

Meden School Curriculum Planning							
Subject	PD	Year Group	9	Sequence No.		Topic	

Retrieval	Core Knowledge and Student Thinking
What do teachers need <b>retrieve</b> from students before they start teaching <b>new content</b> ?	What <b>specific ambitious knowledge</b> do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning? What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to <b>development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them</b> and 'do something about them!'
	<p>Title: What is marriage and its legal status?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many people see marriage as having two key purposes:</li> <li>• Uniting two people together in a life-long bond</li> <li>• Providing a secure environment for the birth and upbringing of children</li> <li>• <b>Marriage is a civil contract between two people.</b></li> <li>• The couple to be married may choose whether to have the ceremony in a register office or other place licensed to conduct marriages, or whether to have it as part of a religious ceremony in a place of worship licensed to conduct it.</li> </ul> <p>Talk task answers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I'm under 18; can I get married? A person can get married or form a civil partnership in England or Wales if they are 18 or over.</li> <li>2. I want to get married, but I'm not religious. What are my options? A person can marry in a religious or civil ceremony. In both cases, the marriage must be conducted by a person, or in the presence of a person, authorised to register marriages in the district and the marriage must be entered in the marriage register and signed by both parties, two witnesses.</li> <li>3. I've been living with my partner for years; do we have the same rights as married couples? Although the terms common-law wife or husband are frequently used to describe a couple who live together, these relationships do not have legal recognition, nor the same rights as married couples.</li> <li>4. Do I have to have a wedding ceremony to get married? While a marriage requires an exchange of spoken words, for a civil partnership all that is needed is for the relevant documents to be signed. If a person chooses to have a ceremony when entering into a civil partnership, the ceremony cannot be religious. The Register Office must be given 28 days' notice before the marriage or civil partnership can be registered. If someone has strong grounds for objecting to the union, they can object during the 28 days (but making a false statement is a criminal offence).</li> <li>5. Can someone force me to get married? Forced marriage is where one or both people do not consent to the marriage as they are pressurised, or abuse is used, to force them to do so.</li> </ol>

<p>Recap task - Do now: Think to yourself what alternatives there are to marriage. The students may be able to remember 'civil partnerships' from the previous lesson.</p>	<p>Sam and Alex are getting married. Sam was in a civil partnership for several years but the relationship ended 5 years ago. As Sam is now getting married, not forming another civil partnership, he never legally dissolved his civil partnership.  Q: Is their marriage legally recognised in the UK?  No.  The marriage is only legal if the civil partnership is dissolved first.</p> <p>Ella and Tilly were married last week. They had a small civil ceremony at a local hotel, followed by a big party with all of their families and friends.  Q: Is their marriage legally recognised in the UK?  Yes  Same sex marriage is legal in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland</p> <p>Title: Are there alternatives to marriage?  Reasons for marriage:  It is apart of their religion  For financial stability  To celebrate (the ceremony)  Because they are in love  Reasons why people do not get married  Don't think it's necessary  Think it's outdated  May not want to spend the money</p> <p>Options for long term relationships, the definitions:  <b>Civil partnership. An alternative to marriage for same-sex couples. Introduced in the UK to allow same-sex couples to obtain the same rights and responsibilities as with civil marriage (as they were legally unable to marry).</b>  <b>Cohabitation. Some couples choose to live together without being married. This does not mean that they are friends simply sharing accommodation, but they are together as a couple and having a sexual relationship.</b>  <b>Marriage. The legally or formally recognised union of two people as partners in a personal relationship (historically and in some jurisdictions specifically a union between a man and a woman).</b></p> <p>Talk task using the videos about marriage vs civil partnership and marriage vs cohabitation:</p>
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Recap talk task using knowledge gained in the video.

Correct ideas:



Daisy:  
**SOME** countries  
don't recognise  
civil partnerships



Tom: Marriage  
**DOES** involve  
vows (spoken  
words)

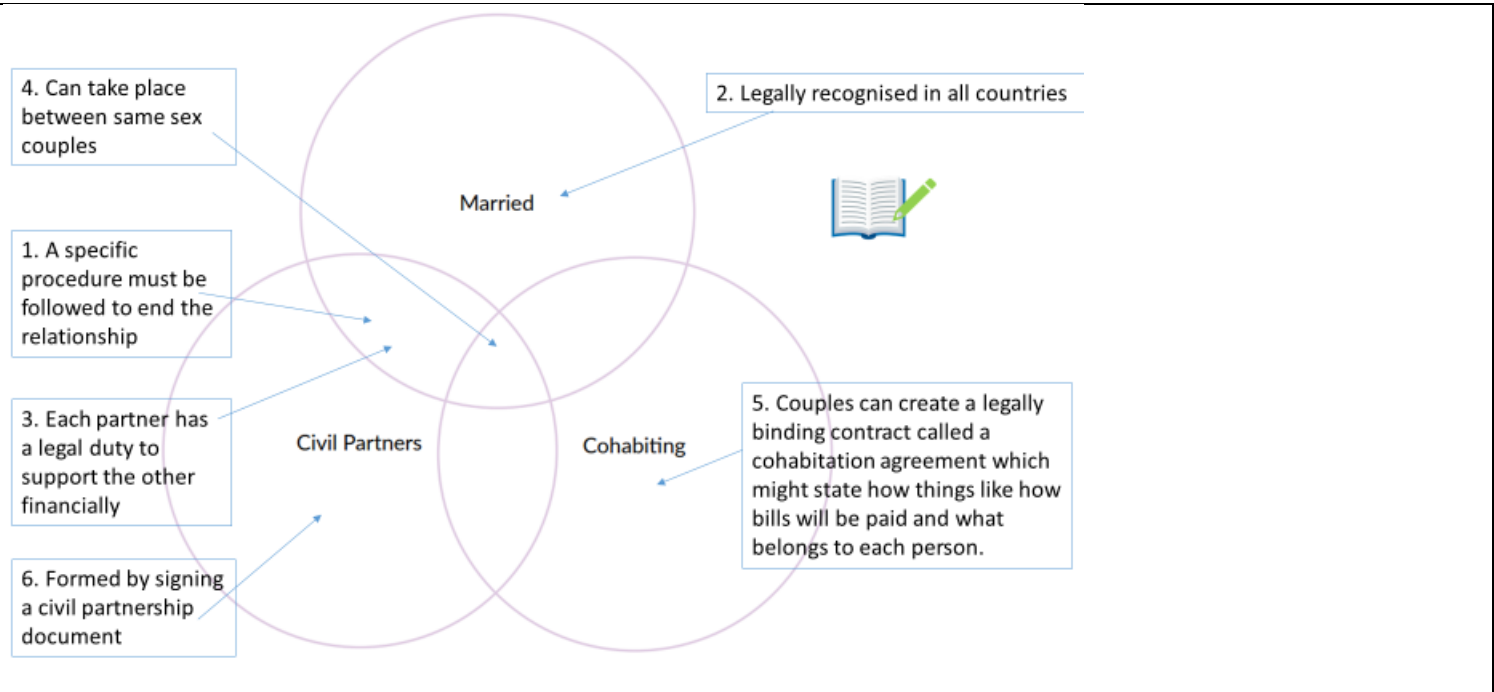


Lacy:  
**Signing of the civil  
partnership  
document enters you  
into a civil  
partnership**



Roger: Civil partnerships  
**CAN'T** use adultery  
(cheating) as a reason  
for dissolution (formally  
ending).

Venn diagram with marriage, civil partnership and cohabitation.



Title: What should you do if someone is unresponsive?

What is the primary survey? The primary survey is a quick way to find out how to treat any life threatening conditions a casualty may have in order of priority.

The acronym DRsABC is used to guide people through the correct emergency response procedures.

DANGER

RESPONSE

Send for help

AIRWAY,

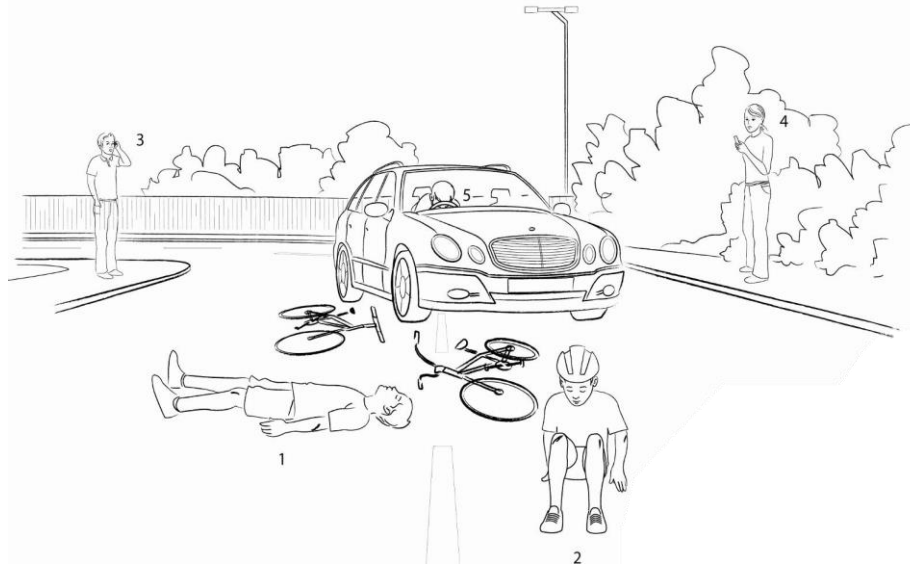
BREATHING,

CIRCULATION

What is CPR - CPR are chest compressions often combined with artificial ventilation in an effort to manually preserve brain function

Do now: What first aid do you know? The students may be able to remember how to administer first aid so this lesson will help to remind students of this.

<p>The students need to remember what to do to save someone's life for the scenario task.</p> <p>Do now: What is a primary survey? Recap</p>	<p>Scenario:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On a scouting trip Elliot walks into his tent and finds one of his group lying on their inflatable sleeping mat not moving. He can't wake them up.</li> </ul> <p>What should the first aider do?</p> <p>Answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shout for help</li> <li>Do a primary survey (DR ABC)?</li> <li>If they are breathing normally put them in the recovery position. Call 999/112 for emergency help</li> <li>If they are not breathing normally commence CPR</li> <li>If they are not breathing normally ask a bystander to call 999 or 112 for emergency help and bring an AED if available</li> <li>If alone make the call yourself, then commence CPR.</li> </ul> <p>Title: Why is it important to treat a head injury?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The brain is extremely delicate, so it sits inside the skull for protection. Did you know? Depending on your gender or race, will affect the size and shape of your skull.</li> <li>➤ An injury to the head can be dangerous and possibly cause damage to the brain.</li> <li>➤ This is because the brain is the control centre for our body, controlling our awareness, our decisions, our movements, our breathing and the heart.</li> </ul>
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What do you see?

Not wearing helmet/ wearing helmet

Driver - head on steering wheel (seatbelt)

Head injury possible in two instances i.e. when cyclist first hits car and then hits the floor!

Accident prevention advice - wear a helmet!

- Signs of a MILD head injury could be:
  - Wound to head
  - Dizziness and/or feeling sick
  - Confusion
  - Mild headache
  - Level of response may be affected for a brief period
  - Loss of memory at the time or immediately before the injury
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**REMEMBER a mild head injury could become worse**

Signs of a SEVERE head injury could be:

- History of severe blow to the head
- Declining level of response. They may become unresponsive
- Casualty may become unresponsive
- Blood or bloodstained watery fluid leaking from ear or nose
- Unequal pupil size

Types of head injury

- **Concussion**

- Temporary injury to the brain usually caused by a bump, blow or jolt to the head
- Temporary loss of responsiveness
- Confused but only for a short time
- Makes a full recovery

- **Compression**

- Bleeding and/or swelling inside of the skull

- **Skull fracture**

- A crack or break in the skull

**Following a head injury, here are signs that people should seek medical advice for:**

Double vision

Drowsiness that is getting worse

Confusion

Difficulty speaking and/or walking

Vomiting

Loss of memory and/or dizziness

A headache that is not getting better

Seizure (fitting)

What to do if someone has a head injury:

1. Help your casualty to sit down
2. Apply a cold compress to the injured area
  - Treat any wounds
3. Monitor your casualty

<p>Recap – say it out loud, what comes next? Recap of steps when someone has a head injury.</p> <p>Do now: Recap. Why is it important to protect the brain?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watch for drowsiness and vomiting</li> </ul> <p>4. Get help if necessary</p> <p>Title: What does grief feel like?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grief is a natural response to loss. It can cause someone to experience a wide range of feelings, emotions, or physical reactions. Although grief is often experienced in response to a bereavement, it can occur in response to other losses too, for example:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• injury or illness (experienced by self or others)</li> <li>• separation from home or family</li> <li>• changes to family arrangements</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>According to Grief UK, most children experience fifteen significant losses, on average, before they reach adulthood. These losses might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the death of a family member</li> <li>• parental separation</li> <li>• moving or having someone close to them move away</li> <li>• rejection from a university or college</li> </ul> <p>What could the persons feelings/ emotions and behavior be like in the scenarios:</p> <p>Feelings or emotions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sadness</li> <li>• Numbness</li> <li>• Denial</li> <li>• Guilt</li> <li>• Blame</li> <li>• Anger</li> <li>• Anxiety</li> </ul>
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- Abandonment
- Confusion
- Hurt
- Uncertainty

Behaviours

- Becoming withdrawn
- Acting like nothing is wrong,
- Becoming more outgoing to hide feelings
- Not acknowledging that the loss is real
- Carrying on as normal
- Taking time to work through feelings and emotions
- Physical responses, e.g. tiredness or exhaustion, anxiety or panic attacks, feeling unwell

- Here are some possible pros and cons:

Strategy	Pro	Con
Talk to a family member, friend, teacher, or other trusted adult	Can provide emotional support, listening and empathy; can refer someone to other support services if required; can take steps to support someone in school.	Someone might not know how to explain how they are feeling in words; they might not want to draw attention to themselves or 'burden' others; they might not know how to start the conversation.
Cry, scream, shout	Can provide an emotional outlet, or relieve tension, ensuring feelings do not build up	Some people might worry about drawing attention to themselves, or upsetting others; some might feel like they have to be 'brave' in order to support those around them.
Explore ways to express feelings through music or art.	Can provide a creative outlet to someone who might not want to discuss their feelings with another person; can help someone who is struggling to explain what they are feeling in words; can help someone reflect on how they feel and the impact/ success of different coping mechanisms.	Some people might not find it helpful to express themselves creatively, or may not enjoy using these mediums.

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