

Meden School Curriculum Planning							
Subject	PD	Year Group	10	Sequence No.	4	Topic	4

Retrieval	Core Knowledge
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?
<p>What do we do to celebrate the LGBTQ+ community at Meden?</p> <p>Why is equality important?</p> <p>What is stereotyping?</p>	<p>Why is LGBTQ+ history month important?</p> <p>Courage has a couple of meanings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the ability to do something that frightens you; bravery. strength in the face of pain or grief. <p>Why do you think we are discussing courage as part of LGBTQ+ history month?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bullying Verbal and physical attacks Standing up for yourself Strength and bravery Minority community (a small community within a bigger community) Prejudice (this means judging someone for who they are) LGBTQ+ community <p>Model answer</p> <p>Throughout history, members of the LGBTQ+ community have faced verbal and physical attacks from bullies. LGBTQ+ history month is a reminder that we need to support this minority community by helping it stand up for itself in a positive way. Members of the LGBTQ+ community have faced prejudice throughout our shared history, but are slowly educating people to become accepting of their community.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When people voice an extreme opinion against British values. This can include speaking very negatively about the rules of law, freedom and religions. This can also include opinions of wanting people dead for who they are and what they believe. <p>Radicalisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process by which a person comes to support terrorism or forms of extremism leading to terrorism. <p>Radicalising Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes books or videos that are used by radicalisers to encourage individuals to take on violent ideas. Some of this material may explicitly encourage violence. They may show or lead to thinking that violence is a solution. <p>Misogyny</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a dislike for, contempt of or belief in the inferiority of women. "hatred, dislike, or mistrust of women". <p>Case study:</p> <p>There is a person online who has recently seen a rise in online notoriety due to a string of controversial comments and behaviours, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saying that rape victims put themselves “in a position to be raped” and “must bear some responsibility”, claiming most do this for advancement in ‘opportunity’. • Claiming mental illness makes people ‘weak’ and that depression ‘isn’t real’. • Promoting gendered violence and misogyny on his podcast and posts about relationships (e.g. “grip her by the neck...”). <p>These behaviours and more have led to his accounts being removed from social media platforms like TikTok, Facebook, and Instagram for violating policies on “dangerous organisations and individuals.” This followed a successful campaign by UK-based advocacy group Hope Not Hate to remove him from all major platforms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The comments that this person made are wrong and go against our British Values of respect and tolerance. This person has extreme views about women and is encouraging and inciting violence towards women. <p>Therefore, what this person does and says is going against our British Values. He is showing extremist views and inciting violence in the language he uses and the things that he says as well as through his own actions. He is NOT a role model but in fact a dangerous extremist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewing content online may harm your mental wellbeing – such as seeing online abuse or being blackmailed online. • Impacts on a persons mental health can lead to an eating disorder or people self harming. The table below shows risks that social media and screens may present to young people.
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		Content Child as receiver (of mass productions)	Contact Child as participant (adult-initiated activity)	Conduct Child as actor (perpetrator/victim)
	Aggressive	Violent/gory content	Harassment stalking	Bullying, hostile peer activity
	Sexual	Pornographic content	'Grooming', sexual abuse on meeting strangers	Sexual harassment, 'sexting'
	Values	Racist/hateful content	Ideological persuasion	Potentially harmful user-generated content
	Commercial	Advertising, embedded marketing	Personal data exploitation	Gambling, copyright infringement

The impacts on mental health:

Eating disorders are serious mental illnesses affecting people of all ages, genders, ethnicities and backgrounds. People with eating disorders use disordered eating behaviour as a way to cope with difficult situations or feelings. This behaviour can include limiting the amount of food eaten, eating very large quantities of food at once, getting rid of food eaten through unhealthy means (e.g. making themselves sick, misusing laxatives, fasting, or excessive exercise), or a combination of these behaviours.

Support seen below from the Beat charity.

Why is mental health so important and how can we identify issues?

Where can we go to gain support for mental health concerns?

**Beat is the UK's eating disorder charity.
We are a champion, guide and friend
for anyone affected by an eating disorder.**



Online support

Visit beateatingdisorders.org.uk for information about eating disorders, online support groups and one to one chat.
Use helpfinder.beateatingdisorders.org.uk to find services in your area.
@BeatEDSupport BeatEDSupport

Oracy task:

With misogyny so ingrained in our society-how can we help stamp it out?

Discuss some ideas.

Some possible answers:

- Don't validate a sexist comment with a laugh. By laughing, you're saying 'this is OK with me.'
- Don't just let it pass. It's not always easy to say something, but if it's safe to do so, challenge the use of sexist language.
- Ask questions. What did they mean by that? Was it funny? Why did they feel the need to refer to the person's gender?
- Remind them of their better self. Would they have said that if they were in a different setting?
- Or express outright disapproval. 'I didn't like what you said and I don't think it's funny.'
- Know your boundaries. If this turns into a debate, recognise your own limits and don't feel guilty for shutting down the conversation.

How and why does the LGBTQ+ community face discrimination?

Discrimination meaning the unjust or prejudicial (acting on your discrimination, usually physically) treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability.

<p>Who can you go to in school if you are worried about a friend or yourself?</p>	<p>TRUE OR FALSE?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One in five LGBT people have experienced a hate crime or incident because of their sexual orientation and/or gender identity in the last 12 months 2. Two in five trans people have experienced a hate crime or incident because of their gender identity in the last 12 months 3. 20% of gay men don't feel comfortable holding hands with their partner whilst they walk down the street. (the answer is actually 58% of gay men would not be comfortable with this). 4. Four in five anti-LGBT hate crimes and incidents go unreported, with younger LGBT people particularly reluctant to go to the police <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KiLa3yB4PLk</p> <p>What impact did the attack have on the couple? It had a very serious negative impact as the couple felt vulnerable to attacks in the future. They changed their behaviour in public to not show affection to one another, in fear of an attack in the future.</p> <p>What can you do?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take a visible stand against LGBT hate crime, show your support for LGBT equality in all forms. Encourage your friends, family and colleagues to join the campaign • Call out online anti-LGBT abuse whenever you see it, so long as it is safe to do so. Support those being targeted by letting them know you are an ally • Let local business owners know if you witness an anti-LGBT incident from staff or other customers so that they can tackle it. Make clear that they could risk losing you and others as customers if they don't. • Report any incidents in school to a member of staff. • Report incidents of homophobic, biphobic or transphobic discrimination you experience when accessing public services like housing or social services to the service provider or local council so they can take action. Contact Stonewall's Information Service on 08000 50 20 20 for advice and support <p>How can we stop discrimination and prejudice towards the LGBTQ+ community? Education – why might education be helpful in preventing discrimination and prejudice? Education of young and older people will allow them to develop an understanding of the LGBTQ+ community that they didn't previously have knowledge of. Calling out prejudice when it happens and when it is safe to do so? Why might this help? Calling out prejudice might make people reconsider their actions and apologise for what they have said. Saying something like 'that's not acceptable' may make people reconsider their actions and words. Encourage respect and to champion diversity. Why might this help tackle discrimination and prejudice? If more people encouraged respect and welcomed diversity there would be less issues between different communities.</p> <p><u>What effect do relationships have on our health?</u> What is a relationship?</p>
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<p>What are the signs of a healthy relationship?</p> <p>What are the signs of an unhealthy relationship?</p> <p>Who can you go to in school if you are worried about a friend or yourself?</p> <p>Why is the NHS important?</p> <p>What impact does poor health have on our lives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this week's lessons, we are looking at all manner of relationships, eg between yourself and your parents, you and your friends, romantic relationships etc. <p>Therefore a relationship is...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the way in which two or more people are connected, or the state of being connected. <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ON4iy8hq2hM</p> <p>Healthy relationship traits - Open communication, mutual respect, kindness, patience. Unhealthy relationship traits - Jealousy, anger, frustration, possessive, upset, sadness, belittled. Violence, feeling sick, exhaustion.</p> <p>Positive impacts on our physical and mental health - Happiness, honesty, positivity, excitement, growth as a person, feeling safe, feeling loved.</p> <p>Relationships can have a massive impact on our health. This is because they can benefit our physical and mental health. Positive relationships create positive experiences that we can cherish with another person. However, negative relationships can cause us to become resentful and angry towards our partners and to become jealous of them.</p> <p><u>STI's – what impact can they have on you and how can you reduce risks?</u></p> <p>An STI is Infections passed from person to person through sexual contact.</p> <p>List of STI's.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chlamydia Gonorrhoea Trichomoniasis Genital warts Genital herpes Pubic lice Syphilis HPV (human papillomavirus) HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)
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SYMPTOMS OF CHLAMYDIA.

Symptoms for women

At least 70% of women with chlamydia don't notice any symptoms. If they do get symptoms, the most common include:

- pain when urinating
- unusual vaginal discharge
- pain in the stomach or pelvis
- pain during sex
- bleeding after sex
- bleeding between periods

If chlamydia is left untreated, it can spread to the womb and cause a serious condition called pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). This is a major cause of ectopic pregnancy and infertility in women

Symptoms for men

At least half of all men with chlamydia don't notice any symptoms. If they do get symptoms, the most common include:

- pain when urinating
- white, cloudy or watery discharge from the tip of the penis
- burning or itching in the urethra (the tube that carries urine out of the body)
- pain in the testicles

If chlamydia is left untreated, the infection can cause swelling in the tubes that carry sperm from the testicles and the testicles. This could affect your fertility.

ASPIRATION EXCELLENCE ACHIEVE

Which groups in society aren't able to easily access healthcare?

What impact can they have?

Some can be cured e.g. Chlamydia

Chlamydia can usually be effectively treated with antibiotics. More than 95% of people will be cured if they take their antibiotics correctly.

You may be started on antibiotics once test results have confirmed you have chlamydia. But if it's very likely you have the infection, you might be started on treatment before you get your results.

The two most commonly prescribed antibiotics for chlamydia are: doxycycline – taken every day for a week. Azithromycin – one dose of 1g, followed by 500mg once a day for 2 days

Some more serious diseases cannot e.g. HIV

While there's no cure for HIV, there are very effective treatments that enable most people with the virus to live a long and healthy life.

HIV is treated with antiretroviral medicines, which work by stopping the virus replicating in the body. This allows the immune system to repair itself and prevent further damage.

If you think you've been exposed to the virus, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) medicine may stop you becoming infected.

PEP must be started within 72 hours of coming into contact with the virus for it to be effective. It's only recommended following higher risk exposure, particularly where the sexual partner is known to be positive.

HIV can have other impacts as well...

- you will not be able to donate blood or organs
- you will not be able to join the armed forces

- you may have difficulty getting life insurance to cover a mortgage loan – but life insurance is not compulsory when taking out a mortgage unless it's an endowment mortgage, and there are now specialist life insurance policies for people with HIV
- there are some countries you will not be able to visit

MEDEN SCHOOL

RESTRICTIONS FOR TRAVELLING WITH HIV? WHAT COULD THEY BE?

GREEN = no restrictions for travel or residence.
YELLOW = requires HIV testing/disclosure for certain types of jobs or work permits.
ORANGE = these countries can prevent short/long term stays on the basis of HIV status.
RED = countries deport and/or prosecute those non-nationals who enter their country with HIV.

ASPIRATION EXCELLENCE ACHIEVE

MEDEN SCHOOL

ODD ONE OUT?

Talk Task:
 Who/ what is the odd one out?
 Think – make a decision and give reasons
 Pair – justify your reasons to your partner
 Share – feedback to the rest of the class

- 1 pain when urinating.
- 2 pain during sex.
- 3 pain in the stomach or pelvis.
- 4 bleeding between periods.

SHAPE

SENTEENCES (S), MANDIBULAR FROM MOUTH (H), ARTICULATES (A), PROJECT (P), EYE CONTACT (E)

ASPIRATION EXCELLENCE ACHIEVE

	<p>STI Misconceptions - True or False?</p> <p>If I only engage in oral sex, I can't contract a sexually transmitted infection The Truth STIs can be transmitted through oral, vaginal, and anal sex</p> <p>If I have an STI, I will recognize the symptoms immediately The Truth In most women (and some men), there are often virtually NO symptoms of STIs. Not only can a partner not tell if a woman or man has an STI, the person with the STI often does not know.</p> <p>I am not promiscuous and neither are the people I hang out with...it's unlikely that the people I would sleep with would be carrying something The Truth Contracting STIs has nothing to do with cleanliness or grooming. Contracting an STI has everything to do with being intimate with someone who is already infected. The more partners you have or have had, the greater your chances of having an STI. The more partners your partner has or has had, the greater your partner's chances of having a STI.</p> <p>Protection against STI's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abstinence <p>Not having sex is one way to avoid catching an STI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a condom during sexual activity <p>Prevents the transmission of bodily fluid Only protects the skin it covers, sores/warts not covered can still spread through skin contact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have regular check ups at the local family planning or GUM (Genito urinary medicine) clinic <p>Even if you do not think you have an infection – remember many infections do not appear to have symptoms!</p> <p>STI's can have a major impact on your general health. For example chlamydia can cause both men and women to become infertile. This is a problem because it can ruin your chances of becoming pregnant in the future. However, the risks of catching an STI can be reduced. For example, during sexual activity you could wear a condom as this will protect you from transferring bodily fluids. A further way of reducing the risks are by having regular check ups if you are sexual active.</p>
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