

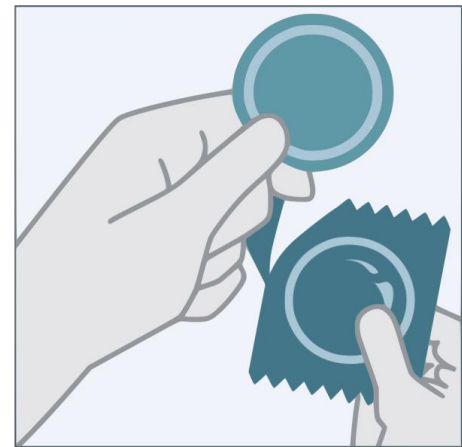
- The issues around sexual relationships
- Why people want or don't want a sexual relationship
- When are condoms most important and why?
- What do we mean by a **committed** relationship?

- Sexual relationships are based on trust
- Not everybody is ready for this step at the same time
- What could be the consequences of a sexual relationship?
- Nobody should feel *pressured* into a sexual relationship.
- Consent should be given by either person engaging in a sexual relationship

- Negative Relationships:**
- Manipulating your partner
 - Making them send you pictures they're not comfortable with
 - Bullying them or insulting them
 - Spreading inappropriate pictures or videos of them.
- Positive Relationships:**
- Respect each other
 - Spend time together
 - Supportive of each other

- The legal age of consent in the **UK** is **16**
- Almost 200 under-16s are diagnosed with **sexually transmitted infections (STIs)** every month in the UK.
- Every year there are around 16,000 conceptions to women aged under 18 in England and Wales
- **53%** of these pregnancies result in **abortion**.

- Why we use condoms:**
- Helps to prevent the spread of STIs between partners, especially in non-committed relationships
 - Helps to prevent unwanted pregnancies from happening.



Year 9-SCOPE: Homophobic Bullying

- What is Homophobic Bullying?
- What sort of language could be considered bullying?
- What can you do to support people being bullied for their sexuality?

- Victims can be Gay, Bisexual, Lesbian or Heterosexual
- They will belong to the wider LGBT community
- They are targeted by bullies because of their sexuality

- Lesbian: a woman who is attracted to other women
- Gay: a man who is attracted to other men. Some women also define themselves as gay rather than lesbian
- Bisexual: being attracted to people of both sexes
- LGBT: stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender.

- When aimed at an LGB person, Homophobic language is intended to hurt them and upset them
- Some people use Homophobic language to insult a straight person
- This is because they see LGB people as something "weird" or "inferior"
- Homophobic bullying ranges from verbal abuse and being isolated and ignored, right through to physical abuse, sexual assault and death threats
- 98% of young gay people hear phrases such as 'that's so gay' and 'you're so gay' frequently in their schools



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- Key Words:**
- Sexuality
 - Bullying
 - Homophobia
 - Discrimination
 - Verbal Abuse
 - Physical Abuse
 - Family
 - Support

- How do we take people to court?
- What sort of evidence do they need for a court case?
- How do trials work?

Courts:
Youth Court will deal with crimes committed by people aged 10-17

Magistrates Court & Crown Courts deal with minor to serious crimes. Only a Crown Court will have a Jury.

The Jury are picked at random to 'serve'; they decide whether someone is Guilty or Not.

- Who Works on a Court Trial?**
- Judge
 - Barristers
 - Jury
 - Witnesses
 - Court Artist
 - Court Reporter
 - Stenographer
 - Ushers

- Types of Crimes:**
- Come with different sentences; some might not mean going to prison
 - Some people might commit a crime because they didn't know what they were doing; this could be a "mitigating" circumstance.
 - EG. Someone with learning difficulties or someone with severe mental health problems

- The Court Process**
- Police will gather evidence
 - This is presented to the court
 - If the court and Judge believe there is enough good quality evidence, then the trial can proceed.
 - The Defence and Prosecution with question witnesses and present evidence to the Jury and Judges.
 - The Jury will then reach a verdict of Guilty or Not Guilty.



Year 9 SCOPE: First Aid

- Know the basics of First Aid
- Know situations where First Aid could be needed

A Good First Aider:

- Is calm in emergencies
- Is always willing to help someone in need
- Will not put their own selves at risk
- Is always prepared with a first aid kit and knows how to use it

Always:

- Make sure your first aid kit is well supplied and items are in date
- Ask permission to touch someone to give first aid (where you can)
- Check if the person you are helping is allergic to any medicines or types of plaster/bandage

Things a First Aider might deal with...

- Burns
- Cuts and Gashes
- Head Injury
- Choking
- Poisoning
- Seizures
- Asthma Attacks
- Allergic Reactions

