

# PCSHE Booklet – Year 11

## Topic 1 Communication in Relationships

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Year 11 Curriculum Overview			
<b>Topic 1:</b> Communication in relationships  Personal values, assertive communication (including in relation to contraception and sexual health), relationship challenges and abuse.	<b>Topic 2: Health Choices and Independence</b>  Responsible health choices, reproductive health, miscarriage, self-examination and screening.	<b>Topic 3: Families</b>  Different families and parental responsibilities, pregnancy, forced marriage and changing relationships.	<b>Topic 4: Financial Decision Making</b>  Payslips, Tax and Mortgage

### Who Can you turn to for help and Support

Parents or trusted family members and Friends	The Police / Community support officers
School Safe Guarding Team or any member of staff.	
Women's Aid	Helpline: 0808 2000 247 <b>24hr</b> <a href="https://www.womensaid.org.uk">https://www.womensaid.org.uk</a>
Men's Advice Line	Helpline: 0808 801 0327 Monday-Friday 9am-5pm <a href="http://www.mensadviceline.org.uk/">http://www.mensadviceline.org.uk/</a>
NSPCC	Helpline: 0808 800 5000 (24 hours, every day) <a href="http://nspcc.org.uk">nspcc.org.uk</a>
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Survivors UK – Male Rape and Sexual Abuse Support	<a href="http://survivorsuk.org">survivorsuk.org</a>
RASAC (Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Centre)	National Helpline: 0808 802 9999 (12-2.30 & 7-9.30) <a href="http://rasasc.org.uk">rasasc.org.uk</a>

# Knowledge Organiser

## PCSHE Year 11 Topic 1 – Communication in Relationships

<p><b>KP11: Key Terms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Consent:</b> Consent is a person's permission or agreement by choice to anything that informs them. Consent must be freely given, it is reversible, it must be informed, enthusiastic and very specific.</li> <li>• <b>Underage:</b> Under the age of 16.</li> <li>• <b>Age of consent:</b> The age where someone can legally agree to taking part in sexual activity. In the UK the age of consent is 16.</li> <li>• <b>Legislation:</b> the law</li> <li>• <b>Prosecuted:</b> to bring legal action against a crime or punishment of a crime for the breaking of a law.</li> <li>• <b>Sexual consent:</b> The giving of permission by a person to engage in any form of sexual activity including penetrative and oral sex.</li> <li>• <b>Affirmative consent:</b> Consent is only given when a person agrees verbally to engage in sexual activities including penetrative and oral sex.</li> <li>• <b>Coercion:</b> The action or practice of persuading someone to do something they wouldn't normally do or something they don't want to do by using force or threats.</li> <li>• <b>A person who is minor:</b> A person who is under the age of 18 and legally considered a child.</li> </ul>	<p><b>KP12 – What is consent?</b></p> <p>Consent is a person's permission or agreement by choice to anything that informs them. For example, their body, personal space, time, money and belongings.</p> <p>We all have the right to be asked for consent in situations that involve us, and the responsibility to ask others for consent in situations that involve them. Consent is important because it gives people <b>choice</b> and <b>control</b> over decisions that affect them.</p> <p><b>Consent is:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freely given. It's not okay to pressure, trick, or threaten someone into saying yes.</li> <li>• Reversible: It's okay to say yes and then change your mind — at any time!</li> <li>• Informed: You can only consent to something if you have all the facts.</li> <li>• Enthusiastic: You should do stuff you WANT to do, not things people expect you to do. If someone doesn't seem enthusiastic stop and check in.</li> <li>• Specific: Saying yes to one thing (like going to the bedroom to make out) doesn't mean you're saying yes to other things (like having sex).</li> </ul> <p><b>Consent cannot be given when:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When a person is drunk or high, to the point that they are unable to speak or look after themselves.</li> <li>• Asleep or Passed Out – if they are not conscious, they are unable to agree to any sexual activity. If someone passes out whilst engaging in sexual activity – STOP!</li> <li>• They are Underage – Legally a person under the age of 16 cannot give consent to any sexual activity.</li> <li>• Mental disability or learning difficulties which mean they are unable to fully understand what they are consenting to.</li> </ul>	<p><b>KP13 – Consent and the Law</b></p> <p>In the UK, the age of consent is 16. This means that a person under the age of 16 cannot legally consent to sexual activity because they are seen as not having the capacity to do so. The law applies to everyone, regardless of gender or sexual orientation in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The law is designed to protect young people from abuse, harm of being taken advantage of. If someone is under the age of 16 and decides to have sex anyway, it is still vital that they and their partner(s) are able to consent to sex in every other capacity.</p> <p>According to the law, there are no circumstances in which someone under the age of 13 can consent to any sexual activity or act.</p> <p><b>KP14 - Sexual Relationships:</b>  <b>Why do people have sex?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reproduction; Physical health; Enjoyment; Promotes good mental health; Love and commitment; Expression.</li> </ul> <p><b>How do you know if you're ready to have sex?</b> Ask the following questions...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Does it feel right?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Do you trust the person you want to have sex with?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Are you equally willing to have sex?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Do you feel comfortable with this person?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Would you feel able to change their mind?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Can you talk to this person openly about your fears, worries, or concerns?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Can you talk about contraception and protection, and is this a shared decision?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Are you both open, honest and mature enough to discuss STIs?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Do you feel under any pressure to have sex?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Are you having sex because you think everyone else is and you don't want to be left behind?</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Are you having sex because you are worried about what will happen if you don't (e.g., their partner might leave them)?</li> </ul>
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# Knowledge Organiser

## PCSHE Year 11 Topic 1 – Communication in Relationships

<p><b>KPI5 – Unhealthy Relationships</b></p> <p>What are the signs of an unhealthy relationship?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressuring you</li> <li>• Isolating you from friends</li> <li>• Controlling</li> <li>• Digital monitoring</li> <li>• Dishonesty</li> <li>• Disrespect</li> <li>• Hostility</li> <li>• Harassment</li> <li>• Intimidation</li> </ul>	<p><b>KPI6: Relational Violence and Abuse</b></p> <p>Relational violence/abuse is a pattern of abusive and coercive behaviours used to have power and control over an ex or current partner. This behaviour tends to get worse over time. There are different types of violence and abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Physical:</b> the intentional use of physical force or power to hurt, intimidate, control or punish others. Hitting, slapping, showing, grabbing, pinching, biting, hair pulling, etc. are types of physical abuse. This type of abuse also includes denying a partner medical care or forcing alcohol and/or drug use upon him or her.</li> <li>• <b>Emotional:</b> includes coercive control – the intentional use of threats, humiliation and intimidation to harm, punish or frighten others, cause others to be dependent, isolate others from support, exploit, degrade or dehumanize others.</li> <li>• <b>Verbal:</b> The intentional use of verbal abuse aiming to belittle, upset, threaten, frighten, intimidate or control others.</li> <li>• <b>Sexual:</b> The intentional use of force, threats, or intimidation to make someone do something sexual or sharing intimate photos to shame, humiliate or control someone etc.</li> <li>• <b>Economic Abuse:</b> is defined as making or attempting to make an individual financially dependent by maintaining total control over financial resources, withholding one's access to money, or forbidding one's attendance at school or employment.</li> <li>• <b>Psychological Abuse:</b> Elements of psychological abuse include - but are not limited to - causing fear by intimidation; threatening physical harm to self, partner, children, or partner's family or friends; destruction of pets and property; and forcing isolation from family, friends, or school and/or work.</li> </ul> <p><i>Relationship violence and abuse are all about power and control. It's normal for relationships to have ups and downs and conflict, and it's okay to have mixed feelings about people. When someone's behaviour in a relationship becomes about having power and control over someone else, it's a big warning sign that the relationship is not healthy.</i></p>																				
<p><b>KPI7 – Child Sexual Exploitation</b></p> <p>What is child sexual exploitation?</p> <p>Someone taking advantage of someone under the age of 18 sexually, for their own benefit. Through threats, bribes, violence, humiliation, or by telling you that they love you, they will have the power to get the child to do sexual things for their own, or other people's benefit or enjoyment.</p> <p>It is important to remember that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anyone can be a victim of sexual exploitation – it can happen to any gender, of any age, of any sexual orientation.</li> <li>- Sexual exploitation is a form of child abuse</li> <li>- It comes in many forms (peer-on-peer, by an older adult, someone being a boyfriend/girlfriend of the victim, at parties, as well as criminal exploitation)</li> <li>- People who carry out sexual violence, use it as a weapon to control, initiate and exert power over others.</li> <li>- Sexual exploitation is <b>never the victim's fault.</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>KPI8 – Sexual Harassment</b></p> <p>Sexual harassment can be physical, verbal or emotional, and can take place online, in person and/or on physical surfaces such as graffiti on a toilet cubicle. Anyone can be subjected to sexual harassment. Sexual harassment often targets one or more of these characteristics: a person's appearance, body parts, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, sexual experience and activities, disability/ability.</p> <p>Sexual harassment is <b>unwanted</b> behaviour of a sexual nature which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Violates someone's dignity</li> <li>- Intimidates, degrades or humiliates someone</li> <li>- Creates a hostile or offensive environment or makes someone feel exposed or unsafe</li> </ul> <p>It is always the victim's perception of the behaviour that identifies it as harassment, not the <b>intentions</b> of the person doing the behaviour. Therefore, excuses like "it was only fun", "it was just banter" or "they're really sensitive" aren't effective defences when someone is accused of harassment.</p>																				
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# Low Stake Quiz

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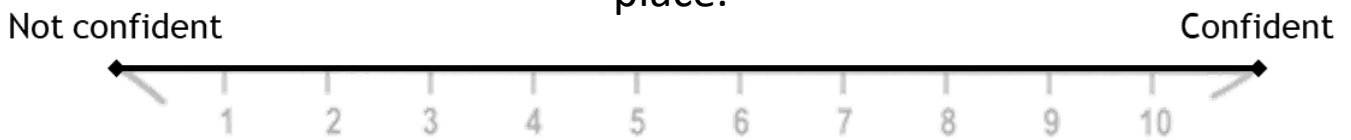
# Sliding Scale – Lesson 1

## Consent and the Law

**Task:** Complete the sliding scales below by circling a number to demonstrate your confidence level with each learning objective.

### Sliding Scales

I can describe the laws around consent and explain why they are in place.



I can compare the law of consent with other places around the world.



I can understand the consequences of the law



I can describe the options people have if they decided to disclose a sexual offence, and the reasons why people might not disclose.



**Key words:** Consent, capacity to consent, law, consequences, maturity, reversible consent.

**Task 1:** Complete the following ‘true or false’ quiz to demonstrate your current knowledge on the issue of consent.

Statement	True or False?
The age of consent is different for men and women	
The age of consent is the same regardless of your sexual orientation and your gender identity	
If you're under 16 you cant get advise from a sexual health clinic	
Children who are 12 and under have the capacity to consent	
Women cannot go to prison for rape	
If two 15-year-olds had consensual sex , they would be prosecuted (i.e. have legal action taken against them)	
It is an offence for anyone over 18 to engage in sexual activity with someone under 18 if they have a position of trust (e.g. a teacher, youth worker, sports coach, etc.)	
It is not an offence if you touch someone with sexual intent if you ‘reasonably believe’ the other person has consent.	
It is an offence for someone to be naked in public	
If you are under 13 you can't be charged with a criminal offence	

**Task 2:** Discuss with your partner the following question – Why is it important to have laws around sex and consent in place?

# Legal or Illegal?

Consent is defined by section 74 Sexual Offences Act 2003: **Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.**

**Task:** Decide whether these specific scenarios are legal or illegal.

Two 16 year-old males having consensual sex.	Forcing someone to get married	Forcing or pressuring your husband or wife into having sex with you.	A 17 year old male takes off his condom during sex when he and his partner consented to protected sex
Two 16 year olds having sex when they are both drunk at a party	An 18 year old male having a sexual image of his 15 year old girlfriend on his phone	Someone uploading a video of themselves having sex with an ex-partner to shame them	Not disclosing that you have an STI before having unprotected sex.
A 14 year old having naked photos of themselves on their phone	Someone upskirting a classmate in the playground and showing everyone the photo.	A 14 year old and a 12 year old agreeing to have sex	Two 17 year old kissing at a party and put their hand down the other's underwear. The other partner tenses up but says nothing and so they carry on.
Sending a 'dickpic'	Two 16 year olds have consensual sex when one of them asks the other to stop because it hurts. Their partner does not stop because they know they are close to orgasm and carries on for a further minute after hearing the request to stop.	Someone cheating on their partner without their partner's knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal <input type="checkbox"/> Illegal



**Canada:** The age of consent is 16, but like several other countries, it has close-in-age exemptions known as 'Romeo and Juliet Laws', whereby a person can legally have consensual sex with a minor so long as he or she is not more than a given number of years older, generally four years or less

**Sweden:** The age of consent is 15

**Russia:** The age of consent is 16

**Ireland:** The age of consent is 17

**Japan:** The age of consent is 13

**United States:** Each state in the US has local laws setting an age of consent, but in all states the age is between 16 and 18

**Italy:** The age of consent is 14

**South Korea:** The age of consent is 20

**China:** The age of consent is 14

**Nigeria:** The age of consent is 11

**India:** The age of consent is 18

**South Africa:** The age of consent is 16

**Yemen:** There is no minimum age for marriage, and sex with girls as young as 9 is permitted

**Indonesia:** The age of consent is 16 for heterosexual sex and 18 for homosexual sex

**Chile:** The minimum age of consent is 14, but there are legal restrictions on sexual activity up to the age of 18, and homosexual sex is illegal before that age

**Bolivia:** The age of consent is set at puberty

**Bahrain:** The age of consent is 21 for women who want to marry without their father's permission

**Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Libya, Afghanistan and several other countries:** The age of consent is not specified, but marriage is required

### Task: Discuss the following questions

1. Are there any laws which surprise you?
2. What do you think about the laws where the age of consent is different for people who are heterosexual and people who are homosexual? Why do you think there is a difference? Do you think this is fair?
3. What would it be like to be a child or young person growing up in some places highlighted on the map?
4. Are there any laws on the map that you would like to change if you could? Which ones?
5. If you were a leader of a country, what laws would you put in place around the age of consent?

**Task: Discuss, Why do some people, including men and people from the LGBTQ+ community, not report sexual harassment or sexual violence?**



# Low Stake Quiz

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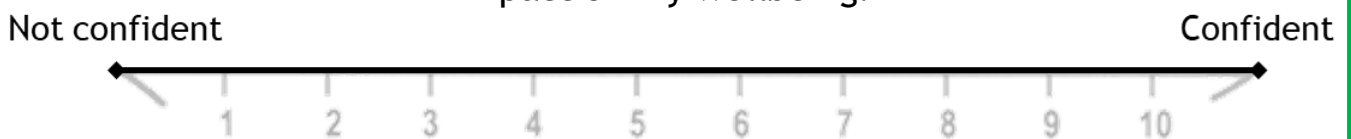
# Sliding Scale – Lesson 2

## Power, Control and Harassment.

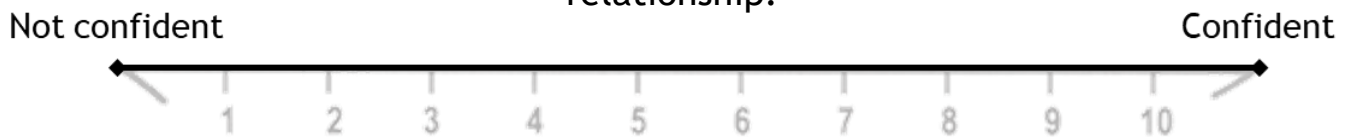
**Task:** Complete the sliding scales below by circling a number to demonstrate your confidence level with each learning objective.

### Sliding Scales

I can understand how different romantic relationships affect how I'm feeling and know whether a romantic or sexual relationship is having a negative impact on my wellbeing.



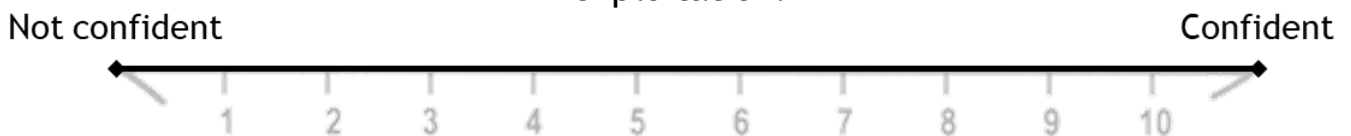
I can recognise the red flags or early warning signs of an unhealthy or abusive relationship.



I can describe what harassment is.



I can understand power and control and how this relates to child sexual exploitation.



I can support other individuals if they are in an unhealthy relationship and know where to go for help in the future if needed.



**Key words:** Key words: Consent, unhealthy relationships, harassment, child sexual exploitation, power, control.

## Relational Violence and Abuse

Relational violence/abuse is a pattern of abusive and coercive behaviours used to have power and control over an ex or current partner. This behaviour tends to get worse over time.

There are four types of violence and abuse:

**Physical:** the intentional use of physical force or power to hurt, intimidate, control or punish others.

**Emotional:** includes coercive control – the intentional use of threats, humiliation and intimidation to harm, punish or frighten others, cause others to be dependent, isolate others from support, exploit, degrade or dehumanize others.

**Verbal:** The intentional use of verbal abuse aiming to belittle, upset, threaten, frighten, intimidate or control others.

**Sexual:** The intentional use of force, threats, or intimidation to make someone do something sexual or sharing intimate photos to shame, humiliate or control someone etc.

**Task:** Decide what type of abuse you would use to describe the actions in each scenario.

Scenario	Type of Abuse
Controls your relationships/tells you who you can be friends with (online and offline)	
Doesn't respect your sexual boundaries, won't take no for an answer and makes you feel guilty or immature for not trying things they want.	
Spreads rumour or gossip about you	
Threatens to disclose your sexual orientation or gender identity to others	
Gaslights you and makes you feel crazy	
Dismisses violent behaviour – 'it was only a slap', 'you deserved it', 'I did it because I love you'	
Refusing to use contraception	
Gives you gifts and then tells you that you owe them	
Tells you what to wear	
Blames their abusive behaviour on drinks, drugs, stress, their past or you	
Calls you names and puts you down, telling you you're stupid, ugly, useless	
Stonewalls you – the silent treatment, refusing to communicate	

# Task: Complete the 'true or false' quiz about child sexual exploitation.

Statement	True or false?
People who perpetrate (carry out) child sexual exploitation or groom young people are always older than the people they target.	
Child sexual exploitation and grooming can be both online and offline	
Only girls get groomed	
Children and young people are normally exploited or abused by strangers	
Some people don't know they are being exploited.	
A quarter of all sexual offences recorded by the police are against children.	
Assaulting someone of the same gender is a homosexual act.	

**Task:** Place each scenario along the continuum line before to show whether it is harassment or a compliment.

1. Pulling someone's bra strap	2. Writing "For good sex, call Jesse" and including a phone number on the bathroom wall.	3. Smiling at someone while passing them in the hallway	4. Following someone home after they have broken up with you.
5. Teasing someone for being a virgin	6. Being approached by a group of guys/girls you do not know and them all asking for your number	7. A friend of a friend taking photos up your skirt	8. A stranger showing porn while you're sitting next to them on the bus.
9. Asking someone if they want to hang out.	10. Someone sending you a porn video while you're at school.	11. Receiving a text that says "You look hot in that outfit"	12. Giving someone a compliment
13. Someone you know groping your bum.	14. Being whistled at and told to "bring that over here".	15. Getting messages on Instagram/tiktok/sn apchat asking for naked pictures	16. Being called a "ho", "slag" or "sket" by a classmate.

Harassment

Compliment



# Low Stake Quiz

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# Sliding Scale – Lesson 3

## Sexual Relationships

**Task:** Complete the sliding scales below by circling a number to demonstrate your confidence level with each learning objective.

### Sliding Scales

I can describe the use of ground rules and boundaries within a relationship.



I can understand the importance of, and responsibility that comes with sexual relationships.



I can list the range of ways that people can show love and affection in relationships.



**Key words:** Personal boundaries, maturity, sexual relationships, consent, readiness.

**Task 2:** Read the profile cards. On each you will see a scenario which features a couple caught in a relationship dilemma. Write a set of ground rules to help this couple communicate better and enable them to improve their relationship.

**Extension:** What are the positive impacts of having these rules/boundaries put in place? What could be any potential problems (if any)?

### Scenarios:

**Ava and Edward:** Both Ava and Edward work full time and have lived together for two years. Despite working longer hours, Ava does all the shopping and most of the household chores. After cooking dinner and doing the washing up, Ava is tired and all she wants to do is have a hot bath and go to bed early. Edward comes from a very traditional family. At home, his mum did all the cooking and cleaning and seemed proud to do it. Edward's dad calls housework 'women's work' and although he likes cooking, Edward never seems to do it as Ava gets angry when he makes a mess in the kitchen. Now they seem to argue every night. Edward wants Ava to be the fun girl he first met, rather than going to bed early every night. He fears she simply doesn't fancy him anymore. Ava feels resentful that Edward doesn't do more around the house – surely, he can see she does all the work? She is tired telling him how she feels but it always ends up in an argument – especially when he reminds her of how loving they used to be.

**Sam and Alex:** Sam and Alex have been together six months and it is the first serious relationship for both of them. Sam came out to his parents ages ago and they are both supportive of him and pleased that he has found someone he cares for. Alex says he's always known he was gay, but he's hidden it from his dad because he is afraid of rejection. He told Sam that his dad holds very old-fashioned views and has been heard making homophobic comments about TV shows featuring gay couples. Because of this he has told Sam not to make it too obvious that they're together in case someone finds out and tells his dad. At first Sam was okay with this but now things are getting serious he sees no reason why he should sneak about. He tells Alex that he is not happy living a lie and wants to tell everyone, regardless of what Alex's father thinks. He has told Alex that if he does not tell his dad about them soon then he will do so himself. He has already changed his relationship status on social media and has started posting pictures of them as a couple. Alex is mortified that Sam has gone ahead without his consent. He is not ashamed of Sam and wants them to be together, he just doesn't want his dad to know.

### Siobhan and Thomas

Siobhan and Thomas have been dating for ages and are in a committed relationship. They love each other but have agreed not to have sex until after they are married in accordance with their religious beliefs. This decision was made together, although Thomas has secretly been feeling increasingly frustrated at not being able to demonstrate his emotions in a physical way. Thomas has suggested that once they are engaged, they will take things further, but Siobhan is furious and deeply upset with him for even talking about it. As she sees it, they both have the same faith and follow the same religious practises so he should understand why she is so adamant about being a virgin on her wedding day. Thomas doesn't understand why she is so upset. He agrees they should wait to have penetrative sex until after the wedding but says there are a lot of other things, they can do to become intimate, which will bring them closer. It's not as if he's trying to make her have sex.

### Niles and Divya

Niles and Divya have been married for 10 years and have two children. They met at school and have been together ever since. Although they have always been a loving couple, since the birth of their second child Divya has gone off the idea of sex. She still loves her husband but just feels that sex is now not as important. Niles loves his wife and wishes they could have sex more often. He is taken to watching online porn on his tablet downstairs when Divya has gone to bed, but last night she came down unexpectedly and caught him. Divya is furious and has told Niles she is disgusted with him. How could he love her if he is secretly watching porn? It feels as if he has been unfaithful, and she is uncertain if she can ever forgive him. Niles is very upset he does not think he has done anything wrong. He would never be unfaithful to his wife, and it makes him angry that she could ever think he would be.

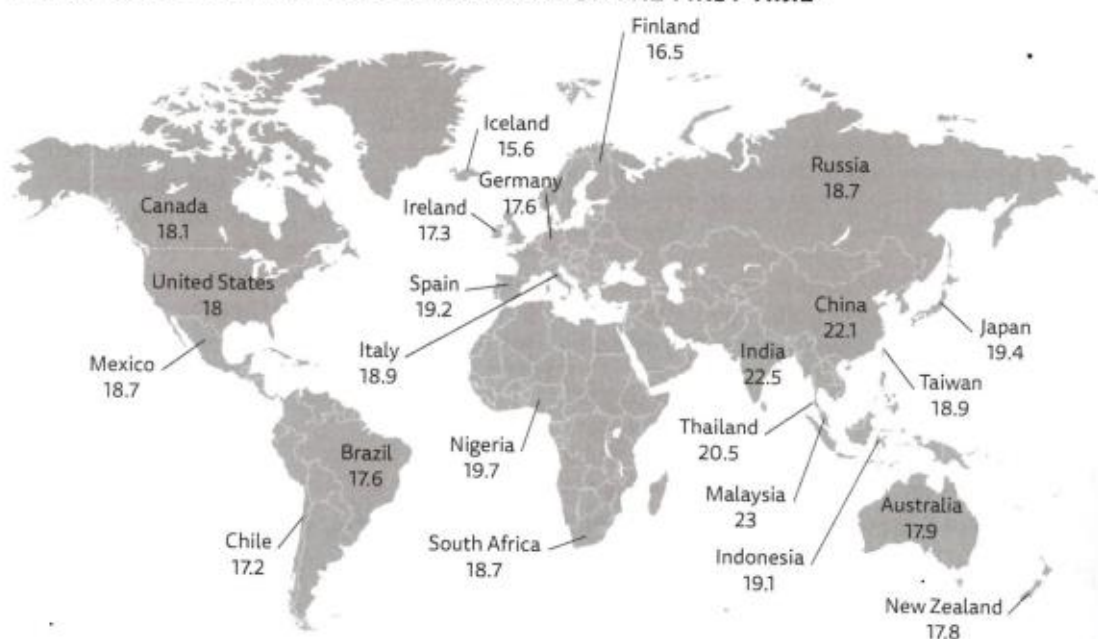
**Task:** Answer the following questions independently.

1. How do people in romantic relationships show their love or affection for each other?
2. Why do people have sex?

**Task:**

1. Identify the country with the youngest average age that people have sex for the first time.
2. Identify the country with the oldest average age that people have sex for the first time.

THE AVERAGE AGE THAT PEOPLE HAVE SEX FOR THE FIRST TIME<sup>13</sup>



# How do you know if you're ready to have sex?

**Task:** Write a list of all the questions you would suggest to a friend or younger sibling to assess readiness to have sex.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

**Task:** Based on the previous considerations, sort these cards into three categories:

1. Ready to have sex
2. Needs to think more about sex
3. Not ready to have sex

<p>Jenny is 15 and has been with her boyfriend Greg, who is 16, for eight months. They trust each other and are faithful. Jenny loves Greg and thinks she wants to make their relationship sexual.</p>	<p>Carl is 17, he has been dating Belle (17) for a month although he would not call her his girlfriend. They have had some sexual contact but now Carl wants to go all the way. Belle thinks it is too soon.</p>
<p>Nina is 20, she comes from a religious family that do not believe in sex before marriage. Nina has never had any sexual contact with a boy before but has recently started wondering what it is like. She knows that if she is to have sex it may cause problems in her future and her family would be extremely upset.</p>	<p>Max is 15 and has recently told his friends that he is gay. He has in the past had sexual activity with girls but has never had sexual intercourse. Max has met Luke who is 16. Luke has had sex with three other males and wants to have sex with Max.</p>
<p>Taylor is 13. Her friends have all started talking about sexual activity and some say that they have done things with boys in their year. Taylor feels stupid and thinks that if she doesn't tell her friends she has done the same then they won't hang out with her. Taylor thinks she should start having sex to be like her friends.</p>	<p>Leigh is 14 and her boyfriend Dale is 17. Leigh and Dale have been going out with each other on and off for 2 months. Dale wants to have sex but Leigh thinks she is way too young. Dale says that he will tell all his friends that she has sex with him even if she doesn't then he will end their relationship.</p>
<p>Richie has been dating Louise for three weeks. Richie has done sexual activities with other girls in the past but has never had intercourse. Louise has had sex with five other males and says she has never used a condom. She wants to have sex with Richie without using a condom too.</p>	<p>Sasha and Lewis are both 15. They have been in a relationship for three months and would like to make their relationship sexual. Both of them want to practice safe sex but are too embarrassed to get contraception. They are thinking of having unsafe sex anyway.</p>
<p>Liam is 15, he has recently started talking to a girl on the internet that he has never met who is the same age as him. He has told her he has had several past sexual partners but this is a lie. The girl wants to meet up to have sex.</p>	<p>Sophie and Andy, both 15, have been together for six weeks. Last week they went to a party and both got really drunk. The next morning Sophie woke up in bed with Andy, who says that they had sex. Sophie does not remember having sex and was a virgin before this night. She doesn't feel ready for a sexual relationship but Andy says that now she has done it once she can't change her mind.</p>







