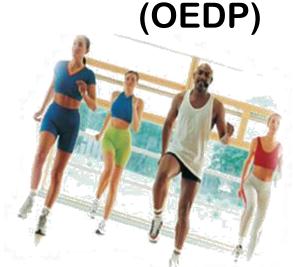
OECS EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT







HEALTH & FAMILY FEE EDUCAT





For Secondary Schools - Grades 7 – 9 (Forms 1-3)





Funded by the Government of St. Vincent & the Grenadines and World Bank

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements

Message from Chief Education Officer

Foreword

Mission & Vision of Universal Secondary Education	1
Principles and Values of National Curriculum & Assessment Framework	
Vision of the Learner	2
Vision of the Teacher	3
Structure of the National Curriculum	4
What is Health and Family Life Education (HFLE)?	
A Life Skills Based Approach to HFLE	
Organization of the Curriculum	11
Curriculum Guide (Programmes of Learning)	12
Suggested Activities	43
Suggested Methods of Teaching HFLE	57
Glossary of Terms	58

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the Ministry of Education wish to express gratitude to the following persons for their invaluable assistance in the creation of The National Curriculum for Health & Family Life Education (HFLE).

Mrs. Lindsay Howard: OECS Education Development Project (OEDP) Consultant
Mrs. Sylvia Jack: Local Consultant
Mrs. Deborah Bacchus – Senior Education Officer/Curriculum Development Unit

Abner Richards

Beverly Neptune

Bernisia Roberts

Keziah Malcolm

Heather Richards

Christine Sam

Marilyn France

Kenyon Pierre

All other teachers who in one form or another assisted in the completion of this project.

Special thanks to Miss Delise Jones who was responsible for the typing and refining of the documents from the inception of the project to its completion.

Message from the Chief Education Officer

Globalization and the knowledge economy pose numerous challenges to small island developing states. St. Vincent and the Grenadines is no exception. With the transformation of entire economies and cultures, schools are expected to keep pace, and educators have to rethink and reform the education system to grapple with these challenges by increasing access and providing opportunities for the student population to acquire skills and gain knowledge for living and production.

The curriculum is a powerful instrument through which education reform is pursued. The curriculum has to provide opportunities for personalizing learning by introducing flexibility in what is taught. It has to be relevant and engaging for all pupils. The curriculum should create learning opportunities for each child by considering the range of abilities, aptitudes and diverse backgrounds of all students. The foundation skills - literacy, numeracy and ICT are also of utmost importance but initiative, creativity and problem solving must transform the way of thinking and doing.

The new curriculum and assessment framework makes provision for new approaches and the use of innovative modalities to encourage teachers to change from traditional to interactive approaches; to foster critical thinking and problem-solving while engaging teachers in proper assessment practices which will enable them to provide evidence-based-intervention strategies for all learners.

The framework also allows practitioners to hone the latent energies and abilities of students through the

Design and Technology, Physical Education and Creative Arts curricula. This, it is hoped, will provide

future citizens with skills and knowledge to be employable, competitive, self-sufficient and to increase

civic and democratic responsibility.

Through the use of the curriculum, from Kindergarten to Grade 9, the education received will determine

the citizens' capacity to prosper and to help the economy to bloom.

The new thrust to introduce teachers' guides into schools strengthens the initiative to provide the

appropriate resources to allow teachers to implement all programmes of learning. I urge teachers to

make maximum use of these resources so that the nation's children will continue to benefit from the

opportunities provided in all classrooms.

Susan Dougan Susan Dougan

Chief Education Officer

iii

FOREWORD

The phased introduction of Universal Secondary Education (USE), completed in 2005, highlighted the need for appropriate curricula to meet the varying needs and interests of the increased, more diverse student population entering secondary schools.

USE led to a further fragmentation of the current curricula as different secondary schools adopt different coping strategies to meet their diverse students' needs.

Hence for USE to be deemed effective there was an urgent need for the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and in particular the Ministry of Education to provide a uniform curriculum framework for all secondary schools, thus providing more equitable access for all.

The Education Act of 1992 and the ESDP (2002-2007), sought to address these issues by providing for the development of a National Curriculum and Assessment Framework (NCAF), which provides flexibility for schools to customize the curriculum, subject to policy requirements, to best meet the needs of their students.

This National Framework, developed through a wide-ranging consultative process and participatory methodologies, led to the development of National Curriculum Programmes of Learning (POLs) and Teachers Guides in nine (9) subject areas: Creative Arts (Dance, Art, Drama and Music), Design and Technology, Foreign Languages (French and Spanish), Health and Family Life Education, Language Arts, Mathematics, Physical Education and Sports, Science and Social Sciences.

These Programmes of Learning seek to raise the performance and standards of teachers and students by providing Attainment Targets and basic Learning Outcomes and Achievement Indicators that ALL students are expected to achieve.

The Attainment Targets describe what each student should know, be able to do and the desirable attitudes they should display.

The *Learning Outcomes* are derived directly from the Attainment Targets. They indicate the basic depth and breadth of what students should know, be able to do, and the desirable attitudes they should demonstrate.

The Achievement Indicators state what the students should know, be able to do and the values and attitudes they must display in order that the teachers and students can know that a Learning Outcome has been achieved.

The Teachers' Guides are designed to enable ALL students to achieve the national goals for secondary education. They aim to illustrate the integration of teaching, learning and assessment.

Each Guide has been designed to suit the particular needs of each subject area. Furthermore, the Guides include sample lesson plans, assessment strategies, activities and the major resources/materials needed to effectively deliver the programmes. These documents should therefore serve as a guide for the development of instructional programmes to be implemented at the classroom level.

These Guides should therefore provide opportunities for the enhancement of teaching and learning at the classroom level and so contribute to the cognitive, affective and psychomotor development of the child.

The teacher, the main user of these Guides is envisaged as someone who:-

- Plans for teaching according to different learning styles and needs of his/her students
- Is flexible and creative
- Is knowledgeable of the subject he/she teaches.

The teacher of the NCAF is therefore someone who is confident in the delivery of the subject matter.

At the Ministry of Education, we are confident that these Guides will significantly enhance teaching and learning in secondary schools and eventually contribute towards the achievement of school graduates who are:-

- Literate and numerate in all domains
- Capable of sound moral and ethical judgments
- Confident and emotionally secure
- Capable of working independently and cooperatively
- Lifelong learners
- Hardworking with positive work ethics

• Knowledgeable and appreciative of their creative and artistic expressions

It is our hope that principals and teachers continue to play their roles in ensuring that these Guides are used for the enhanced development of the Nation's children as we work together to produce better citizens in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

D.Bacchus

Deborah Bacchus (Mrs.) Senior Education Officer - Curriculum

MISSION AND VISION OF UNIVERSAL SECONDARY EDUCATION

Purpose of Education

"To provide all persons of the State, especially the youth with opportunities appropriate to their development needs, through the provision of quality education- academic, technical-vocational, moral, physical and Sports-which will equip them with the values, attitudes, knowledge and skills for life-long learning; necessary for creating and maintaining a productive, innovative and harmonious society."

Principles and Values

The under mentioned Principles and values are based on current research and are guided by the demands of the National Goals of education for St. Vincent and the Grenadines:

- Learner/Learning Focused
- Achievement through Learning Outcomes
- Shared values
- Access to universal education for all
- Equity & Equal opportunities
- Quality
- High Expectations
- Harmonization
- Integration
- Progression
- Relevance
- Communication, Cooperation & Partnership
- Flexibility & Adaptation
- Citizenship

National Educational Goals

The National Curriculum and Assessment Framework (NCAF) of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is based on the under mentioned National Goals:

- Be literate in all domains including the visual & technological.
- Be capable of sound moral and ethical judgements.
- Collect, analyse, organise and critically evaluate information to make informed decisions based on evidence.
- Be skilled in science and technology and their application.
- Have good interpersonal skills.
- Identify and solve problems as critical and creative thinkers.
- Be hardworking with positive work ethics.
- Be self-confident and emotionally secure.
- Be capable of working independently as well as cooperatively with others.
- Be flexible and adaptable to change.
- Be life-long learners and responsible members of the community, capable of contributing to and benefiting from the growth and development of their community, country and the world.

Vision of the Learner

The graduate of the National Curriculum is envisaged as someone who has learnt to:

- Communicate effectively through words, numbers, visual images, symbols and sounds.
- Be self-reliant, act positively and respond appropriately to changing situations.
- Be computer competent, skilled in science and technology and able to apply research and evidence based skills appropriately in his/her living.

- Be aesthetically and artistically aware, creative, confident, emotionally secure with well-developed interpersonal and problem-solving skills; capable of sound moral and ethical judgements.
- Engage in learning as a lifelong activity and thus be productive, adaptable citizens prepared to take up different employment opportunities to meet personal and national needs.
- Evaluate data to make and implement decisions and accept responsibility for those decisions in the home, workplace and wider society.

Vision of the Teacher of the National Curriculum Assessment Framework

The teacher of the National Curriculum is envisaged as someone who:

- Demonstrates love and care for all the students, respects their ideas and opinions and plans the teaching according to the students' different learning styles and needs.
- Demonstrates good reasoning and problem-solving skills in the job; is knowledgeable of the subject s/he teaches, keeps abreast of current developments in the field and is confident in appropriate delivery of the subject matter.
- Is flexible and creative; a good role model with high moral values, professionalism and who can use interpersonal skills to communicate competently and effectively with students, their families and other stakeholders.
- Respects and values him/herself, all their students, other people, the man-made and natural environment and their interdependence.

STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM

Synopsis of the four (4) Education Stages

The twelve years of universal schooling, as prescribed in the NCAF, is organised on the basis of four education stages which are outlined below:

EDUCATION STAGES	GRADE/FORM	INDICATIVE AGES
Stage 1	K – Grade 2	5 yrs – 7/8 yrs
Stage 2	Grades 3 – 6	8 yrs – 11/12 yrs
Stage 3	Grades 7 - 9/Forms 1 - 3	12yrs – 14/15 yrs
Stage 4	Grades 10 & 11/ Forms 4 & 5	15yrs – 16/17 yrs

Education Stages 1 and 2

Stages 1 & 2 represent the primary school sector and are thus the first stages of formal education undertaken by all children in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. It is during these key stages that a child's character, values and attitudes towards life are developed and shaped. Schools should therefore create safe, conducive, learning environments that maintain strong links with the home, the community and nation to motivate teachers to teach, managers to manage and children to learn and achieve.

Education Stages 3 and 4

Stages 3 & 4 represent the secondary school sector and span the students' period of adolescence. Schools need to provide stable learning environments that are attractive and relevant to students of this age group during, what can be, a stressful period so that students are supported not only to develop the knowledge, skills and understanding to engage purposefully in a rapidly changing world, but also to develop cooperative attitudes and values that will enable them to have respect for themselves, other people and the environment so that they can live and work harmoniously together.

Developmental Goals of Graduates of ES 3

At the end of Education Stage 3; Students can:

- Demonstrate competence to collect and analyse information, use evidence to make decisions and accept responsibility for those decisions.
- Use information technology skills competently and effectively for a variety of purposes in their lives.
- Exhibit positive work attitudes.
- Understand & demonstrate respect for their faith, their family, the law & society.
- Understand and demonstrate a commitment to physical and mental fitness, good healthcare and a productive life style.
- Demonstrate a high level of self-worth.

- Make sound moral and ethical judgements.
- Join with others to live and work harmoniously together, free of discrimination.
- Demonstrate the core values of the community and nation in their daily lives.
- Respect and value their rights and responsibilities and those of other people as equal citizens in a democratic society.
- Demonstrate different life-learning skills for different purposes in their daily lives.

WHAT IS HFLE? (Adapted from CARICOM Framework)

HFLE is a comprehensive life skills based programme, which focuses on the development of the whole person in that it:

- Enhances the potential of the young person to become productive and contributing citizens.
- Promotes an understanding of the principles that underlie personal and social well being.
- Fosters the development of knowledge, skills and attitudes that make for healthy family life.
- Provides opportunities to demonstrate sound health related knowledge, attitudes and practices.
- Increases the ability to practice responsible decision making about social and sexual behaviour.
- Promotes an understanding of the inter-relatedness and interdependence of all facets of health.
- Increases the awareness that life choices made as youth profoundly affect development into adulthood.

A Life Skills Based Approach to Health and Family Life Education

Defining Life Skills

Life-Skills are abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life (WHO, 1997).

Why a life skills-based Approach to HFLE?

The HFLE programme is a vital ingredient in combating a number of social ills which continue to threaten the very fabric/soul of our society. These include, negative peer pressure, violence, early pregnancies, child sex abuse, disintegration of families, unhealthy sedentary life-styles etcetera. Given these ills, it is important that in the delivery of HFLE, the fostering of necessary/commendable attitudes, values and skills be placed alongside the knowledge and content component; with great emphasis placed on affording our children opportunities to practice these personal and social skills they need to help them become contributing capable adults.

As stated by the CARICOM HFLE frame work, results of HFLE Programme evaluation studies in some countries reveal that competence in the use of life-skills can:

- Delay the onset of drug abuse
- Prevent high-risk sexual behaviours
- Facilitate anger management and conflict resolutions
- Improve academic performance and
- Promote positive social adjustment in view of such positive effects. It is incumbent on educators to lay the foundation which would ensure that our young people are empowered to cope with the challenges which they face.

To further support the need for life-skills (Patterson 1986) posits that:

Children and adolescents who fail to acquire the life-skills for interacting with others in a socially acceptable manner early in life can be rejected by their peers and often engage in unhealthy behaviours such as violence or abuse of alcohol and drugs, that lead to their rejection.

The research also shows that children with <u>social deficits</u> or <u>aggressive behaviours</u> are at higher risk of poor academic performance (Parker and Ashe, 4987)

The life skills that should be inculcated in our students include:

Decision Making: The ability to choose a course of action from a number of options which may result in a specific outcome a certain way in the future.

Problem-Solving: The process through which a situation is resolved i.e. diagnosing the problem, taking steps to close the gap between the present situation and desired outcome and generalizing the principles to other situations.

Creative Thinking: The ability to analyze the information and experiences, formulate ideas, derive conclusions, ask pertinent questions and present logical argument.

Effective Communication: The ability to express oneself, both verbally and non-verbally in ways that are appropriate to our culture and situations.

Interpersonal skills: The ability to relate positively with people, creating an environment in which people feel secure and free to interact and express their options.

Self awareness: Having a sense of identity and an understanding of one's feelings, beliefs, attitudes, values, goals, motivations and behaviours.

Empathy: The ability to imagine what life is like for another person, even in a situation with which one is unfamiliar.

Negotiation Skills: The ability to communicate with other people for the purpose of settling a matter, coming to terms, reaching an agreement or resolving conflict. This may involve the ability to compromise.

Refusal Skills: The ability to communicate the decision to say "No" effectively (so that it is understood).

Assertiveness: The ability to state one's point of view or personal rights clearly and confidently, without denying the personal rights of others.

Organization of the Curriculum

Introduction

The main thrust of HFLE is to improve human development and the quality of life for students. If we are to prevent, reduce and control various health-related and social ills that pervade the nation; WE must begin by addressing the common, underlying contributory factors, of which manifested behaviours are but symptoms. Promotion of health and wellness therefore underpins the entire Curriculum. This is based on the premise that health is THE product of choices made at the levels of the individual, family, community and nation, and that health is not an end in itself, but a resource for living and development.

Content

The curriculum is organised around four strands referred to as themes from the Core Curriculum Guide developed for Teachers' Colleges as part of a PAHO initiative, P1994. These themes (except for Maintaining a Healthy Holistic Lifestyle) have been adapted from the afore-mentioned document. Each strand/theme has an overall Attainment Target, which is further sub-divided into Learning Outcomes for each class. Each Learning

Outcome has a specific focus and Achievement Indicators which refer to the skills, knowledge and attitudes the learner should possess at the end of the lesson:

The four themes/Strands are:

- 1) Self and Interpersonal Relationships
- 2) Maintaining a Healthy Holistic Lifestyle
- 3) Sexuality and Sexual Health
- 4) Managing the Environment

Sample Lesson plans are outlined in accompanying HFLE manuals. Regional Curriculum Framework (UNICEF, CARICOM).

STRAND: 1 – SELF & INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS

	Theme 1: SELF				
	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2		
	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators	
	Outcome		Outcome		
We will	(LO)		(LO)		
know that	Demonstrate	1. Identify how various individuals, the	Demonstrate an	1. Present scenarios where	
the learner	an	family and groups help to shape self	understanding	constructive criticism is	
has	understanding	esteem.	of self and	used and students respond	
achieved	of the factors		identify what	by discussing how these can	
this	that influence	2. Discuss and share the positive traits in	changes they	help them grow	
Attainment	self esteem.	themselves and others (discussion,	want to make.		
Target		questionnaire)		2. Set realistic goals and work	
when s/he				towards achieving them	
can		3. Talk about how these traits make them		J. Company of the com	
Carr		feel		3. Engage in activities that will	
				bring out their strengths	
		4. Demonstrate behaviour that promote self		and improve on their	
		esteem		weaknesses (academic and	
				behaviour)	
		5. Demonstrate the use of life skills to		,	
		effectively cope with factors that		4. Create portfolios to monitor	
		negatively impact on their self esteem		and evaluate their own	
				progress	
		6. Create activities that promote self esteem			
		•			
		7. Create journals to monitor their progress			

STRAND: 1 – SELF & INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP

We will	Theme 1: SELF	
know that	Grade 9/Form 3	
the learner	Learning Outcome (LO)	Achievement Indicators
has achieved	Practise behaviours that enhance	1. Engage in activities (poems, drama, songs, etc.) with positive messages
this	esteem in self and others.	that enhance esteem in self
Attainment		
Target when		2. Identify positive role models
s/he can		
		3. Plan and implement a 'positive exchange day' where only positive
		words, activities, behaviours are exchanged
		4. Engage in activities that will allow students to appropriately and
		effectively express their feelings

STRAND: 1 – SELF & INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP

We will	ill Theme 2: FAMILY BONDING				
know that	hat Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2		
the learner	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators	
has achieved	Outcome		Outcome		
this	(LO)		(LO)		
Attainment Target when s/he can	Demonstrate an understanding of the issues that impact on relationships within the family.	 Demonstrate an understanding of the nature of family relationships and issues, which influence them Role play situations that influence the family positively and negatively 	Evaluate the quality of relationships among family members.	 Demonstrate the use of life skills to foster good relationships with family members (dramatise) Role play situations which address conflict within the family. 	
		 3. Use/apply appropriate skills to develop and maintain healthy relationships within the family 4. Discuss how changes affect the family 		3. Describe the link between the quality of one's family relationships and one's overall health and well-being	

STRAND: 1 – SELF & INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP

We will	Theme 2: FAMILY BO	ONDING
know that	Grade 9/Form 3	
the learner	Learning Outcome	Achievement Indicators
has achieved	(LO)	
this	Identify and utilise	1. Identify the positive character traits (tolerance, honesty, self-discipline,
Attainment	strategies to improve	respectfulness, kindness) in family members
Target when	relationships with	
s/he can	family and	2. Discuss the benefits to relationships in understanding and respecting positive
	significant others.	personality traits in different family members
		3. Describe ways in which relationships among parents and children change during
		adolescence, and compare peer and parental influences
		4. Discuss personal responsibility for the parent-child relationship
		5. Identify and use strategies to improve relationships e.g. conflict resolution, effective
		communication, interpersonal skills, empathy, problem solving.

STRAND: 1 – SELF & INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP

We will	11 Theme 3: RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHERS			
know that	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2	
the learner	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators
has achieved	Outcome		Outcome	
this	(LO)		(LO)	
Attainment	Show	1. Demonstrate the ability to	Demonstrate the	1. Practise good communication
Target when	understanding	communicate effectively with	ability to use	skills
s/he can	of the nature of	peers and teachers	interpersonal	
	the		communication	2. Describe behaviours necessary
	communication	2. Discuss the barriers to good	skills to promote	for people to cooperate with one
	process and how it influences our	communication and how to	healthy relationships with	another
	relationship	overcome them	others.	
	with others.		others.	3. Demonstrate skills in working
	with others.	3. Participate in a circle time		with individuals and groups
		activity that will promote self esteem		4 Engage in amount activities which
		esteem		4. Engage in group activities which will enable them to deal
		4. Engage in activities which		effectively with conflict
		would lead to a discovery of		effectively with conflict
		the concept (effective		5. Create posters, jingles, poems, etc
		communication)		which portray the link between
				good communication skills and
				healthy relationships

STRAND: 1 – SELF & INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP

We will	Theme 3: RELATION	SHIP WITH OTHERS
know that	Grade 9/Form 3	
the learner	Learning Outcome	Achievement Indicators
has achieved	(LO)	
this	Value the rights of all	1. Debate issues with regard to citizens' rights and personal choices
Attainment	people regardless of	
Target when	their diverse	2. Critically discuss social relationships in a variety of situations
s/he can	backgrounds.	
		3. Critically investigate issues of diversity in the world and ways to promote
		understanding of diverse cultures
		4. Advocate for acceptance and inclusion of persons of diverse groupings at all levels
		of society so as to facilitate maximum national, regional and local development (e.g.
		posters, pamphlets, flyers etc.

STRAND: 2 - MAINTAINING A HEALTHY HOLISTIC LIFESTYLE

We will	Theme 1 : FOOD & NUTRITION				
know that	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2		
the learner	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators	
has achieved	Outcome		Outcome		
this	(LO)		(LO)		
Attainment	Demonstrate an	1. Correlate diet and a healthy	Develop	1. Identify risks that result from	
Target when	understanding	appearance	strategies to	poor food safety and handling	
s/he can	of the		improve food	practices	
	relationship	2. Compare their food intake	safety and		
	between proper	with recommended adolescent	handling	2. Summarise behaviours which can	
	dieting and	guidelines	practices.	prevent and control food borne	
	nutrition and			diseases	
	physical well	3. Develop a journal to keep a			
	being.	record of and monitor their		3. Make appropriate food choices to	
		eating habits.		reduce the risk of chronic non-	
		4 4 1 11 66 1 6 11		communicable diseases and	
		4. Analyse the effects of the		deficiency conditions	
		media on their food choices		1 (1)	
		with the use of visual aids e.g.		4. Create menus and utilize meal	
		videos, advertisements etc.		planning skills	

We will	Theme 1 : FOOD & NUTRITION				
know that	(Cont'd)				
the learner	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2		
has achieved	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators	
this	Outcome		Outcome		
Attainment	(LO)		(LO)		
Target when	Demonstrate an	5. Explain the relationship of diet	_	5. Critically analyse and make food	
s/he can	understanding	to growth and development	strategies to	choices to avoid risk factors	
	of the		improve food	associated with food borne	
	relationship	6. Explain how food choices in	safety and	illnesses	
	between proper	childhood and adolescence can	handling		
	dieting and	affect adult health	practices.	6. Apply safe food handling	
	nutrition and			practices and principles in the	
	physical well	7. Explore deficiency disorders,		preparation and consumption of	
	being.	their implications, and		food (use of five keys to food	
		corrective measures		safety)	
		8. Discuss how poor food choices			
		can affect learning			

STRAND: 2 - MAINTAINING A HEALTHY HOLISTIC LIFESTYLE

We will	Theme 1: FOOD & NUTRITI	ION
know that	Grade 9/Form 3	
the learner	Learning Outcome (LO)	Achievement Indicators
has achieved	Demonstrate an	1. Demonstrate knowledge of the benefit of good nutrition
this	understanding of how eating	
Attainment	behaviours are influenced	2. Identify the influence of the various factors on eating practices
Target when	by the media, social, cultural	
s/he can	religious/spiritual and	3. Practise good eating habits
,	economic factors.	
		4. Relate good eating to a positive body image

STRAND: 2 - MAINTAINING A HEALTHY HOLISTIC LIFESTYLE

We will	Theme 2: REST AND EXERCISE			
know that	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2	
the learner	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators
has achieved	Outcome		Outcome	
this	(LO)		(LO)	
Attainment	Develop an	1. Design a personal fitness plan	Demonstrate an	1. Apply basic movement
Target when	awareness that		understanding	concepts and beginning game
s/he can	adequate rest	2. Demonstrate different types of	of, and	strategies to guide and
	and exercise are	exercise	participate in,	improve individual and team
	an integral part		activities that	performance
	of developing	3. Explain the roles of four types of	promote	
	and maintaining	exercise in fitness	movement, rest	2. Describe the relationship
	a healthy life		and physical	between diet and exercise
	style.	4. Explain the role of exercise in	development.	and the development of
		violence prevention and		diseases such as obesity and
		promoting a healthier life style		heart disease.
				3. Describe the purpose and
		5. Create a checklist which can be		benefits of sports, games and
		used to monitor fitness levels and		dance in modern society
		compare and contrast		

STRAND: 2 - MAINTAINING A HEALTHY HOLISTIC LIFESTYLE

We will	Theme 2: REST AND EXERCISE			
know that	Grade 9/Form 3			
the learner	Learning Outcome (LO)	Achievement Indicators		
has achieved	Make informed decisions	1. Describe the physiological benefits of exercise		
this	regarding physical activity			
Attainment	and fitness.	2. Participate in activities that promote physical fitness, decrease sedentary		
Target when		lifestyle, and relieve mental and emotional tension		
s/he can		3. Relate physical fitness to a positive body image		
		4. Implement measures that increase immediate peak functioning of body systems (exercise, foods and rest)		
		5. Evaluate media messages in terms of socio-cultural, religious/spiritual and economic influences and make appropriate fitness choices		
		6. Set personal fitness goals based on current skill levels and fitness		

STRAND: 2 - MAINTAINING A HEALTHY HOLISTIC LIFESTYLE

We will	Theme 3: ORIENTATION TO WORK & CAREER				
know that	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2		
the learner	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators	
has achieved	Outcome		Outcome		
this	(LO 1)		(LO 2)		
Attainment	Develop a	1. Discuss the concept work and	Demonstrate an	1. Describe the factors which	
Target when	positive attitude	career	understanding of	influence the development of	
s/he can	to work and		the relationship	their attitude to work and	
	work ethics.	2. Identify the	between a positive	career choices	
		importance/consequences of	work attitude and		
		work	personal success.	2. Say how attitude affects	
				performance	
		3. Distinguish between positive			
		and negative work ethics		3. Discuss important factors to	
				consider when choosing a	
		4. Discuss the different types of		job/career.	
		work or career choices			
		available to them		4. Explore the interdependency of	
				various types of jobs/careers.	
				5. Engage in activities that will	
				prepare them for the work	
				place.	

STRAND: 2 - MAINTAINING A HEALTHY HOLISTIC LIFESTYLE

	Theme 3: ORIENTATION TO WORK & CAREER			
We will	Grade 9/Form 3			
know that	Learning Outcome (LO)	Achievement Indicators		
the learner	Exhibit behaviours	1. Make informed decisions about their career choices		
has achieved this Attainment	demonstrative of their understanding of the importance of making correct	2. Make educational choices that will prepare them for future careers		
Target when	career choices and developing	3. Take responsibility for assigned tasks.		
s/he can	positive work attitudes.	4. Participate in career building activities (e.g.) workshops, career fairs etc.5. Engage in practical activities which will develop the skills needed in		
		 given careers. Discuss the pro's and con's of self employment, and public vs private sector employment. Conduct research on the societal effects of unemployment Understand the relationship between employment and national 		
		development.		

STRAND: 2 - MAINTAINING A HEALTHY HOLISTIC LIFESTYLE

We will	Theme 4: DRUG AWARENESS				
know that	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2		
the learner	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators	
has achieved	Outcome		Outcome		
this	(LO 1)		(LO 2)		
Attainment	Develop an	1. Define the terms drug, drug	Demonstrate an	1. Classify drugs into major	
Target when	awareness	misuse and drug abuse	understanding	categories.	
s/he can	of the		of the dangers		
	dangers of	2. Classify drugs as being legal or	of the misuse	2. Describe the main characteristics	
	the abuse	illegal, harmful or useful.	and abuse of	of each group.	
	and misuse		drugs.		
	of drugs.	3. List some commonly abused drugs		3. Recognise signs and symptoms in	
		in their country.		someone who is abusing drugs.	
		4. Identify reasons why people use		4. Discourage their peers from	
		drugs.		abusing or transporting drugs.	
				5 5 11:1 1:11	
		5. Discuss the physiological and		5. Establish a link between low-self	
		psychological effects of drugs.		esteem or peer pressure and drug	
		C. Francisco the importance of coming		abuse.	
		6. Explain the importance of saying		Diagram the effects of days -1	
		No to drugs.		6. Discuss the effects of drug abuse	
		7 Evamina the days gultura in CVC		on the family and individual.	
		7. Examine the drug culture in S.V.G.		7 Discuss the drug culture in CVC	
				7. Discuss the drug culture in S.V.G.	

STRAND: 2 - MAINTAINING A HEALTHY HOLISTIC LIFESTYLE

We will	Theme 4: DRUG AWARENESS		
know that	Grade 9/Form 3		
the learner	Learning Outcome	Achievement Indicators	
has achieved	(LO)		
this	Exhibit behaviour	1. Access national statistics on drug abuse and drug related crimes from Her	
Attainment	demonstrative of	Majesty's Prison and the Mental Health Centre.	
Target when s/he can	their understanding of the effects of drug	2. Discuss the implications of the statistics.	
s/ fie can	abuse on the wider	3. Review national laws relating to drugs.	
	society.	4. Discuss the implication of these laws.	
		5. Analyze the effects of alcohol on the family.	
		6. Ascertain the financial cost of drug abuse on the nation.	
		7. Assess the social cost of drug abuse.	
		8. Establish a link between religion/culture and drug abuse.	
		9. Explore the relationship of the drug culture to unemployment.	
		10. Plan and execute drug sensitization event in school or community.	
		11. Respond appropriately to invitations to become involved in drugs at any level.	
		12. Engage in informed discussion with peers as to the overall dangers of becoming	
		involved in drugs.	

STRAND: 2 - MAINTAINING A HEALTHY HOLISTIC LIFESTYLE

We will	Theme 5: PERSONAL HYGIENE AND DEPORTMENT				
know that	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2		
the learner	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators	
has achieved	Outcome		Outcomes		
this	(LO 1)		(LO 2)		
Attainment	Demonstrate an	1.Define the terms personal hygiene	Examine the	1. Establish a connection	
Target when	awareness of the	and deportment .	relationship	between pubertal changes	
s/he can	importance of		between	and poor personal hygiene	
	maintaining	2.Examine the need to practise good	personal hygiene		
	<u>personal</u>	personal hygiene and deportment	and overall well-	2. Explore how poor personal	
	<u>hygiene</u> and		being.	hygiene may affect	
	deportment.	3.Identify weaknesses in their own		interpersonal interactions	
		personal hygiene and			
		deportment.		3. Discuss how poor hygiene	
				may result in diseases (e.g.	
		4.Engage in practices that promote		poor dental health can lead	
		good personal hygiene and		to dental caries)	
		deportment			
				4. Demonstrate the ability to	
		5.Create a journal to monitor and		maintain their own personal	
		evaluate improvements in their		hygiene.	
		own personal hygiene and			
		deportment.			

STRAND: 2 - MAINTAINING A HEALTHY HOLISTIC LIFESTYLE

ATTAINMENT TARGET: The student can appreciate the relationship between making positive life choices and maintaining a holistic, healthy lifestyle.

We will	Theme 5: PERSONAL HYGIENE AND DEPORTMENT		
know that	Grade 9/Form 3		
the learner	Learning Outcomes	Achievement Indicators	
has achieved	(LO 1)		
this	Critically analyse	1. Explore all aspects of the concept of deportment	
Attainment Target when	how maintaining deportment affects	2. Appreciate the importance of maintaining deportment	
s/he can	every day life.	3. Practise the maintenance of deportment	
		4. Understand the relationship between self esteem and deportment	
		5. Examine the importance of deportment when seeking employment	
		6. Discover the link between deportment and teacher-student interactions	
		7. Discuss how the media, family, peers, may influence their deportment	
		8. Explore negative consequences of poor deportment	
		9. Explore the connection between deportment and leadership opportunities.	

STRAND: 3 – SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH

We will	Theme 1: HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT					
know that	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2			
the learner	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators		
has	Outcomes		Outcomes			
achieved	(LO 1)		(LO 2)			
this	Demonstrate an	1. Explain the concept of sexuality.	Develop	1. Discuss openly their views on		
Attainment	understanding		strategies for	sexuality.		
Target	of the concept -	2. Identify the changes which occur	coping with the			
when s/he	human	in their bodies at puberty.	various changes	2. Demonstrate an understanding		
can	sexuality.		associated with	of the impact of media influences		
		3. Differentiate between changes in	their sexuality.	on their sexuality.		
		males and females.				
				3. Role play situations that depict		
		4. Differentiate between emotional		the expression of sexuality.		
		and physical changes.				
				4. Examine how they relate to the		
		5. Discuss how the individuals and		opposite sex.		
		family respond to the changes.				
				5. Discuss how they cope with		
				changes of puberty.		
				6. Explore ways of coping with		
				changes.		

STRAND: 3 – SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH

We will	Theme 1: HUMAN GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT			
know that	Grade 9/Form 3			
the learner	Learning Outcomes (LO 3)	Achievement Indicators		
has achieved	Demonstrate use of strategies for	1. Discuss adverse effects of failing to adjust to changes in puberty.		
this	recognising and managing sexual			
Attainment	feelings and behaviours.	2. Demonstrate a willingness to make suitable choices to avoid situations that		
Target when		could lead to sexual activity.		
s/he can		2. Evaluin the honefits of shotingness most against several habovious and setting		
,		3. Explain the benefits of abstinence, postponing sexual behaviour and setting		
		limits on sexual behaviour.		

STRAND: 3 – SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH

We will	Theme 2: SEXUAL HEALTH				
know that	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2		
the learner	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators	
has achieved	Outcome (LO 1)		Outcome (LO 2)		
this Attainment Target when	Identify the factors and risks affecting sexual	Discuss the influence of the media on their sexuality.	Analyse the factors and risks affecting sexual	1. Recognise how irresponsible sexual behaviours can impact sexual health.	
s/he can	health.	2. Discuss the influence of peer pressure on sexual behaviour.3. Relate drug use to risky behaviour.	health.	2. Demonstrate a personal commitment for maintaining their own sexual health.	
		4. Use critical thinking and decision making skills to resist negative influences.		3. Examine the effects of irresponsible sexual behaviour on the family and wider society.	
		5. Demonstrate knowledge of factors which affect sexual health (pregnancy, STIs, HIV/AIDS and cervical cancer).		4. Discuss the impact of early pregnancy on their financial, social, emotional, physical and educational development.	

STRAND: 3 – SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH

We will	Theme 2: SEXUAL HEALTH	
know that	Grade 9/Form 3	
the learner	Learning Outcome (LO 3)	Achievement Indicators
has achieved	Make appropriate choices to	1. Demonstrate use of appropriate life skills to make informed choices to
this	avoid the factors and risks	preserve their sexual health.
Attainment	which affect sexual health.	
Target when		2. Describe behaviours and methods for pregnancy prevention, including
s/he can		abstinence.
		3. Discuss the impact of adverse sexual behaviour (harassment, rape) on his/her life and the lives of others.
		4. Describe the purpose of dating and acceptable dating attitudes (such as respect) and appropriate conduct.
		5. Explore how values affect their sexual choices.

STRAND: 3 – SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH

We will	Theme 3: GENDER ISSUES				
know that	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2		
the learner	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators	
has achieved	Outcome		Outcome		
this	(LO)		(LO)		
Attainment	Develop an	1. Explain the concept of gender,	Demonstrate	1. Explain the concept of gender role	
Target when	awareness of	gender roles and gender	an	stereotyping.	
s/he can	gender identity	identity.	understanding		
	issues.		of gender role	2. Examine their own stereotyping	
		2. Explore their perceptions of	stereotyping	attitudes.	
		masculinity and femininity.	and how it		
			influences our	3. Explore the impact of gender role	
		3. Examine gender roles in S.V.G.	expectations.	stereotyping on interpersonal interactions.	
		4. Discuss how gender roles are			
		portrayed within their families.		4. Discuss the concept of male marginalization.	
		5. Discuss factors that influence			
		femininity and masculinity.		5. Explore the role of various	
				institutions in society regarding	
				gender roles and stereotyping.	

STRAND: 3 – SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH

We will	Theme 3: GENDER ISSUES	
know that	Grade 9/Form 3	
the learner	Learning Outcome (LO)	Achievement Indicators
has achieved	Exhibit behaviours indicative	1. Critically analyze how expectations in gender roles are changing and the
this	of their awareness of the	impact it can have on relationships.
Attainment	changes in gender roles and	
Target when	its impact on society.	2. Examine how evolving gender roles affect the family unit.
s/he can		3. Explore how evolving gender roles and societal expectations affect them personally.
		4. Discuss the roles of the media and church in the change in gender roles.
		5. Identify copying mechanisms for adjusting to the changing gender roles.

STRAND: 3 – SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH

We will	Theme 4: H	IIV/AIDS AWARENESS			
know that	Grade 7/For	rm 1	Grade 8/Form 2		
the learner	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators	
has achieved	Outcome		Outcome		
this	(LO)		(LO)		
Attainment	Show	1. Discuss the evolution of	Develop an	1. Relate HIV to other STI's	
Target when	understand	HIV/AIDS	awareness of		
s/he can	ing of the		the link	2. Explore the range of STI's	
of the eart	basics of	2. Differentiate between HIV and	between		
	HIV/AIDS	AIDS	HIV/AIDS,	3. Demonstrate communication skills and	
			other STI's	refusal skills to support abstinence for	
		3. List the modes of transmission	and overall	HIV/STI prevention.	
		of HIV	wellbeing of self and	Thy/311 prevention.	
			others		
		4. Dispel myths about HIV/AIDS	others	4. Develop awareness of the relationship	
		E. Undougtond the progression		between stigma and discrimination and HIV	
		5. Understand the progression from HIV to AIDS		transmission	
		Hom Thy to AiDs			
		6. Comprehend the functioning of		5. Discuss the importance of showing care and	
		the immune system and how it		•	
		is affected by HIV		concern for persons infected and affected by	
		is uncered by 111 v		HIV/AIDS	
		7. Discuss the benefits of		6. Discuss medical care of persons infected	
		abstinence in HIV prevention.		•	
		r		with HIV	

STRAND: 3 – SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH

We will	Theme 4: HIV/AIDS AWARENESS			
know that	Grade 9/Form 3			
the learner	Learning Outcome (LO)	Achievement Indicators		
has achieved	Analyse the societal impact of	1. Review the National Statistics on HIV/AIDS and discuss its implications.		
this	HIV/AIDS.			
Attainment		2. Collect data on the financial cost of caring for persons living with		
Target when		HIV/AIDS and discuss its implications.		
s/he can		3. Recognise the impact on relatives and friends of persons living with HIV.		
		4. Understand the relationship between a youthful HIV/AIDS, population and decreased productivity of a society.		
		5. Discuss the impact of HIV on health care system.		

STRAND: 4 – MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT

	Theme 1: HEALTH PROMOTION			
	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2	
We will	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators
know that	Outcome		Outcome	
the learner	(LO)		(LO)	
has achieved	Demonstrate an	1. Discuss the following terms:	Recognise the	1. List common or familiar things in the
this	understanding	a. preservation	adverse	environment that can potentially affect life
Attainment	of the importance of	b. sustainability	consequences to health that	and health and are classified as hazardous
Target when s/he	preserving the	c. conservation	result from not	e.g. vectors.
can	environment.	2. Discuss various conservation	protecting the	2. Identify common hazards which man create
Can		methods to preserve the	environment or themselves	and which can damage either his health and
		environment.	from	or the environment e.g. Industrial Waste
		3. Apply various conservation	environmental	products, pesticides.
		methods to local environment	hazards.	3. Devise measures that would help to
		(e.g. Turning of taps).		maintain proper environmental health on
		4. Engage in a class activity to		school premises.
		show their understanding of		4. Demonstrate proper environmental
		the interdependence of living		hygienic practices.
		things in sustaining the		5. Design a plan to lessen the effects created
		environment (e.g. planting a		by the hazards in the environment.
		tree).		

STRAND: 4 – MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT

We will	Theme 1: HEALTH PROMOTION			
know that	Grade 9/Form 3			
the learner	Learning Outcomes (LO)	Achievement Indicators		
has achieved	Analyse how economic and	1. Discuss the following terms: economic and socio-cultural.		
this	socio-cultural forces and			
Attainment	factors can affect decisions	2. Conduct a study on how their family health practices can impact the		
Target when	and actions taken by	community.		
s/he can	individual, families, communities and nations in			
	managing the environment.	3. Report findings of study.		
	managing the environment.	4. Debate the topic: "Economic & Socio-cultural factors affect our decisions in		
		managing the environment.		
		5. Demonstrate basic skills in implementing methods for enhancing the environment.		
		environment.		
		6. Examine the role of the media in influencing our decisions concerning environmental management.		
		7. Decide to personally reduce their exposure to environmental hazards e.g. cigarette smoking.		

STRAND: 4 – MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT

	Theme 2: THE	SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT – VIOLE	NCE PREVENTI	ON/PEACE PROMOTION
	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2	
We will	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators
know that	Outcome		Outcome	
the learner	(LO)		(LO)	
has achieved	Demonstrate	1. Examine the impact of violence	Develop an	1. Examine the practices that do not
this	an	on relationships and society as a	appreciation of	promote a culture of peace.
Attainment	appreciation	whole.	the need for	
Target when	for		promoting an	2. Devise activities that promote a
s/he can	maintaining	2. Conduct a research on how	environment of	culture of peace e.g. a peace day.
	harmonious	violence impacts on various	peace.	
	relationships.	systems (legal, religious, health,		3. Interact assertively with others.
		education) in society.		
				4. Display skills in handling conflict
		3. Design an activity that will		effectively.
		Demonstrate value and respect		
		for others.		5. Listen and behave in such a
		4 D: 1		manner as to allow others to
		4. Display respect for the rights		express their values, thoughts and
		and feelings of others.		feelings effectively.
		5 Demonstrate the ability to		
		5. Demonstrate the ability to diffuse violent encounters		
		among peers.		

STRAND: 4 – MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT

We will	Theme 2: THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT – VIOLENCE PREVENTION/PEACE PROMOTION				
know that	Grade 9/Form 3				
the learner	Learning Outcomes (LO)	Achievement Indicators			
has achieved	Demonstrate an	1. Discuss the role that their country can play in the promotion of world			
this	understanding of the	peace.			
Attainment	promotion of world peace.				
Target when		2. Discuss the contributions of various religious groups in promoting world			
s/he can		peace.			
		3. Model a peacemaker's role to students of the lower school (little sister, big			
		sister relationship).			
		4. Glean information from persons in society on their perspective of world peace (lawyers, J.Ps, etc.).			
		peace (law yets, j.1 s, etc.).			
		5. Analyse video presentations of peace talks (e.g. by Kofi Annan).			
		construction of posterior configuration of the co			
		6. Engage in activities that will lead to the discovery of the concept of world			
		peace e.g. a mock round table discussion among world leaders.			
		7. Design a draft legislation that forges world peace.			
		8. Present draft legislation document to local legislature for examination.			

STRAND: 4 – MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT

	Theme 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS				
	Grade 7/Form 1		Grade 8/Form 2		
We will	Learning	Achievement Indicators	Learning	Achievement Indicators	
know that	Outcome		Outcome		
the learner	(LO)		(LO)		
has achieved	Demonstrate	1. Define the term 'disaster".	Analyse the	1. Conduct research on the economic	
this	an awareness		societal impact	cost of natural disasters.	
Attainment	of appropriate	2. Differentiate between natural	of natural		
Target when	responses to	and man-made disasters.	disasters.	2. Show understanding of how	
s/he can	reducing the			natural disasters impact on the	
	impact of	3. Demonstrate the ability to avoid		health care system.	
	disaster.	initiating man-made disasters.			
				3. Examine the effects of natural	
		4. Respond appropriately to		disasters on families and	
		warnings of impending disasters		relationships.	
		(e.g. fire drill).			
				4. Discuss the emotional implications	
		5. Understand the nature of		of natural disasters.	
		natural disasters that can affect			
		S.V.G.		5. Design a school disaster plan.	
		6. Design a home disaster plan.			

STRAND: 4 – MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT

We will	Theme 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS				
know that	Grade 9/Form 3				
the learner	Learning Outcomes (LO)	Achievement Indicators			
has achieved	Assume a responsible attitude towards	1. Examine disaster preparation strategies for SVG.			
this	disaster preparedness.	2. Demonstrate the ability to respond appropriately at different stages of a			
Attainment Target when		disaster.			
s/he can		3. Identify priority issues during times of disaster.			
		4. Design a community disaster plan.			

Suggested activities for Health and Family Life Education (HFLE)

Strand 1: Self and Interpersonal Relationships

- LO1: Self
- i) Each student makes "identity cards" with their personal information. e.g. Name, address, D.O.B, etc.
- ii) Small group discussions using charts "This is how I see myself": Discuss what I like most about myself and what I least like about myself.
- iii) Use concept maps, fish bone, place mats to teach the term 'self concept' (see sample lesson on self Esteem or lesson 2 in Teachers Manual on HIV/AIDS). (pages 4-5).
- iv) Each student draws his/her hand print. In each finger write the response to the following:
 - a) Write one thing about yourself which makes you proud.
 - b) Identify your best physical attribute.
 - c) State one thing about yourself that you would like to improve.
 - d) Identify the person you most admire and emulate.
 - e) Identify the person you would most likely turn to for help.

Students then share responses and engage in whole class discussions.

- v) Teacher presents scenarios which depict passive, assertive and aggressive behaviours (see sample lesson on being assertive or lessons 3 and 4 of Teachers Manual on HIV/AIDS). (pages 6-22)
- vi) Teacher asks children to complete checklist on personality traits (See sample lesson).
- vii) Students complete 'peer pressure' questionnaire and discuss the findings (see sample lesson peer pressure -'How pressured are you?'). (CARICOM Frame UNICEF)

viii) Students create journals of self and do evaluations (sample lesson 'Stress and more stress). (13 to 14 years old CARICOM/UNICEF – page 289).

LO2: Family Bonding

- i) Students create photo or picture album of family members.
- ii) Students list the positive character traits of family members.
- iii) Students role play roles of family members.
- iv) Students complete 'Family Relationship Circle', indicating which family member they are closest to and why (see sample lesson). *CARICOM page 31 (Form 1 Lessons)*
- v) Conduct a 'Family Day', where students ask family members to come and conduct an activity with the class.
- vi) Students debate the topic "the changing role of the Caribbean family has a negative impact on the society.'
- vii) Students create journals to monitor conflicts that arise within their families and discuss how they are resolved.
- viii) Role play the causes and effects of domestic violence (see sample lesson on domestic violence). (CARICOM pages 51 Form 1 Lessons)

LO3: Relationships with others

- i) Have students make a 'friendship cake' (see sample lesson on making friends). (Page 35 Form 1 Lesson)
- ii) Role play the effects of effective or poor communication on relationships.
- iii) Role play how to communicate hurtful feelings to others (see sample less on this 'hurts me'). (page 204 CARICOM Manual)
- iv) Ask students to create journals of hurtful situations in their lives, how they coped, what feelings they had, how their feelings changed and what they learnt from the experience.
- v) Role play the consequences of unhealthy relationships (see sample lesson "Healthy and unhealthy relationships"). (page 26 Form 1 Lessons)
- vi) Ask students to compose songs, jingles, poems which depict the effects of good interpersonal relationships.
- vii) Use newspaper clippings to discuss what happens when relationships disintegrate.
- *viii*) Discuss the concept of manipulation (see sample lesson on 'Dealing with Peer Pressure'). (also 13-14 age group page 295 CARICOM Form 1 Lessons Page 17)
- ix) Have students complete relationship circle (see sample lesson 'My Circle of Influence'). (CARICOM page 195)
- x) Respect differences in others (sample lesson "Outside of the box" and 'Reducing prejudice'). (13-14 age group CARICOM pages 300 and 302)

xi) Role play conflict resolution skills (sample lesson on 'Managing conflict'). (Form 1 – page 45-46)

Strand 2: Sexuality and sexual health

LO1: Human growth and development

- i) Ask students to write a diary entry about their pubertal changes and coping skills (sample lesson on puberty). (*Page 3 Form 1*)
- ii) Examine newspapers, T.V., radio advertisements and how it affects them in coping with pubertal changes.
- iii) Role play coping strategies for puberty.

LO2: Sexual Health

- i) Role play different aspects of sexuality (sample lesson on 'Sexuality'). (Form 1 Page 27)
- ii) Analyze how songs, T.V. shows, advertisements influence their sexuality (sample lesson 'Turn it off'). (13 14 age group CARICOM page 250)
- iii) Create songs, posters, poems with positive messages about sexuality.
- iv) Examine myths on sexuality (sample lesson 'Myths associated with sexuality'). (Form 1 page 50 13- 14 page 275)
- v) Role play the effects of teenage pregnancy (sample lesson on parenting). (page 168)

- vi) Have student identify and access health service information (sample lesson 'Risky behaviours'). (*Form* 1 page 33)
- vii) Role play limits setting (sample lessons on 'Setting Limits and risky behaviours'). (page 255 Form 1 pages 33)
- viii) Role play decision making skills (Sample lesson STI 'HIV Reducing the risk') and minimizing the risk. (page 263)
- ix) Practice friendly refusals (sample lesson "Friendly refusals"). (page 296)
- x) Role play incestuous situations and the impact it has on families and society on a whole.
- xi) Write a story about dealing with sexual advances.

LO3: Gender issues

- i) Role play gender roles (Sample lesson 'Things I like about the other gender' and 'Gender roles'). (Page 160)
- ii) Examine gender role stereotyping (lesson "Gender role stereotyping). (page 49 AIDS Manual)
- iii) Review newspapers, T.V., radio programmes and discuss their impact on gender roles.
- iv) Debate on 'The church is responsible for gender role stereotyping' (lesson 10 and 11 in Teacher's manual on HIV/AIDS).

LO4: HIV/AIDS

- i) Refer to HIV/AIDS teachers' manual 24 lesson plans.
- ii) Role play benefits of abstinence (sample lessons 'Choosing abstinence' and 'minimizing the risk of HIV'). (page 46 Form 1 and page 263)
- iii) Role play the effects of stigma and discrimination (use sample lessons 'Showing empathy' and 'Reducing stigma and discrimination'). (page 266)
- iv) Have students analyze HIV awareness advertisements HIV and discuss their impact.
- v) Create songs, posters and jingles which promote abstinence.
- vi) Invite HIV positive individuals to address the class.
- vii) Have students make personal commitments to abstain via the making of chastity bracelets or ATM (Abstinence Till Marriage) cards.

Strand 3: Maintaining a healthy holistic lifestyle

LO1: Food and Nutrition

- i) Use newspapers, magazines or radio advertisements to analyze their effects on eating habits.
- ii) Have students create jingles, songs and poems that promote healthy eating.
- iii) Use S.V.G dietary guidelines to identify food groups.
- *iv*) Have students identify major nutrients (see sample lesson on nutrient match-up). (page 310 13-14 years)
- v) Role play the importance of reading food labels (see sample lesson on 'Read that label'). (page 219 11-12 years)
- vi) Have students bring in food labels and analyze them.
- vii) Ask students to discuss/role play their decision-making dilemmas related to eating and fitness (see sample lesson 'To buy or not to buy'). (page 325)
- viii) Encourage students to listen to the radio programme *Health Word* when the presenters address various food issues. Have class discussions.
- ix) Debate on the topic: "Healthy eating habits create a positive body image".
- x) Research on the contributions social groups, religion, culture and economics have made on eating habits.

- xi) Have students present research findings to the entire class.
- xii) Visit restaurants and/or food outlets, tuck shops and assess their food handling practices.
- xiii) Have students write a newspaper article on food safety.

LO2: Rest and exercise

- i) Demonstrate different types of exercise (see sample lesson on circuit training). (This appears in pages 135 9-10 age group)
- ii) Ask students to monitor their activity levels and compare them among colleagues.
- iii) Role play the different range of movements (see sample lesson on exercise, sport and physical activity). (page 222)
- iv) Participate in aerobic exercise (see sample lesson on aerobic exercise). (page 314)
- v) Develop a personal fitness plan (sample lesson on personal fitness programme).
- vi) Use newspapers and magazine clippings to analyze media messages on fitness.
- vii) Role play the part culture, religion and economics play in the choices we make when we exercise and relax/rest.
- viii) Role play the benefits of rest and the different types of rest.

LO3: Orientation to work and career

- i) Role play different types of jobs. (*This appears in page 135 9-10 age group*)
- ii) Role play negative and positive effects of varying work ethics.
- iii) Invite a guest(s) to conduct a job interview.
- iv) Invite persons in different career backgrounds to address students.
- v) Conduct visits to different job sites.
- vi) Have students conduct research on the different career choices available in each subject area.
- vii) Share findings with the whole class.
- viii) Have students research and present unemployment statistics and implications to class.
- ix) Debate on the topic: "Unemployment has a negative impact on national development."

LO4: Drug Awareness

- i) Review newspapers, radio advertisements and analyze their influence on persons in relation to drug use.
- ii) Role play the consequences of drug abuse (sample lesson 'Alcohol can kill').

- iii) Use stories or newspapers, magazine articles which speak of persons involved in drugs and have students discuss the matter.
- iv) Have students create posters, songs, jingles, poems discouraging drug use.
- v) Have students interview family members of drug abusers and report to class.
- vi) Invite a recovering drug addict to address the class.
- vii) Invite police officers to display illegal drugs and speak of the effects they have.
- viii) Ask students to bring in empty packets from legal drugs for examination.
- ix) Conduct field trips to the Mental Health Centre.
- x) Play 'Agree/Disagree' game. Place signs clearly labelled 'agree' or 'disagree' on either side of the room. Ask students to stand in the centre. Read a series of statements concerning drugs which are either true or false. Ask students to move to the side of the room which reflects their choice. They must then defend their position. No one can be neutral (This game can be played with any subject matter).
- xi) Have students create a crossword puzzle.
- xii) Debate the topic 'Unemployment is responsible for the level of drug involvement in S.V.G.'. Ask the other students to be the judges, chairperson, time keeper, audience, etc.

LO5: Personal hygiene

- i) Role plays the negative effects of poor personal hygiene and deportment.
- ii) Reward students who show marked improvement in their hygiene practices.
- iii) Review/Examine newspapers, magazine articles that address hygiene and deportment issues and discuss.
- iv) Debate on "Poor personal hygiene and deportment may prevent one from gaining employment."
- v) Have students create songs, jingles, posters, poems which promote good hygiene and deportment.
- vi) Have students bring in items which help to promote good personal hygiene. Each student must make a card stating how the item helps them maintain their hygiene.
- vii) Compile a personal hygiene/deportment checklist (grooming, hairstyle, dress).

Strand 4: Managing the environment

LO1: Health promotion

- i) Small group discussions on environmental issues (sample lesson 'Something's in the air'). (*This is a lesson for 9-10 age group page 144*)
- ii) Discussion on decreasing exposure to hazards (sample environmental lessons 'There's danger in that cupboards'). (*Page 225 11-12 age group*)

- iii) Role play the importance of vector control (sample lesson 'mosquito control, it's up to you'). (page 330 13-14 age group)
- iv) Create jingles, posters and songs to promote a good environmental health.
- v) Take a walk around the school and community and identify hazards.
- vi) Identify hazards at home and make changes report to class.
- vii) Analyse media messages from the Ministry of Health and discuss effectiveness.
- viii) Play 'Agree-Disagree' game (instructions given previously under Drug Abuse).
- ix) Debate on the topic: 'Man is responsible for all the destruction in the environment.'
- x) Discuss pollution (sample lesson 'Environmental mural'). (page 228 11-12 years)

LO2: Violence Prevention/Peace Promotion

- *i)* Small group discussion on anger management (see sample lesson on 'Managing anger'). (*Form 1 page 40*)
- ii) Crate an anger diary to monitor situations that arouse anger.
- iii) Review newspaper articles on effects of uncontrolled anger and discuss implications.
- iv) Role play conflict resolution techniques (sample lesson on 'Managing conflict').

- v) Create a Peace Pledge.
- vi) Elect 'Peace police' students responsible for promoting peace and diffusing violence.
- vii) Create jingles, poems and songs that promote peace.
- viii) Examine famous songs that promote **violence**: Students bring CD players and CDs of some of their most listened to songs. Place students in small groups of five (5) and ask them to listen and assess the lyrics. They must discuss what aspects of the song promote violence. Students must then re-write the songs (and sing them to the class) with **anti-violence lyrics**.
- ix) Assess newspapers, T.V. shows advertisements and their potential to create violence.
- x) Place students in groups and ask them to act out a scene from a violent movie (other students must guess the name of the movie). Groups must then re-direct the movie with an 'anti-violent theme' and give it a new name.

LO3: Disaster preparedness

- i) Small group discussions on disaster preparedness (sample lesson 'Preparing for a hurricane'). (page 148 9-10 age group)
- ii) Students must create a hurricane emergency kit (sample lesson 'Hurricane emergency box' and
- iii) 'Hurricane experts'). (page 150 9-10 age group)
- iv) Conduct simulation exercises that address our responses in the event of natural disasters.
- v) Students must create disaster plans.

- vi) Role play creation and management of man-made disasters.
- vii) Review newspapers, T.V. and radio programmes on natural or man-made disasters in small groups.
- viii) Create posters, songs and jingles depicting the importance of disaster preparation.
- ix) Place students into three (3) groups and ask them to imagine that the volcano was about to erupt. They must say what they would instruct the nation to do:
 - 1. Before the volcano erupts (Group 1).
 - 2. During the eruption (Group 2).
 - 3. After the eruption (Group 3).
- x) Play the game "What would I take?" Class must be arranged in a circle.

Place a piece of tape labelled with household items (e.g. passport, T.V. set, clothing, money, etc.) on the foreheads of some students. Ask these students to stand in the centre of the class. Now pick a seated student at random and ask him/her what s/he would take first in the event of a disaster. The individual must pick a student with a tape on his/her forehead and explain why the item is important without revealing the name of the item. The student on whose head the item is written must guess what it is. After s/he has guessed, all other students must discuss priority issues in times of disaster. Other students may also take turns.

N.B. – Variations of this game may be used with other subject matters.

SUGGESTED METHODS OF TEACHING HFLE

Teachers should develop skills in using a variety of appropriate methods which are interactive, involving all students as far as possible.

Some teaching methods and learning activities from which to choose:

TEACHING TECHNIQUE/LEARNING ACTIVITY	SUGGESTED AGE GROUP
1. Class Discussion -	
- General group discussion	All ages
- Buzz Group	14 and over
- Debate	14 and over
- Panel discussion	14 and over
2. Case studies	All ages
3. Role plays	All ages
4. Lectures	All ages
5. Programmed or Package Instruction	All ages
6. Values Clarification Exercises	All ages
7. Guests	
- Individual Speakers	All ages
- Guest Panel	All ages
- Demonstrations	All ages
- Drama	All ages
8. Field Trips	All ages
9. Field Work/Projects	All ages
10. Team Teaching	All ages

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AIDS: An abbreviation that stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. This refers to a group of diseases and disorders, referred to as opportunistic infections, that affect the body when HIV has completely destroyed the body's immune system.

Career: An occupation, a way of making a living, especially with opportunities for advancement and promotion.

Communication: The art of giving and receiving information via different media.

Conflict: The struggle between two opposing ideas or courses of action.

Conflict resolution: The process by which conflicts are settled through the use of various coping mechanisms.

Communicable disease: A disease that may be transmitted directly or indirectly from one individual to another.

Deportment: General behaviour and attitude. A person's way of holding him/herself in standing and walking.

Disaster: A sudden catastrophic event of immense proportion.

Discrimination: A distinction made against a person that results in his/her being treated unfairly on the basis of his/her belonging, or being perceived to belong to a particular group.

Exercise: The using or application of mental power. Activity requiring physical exertion, sometimes specifically designed for bodily training.

Food: Any material that provides the Nutritive requirements of an organism to maintain growth and physical well being.

Drug: Any substance that, when taken into a living organism may modify one or more of its functions.

Drug Abuse: The use or overuse, usually by self administration, of any drug in a manner that deviates from the prescribed pattern.

Physiologic - After continued use of a drug in increased amounts, the cells of the nervous system change their biochemical makeup. The cells now need the drug in order to function normally; when the drug is not taken, the body develops adverse physical symptoms e.g. stomach cramps.

Psychological- A compulsion to take a drug on a continuous or periodic basis to experience a 'high' or to avoid the negative feelings of its absence.

Gender Identity: The sex classification of an individual, an inner sense of "maleness" or "femaleness", influenced by culture.

Gender roles: Societal norms about behaviours that are viewed as "masculine" or "feminine" in a particular culture.

Gender roles stereotyping: A standardized, conventional view of the roles that should be performed by either gender.

Health: A state of complete physical, mental, social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

Health Care System: The institutions and structures responsible for monitoring and managing all the health-related issues.

H.I.V.: An abbreviation meaning Human Immunodeficiency Virus, the virus that causes AIDS.

Hygiene: The practice of cleanliness in order to maintain health and prevent disease.

Immune System: The lymphatic tissues, organs and physiological processes that identify an antigen as abnormal or foreign and prevent it from harming the body.

Nutrients: Food or any substance that supplies the body with elements necessary for metabolism.

Nutrition: All the processes involved in the taking and utilization of food substances by which growth, repair and maintenance of activities in the body as a whole or any of its parts is accomplished. These processes include ingestion, digestion, absorption and metabolism.

Rest: Response of the body caused by sleep. Freedom from activity of mind or body. To cease voluntary motion.

Life skills: Abilities for adaptive and positive behaviour that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life.

Puberty: The stage in life at which members of both sexes become functionally capable of reproduction.

Sedentary: Occupation or mode of living requiring minimal physical activity.

Self: The sum of mind and body that constitutes the identity of a person.

Self acceptance: Being realistic about oneself and at the same time comfortable with that personal assessment.

Self concept: An individual's perception of self in relation to others and the environment.

Self esteem: Refers to the feelings and attitudes one has towards him/herself. It is the worth of value one places on him/herself, which can be positive or negative.

Sexism: All the actions and attitudes that relegate individuals of either sex to a secondary and inferior status in society.

Sexual health: A capacity to enjoy and control sexual behaviour in accordance with social and personal ethics and freedom from psychological and/or organic factors that inhibit sexual responses, sexual relationships and reproductive functions.

