

Overview

In this sequence of learning pupils will develop respect for others by exploring how people can respond to unkind mobile phone interactions, including cyberbullying. They will examine both the positive and negative aspects of mobile phone use and be encouraged to communicate online in a respectful and responsible way. The sequence also teaches pupils about the risks of failing to secure their homes or personal belongings, helping them make sensible choices that support crime prevention. Pupils will learn to distinguish fact from fiction online, including recognising potential signs of deepfakes. They will explore financial risks and consider practical ways to reduce them. When learning about drugs, pupils will be encouraged to rely on factual information rather than media portrayals, enabling them to make informed and balanced decisions. Throughout the sequence, pupils will develop skills in analysing information sources and understanding what makes them reliable or unreliable, strengthening their critical thinking and decision-making.

What should I already know?

- There are safe ways to move around my local area, like using crossings and staying with an adult. I can learn how to keep myself safe when I'm out and about.
- A hazard is something that could hurt me. There are hazards at home, like hot ovens, sharp objects, or cleaning products.
- I can stay safe by keeping away from hazards and telling an adult if something is dangerous.
- First aid means helping someone who is hurt or unwell until an adult or doctor can help.
- People may need first aid if they fall, get a cut, or feel very unwell.
- In a first aid situation, I should stay calm and get a trusted adult straight away.
- An encounter is when I meet or come across someone. A planned encounter is when I know I'm meeting someone.
- An unexpected encounter is when I meet someone by surprise. A new encounter is when I meet someone for the first time.
- I can keep safe by staying with trusted adults and listening to my instincts.

What will I know by the end of the sequence?

- I can think about how I use my mobile phone and spot possible problems.
- I can use a mobile phone safely and sensibly.
- Crime prevention means stopping crimes before they happen.
- I can help prevent crime by making safe choices and understanding risks.

Vocabulary

Cyber bullying

The use of digital technology to harass, intimidate, humiliate, or threaten someone.



Fake news

False, misleading, or fabricated information.



Crime prevention

Strategies and measures designed to reduce the risk of crimes occurring.

Deep fakes

A video, image, etc. in which a person's face, body, or voice has been digitally altered so that they appear to be someone else.



Money-risks

The probability of losing money.

• Deep fakes are videos or pictures that look real but are made by computers. • I can learn about different deep fakes and why people make them. • I can protect myself from deep fakes by checking if things are real. • There are different ways to pay for things, like cash, cards, or online. • Money has risks, and I can make safe and respectful choices about it. • Drugs are substances that change how the body works, and some, like medicines, can help when used safely. • I can make smart choices about medicines, alcohol, and drugs. • Media literacy means understanding how online content is made and personalised. • I know what makes me feel happy and confident at school.	Medicines Alcohol Nicotine Media literacy	A drug to prevent disease or illness. A liquid found in beer, wine and spirits.  A chemical found in tobacco To critically analyse stories presented in the media and to determine their accuracy.
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