

What is gang culture?

- Joint Enterprise means that if your presence, knowledge or actions lead to a serious crime such as murder, you too could be charged with murder.
- The maximum penalty for an adult carrying a knife is 4 years in prison and an unlimited fine.
- There are four different categories of drugs: socially acceptable (e.g. alcohol), prescribed drugs (e.g. penicillin), over the counter medicines (e.g. cold and flu tablets) and controlled drugs (e.g. heroin).
- Controlled drugs as classified: Class A, Class B and Class C.

Key terms

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| Gang | A group of people with a shared interest, or who share a common identity. |
| Joint Enterprise | A law which allows more than one person to be charged and convicted of the same crime. |
| Controlled drugs | Drugs which are controlled by the law, often known as illegal drugs. |
| Stimulant | A drug which cause a person to feel like they have more energy. |
| Depressant | A drug which cause a person to feel calmer or lethargic. |
| Hallucinogen | A drug which cause a person to experience sensations that are not really there. |

Access to support

- NSPCC – www.nspcc.org.uk (0808 800 5000)
- Childline – www.childline.org.uk (0800 1111)
- NHS Live Well – www.NHS.uk/Livewell
- Talk to Frank – www.talktofrank.com (0300 123 6600)

How do I maintain positive healthy relationships?

- A family is a group of people who are related to one another by blood, marriage or a strong common bond.
- Family conflict is the struggle or disagreement between parents, parent and child or other members of the family.
- Men and women can be victims of domestic abuse.
- There are many different types of abuse including physical, emotional, sexual, psychological and financial.
- The signs of abuse are not always visible.

Key terms

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| Nuclear family | A family consisting of two adults and any number of children living together. |
| Blended family | A family where one or both adults have children from previous relationships living with them. |
| Same-sex family | A family where both parents are of the same sex. |
| Adoption | The act of legally taking a child to be taken care of as your own. |
| Fostering | Taking care of a child without being the child's legal parent. |
| Divorce | An official or legal process to end a marriage. |
| Domestic abuse | Violence or other abuse by one person against another in a domestic setting. |

Access to support

- NSPCC – www.nspcc.org.uk (0808 800 5000)
- Childline – www.childline.org.uk (0800 1111)
- Barnardo's – www.barnados.org.uk

What are my options for the future?

- According to Career Planner, there are approximately 12,000 different careers!
- Employers look at a person's qualifications alongside their skills, hobbies and interests.
- After aged 16 students are able to progress to Further Education or an Apprenticeship. Further Education may involve attending college or sixth form.
- At aged 18, students are able to progress to higher education, often at a university, where they work towards a degree level qualification.

Key terms

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| Career | An occupation/job undertaken for a significant period of time. |
| Transferable skills | Qualities that can be transferred from one job to another. |
| Further Education | Education that takes place after Year 11 and before Higher Education. |
| Apprenticeship | Combines on-the-job training with the opportunity to complete a qualification. |
| Higher Education | Education at universities in which you work towards a degree. This takes place after Sixth Form/College. |
| Student Finance | A government scheme which allows you to borrow money to help pay for university or college fees and living costs. |

Access to support

- C&K Careers - <https://ckcareersonline.org.uk/>
- Duke of Edinburgh – www.dofe.org
- Apprenticeships – www.apprenticeships.gov.uk
- UCAS – www.ucas.com
- Student Finance – www.ucas.com/sfe

How does a democratic society work?

- Britain is a democracy. The people elect representatives, known as Members of Parliament (MPs) to reflect their views in Parliament.
- Parliament is the highest law-making body in the land. It is made up of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
- There are three main types of court in the UK: Magistrates, Youth and Crown.
- The criminal age of responsibility in the UK is 10. This means children under 10 can't be arrested or charged with a crime.

Key terms

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| Democracy | A system of government in which power is held by elected representatives. |
| Parliament | The highest law-making body in the UK. |
| Political Party | An organised group of people who share the same views about how power should be used. |
| Election | A process of voting for a person for a political position e.g. an MP. |
| Monarchy | A state that has a king or queen. |
| Court | A place where trials and other legal cases happen. |
| Human Rights | Basic rights and freedoms which belong to every person. |

Access to support

- UK Parliament – www.learning.parliament.uk
- Crown Prosecution Service – www.cps.gov.uk

How do I keep myself safe in an intimate relationships?

- People must be 16 or over to legally consent to sex. The age of consent is the same regardless of gender or sexual orientation.
- It is crucial that both people engaging in sexual activities provide consent.
- There are a range of contraceptives which prevent against pregnancy.
- Only a condom can prevent against STIs.
- If a person falls pregnant there are three options: having the baby, adoption and abortion.
- It is illegal to share explicit images of children.

Key terms

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| Consent | Actively agreeing to be sexual with someone. |
| STI | Sexually transmitted infections – infections which are passed on through unprotected sex. |
| Contraception | The deliberate use of methods to prevent pregnancy e.g. condom. |
| Condom | A thin rubber sheath worn during sexual intercourse to protect against pregnancy and STIs. |
| Combined pill | A contraceptive tablet which is taken to prevent pregnancy. |
| Abortion | The deliberate termination of a pregnancy. |
| Sexting | Swapping sexual messages and photos, often using a mobile phone. |

Access to support

- Brook – www.brook.org
- Calderdale and Huddersfield Sexual Health – www.sexualhealth.cht.nhs.uk
- Family Planning Association – www.fpa.org.uk
- Childline – www.childline.org.uk (0800 1111)

What systems are in place to keep society fair and just?

- There are three main types of court in the UK: Magistrates, Youth and Crown.
- The criminal age of responsibility in the UK is 10. This means children under 10 can't be arrested or charged with a crime.
- If a case is heard in a crown court a jury will be chosen to hear the trial and they will decide if the criminal is guilty or innocent.
- A judge gives the sentence to the criminal
- A solicitor supports either the victim or the criminal. One is trying to prove the criminal is guilty, one is proving their innocence.

Key terms

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| Court | A group of people who decide over criminal and civil cases |
| Solicitor | A person who deals with legal matters |
| Jury | A body of people sworn to give a verdict on a criminal case |
| Perpetrator | The criminal charged with a crime |
| Victim | The person who has had a crime committed against them |
| Civil Law | A crime focused on private relations between people e.g. trespassing |
| Criminal Law | A system of law concerned with punishing offenders who have committed a crime |

Access to support

- UK Parliament – www.learning.parliament.uk
- Crown Prosecution Service – www.cps.gov.uk