PSHE Progression of Skills

	Relationships	Health and Wellbeing	Living in
	Pupils should be taught:	Pupils should be taught:	Pupils should be taug
	 how to develop and maintain a variety of healthy relationships, within a range of social/cultural contexts 2. how to recognise and manage emotions within a range of relationships how to recognise risky or negative relationships including all forms of bullying and abuse how to respond to risky or negative relationships and ask for help how to respect equality and diversity in relationships. 	 what is meant by a healthy lifestyle how to maintain physical, mental and emotional health and wellbeing how to manage risks to physical and emotional health and wellbeing ways of keeping physically and emotionally safe about managing change, including puberty, transition and loss how to make informed choices about health and wellbeing and to recognise sources of help with this how to respond in an emergency to identify different influences on health and wellbeing 	 about respect for services ponsible behaviour about rights and rother groups and ultimediates and ultimediates and the service of the service of
FS2	Children play co-operatively, talking turns with others. They take account of others ideas and show sensitivity to others' needs and feelings. They form positive relationships with adults and other children.	Children are confident to try new activities, and say why they like some more than others. They are confident to talk in a familiar group about their ideas. They say when they do or don't need help.	Children talk about past and family members. They know a and others, and among famili
	Children talk about how they and others show feelings,. They talk about their own and other's behaviour and its consequences and know that some behaviour is unacceptable. They work as part of a group and understand and follow the rules. They adjust their behaviour to different situations.	Children know they importance for good health of physical exercise, a healthy diet and talk about ways to keep healthy and safe. They manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs including dressing and going to the toilet.	
Y1	Children can name some feelings (for example through interpreting facial expressions) and express some of their positive qualities	Children can explain ways of keeping clean and they can name the main parts of the body. They can explain that people grow from young to old.	Children can explain different another.
¥2	Children can demonstrate that they can manage some feelings in a positive and effective way. They begin to share their views and opinions (for example talking about fairness). They can set themselves simple goals	Children can make simple choices about some aspects of their health and well- being and know what keeps them healthy. Children can talk about the harmful aspects of some household products and medicines, and describe ways of keeping safe in familiar situations.	Children can recognise that b dealing with it. They can reco can cooperate with others (fo classmates). They can identify people.
Y 3	Children can demonstrate that they recognise their own worth and that of others. They can express their views confidently and listen to and show respect for the views of others.	Children can make choices about how to develop healthy lifestyles.	Children can explain how their They can describe the nature responding to it. They can sho and school grounds)
¥4	They can express their views confidently and listen to and show respect for the views of others. They know what a friend is and does and how to cope with some friendship problems.	They can list the commonly available substances and drugs that are legal and illegal, and can describe some of the effects and risks of these. They understand when they should keep secrets and promises, and when they should tell somebody about them.	They can describe the nature responding to it. They can ide marriage or friendships), and example listening, supporting,
¥5	They can identify ways to face new challenges. They can discuss some of the bodily and emotional changes at puberty, and can demonstrate some ways of dealing with these in a positive way.	They can identify some factors that affect emotional health and well-being. They can identify and explain how to manage the risks in different familiar situations.	Children can respond to, or cl aggression.
¥6	They can identify positive ways to face new challenges (for example the transition to secondary school). They can discuss some of the bodily and emotional changes at puberty, and can demonstrate some ways of dealing with these in a positive way. They can talk about a range of jobs, and explain how they will develop skills to work in the future. They can demonstrate how to look after and save money.	They can make judgements and decisions and can list some ways of resisting negative peer pressure around issues affecting their health and wellbeing. They can list the commonly available substances and drugs that are legal and illegal, and can describe some of the effects and risks of these.	They can describe some of the demonstrate respect and toler



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- self and others and the importance of urs and actions
- responsibilities as members of families, timately as citizens
- oups and communities
- ty and to be a productive member of a

ance of respecting and protecting the

ney comes from, keeping it safe and the Iging it effectively an important part in people's lives Iding of enterprise

nd present events in their own lives and in the lives of v about similarities and differences between themselves nilies, communities and traditions.

ent ways that family and friends should care for one

bullying is wrong and can list some ways to get help in ecognise the effect of their behaviour on other people, and for example by playing and working with friends or ify and respect differences and similarities between

heir actions have consequences for themselves and others. re and consequences of bullying, and can express ways of show how they care for the environment (e.g. animals

re and consequences of bullying, and can express ways of identify different types of relationship (for example ad can show ways to maintain good relationships (for ng, caring)

challenge, negative behaviours such as stereotyping and

the different beliefs and values in society, and can lerance towards people different from themselves.