

PSHE Revision for Year 9 Feb endpoints

<u>Mental Health and Wellbeing HT1</u>	<u>Citizenship HT2</u>	<u>Relationships HT3</u>
<p>Key terms:</p> <p>Antisocial behaviour: Behaviour likely to cause alarm, harassment, or distress to other people around you.</p> <p>Joint Enterprise: A law which means that even if you were not the person who attacked a victim you can still be prosecuted for the attack in the same way that the person actually holding the weapon could.</p> <p>County Lines: Gangs sending young people from cities into smaller areas in order to sell drugs to the people living there.</p> <p>Key concepts:</p> <p>Anti social behaviour and its effects and consequences: Anti-social behaviour can make people feel unsafe in their communities. Consequences of anti-social behaviour could be an ASBO (Anti Social Behaviour Order), up to 2 years in a detention centre if you're under 18. up to 5 years in prison or an unlimited fine (or both) if you're 18 or over.</p> <p>Gangs: One misconception of joining a gang is that being in one will make you rich, the gang will protect you if you get in trouble with a rival gang or the law, you will become famous through rap/grime or drill music. Consequences of joining a gang could be enduring painful or lethal initiations, injuring or even murdering someone, drug addiction and prison time.</p> <p>County Lines: Gangs involved in County Lines aka going country often will make promises of money, new clothes, trainers or other 'gifts' or 'rewards' or 'payments' in exchange for running drugs or other illegal items, often across different counties in the UK. The reason they will target younger people is because the legal ramifications are lower and it means that the people running the gangs often do not get into any trouble.</p> <p>Bladed weapons: Many young people feel that they are safer but in fact it is more likely that you will be harmed using the weapon you have armed yourself with. The legal consequences of carrying a bladed weapon could be up to 4 years in prison.</p> <p>Acid attacks: Acid attacks are becoming more common in the UK as the ingredients are more easily obtainable than a knife or gun. You should treat an acid attack (where safe to) by applying clean cold water to the affected area.</p>	<p>Key terms:</p> <p>Goal setting: Goal setting is when you make plans to achieve something within various, specific timeframes. Goals are often short, medium and longer term, across weeks, months, years and even decades.</p> <p>Credit cards: Credit cards have a limit on them and you can pay them back over time but they usually have interest (money) added on to this amount. The money spent on a credit card is the bank's money rather than yours.</p> <p>Debit cards: Debit cards use the money straight out of your account, when the money's gone there is no more until you pay money into your account.</p> <p>Store Cards: A store card is like a credit card but can be used usually only in a specific shop.</p> <p>Key concepts:</p> <p>The importance of budgeting: Budgeting is important because it helps us save for things we might want but also provides a cushion for saving.</p> <p>Money and society: Money creates a divide in society and can mean that people with more money have access to more and better resources than people who are poorer. Money can also cause mental health issues like anxiety because of issues around debt and the pressures of paying bills.</p> <p>Insurance: Insurance is something that is often sold by banks or companies. It is used to protect us in case something we own is lost, broken or injured and we can get it repaired or fixed for free or a small fee or if something happens to us our loved ones will not be left in financial trouble.</p> <p>Advertisements and promotions: Advertisements and promotions can tempt us to spend money on things we don't want - this can lead us into debt or putting money onto credit cards and even possibly visiting loan sharks. This can lead to stress, anxiety and depression.</p>	<p>Key terms:</p> <p>Pressure statements: Pressure statements are statements that are designed to coerce or pressure you into doing something you might not want to do/manipulating you.</p> <p>STI's: Sexually transmitted infections or diseases can include chlamydia, HIV, gonorrhoea, genital warts, herpes, chlamydia, pubic lice amongst others.</p> <p>Contraception: Contraceptives protect you from getting pregnant or getting anyone pregnant, although none can offer 100% protection. Condoms are one of the only types of contraception that can offer protection from getting pregnant and from STIs. Condoms create a barrier stopping secretions which can carry STIs from being swapped between partners. Different types of contraceptives include condoms, the pill, the injection, the implant, the coil.</p> <p>Key concepts:</p> <p>Pregnancy and STI's: If you are concerned that you might be pregnant or have caught an STI you must should seek medical help from your GP (Dr) or go to a sexual health clinic like Confider House in Hull city centre.</p> <p>The Protected Characteristics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Age 2. Gender reassignment 3. Being married or in a civil partnership 4. Being pregnant or on maternity leave 5. Disability 6. Race 7. Religion or belief 8. Sex 9. Sexual orientation