## Year 3

| Area                      | Topic   | Learning   | Notes and references |
|---------------------------|---|--|----------------------|
| Relationships             | Families and friendships  What makes a family; features of family life  Safe relationships  Personal boundaries; safely responding to others; the impact of hurtful behaviour | <ul> <li>to recognise and respect that there are different types of families, including single parents, same-sex parents, step-parents, blended families, foster and adoptive parents</li> <li>that being part of a family provides support, stability and love</li> <li>about the positive aspects of being part of a family, such as spending time together and caring for each other</li> <li>about the different ways that people can care for each other e.g. giving encouragement or support in times of difficulty</li> <li>to identify if/when something in a family might make someone upset or worried</li> <li>what to do and whom to tell if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe</li> <li>What is appropriate to share with friends, classmates, family and wider social groups including online</li> <li>about what privacy and personal boundaries are, including online</li> <li>basic strategies to help keep themselves safe online e.g. passwords, using trusted sites and adult supervision</li> <li>that bullying and hurtful behaviour is unacceptable in any situation</li> <li>about the effects and consequences of bullying for the people involved</li> <li>about bullying online, and the similarities and differences to face-to-face bullying</li> <li>what to do and whom to tell if they see or experience bullying or hurtful behaviour</li> </ul> | Computing- Esafety   |
|                           | Respecting ourselves and others  Recognising respectful behaviour; the importance of self respect; courtesy and being polite  | <ul> <li>to recognise respectful behaviours e.g. helping or including others, being</li> <li>responsible</li> <li>how to model respectful behaviour in different situations e.g. at home, at school, online</li> <li>the importance of self-respect and their right to be treated respectfully by others</li> <li>what it means to treat others, and be treated, politely</li> <li>the ways in which people show respect and courtesy in different cultures and in wider society</li> </ul>  | Computing- Esafety   |
| Living in the wider world | Belonging to a community  The value of rules and laws; rights, freedoms and responsibilities  | <ul> <li>the reasons for rules and laws in wider society</li> <li>the importance of abiding by the law and what might happen if rules and laws are broken</li> <li>what human rights are and how they protect people</li> <li>to identify basic examples of human rights including the rights of children</li> <li>about how they have rights and also responsibilities</li> </ul>   | RE                   |

|                      |   | <ul> <li>that with every right there is also a responsibility e.g. the right to an<br/>education and the responsibility to learn</li> </ul>  |                    |
|----------------------|---|--|--------------------|
|                      | Media literacy and Digital resilience  How the internet is used; assessing information online       | <ul> <li>how the internet can be used positively for leisure, for school and for work</li> <li>to recognise that images and information online can be altered or adapted and the reasons for why this happens</li> <li>strategies to recognise whether something they see online is true or accurate</li> <li>to evaluate whether a game is suitable to play or a website is appropriate for their age-group</li> <li>to make safe, reliable choices from search results</li> <li>how to report something seen or experienced online that concerns them e.g. images or content that worry them, unkind or inappropriate communication</li> </ul> | Computing- Esafety |
|                      | Money and Work  Different jobs and skills; job stereotypes; setting personal goals                  | <ul> <li>about jobs that people may have from different sectors e.g. teachers, business people, charity work</li> <li>that people can have more than one job at once or over their lifetime</li> <li>about common myths and gender stereotypes related to work</li> </ul>  |                    |
|                      |   | <ul> <li>to challenge stereotypes through examples of role models in different fields of work e.g. women in STEM</li> <li>about some of the skills needed to do a job, such as teamwork and decision-making</li> <li>to recognise their interests, skills and achievements and how these might link to future jobs</li> <li>how to set goals that they would like to achieve this year e.g. learn a new hobby</li> </ul>   |                    |
|                      | Physical and mental wellbeing  Health choice and habits; what affects feelings; expressing feelings | <ul> <li>about the choices that people make in daily life that could affect their health</li> <li>to identify healthy and unhealthy choices (e.g. in relation to food, exercise, sleep)</li> <li>what can help people to make healthy choices and what might negatively influence them</li> <li>about habits and that sometimes they can be maintained, changed or stopped</li> </ul>  | Science            |
| Health and wellbeing |   | <ul> <li>the positive and negative effects of habits, such as regular exercise or eating too much sugar, on a healthy lifestyle</li> <li>what is meant by a healthy, balanced diet including what foods should be eaten regularly or just occasionally</li> <li>that regular exercise such as walking or cycling has positive benefits for their mental and physical health</li> <li>about the things that affect feelings both positively and negatively</li> <li>strategies to identify and talk about their feelings</li> <li>about some of the different ways people express feelings e.g. words, actions, body language</li> </ul>          |                    |

|  | to recognise how feelings can change overtime and become more or less     powerful   |
|--|--|
| Growing and changing  Personal strengths and achievements; managing and reframing setbacks | <ul> <li>that everyone is an individual and has unique and valuable contributions to make</li> <li>to recognise how strengths and interests form part of a person's identity</li> <li>how to identify their own personal strengths and interests and what they're proud of (in school, out of school)</li> <li>to recognise common challenges to self -worth e.g. finding school work difficult, friendship issues</li> <li>basic strategies to manage and reframe setbacks e.g. asking for help, focusing on what they can learn from a setback, remembering what they are good at, trying again</li> </ul> |
| Keeping safe  Risks and hazards; safety in the local environment and unfamiliar places     | <ul> <li>how to identify typical hazards at home and in school</li> <li>how to predict, assess and manage risk in everyday situations e.g. crossing the road, running in the playground, in the kitchen</li> <li>about fire safety at home including the need for smoke alarms</li> <li>the importance of following safety rules from parents and otheradults</li> <li>how to help keep themselves safe in the local environment or unfamiliar places, including road, rail, water and firework safety</li> </ul>  |

## Defined end points:

**Relationships**: To understand and respect that there are different types of families and to know what to do if they feel unhappy or unsafe in family relationships.

Living in the wider world: To understand the importance of rules and laws in society (including human rights).

**Health and wellbeing**: To understand what constitutes a healthy lifestyle, including diet and exercise.

**Esafety:** To make safe choices when using the internet and know how to report things that make them feel worried or uncomfortable.