

Year 8

Curriculum Map 2025



SALE HIGH SCHOOL

Curriculum Map Year 8: Art

Intent: Our Year 8 Art and Design curriculum for the topic "Sweet Treats" is designed to provide students with a dynamic and comprehensive artistic journey. This scheme of work centres on colour theory, advertising techniques for sweet treats, and the exploration of hyperrealism through the works of renowned artists.

Our intent is to foster creativity, critical thinking, and a deep understanding of the visual arts, while also encouraging students to engage with contemporary themes and media. Through the theme of "Sweet Treats," students will delve into the world of colour theory, understanding how to manipulate colours to evoke emotions, create visual impact, and enhance the aesthetics of their artworks. This skill is integral to effective artistry. The project will guide students in exploring the world of advertising, specifically focusing on sweet treats such as chocolate bars. They will learn how to effectively communicate the desirability and allure of these products through visual media and aid in their development of probing questions through their understanding of consumerism.

Students will be introduced to the concept of hyperrealism, an art style that emphasizes extreme detail and precision. Through the study of hyperrealist artists, they will learn how to achieve an almost photographic level of realism in their artwork, paying attention to intricate details, textures, and accuracy. While students will explore hyperrealism, they will also be encouraged to develop their unique artistic interpretations, bringing their individual style and creativity to the sweet treats theme, ensuring their artworks stand as both original and personal expressions.

Why I study Art?

I study Art because:

- *It helps me find meaning in the world.*
- *It helps me express my identity.*
- *It helps me explore culture and ideologies.*

Cultural capital/enrichment

The cultural capital that Year 8 Art students gain from studying the theme "Sweet Treats" is invaluable in several ways. First and foremost, it provides them with a profound understanding of the cultural significance of food, especially sweet treats, in our society. The study of sweet treats goes beyond mere indulgence; it delves into the historical, social, and even psychological aspects of how these confections have shaped our culture. This knowledge empowers students to explore the intricate relationship between art, food, and consumer culture. It also fosters an appreciation for the rich history of visual representations of sweet treats in art, from classical still-life paintings to contemporary advertising and graphic design. Furthermore, this cultural capital enables students to critically analyse the impact of marketing and advertising on their own lives, promoting media literacy and a deeper awareness of consumer choices. Overall, the study of "Sweet Treats" in Year 8 Art broadens students' horizons, making them more culturally aware and visually literate individuals, better equipped to engage with the world as informed and critical thinkers.

Half term	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
-----------	-------	---------------	---------------------------------------	--

AUTUMN	Observation and hyperrealism	Students will begin the 'Sweet treats' project by completing a baseline test to gauge their initial art skills when entering year 8. Their baseline test will be a pencil study of a chocolate bar which they will draw from direct observation, giving them the experience to draw from life and compare this to drawing from imagery. Students will further develop their knowledge of the formal elements; line, shape, form, texture, colour, value and shape through the use of a variety of materials and techniques such as pen, pencil and coloured pencil with a clear focus on building their observational drawing skills.	1. Observational Skills: Students will develop the ability to keenly observe the details and characteristics of sweet treats, paying close attention to shapes, textures, colours, and light and shadow. 2. Precision and Detailing: They will learn to work with precision and meticulous attention to detail to capture every intricacy of the subject, whether it's the frosting on a cupcake or the texture of chocolate. 3. Proportional Accuracy: Ensuring that their drawings accurately represent the size and proportions of the sweet treats is a fundamental skill. 4. Hyperrealism Techniques: Students will explore hyperrealism techniques, including the use of layers, blending, and fine details to achieve a photographic level of realism in their drawings. 5. Texture Rendering: Learning to depict a variety of textures such as glossy icing, crumbly cookies, and smooth chocolate, through a combination of techniques like stippling, hatching, and blending. 6. Light and Shadow: Understanding how light and shadow interact with the subject to create the illusion of three-dimensionality, and effectively incorporating these elements into their artwork. 7. Patience and Endurance: Hyperrealism demands a high level of patience and persistence, as students often spend extended periods perfecting minute details. 8. Self-Critique and Reflection: Encouraging students to critically evaluate their own work and make iterative improvements, developing their self-critical thinking and problem-solving skills.	Baseline assessment (study of a chocolate bar from life) on the second Art lesson of the year. First homework and any key writing pieces will be marked.
--------	------------------------------	---	--	--

			9. Artistic Interpretation: While striving for hyperrealism, students will still be encouraged to infuse their individual artistic interpretations and personal style into their drawings. By mastering these skills, Year 8 Art students will not only create highly detailed and lifelike drawings of sweet treats but also develop a strong foundation for advanced drawing techniques and an understanding of the principles of hyperrealism. These skills can be applied to various subject matters and artistic styles, fostering their growth as artists.	
--	--	--	---	--

SPRING	Artist influence and technique workshops	The realist artist Sarah Graham will be used to inspire the students this term as her focus on accuracy and colour application will assist them in achieving their overarching goal of skill building in preparation for choosing their GCSE options in year 9. Students are challenged to learn and use effective blending and rendering techniques to help them develop their personal responses to the artist. The students also learn how to successfully collage through layering and being able to spot the main shapes and build up to the intricate details.	When Year 8 students focus on understanding a range of artistic techniques, including collage, the application of coloured pencils, colour theory, and the work of hyperrealist artist Sarah Graham, they will acquire a diverse set of skills. These skills encompass various artistic mediums and concepts. Here are the key skills they will learn: 1. Collage Techniques: Students will develop skills in selecting, cutting, and arranging different materials to create visually compelling collage compositions. 2. Mixed Media Application: Learning to integrate various materials and techniques to create textured and multidimensional artworks, expanding their creative possibilities. 3. Colour Pencil Application: Developing proficiency in using coloured pencils to achieve smooth gradients, vibrant colours, and fine details in their drawings. 4. Layering and Blending: Understanding how to layer coloured pencil to create different shades and hues and effectively blend colours for a seamless transition. 5. Colour Theory Proficiency: Gaining knowledge of colour theory, including complementary colours, warm and cool colour palettes, and colour harmonies, to create visually engaging and balanced artworks. 6. Understanding Texture: Learning how to create the illusion of different textures, from the glossy surface of candy wrappers to the roughness of sweet treats, using coloured pencils and mixed media. 7. Hyperrealism Techniques: Exploring hyperrealist techniques such as precision detailing, capturing intricate textures, and creating lifelike representations of sweet treats. 8. Observational Skills: Developing the ability to carefully observe details and features of sweet treats, which is essential for capturing them accurately in their artwork.	Coloured pencil assessment using skills learnt from the influence of artist Sarah Graham. Key writing pieces such as artist analysis will be marked for accuracy, complexity of thought and SPAG.
--------	--	---	---	---

			9. Artistic Interpretation: While focusing on hyperrealism, students will also be encouraged to infuse their unique artistic interpretations and personal style into their work. 10. Critical Thinking: Encouraging students to analyse and critically assess their own work and the work of Sarah Graham, considering the role of hyperrealism in art and its impact on viewers. 11. Research and Art History: Gaining insights into the work of hyperrealist artist Sarah Graham and understanding her contribution to the art world. 12. Self-Reflection: Cultivating the ability to reflect on their own artistic progress and make improvements based on self-evaluation and feedback from peers and teachers.	
--	--	--	---	--

SUMMER	Colour theory, advertising and painting skills	In the final term the students begin to collate and refine their colour theory skills, developing their understanding of complementary, analogous and harmonious colours. Students will take part in a series of painting workshops which focus on the 3 main elements of painting, colour mixing, blending and layering, and colour theory. The skills learnt in these workshops are replicated in their watercolour paintings of chocolate bars, the skills are then refined further before the completion of a mixed media final piece.	Year 8 art students, when studying colour theory in advertising for sweet treats, gain a valuable set of skills. These skills are not only applicable to understanding the visual aspects of advertisements but can also be transferred to their watercolour painting skills. Colour Mixing: Students will learn how to mix and create a wide range of colours, a fundamental skill in both colour theory and watercolour painting. Colour Relationships: Understanding the relationships between colours, such as complementary, analogous, and triadic colour schemes, allows students to create harmonious and visually engaging artworks in both advertisements and watercolour paintings. Emotion and Mood: They will grasp how different colours can convey specific emotions and moods, enabling them to make conscious colour choices in their artwork to evoke desired feelings. Contrast and Visual Hierarchy: Understanding the importance of contrast and visual hierarchy in colour theory helps students create attention-grabbing advertisements and guides viewers through watercolour paintings with focal points and depth. Colour Harmony: Learning how to achieve colour harmony and balance in advertisements will help students create aesthetically pleasing and visually impactful watercolour compositions. Audience Engagement: Understanding how colours can attract and engage the target audience in advertisements can also be applied to watercolour paintings to make them more relatable and compelling to viewers. Colour Symbolism: Students will recognize the symbolic meanings associated with different colours, which can be utilized in both advertising and storytelling in watercolour paintings. Application of Colour: They will acquire skills in applying and layering watercolours effectively, taking into consideration the principles of colour	Watercolour chocolate bar section (should show understanding of watercolour application). Key writing pieces such as artist analysis will be marked for accuracy, complexity of thought and SPAG.
--------	--	---	--	---

			theory to create depth and vibrancy in their artwork. 9. Transparency and Opacity: Understanding the transparency and opacity of watercolours and how these qualities can be used to create various visual effects, adding depth and dimension. 10. Blending and Gradients: Students will develop the ability to blend and create smooth colour transitions in both advertising graphics and watercolour paintings, adding subtlety and realism. 11. Personal Expression: While following colour theory principles, they will also learn how to infuse their unique artistic expressions and creative interpretations into their work. 12. Visual Problem-Solving: Skills developed through colour theory can help students solve visual problems, whether in the context of understanding advertisements or crafting captivating watercolour compositions.	
--	--	--	--	--

Curriculum Map Year 8: Computer Science

Intent:

Our curriculum allows a deep understanding of Computer Science to enable young people to make informed choices in their digital world. This will enable them to prepare for life in the modern world and take advantage of opportunities presented to them. The Computer Science curriculum is designed to equip students with knowledge, understanding, skills and a desire to learn more about the three disciplines within Computing: IT, Digital Literacy and Computer Science. Our broad curriculum allows students to develop transferable skills including the ability to program in various languages, and use of a wide range of hardware and software and devices.

Why I study Computer Science?

Pupils are encouraged to challenge themselves by demonstrating an array of different computing competencies. Our KS3 curriculum reflects the required skills and techniques students need to be confident and independent in a range of Computing skillsets. In school we present and allow opportunities for enrichment such as promoting Computing for girls, code clubs and trips to workplace visits. By the end of KS4 the students will have the skillset and tools to tackle the ever-changing digital landscape.

I learn Computer Science because:

- It allows me to be a critical and lateral thinker.
- It develops my computational thinking and problem-solving skills.
- It increases my digital skills needed for any career path.

Cultural capital/enrichment

In year 8 students are encouraged to take part in 'Coding Club' where students will programme and create everything to computer generated art to a ChatBot. Students also have the opportunity to take part in our interhouse competition where they are tasked with creating a robot with materials they can find at home. Throughout year 8 there are opportunities for workplace visits with a virtual tour of a Amazon warehouse and our 'CyberFirst' trip where students are in a workshop environment with multiple different companies within the industry.

Half Term	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
Spring Aut	8.1 Computer Systems 6 lessons	• Describe how computers receive commands and data	• To develop an understanding of this unique characteristic, learners will compare calculating machines from the past to modern general-purpose computers. They	• Assessment opportunities are provided through hands down questioning, discussions, brain storming, spider diagrams,

		- Describe the components that make up a computer - Explain how a computer follow input-process-output to run and execute a program - Identify hardware and software components of a computer - Identify 3 logical operators and logic gates – AND, OR, NOT and associate these with logical operators and expressions - Define artificial intelligence and machine learning	will go over the importance of input, process, and output. - Learners will look at what is classed as a computer and what is not. - Relate work to computing systems that learners see and use every day. The abstract descriptions of how the processor, memory, storage, and communication components interact with each other and function as a system will now be embedded in concrete, familiar scenarios that the learners will investigate. - Computing hardware - look at the architecture used and how devices use similar. - Learners will learn logic gates: NOT, AND, and OR logical operators from programming. Through practice, learners can master the use of logical expressions in software, but it is a different story altogether to uncover the connection between logic and computing hardware. - By the end of this topic, students should be able to understand the ins and outs of a computer system.	quizzes, verbal feedback, self and peer assessment. - There will also be 2 DIRT assessed written pieces. 1 DIRT assessment is a written piece on 'Explain why it is important for computer systems that process card payments to be reliable.' Students will be assessed on the quality of their written communication, for, against and conclusion. 1 DIRT will be a planning page to create a website design. This will be compared to their HTML website they create. 2 Spelling Bees per rotation - Test at the end of rotation
	8.2 Binary bits and bobs	- Able to recognise binary code – converting binary to denary and back again - Add 2 binary number together and identify how this has been done	- Learn the basics of why binary is use and how to convert it to normal numbers. They will try conversions on their worksheets to practice – binary to denary and denary to binary. - Learners will understand that binary is not just for use with numbers. They will learn	

		- Describe how a character is represented in a computer as a binary number - Explain how binary code is used in images - Explain how binary code is used in digital sound	how to convert binary to denary and into ASCII code - Explore how images and sounds use binary code and represented in many different ways - By the end of this topic, they will learn the basics of converting binary to denary and the other way round. They will identify a number of uses for binary including, audio, videos, images etc.	
	8.3 HTML	- Looking at what makes a good website and how to design a good one - Describe and implement how to use HTML and other components - Design own HTML code using a template - Feedback and make improvements on their final website	- Learners will begin by considering the power of automation for repetitive tasks, before delving into some practical web page formatting activities using HTML tags. - Learners will begin by recapping the important fundamentals of web page design, specifically the use of tags and their modification. They will explore the structure and operation of the img tag and understand how they can be used to 'add' images to web pages. - Learners will start to experiment with using CSS to format tags in a HTML document. They will then progress on to applying their own formatting schemes to work they have already created - Learners will self and peer assess their work. This is proof of their assessment, they will complete a feedback sheet for this. Learners will also make changes using the feedback received. - By the end of this topic, learners will have a functioning website using HTML	

Summer	8.4 Introduction to Python	• What is coding • How to create shapes using text based coding • Identify and demonstrate how to use variables and data types in Python • Identify selection in Python • Correct errors effectively in text based coding	• Learners will be introduced to what algorithms and programs are, and how they are different. • Learners will be introduced on why we should learn how to code. They will have the opportunity to design and create their own complex shapes. • Paired programming to allow selection, variables and data types to be demonstrated • Emphasis is placed on tackling common misconceptions and elucidating the mechanics of program execution. • Proficiency in these fundamentals empowers programmers to create robust Python applications.	• Assessment opportunities are provided through hands down questioning, discussions, brain storming, spider diagrams, quizzes, verbal feedback, self and peer assessment. • There will also be 2 DIRT assessed written pieces. • 1 DIRT will be on “Robots are better than humans”. Discuss point for and against this statement. • 1 DIRT will be on the ‘The apprentice app proposal’. Students will design their own app and present it to the class. • 2 Spelling Bees per rotation • Test at the end of rotation
	8.5 App development	• What is decomposition • How apps are used in day to day life • Design a solution to a real life problem • Apprentice style presentation	• Learners will decompose the app project that they started last lesson into more manageable steps. Using pair programming they will start to develop their app by working through their decomposed steps. • They will derive the concept of event-driven programming and applying to the app. They will be shown the coding environment and the first steps will be taken using live coding. • They will be proficient in identifying flaws of their design, pros/cons of their code.	

Curriculum Map Year 8: Drama

Intent:

Our intent is to provide Sale High students with broad scope of knowledge that challenges the way students think about the arts and teaches them to accept and embrace difference. We want our students to be confident and understand how the arts can benefit all aspects of life such as promoting confidence and good communication skills, to teach them that creating safe and comfortable spaces where people of all backgrounds can make, celebrate and learning together is empowering. Students study a range of topics containing either a written, devised or scripted aspect that prepares them for GCSE and beyond. Topics are chosen to develop creativity and co-operation and challenge students to experience a range of perspectives, issues and events. There is a sharp focus on developing students descriptive, analytical, and evaluative skills, crucial skills for life beyond Sale High School. Students develop knowledge of theatrical styles, script writing, vocal skills and physical skills to build confidence and enhance communication skills and literacy skills. Students implement, improve and transfer these skills through a variety of context, to encourage flexible learners. Students experience both traditional styles of drama and more contemporary, challenging them to develop opinions and appreciate work that is not necessarily what they would choose to watch. This promotes acceptance and a balanced outlook crucial to life in general.

Why I study Drama?

I study Drama because:

- I can be creative and collaborative
- I learn how to present myself to an audience
- I will view the world from different perspectives

Cultural capital/enrichment

- Performance/presentation skills – awareness of the audience, self-confidence, use of vocal and physical skills
- Exploration of own thoughts and feelings through a character, considering what is right and wrong
- Creative collaboration to develop working relationships outside of friendship groups
- Giving/receiving constructive criticism about peer's performances
- Observing different types of theatre from different time periods and countries
- Writing for particular audiences, considering the emotions/experiences of the character they are portraying
- Working with challenging topics in order to expand their understanding of 'real' issues, including mental health issues and peer pressure
- Participating in our Extra-curricular drama company 'Platinum Stars' (an opportunity for students be part of a fun and safe environment for young people to experience creating and rehearsing theatre performance for a specific event)
- Participating in the whole school production allows students to experience performing in a theatre, to a paying audience.

Half term	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
AUTUMN 1	Crime & Punishment	Students will explore a crime using teacher-in-role and create a news report about the crime. Students will create and perform a monologue for a character from medieval times. Students will develop their knowledge of different kinds of punishments from medieval times. Students will create a performance using flashback, flash forward and thought-tracking. Students will create a piece of creative writing in role. Students will create report on the crime, in role, using evidence to support their choices.	How to utilise role play, critical analysis skills, develop a persuasive argument and convey a character's emotions effectively. Create a narrative within a monologue. Learn how to structure, and write news reports. Gain insights into historical crimes and punishments. Learn how to create a performance with a non-linear narrative. Use creative writing to develop well-rounded and engaging characters, create immersive settings and maintain a consistent character voice.	Baseline assessment covering key terminology End of topic performance of a news report and a written evaluation
AUTUMN 2	Monologues	Students will take part in a range of activities that focus on the ideas of 'oppression' and 'persecution'. Students will use thought-tracking effectively to show how characters feel about their treatment. Students will write a monologue in role to show the impact of the segregation of the Jews on children's friendships during the Holocaust. Students will perform a convincing character (using voice, movement, facial expression and gesture) with the specific goal of gaining audience empathy.	Understand the Holocaust, its historical context, and the experiences of those who lived through it. Learn how to create a monologue that conveys the emotions and experiences of individuals during the Holocaust. Employ creative writing techniques to make a monologue engaging and emotionally impactful. Practice vocal and physical skills to effectively portray the character's emotions and experiences. Develop confidence and stage presence to engage the audience while performing emotionally challenging material.	End of topic performance of the monologue the student has written. Winter exam based on knowledge learnt in Y7 & so far in Y8.

SPRING 1	Devising from a Stimulus	Students will devise an extended piece of drama from a given stimulus. Students will perform their piece, demonstrating an understanding of the Drama techniques used. Students will create effective transitions between scenes. Students will create an effective Thought Track. Students will show a character's emotions through appropriate characterisation skills (facial expressions, body language and tone of voice). Students will use mime, synchronised movement and slow motion effectively.	Learn to work as a group to generate original ideas based on a given stimulus. Develop an understanding of how to maintain a seamless flow between scenes. Co-ordinate movements with precision and timing and use slow-motion sequences effectively for dramatic impact. Practice vocal and physical skills to effectively portray a character's emotions and experiences. Build a connection with the audience through compelling physical and vocal storytelling. Effectively use thought tracking in drama, allowing verbalisation of the inner thoughts and emotions of characters during a scene.	End of topic performance of Devised piece.
----------	--------------------------	--	---	--

SPRING 2	Shakespeare	Students will learn about 'Iambic Pentameter' and how Shakespeare used this to convey meaning Students will learn about the plot and characters in Romeo & Juliet Students will use still image and Shakespearean insults to develop a character backstory. Students will develop a backstory into a performance of a flashback that shows why the Montagues dislike the Capulets. Students will learn about status in drama, using levels and proxemics to show character hierarchy and relationships. Students will perform a scene from Romeo and Juliet (quarrel between Montagues and Capulets).	Learn to identify where iambic pentameter, is used in Shakespearean verse. Practice character development and storytelling by creating in-depth character backstories. Reflect on and improve dialogue delivery, blocking, and emotional expression. Develop the ability to interpret and perform Shakespearean text. Learn how to create an effective still image using facial expressions, levels, audience awareness, gestures and stillness. Understand how to use the stage space effectively to show character relationships and hierarchy.	End of topic performance and scene from Romeo and Juliet.
SUMMER	Our Day Out	Students will explore the characters and plot of Our Day Out Students will use vocal and physical skills to perform as different stereotypes. Students will devise a scene using a given scenario from the play and include appropriate characters. Students will learn an extract from the script and perform it using appropriate vocal and physical skills.	Develop the ability to analyse characters and the plot of "Our Day Out," improving their storytelling skills. Experiment with vocal and physical skills to convey character traits effectively. Develop memory strategies to retain lines effectively. When devising, improve creativity and storytelling capabilities, considering character motivations and plot development. Use vocal and physical skills to express themselves, both in character and as actors, enhancing their communication abilities.	End of topic performance of a scene from Our Day Out Summer exam covering all work studied in year 7

Curriculum Map Year 8: English

Intent: Across both Key Stages, we aim to ensure that our students are able to learn how to **identify** and **explore the impact of language** within a variety of different contexts. We explore various genres, forms, structures and purposes of literary works, in order to emphasise the importance of reading and writing as a way of **successfully engaging with the world**, both within the school context and the wider society. At the core, we strive to inspire our young learners to become **competent and confident communicators**, consciously teaching reading and writing skills within every year group, which enables us to demonstrate the progress students make when accessing a multitude of texts which have been produced across the ages for a variety of different reasons.

Through the Key Stages we have designed the curriculum to help our students both improve and refine their reading and writing skills, with a progressively more demanding set of skills taught and revisited throughout the schemes as students travel from Year 7 to Year 11. Specifically, in Year 8, we increase the difficulty of the analytical skills expected within the reading components to include the understanding and explanation of historical context. Within the writing units, pupils are taught to craft language more effectively, building descriptive and narrative skills to be more fluent and sophisticated. Furthermore, speaking and listening becomes a real focus in Year 8; pupils will develop key presentation, critical thinking and verbal exploration skills through 'Let's Think' lessons and speaking and listening units. We explore the **etymology** of language and how this correlates to the context from within which it was written, aiding our students' ability to **interpret and infer** with greater confidence.

We want to inspire our students to develop their own **love of language**, to become **critical thinkers**, engaging with moral ideas, and to widen their perspectives when establishing their own impressions and opinions when exploring literary materials. Furthermore, we continue to develop our curriculum content to encourage and enable our students to be empathetic with different points of view, to be understanding when analysing and evaluating character and theme and to be able to both speak and write with clarity and purpose.

Why I study English?

I study English because:

- *It enables me to communicate freely and effectively*
- *I understand more about global culture, thought and literature*
- *Having a love of language and literature transports me to other worlds*

Cultural capital/enrichment: In Year 8, students have the opportunity to attend a variety of different theatre trips with the Theatre Club, which has previously included seeing some of the biggest performances in Manchester's theatre district, such as 'Matilda' and '42nd Street'. They can also take part in the various clubs run by the English department: Japanese club and SPARX Reader. There will also be competitions across the year such as creative writing competitions.

Half term	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
Autumn 1	'Animal Farm' by George Orwell.	Pupils will learn: - How to explore an allegorical text and be able to make inferences, using key information, to explore what a writer is implying. They will understand how	Pupils will develop their analytical writing skills, evidencing their ability to analyse a quote at both phrase and word level.	Assessment – students will write a language analysis of an extract which they have previously studied in class.

		the concept of fables/morals can address equality and other wider societal issues; - How to effectively explore a text at full level; - How to effectively write about the intentions of a writer, using their knowledge of both the historical context and writer's beliefs to add depth to their analytical writing; - How fictional characters (in particular, creations of anthropomorphism) can be used to symbolise/communicate the ideas of political individuals or systems; - Develop a stronger understanding of higher tier vocabulary such as allegory, tyranny, revolution, anthropomorphism, extended metaphor and propaganda, and will be able to reference and benefit from their prior knowledge from across the curriculum in subjects such as History.	Pupils will become familiar with the concept of exploring historical context to add depth to their writing. Pupils will be able to explore themes within texts and how these can link to/symbolise wider societal issues. Pupils will become familiar with how to use verbs of inference within their analytical writing, as well as identifying, analysing and utilising explicit and implicit persuasive features. Pupils will be able to build on their prior knowledge of persuasive writing and speaking from AUT1 and apply this understanding to their close analysis of characters within the text.	Spelling Bees of key word vocabulary twice a half term.
Autumn 2	'Romeo and Juliet', by William Shakespeare.	Pupils will learn: - How to access, interpret and analyse Shakespeare's rich and complex language (as well as taking a close look at his characters and themes), developing an understanding of societal expectations; - Pupils will be exposed to a variety of adaptations, in a variety of forms, and will be exploring the relevance of such themes and ideas in modern day society; - How and why writers create such hyperbolic characters and/or plots and exploring the effect of these on both a Jacobean and a 21st century audience; - How language (including figurative language, structure, form, grammar, organisational features etc.) can have meaning;	Pupils will be able to apply their analytical and comprehension skills developed throughout Year 7 and 8 to a more sophisticated and challenging text. Pupils will be able to breakdown new and unfamiliar vocabulary and will be able to apply skills taught through exploration of the etymology of words in order to analyse Shakespearean language. Pupils will be able to discuss the effect of the Shakespeare's choices	Assessment - students will be asked to complete an analysis of how Shakespeare uses language within an extract taken from Romeo and Juliet, linking their analysis to context of the play and ideas of the playwright. Spelling Bees of key word vocabulary twice a half term.

		- Develop an understanding of the interpretive possibilities of Shakespeare's drama, as well as the critical reading skills that studying Shakespeare requires.	through applying their understanding of the historical context of the Elizabethan and Jacobean era. Pupils will be able to evidence a full understanding of a character/theme/text through successfully cross-referencing from across the play in their analytical responses.	
Spring 1	Mid Year exam towards the start of this half term. NGRT reading age test. Identity (poetry and fiction extracts)	Pupils will learn: - How a writer presents their own identities and how they encourage readers to do the same. Pupils will be exposed to a variety of diverse texts which encourage self-reflection, and reflection about the world around them; - How writers use poetic techniques to create particular effects; - How to identify and analyse the effects of writers' techniques within a range of texts; - How to create an engaging piece of writing using a variety of language such as colloquialisms, dialects and rhyme. They will use this to create their own poetry, songs and Show and Tell performances.	Pupils will be able to develop a greater understanding of the world around them through a range of diverse texts and language choices. Pupils will be able to discuss and examine a writer's choice of words and techniques in order to produce analytical responses. Pupils will be able to evidence their speaking and listening skills through a variety of classroom discussion and whole-class performances.	Assessment – Mid Year exam analysing a poem. NGRT reading age test. Spelling Bees of key word vocabulary (twice across the half term).
Spring 2	Social Justice	Pupils will learn: - How to read, comprehend and analyse extracts from autobiographical texts such as 'I am Malala' by Malala Yousafzai.	Pupils will be able to define: autobiography, anecdotes, dialogue and simple sentences.	Assessment - students will write their own autobiographical piece of writing. Spelling Bees of key word vocabulary.

		- About activism, civil rights and gender equality and how writers' use their experiences to produce literature regarding these. - How writers' use language to represent people and groups in texts. - How issues such as racism and sexism can be tackled via the written word. - How to identify viewpoints in a text. - How to communicate their own viewpoint crafting language to have an effect on a reader.	Pupils will be able to identify these and comment on the effect of them on a reader. Pupils will learn how to write their own anecdotes and autobiographical pieces. Pupils will be able to understand how literature shapes their understanding of the world around them. Pupils will learn how literature can be used to promote equality.	
Summer 1	Speaking and Listening linked to social justice.	Pupils will learn: - How to research people in real life who they believe have made a significant difference to the world we live in. - About key figures such as: Emmaline Pankhurst, Harvey Milk, Fredrick Douglass and Greta Thunberg. - To identify rhetorical techniques these figures used in their speeches to create meaning for their audiences. - How to structure an interesting and compelling informative speech. - How to prepare for their presentation.	Pupils will be able to: Read, understand and comment on the speeches they read in class. Explain and analyse the effect of rhetorical techniques used by speakers. Write engaging introductions to their own speeches to hook the audience's attention. Sustain the interest throughout their whole speech. Predict questions their audiences may ask them.	Assessment – speaking and listening presentation to their class about their significant figure.
Summer 2	Social justice continued using poetry.	Pupils will learn: - How a variety of poets use their poetry to present their ideas/concerns about society.	Pupils will be able to: Read, understand and comment on the poetry they read in class.	Assessment – end of year exam. Formative assessment strategies will be used such as: learning check sheets and peer and self-assessment.

End of Year exam.		- To identify language techniques such as metaphor, extended metaphor, similes, emotive language and personification and juxtaposition. - To identify poetic techniques such as: refrains, rhyme schemes, enjambment and symbolism. - How to consider how the use of these techniques create meaning and effects on readers. - How to analyse language at word level, exploring connotations and alternative interpretations.	Explain and analyse the poetic techniques at work in the poems. Explain and analyse the language techniques at work in the poems. Comment on the use of structure in poem and how it helps poets convey their feelings and ideas.	
-------------------	--	--	--	--

Curriculum Map Year 8: Geography

Intent: Geography at Sale High School is intended to provide a wealth of knowledge about the world both globally and just outside their window. Students will have the opportunity to explore a wide range of human and physical geography from urban environments and globalisation to ecosystems and coasts. Students will be encouraged to not only learn facts from local and global case studies, but to apply their own understanding and judgement, and at times debate critical issues in geography. From this we hope that each student can gain their own unique but well-informed understanding of the world around them.

In Year 8 students develop their ability to explain process in different contexts. In doing so they begin to understand the forces that drive change on Earth and are able to make sense of them. Recognising that change is inevitable helps us to overcome fear of change and prepares us for our futures in an increasingly dynamic world. Layers are added to topics studied in Year 7, when we build on *Urban Environments* to look at *Industry and Globalisation*. The erosive processes we studied in *Rivers* are applied to *Ice Worlds* and the might of rivers themselves are considered in the unit on *Flooding*.

Why do I study Geography?

I study Geography because:

- It helps me to understand the wider world.
- I can better appreciate diversity.
- I will become a global citizen who can make a positive change.

Cultural capital/enrichment

Fieldwork opportunities – School grounds weather survey (Unit 1 - Weather), Sale Town Centre (Unit 2 - Economic Activity), Lake District (Unit 3 – Ice Worlds), River Mersey (Unit 5 - Flooding).

Read – *Prisoners of Geography* by Tim Marshall (unit 6 – Global Superpowers), *Factfulness* by Hans Rosling (Unit 4 – Population)

Watch – *Plant Earth: Ice Worlds* on BBC iPlayer. Keep up to date with current affairs by watching the news (BBC or other reputable sources) and documentaries such as Unreported World.

Do – Write a weather diary every day for two weeks and see how high- and low-pressure systems are affecting the conditions over time. Walk along the River Mersey and consider how land use zoning is used to reduce the impacts of flooding. Visit Manchester city centre and Sale town centre and consider how globalisation has affected the shops and businesses there. Visit the Lake District and see how glaciers have carved out the spectacular landscape.

Half term	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
-----------	-------	---------------	---------------------------------------	--

Autumn 1	Weather	- The role of air pressure. - How to read an isoline map. - The features of depressions. - How tropical storms develop. - The impacts of tropical storms. - Weather hazards in the UK. - Collecting weather data as part of an enquiry.	- Isoline maps – reading and creating - Collecting data on the weather and reporting it - Analysing diagrams	- Literacy piece ‘How do weather hazards compare?’ - Half term summative assessment consisting of knowledge, skill and extended writing sections. ‘Do Now’ and ‘Quick Quiz’ time in lessons to focus on hinge questions posed to all students. - Teacher analysis of verbal responses and quality of classwork.
Autumn 2	Economic Activity and Globalisation	- The four sectors of the economy. - Reasons for deindustrialisation in the UK. - The role of trade in the economy. - The features of TNCs. - Why do industrial accidents happen? - The impact of deindustrialisation on Manchester. - Globalisation in Sale.	- Describing using graphs - Calculating percentages - Local fieldwork of Sale High Street (using GIS) – data collection and analysis - Analysing photographs - Pie charts	- Literacy piece ‘How has deindustrialisation affected Manchester?’ - Mid-Year Exam consisting of knowledge, skill and extended writing sections ‘Do Now’ and ‘Quick Quiz’ time in lessons to focus on hinge questions posed to all students. - Teacher analysis of verbal responses and quality of classwork
Spring 1	Ice Worlds	- Features of the cryosphere. - How glaciers erode the land. - A landform created by glacial erosion. - How we can use GIS and OS maps to find features of glacial landscapes. - How humans have adapted to living in freezing environments.	- Reading thematic maps - OS maps showing relief of post-glaciated landscapes and comparing these to photographs / GIS images	- Literacy piece ‘How do glaciers affect the landscape?’ - Mid-Year Exam consisting of knowledge, skill and extended writing sections ‘Do Now’ and ‘Quick Quiz’ time in lessons to focus on hinge questions posed to all students. - Teacher analysis of verbal responses and quality of classwork
Spring 2	Population and Migration	- Population density and distribution on a global scale. - Using population pyramids to look at trends in population structure. - The role of China’s One Child Policy in controlling population size and structure. - The impact of Japan’s ageing population. - Features of migration.	- Choropleth maps - Population pyramids – analysis - Flow line maps	- Literacy piece ‘What are the impacts of Japan’s ageing population?’ - Half-Term summative assessment consisting of knowledge, skill and extended writing sections ‘Do Now’ and ‘Quick Quiz’ time in lessons to focus on hinge questions posed to all students. - Teacher analysis of verbal responses and quality of classwork

Summer 1	Flooding	- Investigating the permeability of the school grounds. - Analysing flood hydrographs - The causes and effects of flooding in Bangladesh. - How flood events in the UK compare to Bangladesh. - Evaluation of hard and soft engineering strategies.	- Flood hydrographs (discharge and rainfall) - Analysis of aerial photographs	- Literacy piece 'Issue Evaluation - Should the Banbury flood defences have been built?' - Summer Exam consisting of knowledge, skill and extended writing sections 'Do Now' and 'Quick Quiz' time in lessons to focus on hinge questions posed to all students. - Teacher analysis of verbal responses and quality of classwork
Summer 2	Global Superpowers	- The features of global superpowers. - How physical and human factors create global superpowers. - The features of superpowers in the past. - The impacts that superpowers can have globally. - Asking who the global superpowers of the future could be.	- Flow line maps – completing and interpreting - Choropleth maps – describe, explain and consider limitations	- Literacy piece 'How are superpowers created?' 'Do Now' and 'Quick Quiz' time in lessons to focus on hinge questions posed to all students. - Teacher analysis of verbal responses and quality of classwork

Curriculum Map Year 8: History

Intent:

History is an essential subject in order to understand the world we currently live in and the consequences of past events that have shaped present day life. In History there are opportunities for students to develop their literacy and oracy when discussing historical matters such as the causes of events or the significance of important individuals. Learners will be able to analyse and evaluate evidence in order to form their own judgements. This provides pupils with knowledge of the past as well as the skills to construct their own well evidenced arguments on a range of issues.

Our aim is to deliver a broad and ambitious History curriculum, rich in knowledge and disciplinary skills, which immerses students in a range of cultures and develops an enquiring and critical outlook on the world. Our curriculum reflects the complexity and diversity of the past, by exploring a range of different individuals and experiences. Students are able to place their own experiences and identity within the history of the local community, Britain and the wider world. History is important because it enables our students to understand the past and use that knowledge to make informed judgements about the present. Our curriculum is mapped out chronologically from migration pre-1066 to the present day.

Year 8 – This scheme covers significant historical events and developments from the 16th to the early 20th centuries and aims to provide students with a deep understanding of key topics, including the British Empire, the Transatlantic slave trade, the Industrial Revolution, electoral reform, and World War One. Learners begin by exploring the rise and expansion of the British Empire, understanding its global reach and impact on various cultures and regions. Second, the grim history of the Transatlantic slave trade through an examination of its economic, social, and humanitarian consequences. Thirdly students study the Industrial Revolution, discovering how technological advancements transformed society, labor, and urbanization. They explore the struggles for electoral reform, including the fight for suffrage and the evolution of the British political system. Next learners explore World War One, examining the causes, consequences and the global significance of this devastating conflict. Finally, the scheme culminates with a look at the migrants who have arrived in Britain and helped shape the country we live in today.

Why I study History?

I study History because:

- It helps me to develop a clear sense of identity
- I will appreciate the accomplishments of previous generations
- Learning from the past helps create a better future

Cultural capital/enrichment

History provides opportunities for debate and expression of opinion over a variety of issues. Students may explore the role of causes or the significance of consequences and will learn how to apply historical evidence into their own explanations. As a department we encourage a wide range of knowledge and experiences in order to support the development of such skills. Sale High School provides opportunities for trips which often have cross-curricular links with other departments. In Year 8 we offer an poignant visit to the International Slavery Museum which provides valuable context to our Transatlantic Slave Trade unit. In year 8 the focus is on a chronological breadth study of British history from 1559-1945. Pupils are encouraged to access age-appropriate media in order to develop their contextual knowledge and to build a deeper understanding of the period of history, through videos such as Horrible Histories and online channels such as Simple History (often recommended for 13+ due to certain graphic images or topics) can also bolster classroom knowledge.

Half term	Topic	Key skills I will learn in this topic Skills increase in difficulty and outcome throughout the curriculum and year groups	Key knowledge	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
Autumn 1	The British Empire	Students will be able to: - Describe the factors which enabled the British Empire to grow so large. - Analyse interpretations which discuss British rule in India. - Explain reasons India wanted independence from Britain. - Describe arguments for the British Empire being viewed with both pride and shame.	Students will know - The Rise of the British Empire and the first English colonies (Roanoke and Jamestown) - Key factors which contributed to the growth of the British Empire (e.g. the navy and trading companies) - Positive and Negative aspects of the British Empire (e.g. modernisation and mistreatment of native populations) - Significant events which led to Indian Independence in 1947.	Quizzes (in class and homework) Online learning tasks Mid-Unit Assessment – interpretations on British rule in India End of Unit Assessment – Empire: pride or shame
Autumn 2	The Transatlantic Slave Trade	Students will be able to: - Describe what a cash crop is with several examples. - Describe the triangular trade and reference what items are traded. - Analyse two sources on slave auctions and the middle passage. - Describe what a plantation is and what conditions were like. - Explain both passive and active resistance used by Enslaved people.	Students will know - What Africa looked like before slavery, with focus on the Kingdom of Mali and Mansa Musa. - Key factors which led to the development of the Transatlantic Slave Trade. - The hardships enslaved people faced on the middle passage. - The process of a Slave Auction. - The conditions faced by enslaved people on the plantations and how they resisted their enslavement.	Quizzes (in class and homework) Online learning tasks Mid-Unit Assessment – Source analysis and contextual knowledge on the middle passage and auctions Winter Exam – all topics studied up until this point
Spring 1	The Industrial Revolution	Students will be able to: - Explain changes to Britain during the Industrial Revolution. - Explain why working class children were forced to work during the Industrial Revolution. - Evaluate sources which describe the cholera epidemics of industrial Britain. - Evaluate if life improved for everyone during the Industrial Revolution.	Students will know - Key developments in Britain from 1750-1900. - How Manchester grew as an important industrial centre during the Industrial Revolution. - Various ways children were forced into labour during the Industrial Revolution and the conditions they faced in the workplace. - The Conditions of Industrial towns and the diseases that plagued the population of Britain. - Multiple arguments for and against the claim life in Britain improved during the Industrial Revolution.	Quizzes (in class and homework) Online learning tasks Mid-Unit Assessment – Explanation of the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the People of Britain.

Spring 2	Electoral Reform	Students will be able to: - Describe multiple reasons the electoral system in Britain was unfair. - Evaluate the arguments for and against electoral reform. - Describe who the Suffragettes were and their aims. - Evaluate the methods used by the suffragettes and why they were effective.	Students will know - Multiple reasons why the Electoral system of 19th century Britain was unfair (e.g. rotten boroughs) - The role of the chartists in establishing reforms needed in order to make politics fair in Britain. - Who Emmeline Pankhurst and the Suffragettes were. - Methods used by the Suffragettes to gain the attention of the British public and parliament (e.g. arson)	Quizzes (in class and homework) Online learning tasks End of Unit Assessment – Suffragettes and electoral reforms
Summer 1	The First World War	Students will be able to: - Describe how the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand ignited the war. - Describe multiple weapons used during the war. - Describe major battles and campaigns of the war. - Describe the role of soldiers and civilians in the war effort. - Explain arguments for and against Haig being a good commander.	Students will know - Short term and long term causes of the First World War. - How the assassination of Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand triggered the First World War. - Methods of propaganda used by the British Army to recruit soldiers for the war. - Multiple factors which led to a high casualty rate at the battle of the Somme (e.g. deep German dug outs) - Opposing interpretations, which assess the competency of General Douglas Haig. - The role played by women and soldiers of the British Empire during the war.	Quizzes (in class and homework) Online learning tasks Mid-Unit assessment - source analysis on recruitment for WW1 Summer Exam – all topics studied this year up until this point End of Unit Assessment – Who was responsible for the losses at the Battle of the Somme?
Summer 2	Immigration nation	Students will be able to: - Explain the causes, developments and consequences of pre-1066 migration. - Analyse multiple push/pull factors influencing migration to Britain onwards. - Explain changes brought by multiple migrant groups and find similarities.	Students will know - Causes, developments and consequences of pre-1066 migration. - Push and pull factors which have influenced migration to and from Britain. - Various influences migrant groups have had on Britain which have helped develop: culture, politics and society.	Quizzes (in class and homework) Online learning tasks End of Unit Assessment – Similarities between Windrush and South East Asian migrants and the experiences they faced in Britain.

Curriculum Map Year 8: Maths

Intent:

The Sale High Mathematics department will provide lessons which are both challenging and stimulating. Our aim is for all students to enjoy mathematics and to achieve their potential. A variety of teaching styles cater for all students' learning needs and staff are always available to support all students both in and out of the classroom. There are ample opportunities for students to learn maths in a variety of enriching ways including after school clubs and entering national competitions. Students who wish to go beyond the National Curriculum will be able to Study Level 2 further mathematics.

The combination of developing fluency and mathematical understanding in tandem will enable students to use their learning accurately, efficiently and flexibly to reason mathematically and solve routine and non-routine problems, so meeting the aims of the national curriculum and GCSE AQA Mathematics specification. It will enable students to solve problems efficiently in later life and students who pursue further studies in mathematics will have sufficient breadth and depth to enable success.

Why I study Maths?

"I learn mathematics because:

- It helps me solve everyday problems,
- Improves my communication skills,
- Make me better at managing my money,
- Opens up more future career options."

Cultural capital/enrichment

Mathematics is a creative and highly inter-connected discipline that has been developed over centuries, providing the solution to some of history's most intriguing problems. It is essential to everyday life, critical to science, technology and engineering, and necessary for financial literacy and most forms of employment. A high-quality mathematics education therefore provides a foundation for understanding the world, the ability to reason mathematically, an appreciation of the beauty and power of mathematics, and a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about the subject.

In year 8 some students participate in the UK maths challenge.

Half term	Topic	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Key knowledge	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
-----------	-------	---------------------------------------	---------------	--

Autumn 1	FDPR	Students will be able to: • Convert between decimals, percent's and fractions. • Find a percentage of an amount with a calculator • Write a ratio • Simplify ratios • Share in a ratio • Use ratios in everyday life	Students will know • Number bonds and facts • Know what a decimal multiplier is • Understand the concept of ratios • Know how ratios can be used to solve problems	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic reviews Base line assessment Marked piece
	3D Shapes	Students will be able to: • Draw nets of cuboids • Use isometric paper to draw cuboids • Calculate the volume f a cuboid	Students will know • How to visualise the net of a cuboid • How the YM method for drawing cuboids • The concept of volume	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review Spelling Bee
	Formulae and nth term	Students will be able to: • Use a formula • Create a sequence from a given nth term • Find the nth term of a sequence	Students will know • How to substitute values in to a formula • what a nth term rule is • key vocab of sequences	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review
Autumn 2	Pie Charts	Students will be able to: • Interpret pie charts • Draw pie charts using a protractor	Students will know • That a pie chart shows proportions • The data handling cycle • That pie charts show the proportion	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review
	Area of compound shapes and trapeziums.	Students will be able to: • Find the area of compound shapes constructed from rectangle and triangles • Find the area of a trapezium	Students will know • The concept of area • The formula for finding the area of a trapezium	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review Marked piece Winter summative exam.

	Adding and subtracting fractions	Students will be able to: - Add and subtract fractions with different denominators - Efficient methods of addition and subtraction of mixed numbers	Students will know - That denominators need to be the same when adding or subtracting fractions - What mixed and improper fractions are	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review
Spring 1	Solving equations	Students will be able to: - Solve equations using the balance method - Solve equations with unknowns are on both sides of the equation	Students will know - Why the same can be done to both sides - What a variable is - The concept of algebra	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review Marked piece
	Powers and roots	Students will be able to: Perform the correct order of operations that include powers	Students will know Index numbers are and the common misconceptions	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review
	Rounding	Students will be able to: - Round to the nearest integer - Round to decimal places - Round to significant figures	Students will know - Understand the concept of decimal numbers - What significant figures are.	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review
	Scatter graphs and correlation	Students will be able to: - Plot coordinates - Draw axis - Construct a scatter graph - Recognise correlation - Draw a line of best fit - Use a scatter graph to make estimates	Students will know - The usage of a scatter graph - What Variables are - That is point is a unique set of data	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review
Spring 2	Angle properties and Parallel lines	Students will be able to: - Find missing angles on lines and points - Find missing angles in triangles and quadrilaterals - On parallel lines	Students will know - The sum of interior angles of triangles and quadrilaterals - What are corresponding, alternate and co-interior angles are	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review Marked piece

	Percentage increase and Decrease	Students will be able to: • Use mental methods to increase and decrease a quantity by a percentage using a mental method • Use a decimal multiplier to find a quantity • Increase a quantity using a decimal multiplier •	Students will know • Percent means out of 100 • How to convert between percent's and decimals •	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review
	Graphs	Students will be able to: • Plot coordinates • Substitute values into equations • Plot a linear graph	Students will know • How to plot axis • That a linear graph shows the relationship between two variables.	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review
Summer 1	Working with frequency tables	Students will be able to: • Construct frequency tables • Find the mode, mean, median and range from a frequency table	Students will know • What discrete, continuous, qualitative and quantitate data are. • How to group data	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review Marked piece
	Expanding brackets	Students will be able to: • Simplify algebra that include indices • Expand single brackets.	Students will know • Index notation • That the absence of an operator in imply multiplication	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review
	Multiplying fractions	Students will be able to: • Add and subtract fractions with different denominators • Multiply fractions • Multiply mixed numbers	Students will know • That denominator has to be identical when adding and subtracting fractions • How that mixed numbers can be multiplied by converting to improper fractions.	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review Marked piece
Summer 2	Circles	Students will be able to: • Find the circumference of a circle • Find the area of a circle	Students will know • How to define a circle and name its parts • The formulas for finding area and circumference of a circle.	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review Summer summative exam

	Calculating Probability	Students will be able to: • Use space diagrams to list outcomes • Use a space diagram to find a theoretical probability	Students will know • How to assign a probability on the probability line • The key probability words	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review
	Enlargements	Students will be able to: • Enlarge a shape • Enlarge a shape from a centre of enlargement	Students will know • That mathematically similar shapes are enlargements • Draw accurate diagrams	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review
	Equations with Brackets	Students will be able to: • Solve equation that include brackets	Students will know • Know that a divisor can be used a bracket	Key skills 5 minutes starters End of topic review

Curriculum Map Year 8 MFL Spanish

Intent VISION

Our department's vision is to develop our students skills and confidence to consider themselves **global citizens** who belong to a **multicultural world**.

We aim to cultivate our students' **curiosity of other countries' culture and language**.

We aim to **empower our students with the cognitive skills and metacognitive strategies** which make them successful and resilient learners and which give them a **competitive edge** in future careers.

INTENT

Our intent is to provide Sale High students with **a breadth and depth of knowledge** that promotes **cultural awareness and communication skills to access the wider world**.

Creating learners that are **resilient**, open-minded language detectives **empowered** to demonstrate skills in reading, listening, writing, translation and speaking another language.

Why I study a modern language?

- It makes me a better learner
- It opens doors to a better future
- It makes me a global citizen

Cultural capital/enrichment

Cultural focus on Paris: During the Spring term, students will use Paris as the context of their studies and learn all about its rich culture and tourism.

Trip to France: Students are offered an educational trip to France. This will run either in the Summer term or just before Easter.

Mardi Gras project: Students are encouraged to research the significance of the Mardi Gras festival and produce an imaginative piece of project work for a competition.

Languages XP: Undergraduates from Manchester University offer a 4 week taster course in another language to our most able students in the Spring term.

Languages in the workplace: Students have opportunities to take part in careers talks, webinars or live events, which promote the need of languages in the workplace.

Hosts include Alliance Française, GCHQ and local employer, DA languages.

Inter-house Competition: In the Summer term, students complete in the MFL Crackerjack competition and test their knowledge about European facts, culture and languages.

Half term	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic: <i>L= Listening skills</i> <i>S= Speaking skills</i> <i>R= Reading skills</i> <i>W= Written skills</i>	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces

Aut	Hobbies	1. Le sport/ Qu'est-ce que tu fais? Sports / activities with faire = to do 2. J'aime faire ça – Hobbies & what you like doing. Aimer – to like / weather / seasons 3. TV and Film/ Internet – what you did last night		Check point Writing / 50 or 90 word-task HOBBIES CHECK POINT Photo card: FILMS & TV
Spring	Town	1. En ville – describing your town – what there is and isn't + on peut 2. Opinions – More opinions and reasons 3. Les directions – Giving and understanding directions/ prepositions 4. Tu veux sortir? Asking people to go out Paris – monuments and attractions		MID YEAR EXAM Listening / Reading / Writing CHECK POINT: Reading Comprehension Respond to questions in French
Summer	Holidays	1. Les pays/ Les destinations de vacances – countries & holiday destinations 2. Les transports = transport 3. Les activités de vacances – holiday activities (present tense) 4. **Planning a future holiday & activities- revise future tense **Describing activities on a PAST holiday- revisit AVOIR past tense+ Je suis allé(e,s)		CHECKPOINT: Translation END OF YEAR EXAM L, S, W

Curriculum Map Year 8: Music

Intent:

Our intent is to provide Sale High students with broad scope of knowledge that challenges the way students think about the arts and teaches them to accept and embrace difference. We want our students to be confident and understand how the arts can benefit all aspects of life such as promoting confidence and good communication skills. We want to teach them that creating safe and comfortable spaces where people of all backgrounds can make, celebrate and learn together is empowering. Students study a variety of musical styles, each leading to a music making experience, performance and evaluation. Students have the opportunity to sing and make music using a variety of instruments. Students build a valuable understanding of the elements of music such as melody, pitch, tone, texture, structure, dynamics, tempo and rhythm, including music notation.

Students gain knowledge of how music is created and recorded in different contexts. They are taught to understand the value of both traditional and contemporary styles and music for different occasions leading to a greater acceptance of these differences. Students are encouraged to improvise and understand that happy mistakes can lead to great work and changes of direction are not necessarily a bad thing. They experience working solo and in groups, understanding that both have merit and it is important to listen to the ideas of others to build work together – this promotes excellent communications skills. Students are encouraged to perform and evaluate work, focusing on specific skills, reflecting to improve future work.

Why I study Music?

I study Music because:

- I can express myself creatively
- I experience music from other cultures
- It improves my memory, confidence and teamwork skills

Cultural capital/enrichment

Performance/presentation skills – awareness of the audience, self-confidence, use of practical skills (e.g. open evening, Christmas concert and annual production)

Exploration of own thoughts and feelings through experiencing, discussing and performing a range of musical styles

Creative collaboration to develop working relationships outside of friendship groups

Giving/receiving constructive criticism about peer's performances

Composing and performing for audiences, considering the emotions they wish to portray

Considering the emotional support music can offer in day to day life

Extra-curricular musical groups and expressive arts company 'Platinum Stars' is an opportunity for students be part of a fun and safe environment for young people to experience creating and rehearsing theatre performance (including musical theatre) for a specific event e.g. Christmas Concert and annual production.

Half term	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities
-----------	-------	---------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------

				(Summative and formative) Key pieces
AUTUMN	Soundscapes and Graphic Scores	Students will explore the use of soundscapes and their use in the entertainment industry. Students will study Graphic Scores as alternatives to traditional treble clef notation and understand their advantages and limitations. Students will understand how to create and perform an ensemble soundscape from a given paragraph and another to accompany a Charlie Chaplin film clip. Students will create a graphic score based on their practical piece. Students will develop their understanding of body and traditional percussion instruments and use these in performance Students will draw on previous knowledge of rhythm and beat, dynamics and tempo to understand and enhance their soundscape performances and graphic scores.	Interpret sounds by shape. Record sounds using appropriate shapes. Create and perform soundscapes and demonstrate previous key elements (pitch, dynamics and rhythm) in addition to tone, duration and texture. Listen to, identify and describe basic elements. Recognise simple visual patterns/clues to identify texture and repetition. Give examples of how soundscapes can enhance audience appreciation in different circumstances e.g. film/ theme parks. Explain what an 'acoustic environment' is and give an example. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of graphic scores in comparison to traditional treble clef notation. Identify and use a range of percussion instruments in a traditional and non-traditional manner to create a desired effect. Work successfully in a team to create, perform and evaluate a soundscape.	Mini graphic score sheets Graphic score homework task Soundscape 1 and/or soundscape 2 composition, performance and evaluation Winter exam theory test

SPRING	Gustav Holst: The Planet Suite	Students will learn the instrument of the orchestra Students will study a basic history of Gustav Holst and the context of 'The Planet Suite'. They will look at his inventive and masterful use of the full spectrum of orchestral colours to convey character of each planet to the audience. Students will study the character of different pieces of music and be able to use previous knowledge of key elements (dynamics, tempo, pitch, rhythm and structure) to analyse specific movements. Students will learn about Roman astrology in relation to The Planet Suite. Students will learn how to experiment to recreate their own 'Mars' and 'Saturn' ensemble pieces using a range of tuned and untuned instruments. Students will create their own story based keyboard composition demonstrating key elements linked to the set study piece.	Listening and appraising skills – listening to Mars, Venus, Mercury, Saturn and Jupiter and identifying key instruments and sections of the orchestra as well as key elements in order to determine HOW the character is musically communicated to the audience. Mars: Brass power/ contrast of dynamics/ ABA structure Venus: Gentle/ slow tempo Mercury: True/False identification of a range of elements and instrumentation Jupiter: Recognition of melody lines and overall structure Identify the key character of each section of the orchestra, applying mood and examples from The Planet Suite e.g. Brass can be powerful, strings can be romantic etc. Work in a variety of groupings, with strict time constraints, to re-create and perform the character of two planets. Choose appropriate instrumentation, rhythms, dynamics and structures. As part of a duet - compose, perform and evaluate a story led piece demonstrating a range of techniques and CONTRAST to clearly represent the character of your story to your peers. Identify instruments of the orchestra by sight and sections of the orchestra by ear.	Class listening worksheets Practical performances and evaluations Spring theory exam
--------	--------------------------------	---	---	---

SUMMER	Blues Music	Students will learn about Blues music, its rich and complex history spanning over a century, and some of its key figures. Students will build on basic keyboard skills from year 7 to create a short improvised treble clef performance and play the 12 bar blues chord sequence Students will listen to and identify key instruments and skills related with the Blues style	Listen to blues music and identify key instruments (guitar/banjo, double bass, trumpet, saxophone, piano, harmonica) and key features of the music (improvisation, introduction, walking bass, repetitive chords, tempo, texture, melody line, swing rhythms) Be able to talk about the rural delta blues style of Robert Johnson (early 20th century blues) Research, complete worksheet and be able to talk about Bessie Smith and her classic blues style of singing/ role in the Blues movement (20s and 30s), including call and response. Explain the structure of typical blues lyrics. State and play the 12 bar blues sequence in C major using appropriate finger patterns. Play a walking bass line using appropriate finger patterns. Perform an element of blues with at least one other person to show ensemble skills. *Extension work includes 'In The Mood' which offers higher level keyboard skills and more challenging swung rhythms and extended chords. Student can also be taught to transpose the 12 bar blue chord sequence into more challenging keys and try both chords and improvisation together (and with the teacher in a duet).	Teacher observation of individual keyboard progression Bessie Smith homework Teacher observation of discussion / whiteboard questioning Summer theory exam
--------	-------------	--	--	--

Curriculum Map Year 8: Physical Education

Intent: Year 8 allows students to further build on and embed the physical development skills, knowledge and understanding in a variety of activities. Students look to build on understanding and application gained in year 7 and become more competent, confident in their techniques, applying them across different sports and activities. We also allow more opportunity for students to lead through different tasks in lessons – officiating, coaching, demonstrating and leading or more prominent throughout year 8. Students will be tasked with using transferable skills from other team and net games to help develop performance by understanding what makes a performance effective.

Throughout the year students continue to develop their knowledge and understanding in highlighted areas from the GCSE syllabus. This will be beneficial as the students will gain knowledge about exam PE before selecting their options in year 9.

Students develop a more advanced declarative and procedural knowledge of Motor Competence, rules, strategies and tactics and healthy participation.

Why I study Physical Education?

- I get to experience different sports
- It supports my physical, social and mental wellbeing
- It develops my confidence, leadership and teamwork skills

Cultural capital/enrichment

- lunchtime and after school extra-curricular programme
- School teams and fixtures as part of the many Trafford Schools Leagues
- Inter-house competitions
- KS3 visit opportunity to the Manchester Institute of Health and UA92
- Links to local clubs

Block 1	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
	Football	How to perform a skill in an isolated/less pressured situation?	Ball mastery Receiving and releasing Ball striking Creating and manipulating space Moving with the ball	Practical assessment takes place at the end of a sport block (every 4 weeks) but assessment is an ongoing process that takes into account the 3 parts of their effort below.

		How to perform a skill in a more pressured situation and how to alter decisions based on the new information.	Attacking Defending Implementation of skills into small sided games	Head – their ability to answer key questions on rules, components of fitness, skills and tactics after each activity block.
	Basketball	How to perform a skill in a fully competitive situation and when to select the skill at the right time to have maximum impact. This will involve accurate application	Ball familiarisation Passing Dribbling Movement Shooting Implementation of skills into small sided games	Hands – their ability to perform the skill in a range of situations. Firstly, in an isolated situation. Secondly, with an element of pressure. Thirdly, in full competition against other students.
	Rugby	Making and applying decisions Evaluating and improving performance Developing skills and performance Outwitting opponents Team work and cooperation Communication skills Elements of GCSE content will be included such as: - Names of major muscles - Components of fitness - Movement and muscle contractions	Grip and carry Ball handling Receiving and releasing Tackling Rucks Implementation of skills into small sided games	Heart – their ability to lead and make good, kind choices. We look for the students that want to help others and for those that are trying to build resilience in challenging situations and who take part in extra-curricular activities
Block 1 Girls	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
	Netball	How to perform a skill in an isolated/less pressured situation? How to perform a skill in a more pressured situation and how to alter decisions based on the new information.	Ball familiarisation Footwork Passing Dribbling Movement Shooting	Practical assessment takes place at the end of a sport block (every 4 weeks) but assessment is an ongoing process that takes into account the 3 parts of their effort below.

		How to perform a skill in a fully competitive situation and when to select the skill at the right time to have maximum impact.	Implementation of skills into small sided games	Head – their ability to answer key questions on rules, components of fitness, skills and tactics after each activity block.
	OAA	This will involve accurate application	Teamwork Map reading Compass work Problem solving Planning	Hands – their ability to perform the skill in a range of situations. Firstly, in an isolated situation. Secondly, with an element of pressure. Thirdly, in full competition against other students.
	HRF	Making and applying decisions Evaluating and improving performance Developing skills and performance Outwitting opponents	CV endurance Speed Muscular Strength Muscular Endurance Flexibility Agility Power Training methods Fitness testing	Heart – their ability to lead and make good, kind choices. We look for the students that want to help others and for those that are trying to build resilience in challenging situations and who take part in extra-curricular activities
	Football	Team work and cooperation Working independently and in small groups Communication skills	Ball mastery Receiving and releasing Ball striking Creating and manipulating space Moving with the ball Attacking Defending Implementation of skills into small sided games	
	Basketball	Elements of GCSE content will be included such as: - Names of major muscles - Components of fitness - Movement and muscle contractions		
Block 2 Boys	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
	OAA	How to perform a skill in an isolated/less pressured situation? How to perform a skill in a more pressured situation and how to alter decisions based on the new information.	Teamwork Map reading Compass work Problem solving Planning	Practical assessment takes place at the end of a sport block (every 4 weeks) but assessment is an ongoing process that takes into account the 3 parts of their effort below. Head – their ability to answer key questions on rules, components of fitness, skills and tactics after each activity block.
	HRF		CV endurance Speed Muscular Strength	

		How to perform a skill in a fully competitive situation and when to select the skill at the right time to have maximum impact. This will involve accurate application	Muscular Endurance Flexibility Agility Power Training methods Fitness testing	Hands – their ability to perform the skill in a range of situations. Firstly, in an isolated situation. Secondly, with an element of pressure. Thirdly, in full competition against other students.
	Badminton	Making and applying decisions Evaluating and improving performance Developing skills and performance Outwitting opponents Team work and cooperation Communication skills Elements of GCSE content will be included such as: - Names of major muscles - Components of fitness - Movement and muscle contractions	Setting up a court Correct grip and stance Selection of shots Movement around the court Service rules Doubles and singles play	Heart – their ability to lead and make good, kind choices. We look for the students that want to help others and for those that are trying to build resilience in challenging situations and who take part in extra-curricular activities
Block 2 Girls	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
	Tag Rugby	How to perform a skill in an isolated/less pressured situation? How to perform a skill in a more pressured situation and how to alter decisions based on the new information.	Grip and carry Ball handling Receiving and releasing Creating and manipulating space Implementation of skills into small sided games	Practical assessment takes place at the end of a sport block (every 4 weeks) but assessment is an ongoing process that takes into account the 3 parts of their effort below. Head – their ability to answer key questions on rules, components of fitness, skills and tactics after each activity block.
	OAA	How to perform a skill in a fully competitive situation and when to select the skill at the right time to have maximum impact.	Ball mastery Receiving and releasing Ball striking Creating and manipulating space	Hands – their ability to perform the skill in a range of situations. Firstly, in an isolated situation. Secondly, with an element of

	Netball	This will involve accurate application Making and applying decisions	Moving with the ball Attacking Defending Implementation of skills into small sided games	pressure. Thirdly, in full competition against other students. Heart – their ability to lead and make good, kind choices. We look for the students that want to help others and for those that are trying to build resilience in challenging situations and who take part in extra-curricular activities
	Badminton	Evaluating and improving performance Developing skills and performance Outwitting opponents	Setting up a court Correct grip and stance Selection of shots Movement around the court Service rules Doubles and singles play	
	Lacrosse	Team work and cooperation Communication skills Elements of GCSE content will be included such as: - Names of major muscles - Components of fitness - Movement and muscle contractions		
	Netball			
Block 3 Boys	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
	Athletics	How to perform a skill in an isolated/less pressured situation? How to perform a skill in a more pressured situation and how to alter decisions based on the new information.	Sprinting Pacing Jumping Throwing Relay technique	Practical assessment takes place at the end of a sport block (every 4 weeks) but assessment is an ongoing process that takes into account the 3 parts of their effort below. Head – their ability to answer key questions on rules, components of fitness, skills and tactics after each activity block. Hands – their ability to perform the skill in a range of situations. Firstly, in an isolated situation. Secondly, with an element of pressure. Thirdly, in full competition against other students.
	Cricket	How to perform a skill in a fully competitive situation and when to select the skill at the right time to have maximum impact. This will involve accurate application	Throwing Catching Batting Bowling Ground Fielding Rules and Regulations Implementation of skills into conditioned games	
	Softball		Throwing	

		Making and applying decisions Evaluating and improving performance Developing skills and performance Outwitting opponents Team work and cooperation Communication skills Elements of GCSE content will be included such as: - Names of major muscles - Components of fitness - Movement and muscle contractions	Catching with mitt Batting Bowling Ground Fielding Rules and Regulations Implementation of skills into conditioned games	Heart – their ability to lead and make good, kind choices. We look for the students that want to help others and for those that are trying to build resilience in challenging situations and who take part in extra-curricular activities
Block 3 Girls	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
	Athletics	How to perform a skill in an isolated/less pressured situation? How to perform a skill in a more pressured situation and how to alter decisions based on the new information.	Sprinting Pacing Jumping Throwing Relay technique	Practical assessment takes place at the end of a sport block (every 4 weeks) but assessment is an ongoing process that takes into account the 3 parts of their effort below. Head – their ability to answer key questions on rules, components of fitness, skills and tactics after each activity block. Hands – their ability to perform the skill in a range of situations. Firstly, in an isolated situation. Secondly, with an element of pressure. Thirdly, in full competition against other students.
	Rounders	How to perform a skill in a fully competitive situation and when to select the skill at the right time to have maximum impact. This will involve accurate application	Throwing Catching Batting Bowling Ground Fielding Rules and Regulations Implementation of skills into conditioned games	

	Cricket	Making and applying decisions Evaluating and improving performance Developing skills and performance Outwitting opponents	Throwing Catching Batting Bowling Ground Fielding Rules and Regulations Implementation of skills into adapted games	Heart – their ability to lead and make good, kind choices. We look for the students that want to help others and for those that are trying to build resilience in challenging situations and who take part in extra-curricular activities
	Softball	Team work and cooperation Communication skills Elements of GCSE content will be included such as: • Names of major muscles • Components of fitness • Movement and muscle contractions		

Curriculum Map Year 8: Religion and Ethics

Intent:

At Sale High School, our aim for Religion & Ethics is to provide students with an academically rigorous study of religious beliefs and practices, and broader ethical questions. Our curriculum empowers students to thrive in a diverse, multi-faith society by fostering a deep understanding of different religious and non-religious worldviews. Students will gain a strong disciplinary knowledge, enabling them to explore, critically, different religions and worldviews and fully analyse and evaluate different teachings and practices. This equips students to address moral and ethical dilemmas and become well-rounded individuals who are academically proficient, culturally sensitive, and morally responsible.

Sequencing:

At KS3, students will begin by exploring the fundamental philosophical inquiries such as “What is a worldview?”, leading into an in-depth examination of various religious traditions, such as the Abrahamic Religions in Year 7 and the Dharmic Religions in Year 8. In Year 8, students will also be encouraged to consider atheism as a worldview, and the challenges that it poses to religious belief. Students will also receive an opportunity to apply the knowledge gained in Year 7 and 8 by considering questions around matters of ethics, life and death, equality and extremism. These ‘big questions’ encourage students to use the disciplinary knowledge that is acquired across other humanities subjects to analyse and examine contemporary topics. This will also allow students to critically explore the significance and impact that different interpretation of scripture can bring to different worldviews and religious practices.

At KS4, students can opt to complete the Religious Education GCSE course through the AQA exam board. This GCSE course builds upon students’ knowledge of Islam and Christianity, whilst also continuing to develop the disciplinary knowledge to critically analyse scripture and examine the influences of religious belief on human behaviour. It also encourages students to develop skills of empathy and cultural understanding, preparing them for thoughtful and inclusive engagement in an increasingly diverse world.

I study RE because:

- I learn more about spirituality, faith, diversity, and belief
- I feel empowered to make a positive contribution and make informed moral choices
- I learn more about how beliefs and values affect current issues and cultures.

Cultural capital/enrichment

RE provides opportunities for authentic interfaith dialogue, including enriching visits to the Jewish Museum, Sikh Gurdwara, Mosque and Manchester Cathedral. In Year 8 at Sale High School, our RE program fosters authentic interfaith dialogue, provides a secure space for self-exploration of beliefs, and includes a visit to a Sikh Gurdwara. Pupils are encouraged to read texts for meaning and use contextual knowledge to build a deeper understanding of the meaning being conveyed. This provides cross-curricular skills which can enhance understanding in History, Geography, Literature and Languages. Pupils use statistical skills to understand data about social attitudes and religious affiliation, this provides an opportunity for the practical application of skills from mathematics. The study of religions also provides opportunities to link with MFL and geography in enhancing pupils understanding of the culture and traditions of different places. Students also benefit from an interfaith club where they can explore other cultures and traditions and celebrate the diversity of the school.

Unit	Topic (Lens)	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Key knowledge	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces Each unit will contain ‘Spelling Bees’ of keyword vocabulary (once across the half term, with revision HW opportunities)

Unit 1	Atheism (Sociology, Philosophy)	Students will be able to: - Explain how our modern understanding of atheism has changed from its Greek origins. - Examine the work of key philosophers and explore deep philosophical ideas around knowledge and meaning. - Use the scientific method to critique biblical authority. - Understanding the diverse landscape of atheism and the impact of this on religion.	Students will know - The Greek origins of Atheism - The influence of key philosophers, such as Plato, in challenging the nature of reality and our blind acceptance of tradition, and Nietzsche on how to live in a world where “God is dead”. - The key challenges to Biblical authority. - The impact of the Enlightenment period on religion, including the rise of the scientific method and the subsequent discovery of the theory of evolution. - The work of Richard Dawkins and understanding of the relatively recent phenomenon of militant atheism. - Humanism and the key values and ethical frameworks. - The thoughts of Daniel Dennett who argues that the mind is like a computer, the use of AI and eradicating the need for an afterlife.	Keywords, Key Concepts, Extended Writing: “Does our knowledge of science and technology rid humanities need of a higher power / God?”
Unit 2	Religious Authority (Theology, Sociology)	Students will be able to: - Describe the origins of Judaism, from Abraham to Moses. - Describe Jesus’ role as prophesised Messiah and founder of Christianity. - Compare Jewish and Christian approaches to sharing the message of God. - Describe the form and context of various sources of religious authority. - Describe the leadership structures in the Abrahamic faiths.	Students will know: - The founders of Judaism: Abraham and Moses. - Jesus in Christianity as founder and messiah. - How different religions go about sharing God’s message. - The form, context and interpretations of the Torah, Tanakh, Talmud, Bible and Qur’an. - Leadership in the Abrahamic traditions.	Keywords, Key Concepts, Extended Writing: “Explain the similarities and differences between the different interpretations of ...”

Unit 3	A Study of Islam (Theology)	Students will be able to: - Describe the shared origins of Judaism, Christianity and Islam, and the different views about the prophets' roles. - Describe Muslim belief about the nature of Allah. - Explain the influence of the Prophet Muhammad. - Explain the division between Sunni & Shi'a Islam. - Connect Sharia Law to the wider picture of Islam. - Explain different ethical perspectives in Islam.	Students will know: - The origins of Islam, including the Night of Power, the Hijrah and conquest of Makkah. - The development of Islam after the Prophet Muhammad. - The Five Pillars of Islam, including how and why they are performed. - Key practices, such as the festivals of Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr, and ethical and moral guidelines through Sharia Law - Understanding of ethics in Islam, including gender equality, clothing, culture and choice.	Keywords, Key Concepts, Extended Writing: "Explain how each of the Five Pillars helps Muslims to live ethically and spiritually. Include examples of how these practices affect daily life and community relationships."
Unit 4	A study of Hindu Dharma (Theology, Sociology, Philosophy)	Students will be able to: - Explain how Hindu Dharma developed over time and identify key historical influences. - Describe the structure and purpose of the caste system and evaluate its impact on society. - Summarise the significance of the Vedas and Upanishads in shaping Hindu thought. - Reflect on philosophical concepts such as Atman, Brahman, and Moksha. - Understand the role of revelation, oral tradition, and scripture in sharing religious knowledge. - Analyse how Hindu beliefs influence identity, ethics, and personal choice. - Make connections between historical events and the evolution of religious ideas.	Students will know: - Hindu Dharma is one of the oldest religions, with no single founder and deep historical roots. - The Vedic period introduced sacred texts and rituals that shaped early Hindu beliefs. - The caste system (varna) structured society and influenced religious roles and responsibilities. - The Upanishads introduced philosophical ideas about the self (Atman) and ultimate reality (Brahman). - Alexander the Great's invasion brought cultural exchange and historical context to religious development. - Hindu scriptures are divided into shruti (revealed) and smriti (remembered), passed down through oral tradition. - Hindu beliefs about the self, liberation (moksha), and ethical living guide spiritual practice and daily life.	Keywords, Key Concepts, Extended Writing: "Explain how Hindu Dharma has developed over time and how its beliefs and practices influence the lives of Hindus today."

Unit 5	A study of Buddhism. (Theology, Sociology, Philosophy)	Students will be able to: - Explore who Siddhartha Gautama was and how he became the Buddha. - Describe the importance of Enlightenment in the Buddhist tradition. - Explain the concepts of Karma, Nirvana and how they link to the 5 precepts. - Explain rule about good moral behaviour found in Buddhist belief, such as, the 5 precepts, 8-fold path and the 4 noble truths. - Identify how Buddhist belief is expressed in Buddhist monastic and lay practices.	Students will know - Key terms: Buddha, Enlightenment, Nirvana, Karma, - The stories of Siddhartha Gautama's birth and early life which let him to become the Buddha. - Buddhist teaching about good moral behaviour, such as the 5 precepts, and how it affects Buddhist practices. - The Buddha's teachings on suffering and desire. - The ultimate goal for Buddhist is enlightenment and how they believe they can achieve enlightenment. - How Buddhist religious belief impacts the day-to-day activities of believers. - The difference between monastic practices and lay practices.	Keywords, Key Concepts, Extended Writing: "Explain what the Five Precepts are and how they help Buddhists live ethically"
--------	---	--	---	---

Curriculum Map Year 8: Science

Science Intent Statement - The Science department at Sale High School follows a 5 year in depth, knowledge rich Science curriculum which covers all aspects of the National Curriculum, supported by using the Exploring Science Year 7 – 9 structure. At Key Stage 4 we offer both Combined and Triple Science GCSEs through the Edexcel exam board.

Practicals play a key role in developing pupil's skills, practicals will be used to develop scientific enquiry skills collecting, recording and processing data. The Science curriculum is further enriched through Science club, Sale Scholars, Physics Olympiads and Science ambassadors.

We have a high level of pupils opting to take triple Science and great progression onto Science based A levels and University courses, we believe this is due to having high expectations, strong work ethic and most importantly our desire to develop pupils love for Science and thirst for knowledge.

Why study Science?

"I learn science because:

- **It develops my analytical and problem-solving skills.**
- **It increases my fundamental knowledge, linked to real life situations**
- **It helps me to develop my curiosity about the world around us."**

Cultural capital/enrichment - Year 8 students have the additional opportunity of taking part in science club where students get the opportunity to carry out fun experiments that are different to those in lessons.

Half term	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
Autumn 1	8F – The periodic table 8K&I - Energy transfers and fluids	Pupils will learn: -a simple atomic model and the differences between atoms, elements and compounds. -chemical symbols and formulae for elements and compounds. -chemical reactions as the rearrangement of atoms and representing chemical reactions using formulae and using equations -the principles underpinning the Mendeleev periodic table. -the periodic table: periods and groups; metals and non-metals - how patterns in reactions can be predicted with reference to the periodic table -he properties of metals and non-metals and the chemical properties of metal and non-metal oxides with respect to acidity. Pupils will also learn: -Comparing power ratings of appliances in watts (W, kW) -Comparing amounts of energy transferred (J, kJ, kWh) - Heating and thermal equilibrium: temperature difference between two objects leading to energy transfer from the hotter to the cooler one, through conduction or radiation. -energy as a quantity that can be quantified and calculated; the total energy has the same value before and after a change. -atmospheric pressure, decreases with increase of height as weight of air above decreases with height. -pressure in liquids, increasing with depth.	Pupils will learn to: - interpret observations and data, including identifying patterns and using observations, measurements and data to draw conclusions. -present reasoned explanations, including explaining data in relation to predictions and hypotheses. -evaluate data, showing awareness of potential sources of random and systematic error. Literacy skills: the use of sentences to explain ideas clearly. Maths skills: identify anomalous results (outliers), identify ranges, use a variety of charts and graphs to present and analyse data. Substituting values in simple formulae and solving resulting equations, understanding percentages, drawing and interpreting scale drawings.	Baseline 30 mark knowledge test. End of topic test - F - The periodic table and practical skills Literacy task – 6 mark question. Describe the properties of group 1 metals and how their reactivity changes when added to water. Spelling bees – Topic 8F

		-up thrust effects, floating and sinking. -pressure measured by ratio of force over area -similarities and differences, including density differences, between solids, liquids and gases -the difference between chemical and physical changes. -the differences in arrangements, in motion and in closeness of particles explaining changes of state, shape and density, the anomaly of ice–water transition.		
Autumn 2	8C&D – Breathing, respiration and unicellular organisms	<i>Continue and complete 8KandI from Autumn 1.</i> Pupils will learn: -the role of diffusion in the movement of materials in and between cells. -the structure and functions of the gas exchange system in humans, including adaptations to function. -the mechanism of breathing to move air in and out of the lungs. -the impact of exercise, asthma and smoking on the human gas exchange system. - the role of leaf stomata in gas exchange in plants - aerobic and anaerobic respiration in living organisms, including word equations. - the differences between aerobic and anaerobic respiration in terms of the reactants, the products formed and the implications for the organism. Pupils will also learn: -cells as the fundamental unit of living organisms, including how to observe, interpret and record cell structure using a light microscope -the dependence of almost all life on Earth on the ability of photosynthetic organisms, such as plants and algae, to use sunlight in photosynthesis to build organic molecules that are an essential energy store and to maintain levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. -the similarities and differences between plant and animal cells. -the process of anaerobic respiration in humans and microorganisms, including fermentation, and a word summary for anaerobic respiration. -the role of diffusion in the movement of materials in and between cells. -the structural adaptations of some unicellular organisms. -the hierarchical organisation of multicellular organisms: from cells to tissues to organs to systems to organisms.	Pupils will learn: -that scientific methods and theories develop as earlier explanations are modified to take account of new evidence and ideas, together with the importance of publishing results and peer review. Literacy skills: information can be presented in different ways to communicate scientific ideas clearly. This includes understanding how sentences can be constructed to show cause and effect Maths skills: identify the ranges of readings in data, explain why data with a small range is of good quality, calculate means and explain their use, identify anomalous results in data, present observations and data using appropriate methods, including tables and pie charts	End of topic test 8K&I Energy transfers and fluids End of topic test 8C&D – Breathing, respiration and unicellular organisms Literacy task – 6 mark question. Describe 3 ways in which you can reduce energy loss from your homes. You may want to also include the meaning of payback time. Spelling bees – 8KI
Spring 1	8E&G – Combustion, metals and their uses.	Pupils will learn: -the properties of the different states of matter (solid, liquid and gas) in terms of the particle model, including gas pressure. -differences between atoms, elements and compounds. -chemical symbols and formulae for elements and compounds. -conservation of mass changes of state and chemical reactions - chemical reactions as the rearrangement of atoms. -representing chemical reactions using formulae and using equations. - combustion, thermal decomposition, oxidation and displacement reactions. -what catalysts do. - exothermic and endothermic chemical reaction (qualitative).	Pupils will learn: - to select, plan and carry out the most appropriate types of scientific enquiries to test predictions, including identifying independent, dependent and control variables, where appropriate. -to make and record observations and measurements using a range of methods for different investigations; and evaluate the reliability of methods and suggest possible improvements.	Mid Year Exam – Knowledge test of all content covered to date. End of topic test E and G, Combustion metals and their uses Literacy task – Describe and compare aerobic and anaerobic respiration.

		- the carbon cycle. -the composition of the atmosphere and the production of carbon dioxide by human activity and the impact on climate. Pupils will also learn: -chemical symbols and formulae for elements and compounds. -the concept of a pure substance. -mixtures, including dissolving and the identification of pure substances. -representing chemical reactions using formulae and using equations. -chemical reactions including; combustion, thermal decomposition, oxidation and displacement reactions. -reactions of acids with metals to produce a salt plus hydrogen. -the varying physical and chemical properties of different elements. -the properties of metals and non-metals and the order of metals and carbon in the reactivity series	Literacy skills: distinguish between information and explanation texts, use information and explanation texts to answer different types of question. Maths skills: interpreting line graphs, calculating mean values and percentages, drawing and interpreting bar charts and line graphs.	Spelling bees – topic 8CD
Spring 2	8J&L – Light, Earth and space. 8H Rocks	Pupils will learn: -the similarities and differences between light waves and waves in matter. - light waves travelling through a vacuum; speed of light. -the transmission of light through materials: absorption, diffuse scattering and specular reflection at a surface. -the use of a ray model to explain imaging in mirrors, the pinhole camera, the refraction of light and action of convex lens in focusing (qualitative); the human eye. -light transferring energy from source to absorber leading to chemical and electrical effects; photo-sensitive material in the retina and in cameras. -colours and the different frequencies of light, white light and prisms. Pupils will also learn: -non-contact forces: gravity forces acting at a distance on Earth and in space, forces between magnets and forces due to static electricity. -magnetic poles, attraction and repulsion. -magnetic fields by plotting with compass, representation by field. - gravity force, weight = mass $\times$ gravitational field strength (g), on Earth $g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$, different on other planets and stars; gravity forces between Earth and Moon, and between Earth and Sun (qualitative only). -our Sun as a star, other stars in our galaxy, other galaxies, the seasons and the Earth's tilt, day length at different times of year, in different hemispheres. Pupils will also learn: -the composition of the Earth and the structure of the Earth. -the rock cycle and the formation of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks - Earth as a source of limited resources and the efficacy of recycling.	Pupils will learn: -the use of conventions in scientific communication, how the scientific method is adapted for mainly observational sciences, such as geology Literacy: preparing effective presentations. Maths skills: measuring angles, using ratios to compare quantities, writing one number as a fraction of another and converting fractions to decimals, substituting values into simple formulae and solving resulting equations, drawing line graphs and scatter graphs, and using these to draw conclusions	End of topic test J&L – Light and Space End of topic test - 8H Rocks Literacy task – 6 mark question. Spelling bees – 8J&L
Summer 1	9A & B – Genetics, evolution	<i>Pupils will revise and revisit previous content.</i> Pupils will also learn: -heredity as the process by which genetic information is transmitted from one generation to the next.	Pupils will learn: -how to undertake basic data analysis including simple statistical techniques, evaluate data, showing awareness of potential sources of	End of topic test 9A&B – Genetics, evolution and plant growth

	and plant growth	-reproduction in humans (as an example of a mammal), including the structure and function of the male and female reproductive systems, menstrual cycle, gametes, fertilisation, gestation and birth. - a simple model of chromosomes, genes and DNA in heredity, including the part played by Watson, Crick, Wilkins and Franklin in the development of the DNA model. -reproduction in plants, including flower structure, wind and insect pollination, fertilisation, seed and fruit formation and dispersal, including quantitative investigation of some dispersal mechanisms. -differences between species and the variation between individuals within a species being continuous or discontinuous, to include measurement and graphical representation of variation. -the variation between species and between individuals of the same species means some organisms compete more successfully, which can drive natural selection. -changes in the environment may leave individuals within a species, and some entire species, less well adapted to compete successfully and reproduce, which in turn may lead to extinction. -the importance of maintaining biodiversity and the use of gene banks to preserve hereditary material. Pupils will also learn: -cells as the fundamental unit of living organisms, including how to observe, interpret and record cell structure using a light microscope. -the functions of the cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm, nucleus, vacuole, chloroplasts. -the role of diffusion in the movement of materials in and between cells. -plants making carbohydrates in their leaves by photosynthesis and gaining mineral nutrients and water from the soil via their roots. -the role of leaf stomata in gas exchange in plants. -reproduction in plants. -the adaptations of leaves for photosynthesis. -aerobic respiration in living organisms and the word equation for aerobic respiration. -the interdependence of organisms in an ecosystem, including food webs and insect-pollinated crops. -the importance of plant reproduction through insect pollination in human food security. -how organisms affect, and are affected by, their environment, including the accumulation of toxic materials. -the importance of maintaining biodiversity.	random and systematic error (bias and validity). Literacy skills: Pupils will construct balanced arguments, develop clear sentences and paragraphs by use of appropriate emphasis, in order to present ideas and opinions Maths skills: explain what probability is, calculate probabilities and present them as fractions, decimals and percentages, calculate experimental probabilities and calculate theoretical probabilities, bar chart and line graph drawing and interpretation, identifying random samples (and their use in avoiding bias). Calculating mean values and percentages, drawing and interpreting bar charts, scatter graphs and line graphs.	Literacy task – 6 mark question – Spelling bees 8H
Summer 2	End of year summer exam revision 9E and F – Making materials	Pupils will learn: -chemical symbols and formulae for elements and compounds. - the concept of a pure substance and the identification of pure substances. -combustion, thermal decomposition, oxidation and displacement reactions and chemical reactions as the rearrangement of atoms. -representing chemical reactions using formulae and using equations. -exothermic and endothermic chemical reactions (qualitative) -properties of ceramics, polymers and composites.	Pupils will learn: - understand that scientific methods and theories develop as earlier explanations are modified to take account of new evidence and ideas, together with the importance of publishing results and peer review.	End of year exam Literacy task -6 mark question Extraction of metals. Spelling Bees – 9E and F

	and reactivity	-the production of carbon dioxide by human activity and the impact on climate. -Earth as a source of limited resources and the efficacy of recycling Pupils will also learn: -the properties of the different states of matter (solid, liquid and gas) in terms of the particle model, including gas pressure. -changes of state in terms of the particle model. -conservation of mass in changes of state and chemical reactions. -energy changes on changes of state (qualitative).	Maths skills: calculating percentages, calculating the result of a percentage increase or decrease, calculating percentage change, calculating mean values and percentages, drawing and interpreting bar charts, scatter graphs and line graphs.	
--	----------------	--	---	--

Curriculum Map Year 8: Tech-Food Preparation and Nutrition

Intent:

The Food Preparation and Nutrition curriculum is designed to develop and foster an interest in the love of food that equips learners with the knowledge, understanding and skills required to cook and apply the principles of food science, nutrition and healthy eating. We aim to encourage learners to cook, make informed decisions about food and nutrition, and provide learning opportunities that enable them to acquire knowledge to be able to feed themselves and others nutritiously, now and later in life. Students are also taught about a how a range of factors influence food choice such as culture and religion to increase cultural awareness and foster inclusivity in our multicultural society. The 'hands-on' practical aspects of the course serve to develop our students' life skills and confidence. They learn how to use equipment safely and appropriately and how to select materials or ingredients according to their specific properties and uses.

In this subject the curriculum is planned to allow students to develop and progress within 6 key concepts of disciplinary knowledge; Nutrition & Diet; Science of Food; Where Food Comes From; Factors affecting food choice and Food commodities; Food preparation and cooking. The national curriculum statements provide the framework for these 6 key concepts and is incorporated in the schemes of learning to provide progression.

Why I study Food?

At KS3 we deliver a curriculum that encompasses both practical and theoretical work which together enables students to acquire sound subject knowledge and develop practical skills. The KS3 curriculum is designed so that in each year they learn about: the food commodities; food provenance; principles of nutrition; diet and good health; the science of food, as well as cooking and food preparation. As they progress through KS3 food these principle areas are progressively built upon and applied to enable students to make wise food choices and safely prepare and cook a range of predominantly savoury products. At KS4 our students follow the Eduqas GCSE course in Food Preparation and Nutrition which further develops and challenges students' practical skills whilst deepening their knowledge of those key areas introduced at KS3. The KS4 curriculum prepares pupils for further education either studying the subject at A level or pursuing a vocational pathway.

I learn Food Technology because:

- it equips me with important skills for life.
- it allows me to make healthy choices for myself and others now and later in life.
- it empowers me to make informed decisions about food and nutrition.

Cultural capital/enrichment

Our carefully structured Food curriculum provides opportunities that are additional to the National Curriculum. Food Preparation and Nutrition helps to build cultural capital through exposure to life-skills. Our curriculum itself enables and nurtures a love of cooking and an understanding why this is an important aspect of becoming well rounded healthy adults. Students develop a range of skills required for their future working life.

We offer the 'Young Chef Club', which gives the students the opportunity outside the classroom to: to advance their knowledge and skills as well as increase interests, learn social cues and practice social skills

We teamed up with KS4 MFL to take students on a trip to France to give students the opportunity to experience other foods and culture outside of the classroom.

Students take part in baking competitions in school such as future chefs to encourage teamwork, build confidence enhance students' performance and motivation.

Half term	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
Technology rotation	Micro-organisms and food	* Know the <u>growth conditions</u>; ways of prevention and control micro-organism such as mould growth, pathogens and yeast production. * Understand the uses of micro-organisms in food production such as cheese, yogurt and bread. * Identify Pathogens such salmonella, campylobacter, listeria and foods.	Be able to analyse the results of an experiment and conclusions draw conclusions based on scientific knowledge and understanding of microorganisms and ingredients that works with this in bread making.	Assessment opportunities are provided through: *Hands down questioning *Discussions *Brain storming *Quizzes *Verbal feedback for written and practical work *Self and peer assessment for written and practical work *Two assessment pieces with DIRT marking opportunities. *Mini interm test
	Heat Transfer	* Explain reasons for cooking food. * Know the effect of heat on some nutrients * Understand the types of heat transfer used in different cooking methods	Be able to evaluate the effect of cooking on some nutrients in food.	*End of rotation test.
	Healthy eating guidelines	* Know the eight eat well tips. Why they are important and how to achieve them. * Awareness of how to over consumption of Fats and sugars can lead to health conditions linked such as CVD, Type 2 diabetes etc * Modify a diet for a day to meet the guidelines, justifying modifications.	- Be able to make healthy food choices to achieve a varied and balanced diet. - Be able to evaluate a days diet with suggestions for improvement	*Micro-organisms -The role of yeast and other ingredients used in bread making.
	Nutrients in Food	* Know the Nutrients found in food (Macro and Micro) * Identify some of the functions and sources of these nutrients.	Be able to identify macro and micro nutrients in foods their basic sources and functions	*Healthy Eating key assessment piece -Eat well tips -Assessing a days diet
	Food science-Flour and sugar in baked products	* Experiment with the commodity flour and sugar to explore physical and chemical changes that occur as a result of substituting these to meet certain dietary needs (such as coeliac's and reduce sugar diets) * Consider complementary actions of a commodity in a recipe	- Be able to analyse a task. - Carry out research - Collect data - Analyse and evaluate outcomes	*Mini Test *Formative and Summative practical assessment
	Food Provenance (Staple foods)	* Introduction to local and global food markets and communities, effect of food poverty		

	Food Security and Sustainability Food Commodity Cereal products Preparation and cooking techniques *Work safely: follow correct personal and food safety as well as good hygiene practices and procedures. *Continue to learn how to select and use a variety of equipment safely and correctly. Evaluation	*Awareness Of food security: access to safe sufficient food for all (World Health); Causes and effects. *Know how the food provenance and how cereals are produced <u>Preparing and cooking:</u> *Prepare and make dishes and meals to develop making skills; manipulate sensory properties; Seasoning and test for readiness of these dishes: Pizza, Soda bread and soup, Stir fry, Spring rolls, Apple Crumble, Mini savoury tartlets, Kofta with tzatziki, (Cupcakes as part of food science task). *tasting and evaluating their dishes made using profile charts etc . Commenting on how healthy and how to improve.	Be able to identify staple foods from around the world including those produced in the UK Be able to discuss the causes and effects effect of food poverty on communities. Explain the benefits of buying locally sourced foods. Describe the differences between different cereal products Explain how the growing, production and selection can impact on the environment. Be able to prepare and make a range of dishes which are mainly savoury competently to produce good quality outcomes. Be able to correctly and safely use basic equipment for preparing and cooking foods Be able to manage the time effectively when making. Be able to work independently: make own judgements, e.g. cooking time, manipulating taste, texture and appearance when cooking. Be able to use sensory descriptors and appropriately and correctly when evaluating dishes made. Be able to evaluate a dish based on its nutritional benefits.	
--	---	--	--	--

Curriculum Map Year 8: Tech-Design & Technology

Intent

- Design & Technology encourages students to make informed technological choices, considering global, cultural, ethical, environmental, political, and economic factors.
- Students learn to innovate by combining traditional and modern technologies, focusing on the iterative design cycle to develop creative solutions to everyday challenges.
- The subject integrates mathematics, science, engineering, computing, geography, business, and art.
- It goes beyond practical skills, developing Creative Thinking & Innovation, Problem-Solving, Practical & Technical Skills, Collaboration & Teamwork, Project Management, Analytical & Research Skills, Resilience & Adaptability, Entrepreneurial Thinking, and Attention to Detail.

Why I study DT

Studying Design & Technology provides foundational knowledge in various technology areas in KS3. Progressing to KS4, students delve deeper into a chosen area, gaining confidence, skills, and insight into potential careers. It encourages risk-taking, resourcefulness, innovation, and good citizenship. Emphasising cultural understanding, it explores local, national, and international works and addresses real challenges faced by communities or businesses.

I learn Design & Technology because:

- It allows me to be creative and innovative.
- It develops my problem solving and evaluation skills.
- It increases my understanding of how the world around me has been created.

Cultural capital/enrichment

In year 8 students have the opportunity to participate in extra-curricular clubs with the focus on developing their design, making and problem solving skills Students are also encouraged to participate in both internal competitions and external ones such as the Design Ventura competition and the V and A innovate challenge.

Half term	Topic	Key knowledge	Key skills I will learn in this topic	Assessment opportunities (Summative and formative) Key pieces
DT rotation	Project: textiles(felt toy)			Assessment opportunities are provided through hands down questioning, quizzes, verbal feedback, self and peer assessment and whole class feedback sheets
	Materials and their properties.	Understand the sources, properties, and uses of a variety of textile materials	Students will learn how to select the correct material in terms of aesthetics, properties and uses to develop new products.	In this rotation students will complete 5 assessed pieces with the opportunity to complete directed improvement reflective time activities.
	Textiles and sustainability	Understand the impact the textile industry, including areas such as fast fashion, has had on the environment. Gain insight into the 6 Rs of	Students will learn how to evaluate the impact of the textile industry on the environment and be able to suggest ways that the impact can be reduced.	Textile key assessed pieces: • Textiles sustainability question

	Design process; Contextual analysis	sustainability, with a specific focus on the three different types of recycling. Understand the importance of analysing contextual challenges.	Students will learn to analyse a contextual challenge in detail and identify target markets, problems and opportunities for developing new products.	• specification • final prototype • Evaluations • End of rotation test.
	Design process; Product analysis.	Understand the importance of analysing existing products to help influence the development of new ones.	Students will learn how to conduct a product analysis on a range of products that takes into considerations what has influenced the design and how the design can be improved.	
	Design process; Specification	Understand the importance of a Design Specification and its importance to developing new products.	Students will learn how to write a detailed specification that justifies why specification points have been made.	
	Design process; Iterative design.	Understand the iterative design process and its relevance to the development of new products.	Learn how to design new products using processes such as sketching, collaborative design, CAD, prototyping, and isometric drawing. Students will develop the ability to communicate their ideas through both visual and written means.	
	Textile construction methods	Understand some basic construction skills for working with textiles.	Students will learn how to connect different fabrics together using arrange of techniques such as: running stitches, blanket stitches, embroidery and applique.	
	Planning making activities.	Understand how to plan for and safely manufacture high-quality products in a workshop.	Students will learn how to work safely and competently in the workshop incorporating quality checks to create high-quality and functional prototypes.	
	Felt toy	Understand how to construct a high quality toy prototype that meets the needs of the specification.	Students will be able to use patterns and previously acquired skills such as blanket stitching and embroidery to construct a high quality final prototype.	
	Electronic systems.			

	Electronic components and circuits.	Understand what an electronic system is. Understand how different components are used in circuits.	Students will learn what a system is and be able to explain what an input, process and output is. Students will also be able to explain how voltage, current and resistance are used in electronic circuits. learn what the different components are called and their uses; students will be able to identify different circuit symbols and use them to draw a simple circuit diagram.	
	Flashing LED circuit.	Understand how to manufacture a simple flashing LED circuit.	Students will learn how construct a simple circuit using components such as: LEDs, Transistors, Capacitors and resistors. They will know how to solder components accurately and safely. Students will be able to incorporate the finished circuit into the felt toy.	
	Evaluation and testing.	Understand how to test, evaluate and refine their ideas and products against a specification,	Students will learn how to test and evaluate their own products to inform improvements and modifications.	