

Meden School Curriculum Planning							
Subject	PD	Year Group	10	Sequence No.	3	Topic	3

Retrieval	Core Knowledge and Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning? What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>Why is the law important?</p> <p>What is the law around marriage?</p> <p>What is pregnancy?</p>	<p><u>Marriage and cohabiting.</u> https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/marriage-and-cohabiting-chj3gd</p> <p><u>Why is pregnancy a significant life choice?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy Facts <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pregnant women must eat a balanced and healthful diet. 2. Pregnant women tire more easily, and often need to take frequent naps during the day. 3. Moderate exercise is an essential part of a healthy pregnancy. 4. Many pregnant women experience morning sickness, or nausea and vomiting, and a diminished appetite. 5. It is crucial for pregnant women to visit their obstetrician regularly throughout their pregnancy to ensure adequate prenatal care. These doctor visits and tests can be very expensive and time-consuming, and are not always covered by health insurance. 6. Even healthy pregnancies can include other physical discomforts such as constipation, mood swings, anxiety, swelling, and so on. 7. Pregnancy can cause a woman to have to limit or avoid certain activities such as participating in certain sports, consuming alcohol or drugs, smoking, lifting heavy objects, and so on. <p>If you or your partner were pregnant now, how would it change your current lifestyle? You'd have to eat a healthy and balanced diet. You would have regular visits to the GP or nurse who would track your pregnancy. Pregnancy can cause physical discomfort and mental health issues like anxiety. Being pregnant can also limit the types of exercise and work that you can do as well. It may cause issues with family relationships as well.</p>



What is fertility?

What did you learn about fertility in science lessons?

Opinion line – agree – younger people should concentrate on their education and progressing in their chosen jobs rather than focusing on raising children. Due to advances in fertility treatments it is possible for women in their 40s to get pregnant.

Opinion line – disagree – people have the free choice to decide when they want to have children. If people want to have children whilst they are still young.

Fertility and routes to parenthood. How does the law impact on relationships?

What is fertility? Fertility relates to a person or couple’s ability to conceive a child.

What might increase a person’s fertility? Healthy diet and lifestyle, not being overweight.

What might decrease a person’s fertility? Age has a major impact on fertility, especially for women. Smoking, drinking too much alcohol.

What help is available for someone who requires advice and support in relation to their fertility? Visit GP and other healthcare professionals. Some people pay privately for IVF.

What similarities and differences are there between male and female fertility? Both men and women have similar fertility rates from being 20 through to being 30 years old. There is then a sharp decline in female fertility

<p>What are STIS? Are e-cigarettes as bad as smoking?</p> <p>Why is it important to keep fit and healthy?</p> <p>What role do the NHS play in keeping fit and healthy?</p>	<p>to the age of 40 where fertility flatlines. The decrease in male fertility is more delayed and less pronounced than female fertility decline.</p> <p>Fertility decreases with age. Female fertility gradually declines after 35 years old. After menopause (when menstruation stops) they are no longer able to conceive.</p> <p>While male and female fertility both decline with age, the decline in female fertility happens earlier in life and the decline is more rapid than male fertility.</p> <p>Females have an increased chance of conceiving naturally before they reach their mid-30s. While male fertility does decrease with age, this decline is not to the same extent as female fertility.</p> <p>Lifestyle; finances; career; family; religion or culture; other life goals; the time it takes to conceive a baby.</p> <p>What affects the healthy development of a pregnancy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age STIs Smoking Alcohol Anabolic steroids Other drugs or medicines Weight Environmental factors Stress
--	--

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decide not to have a child 2. Natural conception – a male and female achieving pregnancy through vaginal sex. 3. Intrauterine insemination (IUI) – also known as artificial insemination, this involves inserting sperm into the uterus via a thin plastic tube passed through the cervix. Sperm is collected and the fastest moving sperm are selected. 4. In vitro fertilisation (IVF) – fertility medication is taken to encourage the ovaries to produce more eggs than usual. Eggs are then removed from the ovaries and fertilised with sperm in a laboratory. A fertilised egg (embryo) is then returned to the uterus to grow and develop. 5. Co-parenting – when two or more people decide to conceive and parent children together. A co-parent will not have sole custody of the child, and there are many details to be worked out, such as what role each parent will take, how financial costs will be split, and the degree of involvement each will have with raising the child. 6. Adoption – the legal process by which a child who cannot be brought up within their birth family becomes a full, permanent and legal member of their new family. Adopters become the child's legal parents with the same rights and responsibilities as if the child was born to them. 7. Fostering – providing a child with a home while they are unable to live with their own family. Many children in foster care will return home or go to live with family members. A fostered child remains the legal responsibility of the council and/or their birth parents and foster carers receive support from a social worker. 8. Surrogacy – when a woman carries a pregnancy for a couple who cannot maintain a pregnancy themselves. In some cases, the eggs of the mother or a donor are used, while in other cases the surrogate's egg is fertilised with the sperm of the father. The baby does not legally become the couple's until a parental order has been issued after the child's birth. Until this order is issued the surrogate has the right to keep the baby. 9. Egg freezing – similar to the process of IVF, this involves collecting a female's eggs, freezing them and using them at a later date.
--	--