Overall Theme		Heroes and Heroines		Our Changing World		Unscrew the LidRelease the Potential	
		Autumn 1 Autumn 2		Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Enrichment	Visit/Trip	Borwick Hall Visit from a Christian Visit from Police Officer		Williamson Park Butterfly House and Mini Zoo (Spring 2) Visit to Church		Blackpool Day Visit	
	Kick Start	Borv	vick Hall	all Around the World themed day (Geography)		Mindfulness Retreat Day – growth and resilience	
English (See English long term	Core Text	The Nowhere Emporium WhoDunnit? Detective Stories Happy Here (10 stories/poems from black authors and illustrator)		The Wiz	ng Wild ard of Oz cy Bang Bang	The Wizar The Te	
plan doc)	Author Focus	Philip Pullman (McKenzie and other authors) (and other authors)	Michael Morpurgo L Frank Baum/Ian Fleming		Cressida Cowell William Shakespeare	

Mathematics	Number and place	Fractions	Percentages	Ratio and Proportion	Consolidation and	Consolidation,
	value including	 Add and subtract 	 Recall and use 	Solve problems	preparation for SATs	investigation and
	negative numbers	fractions with	equivalences	involving the	(objects identified	preparation for KS3
	Read, write, order	different	between simple	relative sizes of two	from previously	
	and compare	denominators and	fractions, decimals	quantities where	taught units)	Algebra
	numbers up to	mixed numbers, using	and percentages,	missing values can		
	10,000,000 and	the concept of	including in	be found using	Fractions, decimals	
	determine the	equivalent fractions	different contexts.	integer	and percentages	
	value of each digit.	 Compare and order 	Find simple	multiplication/divisi		
	 Solve number and 	fractions, including	percentages	on facts.	Number and place	
	practical problems	fractions >1	of amounts.	Solve problems	value	
	that involve all of	 Use common factors 	Solve	involving unequal		
	the above.	to simplify fractions;	problems	sharing and	Addition	
	Round any whole	use common	involving	grouping using	Subtraction	
	number to a	multiples to express	fractions.	knowledge of	Multiplication	

 		- 61	
required degree of	fractions in the same	Solve	fractions and Division
accuracy.	denomination	problems	multiples.
 Use negative 	 Use common factors 	which require	Solve problems
numbers in	to simplify fractions;	answers to be	involving similar
context, and	use common	rounded to	shapes where the
calculate intervals	multiples to express	specified	scale factor is
across zero.	fractions in the same	degrees of	known or can be
 Solve number and 	denomination.	accuracy.	found.
practical problems	- Recall and use	 Solve 	
that involve all of	equivalences between	problems	Statistics
	simple fractions. Associate a fraction	involving the calculation of	Illustrate and name
the above.		percentages	parts of circles,
A 1 11.1	with division and	(e.g. of	including radius,
Addition and	calculate decimal	measures and	diameter and
subtraction Perform mental	fraction equivalents	such as 15%	circumference and
	[for example, 0.375]	of 260) and	know that the
calculations,	for a simple fraction	the use of	diameter is twice
including with	[for example, ³ / ₈]	percentages	the radius.
mixed operations and large	Recall and use	for	Continue to
numbers.	equivalences between	comparison.	complete and
Solve problems	•		interpret
involving addition,	simple fractions,	Algebra	information in a
subtraction,	decimals and	Find pairs of	variety of sorting
multiplication and	percentages, including	numbers that	diagrams (including
division.	in different contexts	satisfy an equation	sorting properties of
 Add and subtract 	 Add and subtract 	with 2 unknowns	numbers and
numbers using	fractions with	Express missing	shapes).
formal written	different	number problems	 Interpret and
methods.	denominators and	algebraically	construct pie charts
 Solve addition and 		 Generate and 	and line graphs and
subtraction multi-	mixed numbers, using	describe linear	use these to solve
step problems in		number sequences	problems.

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Year 6

(contexts, deciding
١	which operations
ã	and methods to
ι	use and why.

- Use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy.
- Choose an appropriate strategy to solve a calculation based upon the numbers involved (recall a known fact, calculate mentally, use a jotting, written method).

Multiplication

 Multiply multidigit numbers up to 4 digits by a two digit whole number using the formal written

- the concept of equivalent fractions
- Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages [for example, of measures and such as 15% of 360] and the use of percentages for comparison.

Position and directions

- Describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all 4 quadrants)
- Draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes

Decimals

Identify the value of each digit in numbers given to 3 decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000

- Use simple formulae
- Enumerate possibilities of combinations of 2 variables

Measurement: converting units

- Use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to 3 decimal places
- Convert between miles and kilometres
- Use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time

- Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in all types of graph.
- Calculate and interpret the mean as an average.

Geometry: properties of shapes including angles

- Compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons
- Draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles
- Recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite,

method of long	giving answers up to 3	from a smaller unit	and find missing	
multiplication.	decimal places	of measure to a	angles	
 Solve problems 	 Solve problems which 	larger unit, and	 Illustrate and name 	
involving addition		vice versa, using	parts of circles,	
subtraction,	rounded to specified	decimal notation	including radius,	
multiplication an		to up to 3 decimal	diameter and	
division	 Multiply decimals by 	places	circumference and	
Perform mental		 Solve problems 	know that the	
calculations,	including in practical	involving the	diameter is twice	
including with	contexts	calculation and	the radius	
mixed operations		conversion of units		
and large numbe		of measure, using		
 Use estimation to 		decimal notation		
check answers to	fraction equivalents.	up to 3 decimal		
calculations and	maction equivalents.	places where		
determine, in the		appropriate		
context of a		арргорпасс		
problem, an				
appropriate		Measurement:		
degree of accura		perimeter, area and		
 Multiplying by 10 		volume		
100 and 1000		Recognise that		
100 and 1000		shapes with the		
		same areas can		
Division		have different		
Division Divide numbers u	_			
	١ .	perimeters and		
to 4 digits by a		vice versa. Calculate the area		
two-digit numbe		calculate the area		
using the formal written method of	£	of parallelograms		
	[†]	and triangles.		
short division		riccognise when it		
where		is possible to use		
appropriate,		formulae for area		

interpreting	and volume of		
remainders	shapes.		
according to the	Calculate,		
context	estimate and		
Solve problems	compare volume		
involving addition,	of cubes and		
subtraction,	cuboids using		
multiplication and	standard units,		
division	including cubic		
Divide by 10, 100	centimetres (cm3)		
and 1000	and cubic metres		
 To use appropriate 	(m3), and		
written methods	extending to other		
for division	units (e.g. mm3		
Perform mental	and km3).		
calculations,	 Solve problems 		
including with	involving the		
mixed operations	calculation and		
and large numbers	conversion of units	5	
 Identify common 	of measure, using		
factors, common	decimal notation		
multiples and	up to three		
prime numbers	decimal places		
 Use estimation to 	where		
check answers to	appropriate.		
calculations and			
determine, in the			
context of a			
problem, an			
appropriate			
degree of accuracy			
 Use knowledge of 			
the order of			

	operations to carry out calculations.				
Science	Light Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines. Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye. Explain that we see things because the light that travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes. Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.	 Electricity 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 (at least: cells, wires, switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors) when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. Use and interpret circuit diagrams to construct a variety of more complex circuits predicting whether they will 'work'. 	 Evolution and Inheritance Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago. 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. 	Animals including Humans Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals. Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics. Living things can be grouped into microorganisms, plants and animals. Vertebrates can be grouped as fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Invertebrates can be grouped as snails and slugs, worms, spiders and insects.	 Health, Exercise and the Circulatory System Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood. Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function. Describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans. The heart is a major organ and is made of muscle. The heart pumps blood around the body through vessels and this can be felt as a pulse. The heart pumps blood through the lungs in order to obtain a supply of oxygen. Blood carries oxygen/essential materials to different parts of the body. During exercise muscles need more oxygen so the heart beats faster and our breathing and pulse rates increase. Animals are alive; they move, feed, grow, use their senses, reproduce, breathe/respire and excrete. An adequate, varied and balanced diet is needed to help us grow and repair our bodies (proteins), provide us with energy

					(fats and carbohydra good health (vitamin Tobacco, alcohol and harmful. All medicines are drugs medicines.	ns and minerals). d other 'drugs' can be
	 taking measure recording data graphs using test resu reporting and page 1 	ent types of scientific enquirie ements, using a range of scient and results of increasing comp Its to make predictions to set up presenting findings from enquin forms such as displays and c	cific equipment, with incre olexity using scientific diag up further comparative and iries, including conclusions	asing accuracy and precision rams and labels, classification d fair tests , causal relationships and ex	n, taking repeat readings on keys, tables, scatter gr oplanations of and degree	when appropriate aphs, bar and line e of trust in results, in
RE	 describe the symbolism, practices, beliefs and themes of the season of Advent. explain the ways in which Jesus fulfilled the Old Testament Prophecies. express and explain their hopes and dreams for the future. use religious 	 How do Christians prepare for Christmas describe the symbolism, practices, beliefs and themes of the season of Advent. explain the ways in which Jesus fulfilled the Old Testament Prophecies. express and explain their hopes and dreams for the future. use religious vocabulary to show they understand the 	 use good religious vocabulary to show understanding of why Christians celebrate the Eucharist. identify the similarities and differences within and between the way Christian denominations celebrate the Eucharist. 	 express their own and the opinion of others in response to the question 'Who was Jesus?' use appropriate religious vocabulary to show they understand Christian beliefs about Jesus. ask relevant questions in order to discover the answer to the 	Ascension and Pentecost retell the stories of Ascension and Pentecost connecting them with Christian beliefs. describe what Christians believe is the impact of the Holy Spirit on people's lives. talk about the ways in which	 retell Bible stories that reveal the nature and characteristics of God. talk with understanding and use religious language to explain the Trinity. identify Christian

celebration and	living out their
Seder meal.	Christian faith.
make links	explain aspects
between the	of the lives of
Passover, Last	people of faith
Supper and the	that inspire
Eucharist.	them.
use appropriate	 interpret bible
religious	stories and
vocabulary to	explain how
show they	that story
understand why	answers
Passover is a	questions
festival of memory	about what it
and freedom.	means to have
express their	faith.
opinion about	
what freedom is	
and what it is not.	
identify the	
similarities and	
differences	
between the level	
of importance	
placed on the	
Exodus and	
Passover by Jews	
and Christians.	
explain, using	
appropriate	
religious language,	
the significance of	
the Passover and	

	why it is not forgotten.
Geography (SPRING TERM)	World's countries and key features (Oceans, continents) Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America. 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). Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. 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. Use a wide range of maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate countries and features studied. Relate different maps to each other and to aerial photos. Begin to understand the differences between maps e.g. Google maps versus Google Earth, and Ordnance Survey maps. Choose the most appropriate map/globe for a specific purpose. Interpret and use thematic maps. Understand that purpose, scale, symbols and style are related. Recognise different map projections. Use latitude and longitude in an atlas or on a globe. Use the scale bar on maps. Read and compare map scales.
History	Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England Sequence events and periods through the use of appropriate terms relating to the passing of time (empire, civilisation, parliament, peasantry). Sequence events and periods through the use of the use of appropriate terms relating to the passing of time, e.g. Victorian era;

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- Identify where periods studied fit into a chronological framework by noting connections, trends and contrasts over time.
- Know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day (e.g. with particular focus on the period from 850AD to 1066AD).
- In depth study of different periods, using appropriate vocabulary when describing the passing of time and historical concepts (e.g. propaganda, bias, primary source, secondary source, reliability...).
- Analyse connections, trends and contrasts over time (e.g. warfare and battle).
- Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts focusing particularly on military, political and social history.
- Establish a narrative showing connections and trends within and across periods of study.
- Begin to recognise and describe the nature and extent of diversity, change and continuity and suggest relationships between causes (e.g. understanding how different people settled).
- Present a clear narrative within and across periods that notes connections, contrasts and trends over time.
- Produce structured work that makes connections, draws contrasts and frames historically valid questions involving thoughtful selection and

- turn of the century; pre-war; inter-war; post war; the sixties.
- Analyse connections, trends and contrasts over time, e.g. when studying varied geographical coastal resorts during different historical periods and noting their influence on the lives of people in these different periods.
- Know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day, e.g. the development of leisure from 19th century to the present day.
- In depth study of different periods, using appropriate vocabulary when describing the passing of time and historical concepts (primary source, secondary source, reliability).
- Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts by studying aspects of cultural, economic, political and social history e.g. how the development of the railways enabled Victorians to travel to the coast from inland towns.
- Establishing a narrative showing connections and trends within and across periods of study.
- Begin to recognise and describe the nature and extent of diversity, change and continuity and suggest relationships between causes, e.g. by understanding

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organisation of	frelevant historical information
using appropri	ate dates and terms.

- Produce detailed structured work to select and deploy information and make appropriate use of historical terminology and contrasting evidence.
- Use sources as a basis for research from which they will begin to use information as evidence to test hypotheses.
- Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of different sources and that different versions of past events often exist, giving some reasons for this.
- Begin to recognise why some events, people and changes might be judged as more historically significant than others.

how different people worked, travelled, and funded coastal visits.

- Understand methods of historical enquiry, how evidence is used to make historical claims and begin to discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed.
- Use sources as a basis for research from which they will begin to use information as evidence to test hypotheses, e.g. examining the coastal settlement patterns and railway routes
- Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of different sources and that different versions of past events often exist, giving some possible reasons for this, e.g. What evidence do we have? Why was it created? What does it tell us?

Produce structured work that:

- makes connections, draws contrasts and analyses trends between the different periods.
- frames historically-valid questions involving thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information using appropriate dates and terms.

Art	Harvest – painting NC mix and match colours concentric fruit patterns Kandinsky Card to print painting stained glass Mondrian style complimentary colours candle/star/tree Science link drawing Distortion, light and reflections NC Begin to develop an awareness of composition, scale and proportion Topic –Textiles NC wool winding, weaving, colour and texture Sculpture – wire bracelet	Viking portraits – squared paper – NC Work in a sustained and independent way to create a detailed drawing Picasso fragmented Identify artists who have worked in a similar way to their own work. Healthy eating – menu choices – Viking style bread Card painting Klimt NC imaginative work from a given source.	Printing – NC techniques – mono, press-print, screen printing linked to World's countries and key features Landscape artists – Turner, Hockney NC, Digital media- photos of local area, drawing in perspective using prints. DT Recycle link to topic to develop an appreciation of and responsibility for the environment	Mothering Sunday card – painting flowers various artists Mix and match colours to create atmosphere and light effects. M'Day small gift Collage – NC decoupage a box/jar of promises Easter – NC torn collage Jesus on the cross	Sculpture –Pentecost Hepworth NC holes and wire, produce intricate patterns and textures in a malleable media. Seaside Topic Local coastline Drawing/painting NC Still life of seaside objects Van Gogh/Rembrandt	Mindfulness artwork Victorian topic link William Morris Patterns Arts and craft movement. painting/collage Digital media – NC videoing and recording events – play rehearsal DT End of term play props scenery
DT	Healthy eating – menu choices – Viking style bread Topic –Textiles NC wool winding, weaving, colour and texture	Topic - calendar – Recycled junk modelling /painting Kandinsky Mondrian collage	Recycle link to topic to develop an appreciation of and responsibility for the environment	Easter Hats using recycled materials	Shelters – by the Irish Sea Fairgrounds mechanisms	End of term play props scenery

	Sculpture – wire bracelet					
Computing	 Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts. Use sequence, selection and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output. Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs. 	 Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts. Use sequence, selection and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output. Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs. use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unaccepta 	 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 use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacce ptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. 	 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 Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unaccep table behaviour; identify a range of 	 Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unac ceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. 	 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 use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise

	use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacce ptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact.	t content and contact.	acceptable/un acceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact.
Music	Viking Saga Music develop an understanding of the history of music. play and perform in solo and ensemble control and expression improvise and compose music for a range purposes using the inter-related dimension	high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians ency, play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy,	 Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
PE	Invasion Games use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination play competitive games, modified where appropriate Invasion Games cor pance a perform dance a range of mov patterns develop flexibit strength, techn control and	use running and jumping in isolation and in combination edvelop flexibility, Games use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in	Striking and Fielding Games cont. Athletics use running in isolation and in combination use running, play competitive games, modified

[for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending develop technique compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best. Outdoor Adventure Activities (Borwick Hall) take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team	best.	and balance compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best	 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 strength, technique and control compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best. 	isolation and in combination develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics] compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.	where appropriate develop technique and control 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. Athletics cont.
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PSHE	Me and my	Valuing Differences	Rights and	Feeling and Emotions	Keeping Myself Safe	Being by Best (Five
	Relationships		responsibilities			Ways to Well
PSHE		 Recognise that bullying and discriminatory behaviour can result from disrespect of people's differences and suggest coping strategies; Know that all people are unique but that we have far more in common with each other than what is different about us; Know that all people are unique but that 		 Explain the difference between a safe and an unsafe secret; Identify situations where someone might need to break a confidence in order to keep someone safe. Understand some of the basic laws in relation to drugs; Explain why there are laws relating to drugs in this country 	 Understand some of the basic laws in relation to drugs; Explain why there are laws relating to drugs in this country Understand some of the basic laws in relation to drugs; Explain why there are laws relating to drugs; 	
	for negotiating and compromising within a collaborative task; Recognise some of the challenges that arise from friendships; Suggest strategies for dealing with such challenges demonstrating the need for respect and an assertive approach.	we have far more in common with each other than what is different about us; Understand and explain the term prejudice; Explain the importance of mutual respect for different faiths and beliefs and how we demonstrate this Describe qualities of strong, positive	account a range of factors; Explain what is meant by the term interest. Explore job and taxes Explain what we mean by the terms voluntary, community and pressure (action) group; Describe the aim, mission	urugs in tins country	in this country	in people's lives.

 Demonstrate using 	friendships and other	statement, activity		
some assertive	relationshis;	and beneficiaries		
behaviours,	Define what is meant	of a chosen		
through role-play,	by the term	voluntary,		
to resist peer	stereotype;	community or		
influence and	Recognise how the	action group		
pressure	media can sometimes	Explain what is		
Recognise and	reinforce gender	meant by living in		
empathise with	stereotypes;	an		
patterns of	 Recognise that people 	environmentally		
behaviour in peer-	fall into a wide range	sustainable way;		
group dynamics;	of what is seen as	 Suggest actions 		
Recognise basic	normal;	that could be		
emotional needs	Challenge	taken to live in a		
and understand	stereotypical gender	more		
that they change	portrayals of people	environmentally		
according to	. ,	sustainable way.		
circumstance;		,		
 Suggest strategies 				
for dealing				
assertively with a				
situation where				
someone under				
pressure may do				
something they				
feel				
uncomfortable				
about				
 Describe ways in 				
which people				
show their				
commitment to				
each other;				
222 22(2)				

	 Know the ages at which a person can marry, depending on whether their parents agree; Understand that everyone has the right to be free to choose who and whether to marry Recognise that some types of physical contact can produce strong negative feelings; Know that some inappropriate touch is also illegal. 		
PSHE (Changing Bodies)	 Know the correct words for the internal and external sexual organs; Discuss some of the myths associated with puberty. Identify some products that they may need during puberty and why; 	 Know the correct words for the internal and external sexual organs; Discuss some of the myths associated with puberty. Identify some products that they may need during puberty and why; Know what menstruation is and why it happens. 	 Know where someone could get support if they were concerned about their own or another person's safety. Identify the changes that happen through puberty to allow sexual reproduction to occur;

	 Recognise some of the changes they have experienced and their emotional responto those changes; Suggest positive strategies for dealing working and puberty; Identify people who can support someone who is dealing with a challenging time of change 	with change and puberty; Identify people who can support someone who is dealing with a challenging time of change.	 Know a variety of ways in which the sperm can fertilise the egg to create a baby; Know the legal age of consent and what it means.
French (content/phonics/grammar)	 Revisiting and extending personal information. Asking the time Giving o'clocks Describing simple daily routine Key sounds in daily routine phrases ais Exploration of time phrases extended sentences with conjunctions and opinions Describing a house and a room Asking there + house language. Responding with "Here is? Talking about "who want to be in the future" Asking for and designing sandwick Key sounds in nour and adjectives link to the house ai/an. Exploration of: ver have verb to be adjectival agreement with nouns 	 Asking how to play a sport Simple explanation of a sport (equipment /sports terrain/team or individual sport) Opinions. / Likes and dislikes Opinions. / Likes and dislikes with nouns and verbs descriptive sentences using 1 st,2nd and 3rd 	 Transactional language to order a meal You can eat + foods Buying snacks and drinks (Instructions to make a snack) consolidation and application of accurate sound spelling understanding to practise accurate pronunciation in performance/reading aloud consolidation of prior learning – nouns, adjectives, verbs, questions and answers Revisiting and consolidation of basic transactional language/basic personal information /expressing simple opinions/using questions and answers. consolidation of accurate sound spelling understanding to practise accurate pronunciation in performance/r eading aloud

		 consolidation of prior learning – nouns, adjectives, verbs, questions and answers
French (skills)	Sound Spelling: generally accurate pronunciation and familiar word reading skills. Listening: Can understand the main points and some detail from a short, spoken passage. Speaking: Can take part in a simple conversation and can express simple opinions. Generally accurate pronunciation Reading: Can understand the main points and simple opinions of a longer written passage (e.g. letter/recipe/ poem/story/account). Can use a bilingual dictionary. Writing: Can write a short text, attempting to use accurately nouns, adjectives, verbs on a familiar topic using reference materials as some detail from a short text.	support.