Cayton School

LONG TERM CURRICULUM PLAN: YEAR 6



Learn from yesterday, seek today and aim for tomorrow

LONG TERM CURRICULUM PLAN YEAR 6

Year Groups to follow the National Curriculum English and Mathematics Programme of Study

KEY DRIVERS

History

CHRONOLOGY (Stone age to 1066)	Beyond 1066	LOCAL STUDY
 To include: Stone age to Iron age Romans Anglo-Saxons Vikings 	 An aspect of theme that takes pupils beyond 1066 	 A local study linked to one of the periods of time studied under chronology; or A local study that could extend beyond 1066
	 Know about a theme in British history which extends beyond 1066 and explain why this was important in relation to British history Know how to place historical events and people from the past societies and periods in a chronological framework know how Britain has had a major influence on the world 	

ANCIENT ANCIENTS (approx. 3000 years ago)	CIVILIZATIONS from 1000 years ago	ANCIENT GREECE
 Cover each of and then choose one to look at in depth: Ancient Egypt Ancient Sumer Indus Valley Shang Dynasty 	 Choose one of: Mayans Islamic Civilizations Benin Civilization 	Greek life and influence on the Western world
	 Know about the impact that one of the following ancient societies had on the world: the Mayan civilization; the Islamic civilization; or the Benin Know why they were considered an advanced society in relation to that period of time in Europe 	

	Locational Knowledge	
 locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities 	 name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time 	• identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)
 Know the names of a number of capital cities from Europe. Know the names of, and locate, a number of North American countries 	 Know the names of, and locate, a number of North American countries 	 Know about time zones and work out differences

	Place Knowledge	Human and Physical Geography					
•	understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America	•	describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle	•	describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water		
•	Compare our local area with cities from Russia exploring how land use has changed over time?	•	Know the names of and locate some of the world's deserts	•	Know why are industrial areas and ports are important Know main human and physical differences between developed and third world countries		

Geographical skills and fieldwork									
•	use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	•	use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world						
•	Use Google Earth to locate a country or place of interest and to follow the journey of rivers, etc.	•	Know what most of the ordnance survey symbols stand for to explore the wider world. Know how to use six-figure grid references to explore the wider world.						

Science

Working So	cientifically
Know which type of investigation is needed to suit particular scientific enquiry e.g. looking at the relationship between pulse and exercise	Use a range of written methods to report findings, including focusing on the planning, doing and evaluating phases
Set up a fair test when needed e.g. does light travel in straight lines?	Clear about what has been found out from their enquiry and can relate this to others in class
Know how to set up an enquiry based investigation e.g. what is the relationship between oxygen and blood?	Explanations set out clearly why something has happened and its possible impact on other things
Know what the variables are in a given enquiry and can isolate each one when investigating	Aware of the need to support conclusions with evidence
Justify which variable has been isolated in scientific investigation	Keep an on-going record of new scientific words that they have come across for the first time and use these regularly in future scientific write ups
Use all measurements as set out in Year 6 mathematics (measurement), including capacity, mass, ratio and proportion	Use diagrams, as and when necessary, to support writing and be confident enough to present findings orally in front of the class
Able to record data and present them in a range of ways including diagrams, labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs and bar and line graphs	Able to give an example of something they have focused on when supporting a scientific theory e.g. classifying vertebrate and invertebrate creatures or why certain creatures choose their unique habitats
Make accurate predictions based on information gleaned from their investigations and create new investigations as a result	Frequently carry out research when investigating a scientific principle or theory
Able to present information related to scientific enquiries in a range of ways including using IT such as power-point, animoto and iMovie	

Animals, including humans	All living things and their habitats	Evolution and inheritance	Electricity	Light
 The circulatory system Water transportation Impact of exercise on body 	 Classification of living things and the reasons for it 	 Identical and non identical off-spring Fossil evidence and evolution Adaptation and evolution 	 Electrical components Simple circuits Fuses and voltage 	 How light travels Reflection Ray models of light
 Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system Know the function of the heart, blood vessels and blood Know the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on health Know the ways in which nutrients and water are transported in animals, including humans 	 Classify living things into broad groups according to observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences Know how living things have been classified Give reasons for classifying plants and animals in a specific way 	 Know how the Earth and living things have changed over time Know how fossils can be used to find out about the past Know about reproduction and offspring (recognising that offspring normally vary and are not identical to their parents) Know how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment Link adaptation over time to evolution Know about evolution and can explain what it is 	 Compare and give reasons for why components work and do not work in a circuit Draw circuit diagrams using correct symbols Know how the number and voltage of cells in a circuit links to the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer 	 Know how light travels Know and demonstrate how we see objects Know why shadows have the same shape as the object that casts them Know how simple optical instruments work e.g. periscope, telescope, binoculars, mirror, magnifying glass etc.

SUPPORTING SUBJECTS

Design Technology

Designing	Making	Evaluating	Technical Knowledge	Food Technology
 use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross- sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design 	 select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities 	 investigate and analyse a range of existing products evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world 	 apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages] understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors] apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products. 	 understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques understand seasonality and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed

Designing	Making	Evaluating	Technical Knowledge	Food Technology
 use market research to inform plans and ideas. follow and refine original plans justify planning in a convincing way show that culture and society is considered in plans and designs 	 know which tool to use for a specific practical task know how to use any tool correctly and safely know what each tool is used for explain why a specific tool is best for a specific action 	 know how to test and evaluate designed products explain how products should be stored and give reasons evaluate product against clear criteria 	 use electrical systems correctly and accurately to enhance a given product know which IT product would further enhance a specific product use knowledge to improve a made product by strengthening, stiffening or reinforcing 	 explain how food ingredients should be stored and give reasons work within a budget to create a meal understand the difference between a savoury and sweet dish

Art

Using Sketchbooks	Drawing, painting and sculpture	Study of great artists
 create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas 	 improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] 	 great artists, architects and designers in history
 explain why different tools have been used to create art explain why chosen specific techniques have been used know how to use feedback to make amendments and improvement to art know how to use a range of e-resources to create art Draw with precision using different gradient pencils or other mediums for effect Show shape, proportion and perspective in drawings and artwork Use feedback to make amendments and improvements to art. 	 Use framework such as wire and moulds to provide stability and form Combine all techniques taught in previous years Sketch and give details about the style of notable artists. Show how their artist designer /architect has influenced society Create original pieces that show a range of influences and styles Challenge** Study history of art movements from ancient to modernist Print using relief or etching to create different patterns showing fine detail. Use oil paint Silbouettes(Colour washes 	 Make individual choices regarding choice of media and state why in their work. Research artwork from different periods of history. Research artwork from different periods of history and locations and investigate similarities and differences between the technique and styles used. Explain the style work produced and how a famous artist has influenced it.

Music

Listening and Appraise Music (Musicianship)	Singing and Voice	Notation	Playing instruments	Improvising	Composing	Performing
Appreciate and understand a wide range of high- quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians Develop an understanding of the history of music.	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts using their voices with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression	Use and understand staff and other musical notations	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression	Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter- related dimensions of music	Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter- related dimensions of music	Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts using their voices with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
 Talk about feelings created by the music. Justify a personal opinion with reference to Musical Elements. Identify 2/4, 4/4, 3/4, 6/8 and 5/4. 	 Rehearse and learn songs from memory and/or with notation. Sing a broad range of songs as part of a choir, including those that involve syncopated rhythms, with a good sense of ensemble and 	 Explore ways of representing high and low sounds, and long and short sounds, using symbols and any appropriate means of notation. Explore standard notation, using dotted semibreves, dotted 	 Rehearse and learn to play one of four differentiated instrumental parts by ear or from notation, in the tonal centres of C major, F major, G major, D major, E major, A major, Eb 	 Explore improvisation within a major scale, using the notes: C, D, E, F, G G, A, Bb, C, D G, A, B, C, D F, G, A, C, D Improvise over a groove, responding to the beat, creating a satisfying melodic shape with varied dynamics 	 Plan and compose an 8 or 16-beat melodic phrase, using the pentatonic scale (eg C, D, E, G, A), and incorporate rhythmic variety and interest. Play this melody on available tuned percussion and/or orchestral instruments. Notate this melody. 	 Create, rehearse and present a holistic performance for a specific event, for an unknown audience. Perform a range of songs as a choir in

			·	I								
•	Identify the musical		performance. This		minims, minims, triplet		major, D minor and F	and articulation.				school assemblies,
	style of a song using		should include		crotchets, dolled		following stoff potation		•	Either of these melodies can		school periormance
	some musical		observing mythm,		dotted guavers		written on one stave			be ennanced with mythmic		a wider audience
	vocabulary to		pillasing, accurate		dolled quavers,		and using potos within			or simple chordal		a wider addience.
	Elemente		appropriate style		semiguavers and		and using notes within an octave range (do-			accompaniment.		Create reheares
	Elements.		Continuo to sing in		simple combinations of		do): make decisions				•	Create, renearse
•	instruments by ser	•	Continue to sing in				about dynamic range		•	Create a simple chord		and present a
	instruments by ear				C, D, L, T, G, A, BT,		including very loud			progression.		
	and through a range	_	Sing in $2/4$ $4/4$ $2/4$		$G, A, B_{\flat}, C, D, E F, G,$		(fortissimo) very duiet					performance, with a
	or media. Dass	•	5/1 and 6/8		Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb G, A,		(nianissimo)		•	Compose a ternary (ABA		updoratonding of
	guitar, electric guitar,		S/4 and 0/0.		B♭, C, D, E, F G, A, B,		moderately loud			form) piece; use available		the musical cultural
	of the orchestra such	•	Sing with and		C, D, E, F♯ D, E, F, G,		(mezzo forte) and			music software/apps to		and historical
	as brass woodwind		accompaniment		A D, E, F♯, A, B, C♯ E,		moderately quiet			create and record it,		contexts
	and strings electric	•	Sing syncopated		F♯, G, G♯, A, B, C, C♯		(mezzo piano).			discussing now musical		contexts.
	organ, congas,	•	melodic natterns							contrasts are achieved.		Perform from
	pianos and	•	Demonstrate and								•	memory or with
	synthesizers, and	•	maintain good		Identify:	•	Rehearse and learn to		•	Create music in response to		notation
	vocal techniques		posture and breath	•	A Stavo		play one of four			music and video stimulus.		notation.
	such as scat singing.		control whilst				differentiated			the encode to show the set of	•	Inderstand the
•	Discuss the structure		singing.				instrumental parts by		•	Use music technology, if	•	value of
	of the music with	•	Sing expressively.		 Time signature 		ear or from notation, in			available, to capture, change		choreographing any
	reference to verse,		with attention to				the tonal centres of C			and combine sounds.		aspect of a
	chorus, bridge and		breathing and	•	Read and respond to		major, F major, G		_	Ctart to use structures within		performance.
	an instrumental		phrasing.		minims, crotchets,		major, D major, E		•			
	break.	•	Sing expressively,		quavers, dolled		major, A major, E♭			introduction multiple verse	•	A student or a group
•	Explain a bridge		with attention to		quavers and		major, D minor and F			and chorus sections AB		of students
	passage and its		dynamics and		Recognise how notes		minor.			form or ABA form (ternary		rehearse and lead
	position in a song.		articulation.		are grouped when					form)		parts of the
•	Recall by ear	•	Lead a singing		notated					lonn).		performance.
	memorable phrases		rehearsal.		Identify the stave and					Lise simple dynamics		
	heard in the music.	•	Talk about the	-	symbols on the stave				Ĩ	obe simple dynamics.	•	Understand the
•	Identify major and		different styles of		(such as the treble					Lise rhythmic variety		importance of the
	minor tonality, chord		singing used for the		clef), the name of the				Ē			performing space
	thads I, IV and V,		different styles of		notes on lines and in					Compose song		and how to use it.
	and intervals within a		songs sung in this		spaces, barlines, a flat				Ĭ	accompaniments perhaps		
	Explain the role of a		year.		sign and a sharp sign.					using basic chords	•	Record the
•	main theme in	•	Discuss with others							doing bable chorao.		performance and
	musical structure		now connected you						-	Use a wider range of		compare it to a
•	Know and			1					ľ	dynamics, including		previous
•	understand what a		songs and styles are							fortissimo (verv loud).		performance.
	musical introduction		connected to the							pianissimo (verv quiet).		
	and outro is, and its		world							mezzo forte (moderately	٠	Collect feedback
	purpose.									loud) and mezzo piano		trom the audience
•	Identify the sound of									(moderately quiet).		and reflect how the
	a Gospel choir and									- • /		audience believed
	soloist, Rock band,								•	Use full scales in different		in the performance.
	symphony orchestra									keys.		
	and A Cappella									-	•	Discuss how the
												performance might

groups. • Recognise the following styles and any key musical features that distinguish the style: 20th and 21st Century Orchestral, Soul, Pop, Hip Hop, Jazz: Swing, Rock, Disco, Romantic, Zimbabwean Pop, R&B, Folk, Gospel, Salsa, Reggae, Musicals and Film Music.			 Create a melody using crotchets, quavers and minims, and perhaps semibreves and semiquavers, and all equivalent rests. Use a pentatonic and a full scale. Use major and minor tonality: C, D C, D, E C, D, E, F C, D, E, F G, D, E, F, G Start and end on the note C (C major) G, A G, A, B G, A, B, D G, A, B, D, E Start and end on the note G (Pentatonic on G) D, E D, E, F D, E, F, G D, E, F, G, A Start and end on the note D (D minor) F, G F, G, A F, G, A, C F, G, A, C, D Start and end on the note F (Pentatonic on F) F, G F, G, Ab F, G, Ab, Bb F, 	change if it was repeated in a larger/smaller performance space.
			G, Ab, Bb, C Start and end on the note F (F minor)	

Physical Education

	Athletics	Competitive Games	Gymnastics
•	use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination	 play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending 	 develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]

•	demonstrate stamina and increase strength	•	agree and explain rules to others work as a team and communicate a plan lead others in a game situation when the need arises	•	combine own work with that of others sequences to specific timings
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	Dance		Outdoor and Adventurous Activity		Evaluate
•	perform dances using a range of movement patterns	•	take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team	•	compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best
•	develop sequences in a specific style choose own music and style	•	plan a route and a series of clues for someone else plan with others, taking account of safety and danger	•	know which sports they are good at and find out how to improve further

Swimming

•	swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres.
•	use a range of strokes effectively, for example front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke.
•	perform safe self-rescue in different water based situations.

Real PE

Unit 1	Cognitive	I have a clear idea of how to develop my own and others work. I can recognise and suggest patterns of play which will increase chances of success and I can develop methods to outwit opponents.
Unit 2	Creative	I can respond imaginatively to different situations adapting and adjusting my skills, movements or tactics so they are different from or in contrast to others.
Unit 3	Social	I can give and receive sensitive feedback to improve myself and others. I can negotiate and collaborate appropriately.
Unit 4	Applying Physical	I can use combinations of skills confidently in sport specific contexts. I can perform a range of skills fluently and accurately in practice situations.
Unit 5	Health and Fitness	I can self select and perform appropriate warm up and cool down activities. I ca identify possible dangers when planning an activity.

Linit 6	Personal	I see all new challenges as opportunities to learn and develop. I recognise my strengths and
	Feisonal	weaknesses and can set myself appropriate targets.

Foreign Languages

Listening	Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding
	Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
	Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language
	Listen to longer text and more authentic foreign language material. Learn to pick out cognates and familiar words and learn to 'gist listen' even
	when hearing language that has not been taught or covered.
Speaking	Engage in conversations: ask and answer questions: express opinions and respond to those of others: seek clarification and help
-p	Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures
	Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences
	Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing
	Describe people, places, things and actions orany and in writing
	Learn to recall providually learnt language and recycle/incorporate it with new language with increased speed and spentaneity. Engage in short
	centrestions on familier topics, responding with anipiens and justifications where appropriate
Deeding	Conversations on familiar topics, responding with opinions and justifications where appropriate.
Reading	Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud of using familiar words and phrases
	Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing
	Be able to tackle unknown language with increased accuracy by applying knowledge, including awareness of accents, silent letters. Decode
	unknown language using bilingual dictionaries.
Writing	Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through
	using a dictionary
	Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly
	Describe people, places, things and actions in writing
	Write a piece of text using language from a variety of units covered and learn to adapt any models provided to show solid understanding of any
	grammar covered. Also start to incorporate conjugated verbs and learn to be comfortable using connectives/ conjunctions, adjectives and
	possessive adjectives (a presentation or description of a typical school day including subjects, time and opinions.
Grammar	Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and
	the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and
	how these differ from or are similar to English.
	Consolidate our understanding of gender and nouns, use of the negative, adjectival agreement and possessive adjectives (which subjects I like
	at school and also which subjects I do not like). Become familiar with a wider range of connectives/ conjunctions and more confident with full
	verb conjunction – both regular and irregular (to go/ to do/ to have/ to be).

Computing

Programming Create programs	Coding - Develop programs	Logical Reasoning	Multimedia Sound and Motion Networks
 Pupils should be taught to design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts 	 Pupils should be taught to use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output 	 Pupils should be taught to use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs 	• Pupils should be taught to understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration
 iApp unit 1 To understand the value of mobile technology and its future development To use development tools to create an app To explore event driven programming using a text-based programming language To use algorithms to develop a solution to a problem To develop strategies for testing and debugging computer programs iProgram unit 1 To understand the difference between games and simulations To program a computer game by sequencing conditional statements To understand that the behaviour of a computer program should be planned To understand that programs are developed according to a plan 	 <u>iApp unit 1</u> To understand the value of mobile technology and its future development To use development tools to create an app To explore event driven programming using a text-based programming language To use algorithms to develop a solution to a problem To develop strategies for testing and debugging computer programs <u>iProgram unit 1</u> To understand the difference between games and simulations To identify the various inputs that computer games can use To understand that the behaviour of a computer program should be planned To understand that programs are developed according to a plan To program an algorithm according to a plan 	 <u>iApp unit 1</u> To understand the value of mobile technology and its future development To use development tools to create an app To explore event driven programming using a textbased programming language To use algorithms to develop a solution to a problem To develop strategies for testing and debugging computer programs <u>iProgram unit 1</u> To understand the difference between games and simulations To program a computer game by sequencing conditional statements To understand that the behaviour of a computer program should be planned To understand that programs are developed according to a plan 	 iNetwork unit To know that computer networks allow users to communicate and share To understand that the internet is many networks that are connected to each other To know that a router sends/ receives information as packets of data To know that internet search engines maintain, and rank, a list (or index) of other websites

Technology in our lives Search engines	Using programs Handling Data	Safe use
 Pupils should be taught to use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content 	 Pupils should be taught to select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information 	 Pupils should be taught to use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact

 No iCompute unit Use search engines to support learning in the curriculum Use search technology effectively when researching materials foe other curriculum areas Understand the most efficient search engines to use for a specific task 	 iData unit To identify some parts of a spreadsheet To identify cell references To understand that spreadsheets can be used to store numerical data and to make calculations To understand that recalculations with different values can be done quickly To enter a formula to calculate totals To enter numerical data into cells iModel unit 	 iSafe unit Recognise the importance of protecting passwords Know how to create passwords that are hard to guess Customise privacy settings for the online services Make decisions about information sharing Put into practice what the children have learnt about privacy and security Identify situations of harassment or bullying online Learn specific ways to respond to bullying when you see it Learn there are different ways to intervene in a specific
	 To understand the difference between 2D and 3D shapes To become familiar with basic 3D modelling tools To understand that graphical models can easily be changed To use features of graphical modelling software to develop a 3D model To evaluate and improve 3D models 	 situation Choose how to respond from options that feel safe and appropriate Express feelings and opinions in positive, effective ways Respond to negativity in constructive and civil ways

PSHE

Jigsaw Piece One	Being me in my world	 Identifying goals for the year Global citizenship Children's universal rights Feeling welcome and valued Choices, consequences and rewards Group dynamics Democracy, having a voice Anti-social behaviour Role-modelling
Jigsaw Piece Two	Celebrating Difference	 Perceptions of normality Understanding disability Power struggles Understanding bullying Inclusion/exclusion Differences as conflict, difference as celebration

		Empathy
Jigsaw Piece Three	Dreams and Goals	Personal learning goals, in and out of
		school
		Success criteria
		Emotions in success
		 Making a difference in the world
		Motivation
		 Recognising achievements
		Compliments
		Water safety
	Healthy Me	 Taking personal responsibility
		 How substances affect the body
		 Exploitation, including 'county lines' and
Jigsaw Piece Four		gang culture
		 Emotional and mental health
		 Managing stress
		Sun safety
Jigsaw Piece Five	Relationships	Mental health
		 Identifying mental health worries and
		sources of support
		Love and loss
		Managing feelings
		Power and control
		Assertiveness
		Technology safety
		Take responsibility with technology use
Jigsaw Piece Six	Changing Me	Self-image
		Body image
		Puberty and feelings
		Conception to birth
		Reflections about change
		Physical attraction
		Respect and consent
		Boytriends/girlfriends
		Sexting Transition
		Consent

Religious Education	
Unit	Theme

U2.5	Is it better to express your beliefs in arts and architecture or in charity and generosity?
U2.8	What difference does it make to believe in ahimsa, grace and/or Ummah?
U2.7	What matters most to Christians and Humanists?
U2.3	What do religions say to us when life gets hard?