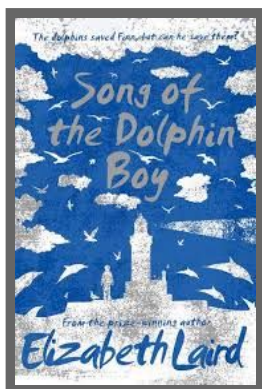


Pier to Pier



Term	Topic Name	Key Text / supporting texts	Key Focus	Key emotional, physical and social intent
Summer 2	Pier to Pier	'Song of a Dolphin Boy' by Elizabeth Laird	History/Geography	What makes us feel like we belong? What does home mean to us?

History and Geography objectives coverage

Key Question	Ancillary Questions and content focus	History / Geography Objectives	Learning outcome, taken from skills progression document
Why is it important to look after our seas and coastal areas?	<p>What are the oceans of the world?</p> <p>What is underneath the water in the sea?</p> <p>How can we help preserve the seas and the surrounding environment?</p> <p>How can we help sea life survive in its natural environment?</p> <p>How do people enjoy the seaside and the surrounding areas in their leisure time?</p> <p>Why are some UK beaches sandy and some are rocky?</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Ge2/1.4c uses fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> <p>Pupils should be taught about an aspect of local history.</p> <p>a. <i>a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above</i></p>	<p>To recognise the different locations of all the oceans around the world</p> <p>Explain the different layers of the ocean</p> <p>Critique how the oceans are different in terms of location, climate and surface area.</p> <p>Make reasoned judgements on how humans can look after the oceanic environment</p> <p>Recognise local coastal environments and evaluate the similarities and differences.</p> <p>Evaluate the social impact of seaside piers, both in the past and in present day life.</p>

English coverage

Text types	Key skills
Persuasive adverts and leaflets to stop sea pollution.	Rhetorical questions, relative clauses, paragraphs to build cohesion. Converting Nouns/adjectives into verbs by using suffixes
Warning tale - focus on characterisation	Sentence reshaping techniques (lengthening or/and shortening sentences for meaning or effect) Modal verbs Parenthesis

Poetry (haiku/ senryu?) - beach / sea poetry	Rhythm of poetry, structure, syllables.
Instructions - how to be safe on the beach.	Imperative verbs Subheadings Bullet points Chronological order Adverbs

Science coverage

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Key Question</u>	<u>Ancillary Questions</u>	<u>Objectives</u>
Animals and their habitats (sea animal focus)	How have sea creatures adapted to their environment?	<p>What creatures live in which oceans?</p> <p>What features do animals have to adapt to their environment?</p> <p>Why do some sea creatures also use the land for homes and resources?</p> <p>How is mankind putting some sea animals at risk by affecting their natural habitat?</p> <p>What sea creatures are used as resources by the human race?</p>	<p>Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, amphibian, an insect and a bird.</p> <p>Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.</p> <p>Evaluate different sea creature's habitats that are found in the UK.</p> <p>Recognise why some sea creatures live in a different climate to the UK..</p> <p>Critique how sea creatures have adapted to their habitat</p> <p>Make reasoned judgements about how climate change and environmental issues may affect the survival chances for species that live in the ocean.</p> <p>Make informed conclusions by comparing animal welfare to the needs of the human race.</p> <p>Evaluate the life cycles of different classifications of sea animals</p> <p>Working Scientifically Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning different types of scientific enquiries to - answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary - taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate - recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs - using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests - reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations - identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

PSHE coverage

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Key Questions</u>
Careers, financial capability and economic well being.	<p>What do you have to do to achieve your career goals?</p> <p>How is the money my family earns spent?</p> <p>Is it ever right to owe money?</p> <p>How much does a holiday cost?</p>

Other subject coverage

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Key question</u>
Art and / or DT	Drawing/sketching Model making	How do we use colour, shading and light to draw a sea shell? How does the structure of a Pier work (A raised building)
RE	Hinduism	Do beliefs in Karma, Samsara, Moksha help Hindus lead good lives?
Computing	We are architects	Can I design art software using computer programs?
PE	Athletic skills	How can we improve and be awarded a personal best in track and field events?
Music	Playing and singing – solos and ensembles	<u>National Curriculum Objective:</u> Playing and singing in solo and ensemble contexts with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression