

Subject:	PSHE
Unit:	2
Year:	11

Unit overview (why is it important that students study this unit and why now?) Leading up to the units in term 3 and 4 on sexual health it is important that students understand the responsibilities of becoming a parent and what choices they have in the event of an unplanned pregnancy as well as what factors may affect their decision.		Big questions: What does parenting mean and what does it look like in practice? What are the different routes to becoming a parent? What are the options available in the event of an unplanned pregnancy?	
Powerful knowledge The factors that affect fertility The legal responsibilities of parents as well as the challenges that parents face at different stages in their child’s life Where to go for support in the event of unplanned pregnancy		Links to prior learning/future learning Students have developed their understanding of what do in the case of an unplanned pregnancy in: Year 10 term 4	
Common misconceptions There is one ‘right’ way to raise a child Only parents can support a child Caffeine affect fertility Fertility issues are always in relation to the female		Assessment (with a focus on formative assessment) Baseline assessments End of lesson review	
Disciplinary Vocabulary (what are the tier 2 and 3 words that are essential knowledge in this unit?)			
(key word)	(Definition)	Fertility	the ability to conceive children or young
Marriage	Legally or formally recognised union of two people as partners in a personal relationship	Conceive	Create an embryo by fertilising an egg
Civil partnership	Similar to a marriage except that a civil partnership is entered into by signing a civil partnership document	IVF	A type of fertility treatment where eggs are combined with sperm outside of the body in a lab
Cohabitation	Living together and having a sexual relationship without being married	IUI	A type of fertility treatment where sperm cells are placed directly in the uterus at the time of ovulation to help them get closer to the egg
parenting	The activity of bringing up a child		

Surrogacy		An adoption arrangement where a woman agrees to childbirth on behalf of another person who will become the child’s parents after birth	Donor	A person who provides an egg or semen for transplantation for another person		
Fostering		To bring up a child that is not one’s own by birth	Adoption	To bring up a child that is not one’s own by birth		
Miscarriage		The death and expulsion of an embryo or foetus before it can survive independently	Abortion	The deliberate termination of a human pregnancy		
Episode	Key Learning: [overarching knowledge/ learning objective/ composite]	Disciplinary vocabulary	Component knowledge to be taught <i>(What is it students will know?)</i>		“So I can....” <i>(What will the students be able to do/produce?)</i>	How will you assess they have understood this? Today/next lesson/next week?
1	The responsibilities of being a parent What does parenting mean and what does it look like in practice?	Marriage Civil partnership Cohabitation Parenting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Parents have legal responsibilities: providing a home, providing for the child’s education, protecting and caring for the child, agreeing to the child’s medical treatmentWhat the changing responsibilities and challenges at each stage of a child’s life are: child gaining more responsibility, changes in how you discipline a child at different ages, financial support		Explain the legal responsibilities parents have Describe how responsibilities and challenges will change as a child grows	Baseline assessment End of lesson review
2	Fertility and routes to parenthood What are the different routes to becoming a parent?	Fertility Pregnancy Conceive Infertility IVF IUI Surrogacy Donor Fostering Adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The factors people may consider when making fertility decisions: financial, career, support networks, religious or cultural beliefs, life goals such as travelThe factors that negatively affect fertility: age, alcohol, STIs, smoking, stress, anabolic steroids, environmental factorsWhere to go for fertility support: family and friends, support groups, GP, fertility clinics, local council, adoption services		describe what factors people may consider when making fertility decisions describe what factors can affect fertility decisions explain where I can go for support with fertility	Baseline assessment End of lesson review
3	Unplanned pregnancy What are the options available in the event of an unplanned pregnancy?	Pregnancy Adoption Abortion Miscarriage Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The three options in the case of an unplanned pregnancy: become a parent, abortion, adoptionThe factors that may influence a person’s decision regarding an unplanned pregnancy: relationship status, community attitudes, financial considerations, plans for the future, physical/mental healthWhere people can go for support with unplanned pregnancy: friends, partner, trusted adult, GP, sexual health clinic, childline		Describe the options available in the event of an unplanned pregnancy and what factors people may take into consideration when making their decision.	Baseline assessment End of term review

Episode	Key Learning: [overarching knowledge/ learning objective/ composite]	Disciplinary vocabulary	Component knowledge to be taught <i>(What is it students will know?)</i>	“So I can....” <i>(What will the students be able to do/produce?)</i>	<i>How will you assess they have understood this? Today/next lesson/next week?</i>
				Describe where people can go for support with an unplanned pregnancy.	