

SPRING TERM 2022-23 YEAR 6			
Breadth	Threshold Concept	Milestone 3 Yr 5 and Yr6	Activities (that relate to Threshold Concepts and the Milestone indicators)
History			
World War Two	Investigate and interpret evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past. • Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices. • Use sources of information to form testable hypotheses about the past. • Seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the past. • Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda and how historians must understand the social context of evidence studied. • Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past. • Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate. 	<p>Why did WW2 begin? Look at the origins of WW2, including the Treaty of Versailles, reparations and the giving of colonies. Learn about the rise of Adolf Hitler.</p> <p>Learn about Adolf Hitler and Winston Churchill. Organise information and make comparisons between the two leaders. Learn about the Allies and Axis and who these were for the two sides.</p> <p>Learn about some of the major battles, including The Battle of Britain (July and September 1940). Find out about the RAF and Luftwaffe. Think about the impact this battle had on Britain.</p> <p>Propaganda - learn about how propaganda was used during WW2 in Britain and in Germany. Mainly focus on German propaganda.</p>
	Build an overview of world history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify continuity and change in the history of the locality of the school. • Give a broad overview of life in Britain from medieval until the Tudor and Stuarts times. • Compare some of the times studied with those of the other areas of interest around the world. • Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. 	<p>How did life in Germany change under the Nazi regime? Use the text 'Rose Blanche' to learn about life for German people. How did it compare to life in Britain? Think about how life changed for certain social and religious groups, such as Jewish people. Talk about Kristallnacht and the treatment of Jews.</p> <p>What was the Holocaust? Learn about concentration camps, the impact this had on life for Jewish people and use sources of evidence to stimulate discussions around this topic.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children. 	<p>What impact did WW2 have on Britain? Talk about how rationing didn't end until 1954 in Britain, how major towns and cities had to be rebuilt and the beginnings of the NHS.</p>
	Understand Chronology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural). • Identify periods of rapid change in history and contrast them with times of relatively little change. • Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a time line. • Use dates and terms accurately in describing events. 	
	Communicate historically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dates • time period • era • chronology • continuity • change • century • decade • legacy. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to an exceptional standard in order to communicate information about the past. • Use original ways to present information and ideas. 	
Geography			
Biomes and Climate Zones	Investigate places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations. • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. • Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. • Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map). • Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. • Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. 	<p>What is a biome? Look at what the term 'biome' means, and locate and label biomes across the world.</p> <p>Using a range of sources to investigate different biomes. Research in pairs, identify relevant information, including information about their physical features. Compare with another biome.</p> <p>Focus on Marine biome. Look at the location of these on maps and look from google maps perspective. Can children name/label the 5 main oceans? Look at physical features of marine biomes, learning about the three vertical zones and the creatures who live there.</p> <p>Look at how human processes are affecting marine biomes. Look at images, can children deduce what is affecting animals in marine biomes. Look at BBC Blue Planet, also use resources such as How do Humans impact the Ocean? – Ocean Conservation Trust and WWF Oceans and Plastics KS2 Handbook.pdf</p> <p>Focus on the Great Barrier Reef. How are human processes impacting this area? Look at climate change. What does this term mean and what affect is it having on the coral and animals in this area?</p> <p>Create a leaflet about climate change and how we can help.</p>
	Investigate patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. 	

		<p>Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.• Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.• Describe geographical diversity across the world.• Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.	
	Communicate geographically	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe and understand key aspects of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.• human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.• Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.• Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).	
Art & Design			
Surrealism	Develop ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Develop and imaginatively extend ideas from starting points throughout the curriculum.• Collect information, sketches and resources and present ideas imaginatively in a sketch book.• Use the qualities of materials to enhance	1) What is Surrealism ? Introduce topic and terms such as subconscious and automatism . Look at key artists involved in this movement. Compare and contrast the work of artists.

		<p>ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spot the potential in unexpected results as work progresses. • Comment on artworks with a fluent grasp of visual language. 	<p>2) Who was Salvador Dali and why is he important to the Surrealism movement? Look at his work and techniques used, children to discuss their thoughts. Create an image in the style of Dali.</p>
	<p>Master Techniques</p>	<p>Painting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sketch (lightly) before painting to combine line and colour. • Create a colour palette based upon colours observed in the natural or built world. • Use the qualities of watercolour and acrylic paints to create visually interesting pieces. • Combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece. • Use brush techniques and the qualities of paint to create texture. • Develop a personal style of painting, drawing upon ideas from other artists. <p>Collage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix textures (rough and smooth, plain and patterned). • Combine visual and tactile qualities. • Use ceramic mosaic materials and techniques. <p>Sculpture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show life-like qualities and real-life proportions or, if more abstract, provoke different interpretations. • Use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern. • Combine visual and tactile qualities. • Use frameworks (such as wire or moulds) to provide stability and form. <p>Drawing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a variety of techniques to add interesting effects (e.g. reflections, shadows, direction of sunlight). 	<p>3) Focus on the sculptor Alberto Giacometti. Learn about his style and sculptures and find out why he is considered the most important surrealist sculptor.</p> <p>4) Continue focus on Alberto Giacometti. Children will use tin foil to create a sculpture in his style.</p> <p>5) Sculpture focus – learn about how to use clay. Create a clay sculpture in the style of Alberto Giacometti.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a choice of techniques to depict movement, perspective, shadows and reflection. • Choose a style of drawing suitable for the work (e.g. realistic or impressionistic). • Use lines to represent movement. <p>Print</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build up layers of colours. • Create an accurate pattern, showing fine detail. • Use a range of visual elements to reflect the purpose of the work. <p>Textiles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show precision in techniques. • Choose from a range of stitching techniques. • Combine previously learned techniques to create pieces. <p>Digital Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance digital media by editing (including sound, video, animation, still images and installations). 	
	Take inspiration from the greats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give details (including own sketches) about the style of some notable artists, artisans and designers. • Show how the work of those studied was influential in both society and to other artists. • Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles. 	
Design & Technology			

<p>Frame structures</p>	<p>Master practical skills</p>	<p>Food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the importance of correct storage and handling of ingredients (using knowledge of micro-organisms). • Measure accurately and calculate ratios of ingredients to scale up or down from a recipe. • Demonstrate a range of baking and cooking techniques. • Create and refine recipes, including ingredients, methods, cooking times and temperatures. <p>Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut materials with precision and refine the finish with appropriate tools (such as sanding wood after cutting or a more precise scissor cut after roughly cutting out a shape). • Show an understanding of the qualities of materials to choose appropriate tools to cut and shape (such as the nature of fabric may require sharper scissors than would be used to cut paper). <p>Textiles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create objects (such as a cushion) that employ a seam allowance. • Join textiles with a combination of stitching techniques (such as back stitch for seams and running stitch to attach decoration). • Use the qualities of materials to create suitable visual and tactile effects in the decoration of textiles (such as a soft decoration for comfort on a cushion). <p>Electricals and electronics</p>	<p>1) Finger fluency Assemble straws - Investigate how to extend straws and how to create corners using paper straws. Annotate diagrams to show which techniques are effective.</p> <p>2)Finger fluency. Investigate joints with paper straws to create a tetrahedron. Give children straws, glue, string to explore creating.</p> <p>3) Finger fluency. Look at a range of kites – think about which materials that the product is likely to be constructed from. If possible, look at a range of kites in class, if not, look at images. Discuss which shapes children can see, which do they believe is the best kite and why.</p> <p>4) Finger Fluency. Create design by developing a mood board. Explore what a mood board is by looking at examples. Children will explain the techniques they are planning on using and materials to include.</p> <p>5) Finger fluency. Create frame structure (Kite). Ensure necessary materials are available, including dowel, fabric, tissue paper, straws/string, etc</p> <p>6) Evaluate – what went well and what would they change if completing this again.</p>
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	Design, make, evaluate and improve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design with the user in mind, motivated by the service a product will offer (rather than simply for profit). • Make products through stages of prototypes, making continual refinements. • Ensure products have a high quality finish, using art skills where appropriate. • Use prototypes, cross-sectional diagrams and computer aided designs to represent designs. 	
	Take inspiration from design throughout history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine elements of design from a range of inspirational designers throughout history, giving reasons for choices. • Create innovative designs that improve upon existing products. • Evaluate the design of products so as to suggest improvements to the user experience. 	

Science			
The Circulatory System Classification	Work scientifically	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan enquiries, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. • Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work. • Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision. • Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar and line graphs, and models. • Report findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations of results, explanations involving causal relationships, and conclusions. • Present findings in written form, displays and other presentations. • Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests. • Use simple models to describe scientific ideas, identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments. 	
	Understand plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Relate knowledge of plants to studies of evolution and inheritance.</i> • <i>Relate knowledge of plants to studies of all living things.</i> 	
	Understand animals and humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the changes as humans develop to old age. • Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. 	<p>1) The circulatory system Introduce the circulatory system to the pupils. Learn about the main parts of the system and understand the function of each one (heart, lungs, arteries and veins). Pupils to record a definition of the circulatory system and match each body part to its function.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the importance of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way the human body functions. • Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans. 	<p>2) The heart Recap the main parts of the circulatory system. Focus on the heart and learn about the different parts of the heart and their function. Pupils will label a diagram of the heart.</p> <p>3) Pulse rate investigation 1 Using the pupils' knowledge from working scientifically, they will plan an investigation about how exercise affects the circulatory system within the body.</p> <p>4) Pulse rate investigation 2 Using their plan from last week, the pupils will carry out their investigation. They will record their finding using an appropriate method and they will have to think about ways of presenting their data.</p> <p>5) Healthy lifestyle Pupils will use their understanding of the investigation from the previous week to understand the importance of a healthy lifestyle. They will explain how the benefits of having a healthy lifestyle can affect humans.</p>
	Investigate living things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. • Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. • Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics. • Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. 	
	Understand evolution and inheritance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. 	<p>1) Fossils What are they and what can we learn from them? How have fossils told us about plants and animals in the past? Mary Anning. Handling/ examining a range of fossils. Interpreting fossils/ comparing fossils with modern day creatures</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents. • Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. 	<p>2) Fossils How are fossils formed? Practical activity- making fossils.</p> <p>3) Inheritance What is inheritance? What do we inherit from our ancestors? How does this determine our characteristics/ the characteristics of other animals?</p> <p>4) Adaptation What is adaptation? How have different animals adapted to their environments? Look at different environments and animals- annotate animals to show how they have adapted to their environment</p> <p>5) Charles Darwin Who was he? What was he famous for? Theory of evolution and natural selection</p>
	Investigate materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and group together everyday materials based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, including their hardness, solubility, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets. • Understand how some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution and describe how to recover a substance from a solution. • Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating. • Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic. • Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes. • Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with 	

		burning, oxidation and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.	
	Understand the Earth's movement in space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system. • Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth. • Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies. • Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. 	
	Understand electrical circuits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit. • Compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches. • Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. 	
	Understand movement, forces and magnets.	<p>Magnets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe magnets as having two poles. • Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing. <p>Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the effect of drag forces, such as air resistance, water resistance and friction that act between moving surfaces. • <i>Describe, in terms of drag forces, why moving objects that are not driven tend to slow down.</i> • <i>Understand that force and motion can be transferred through mechanical devices such as gears, pulleys, levers and springs.</i> • Understand that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. 	
	Understand light and seeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that light appears to travel in straight lines. (1) • Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eyes. (1, 2 & 3) • Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them, and to predict the size of shadows when the position of the light source changes. (4 & 5) • Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.(1, 2 & 6) 	
	Investigate sound and hearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find patterns between the pitch of a sound and features of the object that produced it. • Find patterns between the volume of a sound and the strength of the vibrations that produced it. • Recognise that sounds get fainter as the distance from the sound source increases 	

Computing			
<p>Webpage creation</p> <p>Spreadsheets</p>	<p>Code</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set IF conditions for movements. Specify types of rotation giving the number of degrees. • Change the position of objects between screen layers (send to back, bring to front). • Upload sounds from a file and edit them. Add effects such as fade in and out and control their implementation. • Combine the use of pens with movement to create interesting effects. • Set events to control other events by 'broadcasting' information as a trigger. • Use IF THEN ELSE conditions to control events or objects. • Use a range of sensing tools (including proximity, user inputs, loudness and mouse position) to control events or actions. • Use lists to create a set of variables. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the Boolean operators <p>() < ()</p> <p>() = ()</p> <p>() > ()</p> <p>()and()</p> <p>()or()</p> <p>Not()</p> <p>to define conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the Reporter operators <p>() + ()</p>	<p>Webpage creation – Spring term 1</p> <p>Lesson 1 – What makes a good website? Review existing website and its structure.</p> <p>Lesson 2 – How would you lay out a web page? Plan the features of a web page</p> <p>Lesson 3 – Copyright or copyWRONG – consider the ownership and use of images.</p> <p>Lesson 4 – How does my webpage look? Recognise the need to preview a webpage.</p> <p>Lesson 5 – Follow the breadcrumbs – what is a navigation path? Outline the need for a navigation path.</p> <p>Lesson 6 – Think before you link. Recognise the implications of linking to content owned by other people.</p> <p>Spreadsheets – Spring term 2</p> <p>Lesson 1 – What is a spreadsheet? Children will understand that a spreadsheet is a computer application which allows users to organise, analyse, and store data in a table.</p> <p>Lesson 2 – Modifying spreadsheets – Build a data set and apply appropriate number of formats to cells.</p> <p>Lesson 3 – Using formulas - Recognise that data can be calculated using different operations. Apply a formula to multiple cell by duplicating it.</p> <p>Lesson 4 – Calculate and duplicate - Recognise that data can be calculated using different operations.</p> <p>Lesson 5 – Plan an event. Use a spreadsheet to answer questions and apply a formula to calculate data.</p>

		<p>() - ()</p> <p>() * ()</p> <p>() / ()</p> <p>to perform calculations.</p> <p>Pick Random () to ()</p> <p>Join () ()</p> <p>Letter () of ()</p> <p>Length of ()</p> <p>() Mod () This reports the remainder</p> <p>after a division calculation</p> <p>Round ()</p> <p>() of ().</p>	<p>Lesson 6 – Presenting data – choose suitable ways to present data, using a graph</p>
	Connect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with others online on sites approved and moderated by teachers. • Give examples of the risks of online communities and demonstrate knowledge of how to minimise risk and report problems. • Understand and demonstrate knowledge that it is illegal to download copyrighted material, including music or games, without express written permission, from the copyright holder. • Understand the effect of online comments and show responsibility and sensitivity when online. • Understand how simple networks are set up and used. 	

	Communicate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Choose the most suitable applications and devices for the purposes of communication.• Use many of the advanced features in order to create high quality, professional or efficient communications.	
	Collect	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Select appropriate applications to devise, construct and manipulate data and present it in an effective and professional manner.	
Music			
<p>Y6</p> <p>Spring term 1 – How does music improve our world?</p> <p>Spring term 2 – How does music teach us about our community?</p> <p><u>Understanding Music Vocabulary</u></p> <p>Unit 1</p> <p>Tempo: 66bpm</p> <p>Time Signature: 3/4</p> <p>Key Signature: A minor</p> <p>Rhythmic patterns using: Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted quavers, quavers, and semiquavers.</p> <p>Melodic patterns: A B C D E F G</p> <p>Tempo: 66bpm</p> <p>Time Signature: 3/4</p> <p>Key Signature:</p>	Perform	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sing or play from memory with confidence.• Perform solos or as part of an ensemble.• Sing or play expressively and in tune.• Hold a part within a round.• Sing a harmony part confidently and accurately.• Sustain a drone or a melodic ostinato to accompany singing.• Perform with controlled breathing (voice) and skillful playing (instrument).	<p>See separate planning documentation from Charanga.</p> <p>-Start to learn the song</p> <p>-Sing the song</p> <p>-sing the song and play instrumental parts within the song.</p> <p>Warm up games</p> <p>Flexible games (optional)</p> <p>Improvise</p> <p>Compose</p> <p>Compose</p> <p>Play composition within your song</p> <p>Choose and play any of the options below, then decide which one to practise for the end-of-unit performance</p> <p>-Listen and appraise activities</p> <p>-Warm up games</p>
	Compose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create songs with verses and a chorus.• Create rhythmic patterns with an awareness of timbre and duration.• Combine a variety of musical devices, including melody, rhythm and chords.• Thoughtfully select elements for a piece in order to gain a defined effect.• Use drones and melodic ostinati (based on the pentatonic scale).	

<p>A minor Rhythmic patterns using: Minims, dotted crotchets, crotchets, dotted quavers, quavers, and semiquavers. Melodic patterns: A B C D E F G</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convey the relationship between the lyrics and the melody. • Use digital technologies to compose, edit and refine pieces of music. 	
	Transcribe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the standard musical notation of crotchet, minim and semibreve to indicate how many beats to play. • Read and create notes on the musical stave. • Understand the purpose of the treble and bass clefs and use them in transcribing compositions. • Understand and use the # (sharp) and b (flat) symbols. • Use and understand simple time signatures. 	
	Describe music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose from a wide range of musical vocabulary to accurately describe and appraise music including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pitch • dynamics • tempo • timbre • texture • lyrics and melody • sense of occasion • expressive • solo 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rounds • harmonies • accompaniments • drones • cyclic patterns • combination of musical elements • cultural context. <p>• Describe how lyrics often reflect the cultural context of music and have social meaning.</p>	
P.E			
Dance Volleyball Gymnastics Handball	Develop practical skills in order to participate, compete and lead a healthy lifestyle	Dance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compose creative and imaginative dance sequences. • Perform expressively and hold a precise and strong body posture. • Perform and create complex sequences. • Express an idea in original and imaginative ways. • Plan to perform with high energy, slow grace or other themes and maintain this throughout a piece. • Perform complex moves that combine strength and stamina gained through gymnastics activities (such as cartwheels or handstands). 	<u>Dance – Get Set 4 PE</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Theme: Stamp, Clap: To copy and repeat a set dance phrase showing confidence in movements. 2) Theme: Bhangra: To demonstrate a sense of rhythm and energy when performing Bhangra style motifs. 3) Theme: Bhangra: To perform a Bhangra dance, showing awareness of timing, formations and direction. 4) Theme: 70s Dance: To copy and repeat a phrase of movement in the 1970s disco theme. 5) Theme: 70s Dance: To devise a freeze frame montage in the 1970s theme. <u>Gymnastics – Get Set 4 PE:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To be able to develop the straddle, forward and backwards roll. 2) To develop counter balance and counter tension. 3) To be able to perform inverted movements with control. 4) To be able to perform the progressions of a headstand and a cartwheel.

		<p>Games</p> <p>Choose and combine techniques in game situations (running, throwing, catching, passing, jumping and kicking, etc.).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work alone, or with team mates in order to gain points or possession. • Strike a bowled or volleyed ball with accuracy. • Use forehand and backhand when playing racket games. • Field, defend and attack tactically by anticipating the direction of play. • Choose the most appropriate tactics for a game. • Uphold the spirit of fair play and respect in all competitive situations. 	<p>5) To be able to use flight from hands to travel over apparatus.</p>
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R.E

Life journey and rites of passage - Christianity	Understand beliefs and teachings	<p>Explain how some teachings and beliefs are shared between religions.</p> <p>Explain how religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities.</p>	<p>What is Christianity? What do Christians believe? Review children's understanding of the religion.</p> <p>What does the term rite of passage mean? Identify key milestones in a Christian's life.</p> <p>What is baptism? Discuss how baptism is a ceremony that symbolises a commitment to living life as a Christian. Look at the story of how Jesus was baptised by John the Baptist in the New Testament. Look at baptism for different types of Christians – draw comparisons.</p>
	Understand practices and lifestyles	<p>Explain the practices and lifestyles involved in belonging to a faith community.</p> <p>Compare and contrast the lifestyles of different faith groups and give reasons why some within the same faith may adopt different lifestyles.</p> <p>Show an understanding of the role of a spiritual leader.</p>	

	Understand how beliefs are conveyed	Explain some of the different ways that individuals show their beliefs.	<p>What is the difference between baptism and confirmation? Look at promises that are made and how this might affect a Christians every day life.</p> <p>Compare the Christian rite of passage of baptism to the Amrit ceremony in Sikhism.</p> <p>Learn about Christian marriage ceremony. What does the Bible say about marriage? What are vows? What is said and why are they said? (Possibly 2 lessons)</p> <p>Look at key symbols in Christianity to study in detail, including the cross and Ichthus. What are their significance to Christians and how do they show their importance?</p> <p>Explore the importance of Easter for Christians. Identify key symbols for Christians during this celebration.</p>
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RSE & PSED

	Dreams and Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I know my learning strengths and can set challenging but realistic goals for myself (e.g. one in-school goal and one out-of-school goal); • I can work out the learning steps I need to take to reach my goal and understand how to motivate myself to work on these; • I can identify problems in the world that concern me and talk to other people about them; • I can work with other people to help make the world a better place; • I can describe some ways in which I can work with other people to help make the world a better place; • I know what some people in my class like or admire about me and can accept their praise. 	<p>Dreams and Goals – Spring term 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Personal learning goals 2) Steps to success] 3) My dream for the world 4) Helping to make a difference (1) 5) Helping to make a difference (2) 6) Recognising our achievements.
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	Healthy Me <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can take responsibility for my health and make choices that benefit my health and well-being; • I know about different types of drugs and their uses and their effects on the body particularly the liver and heart • I understand that some people can be exploited and made to do things that are against the law; • I know why some people join gangs and the risks this involves; • I understand what it means to be emotionally well and can explore people's attitudes towards mental health/illness; • I can recognise stress and the triggers that cause this and I understand how stress can cause drug and alcohol misuse. 	Healthy Me – Spring term 2 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Taking responsibility for my health and well-being 2) Drugs 3) Exploitation 4) Gangs 5) Emotional and Mental wellbeing. 6) Managing stress and pressure.