TERM 1 Rules and routines Assertiveness		TERM 2 Mental health Kindness		TERM 3A Growing and changing		TERM 3B Continued from term 3A First aid – Choking									
								Kan basa lada	Marcal SII-	Mary Language	W	Keed on body	W120-		ositivity
								Key knowledge	Key skills	Key knowledge	Key skills	Key knowledge	Key skills	Key knowledge	Key skills
Rules and routines To know there are rules in the school	Rules and routines To be able to follow the group plan.	Mental health To know that mental wellbeing is a	Mental health To be able to identify a range of	Growing and changing To know during puberty the body	Growing and changing To be able to describe the main	First aid – Choking To know to call 999 or 112 in an	First aid – Choking If a child is choking, to be able to:								
to help the children remain safe,	To be able to follow the group plan.	normal part of daily life, in the same	emotions using varied vocabulary of	changes from a child into a young	stages of the human life cycle.	emergency.	if a cliffu is crioking, to be able to.								
happy and able to learn.	To be able to make expected choices.	way physical health is.	words to describe their own feelings	adult.	stages of the numan me cycle.	emergency.	1) Ask them to cough.								
happy and able to learn.	To be able to make expected enoices.	way physical ficultifis.	and feelings of others.		To be able to describe the body	To know we have two openings at	1) Ask them to cough.								
To know the rules for Year 4 in all	To be able to follow the rules of Year	To know there is a normal range of		To know puberty can happen at any	changes that happen when a child	the back of our throat: one leads to	2) If they cannot speak, cough or								
areas of the school.	4.	emotions and scale of emotions that	To be able to judge whether what	time between the ages of 8 and 17,	grows up.	the oesophagus where the food	breathe, lean them forwards and								
		all humans experience in relation to	they are feeling and how they're	and it starts and ends at different		should go and one leads to the	support their chests with one hand								
Assertiveness	To be able to speak to a trusted adult	different experiences and situations.	behaving is appropriate and	times for everyone.	To be able to use the correct names	trachea which is linked to our lungs.	With the heel of the other hand, gi								
To know assertive people state thei	if they do not feel safe in school or at		proportionate (size of the problem		for reproductive organs.		5 sharp blows to the back between								
opinions while being respectful of	home.	To know the benefits of physical	matching size of reaction).	To know physical changes happen at		To know if something gets stuck in	their shoulder blades. Stop if one of								
others.		exercise, time outdoors, community		puberty such as: growing pubic hair	To be able to recognise changes	the trachea it could cause choking.	the blows stops the blockage.								
	Assertiveness	participation, voluntary and service-	To be able to know simple self-care	and hair under arms, getting taller,	between boys and girls during										
To know aggressive people attack o	To be able to recognise and report	based activity on mental wellbeing	techniques that work for them and to	voices changing, skin may start	puberty.	To know a choking child may have	3) Place arms around the upper pa								
ignore others' opinions in favour of	feelings of being unsafe or feeling	and happiness.	suggest to others.	getting spotty or greasy, girls' hips	To be able to advantage advisor	trouble breathing or may clutch their	of the tummy, below their ribs. Ma								
their own.	bad about any child or adult.	To know that many things can halp	To be able to identify triggers for	broaden, breasts start growing and they start their period, boys may get	To be able to ask questions relating	throat.	a fist with one hand and grab it will the other. Pull hard inwards and								
To know passive people don't state	To be able to ask for advice or help	To know that many things can help improve mental wellbeing, such as	To be able to identify triggers for mental ill health and when to seek	facial hair, their genital organs	to the topic sensibly and maturely.	To know to identify ways to reduce	upwards. Do this up to 5 times,								
their opinions at all and often follow		time spent with friends and family,	support.	mature.	To be able to learn strategies to deal	the risk of choking, such as sensible	checking between each one if the								
other people's opinions and	trying until they're heard.	the importance of rest and the	support.	cra.cr	with feelings in the context of a	sized bites, not putting objects in	blockage is clear.								
instructions.	crying until they re neura.	benefits of hobbies and interests.	To be able to speak to a trusted adult	To know hormones can affect people	relationship.	your mouth etc.	brockage is cicar.								
	To be able to understand and be able		if they are experiencing mental ill	in different ways and change how	. Ciclionsp.	, your mount con	4) Repeat steps 2 and 3 until the								
To know assertiveness will allow you	to be assertive.	To know that bullying (including	health or think someone else is	people think and feel.	To be able to show awareness that	To know to recap knowledge of DRS	obstruction is removed or help								
to call out behaviour that you do no		cyberbullying) has a negative and	struggling.		feelings change during puberty and	ABC (danger, response, shout,	arrives.								
think is okay. It can be done in a	To be able to disagree with people in	lasting impact on mental wellbeing.		To know that as children go through	these changes can affect our	airway, breathing, CPR).									
respectful way.	a polite but firm manner e.g. 'I do not		To be able to talk about loss and	puberty they need to start looking	relationships.		Body positivity								
	think we should do that because'.	To know it is common for people to	possible emotional responses.	after their personal hygiene more.		Body positivity	To be able to know positive things								
When being assertive:		experience mental ill health and for			To be able to empathise with other	To know a stereotype is a widely held	do to challenge stereotypes.								
-To know to speak calmly and stand	To be able to identify when it could	many people problems can be	Kindness		people's feelings including parents	but fixed and oversimplified image or									
up for personal rights, say what you	help others to be assertive.	resolved with the right support.	To be able to show respect to others.		and carers.	idea of a particular type of person or									
thoughts are, what you are feeling	To be able to line, when to call for	To be a considered and localizate and	To be able to display bealthy.		To be able to look often their accord	thing.									
and what you believe.	To be able to know when to ask for help.	To know isolation and loneliness can affect children.	To be able to display healthy friendships that are positive and		To be able to look after their own personal hygiene as and when	To know stereotyping is unfair and									
-To know to be respectful of the	neip.	affect children.	welcoming towards others, and do		appropriate, such as by showering or	unhelpful, and can have a negative									
other person's rights.	To be able to make a positive impact	To know how to deal with loss.	not make others feel lonely or		bathing more often, cleaning their	effect on someone.									
Be open to compromise.	in the community.	To know how to dear with loss.	excluded.		faces regularly and using deodorant.	enection someone.									
- copen to compression	,	Kindness			in the second se										
To know the body language: direct,		To know how important friendships	To be able to identify positive traits												
but non-threatening eye contact,		are in making us feel happy and	and qualities of children in the class.												
respect personal body space, and		secure, and how people choose and													
stand with an erect, but relaxed		make friends.													
posture.															
		To know the importance of													
		respecting others, even when they													
		are very different (for example,													
		physically, in character, personality or													
		backgrounds), or make different													
		choices or have different preferences or beliefs.													
		or beliefs.													
		To know the conventions of courtesy													
		and manners.													
		To know the characteristics of													
		friendships, including mutual respect,													
		truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty,													
		kindness, generosity, trust, sharing													
		interests and experiences, and													
		support with problems and													
		difficulties.													
		difficulties.													

Key vocabulary **Rules and routines** Kindness Assertiveness Mental health Growing and changing First aid - Choking **Body positivity** compliment body hair able-bodied assembly aggressive angry airway classroom differences assertive breasts blockage anxious age expected behaviour diversity broad shoulders blow body language appropriate responses assumptions community help friendship bored facial hair breathing disabled healthy relationships choking playground compromise excited hormones gender kindness flip the lid CPR respect impact hygiene race danger routines loyalty passive frustrated religion mature rules manners respectful furious mature genital organs obstruction sexism safe qualities happy mood swings oesophagus stereotype transitions trust hungry nipples response mental health shoulder blades trust penis unexpected behaviour mental ill health pubic hair shout values overjoyed reproductive organs trachea panicked testicles physical health vagina vulva proud scared self-care shocked sick silly terrified thirsty tired worried zones of regulation