Class 6 Newsletter Summer 2024

Dear Parents,

I hope that you have had an enjoyable Easter break. Can I take this opportunity to thank you for providing such amazing costumes for our World War II Day. The day was the perfect way to mark the end of the topic and we were so lucky with the weather. Thank you to all the parents and other family members that visited us in the Nature reserve.



Please be aware that SATs week is nearly upon us! The tests begin the week of 13th May. **All children must be in school on time for the duration of SATS week**. The timetable is as follows:

| Date | Tests (Morning) |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Monday 13 th May | English -Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Tests |
| Tuesday 14 th May | English - Reading Test |
| Wednesday 15 th May | Maths - Paper 1 Arithmetic |
| wednesday 15 May | Maths - Paper 2 Reasoning |
| Thursday 16 th May | Maths - Paper 3 Reasoning |

Each child will be given a Teacher Assessment for writing; there is no formal writing test.

The maths, reading and SPAG papers will be sent away for marking. We are trying our very best to prepare pupils for tests and continue to encourage them to work to their full capabilities. We will not be issuing a learning log for homework. Instead, our homework will be related to SATS

revision. The Edshed programme has some excellent revision materials that we will be setting as homework for the next three weekends. Please ensure that your child completes these.

On Friday 17th May, at the end of SATS week, we plan to have an end of SATS celebration day with a picnic and time in the nature reserve. Details of this will follow.

Our Personal Development focus this half term will be Sex and Relationships education. New legislation states that Relationships Education and Puberty Education are statutory whereas Sex Education is not. Mrs Dickinson will therefore be teaching the Sex Education strand separately and, as parents, you have the right to withdraw your child from these sessions. We have attached the content of all three strands for your information. If you have any concerns or questions about this, please let us know.

This year's Class 6 are heading off to a number of different secondary schools. Between now and the end of June, the Secondary Schools make arrangements to come in for discussions with us and to meet their new intake children.

PE will continue to happen on a Monday and Wednesday afternoon. Now that we are approaching the warmer months, please also ensure that your child always has a water bottle in school.

Finally, if you have any questions or would like to come in and chat to us, the end of the day is the most convenient time. Please feel free to make an appointment with the office or send an email. Many thanks for your continued support.

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Best wishes, Mrs Dickinson and Mrs Gelly PSHE – Making sense of Puberty Education, Relationship Education and Sex Education table

| Health Education (Puberty) | Relationships Education | Sex Education (Pregnancy to birth) |
|---|--|---|
| See statutory guidance | See statutory guidance | Not statutory - suggestions for what might be taught in addition to |
| | | the science curriculum |
| Pupils learn about the changes that occur during | Pupils learn (see statutory headings): | Pupils learn about human reproduction in the context of the |
| puberty and can: | different types of relationship including on line | human lifecycle |
| identify the physical, emotional and behavioural | positive and healthy relationships (friends, family and | understand that sexuality is expressed in a variety of ways |
| changes that occur during puberty for both males | other adults) | between consenting adults |
| and females | maintaining relationships and recognising when a | know that sexual intercourse may be one part of a sexual |
| understand that puberty is individual and can occur | relationship is unhealthy | relationship |
| any time between 8-17 | loving relationships/ marriage | can describe how babies are made and explain how sexual |
| understand that body changes at puberty are a | diverse make up of families | intercourse is related to conception |
| preparation for adulthood | being safe and recognising their bodies belong to them | can name the male and female sex cells and reproductive |
| name the male and female sex cells and reproductive | recognise and report feelings of being unsafe or feeling | organs |
| organs (using the correct biological vocabulary good | bad about any adult | understand that sex or making love may be one part of an |
| practice but not statutory | how to report concerns or abuse, and have the | intimate relationship between adults |
| | vocabulary and confidence needed to do so keeping safe | can explain the similarities and differences between |
| | on line | friendshins and intimate relationshins |
| | | |
| Pupils learn about the changing adolescent body. Pupils | Pupils learn what values are important to them in | Pupils learn how a baby is made and grows (conception and |
| should know: | relationships and can: | pregnancy) |
| | identify positive qualities and expectations from a | know the male and female body parts associated with |
| key facts about puberty – particularly from age | variety of relationships | conception and pregnancy |
| 9 -11, including physical and emotional changes | describe different types of relationships | Know how a baby is conceived know what pregnancy is, |
| about menstrual wellbeing including the key facts about | distinguish acceptable and unacceptable physical touch; | where it occurs and how long it takes |
| the menstrual cycle. | personal boundaries and the right to privacy | Pupils learn about roles and responsibilities of carers and parents |
| | learn to consider different attitudes and values around | can identify some of the skills and qualities needed to be |
| | gender stereotyping and sexuality | parent and carer |
| | recognise, challenge and report all forms of bullying | understand the variety of ways in which parents and carers |
| | understand how our attitudes and values about gender | meet the needs of babies and children |
| | and sexuality may be affected by factors such as religion | can recognise that both men and women can take on these roles |
| | and culture | and responsibilities |
| | understand how media messages affect attitudes, can | |
| | cause inequality of opportunity and affect behaviour | |