

Week 1

Year 11

Relationship Abuse



Learning Objectives; *to explain what is meant by 'relationship abuse'*
identify the different types of abuse that can affect relationships
describe ways to get help with relationship abuse

Task 1 – Starter

In pairs discuss the following

- The features of a healthy positive relationship
- The feelings of those in a healthy positive relationship



Year 11

Relationship Abuse

Task

After viewing the film, discuss:

- what are your initial thoughts?
- what do you think about the way the characters (puppets) in the film are behaving?
- what do you think about the behaviours which were mentioned in the film?
- What kinds of abusive or disrespectful (unhealthy) behaviours does the film show?
- When two people are attracted to one another, can one of them still be abusive towards the other (or both towards one another)?





Year 11

Relationship Abuse

Task

Discuss the following

- What is the difference between abusive behaviour versus having a 'normal' healthy argument?
- It isn't really abuse if it's not physical
- It is sometimes justified to hit your partner during an argument
- Physical abuse is more serious than emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is just as serious as physical abuse, as the impacts can be just as long-lasting



Year 11

Relationship Abuse

Task

In pairs, sort the Abuse true or false cards into three piles: *True*; *False*; *Not sure*

Relationship abuse happens when one person hurts or bullies another person with whom they are in a relationship.

Abuse can be physical, emotional, sexual and financial.

The abuser is always responsible; no one else is to blame.

Abuse is a way of controlling other people.

Abuse can happen between people of any age, nationality, religion, race or family background.

People who use controlling behaviour are not violent.

Relationship abuse can happen between young people young people who are going out together, people who are living together, have children together or are married to each other.

Abuse can happen in same-sex relationships and in relationships involving a trans person.

Abuse doesn't happen again after a relationship has ended.

Women/girls are always the target of abuse.

If someone is abusive in one relationship, they won't necessarily be abusive in future relationships.

It takes two to tango – someone who is the target of abuse also has to take some responsibility for the behaviour.

Week 2

Year 11

Abuse

Learning Objectives; *to describe domestic abuse*
To explain the law in relation to abuse
To know the law in relation to abuse

Task 1 – Starter

In pairs discuss the following statements. In your books write the number and write if you think it is true or false

Then when going over the answers summarise each and write this in your book

1. 10% of all violent crimes in the UK is domestic violence
2. If the police are called to a house to deal with a domestic violence incident, they cannot do anything
3. One in four adult women are estimated to experience some form of domestic violence by their partner or ex-partner at some point in their adult lives
4. Children living with domestic violence are much more likely to become violent or abusive to their own partners when they grow up, than someone who had no experience of domestic violence
5. A man can be prosecuted for having sex with his wife against her will
6. Women in the over 40 age group are at the greatest risk of domestic abuse
7. If a woman reports domestic violence to the police and then changes her mind, the case cannot go to court
8. Regularly following someone to and from their work and sitting outside their house when they are at home is against the law
9. If someone regularly threatens to hurt someone, but does not do anything, that is against the law
10. Approximately 2 women are killed each year by their partner or ex-partner in England and Wales



1. **10% per cent of all violent crimes in the UK is domestic violence**

False – it is 25%. However, not all cases are reported to the police.

2. **If the police are called to a house to deal with a domestic violence incident, they cannot do anything**

False – assault is a crime wherever it happens. The police receive on average 1440 calls per day for assistance with domestic violence.

3. **One in four adult women are estimated to experience some form of domestic violence by their partner or ex-partner at some point in their adult lives**

True.

4. **Children living with domestic violence are much more likely to become violent or abusive to their own partners when they grow up than someone who had no experience of domestic violence**

False – in fact some research has shown the opposite.

5. **A man can be prosecuted for having sex with his wife against her will**

True – rape within marriage is a crime. The law was however only changed in the 1990s!

6. Women in the over 40 age group are at greatest risk of domestic abuse

False – Home Office statistics show that the group most at risk is young women aged 16-24.

7. If a woman reports domestic violence to the police and then changes her mind, the case cannot go to court

False – the case may still go to court. It is up to the police and Crown Prosecution Service to make the decision, based on the evidence available.

8. Regularly following someone to and from their work and sitting outside their house when they are at home is against the law

True – if that person is an adult and this is causing them distress or fear. This is called harassment.

9. If someone regularly threatens to hurt someone but does not actually do anything that is against the law

True – this is called threatening behaviour or harassment, if it is repeated.

10. Approximately 2 women are killed each year by their partner or ex-partner in England and Wales

False – approximately 2 women a week are killed by a violent partner or ex-partner. This is about 40% of all women killed in England and Wales.

Year 11 Abuse

Task

Working in pairs - use your chromebooks and general knowledge write for each the criminal sentence you could face for the action. Write this in your books

1. Physical violence with or without weapons (including punching, slapping, pushing, kicking, head butting, hair pulling) resulting in permanent damage	2. Violence resulting in death
3. Choking, strangling, suffocating	4. Throwing things at someone, e.g. plates, even if they miss the person
5. Repeated threats to cause injury	6. Physical violence with or without weapons (including punching, slapping, pushing, kicking, head butting, hair pulling) requiring medical treatment but not resulting in permanent damage
7. Physical violence including spitting or hitting without leaving a mark	8. Preventing someone from visiting relatives or friends
9. Excessive contact e.g. persistent phone calls	10. Sending someone offensive or obscene texts or emails
11. Persistent verbal abuse	12. Locking someone in a room or a house or preventing them from leaving



Year 11

Abuse

Task

Use the information on the next few slides to green pen your answers. Tick if you go it correct. If you got it wrong write next to it the correct answer again in green pen

Action (numbers link to action cards)	Crime	Maximum Sentence
Killing someone without any legal defence for doing so (2)	Murder	Life (mandatory)
Killing someone but not intending to or with valid legal defence (provocation, diminished responsibility) (2)	Manslaughter	Life
Physical violence causing long term damage (serious scars, disability) (1, 3 or 4)	GBH	Life
Physical violence or emotional abuse requiring medical or psychiatric treatment (1, 3, 4 or 6)	ABH	5 years



Year 11

Abuse

Task

Use the information on the next few slides to green pen your answers. Tick if you go it correct. If you got it wrong write next to it the correct answer again in green pen

Physical violence including spitting or hitting without leaving a mark (4 or 7)	Common assault	6 months
Conduct likely to cause fear or distress in victim (similar behaviour on two or more occasions) (4, 5 or 11)	Harassment	6 months
Using phones or email to cause fear, offence, anxiety etc (9, 10)	Improper or malicious use of telecommunications	6 months and/or fine up to £5000
Illegally preventing someone from leaving a place, even with threats rather than actual physical violence (8, 12)	False imprisonment	Unlimited maximum penalty



Year 11 Abuse

ABH

(Actual Bodily Harm) is an offence of assault, which causes hurt to the victim that "need not be permanent, but must be more than transient and trifling".

An example may be an assault that causes a bruise or a graze.

ABH cases can be heard in Magistrates' Court or Crown Court. Magistrates will pass up a case to Crown Court if they take the view that it is too serious for them to deal with.

In Magistrates' Court the offence carries a maximum six months in prison, and at crown court a maximum of five years.

Task

1. Summarises the ABH in 30 words or less
2. Summarise the New Sexual Offences Act 2003 in 30 words or less

The New Sexual Offences Act 2003 received Royal Assent in November 2003 and came into force on 1 May 2004. It makes many changes to the current law, much of which dates back to the Sexual Offences Act 1956.

The Act is split into two parts the first devoted to sexual offences, creating new offences and widening the scope of existing ones, and the second covering offenders with an emphasis on the protection of vulnerable individuals. It provides clear and coherent sex offences to protect individuals from abuse and exploitation, and is designed to be fair and non-discriminatory.



Year 11 Abuse

Task

1. Summarises the rape and consent in 30 words or less

Rape and Consent

Rape is redefined to include penetration of the mouth as well as penetration of the vagina or anus by the penis.

There are three new measures on the issue of consent:

- There is now a statutory definition on the issue of consent: a person consents if he or she agrees by choice to the sexual activity and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.
- All the circumstances at the time of the offence will be looked at in determining whether the defendant is reasonable in believing the complainant consented.
- People will be considered most unlikely to have agreed to sexual activity if they were subject to threats or fear of serious harm, unconscious, drugged, abducted, or unable to communicate because of a physical disability.

The new measures are designed to redress the balance in favour of victims without prejudicing the defendant's right to a fair trial, to help juries reach just and fair decisions on what is a difficult area or prosecution.



Week 3

Year 11

Rape



Learning Objectives; *explain what is meant by 'consent', and what this means within healthy relationships*
explain some consequences of someone not receiving consent for sexual behaviour within a relationship
describe how and from where to access support, and how to support a friend who may be experiencing abuse

Task 1 – Starter

In pairs discuss the following

- What are the features of a healthy, positive relationship?
- In your pairs come up with a definition for 'consent'.

Year 11

Rape



- Consent is defined in law as ***an agreement made by someone with the freedom and ability to decide something***. Under the law, it is the person seeking consent who is responsible for ensuring that these conditions are met
- To ***give your consent*** you should be sure that it is your decision and not one you have been pressured to make
- British law says that **both people** need to give their consent before sex or any physical closeness
- The law also says that to consent to sex **a person must be 16 or over and have the ability to make informed decisions for themselves** (i.e. they have to be mature enough to make the decision and not be impaired by e.g. drugs or alcohol)

Year 11

Rape



Task

After viewing the film, discuss:

- what are your initial thoughts?
- what do you think about the way the characters (puppets) in the film are behaving?
- what do you think about the behaviours which were mentioned in the film?



A rapist is usually a stranger in a dark alley.

The majority of rapes are committed by people known to, and often trusted by, the person who is raped . They could be friends, partners, family members or known from school, college or work.

If two people have had sex before, it is always ok to have sex again.

Even if two people have had sex before, they should both be consenting each time they subsequently have sex.

People who are raped 'ask for it' by wearing revealing or provocative clothing.

The clothes a person wears never mean they are 'asking for it'. Rape of sexual assault are never the victim's fault. It is always the fault of the attacker. People who are assaulted and attackers can be any age, sex, religion, gender identity and sexual orientation; and come from any cultural background.

If someone is raped while they are drunk, they are also somewhat responsible

If someone is drunk, they not be able to give consent to having sex. It is not acceptable for an attacker to blame drink or drugs for their actions.

When it comes to sex, 'no' sometimes means 'yes'

If two people want to have sex with each other it should be something that they both agree and consent to. They show this through their words and through their body language. Saying 'no' means consent has not been given.

Alcohol and drugs turn people into rapists.

Drugs and alcohol are never the cause of rape or sexual assault. The attacker commits the crime, not the drugs and/or alcohol.

If you go back to someone's house, you are saying you want to have sex with that person.

Going home with someone is not giving consent to have sex with that person. Consent must be sought and given, never assumed. Misplaced assumptions are no excuse, neither ethically, nor in the eyes of the law.

Rape is only rape if someone is physically forced into having sex.

Rape happens when someone doesn't consent to sex. Rapists may threaten violence, or may take advantage of their victim being unable to consent (for example because they're drunk or asleep).

It is not rape if the target doesn't clearly say 'no'

There are many ways that someone can show they do not want sex as well as saying the word.

Men don't usually mean to force sex on anyone but sometimes they get carried away.

Consent to one sexual activity is not consent to another activity. Consent should not be assumed or treated as a 'one off' but rather as a continual process of checking a partner is happy to proceed.

Withdrawal of consent at any point must always be respected and acted upon.

People often lie about being raped if they regret having sex with someone

Research suggests that most people who have been raped and report it are telling the truth. Many people also do not report rapes – sometimes because they are scared and sometimes because they are unsure how to do so.

It is only rape if someone is physically or violently forced into having sex.

Rape happens when someone doesn't consent to sex. Rapists may threaten violence, or may take advantage of their victims being unable to consent (for example because they are drunk or asleep)

Boys and men don't get raped.

While the majority of rapes and sexual assaults are committed against women, it also happens to a significant number of men.

Consequences II

Physical:

- sexually transmitted infections for both people and any other future partners
- physical injury
- internal injury
- mental health problems including depression
- unwanted pregnancy

Emotional:

- lower self-esteem and sense of worth
- humiliation
- fear
- hurt
- embarrassment
- problems trusting future partners
- problems forming new relationships

Legal:

- possible custodial sentence if found guilty of rape
- sexual assault could lead to a community order, fine or prison sentence
- having sex without consent and sexual assault could result in the perpetrator being added to the Sex Offenders' Register
- having a criminal record, and/or being put on the Sex Offender's Register will have major impact on future life events such as getting work

Year 11 - assessment

Abuse



Learning Objectives; *To describe unhealthy relationships and ideas around consent*

To define sexual assault

To know the law in relation to sexual assault and ABH

Task

Create an informative poster on abuse aimed at year 9 students

It should include the following

- What makes a relationship unhealthy
- What consent it and how it can be withdrawn at any time
- That abuse is not always physical
- The definition of sexual assault
- The law in relation to ABH
- The law in relation to sexual assault
- Where to go for help within school

Marking Criteria

Criteria	Working towards....	Working at.....	Working above....
I can identify unhealthy relationships			
I understand that abuse is not always physical			
I understand the law in relation to ABH			
I can define sexual assault			
I know the law in relation to sexual assault			
I can explain consent			
Peer assessment WWW - EBI - Teacher comment			

Week 4

Year 11

Pornography



Learning Objectives; *I can identify ways in which pornographic material is not representative of real sex and can give misleading information about consent and gender roles in sexual relationships*
I can evaluate the possible impact of this on sexual relationships and the expectations people have of relationships
I can describe some strategies and identify sources of support for anyone who is worried about porn

Task 1 – Starter

Porn definition

‘Printed or visual material containing the explicit description or display of sexual organs or activity intended to stimulate sexual excitement’

Is watching porn harmful? If so, how, why and to whom?

- Though porn shows actors having real sex, they are not shown as real people with real personalities and feelings.
- Porn only focuses on the body bit of sex, not the feelings bit which for most people is the most important aspect.
- Sex in porn is often different to how people have sex in real life.
- People are putting on a performance so things are exaggerated.
- Real breasts and real penises are usually smaller than those in porn. Most women don't shave off their pubic hair. Most men don't have penises that can stay erect for long periods.
- Porn actors are usually paid to do what they do in front of the camera, so they agree to do things which often aren't what most people would agree to do when having sex with their partner.
- In good sex each person's feelings and arousal should be equally important, but sex in porn is mainly about giving men pleasure and women doing things to instantly turn men on.
- Most people take some time to be aroused and don't want sex the whole time, whereas porn tends to depict the opposite.
- Lots of women find it difficult to orgasm and many don't do so through penetrative sex. Again porn tends to depict the opposite.
- Porn is often violent, especially towards women and often shows women enjoying this. However, they are being paid to do so and for most people, being hurt, threatened or humiliated is a really bad experience

Year 11

Pornography

Task

Discuss the following and read through the negative impacts porn can have

- How might watching porn impact the way someone might behave or the way they treat their partner?
- What sort of expectations might porn lead someone to have about what is or isn't acceptable?
- Would these be accurate?
- How else might young people find out about sex?

When people watch lots of porn it often makes them enjoy real sex less.

Watching lots of porn often makes people feel less happy in their relationship.

Porn can lead people to think about sex a lot more of the time. This can make it harder to enjoy things like spending time with friends and having other interests.

Porn can lead to people seeing others, especially women, as 'objects for sex' and not as people with their own thoughts and feelings. This means they respect them less and that both partners get less from the relationship

People who've been watching porn for a long time can develop an addiction to porn and may have problems enjoying real sex. They're desensitised to what they see and are no longer aroused by things they would once have been turned on by.

Seeing the bodies of people portrayed in porn puts pressure on people, especially girls and women to look a certain way, and can affect how they feel about their body.

People can feel under pressure to do things they or their partner have seen in porn. This will usually lead to them feeling uncomfortable, under-confident, and less sexually satisfied.

Porn almost never shows negotiated condom use, which can make people think unsafe sex and not discussing contraception are the norm.

There's a lot of aggression and violence in porn, often towards women. This can lead people to believe that women in particular enjoy aggressive sex, when for most people, most of the time, aggression towards them makes

Year 11

Pornography

1

Both partners respect...

...the positions or how long they can last.

...in lots of different ways, not just in appearance.

2

The sex isn't about...

1

...each other and want the same things.

...feel good about themselves and comfortable with their partner.

3

Both partners want to have...

4

Both partners find each other attractive, ...

...sex and are happy with what they are doing.

5

It isn't only about sexual arousal. Both partners...

Task

Match up the five sentence halves against the clock!
Number 1 is done for you.

If you are worried about
Porn who can you talk to?



Year 11

Am I ready for Sex?



Learning Objectives; *I can identify methods of contraception*

I can think if I am ready for sex

I can identify where to go to if I am worried about having sex

Task 1 – Starter

1. Write down all the methods of contraception you are aware of
2. Write down how you know if you are ready for sex
3. Where can you seek help if you are worried about having sex?

Year 11

Am I ready for Sex?

Contraception can be pretty confusing, right? There are so many different types and they all do different things and also some of them sound similar, and which ones are for pregnancy and which are for STIs? Or are they all for all of it?

Task

1. Watch the clip and note down
 - a. The different methods of contraception
 - b. How that methods of contraception works
 - c. Does it protect against STI's, or pregnancy or both?
 - d. How effective is each contraception?

Hannah also talks about consent, and how to avoid any kind of pressure to have sex.



Year 11

Am I ready for Sex?

Sex for the first time can be scary and insanely awkward to talk about. There are so many questions!! What happens when you have sex for the first time? Does it hurt? How much? Will it be messy..? How messy? How do I even know I'm ready?!?

Task

1. Watch the clip
2. Discuss any questions you have at the end of the clip



Week 5

Year 11

Sex and the Law

Learning Objectives; *To understand consent*

To have a better understanding of sex and the law

To know sex and the law

Task 1 – Starter

Read through the statements and in your books write if you think they are true or false

1. It is illegal for any man to have sexual intercourse with a 15 year old young woman.

TRUE / FALSE

2. You can get married at 16 as long as your parents or guardians agree.

TRUE / FALSE

3. You can get married at 17 even if your parents or guardians disagree.

TRUE / FALSE

4. A woman needs the consent of two doctors before she can have a legal abortion.

TRUE / FALSE

5. A woman can not have a legal abortion beyond 20 weeks of pregnancy.

TRUE / FALSE

6. If a 19 year old young man has sex with a 16 year old young man he could be prosecuted.

TRUE / FALSE

7. A doctor must always get parental consent before prescribing the pill to anyone under 16.

TRUE / FALSE

8. It is illegal for anyone under the age of 16 to buy condoms from a chemist?

TRUE / FALSE

9. It is illegal for teachers to talk about homosexuality with young people.

TRUE / FALSE

10. 10% of people surveyed admitted to being worried about the amount of time they spent viewing porn.

TRUE / FALSE



Year 11

Sex and the Law

Task

Go through the answers. Correct any that you got wrong

1. It is illegal for any man to have sexual intercourse with a 15 year old young woman.

True - the age of consent is 16 years old and any man who has sex with a young woman under 16 is at risk of prosecution. Each case though is treated individually. If both people understand their actions, are accessing appropriate support, have both consented and there is no evidence of a large age difference or exploitation then they *may* not be charged. However anyone having sex with a woman under 16 is still technically breaking the law and could be prosecuted. The sexual offences act 2003 makes it illegal for any person in a position of trust such as doctor, social worker, youth worker, teacher etc to have a sexual relationship with any young person under the age of 18 if they work with them.

2. You can get married at 16 as long as your parents or guardians agree.

True.

3. You can get married at 17 even if your parents or guardians disagree.

False - you have to be 18 or over to marry without parental consent however a person aged 16 - 18 can ask a court for approval.

4. A woman needs the consent of two doctors before she can have a legal abortion.

True - the 1967 Abortion Act states that a woman must have the consent of two doctors. They have to agree that continuing the pregnancy would cause greater risk to the women's physical or mental health than termination, or that if the baby was born it would be severely handicapped.

5. A woman can not have a legal abortion beyond 20 weeks of pregnancy.

False- the upper limit for legal abortions is 24 weeks into pregnancy.



6. If a 19 year old young man has sex with a 16 year old young man he could be prosecuted.

False – From the year 2000, the age of consent for homosexual sex is the same as heterosexual, ie.16 years of age. This law is also the same for lesbian relationships.

7. A doctor must always get parental consent before prescribing the pill to anyone under 16.

False - Doctor's can prescribe the pill to under 16's without parental consent as long as they act in the best interest of the girl and are sure that the girl is mature enough to understand the consequences and make her own decision.

8. It is illegal for anyone under the age of 16 to buy condoms from a chemist?

False - there is no minimum age limit for purchasing condoms.

9. It is illegal for teachers to talk about homosexuality with young people.

False - teachers can discuss different sexuality objectively, appropriately and sensitively with young people.

10. 10% of people surveyed admitted to being worried about the amount of time they spent viewing porn.

False- According to a survey by Radio 1 Newsbeat, 1 in 4 (25%) of people surveyed admitted to being worried about the amount of time they spent viewing porn. Adding to this, 1 in 3 users said they had actually missed a deadline or an appointment due to watching porn.

Year 11

Sex and the Law

Task

1. Read through each statement
2. In pairs discuss if you think the sex is legal or illegal
3. Then go through the answers on the next slides and mark your answers
4. In green pen correct any mistakes made

1. A 17 year old woman and her 19 year old boyfriend have sex
2. A 17 year old woman starts a sexual relationship with a 24 year old tutor at college
3. A 15 year old and a 17 year old start a sexual relationship. They have decided they are both ready and went to a sexual health clinic for advice
4. A 19 year old meets a 14 year old online. At first the 19 year old send texts everyday which get more and more explicit. Then they become demanding and aggressive. The 14 year old then has sex with the 19 year old
5. A doctors prescribe a 15 year old with the pill. The doctor also calls the parents to tell them
6. A gay couple decide to start having sex at 16
7. Two lesbians start having sex at 15
8. A 16 year old starts a sexual relationships with a 30 year old youth worker
9. A 15 year old started spreading sexual explicit rumours about their 15 year older partner. The first 15 year old then stops the other from leaving the room until they have sex



1. A 17 year old young woman and her 19 year old boyfriend have sex.

Legal, as the young woman is over 16 (the UK age of consent.)

2. A 17 year old young woman starts a sexual relationship with her 24 year old tutor at college.

Illegal, as the tutor is in a 'position of trust' the legal age of consent in this case is 18.

3. A 15 year old woman and her 17 year old boyfriend start a sexual relationship. They had decided it was what they both wanted and went together to a sexual health clinic for advice before they had sex.

Illegal, as technically the young woman is under the age of 16. In practice though as the relationship is consensual and they understand their actions and have accessed appropriate support it is unlikely that a prosecution would be made.

4. A 19 year old man meets a 14 year old girl on Facebook. He sends her e mails and texts every day and these become more and more flirtatious and eventually sexually explicit. He asks to meet up however once they meet he becomes aggressive and demanding. He repeatedly demands sex and starts getting angry when she refuses. They have sex.

Illegal. The young woman is under the age of 16. There is a high chance of police charging the man here as the relationship is unequal with signs of exploitation / online sexual grooming.

5. A doctor prescribes the pill to a 15 year old young woman after a long conversation where he is convinced that she is not at risk and understands what she is doing. Afterwards the doctor calls her parents without the young woman's knowledge to let them know.

Illegal, doctors can not break confidentiality in this situation and do not need parental consent if they are sure that the young woman is mature enough to understand her own decision.

6. Two gay men aged 16 decide to start a sexual relationship.

Legal, the age of consent for gay men is 16, the same as for heterosexual relationships.

7. Two lesbians aged 15 decide to start a sexual relationship.

Illegal, the age of consent for lesbian relationships is 16, the same as for heterosexual relationships. Therefore it is illegal, as they are both underage.

8. A 16 year old young woman starts a sexual relationship with her 30 year old female youth worker.

Illegal, although the young girl is 16, the youth worker has a 'position of trust' and so the age of consent here in this situation is 18.

9. A 15 year old young man tells his 15 year old girlfriend that if she doesn't sleep with him then he will spread sexually explicit rumours about her. He prevents her physically from leaving the room until she eventually has sex with him.

Illegal, the young woman is under 16 and this time even though there is no age difference there is evidence of exploitation and lack of consent.

Week 6

Year 11

STI's



Learning Objectives; *To have an increased knowledge of STIs*

To have increased knowledge of relevant and appropriate sexual health and contraception services / screening

To know treatments for STI's

Task 1 – Starter

Write down as many different STI's as you can and the slang

E.g. Chlaymdia - The Clap

Year 11

STI's

Task

On your chrombooks using google docs create a grid that looks like this. On the next slides type in what you think the causes are, symptoms and treatment.

Answers will be given at the end for you to check your work



STI Card	Cause Cards	Symptom Cards	Treatment Cards
Chlamydia			
Gonorrhoea			
Thrush			
Genital Warts			
Trichomonas			
Genital Herpes			
Pubic Lice			
Syphilis			
Hepatitis B			
HIV /AIDS			

Cause Card 1

A virus which produces sores.

Cause Card 2

Virus similar to the one which produces skin warts.

Cause Card 3

The Chlamydia Germ.

Cause Card 4

Small parasite which infects the vagina and urethra.

Cause Card 5

A virus in the blood and other body fluids that can destroy the body's immune system.

Leaves the body unable to fight infections.

Cause Card 6

A virus in the blood that can cause liver damage.

Cause Card 7

A yeast which many people have on their skin and usually causes no problems.

If it multiplies too much it can cause problems.

It can be caused by things other than sex.

Cause Card 8

Bacteria which live in moist areas of the body.

Cause Card 9

Small lice which live in pubic hair.

Cause Card 10

Organism in the blood and other body fluids.

Symptom Card 1

WOMEN

Thick, white discharge from the vagina; pain when peeing and itching around the vagina.

MEN

Sometimes a rash and /or soreness under the foreskin.

Symptom Card 2

Unusual discharge from the vagina or penis. Swelling around sex organs. Pain when peeing.

Often no signs at all.

Symptom Card 3

Severe itching around the genitals.

Small nits (eggs) on pubic hair and underwear.

Symptom Card 4

Starts with a painless sore near the vagina or penis.

Next a rash appears anywhere on the body and flu symptoms. In later stages these symptoms disappear.

Symptom Card 5

Painful blisters or sores in and around the genitals.

Symptom Card 6

Yellow or white, smelly discharge from the vagina or penis.

May be no symptoms at all especially in men.

Symptom Card 7

Unusual discharge from the vagina or penis. Swelling around sex organs.

Pain when peeing. Often no signs in women at all.

Symptom Card 8

Can have flu symptoms, tiredness and pain in the joints. Then jaundice and weight loss.

Many people slowly recover. Some people may have no symptoms but are still carriers.

Symptom Card 9

People may look well for many years and they may have no idea that they are infected.

They may have periods of ill health. It can involve a range of illnesses, loss of energy, and weight loss.

Symptom Card 10

Growths or warts anywhere on the genital areas.

Treatment Card 1

It is now very rare.

Untreated it can cause heart failure, brain damage, blindness and death.

It is fairly easy to treat with antibiotics.

Treatment Card 2

Special lotion from a chemist.

Soap and water does not work.

Treatment Card 3

A short course of antibiotics.
The most common treatment is a course of tablets called metronidazole.

Treatment Card 4

Women are given pessaries and cream to stop the itching.

Men are given a cream.

Treatment Card 5

The only treatment is plenty of rest and healthy food.

It can take months to recover.

Hepatitis B vaccinations are available.

Treatment Card 6

No cure available yet.

There are medical treatments to ease related illnesses.

Having a good diet
And lots of support can help.

Treatment Card 7

If untreated can leave women unable to have children.

Treat with antibiotics.

Treatment Card 8

No cure yet.

A medicine called Acyclovir can help.

Wash infected area in salty water, apply witch hazel to sores, avoid tight clothing.

Treatment Card 9

Special lotion or cream.

Larger ones are cut, burnt or frozen off.

Treatment Card 10

If untreated can leave women unable to have children.

Treat with antibiotics.

Year 11 STI's

S.T.I. Card	Cause Cards	Symptom Cards	Treatment Cards
Chlamydia	3	2	7 or 10
Gonorrhoea	8	7	7 or 10
Thrush	7	1	4
Genital Warts	2	10	9
Trichomonas	4	6	3
Genital Herpes	1	5	8
Pubic Lice	9	3	2
Syphilis	10	4	1
Hepatitis B	6	8	5
HIV /AIDS	5	9	6

Task

Check your grid and make sure you have the correct answers. Then print and stick this in your books

