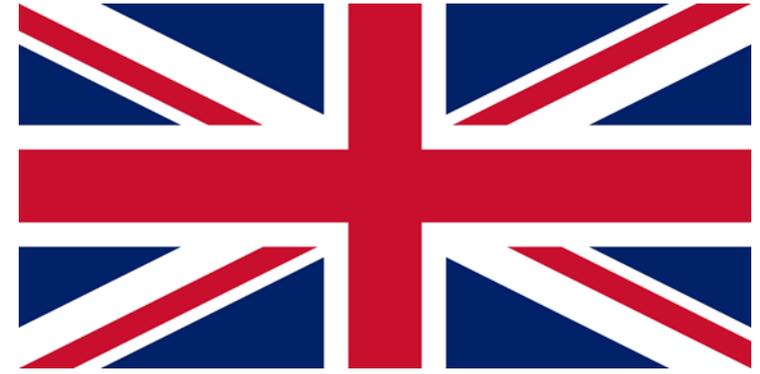


British Values



Individual Liberty

At different times in our lives, we can choose to challenge ourselves. When we do, we need to manage the risks and understand the consequences of our actions.



1st-7th February
Why do people choose
to climb mountains?



United Nations Rights of a Child

Children can face many mountains,
e.g. feeling different because of speaking
a different language, our
religion, whether
we are a boy or girl, rich or poor.
no child should be treated unfairly for
any reason.

"I'VE GOT RIGHTS!" 

SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES **UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**
In Youth-Friendly Language

1 Everyone under 18 has these rights.

2 ALL CHILDREN have these rights, no matter who they are, where they live, what their parents do, what language they speak, what their religion is, whether they are a boy or girl, what their culture is, whether they have a disability, whether they are rich or poor.

3 When adults make decisions, they should think about how their decisions will affect children.

4 The government has a responsibility to make sure your rights are protected. They must help your family to protect your rights and create an environment where you can grow and reach your potential.

5 Your family has the responsibility to help you learn to exercise your rights, and to ensure that your rights are protected.

6 You have the right to be alive.

7 You have the right to a name, and this should be officially recognized by the government. You have the right to a nationality (to belong to a country).

8 You have the right to an identity – an official record of who you are. No one should take this away from you.

9 You have the right to live with your parents, unless it is bad for you. You have the right to live with a **FAMILY** that cares for you.

10 If you live in a different country than your parents do, you have the right to be together in the same place.

11 You have the right to be protected from kidnapping.

12 You have the right to give your opinion, and for adults to listen and take it seriously.

13 You have the right to find out things and share what you think with others, by talking, drawing, writing or in any other way unless it harms or offends other people.

14 You have the right to choose your own religion and beliefs. Your parents should help you decide what is right and wrong, and what is best for you.

15 You have the right to choose your own friends and join or set up groups, as long as it isn't harmful to others.

16 You have the right to privacy.

17 You have the right to get information that is important to your well-being, from radio, newspaper, books, computers and other sources. Adults should make sure that the information you are getting is not harmful, and help you find and understand the information you need.

18 You have the right to be raised by your parent(s) if possible.

19 You have the right to live protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.

20 You have the right to special care and help if you cannot live with your parents.

21 You have the right to care and protection if you are adopted or in foster care.

22 You have the right to special protection and help if you are a refugee (if you have been forced to leave your home and live in another country), as well as all the rights in this Convention.

23 You have the right to special education and care if you have a disability, as well as all the rights in this Convention, so that you can live a full life.

24 You have the right to the best **HEALTH**, care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help you stay well.

25 If you live in care or in other situations away from home, you have the right to have these living arrangements looked at regularly to see if they are the most appropriate.

26 You have the right to **HELP** from the government if you are poor or in need.

27 You have the right to food, clothing, a safe place to live and to have your basic needs met. You should not be disadvantaged so that you can't do many of the things other kids can do.

28 You have the right to a good quality education. You should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level you can.

29 Your **EDUCATION** should help you use and develop your talents and abilities. It should also help you learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.

30 You have the right to practice your own culture, language and religion - or any you choose. Minority and religious groups need special protection of this right.

31 You have the right to play and rest.

32 You have the right to protection from work that harms you, and is bad for your health and education. If you work, you have the right to be safe and paid fairly.

33 You have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade.

34 You have the right to be free from sexual abuse.

35 No one is allowed to kidnap or sell you.

36 You have the right to protection from any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of).

37 No one is allowed to punish you in a cruel or harmful way.

38 You have the right to **PROTECTION** and freedom from war. Children under 15 cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war.

39 You have the right to help if you've been hurt, neglected or badly treated.

40 You have the right to legal help and fair treatment in the justice system that respects your rights.

41 If the laws of your country provide better protection of your rights than the articles in this Convention, those laws should apply.

42 You have the right to know your rights. Adults should know about these rights and help you learn about them, too.

43 to 54 These articles explain how governments and international organizations like SOS Children's Villages and UNICEF will work to ensure children are protected.

SOS Children's Villages thanks UNICEF for kindly permitting the use of their youth-friendly text for this educational poster.



For more information visit www.sos-childrensvillages.org

SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES

Listen, think, share



- Can you describe what a mountain is?
- Where is the highest mountain in the world?
- Who has climbed the world's highest mountains?
- Does anyone know where it is or what we think might be happening in the picture shared today?



Listen, think, share - Answers



- A mountain is like a hill but much higher. In the UK, it is classed as a mountain if it is at least 610m tall. The highest mountain in the UK is in Scotland and it is called Ben Nevis. It is 1345m high.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world and is about 8848m! It is part of the Himalayan mountain range.
- Jordan Romero currently holds the title for the youngest person to reach the summit of Mount Everest. The American was 13 years and 10 months old when he made it to the top on 22nd May 2010.
- The picture is of a group of climbers have successfully climbed to the top of the world's second highest mountain, K2, in freezing winter conditions! K2 is considered incredibly difficult to climb due to the high winds and sub-zero temperatures.

What do we know about Mount Everest?

- Mount Everest is about 8848 metres (29028 feet) high.
- It was named in 1865 after British surveyor and geographer, Sir George Everest.
- On average, it takes 2 months to climb Mount Everest.
- The top of Mount Everest was first reached in 1953.
- The average temperature is -37°C .



Reflection

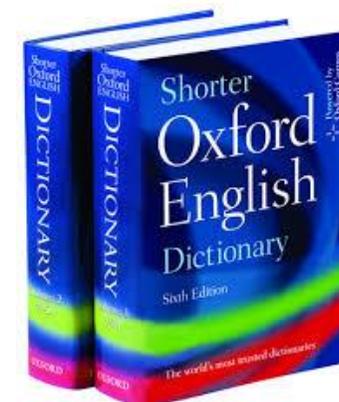


Climbing any of the world's highest mountains can be tough and dangerous but for some people, it is their goal or dream.

What is your goal or dream?



This Week's Useful Vocabulary



- Ascent – an upward journey, especially when walking or climbing.
- Perseverance – continuing with something even though it is difficult.
- Recent – having happened, begun or being done only a short while ago.
- Sub-zero – lower than 0, below freezing.
- Summit – the highest point of a hill or mountain.
- Tackle – making determined efforts to deal with a problem or difficult task.