

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

SECONDARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Forms 1–3 Health and Family Life Education

Curriculum Planning and Development Division, Ministry of Education April 2009

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Minister's Foreword

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago, in its *Vision 2020 Draft National Strategic Plan*, has articulated a vision of "a united, resilient, productive, innovative, and prosperous nation with a disciplined, caring, fun-loving society comprising healthy, happy and well-educated people and built on the enduring attributes of self reliance, respect, tolerance, equity and integrity" (p. 9). Five developmental pillars have been identified to achieve this goal:

- Developing Innovative People
- Nurturing a Caring Society
- Governing Effectively
- Enabling Competitive Business
- Investing in Sound Infrastructure and Environment

The Ministry of Education is one Ministry that is expected to play a pivotal role in *developing innovative people*. We therefore accept as one of our primary responsibilities, the establishment of an education system that will nurture imaginative, innovative, and eager learners. It must also facilitate the seamless progression of learners from early childhood education up to the tertiary level. Graduates of the system must emerge as creative, committed, and enterprising citizens who are prepared intellectually, and who have the will to become global leaders.

A critical contributor to this process is the national curriculum. These Curriculum Guides represent the core subjects of the national curriculum at the lower secondary level. They describe the formal content and process by which students at this level will gain the knowledge and skills that contribute to the achievement of our national goals. We expect that teachers will use these Guides to implement a school curriculum that is diversified, relevant, and of high quality, meeting the varied learning needs, interests, and abilities of all students. We expect, too, that students will be taught in ways that suit their own learning preferences. The curriculum will also connect them to their national heritage, help them to understand the issues facing their world today, and prepare them to meet the challenges and opportunities of the future.

On behalf of the entire education community, I congratulate and thank all those educators—curriculum personnel, teachers, editors, and others—who have worked together over the eight years of development and revision to produce these Curriculum Guides for secondary schools. The nation owes you a debt of gratitude. I urge you to continue to be shining lights in your communities as we move forward together to achieve our goals.

Esther Le Gendre Honourable Minister of Education

A Note to Teachers

These Curriculum Guides have been developed by educators, including practicing teachers, for teachers. They are intended to assist you to prepare students to meet the rapidly changing demands of life in the 21st century, while ensuring that they acquire the core of general knowledge and experience essential for later education and employment. The new curriculum that they represent is designed to guide the adoption of a more student-centred approach to instruction, and the provision of learning opportunities that are relevant to today's students and inclusive of varied learning needs and interests.

Since the beginning of the curriculum development process, we have seen profound changes in the use of technology in education and there is no doubt that similar shifts will take place in the coming years. The challenge for us as educators is to find ways to make our approach to teaching flexible, progressive, and responsive, so that we embrace and motivate change where it benefits learners. This entails becoming lifelong learners ourselves and creating environments that provide necessary community support and foster professional development.

The Guides embody the culmination of seven years of development and revision activity. The national curriculum will, however, be regularly reviewed to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of all students and matches the goals of society. Your input in this process is vital and we welcome and encourage your ongoing feedback.

Instructional decisions must be based on sound, contemporary educational theory, practice, and research. These documents will serve as important guides for the development of instructional programmes to be implemented at the school and classroom levels. They are organized in several parts. Part 1 is common to all and provides the general philosophy and aims in which every subject is anchored. Part 2 is specific to each subject and includes specific outcomes and sample activities and strategies that may be used to achieve them. The rest of the document is designed to suit the particular needs of each subject area. All the Guides include suggested assessment strategies and recommended resources.

We in the Curriculum Planning and Development Division are confident that the new National Curriculum Guides for Forms 1–3 will contribute significantly to enhanced teaching and learning experiences in our secondary schools and, consequently, the achievement of personal learning and national educational goals.

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Part 1
The National Curriculum for Forms 1–3

Background

From the Ministry of Education's Corporate Plan 2008–2012 (p. 4)

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago, in its *Vision 2020 Draft National Strategic Plan*, has articulated a vision of "a united, resilient, productive, innovative, and prosperous nation with a disciplined, caring, fun-loving society comprising healthy, happy and well-educated people and built on the enduring attributes of self reliance, respect, tolerance, equity and integrity..." Towards the achievement of this Vision, the Government has articulated five developmental pillars:

- Developing Innovative People
- Nurturing a Caring Society
- Governing Effectively
- Enabling Competitive Business
- Investing in Sound Infrastructure and Environment

The Ministry of Education has been identified as one of the champions for *developing innovative people*. Central to the realization of this pillar is "A highly skilled, well educated people aspiring to a local culture of excellence that is driven by equal access to learning opportunities."

In conjunction with other key ministries, the Ministry of Education has been charged with the realization of the following goals:

- The people of Trinidad and Tobago will be well known for excellence in innovation.
- Trinidad and Tobago will have a seamless, self-renewing, high-quality education system.
- A highly skilled, talented and knowledgeable workforce will stimulate innovation driven growth and development.
- The richness of our diverse culture will serve as a powerful engine to inspire innovation and creativity.

Nationally, the reform of the education system is driven by several local, regional and international perspectives. We are committed to a seamless, self-renewing, high-quality education system underpinned by a National Model for Education. This National Model has three (3) foci as follows:

- i. To ensure an alignment of the education system to government's strategic plan Vision 2020 which mandates that the education system produces caring and innovative citizens
- ii. To ensure that the education system produces citizens with a sense of democracy, respect for the rights of others and elders and with the ability to contribute meaningfully to the social and economic development of the country
- iii. To build a strong sense of nationalism and patriotism in our citizens.

Health and Family Life Education began in the primary school system as Family Life Education in 1988 as a subset of the Social Studies programme. In 1996 at a CARICOM meeting of the Ministers of Education and Health, it was decided to accept the

recommendations of the CEO's of both Ministries to advance Health and Family Life Education as a core subject on the schools' curriculum from pre-school through to tertiary level.

The Curriculum Design and Development Process

In order to achieve the outcomes defined by the underpinning philosophy and goals, the Curriculum Planning and Development Division of the Ministry of Education embarked on a design and development programme consonant with accepted approaches to curriculum change and innovation.

Curriculum Design

This curriculum displays a learner-centred design. Its philosophical assumptions are mainly constructivist. Its major orientation is to curriculum as self-actualization. The curriculum is student-centred and growth oriented. It seeks to provide personally satisfying experiences for each student. As the student moves from one level to another, activities also expand to allow new insights and approaches to dealing with and integrating new knowledge.

Curriculum Development

The first stage of the curriculum development process consisted of consultations with stakeholders from a cross-section of the national community. Consultations were held with primary and secondary school teachers; principals; members of denominational school boards; members of the business community; the executive of the Trinidad and Tobago Unified Teachers' Association (TTUTA); representatives from The University of the West Indies (UWI), John S. Donaldson Technical Institute, San Fernando Technical Institute, Valsayn Teachers' College, and Caribbean Union College; parents; librarians; guidance counsellors; students; curriculum officers; and school supervisors. These consultations focussed on the philosophy, goals, and learning outcomes of education. The result of these consultations was agreement on:

The result of these constitutions was a Greenient on
☐ the concept of a "core," that is, essential learning outcomes consisting of skills, knowledge, attitudes, and values that students must
acquire at the end of five years of secondary schooling;
☐ the eight subjects to form the core;
☐ the desirable outcomes of secondary school education in Trinidad and Tobago.

The identification and articulation of a set of desirable outcomes and essential exit competencies to be possessed by all students on leaving school were identified. All learning opportunities, all teaching and learning strategies, and all instructional plans are to contribute to the realization of these outcomes and competencies. Several practising teachers from both the primary and secondary levels were identified and invited to form the curriculum writing team. The output of this phase included learning outcomes that

contribute to the fulfillment of the national outcomes; subject content; and teaching, learning, and assessment strategies to support the outcomes.

Following this step, 50 existing secondary schools were identified and invited to pilot the new curriculum. Teachers were drawn from these schools to participate in a training workshop.

Curriculum Underpinnings

The national curriculum has been informed by a wealth of available curriculum theories and processes.

The major forces that influence and shape the organization and content of the curriculum include:

- 1. Educational philosophy and understandings about the nature of knowledge
- 2. Society and culture
- 3. The learner and learning process
- 4. Learning theories
- 5. The nature and structure of subject matter to be learned

Thus, these areas represent the foundation on which the national curriculum is built. The philosophical concerns and educational goals that shaped the curriculum also formed the basis for the dialogue with stakeholders in which the Curriculum Planning and Development Division engaged, with the aim of developing a coherent, culturally focussed, and dynamically evolving curriculum. An internal analysis of the education system, together with research conducted in international forums, has shown that the curriculum is core to the development of innovative people. This curriculum is aimed at attaining six essential learning outcomes. The six outcomes identified help to define universally accepted goals that have been developed and underscored by other educational jurisdictions and that have been agreed to be essential. The essential learning outcomes help to define standards of attainment for all secondary school students.

Education Policies That Impact on the Curriculum

There are several Ministry of Education policies that impact on the national secondary curriculum, though some are still in the process of formalization. These include the National Model for Primary and Secondary Education in Trinidad and Tobago, the ICT policy, Standards for the Operation of Schools, and Quality Standards. Copies of these documents may be obtained from the Ministry offices or the website at www.moe.gov.tt.

Three other policies that have direct impact on the development and implementation of the curriculum are discussed in some detail below.

National Curriculum Policy

A Draft National Curriculum Policy has been approved by Cabinet for consultation with stakeholders. The Policy statements are summarized as follows:

- 1. The curriculum must articulate with the goals of national development and be supportive of the aspirations of individuals and their personal development. It must provide opportunities for every student to be equipped with the knowledge, skills, attitudes, values, and dispositions necessary for functioning in an interactive, interdependent society.
- 2. The curriculum must be so managed as to ensure the provision of a quality curriculum experience for all students at all levels of the system.
- 3. At every level of the system, there must be equitable provision of requisite facilities, resources, services, and organizational structures that are conducive to and supportive of effective learning and teaching and healthy development.
- 4. Continuous quality management must support all curriculum and related activities at every level of the system.
- 5. Ongoing research and professional development activities must equip education practitioners for continued effective practice.

 Though the policy has not yet been formally issued, these statements are worthy of consideration at all stages of the curriculum cycle.

Inclusive Education Policy

The Ministry of Education is committed to "support the delivery of inclusive education in all schools by providing support and services to all learners, and by taking appropriate steps to make education available, accessible, acceptable and adaptable to all learners."

An inclusive curriculum is acknowledged to be the most important factor in achieving inclusive education. In planning and teaching the school curriculum, teachers are therefore required to give due regard to the following principles:

- The National Curriculum Guides set out what most students should be taught at lower secondary school but teachers should teach the required knowledge and skills in ways that suit students' interests and abilities. This means exercising flexibility and drawing from curricula for earlier or later class levels to provide learning opportunities that allow students to make progress and experience success. The degrees of differentiation exercised will depend on the levels of student attainment.
- Varied approaches to teaching, learning, and assessment should be planned to allow all students to participate fully and effectively. Account should be taken of diverse cultures, beliefs, strengths, and interests that exist in any classroom and that influence the way students learn.
- Students with special needs should be given additional instructional support in negotiating the regular curriculum, not a different one. The guiding principle of equity is to supply students who need it with additional help to achieve set standards, but not to lower the standards.

- Continuous formative evaluation must be used to identify learning needs and to shape instruction, thus maximizing students' opportunities for achieving success. Assessment strategies must be appropriate to the way the curriculum is designed and delivered, as well as to each student's individual learning profile and stage of development.
- Suitable technology must be used in instruction to facilitate learning and enhance success.

ICT in the Curriculum

☐ Aesthetic Expression

The following statements are taken from the Ministry of Education's ICT in Education Policy (pp. 28–29). Curriculum Content and Learning Resources

- Curriculum and content must increasingly maximize the use of ICT.
- ICT must be integrated into the development and delivery of the curriculum.

The learning outcomes which have been deemed essential are in the areas of:

• ICT integration and ICT competency measures across the curriculum shall be driven through the development and delivery of an ICT-infused curriculum.

Essential Learning Outcomes

□ Citizenship
□ Communication
☐ Personal Development
□ Problem Solving
☐ Technological Competence
The achievement of these essential learning outcomes by all students is the goal that every core curriculum subject must facilitate. The core curriculum subjects, their content, and the suggested teaching, learning, and assessment strategies are the means to fulfill this end. It is expected that by the end of the third year of secondary school, students' achievement in all six areas will result in a solid foundation of knowledge, skills, and attitudes that will constitute a platform for living in the Trinidad and Tobago society and making informed choices for further secondary education. The essential learning outcomes are described more fully below.
Aesthetic Expression Students recognize that the arts represent an important facet of their development, and they should respond positively to its various
forms. They demonstrate visual acuity and aesthetic sensibilities and sensitivities in expressing themselves through the arts.
Students, for example:
□ use various art forms as a means of formulating and expressing ideas, perceptions, and feelings;

demonstrate understanding of the contribution of the arts to daily life, cultural identity, and diversity; demonstrate understanding of the economic role of the arts in the global village society; demonstrate understanding of the ideas, perceptions, and feelings of others as expressed in various art forms;
demonstrate understanding of the significance of cultural resources, such as museums, theatres, galleries, and other expressions of the multicultural reality of society.
Citizenship
Students situate themselves in a multicultural, multi-ethnic environment, and understand clearly the contribution they must make to social, cultural, economic, and environmental development in the local and global context.
Students, for example: demonstrate understanding of sustainable development and its implications for the environment locally and globally; demonstrate understanding of Trinidad and Tobago's political, social, and economic systems in the global context; demonstrate understanding of the social, political, and economic forces that have shaped the past and present, and apply those understandings to the process of planning for the future;
examine issues of human rights and recognize and react against forms of discrimination, violence, and anti-social behaviours; determine the principles and actions that characterize a just, peaceful, pluralistic, and democratic society, and act accordingly; demonstrate understanding of their own cultural heritage and cultural identity, and that of others, as well as the contribution of our many peoples and cultures to society.
Communication Students use their bodies, the symbols of the culture, language, tools, and various other media to demonstrate their deeper understandings of synergies inherent in the exchange of ideas and information, and thus to communicate more effectively. Students, for example: explore, reflect on, and express their own ideas, learning, perceptions, and feelings; demonstrate understanding of facts and relationships presented through words, numbers, symbols, graphs, and charts; demonstrate sensitivity and empathy where necessary in communicating various kinds of emotions and information; present information and instructions clearly, logically, concisely, and accurately for a variety of audiences; interpret and evaluate data, and express their conclusions in everyday language;
critically reflect on and interpret ideas presented through a variety of media.

Personal DevelopmentStudents "grow from inside out," continually enlarging their knowledge base, expanding their horizons, and challenging themselves in the pursuit of a healthy and productive life. Students, for example:

□ demonstrate preparedness for the transition to work and further learning;
□ make appropriate decisions and take responsibility for those decisions;
□ work and study purposefully, both independently and in cooperative groups;
☐ demonstrate an understanding of the relationship between health and lifestyle;
☐ discriminate among a wide variety of career opportunities;
☐ demonstrate coping, management, and interpersonal skills;
☐ display intellectual curiosity, an entrepreneurial spirit, and initiative;
☐ reflect critically on ethical and other issues;
□ deal effectively with change and become agents for positive, effective change.
Problem Solving
Students have a range of problem-solving strategies and apply them appropriately to situations they encounter. They demonstrate
critical thinking and inquiry skills with which they process information to solve a wide variety of problems.
Students, for example:
□ acquire, process, and interpret information critically to make informed decisions;
use a variety of strategies and perspectives flexibly and creatively to solve problems;
☐ formulate tentative ideas, and question their own assumptions and those of others;
□ solve problems individually and collaboratively;
☐ identify, describe, formulate, and reformulate problems;
☐ frame and test hypotheses;
□ ask questions, observe relationships, make inferences, and draw conclusions;
☐ identify, describe, and interpret different points of view;
☐ distinguish facts from opinions.
Technological Competence
Students are technologically literate, understand and use various technologies, and demonstrate an understanding of the role of
technology in their lives, in society, and in the world at large.
Students, for example:
□ locate, evaluate, adapt, create, and share information using a variety of sources and technologies;
demonstrate understanding of existing and developing technologies and use them appropriately;
demonstrate understanding of the impact of technology on society;
☐ demonstrate understanding of ethical issues related to the use of technology in local and global contexts.

The Core Curriculum Subjects

The core curriculum subjects are those for which every student is required to demonstrate achievement of the stated outcomes in Forms 1–3. Additional subjects that contribute to students' holistic development and further their interests and aspirations may also be offered thereafter.

A minimum time allocation is recommended for each core subject. The principal, as instructional leader of the school, will make the final decision as to time allocation, according to the needs of the students and the resources available at any given time.

The subjects and the recommended time allocations are as follows:

Subject	No. of Periods	Subject	No. of Periods
English Language Arts	6	Mathematics	5
Science	4	Health and Physical Education	2
Spanish	4	Technology Education	4
Social Studies	4	Visual and Performing Arts	4
Health and Family Life Education	2		

At the end of Form 3, students will be assessed for the National Certificate of Secondary Education (NCSE), Level I.

Language Across the Curriculum

The development of language skills and the ability to understand and use language correctly, competently, and effectively is fundamental to the learning outcomes expressed in the national curriculum. Language is a uniquely human capacity. Three simultaneous uses of language for learning are envisaged as students experience the national curriculum: students will learn language, they will learn through language, and they will learn about language.

Language plays a major role in learning, which occurs when students use the major modes of language—listening, speaking, reading, and writing—to achieve various purposes, among them: to communicate with others; to express personal beliefs, feelings, ideas, and so on; for cognitive development in various subjects of the curriculum; and to explore and gain insight into and understanding of literature. Language is linked to the thinking process, and its use allows students to reflect on and clarify their own thought processes and, thus, their own learning.

The national curriculum is predicated on the assumption that since students' language development takes place across the curriculum, the development process must be addressed in all subject areas. Students will develop and use patterns of language vital to understanding and expression in the different subjects that make up the curriculum. However, the student of Trinidad and Tobago functions in a bidialectal context, that is, the natural language of the student, the Creole, differs from the target language and language of instruction, Internationally Accepted English. The philosophical position taken in the national curriculum is that both languages are of equal value and worth, and both must be respected. Students use their own language as a tool for interpreting the content of the

curriculum and for mastering it. In addition, they must be taught to use the target language as effectively and effortlessly as they would their natural language. The exponential growth in information and the use of information and communication technologies provide opportunities for students to become critical users of information. Language development and use in this context is also addressed in all subject areas.

Curriculum Implementation

Implementation of the curriculum is a dynamic process, requiring collaboration of the developers (curriculum teams) and users (teachers). In implementation, teachers are expected to use the formal curriculum, as described in the curriculum guides, to plan work and teach in a manner that accomplishes the objectives described. Teachers translate those objectives into units of study, determining the appropriate sequence and time allocation according to the learning needs of their students. The new Curriculum Guides provide sample teaching and assessment strategies, but it is also the role of the professional teacher to select and use sound teaching practices, continually assessing student learning, and systematically providing feedback to curriculum teams for use in revising and improving the guides.

A curriculum development system provides support for the tasks of curriculum implementation. The system advocated by the Ministry of Education involves stakeholders, specialist curriculum officers, principals, heads of departments, and teachers, each with specific roles and responsibilities. Some of these are outlined in the table below.

System Component	Members Role
National Curriculum Advisory Council/ Committee Stakeholders Curriculum Planning and Development Division(Head Office and District-based) curriculum officers.	Advise on curriculum policy, goals, and standards Plan and develop curriculum Provide leadership in identifying curriculum goals and determining the process for development of curriculum materials Lead writing teams (which include teachers). • Monitor implementation. • Provide teacher support. • Facilitate teacher professional development for curriculum implementation • Advise on processes and materials for effective implementation and student assessment • Evaluate curriculum
School Curriculum Council, Principal/Vice Principal and Heads of Departments.	Make major decisions concerning the school curriculum, such as assigning resources Provide guidelines for Instructional Planning Teams
Instructional Planning Teams/School Instructional Committees Teachers	Cooperate on tasks necessary for effective implementation, such as: yearly work plans, units of study, development of materials to individualize the curriculum, identification and development of learning materials, student assessment and evaluation.

Curriculum Implementation at School Level

The "School Curriculum" refers to all the learning and other experiences that the school plans for its students. It includes the formal or written curriculum, as well as the informal curriculum, which is comprised of other developmental opportunities provided by the school, such as those offered by student clubs, societies and committees, and sporting organizations (e.g., cricket team, debating society, Guides, Cadets).

The School Curriculum Council develops a School Curriculum that must be in alignment with the National Curriculum. The School Curriculum Council usually consists of the Principal and/or Vice Principal and Heads of Department. The duties of the Council include the development of school culture, goals, vision, and curriculum in alignment with the national curriculum and culture. It also provides support for curriculum work and performs evaluation functions. In providing support for curriculum work, the Council may, for instance:

- encourage teachers to identify challenges and try new ideas;
- develop timetables to allow for development of curriculum materials, for example, year plans, units, instructional materials;
- ensure availability of learning materials;
- provide instructional leadership;
- ensure that appropriate strategies are formulated to promote student success.

In performing evaluation functions, the Council:

- monitors the curriculum (using, for example, observation, test scores, student books, formal and informal discussions with different stakeholders);
- assesses the hidden curriculum (including discipline policies, fund allocation, physical environment);
- evaluates the school programme of studies.

The roles of instructional teams and the individual teachers are described in the following tables:

Roles of School Instructional Committees

Develop/Revise/Evaluate work programmes
Determine resource needs
Identify/Develop instructional materials
Conduct classroom action research
Integrate and align curriculum
Identify and develop appropriate assessment practices
Develop reporting instruments and procedures (student and teacher performance)
Keep records

Roles of Individual Teachers

Develop/Revise instructional programme
Individualize curriculum to suit students' needs and interests
Develop/Evaluate/Revise unit plans
Develop/Select appropriate learning materials
Select appropriate teaching strategies to facilitate student success
Integrate the curriculum as far as possible, and where appropriate
Select appropriate assessment strategies
Monitor/Assess student learning and keep records
Evaluate student performance
Evaluate classroom programmes
Conduct action research
Collaborate with colleagues

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Part 2
The Health and Family Life Education Curriculum

Vision Statement.

Health and Family Life Education educators envisage a curriculum that will provide optimal modern, educational, research based opportunities to students enabling them to develop positive lifeskills abilities so as to fit seamlessly into the social fabric as positively contributing adults to social development. The programme in schools will be implemented by teachers, in partnership with parents and health and community professionals to provide culturally relevant, gender sensitive and high quality experiences in the home, school and community. It will empower young people to take charge of their health, make life sustaining choices, and become productive contributing citizens, through the creation of a supportive, health promoting environment and the implementation of a comprehensive, lifeskills based Health and Family Life Education aimed at supporting the total development of children and youth.

The programme will support the development of a knowledgeable, caring, and responsible society. Students who have been exposed to this curriculum will demonstrate fundamental human values, show respect and appreciation for other cultures, and live harmoniously in a culturally diverse society such as ours.

The Health and Family Life Education programme will also encourage students to become lifelong learners who have a strong work ethic, who are willing to accept new challenges, and who are capable of devising creative solutions to challenges they encounter in their personal lives and in their society.

Nature and Scope of HFLE.

Health and Family Life Education is a continuous process aimed at ensuring individuals, through guided learning experiences, acquire attitudes, knowledge, skills and values which would empower them to develop healthy lifestyles and make choices and decisions that would impact positively upon themselves, their homes and their communities.

The most striking feature of Health and Family Life Education is that it is designed to promote psychosocial competence. This is a person's ability to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life. It is basically a person's ability to maintain a state of mental well-being and to demonstrate this in adaptive and positive behaviours, while interacting with others, one's culture and one's environment. HFLE promotes psychosocial competence in children and youth, by teaching them lifeskills which are abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour. Lifeskills which are taught through HFLE include the following:

- Decision-making.
- Conflict Resolution.
- Effective Communication.
- Creative Thinking.
- Empathising.
- Interpersonal Relationship Skills.

- Managing Stress.
- Self Awareness / Self Esteem.
- Managing Emotions.
- Critical Thinking.

Philosophy of Health and Family Life Education

The designers of this curriculum believe that education in Health and Family Life Education must help to develop socially, physically, and emotionally well-adjusted young persons who can interrelate effectively with each other and the physical environment and contribute to peace, harmony, and cohesion in the society.

Goals of the Health and Family Life Education Programme

The Health and Family Life Education programme consists of a number of selected topics or units organized within the basic structural framework of the secondary school system. The first organizational parameter has been defined by the number of years of study. Health and Family Life Education for Forms 1, 2, and 3 thus represents a unified conceptual framework or programme. Additionally, each year has been broken down into three teaching terms, and each term has been identified with modules or unit specifications that help to organize the content.

The secondary education Health and Family Life Education programme has been developed within the framework of the national philosophy and aims of education. The following goals of the Health and Family Life Education curriculum are consistent with and part of those statements and beliefs about education. This programme has also been designed to articulate with the primary education Health and Family Life Education programme, and the intended learning outcomes are expressly stated to facilitate the development of new and broader skills, knowledge, and attitudes.

The secondary Health and Family Life Education programme is designed to enable students to:

- 1. develop skills of lifelong learning and knowledge acquisition that are both socially acceptable and economically efficient;
- 2. understand themselves as social beings in relationships with others such as family members, the community, the nation, the state, the Caribbean region, and other parts of the world;
- 3. understand and manifest a practical awareness of their role in the family, and make positive attempts to become more productive, honest, loyal, and contributing citizens of Trinidad and Tobago;
- 4. critically evaluate current societal attitudes, trends, and values, and seek equitable solutions to problems;
- 5. develop value systems that are logical and morally acceptable;

- 6. gain knowledge and understanding of the human and physical environment, particularly of the Caribbean;
- 7. understand how environmental factors interrelate to influence the activities of human beings, and how such activities in turn affect and change the physical environment;
- 8. evaluate the actions of human beings, and assess the relative merits and problems of any particular forms of social transformation, as well as the environmental consequences of these activities;
- 9. respect and be tolerant of the views, beliefs, and ways of life of other peoples, and develop an appreciation for the culture of others in our diverse society;
- 10. develop willingness to express a point of view on matters of concern—whether personal, local, national, regional, or global—in a positive, knowledgeable, and candid way, while respecting the views of others;
- 11. develop skills in the collection, collation, and positive and productive use of information.

The Essential Learning Outcomes

he six learning outcomes that have been designated essential for all students who have been exposed to the national curriculum are
☐ Aesthetic Expression
□ Citizenship
□ Communication
☐ Personal Development
□ Problem Solving
☐ Technological Competence

The indicators that these outcomes have been achieved are described in more detail in Part 1 of this curriculum guide. The achievement of these essential learning outcomes by all students is the goal that every core curriculum subject must facilitate. The core curriculum subjects; their content; and the teaching, learning, and assessment strategies proposed are the means to fulfill this end. The Health and Family Life Education curriculum has been designed to ensure that students are given every opportunity to achieve these six learning outcomes as they negotiate the curriculum content, and as they are exposed to suggested learning experiences. It is expected that by the end of the third year of secondary school, students' development in all six areas across the core subjects of the national curriculum will provide a solid foundation of knowledge, skills, and attitudes, which will constitute the base of a platform for living in the Trinidad and Tobago society and for making informed choices for further education.

Rationale for Teaching and Learning Health and Family Life Education

Education must afford every child the opportunity for self-actualization and for the realization of their dreams. Health and Family Life Education is to be one of the core subjects built into the revised and modernized secondary curriculum in Trinidad and Tobago, and facilitates the realization of particular dreams. The purpose of this quality, student-centred Health and Family Life Education programme is to provide all students with experiences and learning opportunities that will assist in the development of significant knowledge, concepts, skills, attitudes, and values relevant to success in the 21st century.

As part of the core curriculum, Health and Family Life Education, along with every other subject, has the responsibility to provide positive learning opportunities through which all students can experience success and develop the necessary knowledge, concepts, skills, attitudes, and values that have been identified as essential characteristics of individuals who will become caring citizens, and efficient economic members of a technologically literate, socially and politically sophisticated, and moral community. Health and Family Life Education is an ideal subject for achieving these intended learning outcomes.

Thus, Health and Family Life Education has an important mandate. The revised curriculum has been designed with these essential outcomes in mind.

Health and Family Life Education education expressly:

- helps students to function as effective, caring, and responsible citizens of the local, national, and global communities, by imparting moral values and life skills:
- facilitates the development of critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision making skills, utilizing specially designed teaching and learning activities that require students to locate accurate, relevant information and to apply appropriate analytical tools;
- facilitates the introduction and development of appropriate technological competencies necessary for success in the information age, through the use of technological devices in the delivery of instruction;
- provides a good vehicle for developing citizenship and appropriate family lifestyles and values education.

 A primary purpose of Health and Family Life Education is to enable students to function comfortably in today's society.

Intended Learning Outcomes of the Lower Secondary Health and Family Life Education Programme

The intended outcomes of the Health and Family Life Education programme for secondary schools are derived from the national philosophy and aims of education and the previously stated vision of the Health and Family Life Education programme. By the time they complete the Health and Family Life Education programme in Form 3, students should have acquired identified types of knowledge, conceptual understanding, skills, attitudes, and values. These are described in more detail in the pages that follow.

Knowledge and Concept Outcomes

While the curriculum is skills driven, students must acquire relevant knowledge and concepts in order to practise these skills effectively. Such knowledge and concepts therefore provide the medium through which all Health and Family Life Education skills are taught.

Specifically, at the end of the Health and Family Life Education programme students will be able to:

- 1. explain, describe, and demonstrate an appreciation of the diversity of ethnic, religious, and social structures and the culture of Trinidad and Tobago;
- 2. demonstrate an understanding and appreciation of the effect of change on individuals, institutions, and society, and become agents for positive change within the 21st century interconnected global village;
- 3. develop and use basic concepts that relate to human relationships, and to socially acceptable moral values such as honesty; respect for the property, opinion, and lives of others; loyalty; and appreciation of differences within the community;
- 4. demonstrate an understanding of concepts such as civilization, family, religion, government, social organization, peace and conflict, conflict resolution, change, culture, cooperation, , freedom, and so on.

Skill Outcomes

In planning critical learning experiences, teachers should encourage and challenge students with a full range of questions and
activities, so as to facilitate the development of the following cognitive skills:
□ comprehension
□ analysis
□ application
□ synthesis
□ evaluation
Students must also be provided with opportunities to acquire and practise the fundamental skills of critical and analytical thinking,
problem solving, and decision making. More specifically, students need to develop enquiry and research skills, communication skills,
nformation processing skills, emotional coping skills and social and interpersonal skills.

A. Enquiry and Research Skills

Through the Health and Family Life Education programme, students will develop the ability to:

- 1. locate appropriate data and use such data to support problem solving and decision making;
- 2. identify, gather, collate, sort, and process information;
- 3. read forms of data presentation to make informed decisions, analyse various forms of information, and determine relationships among different kinds of data;
- 4. observe, interpret, and record data, and conduct analysis to interpret such information;

5. compile a variety of information (evidence and data) into an effective research report that uses evidence to empirically sustain a point of view.

B. Communication Skills

The development of communication skills represents one of the major intended learning outcomes of the entire core curriculum for secondary schools. In Health and Family Life Education, therefore, development of effective communication skills for the 21st century is a significant component of the curriculum design.

Through the Health and Family Life Education programme, students will develop the ability to:

- 1. listen effectively to understand the views of others and synthesize relevant information and ideas;
- 2. observe and report accurately on such observations;
- 3. articulate ideas in a positive, respectful, thoughtful, and knowledgeable manner;
- 4. read and interpret a variety of texts, and summarize the essential content of such texts;
- 5. inform others of the sources of information they have obtained;
- 6. search for, record, and later retrieve information from texts in libraries and on the Internet;
- 7. write clearly, appropriately, and effectively, and edit their own work and the work of others to improve clarity of communication;
- 8. use various technologies to present information in a clear, graphic, illustrative manner;
- 9. design different forms of presentation, using appropriate communication media and expression, in order to provide effective reports and solutions, and to share information.

C. Information Processing Skills

An increasing volume of information is being generated in the 21st century; therefore, the ability to process and manage this information using technology is absolutely necessary.

The processing skills requirement has been carefully considered in the design of the Health and Family Life Education programme, and students will be provided with opportunities to practise and develop these essential skills.

Through the Health and Family Life Education programme, students will develop the ability to:

- 1. interpret a wide variety of data, including texts, charts, diagrams, graphs, tables, pictures, films, and so on;
- 2. weigh evidence and determine its relevance and suitability;
- 3. make judgments about bias and prejudice in a variety of data forms;
- 4. make inferences from evidence, ask questions, discuss issues, and resolve evidentiary disputes or differences;
- 5. classify and compare, analyse, synthesize, and make generalizations;
- 6. predict outcomes and suggest solutions to problems;
- 7. draw conclusions and construct hypotheses based upon appropriately selected evidence.

D. Social and Interpersonal Skills

Education must provide opportunities for all students to develop the social and interpersonal skills necessary for survival in the 21st century globally interdependent village. Health and Family Life Education must provide learning experiences that facilitate the acquisition of a variety of such skills for every student.

Through the Health and Family Life Education programme, students will develop the ability to:

- 1. act appropriately in a variety of social settings;
- 2. express their own opinions with clarity and confidence, and listen attentively to the opinions of others;
- 3. offer and evaluate informed opinions;
- 4. respect differences of opinion, and express disagreement politely and respectfully;
- 5. work in teams and foster a climate of shared goals;
- 6. work cooperatively to find and share information, and solve problems;
- 7. behave in an honest, civil, and responsible manner and participate meaningfully in a democratic society;
- 8. establish a positive, cooperative, and supportive set of interpersonal relationships for dealing with change;
- 9. act responsibly and accept responsibility.

E. Emotional Coping Skills

Emotional needs underlie all human activities. Problems arise when the emotional needs of the individual are not met and satisfied. Health and Family Life Education is designed to assist students to create within themselves a 'locus of emotional control', thereby empowering them to manage their emotional response to evolving situations.

Through Health and Family Life Education, students will develop the ability to:

- 1. manage and control their feelings.
- 2. manage and control stress.
- 3. channel emotional energy into positive developmental activities.
- 4. motivate themselves.
- 5. understand and empathise with those who lose control of their emotions.
- 6. accept their emotional response to evolving situations.

Attitudes and Values Outcomes

Education, in general, must include learning opportunities that enable all young people to develop positive, socially acceptable attitudes and values. Historically, formal education has overly concentrated on the knowledge component to the virtual exclusion of values and attitudes. However, the modernized secondary education Health and Family Life Education programme also considers attitudes and values as significant outcomes.

Through the Health and Family Life Education programme, students will develop the ability to:

- 1. empathize with the values and perspectives that guide the behaviour of people from different cultures;
- 2. value the contributions made by all cultures to the advancement of society and the human experience;
- 3. respect, and act to preserve, the fundamental principles and ideals of a democratic society;
- 4. defend human rights;
- 5. respect, and act to preserve, human dignity, liberty, justice, and equality;
- 6. show pride in themselves, and respect for their community, their nation, and their region;
- 7. value community living and recognize their place and role in the advancement of the human experience;
- 8. work effectively, alone or in groups, with peers or with elders, to meet targets and deadlines, and to ensure that outcomes are consistent with the standards and expectations of excellence;
- 9. demonstrate a positive attitude to work and production;
- 10. cooperate to seek solutions to a range of issues and challenges;
- 11. reflect on their own personal moral code and act appropriately;
- 12. demonstrate a love for learning and curiosity about the world;
- 13. demonstrate caring, honesty, and self-worth;
- 14. demonstrate a positive attitude toward leisure;
- 15. use time productively and responsibly.

Teachers will use the above statements of intended learning outcomes within the Health and Family Life Education programme to formulate even more specific objectives as they design and plan individual units and lessons.

Curriculum Content

Prior to beginning to work with the students assigned, the conscientious Health and Family Life Education teacher would perform the following tasks:-

- Create simple pre-cycle baseline instruments to measure Attitudes, content information, lifeskills development of the students at the beginning of the class.
- Collect simple family / friends information to get to know the students.
- Maintain a positive attitude and speak only positives to students.
- Create a teacher centred 'tracking' portfolio.

During the first week:-

- Teach students to write a portfolio in which they would include amongst other items personal statements, autobiographical information, vision and mission and skills developed, a reflective summary and a table of contents.
- Begin to implement the HFLE Curriculum
 - o Facilitate trainees' performance tasks.
 - Reflections
 - Checklists.
 - Portfolio entries
 - Arrange and agree to method(s) of assessing the above.

During the course of the term:-

- Create and use a tutor curriculum plan to record the instructions given to students and note their self assessments.
- Create and use a teacher self-assessment plan after each unit as a part of the teacher's journal / portfolio.
- Record after each unit in a tutor evaluation form write short notes on methods, activity and both personal and student attitudinal changes and goings-on.
- Create and use an observation checklist for excellence in lesson delivery allow another teacher to observe the lesson using the list. Discuss the results with the observer.
- Create and use a post-cycle instrument for evaluating student development.

Theme: Self and Interpersonal Relationships

Form 1 — Term 1

Content Standard

Students will gain the knowledge necessary to understand and accept themselves as unique individuals within the social environment, become aware of the changes and challenges faced by individuals as they go through life, and acquire the positive life skills necessary for being good citizens.

This unit is intended to assist students in understanding themselves as individuals. It also explores the various changes they experience as they mature.

Performance Standards

Using the knowledge gained from the content used, students will demonstrate improved abilities to manipulate their environment so as to improve their ability to fit seamlessly into the social environment when they graduate from school. They shall demonstrate this ability by:

- i. Discovering, understanding and articulating to others their image of self.
- ii. Developing positive relationships.
- iii. Demonstrating respect for self and others.
- iv. Showing concern for the safety of self and others.
- v. Applying non-violent solutions to conflict situations.
- vi. Demonstrating coping ability to deal with criticism.
- vii. Demonstrating practical, non-confrontational ways of saying "NO"
- viii. Understanding the need to set personal boundaries.
- ix. Demonstrating safe ways of using communication technology.
- x. Recognising that all choices have consequences both intended and unintended.
- xi. Clarifying personal values.
- xii. Developing socially acceptable personal values.
- xiii. Understanding the methods used by an individual to defend one's ego.
- xiv. Comparing, contrasting and using a variety of financial life skills.
- xv. Demonstrating an understanding of the value of family members.
- xvi. Appreciating the contribution of the family, school and society to their personal development.

- xvii. Identifying and examining various roles and responsibilities.
- xviii. Discovering and articulating the characteristics of effective leaders.xix. Emulating the attitudes and behaviours of effective leaders.
- xx. Examining available career choices.
- xxi. Developing and practicing employability skills.

Self and Interpersonal Relationships

Form One Term One

Theme: Self and Interpersonal Relationships

Topic: SELF IMAGE AND SELF IMPROVEMENT

Sub-topic: Exploring Dimensions of Self / Learning to Manage Emotions / The Communication Process.

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Introduction to Health and Family Life. Knowing myself vs. How others	Welcome to Health and Family Life Education Introduction of the portfolio as the suggested assessment tool to be used throughout the programme of work. Who am 1?	Effective communication Negotiation / Refusal Assertiveness, Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making Critical thinking, Creative thinking Self-motivation.	Exchanging stories. Role playing Establishing class/group rules for interactions during sessions. Drama / Role Play Class discussions Brainstorming Group Work. Lecture Resource Person	Video clips. Personal Stories. Newspaper / Magazine articles. DVD clip highlighting the risk activities of young people. Scenarios/stories. Personality Charts. Posters Photographs.	Analysis Respect. Self acceptance. Self-awareness, Ethics	Share their expectations of HFLE after being introduced to the purpose and process of the programme of work. Understand the concept "life skills" as it relates to Health and Family Life.	Observation of individual interaction in the classroom Competitive game to determine which group best understands Life skills as a problem solving tool in HFLE. Write a reflective statement about HFLE to be placed in the portfolio.	Explain to family, friends and other members of the community the role and functions of the Health and Family Life Education curriculum.
perceive me	How do I see myself and how do significant others (parents, peers,	Managing stress,	Resource Terson	Films on		image is, how it is formed, how it relates	Create a logo, T- shirt design that illustrates	and peers encouraging them to

			T g: 1 .:	T	1		. 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	teachers, community) see me?	Managing	Simulation.	communication		to behaviour, and how it may be	individual strengths and	be the best that they can be.
		feelings,		Pictures on		improved.	skills.	can be.
Self esteem		Self-		communication		improved.	SKIIIS.	
and body	Definition of self esteem:	management		showing non		Define the term self-	Create character	
image.	Definition of sen esteem.	management		verbal language.		esteem."	sketches of self	
mage.	Belief and pride in oneself.	Empathy		, or our runguage.			as you see it	
	•	1 ··· J		Scenarios		Describe the link	'now' and in the	Discuss with family
	Types of self-esteem	Self awareness		illustrating		between self-esteem,	'future', then	and friends the role
				different types of		assertive behaviour,	compare	of the mass media in
	a. High Self Esteem	Self acceptance		communication.		and good decision-	•	influencing an
						making.		individual's self-
	b. Low self esteem.	Tolerance.		Entry level job				esteem.
				advertisements.		List qualities that		
	Factors that influence self-					they most admire		
	esteem					about themselves.		
	- tradition, socioeconomic					List areas in which		
	- and cultural background of an					they would like to		
	- individual					improve.		
	- family							
	- mass media, peers							
	- individual behaviours like							
	recognizing achievement,							
	accepting or rejecting changes in responsibilities etc.							
	Effects of high and low self-							
	esteem							
	esteem							
	Body Image							
								Discuss with family
	Definition of body image.					Define body image	Develop a	and friends the role
						and identify factors	collage or large	of the mass media in
	Determinants of body image;					which determine our	poster with	influencing an
	heredity, health habits,					body image.	pictures or words that show	individual's desire
	environment, family attitude,					D: 4h	all the	for a particular body
	peers attitude, education, media.					Discuss the misconceptions about	influences on	image.
	1					beauty as presented	their image	
	Unrealistic portrayal in					in the media.	especially	
	advertisement of people in the					in the media.	focused on their	
	media as people being powerful,						body	
	beautiful and perfect.						Jour	
	<u>l</u>	1	ı	1	ı	l		l .

	Characteristics that determine		Explain	Journal entry.
	individual uniqueness – sizes,		characteristics that	
	weight, height, shapes,		determine individual	Draw a picture
	complexion intelligence, heredity		uniqueness.	of self or write a
	etc		1	story displaying
			Demonstrate an	uniqueness in
			increased awareness	body shape,
			of the physical self.	colour, and
			of the physical sen.	height.
			Identify how the	neight.
			media influence our	
			self image and	
			behaviour.	
			E de la d	
			Establish the	
			connection between	
			body image and self-	
			esteem.	
				Create an auto-
T			Recognize, articulate	biographic letter
Identifying	Basic social skills students need		and improve already	to self,
Skills	in order to develop successful		developed life skills	enumerating
	interpersonal relationships.		{social and career}.	identified skills
				for a future job.
	Identifying already developed		Brainstorm and	
	career skills.		prioritize tasks and	Competition to
			activities related to	display T-shirt
			school and personal	designs or logos
			life.	highlighting
				skills.
			Predict and overcome	
			obstacles to	Imagine that a
			completion of tasks.	new company is
			1	recruiting
			Appreciate the need	teenagers for
			to develop and	jobs. The
			improve skills that	company wants
			make an	to keep its
			accomplishment	business a secret
			possible.	from its
			Possible.	competitors.
			Adjust for	Teens are asked
			distractions and	to show up with
			distractions and	to snow up with

unforeseen events. a list	t of skills
	can bring to
	company.
	company.
	ite artefacts
	e placed in
Portfo	folio.
Positive Responsibilities of the members Determine the nature Portfo	folio
Relationships of the family. of relationships in assign	gnment.
families.	
	ate Posters
family relationships. Encourage the of far	
	nbers doing
	c of various
parents. kinds	s.
- Encouragement of positive	
values Discuss the List a	and explain
	five changes
	can affect
	amily.
- Respect for the rights of the	annry.
Time to the second seco	te an essay
	actors that
	ance good
strategies and the feelings these famil	
changes may cause. relativ	ionships.
- Involvement of the child in	
decision making Discuss the factors	
that enhance good	
- Love and care for each other family relationships.	
Tallity Teladoliships.	
- Honesty	
1 Milesty	
- Commitment and hard work.	
- Communent and nard work.	
Determinants of choosing a Identify the qualities Write	e a
	n/essay on
"mv !	friend"
- Similarity of values and Explore the limits of expre	essing what
	ked about
etc.	
Describe what	iiciiu.
friends and types of adver	ertisement

Friendship between people of opposite sex, among the same sex							
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Scene: The Communication Process Introduction of communication process. Sender, receiver, message. Goals of communication The Gift of Listening – the importance of affirming the sender. The role of the media: positive and negative influences. Communication barriers: a. sender barrier (e.g. manner of	Setting the	Communication without listening			Understand the		Work with all to
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Introduction of communication process. Sender, receiver, message. Goals of communication The Gift of Listening – the importance of affirming the sender. The role of the media: positive and negative influences. Communication barriers: a. sender barrier (e.g. manner of	Communicat				sending clear,		communication
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The Gift of Listening – the importance of affirming the sender. The role of the media: positive and negative influences. Communication barriers: a. sender barrier (e.g. manner of		Goals of communication					
The Gift of Listening – the importance of affirming the sender. Demonstrate the importance of being a good listener and and negative influences. Communication barriers: a. sender barrier (e.g. manner of		Souls of communication				communication.	
importance of affirming the sender. Demonstrate the importance of being a good listener and and negative influences. Communication barriers: Use strategies to a. sender barrier (e.g. manner of		The Gift of Listening the				D: 1	
sender. The role of the media: positive and negative influences. Communication barriers: a. sender barrier (e.g. manner of					now to use It		
importance of being a good listener and learn the skills needed to listen well. Communication barriers: Use strategies to reduce barriers in					Domonatrata tha		
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and negative influences. Communication barriers: Use strategies to reduce barriers in		The male of the man !				*	
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Communication barriers: Use strategies to a. sender barrier (e.g. manner of reduce barriers in		and negative influences.					
a. sender barrier (e.g. manner of Use strategies to reduce barriers in					needed to listen well.		
a. sender barrier (e.g. manner of reduce barriers in		Communication barriers:					
speech, speed in speech,					reduce barriers in		
		speech, speed in speech,			communication		

complexity of message).				
b. Listener/receiver barrier (e.g. poor listening skills, impatience, inattentiveness, interruption of speech, inappropriate expression, changing the topic, manner of speech, restlessness				
c. Other barriers:				
- Socio-economic and cultural background				
- Attitude towards the audience				
- Knowledge/facts about Issues being discussed				
- Feedback (poor feedback, lack of feedback).				
- physical disability (deafness, blindness, speech defects)				
- language etc.				
Importance of verification.				
Finding alternatives through verification				

Form One Term Two

Theme: Self and Interpersonal Relationships

Topic: SELF ACCEPTANCE AND SELF PRESERVATION

Sub-topic: Developing Self Awareness / Recognizing Choices and Consequences / Applying Problem Solving Strategies to Situations

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Assessing Values	Introduction to values: Definition and importance of values Major sources of values - family, community, peer groups, school environment, places of worship etc. Value differences in relation to: morals, family, religion, culture, economy, education, etc. Parental values/expectations obedience, family reputation, achievement, respect, honesty, hard work. Values Clarification: -assessment and ranking of personal values -Deciding what or what things are important or of value, both	Effective communication Negotiation / Refusal Assertiveness, Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making Critical thinking, Self-motivation. Managing feelings, Self-management Self-motivation.	Buzz group. Hot Seating. Circular response. Fish bowl. Role Play. Situation analysis. Case study.	Guest Speaker. Newspaper / Magazine articles. Video tapes. Cartoons / Comic Strips. Scenarios.	Understanding Acceptance. Firmness. Rectitude. Honour. Integrity. Clarity. Patience. Tolerance. Self-control. Resolution.	Define the concept of values. Asses the outcomes of inconsistencies in values and behaviour. List the characteristics or qualities they most admire in others. Identify qualities	State the meaning of Values Oral presentation of the major sources of values Journal Entry: List areas where values may differ. Write one short essay on how children's values can be different from their families and	Communicate openly and honestly with others. Practise the 'social graces' – good morning, thank you etc Work with others to clarify developmentally appropriate value systems. Forge durable links with others who can make a positive contribution to their personal development.

tangible and intangible.	Self awareness		they wish to	how parents may	
			develop in	feel about this.	
-Determining behaviours that will	Self acceptance		themselves.		
allow expression of these values.	r			Suggest what types	
and weaptession of these values.	Tolerance.		Clarify the values	of influences may	
D : : : : 1	Tolerance.		Clarify the values	of influences may	
-Becoming conscious of values			they hold dear and	keep children from	
when making decisions and when			make decisions	having exactly the	
considering whether behaviours			consonant with their	same beliefs their	
are appropriate or inappropriate.			personal value	parents do and how	
			systems.	can this cause	
				conflict.	
				commet.	

Our values, our decisions Iidentify and apply PORTFOLIO	Be selective in the
the steps of decision ACTIVITY:	type of music, TV
Introduction to Decision Making: making. Illustrated lis	st of five shows, books,
-decision analysis -3 Cs of most importa	
effective decision- making Demonstrate self values in ord	er of purchase/listen
(Clarify, Consider, Choose) awareness through priority.	to/read.
the ability to	
-resisting group pressure. identify choices or Circles of op	tions
options when chosen in Va	dues
making decisions Auction and	
and assess the reflections o	n these.
advantages and	
disadvantages of Create a form	nula or
these steps to effect	tive
decision mal	cing and
Demonstrate the place in port	
knowledge of how	
decisions are related Portfolio	
to personal values. Assignment	: Write Perform the
a Calypso, so	ong, rap calypso, song, rap
about decision	on for their peers.
making from	the
perspective of	of an
adolescent.	
Journal	
assignment:	
Brainstorm	
decisions par	
present whice	h are
affecting stu	
life. Make th	e
following the	ree lists:
Decisions t	
been made	for me
(past)	
Decisions I	
made for n	iyself
(now)	
Decisions I	
have to male	te in the
future.	
Students are	
encouraged to	o write

					down all kinds of decisions regardless	
					of how large or	
					small. After making these lists, students	
					are to write about all	
					these decisions and how they have	
					affected or are	
					affecting their lives.	
					Write a small essay	
					on the advantages of making rational	
	Values and behaviours				decisions.	
	-People who feel strongly act			Acknowledge and	Create a Personal	
	because of their values			accept the realities	Development Plan to	Influence and
	Inconsistencies between values and behaviour.			of diversity.	include values selected to be	encourage others to
				Build skills in	demonstrated that	adopt and practise a
	-Key points in the relationship between values and behaviour.			identifying personal values and ranking	week/s.	positive value system.
	between values and benaviour.			them.		System.
	What's important to me?			T : 4		
Decision	(values and qualities)			Examine the relationship		
Making	-Self assessment - values,			between values and		
	behaviour,			behaviour.		
	-Self assessment - qualities			Clarify personal		
				values and acknowledge how		
				these are reflected		
				in personal		
				characteristics / qualities.		
	Loodowskin and Valence			-		
	Leadership and Values			Identify qualities of leadership and	Portfolio	
	-Roles, responsibilities and			examine	Assignment:	
	concerns of leaders			relationship between values and	Prepare a speech (of a specified length)	Deliver the prepared
	-Relationship between			leadership.	on the effects of the	speech to peers.
	leadership, values, decision			_	media on the values,	

making and behaviour.				beliefs and actions	
				of young people.	
-Qualities of a good leader.					
-Relationship between values and					
leadership.					
•					
Technology and values:					
reciniology and varies.			Identify some of the		
Influence of exposure to the			false messages the	Identify three	
media, popular culture, various			media portrays	influences (positive	
forms of entertainment, and			about humanity.	or negative) that the	
information on values, beliefs and				media may have on	Work with others to
actions.			Explain influences	a person's values /	encourage
			of the mass media	beliefs.	acceptable standards
			on values and attitudes	Enumerate five	of reporting in the local media.
			attitudes	different types of	iocai ilicuia.
				humanity	
				expressions	
				portrayed by the	
				media.	
			T.14:C		Carefully consider
The three C's to Good Decision			Identify various ways of making		the impact of their
Making (Revision of previous			decisions and		decision on their
topic).			examine their		social and physical
			results.		environments.
Practising Making Decisions:					
			Apply effective		
Improving decision-making skills.			decision-making		
a) Chaolt faolingsl J			skills to decisions		
a) Check feelings, values and goals.			facing adolescents		
goais.			(E.g. Sexual decisions, decisions		
b) Ask adults and trusted,			about Alcohol and		
experienced people for advice			Drug Abuse).		
c) Gather lots of information					

			I	T 1 4	<u> </u>	
	d) Evaluate the information			Learn about effective decision-		
	collected			making and		
	e) Revaluate the procedure					
	e) Revaluate the procedure			consequences of choices.		
	f) Make decision for self			choices.		
	1) Wake decision for sen			Practice making		
	g) Practice.			difficult decisions.		
	S) Tractice.			difficult decisions.		
	Predicting Consequences.			Practice predicting		
	Troubling consequences.			the consequences of		
	Applying effective Decision			various decisions		
	making: Weighing the			and how they might		
	alternatives.			affect future life		
				plans.		
	Resisting influences/following			•		
	through with decisions			Practise resisting		
				influences and		
				following through		
				with decisions.		Work with others in
						the community to
Ca44in a 4h a						find acceptable
Setting the Stage for	Seven-Step Problem Solving Formula:			T1 .10 1.11		solutions to
Problem	Formula:			Identify multiple		common problems
Solving	1. Identify Needs			solutions in problem		within the local
Solving	2. Define the problem			situations.		
Problem	3. Brainstorm lots of solutions			Apply the problem		community.
Solving	4. Evaluate the solutions			solving process to		
	5. Decide on the best solution			common problems		
	6. Check to see how the			among young		
	solution is working.			people.		
	7. Refine the solution.			people.		
	Practice problem solving			Assess decisions		
				that have been made		
	Assessing solutions			and find alternatives		
				if necessary.		
	Alternate solutions					
				Understand the		
	Problems commonly faced by			effects of decisions		
	young people in Trinidad and			on self and others		
	Tobago.			ъ .		
				Recognise that		

	Assessing decisions that have			solutions to	
	been made in finding solutions to			problems aren't	
Building	problems.			always ideal.	
	problems.			arways idear.	
Competency					
in Problem	Effect of decisions on self and				
Solving and	others.				
Dealing with					
Conflict	What is conflict				
Commet	What is connec			Identify different	
	D :: 1 :: c			identity different	Encourage others in
	Positive and negative aspects of			types and levels of	a conflict situation
	conflict			conflict.	
					to adopt negotiation
	Types and levels of conflict			Identify different	strategies rather
	J F · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			ways of dealing	
	Common causes of conflict			with conflict and	than descend into
	Common causes of commet				unacceptable
				the possible	physical behaviour.
	Elements of conflict within our			outcomes from	physical cellariour.
	control			these, both good	
				and bad.	
	Power and conflict				
				Demonstrate	
	Gender and conflict				
	Gender and conflict			problem solving and	
				decision making	
	Preparation for conflict			skills related to	
				conflict situations.	
	Responding to conflict				
	Strategies to deal with conflict				
	Negotiation				
	Negotiation				
	Possible negative outcomes				
	Recovery from conflict				
	Negotiation:				
	110801111111111				
	Fine -to to				
	Five steps to successful				
	negotiation:				
	(a) Planning – thinking of what				
	needs to be said and done,				
	and what the other person				
	might say/do;				

(b) Stating clearly what was important to the speaker and finding the other person's point of view;				
(c) Finding something both parties agreed on and looking for solutions to suit them both;				
(d) Compromising – both parties meeting halfway;				
(e) Restating the agreement – everyone was clear on the final outcome.				

Form One Term Three

Theme: Self and Interpersonal Relationships

Topic: SELF ANALYSIS WHILE BUILDING COMPETENCIES

Sub-topic: Identifying and examining Student Roles, Rights and responsibility

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Citizenship	 Introduction to Citizenship: The School as a community What are ground rules? What is a democratic community? Changes in rights and responsibilities. 	Effective communication Negotiation / refusal Cooperation Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making Critical thinking, Tolerance.	Group work. Guest Speaker. Panel Discussion Debate.	Video clip, Newspaper articles Audio reports Resource person.	Respect Rights Cooperation Sharing Responsibility.	Recognise that they are members of and citizens within the school community and that they have already had experiences upon which they can build. Know what helps or hinders discussion and what rules are needed to enable all members of the group to contribute to a discussion. Understand that discussing issues and suggesting ways forward are important to playing an active role as a citizen. Identify how rights and responsibilities change as an individual gets older. Understand that there is often no right or wrong	Pupils take responsibility for planning and implementing a community event. They must consider how social, cultural and religious influences might affect the way in which they organise the event. Resources for running festivals and events must be clearly stated in their proposal. Journal: reflect critically on their own and others' performance.	Participate actively in school and community events. Adopt joint rules together with others in connection with various undertakings. Discuss with others difficult issues, giving reasons for their views and showing respect for the views of others

	,					,
Human	What are Human Rights and what			answer on human rights	Written and /Oral	
Rights	do we think about them?			issues, but a need to find	Report : Groups of	
				a balance between the	pupils investigate an	
	How did human rights agreements			rights of one individual	example of how	
	come about?			and those of another.	human rights have	
					been breached in the	
	Laws and Regulations which			Recognise that human	past and/or are being	
	govern Human Rights:			rights issues affect the	breached now.	
				lives of people in		
	- From School to National			Trinidad and Tobago	Pupils should find	
				every day.	out about the key	
	- UN Convention on Human			,	issues/events, the	
	Rights			Be conscious of the value	human rights that	
				of equal rights and how	were abused or	
	- The Rights of the Child			this is connected to	denied, how	
	-			human rights.	individuals and	
	What happens when human rights			C	groups have	
	are denied?			Recognise how the	campaigned against	
				knowledge and skills	such abuses, and	
	Why are human rights important in			they develop can help	what was the	
	today's society?			them identify and make	outcome of the case.	
				informed decisions about	outcome of the cuse.	
				future challenges and		
				choices,		
				choices,		
				Reflect on their own		
				values and the way in		
				which they treat their		
				friends and family.		
				friends and family.		
				Understand the role of		
				laws and regulations in		
				relations between		
				individuals, e.g. within		
				the family, at school, at		
				the workplace, and		
				between individuals of		
				different nationalities.		

Content Standard

Students will gain the knowledge necessary to understand and accept themselves as unique individuals within the social environment, become aware of the changes and challenges faced by individuals as they go through life, and acquire the positive life skills necessary for being good citizens.

This unit is intended to assist students in understanding themselves as individuals. It also explores the various changes they experience as they mature.

Performance Standards

Using the knowledge gained from the content used, students will demonstrate improved abilities to manipulate their environment so as to improve their ability to fit seamlessly into the social environment when they graduate from school. They shall demonstrate this ability by:

- i. Examining and determining the influence of various communication modes.
- ii. Recognising that there can be communication without sound.
- iii. Articulating emotions in socially acceptable ways.
- iv. Creating and applying strategies to manage emotions.
- v. Discussing ways of refusing someone without causing offence.
- vi. Communicating fears and concerns.
- vii. Understanding the importance of knowing one's learning style.
- viii. Understanding the difference between "normal" and "abnormal" emotions.
- ix. Discussing ways of building and maintaining healthy relationships.
- x. Actively recognising the contributions of others.
- xi. Showing tangible ways of recognizing the contributions of others.
- xii. Contributing to efforts rewarding others for outstanding contributions to the community / society.
- xiii. Showing an awareness of the struggles of individuals with disabilities to make a contribution to the development of the society.
- xiv. Demonstrating an understanding of the contributions of others with disabilities.
- xv. Experiencing a sense of loyalty and belonging.
- xvi. Examining and setting goals.
- xvii. Developing student leadership qualities.
- xviii. Discussing subject choices for future careers.
- xix. Internalizing financial life skills.
- xx. Understanding the importance of developing study skills.

Form Two Term One

Theme: Self and Interpersonal Relationships

Topic: ESTABLISHING RELATIONSHIPS

Sub-topic: Practising and Analysing Communication Modes/ Applying Skills for Coping with Emotions and Stress

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Building Competency in Effective Communication Know how to communicate using appropriate methods	Elements of active listening and non-verbal communication: - listening without interruption. - using correct or appropriate language -maintaining eye contact -matching non-verbal language to verbal language etc. Effects of poor and/or inappropriate communication: disagreement / misunderstanding, strife, divorce, separation, criticism, lack of appreciation. Three different communication behaviours: passive, assertive, and aggressive. Strategies in responding to others: Refuse, Bargain, Delay	Effective communication Negotiation / refusal Assertiveness, Cooperation Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making Critical thinking, Creative thinking Managing stress, Managing	Group work. Lecture Drama/role play Simulation Hot Seating. Situation Analysis. Debate. Circular Response.	Movies / Video clips. Newspaper / Magazine articles. Resource Personnel Internet 'community' websites e.g. "Facebook". Radio. Television. Camcorder. Cell phone.	Clarity Affirmation. Acceptance. Respect. Understanding. Politeness	Identify and assess barriers to effective communication. Identify ways to improve communication. Develop and evaluate strategies and practice skills in responding to utterances from others. Identify and use the skills needed for effective communication, Identify three components of communication and their importance	Role play the delivery of assertive messages in different situations. Written Presentations. Peer assessment and Self Assessment of teacher set task. Portfolio entry. Teacher observation throughout the unit and through participant self-assessment, both pre and post unit. Write an essay on how to get help for a	Work with others to strengthen communicative skills, including: - co-operative skills, - consideration for others, - respect, - placing oneself in another's position, - listening to others and being polite; Use strategies to control anger in stressful situations involving others.
	Development of assertive statements	feelings,				Differentiate between assertive, aggressive	problem that is	

	G 16	<u> </u>	I	1	1 4 :	
in the first person.	Self-			and passive	bothering you.	
	management			behaviours.		
Refuting statements.						
. <u>.</u> .	Self awareness			Examine and		
Audience needs				determine the		
	Self acceptance			influences of various		
Understanding the need to adopt	t			communication		
communication methods according				modes in their		
to whom your audience is e.g. age	e,			interactions with		
gender, ethnicity etc.				others in any given		
[3 , , , , ,				situation.		
Written communication				Situation.		
Written communication				Be able to express		
• Letter; Memo; Report; Fax;				thoughts, opinions,		
Invoice; Flow charts; Publicity						
materials; E-mail and www sites;				emotions and		
	•			expectation via a		
SMS (texting);				variety of modes.		
				Realize that		
				individuals are		
				steadily		
				communicating		
				emotions back and		
				forth and thus		
				expressing their		
				expressing their		
				moods and well-		
				being.		
				Learn to understand		
				that individuals		
				experience and		
				interpret input from		
				their environment in		
				different ways.		
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

	Non-written communication				
	Telephone, Video conferencing,				
	Meetings, Discussions and				
	Presentations.				
	Communication technologies				
	PCs, touch screens, digital				
	broadcasting, DVD, mobile phones				
	and WAP and the internet				
	and war and the internet				
	C				
	Communication skills				
	F 1/: 6 1 1 1 1/				
	Formal/informal and verbal/non				
	verbal				
	Listening, understanding and				
	clarifying.				
	Responsiveness, eye-contact,				
	expression and body language				
	Use of appropriate language				
	Adapt communication to suit				
	audience needs				
	Presentation skill				
Building	Management of Stress			Identify barriers to	
competencies in	in in its angles of the second			good emotional	
controlling	Definition of stress and stressors			health.	
emotions.	Identification of stressors				
cinotions.	Warning signs of stress			Explain different	
	Tactics to control stress			communication	
				approaches in	
	Seeking help when stressed			expressing emotions.	
	Identification of different sources of			expressing emotions.	
	help for different issues			Do oblo to overes	
				Be able to express their emotions in a	
	Coping with Anger				
				positive manner.	
	Emotions related to anger				
	Chain of events that lead to anger				
	Physical signs of anger				
	Physical signs of anger				

Controlling the physical signs of	Identify:- (i) effective
anger	ways of dealing with
Feelings contributing to anger	emotions and stress.
Expression of anger	(ii) the events that
ABC model applied to anger	affect their emotions
through case study situation. (A-The	and cause stress.
Event \rightarrow B-Thoughts About the	(iii) trusted
Event \rightarrow C-Consequent Emotions)	individuals from
Common approaches in dealing with	whom they may seek
anger.	help in matters
Formula for coping with emotions	related to stress and
and stress.	emotions;
Finding Help	Identify and
	understand:-
Seeking help when stressed.	(i) physical signs of
T1 ('C' (' C 1'CC (anger. (ii) feelings
Identification of different sources of	associated with
help for different issues.	anger; (iii) thoughts
	associated with
	anger; (iv) ways to
	deal with anger
	appropriately;

Form Two Term Two

Theme: Self and Interpersonal Relationships

Topic: STRENGTHENING THE BONDS

Sub-topic: Valuing Positive Relationships with Others

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Establishing Healthy Relationships with others	Importance of friendship -promotes self-esteem, self- confidence, feeling of being normal, enjoyment, fun, sharing and caring, companionship etc. Relationship skills (a) Initiation skills – Appearance, manner of approach, communication (b) Sustenance skills e.g. patience, interest, warmth, understanding, trust, tolerance (nurturing) friendship. (c) Friendship termination skills – Negotiation and clarification.	Effective communication Negotiation / refusal Assertiveness, Cooperation Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making Critical thinking, Self-motivation. Managing stress, Managing feelings, Self-management	Class Discussion Simulation Role Play Hot Seating. Circular Response. Panel Discussion. Group Work.	Video tape. Magazine / Newspaper articles. Student experiences Resource person.	Caring Patience Understanding, Trust Tolerance Respect Thoughtfulness Responsibility Honesty Tenderness	Discuss the importance of friendship Describe and state how to apply various relationship skills. Discuss the relationship between oneself and the people one comes across in the society / community. Explain ways of relating with people in the society. Be able to distinguish between the qualities of good / undesirable friends and enumerate reasons for terminating friendships.	Students write one advertisement containing the characteristics or qualities of the person they would like to have as a friend. Portfolio entries. Journal entries	Participate willingly in the following: Activities: 1. Gratuitously caring, as best as one could, for a small child, whose mother is facing difficulties. 2. Writing to a lonely person who is sick. 3. Doing something as a special help to one's parents, brothers and sisters. 4. Giving assistance to an aged relative or friend who is ill. 5. Helping to carry water, to run errands or to give whatever

	Modes of enhancing positive	Self-motivation.			assistance one can
	relationships through:				for a sick person or
		Empathy		Identify ways in	elderly neighbour.
	- Mutual respect			which good friends	
Practising	- Good communication	Self awareness		help each other.	6. Helping a friend
Relationship	- Care, responsibility			1	who is in difficulty
Skills	- Thoughtfulness, tolerance,	Self acceptance		Identify ways in	
Simis	honesty.			which they can	7. Helping a student
	- Tenderness, companionship,	Tolerance.		express friendship to	of the same age who
	togetherness.	10101411001		others.	is lonely, or in
	- Remembrance of important dates			others.	difficulty, or sad.
	such as birthdays, anniversaries			Express how one	difficulty, of sad.
	•			should have	Joining or helping
	etc.			consideration for	to create in the
	Maintaining Relationships:				
				friends, associates	school a cub scout /
	1. With People in the larger			and family and the	girl guide group.
	society:			resulting benefits.	
	- Teachers			Cope with negative	
	- Church / mosque / mandir			peer pressure.	
	members				
	- Family friends				
	- Peers				
	- Service providers				
	- People with Special needs				
	- Gifted/Talented People				
	2. By relating with people				
	- Being polite, courteous				
	- Being polite, courteous - Being helpful				
	- Being assertive				
	- Being able to assess situations &				
	take adequate decisions				
	- Possession of effective				
	communication skills				
	- Respect for other people's rights				
	- Tolerance, empathy etc.				
	3. Dealing with negative peer				
	pressure using				
	2 121				
	- assertiveness skills,				
	- communication skills,				
	- negotiation skills.				

Form Two Term Three

Theme: Self and Interpersonal Relationships

Topic: SELF DEVELOPMENT AND CONTRIBUTING TO COMMUNITY HEALTH

Sub-topic: Experiencing a Sense of Loyalty and belonging

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Building Competencies in Self- Awareness	- Self - Groups(Family, Peer Clubs, School) - Local community - Country - Global Community Goal Setting: - Decision making / goal setting - Assessment of choices/ options - Goal setting Identification of types of goals: Short-term goals Long-term goals Long-term goals Steps necessary for achieving goals: 1. Identify the goals 2. Set time limit-to achieve the goal	Effective communication Negotiation / refusal Assertiveness, Cooperation Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making Critical thinking, Creative thinking Self-motivation.	Group discussion. Group work Individual work Pair discussion Role play.	Student dreams. Scenarios. Job advertisements. Newspaper / Magazine articles. Industry publications. Resource person Video tapes.	Application. Confidence. Aptitude. Responsibility. Integrity. Pride. Determination.	Develop an understanding of their sense of personal identity as a means of developing respect for the value and uniqueness of others Explore both common ground and differences in lifestyles and norms of behaviour, among their peers, in the local community and in wider society. Identify realistic and unrealistic goals, find choices and make decisions. Define short-term	Identify: - (i) an action plan for goal setting. (ii) negative influences that can lead to self-defeat (iii) strategies to promote greater self-appreciation. Recognise symptoms of self-defeat. Students are to identify a Goal and using the following questions as a guideline and write a plan for achieving it:	Make a deliberate effort to participate in the activities of the schools and external community and encourage others to do likewise.

3. Set achievable goals/	Managing stress,	 	and long-term goals.	1.How will you	
realistic goals				identify your goal	
4. Always try to achieve set-	Managing		Assess the priority of		
goals.	feelings,		steps leading to a	2. What are some	
God with			desired goal and	of the good things	
Goal setting:	Self-management		practice goal setting.	that you will get	
- educational,				if you reach your	
- career /employment,	Self-motivation.		List short and long-	goal?	
- health,	a 10		term goals and		
- behavioural, etc	Self awareness		strategize fulfilment	3. What stands	
Students must select a personal	G 16		of those goals.	between you and	
goal from one of the different	Self acceptance			your goal?	
categories and develop a	Tolerance.		Apply the steps and		
strategy for reaching that goal.	1 OICI AIICE.		resources necessary	4. What do you	
			to set and reach a	need to learn or	
Success, difficulty or failure at a			goal.	do?	
1					
task			Develop confidence	5. Who will	
Self-esteem, self-appreciation,			and responsibility	encourage you?	
self-defeat			and make the most of		
sen-deleat			their abilities.	6. Completion	
Excuses.				Date	
LACUSCS.			Respect the		
Dealing with failure			differences between		
Downing was runted			people as they		
Stopping negative thoughts			develop their own	Journal	
			sense of identity	Assignment:	
				Students write a	
			Develop good	reflective	
			relationships	statement about	
				what they have	
			Avoid stereotyping,	gained from the	
			prejudice, bullying,	module and how	
			racism and	they will use it.	
			discrimination		
			Empathise with		
			people different from		
			themselves		

			Recognise some of	
			the cultural norms in	
			society, including the	
			range of lifestyles	
			and relationships	
			Learn about the	
			global community,	
			assessing their own	
			lifestyle, actions and	
			choices, and the	
			impact of these on	
			environmental	
			sustainability and the	
			lives of other people,	
			paying particular	
			attention to health,	
			poverty and	
			children's rights.	
			cinidicii s rigilis.	

Content Standard

Students will gain the knowledge necessary to understand and accept themselves as unique individuals within the social environment, become aware of the changes and challenges faced by individuals as they go through life, and acquire the positive life skills necessary for being good citizens.

This unit is intended to assist students in understanding themselves as individuals. It also explores the various changes they experience as they mature.

Performance Standards

Using the knowledge gained from the content used, students will demonstrate improved abilities to manipulate their environment so as to improve their ability to fit seamlessly into the social environment when they graduate from school. They shall demonstrate this ability by:

- i. Critique the influence of various forms of electronic communication modes.
- ii. Understand the importance of music as a mood altering influence.
- iii. Discuss the influence of the electronic media as a socialization factor
- iv. Evaluate strategies to manage emotional health.
- v. Adapt to and manage change.
- vi. Understand the nuances amongst love, infatuation and obsession.
- vii. Understand the need to control the emotions in stressful situations.
- viii. Embrace a holistic philosophy of personal wellness and self-care.
- ix. Demonstrate socially acceptable values, attitudes and morals.
- x. Show tangible evidence of socially acceptable personal hygiene and demeanour.
- xi. Understand the need for maintaining a viable level of personal fitness.
- xii. Link personal fitness to eating habits.
- xiii. Respect the rights of others to pursue their personal development within acceptable social boundaries.
- xiv. Maintain a far as possible a level of mental acuity.
- xv. Personalize and critique goal setting.
- xvi. Demonstrate leadership qualities.
- xvii. Choose to participate in school, community projects.
- xviii. Take responsibility for selected tasks.
- xix. Become an advocate for projects in which one is interested.

Form Three Term One

Theme: Self and Interpersonal Relationships

Topic: DEVELOPING SKILLS OF PARTICIPATION AND RESPONSIBLE ACTION

Sub-topic: Building Competencies for Effective Teamwork

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Analysing and	How to improve	Effective	Group work.	Newspaper /	Caring	Display healthy	Participate in a class	Discuss with family,
Improving Communication Modes	communication: - listening without interruption using correct or appropriate language - maintaining eye contact - matching non-verbal language to verbal - language etc. Understanding the advantages and disadvantages of the use/misuse of technology - cell phones - internet etc Why is it difficult to communicate about sensitive	communication Negotiation / refusal Assertiveness, Cooperation Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making Critical thinking, Creative thinking	Role Play. Brainstorming. Hot Seating. Circular response. Scenarios.	Magazine articles. Radio / Television sitcoms. Internet community sites.	Patience Understanding, Tolerance Respect Thoughtfulness Honesty Application. Confidence. Responsibility. Integrity.	communication skills with parents, peers teachers and the community. Work together in groups to accomplish tasks. Contribute to group and exploratory class discussions, and take part in formal debates. Negotiate their way through	Debate on a topic/issue chosen by students. Portfolio Assignment: Research a topical political, spiritual, moral, social or cultural issue, problem or event by analysing information from different sources, including ICT-based sources, showing an awareness of the use and abuse of statistics.	friends, and other acquaintances the effects of problems in interpersonal communication. Work with others to improve communication systems in the school and local community environments. Encourage others to develop and maintain self-control.
	issues like e.g. sexuality? - Embarrassment	Self-motivation.			Pride.	difficult situations.	Journal Writing	Join social organisations with the intention of

- Lack of appropriate words Societal values - Ignorance - Parental attitude - Low self esteem - Shyness etc. Negotiation as a communication tool - Advantages: - I-rinhances personal development and social harmony Promotes positive interaction, cooperatuding - Promotes understanding Self acceptance - Promotes understanding Tolerance. Self acceptance - Describe effects of poor and/or inappropriate communication. Communication. Self acceptance - Tolerance. Self acceptance - Tolerance. Self acceptance - Describe effects of poor and/or inappropriate communication. Give examples of how to improve communication. Self acceptance - Promotes understanding Self acceptance - Describe effects of poor and/or inappropriate communication. Self acceptance - Self acceptance - Tolerance. Self acceptance - Tolerance. Self acceptance - Tolerance. Self acceptance - Tolerance - Self acceptance - Self accep		Look of ammunista word-	Managing stress,	<u> </u>	1	Determination	Practice healthy	XX/:44 o	making a positive
- Ignorance - Parental attitude - Low self esteem - Shyness etc. Negotiation as a communication tool - Advantages: - Enhances personal development and social harmony Promotes positive interaction, cooperation during tean games, sharing, group work-class activities etc Promotes understanding - Individual communication tool - Advantages: - Promotes understanding - Individual communication tool - Advantages: - Promotes positive interaction, cooperation during tean games, sharing, group work-class activities etc Promotes understanding - Ist at least for require negotiation Influence - In			ivianaging stress,			Determination.	•		~ ·
- Parental attitude - Low self esteem - Shyness etc. Negotiation as a communication tool - Advantages: - Empathy - Paramose personal development and social hurmony - Promotes positive interaction, cooperation during team games, sharing, group work/class activities etc Promotes understanding - List at least thre situations that may react factors that may include the delivery of services to of how to improve communication. State why it is difficult to communicate about sensitive issues like sexuality. - Promotes understanding			Managing factings					Assignments:	
Self-management Self-managemen			ivianaging reenings,				habits.	1 List at la + 41	development.
Self-motivation. Self-motivation. Empathy Promotes possive interaction, cooperation during team games, sharing group work/class activities etc. - Promotes understanding			Salf management				D 11 00		
Self-motivation as a communication tool - Advantages:			Sen-management					•	
Negotiation as a communication tool - Advantages: Imputly Self awareness Self awareness Self awareness Sharing group workclass activities etc. - Promotes understanding Tolerance. Tolerance. Empathy Self awareness Self awareness Self awareness Tolerance. State why it is difficult to communication. State why it is sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Express, justify and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Write a short skit on the importance of assertiveness performance by different groups. Peer Assessment of the performance to determine whether assertiveness was effectively skills. Explain what Assertiveness is		,	Salf motivation				*	require negotiation.	0
Empathy - Enhances personal development and social harmony Promotes positive interaction, cooperation during team games, sharing, group work/class activities etc Promotes understanding Tolerance. Tolerance. Tolerance. Self avareness Tolerance. Tolerance. Cive examples of how to improve communication. Self avareness activities etc Promotes understanding Tolerance. Tolerance. Tolerance. State why it is difficult to communicate about sensitive issues like sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Write a short skit on the importance of assertiveness performance by different groups. Performance to determine whether assertiveness skills. Explain what Assertiveness is	Neg	gotiation as a communication	Sen-mouvation.						•
- Enhances personal development and social harmony Promotes positive interaction, cooperation during team games, sharing, group work/class activities etc Promotes understanding Self acceptance Tolerance. Self acceptance Tolerance. State why it is difficult to communication. State why it is difficult to communicate about sensitive issues like sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of new to improve communication. State why it is difficult to communicate about sensitive issues like sexuality. The personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness skills. Explain what Assertiveness is effectively portrayed.			Empethy				communication.		to those who need
and social harmony. Promotes positive interaction, cooperation during team games, sharing, group work/class activities etc. Promotes understanding Tolerance. Tolerance. Tolerance. Tolerance. Tolerance. Self acceptance communication. State why it is difficult to communicate about sensitive issues like sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Performance by different groups. Performance by different groups. Performance by different groups. Performance to determine whether assertiveness was effectively portrayed. Explain what Assertiveness is		g	Empany					•	it.
and social harmony. - Promotes positive interaction, cooperation during team games, sharing, group work/class activities etc. - Promotes understanding Tolerance. Self acceptance communication. skills one can apply when negotiating when negotiating communicate about sensitive issues like sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Write a short skit on the importance of assertiveness. Performance by different groups. Perer Assessment of the performance to determine whether assertiveness was effectively portrayed. Explain what Assertiveness is	-E	Enhances personal development	Salf awaranass				Give examples	influence	
cooperation during team games, sharing, group work/class activities etc. - Promotes understanding Tolerance. Tolerance. Tolerance. Tolerance. Tolerance. Tolerance. Tolerance. State why it is difficult to communicate about sensitive issues like sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Hyrite a short skit on the importance of assertiveness. Performance by different groups. Peer Assessment of the performance to determine whether assertiveness was effectively portrayed. Explain what Assertiveness is			Sen awareness				of how to	negotiation	
cooperation during team games, sharing, group work/class activities etc. - Promotes understanding Tolerance. State why it is difficult to communicate about sensitive issues like sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Policuss the advantages of negotiation. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness skills. Explain what Assertiveness is	- Pi	Promotes positive interaction,	Salf acceptance				improve		
activities etc Promotes understanding State why it is difficult to communicate about sensitive issues like sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness skills. Explain what Assertiveness is			Sen acceptance				communication.		
activities etc. - Promotes understanding State why it is difficult to communicate about sensitive issues like sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness is skills. Explain what Assertiveness is			Tolerance					skills one can apply	
communicate about sensitive issues like sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Write a short skit on the importance of assertiveness. Performance by different groups. Peer Assessment of the performance to determine whether assertiveness was effectively portrayed.			i diciunico.				State why it is	when negotiating	
about sensitive issues like sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness skills. Explain what Assertiveness is	- Pi	Promotes understanding					difficult to		
issues like sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness was assertiveness was skills. Explain what Assertiveness is							communicate		
issues like sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness was assertiveness was skills. Explain what Assertiveness is							about sensitive		
sexuality. Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness skills. Explain what Assertiveness is								4. What is	
Express, justify and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness skills. Explain what Assertiveness is								negotiation? Write	
and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness skills. Explain what Assertiveness is							sexuality.	three of its	
and defend orally and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness skills. Explain what Assertiveness is							Express justify	advantages.	
and in writing a personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness skills. Explain what Assertiveness is								C	
personal opinion about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness was effectively assertiveness skills. Explain what Assertiveness is									
about such issues, problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness was effectively skills. Explain what Assertiveness is									
problems or events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness was effectively skills. Explain what Assertiveness is							•	Write a short skit on	
events. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness was effectively skills. Explain what Assertiveness is							· ·	the importance of	
Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness skills. Explain what Assertiveness is							-	assertiveness.	
Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Discuss the advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness was effectively portrayed. Explain what Assertiveness is							events.		
advantages of negotiation. Identify assertiveness was effectively skills. Explain what Assertiveness is							D: 4	-	
advantages of negotiation. the performance to determine whether Identify assertiveness was effectively skills. Explain what Assertiveness is								• •	
Identify assertiveness was effectively skills. Explain what Assertiveness is							_		
Identify assertiveness was effectively skills. Explain what Assertiveness is							negotiation.	•	
assertiveness effectively skills. Explain what Assertiveness is									
skills. portrayed. Explain what Assertiveness is									
Explain what Assertiveness is								•	
Assertiveness is							skills.	portrayed.	
Assertiveness is									
							•		
Written							Assertiveness is	***	
								written	

				and what it is not.	Assignment:	
	- Enables one to listen to			Apply	List at least five	
	concerns of others, their			assertiveness	negative outcomes	
Evaluating	opinions and feelings.			skills using	of assertiveness.	
Strategies to	- Promotes tolerance			appropriate		
Manage	- Enhances ability for sharing			scenarios.		
Emotions	- A means of dealing with			scenarios.		
Linotions	conflict or disagreement.			Describe some		
	- Promotes acceptance of			possible negative		
	responsibilities and its practice					
	etc Promotes abstinence			outcomes of		
	- Promotes abstinence - Protects against HIV/AIDS			being assertive.		
	- Protects against HIV/AIDS - Delays marriage					
	- Delays marriage			List a number of		
				emotions that		
	Controlling One's Emotions by:			may have an		
	Controlling One's Emotions by:			influence on the		
	- Resisting peer pressure			development of		
	- Acting assertively			life skills.		
	- Making healthy decisions					
	- Differentiating between			Identify		
	friendship, love, infatuation and			strategies to		
	obsession.			effectively		
	- Adapting to and managing			manage emotions.		
	change			manage emotions.		
				Discuss		
	Application of assertiveness			unhealthy		
	skills.			behaviours		
				benaviours		
	Possible negative outcomes of			Analyze the risks		
	being assertive:			-		
				associated with		
	- Getting into trouble			various unhealthy		
	- Causing a fight			behaviours.		
	- Punishment by authority figures					
	(e.g. Parents/teachers)					
Embrace a	- Culture may sanction beliefs					
holistic	- Contradicting religious beliefs					
philosophy of						
personal						

Wellness and	Personal Wellness and Self-				
Self-Care	Care by Demonstrating				
	appropriate:-				
	- Values, attitudes and morals.				
	- Personal Hygiene and				
	demeanour.				
	 Physical fitness and healthy 				
	eating habits.				
	- Respect for others.				
	- Mental wellness.				

Form Three Term Two

Theme: Self and Inter	personal Relationships
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Topic: DEVELOPING SKILLS OF PARTICIPATION AND RESPONSIBLE ACTION

Sub-topic: Building Competencies of Self Efficacy

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Developing the awareness, self-confidence, and skills to resist and overcome overwhelming obstacles.	Analysing Risk Factors: Individual Anti-social behaviour. Alienation Delinquent beliefs General delinquency e.g. involvement in drunkenness, drug dealing etc Cognitive and neurological deficits Low intelligence quotient Hyperactivity Favourable attitudes toward drug use Early onset of AOD Use of alcohol and / or other drugs.	Effective communication Negotiation / refusal Assertiveness, Cooperation Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making Critical thinking, Creative thinking	Brainstorming Discussion Scenarios Group work. Lecture Resource Personnel Drama/role play Simulation.	Biographies of 'outstanding' local individuals. Scenarios. Newspaper / Magazine articles.	Collaboration Cooperation Independence Respect Personal responsibility Honesty Caring Social justice Restraint Motivation Reason	Be encouraged to display appropriate reactions to situations in which they are offered 'drugs' by peers. Increase positive attitudes toward school, their futures, older people, and their participation in community service Increase sense of self-worth and promote feelings of well-being. Reduce feelings of sadness and loneliness and	Teacher observation Participant self- assessment, Peer assessment Portfolio Dramatic Performances Simulations Oral and Written Presentations	Work towards creating a strong, loving family unit. Take positive steps towards promoting positive development in the school community. Join local community organisations with the aim of making a positive contribution. Develop a

Mental health problem.	Self-motivation.		discourage abuse of	strong,
Transmi namini processiii	Den mon and		various substances.	positive
Poor refusal skills	Managing stress,		various substances.	'locus of
	,		Engage with and	confidence' to
Family	Managing		reflect on different	allow for
•	feelings,		ideas, opinions,	positive
Poor family attachment/Bonding			beliefs and values	intervention
, y	Self-		when exploring	in local
School	management		topical and	affairs.
School			controversial issues	arrairs.
Dropping out of school	Self-motivation.		and problems.	Influence
			una problems.	others to
Low academic achievement	Empathy		Research, plan and	devote time
NT district 1 1 1 1	G 16		undertake enquiries	and effort to
Negative attitude toward school	Self awareness		into issues and	the positive
Low bonding/ Commitment to school	Self acceptance		problems using a	development
	Sen acceptance		range of information	of the local
Truancy/Frequent absences	Tolerance.		and sources.	community.
	Tolerance.		and sources.	community.
Using Protective Factors:	Advocacy		Analyse and	
Individual	,		evaluate sources	
marviauai	Anger		used, questioning	
Healthy / Conventional beliefs and clear	management		different values,	
standards			ideas and	
			viewpoints and	
High expectations			recognising bias.	
			recognising orasi	
Perception of social support from adults and				
peers				
Positive / Resilient temperament				
Positive expectations / Optimism for the				
future				
Self-efficacy				
Social competencies and problem-solving				
skills				
Family				
•				

Good relationships with parents / Bonding or attachment to family				
Opportunities for pro - social family involvement				
School				
High expectations of students				
Presence and involvement of caring, supportive adults				
Strong school motivation / Positive attitude toward school				
Student bonding (attachment to teachers, belief, commitment)				
Community				
High expectations				
Presence and involvement of caring, supportive adults				
Pro - social opportunities for participation / Availability of neighborhood resources , Rewards for pro - social community involvement				
Safe environment / Low neighbourhood crime rates.				
Peer				
Good relationships with peers				
Involvement with positive peer group activities				

Form Three Term Three

Theme: Self and Interpersonal Relationships

Topic: DEVELOPING SKILLS OF LEADERSHIP and ADVOCACY

Sub-topic: Building Competencies for Self Efficacy

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Critique and Personalize Goal Setting	Academic and career skills as they relate to home, school, community, and employment: Communication Punctuality Time management Study Organization Decision making Goal setting Resources allocation Fair and equitable competition Safety Employment application Teamwork Leadership. Personal Management Introduction To Career Education	Effective communication Negotiation / refusal Assertiveness, Cooperation Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making Critical thinking, Creative thinking Self-motivation.	Role play Fieldtrip. Case study. Scenarios. Simulations.	Resource person. Industry publications. Newspaper and Magazine articles.	Teamwork Confidence Cooperation Leadership Respect Cultural competency Personal responsibility Honesty Caring Social justice Restraint	 Explore the scope of career development and the range of personal competencies one needs. Identify and compare areas of strength. Recognize the purpose and use of self-assessment for career education. Explore and practise financial management skills. Locate various sources of work information. Collect and share information on the work of family members, neighbours, school personnel, and other community members. Select and review information resources that provide career information. Describe the working conditions of different occupations (inside/outside, 	Portfolio Assignment: Develop an individual career plan and include in a portfolio. Projects: Plan and conduct a cooperative project that addresses one of the problems faced by the school and/or community. Plan and Execute a Career Day Programme at the school. Simulations:	Work towards becoming a caring, productive member of the society. Advise friends and family members of potential job availability aligned to their personalities, skills etc Accept their role of civic responsibility Dedicate some of their time to community service Inculcate in themselves and others the spirit of

				I	
How to Build and	Managing stress,	Motivation	dangerous, 8 to 4, five days	Plan and execute the	volunteering.
Maintain a Positive Self-			per week, etc.)	processes for job	
Image (Revision)	Managing	Perseverance	Locate and compare	acquisition. Students	
Positive and Effective	feelings,		apprenticeship training,	must write job	
Interactions with Others		Service	college and university	applications, prepare	
Change and Growth	Self-		programs, technical schools,	for and participate in	
throughout Life	management		private schools training	job interviews.	
			program and other work site	3	
	Self-motivation.		training programs.	Resource personnel	
Career Exploration Skills	Sen monvation.		Explore potential	from the community	
	Empathy		opportunities in the areas of	can be used to make	
How to locate and	Empany		entrepreneurship and self-	the simulation as real	
effectively use life/work	Self awareness		employment.	as possible.	
information.	Sell awarelless		Investigate how and why	r	
The relationship between	Self acceptance		personal skills and interests		
work and	Sen acceptance		should be matched within		
society/economy.	T-1		various occupations.		
Balanced life and work	Tolerance.		• Explore the products and		
roles.			services of local employers		
The changing nature of	Advocacy		and related occupations.		
life/work roles.			• Explore the impact of work		
			on personal, social,		
			economic, and		
Learning and Planning	Anger		environmental problems.		
Skills	management		• Identify the factors that		
SS			affect the availability of		
• Lifelong learning			career opportunities.		
supportive of life/work			Decide how work can		
goals.	Effective Work		satisfy personal needs.		
• Life/work enhancing	Skills		• Determine the value of		
decisions.			work for self.		
• How to understand,	Teamwork		• Discuss the changing		
engage in, and manage			interrelationship of life and		
one's own life/work	Interviewing		work roles in the past,		
building process.			present, and future.		
61	Workplace		Identify and demonstrate what the essential skills are		
	protocol		and demonstrate them in a		
Job Seeking and Job	protocor		classroom setting.		
Maintenance Skills	Time		Generalize how academic		
Transciure () Mills			and practical skills are		
• What one needs to obtain	management		transferable in a variety of		
and maintain work	337 1 2		work alternatives.		
	Workers'				
Work opportunities and			Explore the concept of goal		

conditions	Responsibilities		setting as a source of	Students each create
• The process of applying	and Rights.		inspiration and motivation	a research report into
for and securing work			in life and work.	safety regulations
• The rules of work			Initiate or update a career	relating to one career
			development portfolio.	of interest.
Career and Community			Develop an education plan	
Experiences Skills			for school graduation.	With partners,
				students make labour
Before Career and				legislation brochures
Community Experience				
 During Career and 				targeted toward youth
Community Experience				under the age of 18.
After Career and				
Community Experience				

Theme: Eating and Fitness

Content Standard

Students will gain the knowledge necessary to control their dietary intake, maintain a healthy physical exercise regime and so reduce the risk of obesity and other lifestyle problems. They will understand and accept themselves as unique individuals with specific dietary needs and become aware of the changes and challenges faced by individuals as they go through life. They shall acquire the positive life skills necessary for developing and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

This unit is intended to assist students in understanding themselves as individuals. It also explores the various changes they experience as they mature.

Performance Standards

Using the knowledge gained from the content used, students will demonstrate improved abilities to manipulate their environment so as to improve their ability to fit as healthy contributing individuals into the social environment when they graduate from school. They shall demonstrate this ability by:

- i. Determining the frequency of eating in the maintenance of health
- ii. Evaluating the influence of technology on lifestyle diseases.
- iii. Using portion sizes to make rational food consumption decisions.
- iv. Understanding nutritional content to make rational consumption decisions.
- v. Evaluating the need for balance and variety in daily activities to promote personal health.
- i. Exploring building blocks for good health.
- vi. Recognising the need for balance.
- vii. Discussing harmful behaviours.
- viii. Making nutritious food choices.
- ix. Practicing seeking out affordable food choices.
- x. Adopting principles of healthy eating habits.
- xi. Planning appropriate meals.
- xii. Analysing personal health issues.
- xiii. Understanding the importance of good personal hygiene.
- xiv. Exploring practices of good personal hygiene.
- xv. Demonstrating a positive attitude towards exercise and fitness.
- xvi. Understanding the importance of micro and macro nutrients.

- xvii. Examining dietary types.
- xviii. Making nutritious and affordable food choices.
- xix. Applying principles of healthy eating.
- xx. Planning appropriate meals.
- xxi. Exploring the hygiene of food preparation and handling.
- xxii. Understanding the consequences of poor food preparation and handling.
- xxiii. Evaluating the role of technology in food production, preparation and consumption.

Eating and Fitness

Form One Term One

Theme: Eating and Fitness

Topic: Exploring Dimensions of Wellness and Total Health

Sub-topic: Introduction to Eating and Fitness

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Introduction to eating and fitness The building blocks for health	What healthy eating and fitness mean to individuals. Eating practices of the past, present, future: Nutrition Eating for Wellness Healthy eating and controversy Healthy eating and physical activity for wellness Nutrition during Adolescence and anxieties related to food.{ Obesity and anorexia nervosa} Physical Health Understanding Growth and Development. Benefits of a balanced diet in the prevention of malnutrition/obesityHealthy Approach to Weight	Problem Solving Creative Thinking Critical Thinking Decision Making Communication Self-Awareness Empathy	Brainstorming Role play Buzz groups Panel Discussion. Lecture. Debate. Hot Seating. Circular response.	www.Portion Distortion Distortion	Healthy habits. Good judgment. Restraint. Control. Determination. Acceptance. Understanding.	- Describe what healthy eating and fitness mean to them - Develop a goal statement to implement a strategy to improve healthy eating choices - Compare eating practices of the past to those of the present - Predict what healthy eating might mean in the future - Explore some of the controversy that surrounds healthy eating practices and beliefs (e.g., nutrition supplements, digestive cleansing, mega vitamins, vegetarianism, organic foods) - Identify and understand persuasion and propaganda techniques (e.g. loaded words, unsubstantiated claims, etc.)	Develop a goal statement to improve healthy eating and general fitness. Create a Three Day Meal Plan. Carry out a Community Dietary Survey. Create a fitness concepts notebook. Create a portfolio	Request healthy meals at home, school cafeteria and public eating places. Persuade peers to: i. Follow their lead in practising healthy eating habits. ii. Become self motivated to lead a healthy lifestyle ii. Make a conscious decision to live an active lifestyle v. Display Selfmotivation, selfesteem and selflove. v. Demonstrate Independence satisfaction, and self management

Management Enjoying a Physically Active LifestylePreventing Injury Mental/Emotional and Spiritual Health Healthy eating can help in managing stressConnections between Healthy Eating and Leisure for wellnessSpirituality a stabilizer to emotional health - Identification of healthy and unhealthy ways to express		- Seek information from reliable sources (e.g., public health nutritionists, dietitians, doctors, books, web sites, health agencies) - Explain ways in which Healthy Eating affects and is affected by Physical Activity and Fitness, Stress Management, Relationships, and Leisure Demonstrates assertiveness, peer resistance, antivictimization and coping skills	
feelings. {Review of this topic in the Theme Self and Interpersonal Relationships } Social Health: Relationships affect Healthy Eating - Healthy Relationships at Home - Healthy Peer Relationships - Resolving Conflict - Healthy Dating Relationships		skills - Create, monitor, reassess and modify a personal wellness plan in order to maintain appropriate wellness level - Demonstrate healthful daily practices in developing and maintaining personal wellness - Relate personal health to personal, educational, and career aspirations Investigate current health and safety issues	

Form One Term Two

Theme: Eating and Fitness

Topic: Strategies for Attaining and Maintaining Optimal Health

Sub-topic: Personal Health

	Content		Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Personal Health	Caring For Yourself: Personal hygiene and sanitation practices Daily Health Routines: Relaxation, Sleep, Reflection, Physical Activity, Learning -Good habits related to hygiene, exercise, rest, grooming, care of eyes, ears and teeth. -Safeguarding Your Senses: Good habits related to the use of harmful, illicit non-food substances such as alcohol, drugs, tobacco and narcotics. -Breaking the "unhealthy" fast food habit - Evaluate health product {have an awareness of the economic factors related to health care} -preventative health measures	Problem Solving Creative Thinking Critical Thinking Decision Making Communication Self-Awareness Empathy Coping with stress and Emotions.	Hot Seating. Guest speaker. Lecture / Demonstration Panel Discussion. Circular Response Class discussion.	www.smart- mouth.org	Healthy habits. Good judgement Assertiveness Restraint. Control. Determination. Acceptance. Understanding.	Become self motivated to lead a healthy lifestyle Apply the facts they have learned and make responsible decisions regarding their personal health habits. Explain why personal hygiene needs to be practiced. Explain why personal hygiene is important and examine personal hygiene practices. Describe the daily and weekly activities of personal hygiene. Explain the necessity to use clean water and to keep one's classroom and school clean for maintaining good health. Create a schedule of daily	Create a 'well-being' inventory. Journal weekly health related activities. Case Study - Analysis and Solution	Be an exemplar of good personal hygiene and grooming. Make a conscious decision to live an active lifestyle Become proactive and encourage friends to avoid substance abuse and addiction. Persuade other pupils to maintain a healthy classroom and school environment.

	-The continuing relationship			and weekly activities of	Create an
	between personal behaviour and			Personal Hygiene to be	action plan for
	good health.			carried out.	providing
					information on
Greatest Risks	Substance Use Abuse and			Use a systematic approach	the impact of
to Health and	Addiction:			to acquire wellness	HIV on
Wellness				information	children to
	Smoking				their local
	Alcohol			Explains the effects of	communities.
	Drug Abuse			drugs, including alcohol	
	Infectious Disease			and tobacco	Where
	Chronic Disease/ Lifestyle				possible,
	diseases			Describe the causes, effects	coordinate
				and prevention of	with the local
				communicable, non-	Red Cross
				communicable and sexually	chapter or
				transmitted diseases.	local health
					centre so that
				Discriminate between	the students
				responsible and	may carry out
				irresponsible choices that	their plans.
				effect self, others, the	•
				community, or the	
				environment	
				Investigate current health	
				and safety issues	
				Explain characteristics and	
				progression of the life cycle	
				Develop and carry out an	
				action plan that combines	
				Healthy Eating, Stress	
				Management, and Physical	
				Activity and Fitness to	
				enhance their wellness	

Form One Term Three

Theme: Eating and Fitness

Topic: Impact of Positive Choices on Health and Wellness

Sub-topic: Body Image and Nutrition

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Body Image and Nutrition	Wide and acceptable range of body types: - Accept the innate body: "This is the body I was born to have."	Critical thinking Coping with Stress and	Buzz Group Student presentation.	http://www.may oclinic.com/heal th/HealthyLivin gIndex/Healthy LivingIndex	Determination. Understanding.	List the short-term and long-term consequences of using drugs to improve body image.	Portfolio and Journal entries. Role play various	Choose role models who reflect a realistic standard.
	 Influence of genetics and other internal weight regulators. -Normal changes of puberty vs. being "overweight." -Historical perspective on today's cultural attitudes related to body image. Commercial weight loss/gain 	Emotions Self Awareness Creative Thinking	Circular Response.	Advertisements. Newspaper / Magazine articles.	Acceptance. Fortitude.	List the short-term and long-term consequences of combining healthy eating and physical activity as a way of improving body image.	scenarios involving body types. Create sketches of their body type.	Support others in resisting unhealthy norms about weight, dieting, low nutrient food choices, eating for entertainment, and sedentary entertainment.
	and fitness programs • Prevention of unhealthy and disordered eating The Relationship amongst	Decision Making Communication	Panel Discussion.	Medical journals. Resource person e.g. school nurse.	Discrimination.	Assess their current level of balance or imbalance between diet and physical activity.	Create a 'road map' of activities to achieve their desired BMI.	Encourage 'mother' to prepare and other family members to eat a healthy
	 self-esteem vulnerability body image Health-related information about body size and shape as presented		Hot Seating. Lecture.			Establish a goal to maintain or achieve a balance of diet and physical activity in their lives, in order to maintain or improve their body image.	Develop a possible diet regime to achieve their 'ideal' BMI.	Talk to friends about the significance of having a healthy

	in the media			breakfast.
	Healthy and Unhealthy ways to enhance body image	Demonstration Teacher directed activities.	Ask for help and advice or seek additional information on accident prevention and management.	Discuss with others situations requiring professional health services.
	Factors affecting healthenhancing decisions about body size and shape: • adult role modelling • advertising		Be able to provide information and discuss issues related to safe living.	Analyze with others the short – term and long – term consequences of safe, risky, and harmful behaviours
Healthy and unhealthy ways to enhance body image:	 family influence felt need media peer pressure societal trends urgency values. 		Recognize and respect basic biology. Recognize that there is a wide and acceptable range in body type and that this range is healthy.	Develop with others injury prevention and management strategies for personal, family, and community health
Make an Informed Decision about body image	 Identify short-term and long-term consequences of decisions made. Examine the balance between physical activity and healthy eating Setting a goal 		Understand what is not in our control regarding size, shape, weight, and hunger.	Demonstrate to others ways to reduce and/ or avoid threatening situations.
	Designing an action plan to maintain/change body size or shape in a healthy way Carrying out the action plan in ways that affirm personal standards Evaluating the action plan and revising it if necessary		Enjoy eating for health, energy, and hunger satisfaction. Create a physically	Encourage others to consider drugs as an unnatural and unhealthy way to change body image

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			active lifestyle for		
	Cafa I tata		fitness, endurance,		A:-4 -41 4-
	Safe Living:		fun, relaxation and stress relief.		Assist others to develop an
	Accident Prevention and		stress relief.		understanding that a
	Management				safe environment
	Wanagement				and the
	1.First Aid management		Promote a historical		preparedness to deal
	completion sheets		perspective on		with emergency
	compression sheets		today's cultural		situations can
	2. Environmental damage		attitudes related to		contribute to good
	analysis		body image.		health.
			g		
	3. CPR skills training				
	4. CPR skills concept training		Balance attention to		
Action Plan	l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l		many aspects of		
	5. Description of physiology of		identity .{ Looks are		
	cardiovascular system		only one part}		
	6. Risk management instruction				
			Consistently satisfy		
	XX7		hunger with enough		
	What is hypertension / high		varied, wholesome		
	blood pressure?		food in a stable,		
	Causes of high blood pressure:		predictable manner.		
	Causes of high blood pressure.				
	Early prevention of high				
	blood pressure for youths		Limit sedentary		
			choices to promote a		
	•		physically active		
	ontrol salt intake		lifestyle at all ages		
	•				
	anage weight through diet				
	and exercise				
	•		Consider drugs as an		
	bstain from alcohol, drugs		unnatural and		
	cigarettes		unhealthy way to		
	Manage stress and stressors		change body image		
	Other Lifestyle Diseases:				
	IIIV/AIDC				
	-HIV/AIDS		Explore the		
			Explore the		J

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	-STI's/STD's			relationships among		
				self-esteem,		
	-Diabetes			vulnerability, and		
				body image.		
Injury	-Lung Cancer			body mage.		
Injury	-Lung Cancer					
Prevention and						
Environmental						
Health: First				Understand the role		
Aid and Safety				of personal standards		
				in making decisions		
				about healthy and		
				unhealthy ways to		
				unnearing ways to		
				improve body image.		
				Develop the lifelong		
				practice of making		
				health-enhancing		
				decisions about body		
				decisions about body		
				size and shape.		
				Design and carry out		
				plans that include		
Avoiding				healthy and natural		
Lifestyle				ways to enhance or		
diseases				ways to emiance of		
uiscases				maintain body image.		
				Develop an		
				understanding that a		
				safe environment and		
				the preparedness to		
				deal with		
				dear with		
				emergency situations		
				can contribute to		
				good health.		
				=		
				Amalyza havy tha		
				Analyze how the	J	

			environment	
			influences the health	
			of the community	
			of the community	
			Describe how to	
			delay onset and	
			reduce risks of	
			potential health	
			problems during	
			adulthood	
			adumnood	
			Analyze situations	
			requiring professional	
			health services	
			ficultii sel vices	
			Analyze the short –	
			term and long – term	
			consequences of safe,	
			risky, and harmful	
			behaviours	
			D 1	
			Develop injury	
			prevention and	
			management	
			strategies for	
			personal, family, and community health	
			community health	
			community neurin	
			_	
			Demonstrate ways to	
			avoid and reduce	
			threatening situations	
			Ŭ	
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Theme: Eating and Fitness

Content Standard

Students will gain the knowledge necessary to control their dietary intake, maintain a healthy physical exercise regime and so reduce the risk of obesity and other lifestyle problems. They will understand and accept themselves as unique individuals with specific dietary needs and become aware of the changes and challenges faced by individuals as they go through life. They shall acquire the positive life skills necessary for developing and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

This unit is intended to assist students in understanding themselves as individuals. It also explores the various changes they experience as they mature.

Performance Standards

Using the knowledge gained from the content used, students will demonstrate improved abilities to manipulate their environment so as to improve their ability to fit as healthy contributing individuals into the social environment when they graduate from school. They shall demonstrate this ability by:

- i. Analysing the level of risk to health posed by one's lifestyle.
- ii. Establishing mutually satisfying relationships with others with special needs.
- iii. Knowing and using the Caribbean Food Pyramid to create balanced diets.
- iv. Establishing a positive relationship between diet and personal health.
- v. Analysing content labels and packaging to determine impact on health.
- vi. Evaluating the impact of technology on lifestyle diseases.
- vii. Evaluating the impact of technology on food processing.
- viii. Evaluating the impact of regularly ingesting unhealthy fast foods.
- ix. Analysing the impact of physical activity on physical fitness.
- x. Creating a personal definition of physical fitness.
- xi. Understanding the benefits of being physically fit.
- xii. Making a firm decision on being physically fit.

- xiii. Identifying the spin-off benefits of being physically fit.
- xiv. Determining the amount of food intake to maintain optimum health.

Form Two Term One

Theme: Eating and Fitness

Topic: BUILDING COMPETENCIES WHILE EXPLORING PERSONAL HEALTH ISSUES

Sub-topic: Exploring Attitudes and influences on Eating and Fitness

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
affect nutrition and wellness	Influences which help shape dietary patterns: 1) Physical—related to normal, healthy function of the body Goals, e.g., maintaining a healthy weight Health problems, e.g., diabetes or heart disease Better equipped to heal and combat diseases 2) Emotional—related to needs and behaviours hese feelings may be triggered by how the senses react to the	Effective communication Negotiation / refusal Assertiveness, Cooperation Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making Critical thinking,	Nutrition Scavenger Hunt: Brainstorming KWHL Chart Class discussion. Resource person. Circular response. Debate. Hot seating.	www.bbb.org/librar y/teendiet.asp/ www.eatright.org/nf s/nfs0200b.html Portion Distortion Web pages Videos: "The Exercise and Nutrition Connection". (1996). "Fad Diets: The Weight Merry-Go- Round". Bloomington, Illinois: Meridian Education	Tolerance. Acceptance. Understanding. Determination. Fortitude.	Identify physical, emotional and social influences which help shape dietary patterns Compare and contrast influences on nutrition and wellness among group members after participating in group discussion and activities on physical, emotional and social influences Explain factors that influence food choices Analyze personal	Develop a nutrition poster for use in the school environment. Become a dietary / health reporter for the local newspaper. Develop a personal plan to change unhealthy eating habits.	Demonstrate to others physical, emotional, social, psychological, and spiritual components of individual and family wellness. Discuss with friends and family ways of avoiding certain nutrient deficiency related diseases. Discuss with family and friends ways and means of avoiding unhealthy 'fad' diets. Aid others in

		_			
foods.	Creative	Cor	poration.	eating patterns	understanding
•	thinking				dietary guidelines.
Traumatic events may trigger				Explore the factors	
different eating habits	Self-			that affect an	Work with others to
•	motivation.			individual's healthy	ensure that the
Achieving personal goals				weight	school's cafeteria is
• Preme ving personal goals	Managing				stocked with
The need to be accepted by	stress,			Explain eating and	'healthy' nutritional
others	,			exercise strategies for	alternatives.
oulers	Managing			weight management	
3) Social —based on relationships	feelings,			weight management	
1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				Identify the factors	
with others	Self-			that affect weight	
	management			loss or weight gain.	
D 1 1 1 1				1000 or wording guill.	
Background, cultural groups,	Self-			Evaluate fad diets.	
religion	motivation.			Evaluate lad diets.	
•	motivation.			Demonstrate ability	
Family-reflections of traditions	Empathy			to acquire, handle,	
or practices passed from one	Empany			and use foods to meet	
generation to the next; food	Self awareness			nutrition and	
preferences and avoidances of	Sell awareness			wellness needs of	
family members:	Self acceptance			individuals and	
•	Sen acceptance				
Friends-affecting what, when	Tolerance.			families across the	
and how much is eaten	Tolerance.			life span.	
Others-e.g., a coach, teacher, or				Apply various dietary	
other significant adult				guidelines in	
outer organization				planning to meet	
				nutrition and	
Foods I Love to Eat:				wellness needs.	
roods i Love to Eat.					
• Patterns in relation to the					
nutrient value.					
Basal metabolism – the					
quantity of calories needed for					
normal body functions					
• Oxidized – burned, as when a					
food is burned and heat is					
given off during digestion					
Weight control – maintaining					
a desirable weight and doing					
so in a healthy manner					
Portions – suggested serving					

	signs and agriculants	I		T	T	T
	sizes and equivalents • Eating habits - the choice of					
	foods eaten, the amounts					
	eaten, and the reasons for					
	eating					
	cating					
	Reasons people may have their					
	present dietary patterns:					
	•					
Changing eating	Culture/tradition					
habits in a safe	•					
and successful way	Socio-economic					
way	•					
	Personal likes and dislikes					
	•					
	rban vs. rural					
	Mass media					
	• Wass media					
	Peer pressure					
	•					
	Education					
	Changing Eating Habits:					
	•					
	Factors which help make					
	change in dietary patterns					
	permanent					
	Fratanashish san birdan					
	Factors which can hinder					
	change in dietary patterns.					
	Fad Diet Evaluation.					
	I wa Diet Diniumion					
	Strategies that can be taken to					
	increase exercise level as well as					
	improve eating habits.					
			<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

Form Two Term Two

Theme: Eating and Fitness									
Topic: BUILDING COMPETENCIES WHILE EXPLORING PERSONAL HEALTH ISSUES									
Sub-topic: Exploring Nutritional Needs & Body Functions									
Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action		

Nutritional	Increasing one's understanding	Effective	Class	http://www.usd	Determination.	Assess the effect of	Nutrient Menu:	Discuss with family
	of nutritional needs and body	communication	discussion.	a.gov		nutrients on health,	Students develop a	and friends ways
	functions:				Curiosity.	appearance, and peak	menu with	and means of
		Negotiation /	Dyads.	http://www.nut	Ž	performance.	statements about	avoiding unhealthy
	• -The significance of the shape	refusal		rition.gov	Tolerance.		each of the nutrients.	'fad' diets.
	of the Food Guide Pyramid		Circular			Identify and explain	Students then	
	• -What Counts as a Serving?	Assertiveness,	response.	Advertisements	Acceptance.	the role of the	determine which	Aid others in
	Calorie Challenge: Which Has		•	/ Commercials.	•	Recommended	nutrient fits each	understanding
	More Calories?	Cooperation	Lecture.		Understanding.	Dietary Allowances	description.	dietary guidelines.
	-Using a Dietary Guideline	•		Resource	_		1	, ,
	-Osing a Dictary Guidenne	Problem solving,	Hot Seating.	personnel –		Recognize and apply		Encourage 'mother'
	• Reliable Sources: What helps			School		information from the		to prepare and other
Nutritional	us determine what nutrition	Understanding	Debate.	Nutrition.		Food Guide Pyramid	Portfolio evaluation.	family members to
needs and a	information is reliable?	consequences,						eat a healthy
healthy lifestyle	Healthy and Unhealthy Foods		Guest	Newspaper /		Evaluate sources of		breakfast.
	-Myths/Taboo about Foods	Decision making	Speaker.	Magazine		nutritional		
	•			articles.		information.	Journal entries.	Talk to friends
	Categories of nutrients and the main functions of each	Critical thinking,						about the
	nutrient.(Essential Nutrients).			Food		Learn and analyze		significance of
	,	Creative thinking		supplement		the characteristics		having a healthy
	Consequences of not choosing the essential nutrients	0.10		guides.		and functions of the		diet.
	the essential nutrients	Self-motivation.				six essential nutrients		
		3.6		Cookbooks.				
		Managing stress,				Appraise sources of		
						food and nutrition		
		Managing				information,		
		feelings,				including food labels,		
		Self-management				related to health and		
		Sen-management				wellness.		
		Empathy				D 1 1:11 :		
		Empathy				Develop skills in		
		Self awareness				selecting nutritious		
		Soll amaionoss				foods.		
		Self acceptance						
		Tolerance.						

Form Two Term Three

Topic: BUILDING COMPETENCIES WHILE EXPLORING PERSONAL HEALTH ISSUES Sub-topic: Exploring Further Nutritional Needs & Body Functions Content Suggested Teaching / Teaching / Resources Related Values Outcomes Assessment/ Social Action	Theme: Eating and Fitness											
Content Content Suggested Related Values Specific Learning Suggested Assessment Social Action	Topic: BUILDING COMPETENCIES WHILE EXPLORING PERSONAL HEALTH ISSUES											
Content Lifeskills targeted Teaching / Resources Related Values Outcomes Suggested Assessment / Social Action	Sub-topic: Exploring Further Nutritional Needs & Body Functions											
Learning Strategies and Attitudes Students will:	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Teaching / Learning	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Outcomes	Assessment/	Social Action				

Meeting the	Nutritional needs of teens and	Effective	Research	Case study	Discipline.	Improve their	Group Work:	Be an exemplar for
Nutritional	athletes:	communication			1	eating habits.	Develop a	healthy eating.
Needs of			Brainstorming	Resource	Understanding.		Public Service	
Athletes	Carbohydrates:	Negotiation / refusal		personnel.		Commit to some	Announcement	Encourage others to
	• Fats.		_		Ethics.	physical activity.	on one of the	eat healthy.
	• Protein:	Assertiveness,	Guest	Video tapes.			following areas:	
	Vitamins and Minerals:	C	Speaker	Mi	Integrity.	Assess the effect	G	Assist friends to
	• Fluid Intake:	Cooperation	Role play.	Magazine and Newspaper		of nutrients on	• Sports Nutrition	make the
		Problem solving,	Role play.	articles.		health, appearance, and peak	Nutrition	commitment of maintaining a
	1	1 Toolem sorving,	Scenario.	articles.		performance.	Fluid Intake	healthy lifestyle.
	Sports Nutrition Facts and	Understanding	Section 10.	www.teensshealth.		performance.	Traid intake	nearing mestyle.
	Myths:	consequences,		org		Analyze the	Making Weight	Explain to self an
	• Making Weight	•				reliability of	Safely	friends that you will
	Bulking Up	Decision making				wellness		feel better, have
	High Protein Diets					information and	 Bulking Up. 	more energy and
	• Carbohydrate Loading	Critical thinking,				sources.		reduce the risks of
	January San Caral Barrer	C 4: 41: 1:					• High Protein	disease once you are
Diets and		Creative thinking				Examine how	Diets	at the weight that is
Eating	What are eating disorders?	Self-motivation.				physical activity	Carbohydrate	right for you
Disorders		Sch-motivation.				relates to wellness.	Loading	Share their public
Districts	Eating Disorders are	Managing stress,				Describe how	Loading	service
	behaviours related to food,					physical activity		announcement with
	eating, and weight that is extremely unhealthy and often	Managing feelings,				affects an athlete's		the class / school.
	related to emotional problems or					nutritional needs.	INDIVIDUAL	
	extreme eating behaviours that	Self-management					ASSIGNMENT	
	can lead to serious health	0.10 4: 4:					:	
	problems and even death. They	Self-motivation.					D 1 4	
	include:	Empathy				Explain how fluids	Develop A Healthier You	
		Empany				are important before, during and	project to	
	 -Anorexia Nervosa 	Self awareness				after physical	improve	
	• -Bulimia Nervosa					activity	nutrition habits.	
	 -Binge Eating Disorder 	Self acceptance				detivity	Criteria to be set	
						Comprehend the	by teacher/both	
	What causes eating disorders?	Tolerance.				differences	teacher and	
						between facts and	students	
	 adult role modelling 					myths about sports		
	advertising					nutrition.	JOURNAL	
	• family influence					T1 ('C 1	ENTRIES:	
	• felt need					Identify how nutrition affects an	After class	
	• media					athlete's peak	discussions	
	• peer pressure					attricte s peak	about eating	
	- peer pressure	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>	1	1	about catting	

• societal trends			performance.	disorders	
• urgency			Assess the impact	students write journal entries	
∙values			of food and diet	on Eating	
Help For Eating Disorders:			fads, food	Disorders work	
Help For Eating Disorders.			addictions, and eating disorders on	done in class.	
Counselling			wellness.		
Medical			Distinguish		
1.256.611			between anorexia		
			nervosa and		
			bulimia.		
			Examine causes of		
			eating disorders.		
			Suggest possible		
			techniques for		
			interventions for		
			someone who has an eating disorder.		

Theme: Eating and Fitness

Content Standard

Students will gain the knowledge necessary to control their dietary intake, maintain a healthy physical exercise regime and so reduce the risk of obesity and other lifestyle problems. They will understand and accept themselves as unique individuals with specific dietary needs and become aware of the changes and challenges faced by individuals as they go through life. They shall acquire the positive life skills necessary for developing and maintaining a healthy lifestyle.

This unit is intended to assist students in understanding themselves as individuals. It also explores the various changes they experience as they mature.

Performance Standards

Using the knowledge gained from the content used, students will demonstrate improved abilities to manipulate their environment so as to improve their ability to fit as healthy contributing individuals into the social environment when they graduate from school. They shall demonstrate this ability by:

- i. Monitoring their own behaviour to eliminate possible health risks.
- ii. Determining optimal personal fitness levels.
- iii. Carrying out necessary health checks on a regular basis.
- iv. Understanding the risks involved in not carrying out regular health checks.
- v. Becoming familiar with the ways in which health checks are carried out.
- vi. Knowing the technological developments which allow for improved personal health.
- vii. Critically analysing the factors which determine the food which is eaten.
- xiii. Determining the factors which impact on personal food choices.
- xiv. Discussing age appropriate food choices
- xv. Discussing behaviours which are harmful to health.
- xvi. Monitoring their own behaviour to eliminate possible health risks.

Eating and Fitness

Form Three Term One

Theme: Eating and Fitness

Topic: DEVELOPING ADVOCACY THROUGH PERSONAL HEALTH

Sub-topic: Building Self Efficacy in Personal Health and Wellness

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Individual nutritional needs Analysing Health Risks	Special Diets: for Diabetics, food allergies lactose intolerance food intolerance athletes cultural-vegetarians nutrient supplement Lifetime Dietary Changes: infants childhood adolescence pregnancy senior citizens Stress: Causes, Consequences and Management Causes of Stress: SchoolAcademic PerformanceClassmates and Teachers RelationshipsParentsPeersSiblingsRomantic Relationships Changes during Adolescence	Effective communication Negotiation / refusal Assertiveness, Cooperation Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making Critical thinking, Creative thinking Self-motivation. Managing stress, Managing feelings, Self-management Self-motivation. Empathy Self awareness Self acceptance Tolerance.	Strategies Brainstorm Group Work. Demonstration. Lecture. Panel Discussion. Guest speaker. Hot seating. Circular response. Debate.	www.nutriti on.gov, www.nutriti on.about.co m, Resource person.	Discipline. Understanding Acceptance.	Develop an improved eating habit. Express a commitment to some physical activity. Identify healthy eating patterns at various times in their lives Examine causes for special diets relating to health issues Analyze special diets. Examine the nutritional needs of individuals and families in relation to health and wellness across their life span. Research the relationship of nutrition and wellness to individual and family health throughout their lifespan. Identify causes and symptoms of stress and develop some basic stress management skills.	Journal Entry Write a letter to a younger child persuading and encouraging them to exercise. And/or Draw a picture of your favourite aerobic activity with a fun caption that could be used in an ad campaign to promote physical activity. For example, draw a picture of someone running with the caption, "We can have fun, so let's take a run!"	Be an exemplar for healthy eating. Encourage others to eat healthy. Assist friends to make the commitment of maintaining a healthy lifestyle Explain to self an friends that you will feel better, have more energy and reduce the risks of disease once you are at the weight that is appropriate for you. Know how to initiate a conversation about serious stress with someone they feel may be at risk and with an adult who can help. Continue to enjoy physical activities and learn to set and use personal goals for
	-Puberty -Increasing responsibilities	Totalice.				Be able to delineate the differences		developing or maintaining physical fitness,

		 1	1		
				between transient	recognizing that
Add	ditional Causes of Stress			stress reactions and the	even moderate
				development of stress	physical activity
-Los	oss, Trauma and Change.			that is more serious	can help prevent
				and mood disorders.	stress, obesity and
					heart disease.
				Investigate the	
Con	nsequences of Stress:			relationships involving	
				aerobic endurance,	
Phys	ysical Symptoms of Stress			body composition,	
	, <u> </u>			flexibility, muscular	
-Ten	ension Headaches			strength and	
				endurance, and self-	
-Mu	uscle Tension			image.	
	abole Telision			image.	
-Slee	eep Difficulties			Briefly explain the	
	billiculties			role and function of	
_Eati	tigue				
-1 au	iligue			the circulatory system.	
Deve	ychological and Behavioural			B	
	sponses to Stress			Demonstrate at least	
Kesj	sponses to Stress			one way to take a	
Pad	educed Tension			pulse.	
-Rec	educed Tension			T 1 1 1 17 1	
Loris	ritability			Explain the Youth	
-11110	naomity			RPE scale and its	
Mor	nnagement or Ways to Relieve			importance.	
Stre	ess:			Define the FITT	
Into	erventions to reduce stress			Principle.	
inter	erventions to reduce stress				
	Eating Properly				
	Exercising Moderately				
	Sleeping Adequately				
• -N	Making Time for Recreation				
• -R	Reading				
•-L	Listening to Music				
	Relaxation, meditation, yoga and				
	ion-aerobic exercises				
	Time-management techniques				
Loo	oking for evidence of stress:				
100	oming for evidence of biress.				
• M	Mood: sadness, irritability, anger,				
	earfulness				
l tea	Currantess	1			

Feelings: discouraged, hopeless, jittery, worried				
Behaviours: forgetfulness,				
indecisiveness, decreased				
concentration, difficulty eating or				
sleeping				
Exercise: A Stress Reliever				
Pagagniza the hanefits of avaraisa				
Recognize the benefits of exercise				
Do's:				
<u>50 3</u> .				
• Set a comfortable pace				
• Remember to drink plenty water				
Don'ts				
• Exercise within two hours of your				
last meal				
• Exercise if you feel ill				
• Over do especially if you have				
FITT Principle (Frequency,				
Intensity, Time, and Type)				
• The immentance of the singulators				
• The importance of the circulatory system				
• How to take pulse and use an RPE				
(rating of perceived exertion				
scale)				
Seute)				

Form Three Term Two

Theme: Eating and Fitness

Topic: PROMOTING A HEALTHY SCHOOL NUTRITION ENVIRONMENT

Sub-topic: Leader	ship and Responsible Action Through	Health and Wellness						
	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Components of a Healthy School Nutrition Environment	A Commitment to Nutrition and Physical Activity utrition and physical activity are part of each school day olicies are in place and enforced chool foodservice is part of the school's team inistry of Education gives support. Quality School Meals chool meal programs are available ealthy, appealing choices are vailable ood safety is a priority enus meet nutrition standards Other Healthy Food Options Il foods and beverages available at school make a positive contribution to healthy choices arents make healthy options available ood is not used for fund-raising ood is not used as a reward or punishment	Effective communication Negotiation / refusal Assertiveness, Cooperation Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making Critical thinking, Creative thinking Self-motivation. Managing stress, Managing feelings, Self-management Self-motivation. Empathy Self awareness Self acceptance Tolerance.	Panel Discussion Guest Speaker.	Resource personnel from School Nutrition Unit. Newspaper and Magazine articles. www.moe.gov.tt	Healthy habits. Good judgment. Restraint. Control. Determination. Acceptance. Understanding.	Practice healthy eating habits. Become knowledgeable about the six components of a healthy school nutrition environment. Conduct a simple needs assessment using the six components of a healthy school environment to determine the extent to which their school meet the criteria. Present a written report to de used to encourage school administrators (principals, business officials, and school board members), student council, teachers, and school foodservice staff to develop and support nutrition and physical activity policies and programs. Urge these stakeholders to base financial decisions on students' nutrition and physical activity needs—not on profits or other budget considerations.	Teacher and students create the criteria for assessing the needs assessment together. Conduct a simple needs assessment on the extent to which their school meets the requirement of a Healthy School Nutrition Environment. Devise an action plan to encourage all stake holders at school to develop and support nutrition and physical activity policies and programs at the school.	Become advocates for creating a health promoting environment at school, home and/or the community. Demonstrate health promoting practices. Encourage parents and friends to lead healthy lifestyles.

	1	T	T	T	
ccess to vending machines is					
limited.					
Pleasant Eating Experiences					
eals scheduled at appropriate					
times					
·					
tudents have time to eat and					
socialize					
•					
dequate serving and seating					
areas.					
Nutrition Education					
•					
afeteria décor is attractive					
•					
reative methods are used to keep					
noise levels appropriate					
• noise levels appropriate					
lean Drinking water is available					
lean Drinking water is available					
and washing equipment and					
supplies are available.					
•					
Available in Kindergarten to					
Secondary School					
•					
ocuses on skill development					
•					
ntegrated into core curriculum					
•					
ining room and classroom are					
linked					
•					
chool is a Team Nutrition School.					
chool is a Team Nation Benool.					
Mankatina					
Marketing					
•					
ealthy eating and physical activity					
are actively promoted					
•					
tudents receive positive,					
motivating messages					
•					
chools promote healthy food					
•				•	

choices				

Form Three Term Three

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Topic: DEVELOPING ADVOCACY THROUGH PERSONAL HEALTH

Sub-topic: Self Development and Contribution to Community Health

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Health	Being a Wise Consumer:	Effective	Brainstorming	Newspaper and	Advocacy	Learn about the major	Create an	Help to increase
Consumer		communication.		Magazine		local, national and global	advertisement on	consumer awareness
	Consumer Awareness		Oral	articles.	Self efficacy	health problems and	an imaginary health	in their immediate
		Negotiation /	presentations.			some of the ways in	product which is	social environment.
	 Analyze health products 	refusal		Sample	Proactive	which they might be	newly being	
	and services.		Hot seating.	advertisements.	behaviour	solved.	introduced onto the	Advocate 'green'
	 Recognize important 	Assertiveness,					market.	mechanisms in the
	factors for purchasing a		Panel	Liaison with	Critiquing	Develop awareness and		development of
	product.	Cooperation	discussion.	the Sciences		an understanding of the	CAREER DAY:	their environment.
	 Forms of advertising and 			Departments.	Assertive	health problems that face		
	their effects.	Problem solving,	Debate.		behaviours	us both locally and	Students plan a	Volunteer and
	•-Misleading and/or potential					worldwide.	Career Day where	encourage others to
	health and medical fraud.	Understanding	Circular				they invite	volunteer to serve in
	•-Ways of becoming an	consequences,	response.			Understand health	personnel from all	voluntary
						problems and the need to		

	assertive shopper.	Decision making		 be concerned about	career clusters.	organisations.
	 Agencies which assist 	-		maintaining a healthful		
	consumers.	Critical thinking,		environment.	Invitations can be	Assist friends to
					extended to	identify possible
	{Taught within the Science	Creative thinking		Obtain knowledge about	surrounding	career paths.
	curriculum}	Creative timining		vocational opportunities	schools. They must	career patris.
	curriculum}	Self-motivation.		in health and allied	ensure that	
	The malestic male in the second state of	Sen-monvation.		fields.	nutritious meals are	
	The relationship between the	Managing stress,		fields.		
	environment and one's health:	Managing stress,		D : 1 Cd	prepared.	
		M ' C 1'		Be apprised of the		
	 Wellness Factors in our 	Managing feelings,		vocational opportunities	INTERVIEWS:	
	Natural Environment:	a 10		in the health field.		
		Self-management			Each student	
	1. Weather and Climate			Reinforce skills and	conducts	
Environme		Self-motivation.		attitudes taught in other	information	
ntal	2. Geography			curricular areas:	gathering	
Concerns	8 1 3	Empathy			interviews with	
	3. Pollution			The skills taught in	three community	
	2.1 onulon	Self awareness		language arts, physical	agencies or	
	Wellness Factors in our			education, science and	organizations	
	Built Environment:	Self acceptance		social studies will be	organizations	
	Built Environment:			reinforced through the	Student assessment	
	1.77	Tolerance.		study of health as well as	data is gathered	
	• 1.The extent to which the	1 orerance.		the attitudes regarding		
	built environment nourishes				from journals and	
	our soul			physical fitness taught in	from <u>assessment</u>	
	• 2. The design of our cities,			physical education.	<u>forms</u> completed by	
	towns, buildings, rooms,				a staff person within	
	vehicles, furniture, tools,			Make an informed choice	the agency.	
	etc. and the materials out of			as to which health care		
	which they are fabricated			career to enter.		
	The resource demands upon					
	the planet that generates			Generate a list of	Teacher, peer, and	
	massive amounts of waste			agencies and	self-assessment all	
				organizations in their	contribute to the	
	and pollution.			community and	evaluation process.	
				surrounding area that	process.	
				benefit from the services		
				of volunteers.		
				or volunteers.		
				Compare their choices		
				for volunteering by		
				weighing each choice		
				against specific criteria.		
				Design an action plan to		

				meet their challenge and	
				attain their goal. The	
				action plans are carried	
				out in the community.	
				out in the community.	
				Decide which	
				volunteering option is	
				best suited to them and	
				their current state of	
				wellness. A goal	
				statement is developed.	
				-	
				Create a directory of all	
				the Health Service	
				providers in their	
				community and	
				community and	
				nationally.	
Health					
				Be knowledgeable about	
Organizati				the career clusters	
ons	The Dale and Franck and C			involving Health sector.	
	The Role and Function of				
	Health Organizations:				
	The role of health				
	organizations at the				
	local/national level.				
	-Accessing health				
	organizations at the				
	local/regional level.				
	local/regional level.				
	Voluntary Health Services:				
	voiuntary meanin services:				
	3371 4 1 4 1				
	What volunteers do				
	Where volunteering occurs				
	 Value of volunteering. 				
	Emergency Services				
	, v				
	Health Care Providers				
	World Health				
	Organizations				
	Organizations				
	Corner Chaines In Health				
	Career Choices In Health				

Science: Career Cluster	rs			

Theme: Sexuality and Sexual Health

Content Standard

Students will gain the knowledge necessary to clarify the societal beliefs and so become comfortable with their sexuality. They will understand and accept themselves as unique sexual individuals with specific needs and become aware of the changes and challenges to be faced by individuals as they go through life. They shall acquire the positive life skills necessary for developing and maintaining a healthy sexual lifestyle.

This unit is intended to assist students in understanding themselves as individuals. It also explores the various changes they experience as they mature.

Performance Standards

Using the knowledge gained from the content used, students will demonstrate improved abilities to manipulate their environment so as to improve their ability to fit as healthy contributing individuals into the social environment when they graduate from school. They shall demonstrate this ability by:

i. Demonstrating skills in dealing with the changes associated with puberty.

- ii. Demonstrating an understanding of the factors underlying one's sexuality.
- iii. Applying life-skills to promote healthy, responsible sexual behaviours.
- iv. Identifying sources of appropriate information and assistance.
- v. Identifying myths associated with risky sexual behaviour.
- vi. Discussing the social dynamics associated with friendship and dating.
- vii. Identifying and exploring sources for obtaining accurate information of a sexual nature.
- viii. Exploring possible avenues for postponing physical sexual activities.
- ix. Analysing factors that influence sexual expression.
- x. Evaluating stereotyping and stigmatization.
- xi. Exploring the role of the media in influencing sexual expression and behaviours.
- xii. Evaluating the role of technology in changing sexual attitudes and behaviours.
- xiii. Identifying sources of appropriate information and assistance.

Form One Term One

Theme: Sexu	Theme: Sexuality and Sexual Health											
Topic: Introduction to Human Sexuality												
Sub-topic: Explore Human Sexuality												
	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action				
Exploring Human Sexuality	 What is sexuality? Concept of virginity. Recognise physical changes associated with puberty. Recognise emotional changes 	Managing stress Managing feelings,	Discussion Group work	Magazine and newspaper articles.	Concern Understanding. Acceptance	Demonstrate skills in dealing with the changes associated with puberty.	Create a short one act play affirming one's selfhood. List ways in which	Discuss with other students ways of 'fitting in' in school. Persuade others				
	associated with puberty • Acceptance and appreciation	Self-management	Situation	Videotapes.	-	Demonstrate an understanding of the	one could modify one's behaviour so	students to take responsibility for				

of self	Self-motivation.	analysis	Accepted	Self love	factors underlying	as to fit into the	their actions.
 Managing one's own sexuality. (Channelling urges caused by enhanced hormonal activity). Multiple partners 	Decision making. Understanding consequences.	Case study.	school mores and values.	Affirmation	one's sexuality. Apply life-skills to promote healthy, responsible sexual behaviours in and out of school.	school's ethos.	
					Identify sources of appropriate information and assistance.		

Gender Identity and Roles	Responsibilities Roles	Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Creative thinking Self-motivation Problem solving,	Discussion Group work. Dyads. Hot seating Circular response.	Students' home life experiences	Respect. Responsibility. Concern. Acceptance.	Apply life-skills to promote healthy, responsible sexual behaviours in and out of school. Explain their roles and responsibilities as a student. Identify sources of appropriate information and assistance.	Create a flow chart of their (i) family and (ii) social and school roles and responsibilities, including negative results of failure. List at least three (3) areas of student responsibility to ensure a happy and fulfilling school experience.	Discuss with significant others, the effect of accepting their roles and responsibilities. Work with friends and acquaintances to ensure a happy and fulfilling school experience.
Abstinence Concepts	Rewards of waiting Secondary virginity Setting goals	Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Creative thinking Self-motivation.	Group work. Discussion. Case studies.	Resource person. Newspaper and magazine articles. Lovematter s.com/starto ver.html/	Acceptance. Understanding. Reconciliation. Commitment. Determination.	Initiate appropriate changes in their lifestyles. Demonstrate an understanding of the factors underlying one's sexuality. Apply life-skills to promote healthy, responsible sexual behaviours as a student. Identify sources of appropriate information and assistance.	Create a one act play illustrating commitment to an ideal. Write a letter to a friend explaining why he / she should defer sexual activity until after leaving school.	Encourage others to positively change their lifestyles. Become a role model of appropriate school related lifestyle choices.

Form One Term Two

Theme: Sexuality and Sexual Health

Topic: Building Healthy Relationships

Sub-topic: Explore Healthy Relationships.

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Exploring Healthy Relationships. Gender and Sexual Rights Abstinence Concepts	Friendship and Dating Myths and realities (myths related to infatuation vs. love, colloquialism vs. correct terms, sexuality and reproduction). Setting boundaries Peer pressure Incest and sexual abuse Protocols for assistance Referrals. The Law and Legal aspects. Rewards of waiting Secondary virginity	Effective communication, Negotiation / refusal skills, Assertiveness, Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Self-motivation. Managing stress, Managing feelings, Self-management	Contrived incident. Pantomime. Role play. Brainstorm. Lecture. Debate Discussion Group work. Assignment Interview.	Case studies. Student experiences Lovematter s.com/starto ver.html/ Resource person. GOTT website. Magazine and newspaper articles. Resource person. Newspaper and magazine	Sharing. Acceptance. Understanding. Assertiveness, Cooperation Empathy. Reconciliation. Commitment. Determination.	Identify myths associated with risky sexual behaviour. Discuss the social dynamics associated with friendship and dating. Identify and explore sources for obtaining accurate information of a sexual nature. Explore possible avenues for postponing physical sexual activities. Explore the impact of inappropriate sexual behaviour on their school careers. Identify and explain what is incest and sexual abuse. Explain the impact of abuse on their school	Create a cartoon debunking the myths associated with relationships. Create a flow chart showing the consequences associated with human relationships. Produce a skit illustrating appropriate school related behaviour patterns. Create a road map of assistance for a victim of incest or sexual abuse. Develop a / an appropriate method / methods of dealing with abuse in the school environment. Create a skit	Model appropriate school related sexual behaviours for friends, peers and family. Discuss with friends, peers and family ways of ensuring appropriate social behaviour patterns. Empathise with and assist those who are abused. Explain to others ways and means of obtaining assistance. Maintain vigilance to avoid becoming a victim of abuse. Discuss with friends methods of protecting themselves from

Setting goals	Cooperation	articles.	work and relationships.	involving a school	abuse when in
	·			aged individual	school
	Empathy.		Locate sources of	saying NO to peer	
			assistance.	pressure to become	Encourage others to
	Problem			sexually active.	implement positive
	solving,		Explain the sexual and	·	changes in their
			reproductive rights	Create a personal	sexual lifestyles.
	Creative		protected by the laws of	road map to achieve	
	thinking		the land.	the desired goal of	Become a role
				deferring sexual	model of
	Understanding		Understand the process	activity.	appropriate sexual
	consequences,		though which one must		lifestyle choices.
			go to obtain assistance.	Create a listing of	
	Creative			rules, behaviours	Become an
	thinking.		Explain the benefits	and activities	appropriate model
			associated with	appropriate to school	for school related
			postponing sexual	relationships.	lifestyles
			activity whilst being a		behaviours.
			student.		
			D: 4 :1		
			Discuss the social		
			dynamics associated with		
			friendship and dating.		
			Identify and explore		
			sources for obtaining		
			accurate information of a		
			sexual nature.		
			sexual flature.		

Form One Term Three

Theme: Sexuality and Sexual Health

Topic: Sexual Empowerment

Sub-topic: Influences of Sexual Expression

Influences of Sexual Expression Technology.(print, radio, Sexual Expression T.V. internet, phones, coded language, medical advances etc) Magazine and influence sexual expression. Caution. Explore the role of the media in influencing sexual expression and behaviours. Empathy. Evaluate the role of technology in changing sand Stigmatizing. Stereotyping and Stigmatizing. Stereotyping and Stigmatizing. Assertivenees, Awareness of gender stereotyping. Implications for "Unity in Diversity". Cooperation Implications for "Unity in Diversity". Cooperation Contrived incident. Caution. Acceptance. Acceptance. Acceptance. Appreciation. Appreciation. Empathy. Evaluate the role of technology in changing sexual expression and behaviours. Evaluate the role of technology in changing sexual attitudes and behaviours. Perform a one act play illustrating the impact of stereotyping / stigmatizing. Creative thinking. Cooperation Cooperation Cooperation Cooperation Cooperation Cooperation Countrived incident. Caution. Acceptance. Acceptance. Appreciation. Caution. Appreciation. Appreciation. Caution. Appreciation. Appreciation. Caution. Caution.		Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Understand the negative impact of stereotyping on	Sexual Expression Stereotyping and	T.V. internet, phones, coded language, medical advances etc) Peers Family values Spirituality Stereotyping and stigmatising. Implications of stereotypical thinking. Awareness of gender stereotyping. Implications for "Unity in	communication Negotiation / refusal skills, Assertiveness, Cooperation Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Creative thinking.	Contrived incident. Debate. Lecture. Group work Dyads. Hot seating. Fishbowl. Forum. Discussion. Buzz	Magazine and newspaper articles. Photographs. Advertisements Student	Caution. Acceptance. Appreciation.	influence sexual expression. Explore the role of the media in influencing sexual expression and behaviours. Evaluate the role of technology in changing sexual attitudes and behaviours. Identify sources of appropriate information and assistance. Evaluate stereotyping and stigmatization. Explain the consequences of stereotyping individuals in the school environment Understand the negative	advertisement. Write a private letter to oneself explaining how family values have moulded one's behaviour and beliefs. Perform a one act play illustrating the impact of stereotyping / stigmatizing a fellow class member. Create a poster illustrating the feelings of someone who has been stigmatized by his /	and family the effects of outside influences on one's thinking. Work with friends to promote a positive school ethos. Encourage others to avoid the pitfalls associated with stereotyping. Encourage others to accept and practice Unity in Diversity in the classroom

	the concept of Unity in Diversity.	
	Identify sources of appropriate information and assistance.	

Theme: Sexuality and Sexual Health

Content Standard

Students will gain the knowledge necessary to clarify the societal beliefs and so become comfortable with their sexuality. They will understand and accept themselves as unique sexual individuals with specific needs and become aware of the changes and challenges to be faced by individuals as they go through life. They shall acquire the positive life skills necessary for developing and maintaining a healthy sexual lifestyle.

This unit is intended to assist students in understanding themselves as individuals. It also explores the various changes they experience as they mature.

Performance Standards

Using the knowledge gained from the content used, students will demonstrate improved abilities to manipulate their environment so as to improve their ability to fit as healthy contributing individuals into the social environment when they graduate from school. They shall demonstrate this ability by:

- i. Understanding the care of the reproductive organs.
- ii. Beginning to practise appropriate personal sexual-health self examinations.
- iii. Giving opinions on socially acceptable lifestyle choices.
- iv. Discussing the influence of the media as a source of sexual anxiety.
- v. Understanding the pitfalls associated with teenaged pregnancy.
- vi. Analysing the impact of abortion on the individuals concerned.
- vii. Researching information on viral sexually transmitted diseases HIV/AIDS, HPV.
- viii. Researching information on bacterial sexually transmitted diseases syphilis, gonorrhoea, Chlamydia.
- ix. Analysing feelings about protecting oneself from infection Abstinence.
- x. Identifying sources of appropriate information and assistance.
- xi. Demonstrating an awareness of discrimination and stigmatization experienced by those infected.
- xii. Showing concern for the acceptance and inclusion of all individuals adversely affected by the disease.
- xiii. Understanding the need to empathise with those infected.
- xiv. Evaluating the impact of pandemic diseases on the concept of "Unity in Diversity."

Form Two Term One

Theme: Sexuality and Sexual Health

Topic: Individual Protection and Safety.

Sub-topic: Sexually transmitted Diseases. (STD's)

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Sexually transmitted Diseases. (STD's)	Viral sexually transmitted diseases. (HIV / AIDS, Human Papilloma Virus,)	Problem solving, Understanding consequences,	Lecture. Forum.	Resource person. Published	Caution. Concern	Research information on viral sexually transmitted diseases – HIV/AIDS, HPV.	Create posters showing the consequences of an infection by a	Accept and encourage the idea of sexual abstinence whilst a student.
	Consequences Prevention	Decision making,	Panel. Brainstorm	medical tracts. Case study.	Acceptance. Understanding.	List the conditions favourable to the transmission of viral	sexually transmitted disease. Create a song / poem	Promote activities which would lead to sexual abstinence in
	Treatment regimes	Critical thinking, Creative thinking	Circular response.	Newspaper reports	Curiosity. Reconciliation.	sexually transmitted diseases Analyse feelings about	extolling the benefits of sexual abstinence whilst a student.	the student population. Discuss with
Protocols for	Referrals.	Effective	Debate	Magazine articles.	Commitment.	protecting oneself from infection – Abstinence.	List ways of protecting oneself	friends, peers and family the
Assistance	The Law and Legal aspects.	communication, Negotiation / refusal skills,	Group work.	Relevant laws of Trinidad and	Determination.	Identify sources of appropriate information and assistance.	from being infected by a sexually transmitted disease.	development and enforcement of individual gender and sexual rights in Trinidad and
Abatinana		Assertiveness, Cooperation	incident. Interview.	Tobago.		Demonstrate an awareness of discrimination and	"There is no real legal protection for sexually abused	Tobago. Sensitize the school
Abstinence Concepts		Empathy. Self-motivation.	Discussion.			stigmatization experienced by those infected.	individuals in Trinidad and Tobago."	population to the issue of gender and sexual rights by creating and posting
		Managing stress	studies.			Show concern for the acceptance and inclusion of all individuals	Develop a flow chart showing the process and avenues through	posters dealing with the issue within the

	Managing	Assignment		adversely affected by the	which an individual	school compound.
	feelings,	1 1001g.iiiieiie		disease.	may access	sensor compound
	reemigs,			GISCUSC.	assistance if sexually	Discuss with friends
	Self-			Research information on	abused.	the benefits to be
	management			all aspects of the law	ac acc.	derived by deferring
				relating to the Protocols	Create a poster	sexual activity until
				of Assistance.	showing the gender	after formal
					and sexual rights	schooling and
				Analyse feelings about	enjoyed by an	within a
				gender and sexual rights.	individual in	monogamous
Gender and sexual rights					Trinidad and	relationship.
				Identify sources of	Tobago.	•
				appropriate information		Become a role
				and assistance.	Create a skit	model of
					involving someone	appropriate sexual
				Demonstrate an	saying NO to peer	lifestyle choices.
				awareness of	pressure to become	-
				discrimination and	sexually active.	Become an
				stigmatization		appropriate model
				experienced by others	Create a personal	for school related
Secondary Virginity				denied their rights.	road map to achieve	lifestyles
					the desired goal of	behaviours.
				Show concern for the	deferring sexual	
				acceptance and inclusion	activity.	
				of all individuals		
				adversely affected.	Create a listing of	
					rules, behaviours	
				Accept the right of others	and activities	
				to make decisions about	appropriate to school	
				their bodies.	relationships.	
				Analyse feelings about		
				gender and sexual rights.		
				T1 .:c		
				Identify sources of		
				appropriate information		
				and assistance.		
				Damanatusta an		
				Demonstrate an awareness of		
				discrimination and		
				stigmatization experienced by others		
				when exercising		

	unpopular rights.	
	Show concern for the acceptance and inclusion of all individuals adversely affected.	

Form Two Term Two

Theme: Sexuality and Sexual Health

Topic: Individual Protection and Safety.

Sub-topic: Stereotyping and Stigmatising.

	Content		Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD's) Stereotyping and Stigmatising.	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) √ Bacterial sexually transmitted diseases. (syphilis, gonorrhoea, Chlamydia) √ Consequences √ Prevention √ Treatment regimes Evaluate Stereotyping and Stigmatization ✓ Implications of stereotypical thinking. √ Awareness of gender stereotyping. √ Implications for "Unity in Diversity". √ HIV and AIDS.	Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Creative thinking Self-motivation. Managing stress,	Lecture Circular response Debate Group work. Discussion. Panel Case study. Contrived incident. Role play	Medical articles. Newspaper reports. Magazine articles. Appropriate laws of Trinidad and Tobago. Student experiences.	Caring. Commitment. Understanding. Caution. Acceptance.	Research information on bacterial sexually transmitted diseases – syphilis, gonorrhoea, Chlamydia. List the conditions favourable to the transmission of bacterial sexually transmitted diseases Analyse feelings about protecting oneself from infection – Abstinence. Identify sources of appropriate	Create and perform a skit involving someone infected with a bacterial sexually transmitted disease. Create a poster to inform other students about the need to protect themselves from sexually transmitted diseases. Create a song / poem extolling the benefits of sexual abstinence whilst a student. List ways of	Accept and encourage the idea of sexual abstinence whilst a student. Promote activities which would lead to sexual abstinence in the student population. Discuss with friends the benefits to be derived by deferring sexual activity until after formal schooling and within a monogamous relationship.
	Protocols for assistance √ Referrals. √ The Law and Legal aspects. √ Gender and sexual rights	Managing feelings, Self-management Empathy				information and assistance. Demonstrate an awareness of discrimination and stigmatization experienced by those	protecting oneself from being infected by a sexually transmitted disease. Develop a flow chart showing the process and avenues through	Become a role model of appropriate sexual lifestyle choices. Become an appropriate model for school related

	Effective		infected.	which an individual	lifestyles
	communication			may access	behaviours.
			Show concern for the	assistance if infected	
	Negotiation /		acceptance and	by a sexually	
	refusal skills,		inclusion of all	transmitted disease.	
			individuals adversely		
	Assertiveness,		affected by the		
			disease.		
	Cooperation				
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Form Two Term Three

Theme: Sexuality and Sexual Health

Topic: Personal Responsibilities.

Sub-topic: Sexual and Reproductive Health

Content		Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Sexual and Reproductive Health	Sexual and Reproductive Health √ Genital care and hygiene √ Breast self exam. √ Testicular self exam. √ Prevention. √ Teenage pregnancy. √ Consequences of abortion. √ Infertility.	Negotiation / refusal Assertiveness. Empathy. Problem solving. Understanding consequences.	Brainstorm. Circular response. Debate. Discussion. Group work.	Medical journals. Biology texts. Magazine articles Newspaper	Caution. Concern Acceptance. Understanding.	Be proactive in taking care of their health. Explain the consequences of unprotected sexual intercourse. List consequences of abortion on both the	Create a comic strip showing the consequences of unplanned teenaged pregnancy. Write a cautionary note to self about the necessity of examining oneself for overt signs of	Accept and encourage the idea of sexual abstinence whilst a student. Promote activities which would lead to sexual abstinence in the student population.
Sources of Sexual Anxieties.	Sources of sexual anxiety ✓ Lifestyle choices (lesbianism, homosexuality) ✓ Dangers ✓ Suggestive magazines, pictures, music etc	Decision making, Critical thinking, Self-motivation. Managing feelings, Self-management Effective communication, Assertiveness, Empathy.	Lecture. Case study. Contrived incident. Role play.	reports. Case study. N.G.O reports.		abortion on both the mother and father. Assess the risks involved to participate in unprotected sex. Understand the social norms /mores involving interpersonal relationships. Appreciate the dangers involved when interfacing with suggestive	reproductive abnormalities. Create a skit involving an individual choosing an alternative lifestyle and the reaction to his / her decision.	Discuss with friends the benefits to be derived by deferring sexual activity until after formal schooling and within a monogamous relationship. Become a role model of appropriate sexual lifestyle choices. Become an appropriate model

		magazines, pictures,	for school related
		music etc	lifestyles
		music etc	behaviours.
			bellaviours.
			Discuss with family, friends and peers their way of life and its impact on the society.
			Assist others in
			understanding and
			the social mores and
			how they impact an
			individual's life
			choices.
			Discuss with school
			friends the dangers
			involved when
			interfacing with
			suggestive
			magazines, pictures,
			music etc
			music cic

Theme: Sexuality and Sexual Health

Content Standard

Students will gain the knowledge necessary to clarify the societal beliefs and so become comfortable with their sexuality. They will understand and accept themselves as unique sexual individuals with specific needs and become aware of the changes and challenges to be faced by individuals as they go through life. They shall acquire the positive life skills necessary for developing and maintaining a healthy sexual lifestyle.

This unit is intended to assist students in understanding themselves as individuals. It also explores the various changes they experience as they mature.

Performance Standards

- i. Analysing the factors determining sexual orientation.
- ii. Understanding that persons with challenges are also sexual beings.
- iii. Discussing the impact of pornography on the individual's psyche.
- iv. Critiquing the role of the media on determining sexual behaviours.
- v. Demonstrating knowledge of the impact of sexually transmitted diseases on behaviour and lifestyle.
- vi. Exhibiting the coping skills necessary to avoid high-risk behaviours.
- vii. Demonstrating personal commitment to avoid situations leading to charges of sexual harassment.
- viii. Understanding the risks involved in unwise use of internet facilities.
- ix. Showing concern for those negatively impacted by disease.
- x. Identifying sources of appropriate information and assistance.
- xi. Demonstrating knowledge of the requirements and impact of raising a child.
- xii. Researching the costs of having and raising a baby (Economic, Emotional, Social and Psychological)
- xiii. Analysing the cost of having a child whilst still an adolescent.
- xiv. Identifying sources of appropriate information and assistance.

Form Three Term One

Theme: Sexuality and Sexual Health

Topic: Sexual Orientation and Challenges.

Sub-topic: Factors determining sexual orientation.

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Factors determining sexual orientation.	Analyse the factors determining sexual orientation √ heterosexual, bisexual and homosexual √ Genetics √ Environment	Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Assertiveness,	Lecture Forum. Discussion. Group work. Case Study	Resource person. Biology texts. Medical journals. Magazine articles.	Caution. Concern. Acceptance. Understanding. Empathy.	List factors which determine sexual orientation. Explain the societal response to sexual orientation. Become aware of the problems encountered by individuals with	Create posters, music, or art work clarifying their understanding of the factors determining sexual orientation. Create an advertisement extolling the virtues of a product	Assist significant others to understand society's attitudes to sexual orientation. Work with school friends to instill a greater sense of tolerance in others for individuals with challenges.
Sexuality and Persons with Challenges.	Sexuality and persons with challenges √ Physically √ Mentally √ Emotionally. Sources of sexual anxiety – Pornography √ Short term effects √ Long term effects √ Addictive pornography. √ Sexual addiction	Empathy. Self-motivation. Managing stress, Managing feelings, Self-management	Interview	Newspaper reports.		physical, emotional challenges. Understand that pornography has negative long term effects. Explain the influence of the media on the self image of an individual. Understand the need of the individual to fit in as exemplified by the media.	designed to influence the self image of an individual. Develop a comic strip showing the effects of negative social attitudes on the self esteem of an individual with challenges.	Explain to family, friends and peers the reasons why an individual with challenges should not be ignored.

Influence of the media				
 √ Positive and negative. √ Active and Aggressive. (movies, internet, advertisements etc) √ Obsession. 				

Form Three Term Two

Theme: Sexuality and Sexual Health

Topic: Personal Responsibility for Personal Health

Sub-topic: Sexually transmitted diseases.

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Personal responsibility for Sexual Health.	Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) √ Viral sexually transmitted diseases. (Hepatitis B, Genital Herpes) √ Consequences √ Prevention √ Treatment regimes Protocols for assistance ✓ Referrals. √ The Law and Legal aspects. √ Gender and sexual rights Sexual misconduct. ✓ Harassment (visual, verbal and physical) √ Abuse (Incest) √ Technology - on-line paedophiles.)	Effective communication, Negotiation / refusal skills, Assertiveness, Cooperation Empathy. Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Self-motivation. Managing stress, Managing feelings, Self-management	Lecture. Group work. Brainstorm. Circular response. Debate. Discussion.	Resource person. Biology texts. Medical journals. Magazine articles. Newspaper reports. Laws of Trinidad and Tobago.	Empathy. Caution. Concern. Acceptance. Understanding.	Explain behaviour patterns which could be construed as sexual harassment. Identify conditions favourable to the transmission of viral sexually transmitted diseases. State possible sources of assistance for those infected with a viral transmitted disease Reflect on the protocols for assistance to those afflicted by a sexually transmitted disease. Become aware of the dangers of technological advancements in the hands of sexually unscrupulous and exploitative individuals. Understand the	List conditions favourable to the transmission of viral sexually transmitted diseases. List possible sources of assistance for those infected with a viral transmitted disease. Create a scenario involving the successful attempt to assist someone afflicted by a sexually transmitted disease.	Become proactive in encouraging other students to take control of their sexual lives. Discuss with family, friends and peers the need to protect oneself from the scourge of sexually transmitted diseases. Support the efforts of others attempting to assist those afflicted by a sexually transmitted disease. Become proactive in exposing those who would exploit them for sexual purposes. Explain to school friends the impact of the emotional

			unacceptable impact of becoming sexually active on their educational achievements.	rollercoaster if they should become sexually active.

Form Three Term Three

	Theme:	Sexuality	and Sexual	Health.
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Topic: Teenaged Parenting.

Sub-topic:

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Teenaged Parenting	Understand life as a teenaged parent √ Simulated first hand experience Evaluate the readiness of teenagers for parenthood. √ Achieving set goals. Protocols for assistance √ Referrals. √ The Law and Legal aspects. √ Gender and sexual rights	Effective communication. Negotiation / refusal skills, Assertiveness, Cooperation Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Creative thinking Self-motivation. Managing	Brainstorm. Group Work. Role Play. Lecture. Forum. Debate. Circular response. Case study. Contrived incident.	Resource person. Magazine articles. Newspaper reports. Student reports.	Love. Caring. Understanding. Empathy. Caution. Concern. Acceptance.	Understand the problems faced by a pregnant teenaged mother. Understand the problems faced by a teenaged father. Know where to access assistance to resist becoming a teenaged parent. Be exposed to the laws of Trinidad and Tobago guaranteeing sexual and gender rights of the individual.	List factors which may lead a teenager to become a parent. List factors which would enable a teenager to avoid becoming a parent. Create a skit involving teenaged parenthood showing the results of the educational pitfalls encountered by the parents.	Discuss with other students the risks involved in becoming a teenaged father or mother. Work with others to strengthen the factors which would enable teenagers to avoid becoming parents until they are mature enough to accept the responsibilities of parenthood.

stress,			
Managing feelings,			
Self- management			
Empathy			

Theme: Managing the Environment

Content Standard

Students will gain the knowledge necessary to understand and explain the society's attitude to the environment. They will understand and accept the various needs of the surrounding environment and take action to make the necessary adjustments to establish a self sustaining relationship with it. They shall acquire the positive life skills necessary for developing and maintaining a healthy environment.

This unit is intended to assist students in understanding themselves as individuals.

Performance Standards

- i. Establishing a definition of the term 'environment'.
- ii. Discussing the concept of the "Health Promoting School".
- iii. Explaining the relationship between environmental health and personal health.
- iv. Recognising how the environment impacts upon the individual.
- v. Recognising how an individual impacts upon the environment.
- vi. Examining environmental safety.
- vii. Evaluating threats to the environment.
- viii. Outlining a disaster preparedness plan.
- ix. Understanding the concept of the "Carbon Footprint".
- x. Outlining a plan of action to address the problem of the Carbon Footprint.
- xi. Becoming active in efforts to preserve the environment.
- xii. Appreciating the need to create and enforce laws to protect the environment.
- xiii. Evaluating the threat of 'rampant individualism' to the health and stability of the society.
- xiv. Understanding and evaluating emerging threats to health and life.
- xv. Taking the steps necessary to protect themselves from newly emerging and traditional / historical diseases.

Form One Term One

Theme: Managing The Environment:

Topic: Caring for the Environment

Sub-topic: Defining the Environment and one's role within it.

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Create a comprehensive definition of the environment. Explain the roles and functions of the various facets of the natural and social environments	Examine the relationships amongst the various elements of the ecosystems. Examine the relationship between self and the environment. Discuss ways of caring for both the natural and social environment. Understand and explain the folk saying "No man is an island"	Creative thinking Self management Decision making Problem solving Self-awareness Managing stress, Managing feelings, Self-management Self-motivation. Understanding consequences,	Brainstorming Group work Drama. Discussion Questioning Role play. Situation analysis. Case studies. Demonstration Simulation. Forum Field Trip. Contrived Incident.	Pictures Charts Video Clip(s) Models/ Diagrams/ Maps Movie clips. Pictures. Guest speakers. Other students. Natural sciences teachers. Case studies.	Caring. Making sound judgements. Understanding. Empathizing. Caution. Clarity of thought. Confidence.	Establish a definition of the term 'environment'. Explain the relationship between environmental health and personal health. Recognise how the environment impacts upon the individual impacts upon the environment. Take greater care of their surroundings. Establish appropriate relationships with others.	Participation in:- - discussion; - nurturing project. Completion of food chains/diagrams. Matching exercises of acceptable/ unacceptable practices using pictures. Portfolios – ways of caring for the environment.	Participate in beautification projects within the school. Appreciate and care for public utilities:- parks, street lights, stand pipes, recreational facilities. Establish positive relationships with others. Practice the wise use of available resources.

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		Critical	Students	Discuss the concept	Observation using a	Participation in the life
		thinking,		of the Health	checklist.	of the school.
Health Promoting	Discuss the concept of the		Resource	Promoting School.		
School.	"Health Promoting School"		person.			Encouraging others to
				List reasons why the		contribute to the
	Promoting Health in the School			school is a good		development of the
				place to be.		school.
	 psycho-social, 					
	• social,			Explain that being		Assisting in developing
	 physical, 			healthy does not		and maintaining a
	 emotional, 			refer to physical		supportive, healthy and
	 intellectual, and 			health alone.		satisfying school
	 spiritual 			Explain the		environment.
				relationship		
	The roles and functions of the			between the		
	school's			school's		
				environment and		
	 administration 			personal health.		
	• teachers			personal meanin.		
	• students					
	• cafeteria					
	maintenance staff in					
	promoting a "Healthy School."					
	The roles and functions of					
	parents / caregivers and the					
	wider community in promoting					
	a "Healthy School."					
	a Healthy School.					
Explain the	Recognise how an individual					
relationship	impacts the environment:			Explain how their		Take steps to mitigate
between	impacts the chynomical.			activities impact the	Create an	the impact of their
environmental health and	Intellectual, (new inventions)			natural and social environments.	environmental awareness skit /	activities on the natural and social
personal health	: Dli1 (song / calypso /	environments.
	i. Physical, (construction activities, deforestation			List the changes in	painting etc	
	etc)			their lives since		Encourage others to
	ii. Spiritual (attitudinal			moving from		care for the natural and
	development)			primary to		social environment
	ii. Emotional, (fear generated			secondary school.		which impacts upon
	by e.g. crime etc)					their lives.
	iv. Psychosocial, (suspicious of					
	strangers etc)					
	suangers etc)			l		1

v. Social. (breakdown of social			
cohesiveness)			
Recognise how the			
environment impacts an			
individual.			
i. Intellectual,			
ii. Physical,			
iii. Spiritual			
iv. Emotional,			
v. Psychosocial,			
vi. Social.			

Form One Term Two

Theme: Managing The Environment:

Topic: Caring for the Environment

Sub-topic: Defining the Environment and one's role within it.

	Content		Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Examine Environmental safety	Evaluate threats to the physical environment (man made and natural) Pollution. Types Locations. Effects. Mitigation efforts. Understand the concept of the "Carbon footprint" (Consequences of fossil fuel exploitation) Landfills Garbage incinerators Recycling and Composting Hazardous Waste Nutrient Management. Pesticides. Climate Change Transboundary /Transnational Air	Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Creative thinking Managing stress, Managing feelings, Self-management Self-motivation. Effective communication, Negotiation / refusal skills, Assertiveness,	Lecture / Demonstration. Panel discussion. Debate. Structured observation. Brainstorming Group work Role Play Simulations	Case studies. Field trip. Newspaper / Magazine articles. Natural sciences teachers. http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/en/air/et hanol/index.php http://www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/disasters/resources/corner/dp-manual/Intr	Appreciation for the environment. Ethics. Appropriate behaviour. Respect. Resolving negative emotional states. Good judgment Clarity. Understanding.	Examine environmental safety. Evaluate threats to the environment. Outline a disaster preparedness plan. Understand the concept of the "Carbon Footprint". Explain how man's activities affect the natural environment. Explain how changes in the natural environment affect man's activities.	Pencil and paper test.	Persuade others to respect the environment. Become active in efforts to preserve, enhance the environment.

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	Ozone Depletion	Cooperation	odp.pdf				
	Substances.						
	Ethanol in Gasoline -		Resource				
	ethical use of food crops		person.				
	to produce fuel						
					5 1 1 11		
Examine					Develop a healthy	Create a Johari	Respond in socially
Environmental	Evaluate threats in the emotional				emotional self image.	Window.	appropriate ways to
safety	environment.						emotional
Saicty					Constantly analyse their		upheavals.
	 Self-conscious emotions 				emotional state and take		3.6.1
	 Self-reflective thinking. 				compensatory action if		Make
	Reflective thinking				necessary.		recommendations to
	Deliberate thinking.				5 1 1 6 1 1		family and friends.
	Learned reactions.				Develop the foundations		
	Instinctive reactions.				for greater self-control.		
	• Stress						
	• Ennui						
	Depression.						
	• Fear						
	Anxiety.						
	Each of them needs three kinds						
	of resources: some ways to						
	recognize situations, some						
	knowledge about how to react to						
	these, and some muscles or						
	motors to execute actions.						
Examine							
Environmental	Introduction to Disaster						
safety	Preparedness				Explain what a disaster	C	Plan with family
					is.	Create a disaster	and friends to deal
	Preparedness planning.					preparedness skit.	
	• Project planning.				Create a disaster		with emergencies.
	• Risk reduction.				preparedness plan.		
	 Increasing community disaster 				_		
	awareness.						
	 Disaster emergency needs 						
	assessment.						
	assessment.						

 Disaster programme information and reporting. Improving coordination. Improving basic training skills. 				
Outline a disaster preparedness plan.				
 Recognising a threat. Assessing the situation. Making plans to counter. Evaluating the plan. Testing the plan. Refining the plan. Executing the plan. Reassessing / refining and updating the plan. 				

Form One Term Three

Theme: Managing the Environment.

Topic: Caring for the Environment

Sub-topic: Environmental Safety

Content		Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Examine Environmental safety	Evaluate threats to the social and spiritual environments (the threat of individualism and materialism) Outline a plan of action to reduce the Carbon footprint (Consequences of fossil fuel exploitation) Evaluate Emerging Threats (Avian bird flu, pandemic influenza) The re-emergence of "old" diseases taught conquered.	Effective communication, Negotiation / refusal skills, Assertiveness, Cooperation.	Committee grouping Small group discussion Student reports.	Advertisements extolling the virtues of ownership and being the best. Medical publications for the layman. Newspaper and magazine articles. Case study	Caution. Analysis.	Examine environmental safety. Appreciate the need to create and enforce laws to protect the environment. Evaluate the threat of 'rampant individualism' to the health and stability of the society. Outline a plan of action to address the problem of the Carbon Footprint. Understand and evaluate emerging threats to health and life. Take the steps necessary to protect themselves from newly emerging and traditional / historical diseases. Identify human based threats to the social and	Multiple choice tests. Critique a plan of action. Oral quiz.	Take personal precautions against contracting diseases Encourage others to take precautions against diseases. Hold fact based discussions with friends and family about disease.

			spiritual environment.	
			Explain the factors which led to the re-emergence of diseases taught to be under control.	
			Explain current thinking about the emergence of "new" diseases.	

Theme: Managing the Environment

Content Standard

Students will gain the knowledge necessary to understand and explain the society's attitude to the environment. They will understand and accept the various needs of the surrounding environment and take action to make the necessary adjustments to establish a self sustaining relationship with it. They shall acquire the positive life skills necessary for developing and maintaining a healthy environment.

This unit is intended to assist students in understanding themselves as individuals.

Performance Standards

- i. Critically examining the relationship between the physical environment and physical health.
- ii. Noting the impact of man made interventions on environmental health.
- iii. Understanding the relationship between environmental health and disease vectors.
- iv. Critically examining the relationship between the social environment and personal health.
- v. Discussing the impact of anti-social behaviour on the society.
- vi. Drawing conclusions about the relationship between anti-social behaviour and the environment.
- vii. Understanding the need to protect the environment.
- viii. Becoming proactive in the defence of the environment.
- ix. Exploring environmental policies, conventions and legislation
- x. Determining the level of responsibility for mind altering substances in anti-social behaviour.

Form Two Term One

Theme: Managing the Environment.

Topic: Caring for the Environment

Sub-topic: Environmental Protection.

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Protection of the environment	Explore environmental policies, conventions and legislation. Examine Legal issues (national, regional, international) Demonstrate environmental advocacy skills.	Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Creative thinking	Student Reports. Committee grouping Inquiry learning. Small group discussion Resource person.	Organisation publications. National environmental laws. Newspaper / magazine articles	Understanding Acceptance. Rationalising.	Examine environmental safety. Appreciate the need to create and enforce laws to protect the environment. Evaluate the threat of 'rampant individualism' to the health and stability of the environment. Understand the need to protect the environment. Take the steps necessary to protect themselves. Explain local environmental policies and conventions. Understand the need for local environmental laws Explore environmental policies, conventions and legislation.	Develop a set of rules dealing with the proper use of the school's resources. Create a set of rules for the maintenance of the school's environment.	Discuss with family and friends local policies dealing with environmental issues. Become environmental advocates. Obey local environmental laws.

Form Two Term Two

Theme: Managing the Environment

Topic: Environmental Impact

Sub-topic: Personal Health.

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Explore the impact of environmental health on personal health.	Critically examine the relationship between the physical environment and personal health. Loss of animal habitat good insects killed reduction of pollination Vegetation loss leading to Dust storms Floods and Flash floods Smog. Food and water borne diseases (hepatitis, food infections / poisoning) Health vector borne diseases Sanitation / Waste disposal. Man made interventions Agro-chemicals Chlorofluorocarbons Lead poisoning. Dust and asthmatic cases. Allergies.	Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Creative thinking Empathy	Debate Opposing panel Symposium Assignment	Newspaper and Magazine articles. Organisational publications. Case study.	Understanding Acceptance. Rationalising.	Explain the relationship between the social environment and personal health. Create a list of water borne diseases and strategies for combating them. Understand the need to protect the environment. Become proactive in the defence of the environment. Critically examine the relationship between the physical environment and physical health. Note the impact of man made interventions on environmental health. Understand the relationship between environmental health and disease vectors.	Debate the topic "Be it resolved that" Write an essay entitled Perform a skit entitled	Join efforts to preserve the environment. Encourage others to practice conservation. Inform others about the impact of the physical environment on personal health.

Form Two Term Three

Theme:	Managing	the	Environment

Topic: Environmental Impact

Sub-topic: Personal Health

Sub-topic: Person	ai Health							
	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
The impact of environmental health on personal health	Critically examine the relationship between the social environment and personal health. Causes, implications (connectedness to the environment) and drawing conclusions. • crime, • vagrancy • poverty • road rage • street children, • drug use / abuse (prescription / over the counter and illegal) • mental illness.	Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Creative thinking Self-motivation. Self management Self awareness Self acceptance.	Role play Situation analysis. Contrived incident. Interview Inquiry learning. Field trip.	Case studies. Newspaper and Magazine articles	Acceptance Understanding. Recognition	Explain the relationship between the social environment and personal health. List possible reasons for anti-social behaviour. Understand the need to protect the environment. Become proactive in the defence of the environment. Critically examine the relationship between the social environment and personal health. Discuss the impact of anti-social behaviour on the society. Draw conclusions about the relationship between anti-social behaviour and the environment. Determine the level of responsibility of mind altering substances for anti-social behaviour.	Debate the topic "Be it resolved that" Write an essay entitled Perform a skit entitled	Aid others in understanding the need to establish a protective mindset over the environment.

Theme: Managing the Environment

Content Standard

Students will gain the knowledge necessary to understand and explain the society's attitude to the environment. They will understand and accept the various needs of the surrounding environment and take action to make the necessary adjustments to establish a self sustaining relationship with it. They shall acquire the positive life skills necessary for developing and maintaining a healthy environment.

This unit is intended to assist students in understanding themselves as individuals.

Performance Standards

- i. Critiquing the role of technology in the maintenance of environmental health.
- ii. Formulating a strategy for positively affecting the environment.
- iii. Taking action to ensure environmental sustainability.
- iv. Assessing the role of the media as a source of environmental information.
- v. Understanding the concept and dangers of e-waste.
- vi. Designing and implementing a disaster preparedness plan.
- vii. Exploring alternative energy sources.
- viii. Analysing the relationship between social relationships and the environment.
- ix. Discussing the need to have a sense of belonging to ensure mental stability.
- x. Understanding the need to have a satisfying relationship with other human beings.
- xi. Determining strategies to reduce fear in the environment.
- xii. Predicting outcomes of strategies for environmental sustainability.
- xiii. Creating models of sustainable ecosystems.
- xiv. Displaying environmental sustainability advocacy skills.
- xv. Developing strategies to ensure safety in the school environment.

Form Three Term One

Theme: Managing the Environment

Topic: Impacting the Environment

Sub-topic: Preservation.

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Preserving the Environment	Critique the role of technology in maintaining environmental health. Assess the role of the media as a source of information. Understand the concept of E-waste. Formulate a strategy for positively affecting the environment. Design and implement a disaster preparedness plan. Take action to ensure sustainability by utilizing the three R's - Reuse, reduce, recycle Research alternative energy sources.	Problem solving, Understanding consequences, Decision making, Critical thinking, Creative thinking	Symposium Debate. Assignment Resource person Simulation. Case study.	Newspapers & Magazines. Organisation and Professional bodies' publications.	Making sustainable adjustments. Analysing situations to obtain the best fit solution.	Critique the role of the media as a source of information. Explain the dangers associated with e-waste. Create a disaster implementation plan for the school. Create a poster campaign to encourage others to practice sustainable use of the environment. List and critique alternative energy sources. Understand the need to protect the environment. Become proactive in the defence of the	Letters to the Editor. Strategic disaster preparedness plan. Checklisted observation.	Persuade others to take responsibility for their actions when disposing of waste. Take action to ensure environmental sustainability. Encourage others to practice the 3r's impacting the environment. Encourage others to conserve energy.

			environment.	
			Explore environmental policies, conventions and legislation.	
			Critique the role of technology in the maintenance of environmental health.	
			Formulate a strategy for positively affecting the environment.	
			Assess the role of the media as a source of environmental information.	
			Understand the concept and dangers of e-waste.	
			Design and implement a disaster preparedness plan.	
			Explore alternative energy sources.	

Form Three Term Two

Theme: Managing the Environment

Topic: Environmental Security

Sub-topic: Environmental Maintenance.

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Maintaining a safe and secure environment	Analyse the connection between social relationships and the environment Relational issues Friends Professional Social Familial Sense of belonging to Home School Community. Nation. Freedom from fear Define 'fear' Types of fear. Levels of fear Causes of fear. Controlling fear. Benefits of fear.	Managing stress, Managing feelings, Self-management Self-motivation. Empathy Self awareness Self acceptance. Assertiveness. Decision making, Critical thinking, Creative thinking	Circular response. Debate. Small group discussion. Dyads. Role Play. Case study	Case studies. Newspaper and magazine articles.	Responsibility. Love. Consideration. Control. Fortitude. Stability.	Explain the effects of the environment on individual relationships. Rationalise their sense of belonging. Establish a sustainable locus of control in their lives. Analyse the relationship between social relationships and the environment. Discuss the need to have a sense of belonging to ensure mental stability. Understand the need to have a satisfying relationship with other human beings. Determine strategies to reduce fear in the environment.	Create a web diagram illustrating the various relationships between humans and the environment. Write an essay beginning "It was a dark and stormy night"	Persuade others to accept changes in their lives with equanimity. Assist others in establishing / strengthening their own locus of control.

Safety in the school environment		Develop strategies to ensure safety in the	
		school environment.	

Form Three Term Three

Theme: Managing the Environment

Topic: Environmental Sustainability and Security

Sub-topic: Environmental Conservation and Maintenance.

	Content	Lifeskills targeted	Suggested Teaching / Learning Strategies	Resources	Related Values and Attitudes	Specific Learning Outcomes Students will:	Suggested Assessment/ Evaluation	Social Action
Preserving the Environment	Create strategies for environmental sustainability Create models of sustainable ecosystems Display environmental advocacy skills (wildlife protection, watercourse clearing etc)	Problem solving, Critical thinking, Creative thinking Decision making, Understanding consequences,	Case Studies Circular Response Field Study	Newspaper & magazine articles. Student experiences Resource person from Forestry Division ect	Caution. Responsibility. Commitment.	Create strategies for environmental sustainability. Predict outcomes of strategies for enabling environmental sustainability. Create models of sustainable ecosystems. Display environmental sustainability advocacy skills.	Create a model for enabling sustainable environment use.	Become an advocate for environmental sustainability.

Through the Secondary School's H.F.L.E. Programme it is expected that pupils will:-

- Decision-making: Deal constructively with health and other important factors in their lives by assessing the
 different options and determining the effects the various choices may have before making a decision
- **Problem solving:** Deal appropriately with problems in their lives which, if left unattended, could create new and greater problems including physical and mental stress.
- **Creative thinking:** Explore available alternatives and their various consequences of their actions or lack thereof and seek imaginative ways of dealing with the unfolding situation.
- **Critical thinking:** Recognize that outside influences affect attitudes and actions, assess these factors and determine an appropriate course of action.
- Communication: Transfer information, understanding and emotions from themselves to others to make their intent clear.
- Interpersonal relationship skills: Develop and keep friendly relationships thus building their self-esteem and belonging needs.
- **Self awareness:** Recognize and understand their emotions and value system which would help them to communicate effectively, build positive relationships and generate empathy for others in difficult circumstances.
- **Empathy:** Relate positively to others who may be different from themselves and respond to people in need.
- **Coping with Emotions:** Respond appropriately to their emotions and avoid the negative effects that prolonged pent up emotions may have on their physical and mental health.
- **Negotiation skills:** Meet and address individual needs and concerns in ways that are mutually beneficial thus enabling them to work and play cooperatively with others.
- **Refusal skills:** Engage in health-enhancing behaviours that are consistent with their values and decisions.

- **Coping with stress:** Appropriately adjust to levels of stress so as to avoid the negative consequences including burnout, boredom, susceptibility to disease and behavioural changes.
- **Assertiveness skills:** Express feelings and points of view honestly and openly and take decisive actions that are in their own best interests without feelings of intimidation or anxiety.
- **Healthy self management / monitoring skills:** Maintain health-enhancing decisions as a daily activity so as to reach longer term goals of health and wellness.