Winter Fuel Payment is available once you (or your partner) have reached Pension Credit age. It is a one-off payment £100 or £200 per year towards your heating costs. At 80 this increases to £150, £200 or £300 per year. The amount received is dependent on your living situation and your age.

Types of social Security in the UK

Universal Credit

Universal Credit has replaced these benefits for most people:

- Housing Benefit
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- Child Tax Credit
- Working Tax Credit
- Income Support

To get Universal Credit, you must:

- Be 18 years old or over
- Usually be under state pension age
- Live in the UK - there are extra rules you'll need to meet if you're not a British citizen
- Have less than £16,000 in savings
- You are able and actively looking for work.

You can also get Universal Credit if you can't work because of disability, illness or caring responsibilities.

If you're in full-time education or training, you usually can't get Universal Credit

If you're claiming Universal Credit, you will get one basic allowance for your household. The amount you will get is:

- £251.77 per month for single claimants under 25
- £317.82 per month for single claimants aged 25 or over
- £395.20 per month for joint claimants both under 25
- £498.89 per month for joint claimants with either aged 25 or over

If you're looking after a child under the age of 16 this entitles you to:

- £277.08 per month for first or only child born before 6 April 2017
- £231.67 per month per child in all other circumstances.

You can only claim the child element for a maximum of two children, unless an exemption, such as a multiple birth applies, or you've adopted.

If you're caring for a severely disabled person for at least 35 hours a week, you will get £160.20 per month.

UC is paid in arrears so it can take up to five weeks after you make your claim to get your first payment. The amount you get in Universal Credit can go down or up depending on what income you get from:

- Working your Universal Credit payment will go down by 63p for every £1 on all your earnings.
- a pension
- other benefits
- savings and capital above £6,000.

Personal Independence Payments

PIP is extra money to help you with everyday life if you've an illness, disability or mental health condition.

You can get it on top of Employment and Support Allowance or other benefits. Your income, savings, and whether you're working or not don't affect your eligibility.

To be eligible for PIP you must be aged between 16 and your State Pension age.

PIP is not based on the condition you have or the medication you take. It is based on the level of help you need because of how your condition affects you.

You're assessed on the level of help you need with specific activities.

The DWP makes the decision about the amount of Personal Independence Payment (PIP) you get and for how long. It's not possible to say exactly what you'll get before you apply because the DWP bases the amount you get on your application, and the length of your award on the likelihood of your condition changing, however it is usually a fixed term after which you will need to reapply. However, if you have a terminal illness, you'll get the enhanced daily living rate for 3 years. PIP is made up of 2 components (parts) called daily living and mobility, and each can be paid at either a standard or enhanced rate.

Component	Weekly rate
Daily living - standard rate	£58.70
Daily living - enhanced rate	£87.65
Mobility - standard rate	£23.20
Mobility - enhanced rate	£61.20

2020 CURRICULUM MAPPING

Relationships and Sex Education
Health Education

Highlighted sections are covered in the Knowledge Organisers

A - Families

1	That there are different types of committed, stable relationships.
2	How these relationships might contribute to human happiness and their importance for bringing up children.
3	What marriage and civil partnerships are, including their legal status e.g. that marriage and civil partnerships carry legal rights and protections not available to couples who are cohabiting or who have married, for example, in an unregistered religious ceremony.
4	Why marriage is an important relationship choice for many couples and why it must be freely entered into.
5	The characteristics and legal status of other types of long-term relationships.
6	The roles and responsibilities of parents with respect to the raising of children.
7	How to: determine whether peers, adults or sources of information are trustworthy, judge when a family, friend, intimate or other relationships is unsafe (and to recognise this in others' relationships).
8	How to seek help or advice, including reporting concerns about others, if needed.

B: Respectful Relationships

1	The characteristics of positive and healthy friendships (both on and offline) including: trust, respect, honesty, boundaries, privacy, consent and the management of conflict, reconciliation and ending relationships. This includes different (non-sexual) types of relationship.
2	Practical steps they can take in a range of different contexts to improve or support respectful relationships
3	How stereotypes, in particular stereotypes based on sex, gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, can cause damage (e.g. how they might normalise non-consensual behaviour or encourage prejudice).
4	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 tolerance and respect to others and others' beliefs, including people in positions of authority.
5	About different types of bullying (including cyberbullying), the impact of bullying, responsibilities of bystanders to report bullying and how and where to get help.
6	That some types of behaviour within relationships are criminal, including violent behaviour and coercive control.
7	What constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable.
8	The legal rights and responsibilities regarding equality (particularly with reference to the protected characteristics as defined in the Equality Act 2010) and that everyone is unique and equal.

C – Online and Media

1	Their rights, responsibilities and opportunities online, including that the same expectations of behaviour apply online and offline.
2	About online risks, including that any material someone provides to another has the potential to be shared online and the difficulty of removing potentially compromising material placed online.
3	Not to provide material to others that they would not want shared further and not to share personal material which is sent to them.
4	What to do and where to get support to report material or manage issues online.
5	The impact of viewing harmful content.
6	That specifically sexually explicit material often presents a distorted picture of sexual behaviours, can damage the way people see themselves in relation to others and negatively affect how they behave towards sexual partners.
7	That sharing and viewing indecent images of children (including those created by children) is against the law.
8	How information and data is generated, collected, shared and used online.

D – Being Safe	
1	The concepts of, and laws relating to, sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment rape, domestic abuse, forced marriage, honour-based violence and FGM and how these can affect current and future relationships.
2	How people can actively communicate and recognise consent from others, including sexual consent, and how and when consent can be withdrawn (on and offline).

E – Intimate and Sexual Relationships			
1	How to recognise the characteristics and positive aspects of healthy one-to-one intimate relationships, which include mutual respect, consent, loyalty, trust, shared interests and outlook, sex and friendship.	7	The facts around pregnancy including miscarriage.
2	That all aspects of health can be affected by choices they make in sex and relationships, positively or negatively, e.g. physical, emotional, mental, sexual and reproductive health and wellbeing.	8	That there are choices in relation to pregnancy (with medically and legally accurate, impartial information on all options, including keeping the baby, adoption, abortion and where to get further help).
3	The facts about reproductive health, including fertility and the potential impact of lifestyle on fertility for men and women.	9	How the different sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDs, are transmitted, how risk can be reduced through safer sex (including through condom use) and the importance of and facts about testing.
4	That there are a range of strategies for identifying and managing sexual pressure, including understanding peer pressure, resisting pressure and not pressurising others.	10	How prevalence of some STIs, the impact they can have on those who contract them and key facts about treatment.
5	That they have a choice to delay sex or to enjoy intimacy without sex.	11	How the use of alcohol and drugs can lead to risky sexual behaviour.
6	The facts about the full range of contraceptive choices, efficacy and options available.	12	How to get further advice, including how and where to access confidential sexual and reproductive health advice and treatment.

F – Mental Wellbeing

1	How to talk about their emotions accurately and sensitively, using appropriate vocabulary.
2	That happiness is linked to being connected to others.
3	How to recognise the early signs of mental wellbeing issues.
4	Common types of mental ill health (e.g. anxiety and depression).
5	How to critically evaluate when something they do or are involved in has a positive or negative effect on their own or others' mental health.
6	The benefits of physical exercise, time outdoors, community participation and voluntary and service-based activities on mental wellbeing and happiness.

G: Internet Safety and Harms

1	The similarities and differences between the online world and the physical world, including: the impact of unhealthy or obsessive comparison with others online through setting unrealistic expectations for body image, how people may curate a specific image of their life online, over-reliance on online relationships (including social media), how advertising and information is targeted at them and how to be a discerning consumer of information online.
2	How to identify harmful behaviours online (including bullying, abuse or harassment) and how to report, or get support, if they have been affected by those behaviours

H – Physical Health and Fitness including Healthy Eating

1	The positive associations between physical activity and promotion of mental wellbeing, including as an approach to combat stress.
2	The characteristics and evidence of what constitutes a healthy lifestyle, maintaining a healthy weight, including the links between an inactive lifestyle and ill health, including cancer and cardiovascular ill-health.
3	About the science relating to blood, organ and stem cell donation
4	How to maintain healthy eating and the links between a poor diet and health risks, including tooth decay and cancer.

J – Drugs Alcohol and Tobacco

1	The facts about legal substances and illegal substances, including drug-taking, and the associated risks, including the link to serious mental health conditions.
2	The law relating to the supply and possession of illegal substances.
3	The physical and psychological risks associated with alcohol consumption and what constitutes low risk alcohol consumption in adults.
4	The physical and psychological consequences of addiction, including alcohol dependency.
5	Awareness of the dangers of drugs which are prescribed but still present serious health risks.
6	The facts about the harms from smoking tobacco (particularly the link to lung cancer), the benefits of quitting and how to access support to do so.

K – Health and Prevention

1	About personal hygiene, germs (including bacteria and viruses), the spread, treatment and prevention of infection, and about antibiotics.
2	About dental health and the benefits of good oral hygiene and flossing, including visits to the dentist.
3	The benefits of regular self-examination (including screening and immunisation). KS4
4	The facts and science relating to immunisation and vaccination
5	The importance of sufficient good quality sleep for good health and how a lack of sleep can affect weight, mood and ability to learn.

L – First Aid

1	Basic treatment for common injuries.
2	Life-saving skills, including how to administer CPR
3	The purpose of defibrillators and when one might be needed.

M: Changing Adolescent Body

1	Key facts about puberty and the changing adolescent body and Menstrual Wellbeing
2	The main changes which take place in males and females, and the implications for emotional and physical health.