

The Sultan's School Primary PSE Progression of Skills 2022-23



| Strand | Yr1 | Yr2 | Yr3 | Yr4 | Yr5 | Yr6 |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| Growth Mindset & Goal-Setting | Students will be able to: Demonstrate they know ways to pay attention. Identify reasons to pay attention. Recognize mistakes are a part of learning by encouraging themselves and others when they make mistakes. Name two ways they can get better at a skill. Demonstrate paying attention and using kind words to encourage themselves and others while learning something new together. | Students will be able to: Demonstrate how they pay attention. Name behaviours that would help them pay attention when distracted. Describe how they have gotten better at one skill they've learned. Suggest helpful thoughts to encourage themselves to keep trying. Demonstrate practicing and paying attention, despite mistakes and distractions, to learn something new. | Students will be able to: Identify things they've done to get good at something. Give at least one example of things they can do to keep going when they get stuck or make mistakes. Identify the likely outcomes of a character's helpful or unhelpful thoughts. Replace unhelpful thoughts. Replace unhelpful thoughts. Apply what they've learned to give advice to someone having a hard time acquiring a new skill. | Students will be able to: State what happens in their brain when they learn a new skill. Describe the connection between their own practice and effort and the changes that happened in their brain. Name two additional actions they can take to improve a skill. Make a practice plan with a partner. Use a handout to make a practice plan for a skill they want to get better at. | Students will be able to: Use criteria to identify a class goal. Make an effective plan to reach a class goal. Evaluate progress toward a class goal so they can make adjustments if needed. Reflect on the goal-setting process. Apply the goal-setting process to a new group goal and reflect on how it went. | Students will be able to: Identify a personal goal and explain why it is right for them. Make an effective plan to reach a personal goal. Evaluate their progress toward a personal goal so they can adjust their plan if needed. Reflect on their experience of working toward a personal goal. Apply the goal-setting process to a new personal goal and reflect on how it went. |
| Emotion Management | Students will be able to: • Give at least one reason why they think someone is feeling happy. • Give at least one reason why they | Students will be able to: Name one way they can guess how someone feels. Name a reason for why they think someone feels worried. | Students will be able to: Identify reasons for feeling proud. Identify reasons for feeling disappointed. Generate helpful thoughts as a | Students will be able to: • Suggest an example of information that emotions give them. • Differentiate feeling annoyed, angry, and furious through | Students will be able to: • Explain why it is important to manage strong emotions. • Describe the benefits of rethinking a situation. | Students will be able to: • Give an example of a recurring situation that causes them to feel strong emotions. • Identify signs and causes of stress in themselves. |



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| | think someone is | Name a reason for | strategy to regulate | contextual and | Use questions to help | Identify what a |
|-----------|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | feeling sad. | why they think | strong feelings. | behavioural clues. | them rethink given | person can think or |
| | Give at least one | someone feels calm. | Recognize that | Recognize when and | situations. | do differently to |
| | reason why they | Name a reason for | people can have | how to take a break | Rethink a situation | manage their strong |
| | think someone is | why they think | different feelings | to regulate a strong | they have personally | emotion in a |
| | feeling angry. | someone feels | about the same | emotion. | experienced. | recurring situation. |
| | Practice asking for | frustrated. | situation because of | Differentiate feeling | Rethink a variety of | Identify what they |
| | help and slow | Label feelings using | their experiences. | content, happy, and | situations. | can think or do |
| | breathing as ways to | behavioural and | Explain why different | excited through | Sicuations. | differently to |
| | feel calm. | contextual clues and | people can have | contextual and | | manage strong |
| | Label feelings using | demonstrate a way | different feelings in | behavioural clues. | | emotions in a |
| | behavioural and | to feel calm. | the same situation. | Recognize | | recurring situation. |
| | contextual clues and | | | differences between | | Identify two things |
| | demonstrate a way | | | levels of intensity of | | they can change in a |
| | to feel calm. | | | similar emotions. | | recurring personal |
| | | | | | | situation to pre- |
| | | | | | | emptively manage |
| | | | | | | strong emotions. |
| | Students will be able | Students will be able | Students will be able | Students will be able | Students will be able | Students will be able |
| | to: | to: | to: | to: | to: | to: |
| | • Give an example of a | Describe how kind | Describe how | Identify kind acts | Explain different | Describe how people |
| | kind act. | acts can help people | empathy leads to an | that can build a new | points of view in a | used empathy to |
| | Give a reason why | feel good. | act of kindness. | friendship. | given situation. | identify and address |
| | they think kind acts | Demonstrate two | Describe how | Identify kind acts | Generate questions a | a community |
| | are important. | kind acts: asking "Are | empathy has led | that can make | person could ask to | problem. |
| Empathy & | Demonstrate two | you okay?" and | them to show | existing friendships | better understand | Identify problems in |
| Kindness | kind acts. | offering their | kindness to others. | stronger. | someone's point of | their community and |
| | Give at least one | company. | Identify a kind act | Describe different | view. | the people affected. |
| | example of a kind act | Demonstrate two | they could do for | ways people prefer | Ask questions to | Describe different |
| | they could do in a | kind acts: offering to | someone. | to be shown | better understand | points of view to |
| | given situation. | help and inviting to | Use empathy to | kindness. | someone's point of | build empathy for |
| | Give at least one | join. | identify a kind act | Ask questions to | view. | the people affected |
| | example of a kind act | | they could do for a | determine how | Explain how | by a community |
| | they have done or | | | someone else feels | understanding | problem. |



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| | someone has done | Demonstrate at least | person in their | and identify a kind | someone's point of | Evaluate possible |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | for them. | one kind act they | school community. | act they might want. | view could change | solutions to a |
| | | could do for others. | Use empathy to | Generate kind acts | their own thinking or | community problem. |
| | | | identify a kind act | they can do to build | actions. | Evaluate possible |
| | | | they could do for a | a friendship. | Demonstrate taking | solutions to a |
| | | | person of their | | another person's | community problem. |
| | | | choosing. | | point of view. | |
| | Students will be able | Students will be able | Students will be able | Students will be able | Students will be able | Students will be able |
| | to: | to: | to: | to: | to: | to: |
| | Repeat a clearly | State a problem | State the problem | Recall a process they | Explain what they | Explain how to begin |
| | stated problem. | respectfully. | without blame. | can use to solve | can do to be a better | the STEP problem- |
| | Name "feeling calm" | Identify problems | Generate multiple | problems (STEP). | problem-solver. | solving process. |
| | as a helpful first step | caused by accidents | solutions to a | Restate the wants | Describe a given | Identify when, |
| | for problem-solving. | and demonstrate an | problem. | and needs of each | problem from each | where, and with |
| | Demonstrate | appropriate | Explain why one | person involved in a | person's point of | whom to work on |
| | apologizing as a | response. | solution is better | given problem. | view. | different problems. |
| | problem-solving | Describe what they | than another for | Identify whose wants | Evaluate possible | Predict whether a |
| | strategy. | would want and | solving a given | and needs are met | solutions to a given | potential solution |
| Problem- | Demonstrate offering | need to solve a | problem. | by possible solutions. | problem. | will be successful |
| Solving | to share or taking | problem. | Generate ways to | • Pick a solution for a | Evaluate which | based on the points |
| Joiving | turns as problem- | Identify ways to | make amends to | given problem and | solution best solves a | of view of everyone |
| | solving strategies. | make amends to | solve a problem. | explain why they | problem. | involved. |
| | Demonstrate a | solve a problem. | Generate possible | chose it. | Apply the STEP | • Evaluate the |
| | problem-solving | Suggest one way to | solutions and select | Solve a given | process to solve a | outcome of a |
| | process. | solve a problem. | the solution that | problem using the | problem from each | solution based on |
| | | | makes sense. | STEP process. | person's point of | how it affected |
| | | | | | view. | everyone involved. |
| | | | | | | Apply the STEP |
| | | | | | | process and consider |
| | | | | | | the context in which |
| | | | | | | they might best solve |
| | | | | | | the problem. |