



Topic: Environment & Careers

Year: 7

NC Strand: Living in the Wider World

What should I already know?

- What contributes to who we are
- Personal strengths
- Interests
- Setting goals
- Managing setbacks
- New opportunities and responsibilities
- Diversity within a society

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- Developing enterprise skills
- The world of work and young people's employment rights

Vocabulary - fill in as you find out

Consumer	
Debt	
Employee	
Employer	
Income	
Producer	
Wages	
Salary	
Rights	
Responsibilities	

Banking and Accounts

Types of bank accounts

Banks have two basic types of accounts:

- Current accounts
- Savings accounts

Each bank may have its own names for types of accounts within these categories but the basic principles remain the same.

Can you name these banks?



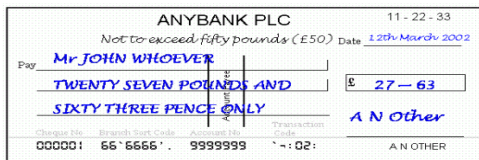


Current Accounts

Current accounts are used for day-to-day transactions with money coming in, such as wages, and money going out such as cash withdrawals, bill payments, debit card transactions, cheques, etc.

Most current accounts offer:

- Debit cards
- Cashpoint cards
- Statements
- Standing orders
- Direct debits
- Cheque book
- Interest
- Overdraft
- Loans



Debit Cards

Debit cards allow for payment to be made directly from your current account.

You have to make sure there are sufficient funds in your account to cover the payment.

A debit card allows you to withdraw money from your current account at a cashpoint/ATM (Automated Teller Machine)

Credit Cards

Not the same as Debit or Cashpoint cards

Credit cards have a separate account and allow you to borrow money

You can apply for a credit card from any provider as well as a bank

Bank Statement

A list of transactions made from your account.

The statement shows transactions:

In date order, who the transaction is made with, show the amount as either a credit (money in) or a debit (money out), shows the total amount of money in your account. This is the balance.

Young Person's Employment

Part-time work

The youngest age a child can work part-time is 13, except children involved in television, theatre or modelling.

Children are not allowed to work:

- In places like a factory or industrial site
- During school hours
- Before 7am or after 7pm
- For more than one hour before school
- For more than 4 hours without taking a break of at least 1 hour
- Without having a 2-week break from any work during the school holidays in a year

During school time, children can only work a maximum of 12 hours a week.

During school holidays, 13 to 14-year olds are only allowed to work a maximum of 25 hours a week.

Full-time work

Children can only start full-time work once they've reached the minimum school leaving age - 16 - they can then work up to a maximum of 40 hours a week.

Children under 16 do not pay National Insurance.

Once someone reaches 16, you may be paid through PAYE (Pay As You Earn) where you start to pay Taxes.

Young workers aged 16 to 17 are entitled to at least £4.55 per hour.



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Lesson Overview

Lesson 1: to learn how the economy, and other factors, influences our decisions

Lesson 2: to learn how to ask questions that aid decision-making

Lesson 3: to learn about the business and economic environment

Lesson 4: to learn about saving, borrowing and financial fraud

Lesson 5: to learn about self-confidence

Lesson 6: to identify a variety of employment rights and responsibilities in the UK