

## Key Facts

- People who keep me safe are parents, carers, teachers, police officers, family members, friends, lifeguards, paramedics, firefighters.
- Ways that I can keep myself and others safe are by listening, not rushing around, following rules, looking out for safety signs.
- Dangers we may find at home are sharp items, electrical items, stairs, open windows, blind cords and cables.
- Some items are dangerous or not depending on how you use them.
- We can keep ourselves and others safe at home by listening to our trusted adults, looking at danger signs, avoiding high places.
- People can call 999 in an emergency and get help from a paramedic, the police or the fire service.
- Stealing is when someone takes something belong to someone else with the intention of not returning it. When we borrow, we intend to return it but we should ask permission when we borrow something.
- Stealing is against the law and older children and adults can be prosecuted and get a criminal record for stealing.
- We can be influenced by others around us to do things we don't really want to do or we know are wrong. This is called peer pressure.
- Children can be hurt by others in five different ways: bullying, hitting, hurting feelings, not being look after properly and by privates not being private. It is never a child's fault if they are hurt by others. All children have a right to be safe.
- If you need help, talk to safe adults at home or at school. You can also speak to Childline on 0800 1111.
- I understand there are safer ways to cross the road and know how to use zebra and pelican crossings.
- We can reduce, reuse and recycle to limit the amount of impact we have on the world.



## PSHE

### Year 3

## Summer

## Term:

## Living in the wider



## Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Trust	A firm belief you have in someone.
Identify	Establish who or what someone or something is.
Appliance	A device or piece of equipment.
Paramedic	A person trained to give emergency medical help usually outside a hospital.
Prosecuted	To be accused of committing a crime in a court of law.
Criminal record	A history of having been convicted for a crime.
Strategy	A plan of action.
Peer influence/pressure	Influence from someone else in your peer group (someone of a similar age or status to you).
Pelican crossing	A pedestrian crossing with lights operated by the pedestrian.
Zebra crossing	An area of road painted with broad black and white stripes where vehicles must stop for pedestrians to stop.
Traffic island	A raised area between lanes of traffic that can be used for pedestrians to get out of the flow of traffic.
Carbon footprint	The amount of carbon dioxide produced by the actions of a particular person, group or organisation.



## Key skills and concepts:

### Children will be able to:

- Recognise risky situations and know when to speak to a trusted adult.
- Identify items that can be used unsafely in the home, school and community and understand they need to use them safely.
- Know why and how to call 999 to get help from the emergency services.
- Understand the differences between stealing and borrowing.
- Start to recognise when they are under peer pressure and develop strategies to build resilience to this.
- Recognise five types of abuse and identify their trusted adults.
- Call Childline on 0800 1111
- Cross the road safely with adult support.
- Reduce, reuse and recycle items to reduce their impact on the environment.

## Key Questions

How can I make safe choices in the community?

How can I make safe choices at home?

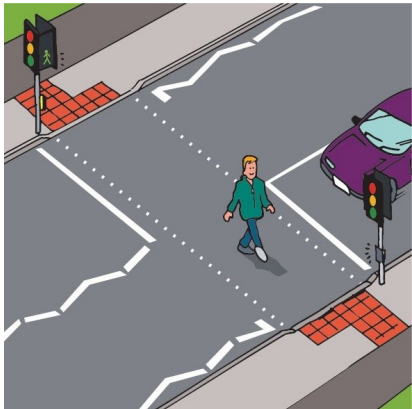
What are borrowing and stealing?

How can we keep safe and get help if we need it?

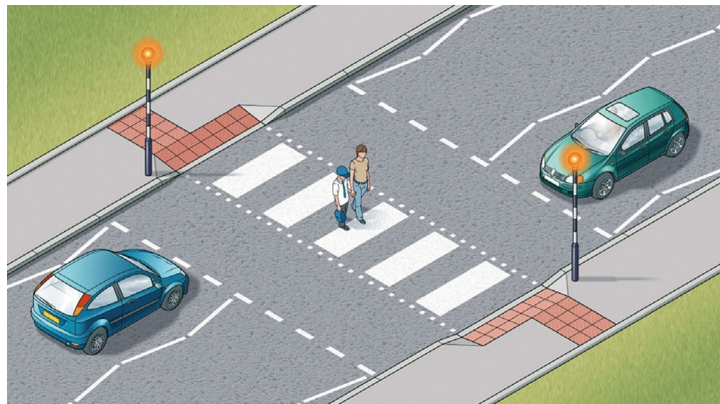
How can I manage risks at home?

How can I cross the road safely?

How can we look after our world?



Pelican crossing



Zebra crossing



Traffic island