

Week 1: Key Words | **Week 2: Young People and the Law** | **Week 3: Sexual Rights and CEOP**

Viral infections-Diseases caused by a virus
Bacterial infections-Diseases caused by a bacteria
Consent-Permission for something to happen
Healthy relationships-Behaviour which supports good well-being
Gender identity-A person's perception of having a particular gender
Contraception-artificial methods or other techniques prevent pregnancy
Intimacy-Close familiarity or friendship.
Sexual intercourse— Reproductive act in which the male reproductive organ enters the female reproductive tract.
Sexting— Sexually explicit photographs or messages via mobile phone.
STI's-Sexually Transmitted diseases
Pansexual-Not limited in sexual choice with regard to gender, or gender identity.
Bisexual-Sexually attracted to both genders

What Does the Law say about Consent? In the UK, the age of consent to any form of sexual activity is 16 for both men and women. The age of consent is the same regardless sexual orientation. Health professionals may provide contraceptive advice and treatment to people under the age of 16 if in their clinical judgement they believe that it is in the young persons best interests.

What does the Law say on Alcohol use? You can be stopped and fined and arrested by the police if you are under 18 and drinking alcohol in a public place. If you are under 18 it is against the law:

- For someone to sell you alcohol
- To buy or try to buy alcohol
- For an adult to buy it for you
- To drink alcohol in a licensed premises

What does the law say on sexual images? It is an offense to make, distribute, possess or show any indecent images of anyone aged under 18, even if the content was created with consent of the young person.

It is important for young people around the world to be able to explore, experience and express their sexuality in a healthy and positive way. This can only happen when young people's sexual rights are guaranteed. The rights that young people have are :

- The right to equality
- The right to think and express oneself freely
- The right to choose or not whether to marry and have children
- Then right to life and to be free from harm.

What is CEOP?-It helps children stay safe on line. You should report to CEOP if anyone acts inappropriately towards you on line., or to a young person that you know. This behaviour could include sexual chat that makes you feel uncomfortable, or someone being insistent on meeting up. If you need urgent help call 999. Don't delete emails, images or conversations related to the report. DO NOT contact the suspect yourself. Let CEOP do the detective work.

Week 4: Contraception | **Week 5: Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STIs)** | **Week 6: Alcohol and Risk**

How well does birth control work?

IUDs (Hormonal and Copper IUDs, Long acting reversible contraception) - 5 stars

Sterilization (Tubal ligation and Vasectomy) - 5 stars

Pills, Ring, Patch, Injection - 4 stars

Condom, Diaphragm, Withdrawal, FAM - 1 star

The potential for user error and method failure are high with these methods. For those interested in these methods, learning how to use them correctly is important to the success of the method.

STIs are passed from one person to another through unprotected vaginal, anal or oral sex, by genital contact and through sharing sex toys. Anyone, of any age, who is sexually active can contract an STI. The best way to protect against STIs is to use a condom. If you've had unprotected sex and are concerned about STIs the safest option is to visit a sexual health clinic for a test.

Some of the most common STIs are: Chlamydia, Genital herpes., Genital warts or Human Papillomavirus (HPV)., Gonorrhoea, Hepatitis B., Syphilis, Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which causes AIDS.

Three bacterial STIs (chlamydia, gonorrhoea and syphilis) are generally curable with existing, effective single-dose of antibiotics. The other STI's are viral. This means that they can not be cured but they can be managed. The most effective medications available are antivirals

Excessive **drinking** tends to cause a sort of "blindness," reducing a person's ability to recognize danger signs and situations with the potential for **sexual assault**. A second, more direct impact is when a person's ability to say no or resist is impaired by their level of intoxication.

Drinking too much, too quickly on a single occasion can increase your risk of:

- alcohol-related accidents and injuries, including falls
- misjudging risky situations
- losing self-control, like having unprotected sex
- leaving you vulnerable and impair your ability to make decisions
- becoming involved in an aggressive incident
- becoming less able to look after yourself or others
- becoming confused and disorientated very quickly