

Subject: PSHE/R		
Year Group: Yea		
Links to	Talk about similarities and differences.	
previous work/Remember	Name special people in their lives.	
when	<ul> <li>Describe different feelings.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Identify who can help if they are sad, worried or scared.</li> </ul>	
	Identify ways to help others or themselves if they are sad or	
	worried.	
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	worried.	
Term	Key Skills to be taught	
Autumn 2024	Understand that classroom rules help everyone to learn and be	
	safe;	
What the	Explain their classroom rules and be able to contribute to	
children should	making these.	
know at the end	Demonstrate attentive listening skills;	
of this series of	<ul> <li>Suggest simple strategies for resolving conflict situations;</li> </ul>	
lessons	Give and receive positive feedback, and experience how this	
	makes them feel.	
	Recognise how others might be feeling by reading body	
	language/facial expressions;	
	<ul> <li>Understand and explain how our emotions can give a physical</li> </ul>	
	reaction in our body (e.g. butterflies in the tummy etc.)	
	Recognise that people's bodies and feelings can be hurt;	
	<ul> <li>Suggest ways of dealing with different kinds of hurt.</li> </ul>	
	Identify simple qualities of friendship;	



• St	iggest simple strategies for making up.

### Vocabulary

Rules, feelings, hurt, safe, body language, behaviour, safe, emotions, responsibility, heal, safe, support.

Sequence of learning	LearningObjectives/outcomes	Suggested lesson outline
1	<ul> <li>To understand that classroom rules help everyone to learn and be safe;</li> <li>To explain their classroom rules and be able to contribute to making these.</li> </ul>	* Lessons 1-4 Zones of Regulation  * Complete start of unit assessment  * Why we have classroom rules  https://www.coramlifeeducation.org .uk/scarf/lesson-plans/why-we- have-classroom-rules  Set up the zones of regulation interactive displays in the classroom. Decided on rules for our classroom and why they are
_	To demonstrate attentive	important.  How are you listening?
2	<ul> <li>listening skills;</li> <li>To suggest simple strategies for resolving conflict situations;</li> <li>Give and receive positive feedback, and experience how this makes them feel.</li> </ul>	https://www.coramlifeeducation.org .uk/scarf/lesson-plans/how-are- you-listening-1  Teacher asks members of the class some simple questions, e.g.
		<ul> <li>What did you have for breakfast this morning?</li> <li>What did you do at school yesterday?</li> <li>Teacher does not display any active listening skills when answers are given. They look</li> </ul>

1		- Tim
		away, yawn, interrupt. Ask the children whether you were giving the person speaking your full attention. What did they notice about your behaviour?  How did it make them feel when you were behaving like that?
		Activity 1-Listening skills
		Activity 2 -Playground rules
		Sum up - Tell story
3		Thinking about feelings
	To recognise how others might be feeling by reading body language/facial     Syproggions:	https://www.coramlifeeducation.org .uk/scarf/lesson-plans/thinking- about-feelings
	expressions;	Talk about feelings
	To understand and explain	Activity 1 – Feelings charades
	how our emotions can give a physical reaction in our	Activity 2 – People who can help
	body (e.g. butterflies in the	me
	tummy etc.)	Summarise and recap
4		Feelings and bodies
	<ul> <li>To recognise that people's bodies and feelings can be hurt;</li> </ul>	https://www.coramlifeeducation.org .uk/scarf/lesson-plans/feelings- and-bodies
	<ul> <li>Suggest ways of dealing with different kinds of hurt.</li> </ul>	How do you feel when you hurt yourself?
		Activity 1 - activity cards
		Sum up
5		Good friends
	<ul> <li>To identify simple qualities of friendship;</li> </ul>	https://www.coramlifeeducation.org .uk/scarf/lesson-plans/good- friends-
	<ul> <li>Suggest simple strategies for making up.</li> </ul>	What do we mean by 'being friends'?
		Think of a friend you have. Don't say their name out loud but put your hand up if you can tell us

		something that makes you want to be friends with that person.
		Watch clip and discuss
6	End of unit task	

### **Learning Outcome/product**

#### Skills:

I can name different feelings and how they might make me behave.

I can suggest ways of dealing with 'not so good' feelings and how to help others.

I can recognise when I need help and who to ask.

I can listen to others and wait my turn to speak.

I can tell you which trusted adults at home and school keep me safe.

Assessment records	List only those children who have not achieved the expected outcomes.	

Assessment records	List only those children who have exceeded the expected outcomes.	

### End of unit assessment question

Start by explaining to the children that this is not a test – it's just finding out about their thoughts and ideas. It's important not to prompt the children too much as the pre unit activity establishes their existing awareness of the subject/issues.

Hand out the Pupil Assessment activity sheet (saved in our drive) then follow the script:

Ask the children to look at the three faces showing ok or good feelings (1 to 3).

Ask them to write (or tell an adult, if more appropriate):

- 1. What feelings do these faces show? (Range of feelings might include: happy, calm, gentle, excited, funny etc.)
- 2. How can you tell that they are feeling that way? (Ask for details that reveal understanding or 'reading' of facial language.)



Next, ask the children to look at the second row of faces – showing not so good feelings.

Ask them to write (or tell an adult):

- 1. What feelings do these faces show? (Range of feelings might include: sad, worried, anxious, afraid, shocked, scared, angry, cross, mad etc.)
- 2. How can you tell that they are feeling that way? (Again, ask for details that reveal understanding or 'reading' of facial language.)

Finally, ask the children to draw or write (or talk to a grown up) about what they could do if they experience not so good feelings. Ask them to write (or say) all the things they can think of.

Post unit assessment instructions:

Hand out the same pupil assessment activity completed previously, then repeat the same instruction as before (above).

Children use a different colour pencil or pen to record their answers this time.