

Key Facts

The main stages of the human life cycle are baby, toddler, child, adult and the process of growing takes time. People change when they grow from young to old.

There are different types of families and people who can make up a family group, including step-parents. All families enjoy spending time together.

People communicate their emotions through the their face and their body. We can 'read' body language as it helps us to understand others.

Bullying includes name calling, hitting, pushing, spreading rumours or threatening. It can happen at school, at home or online. It's usually repeated and can hurt you physically and emotionally.

Racism is when people are treated unfairly because of their skin colour or background. It causes great harm to people.

We should make safe, kind choices about what we share online as our choices have consequences. We should ask for permission if we want to share an image. Technology and the internet can be used in both 'healthy' and 'unhealthy' ways.

We should report anything that we are worried about to a trusted adult.



PSHE

Year 2

Relation- ships



Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Toddler	A young child who is learning to walk
Independent	Not relying on other people to do things for you.
Responsibility	Being dependable, making good choices, and taking accountability
Step-mum/dad	A parent who is married to the father or mother of a child, but who is not that child's biological parent.
Racism	Racism is when people are treated unfairly because of their skin colour
Communicate	Exchange information by talking, actions or writing.
Emotion	A feeling
Body language	Communication through your body or the expression on your face
Bullying	Bullying is behaviour that hurts someone else., that happens repeatedly.
Permission	When you agree that something is allowed.
Consequences	The results of an action.

Key skills and concepts:

- Pupils will be able to order and identify the main parts of a lifecycle.
- They realise that as they get older, they will have more responsibilities.
- They will recognise the characteristics and diversity of families.
- Pupils will learn to read recognise communication through body language and facial expression.
- They will understand what bullying is and recognise it if they or another child experiences it.
- They will understand what racism is and that it is harmful.
- They will understand that pictures of other should not be shared without consent and that this could have consequences for themselves and others.
- They should understand that the internet and technology can be used 'healthily' and 'unhealthily'.
- Pupils will be able to identify trusted adults and know that they need to report worries and concerns including those related to bullying, racism or online behaviours.



Ten tips to stay safe online

1. Never give out personal information.
2. Tell a grown-up if you find something that is not right.
3. Never agree to meet.
4. Never send your picture.
5. If someone says something mean online, tell a grown-up.
6. Don't do things online that you know are wrong.
7. Check before you download anything.
8. Don't give out your password.
9. Set up rules for going online.
10. Show your parents and carers how you use the internet. Share!

Learning Questions

How do we change as we grow?

What are the different types of families?

How can I understand how someone is feeling through their body language?

What is bullying ?

What is racism?

How can my actions online affect other people?

How can I keep safe online?

The following UNICEF Conventions on the rights of the child link to this topic:

Article 12: Children have the right to give their opinions freely on issues that affect them. Adults should listen and take children seriously.

Article 13: Children have the right to share freely with others what they learn,