UWC East Africa (Moshi Campus) – P6 Yearly Overview 2023/24

P6	**Unit 1**	**Unit 2**	**Unit 3**	**Unit 4**	**Unit 5**	**Unit 6**
DATES	August 21st- September 23rd	September 25 - November 3	November 6- 15th January	January 15 - March 22	April 15 - 13 May	May 8 -June 8
Transdisciplinary Theme	**Where We Are In Time And Place**	**How We Express Ourselves**	**How The World Works**	**Sharing The Planet** **Exhibition**	**How We Organise Ourselves**	**Who We Are**
Central Idea	Early civilizations have shaped how the world is today.	Media helps us to create, extend and challenge our perception of the world.	Understanding energy transformation allows us to utilise its power.	Knowledge and action drive people towards change. Retreat 18 January Rehearsal 20 March Presentation 21 March	Communities can be developed through belief systems that have specific structures and functions.	Humans change physically, socially and emotionally throughout adolescence.

Lines of Inquiry	Aspects of past civilizations that have survived. Reasons these systems and technologies developed. Why modern societies continue to use adaptations of these systems and technologies. Implications for the future.	Forms of media and their role. How persuasion influences the way we see the world. The power of visual communication. Our responsibility in virtual environments.	Sources and forms of energy. How energy is transformed to do work. Energy Conservation.	Problems that exist on a local, national, global scale. The solutions that exist or can be created. The actions people can take to make a difference.	Abrahamic belief systems. Organisation of belief systems. Relationships between belief systems.	Puberty Healthy Bodies and Choices Organization Techniques for MYP
Key Concepts	Change, Causation, Perspective	Responsibility, Change, Perspective	Form Function Connection	All	Form Function Responsibility	Form, Causation, Change

Related concepts	Continuity, Progress, Technology	Safety, Citizenship	Consumption, Sustainability, Pollution		Equality Governance	Safety, Interdependence
Learner Profile	Open-minded, Balanced, Reflective	Risk-Taker, Communicator, Principled	Knowledgeable, Thinker, Risk-Taker	(All) Communicator	Principled Openminded	Knowledgeable, Open-minded, Balanced
Approaches to Learning	Research Skills Communication Skills	Communication Skills Research Skills	Thinking Skills Research Skills	All	Social Communication	Thinking Skills Social Skills
Language	**Semester One** **Writing Conventions** • Is able to convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes. • Prefixes. • Uses modal verbs/adverbs. • Uses cohesive devices across paragraphs. • Uses subjunctive forms. **Punctuation** • Uses hyphens to avoid ambiguity.			**Semester Two** **Writing Conventions** • Uses passive verbs. • Uses adverbials and ellipsis. • Uses layout devices - columns, bullets, tables etc. • Uses passive voice to affect the presentation of information in a sentence. **Punctuation** • Use of semi-colon, colon and dash to indicate a stronger subdivision of a sentence than a comma. • Uses bullet points to list information. **Reading** • Scans, skims, rereads text.		

	• Uses bullet points to list information.
Reading	• Summarises elements of the plot. • Is able to infer an author's purpose and intention. • Categorises literature. • Locates, accesses, organises and synthesises information from a variety of sources. • Is aware that texts have layers and meaning and must be read, reread, questions and reflected upon to yield their meaning.
Speaking and Listening	• Can identify features of language used for a specific purpose - persuade, instruct, entertain etc. • Asks meaningful questions. • Adapts listening strategies to context, purpose, audience. • Automatically adapts speaking strategies to: context, purpose and audience.
Viewing and Presenting	• Identifies stereotypes. • Recognises the implications of commercial media. • Makes informed judgements about television, film and video productions & internet. • Recognises varying cultural perspectives.
Genres	• Persuasive Writing. • Instruction and Procedure Writing. • Poetry.
Semester Two	

	• Uses and understands the standard organisation of an informative text. • Locates, accesses, organises and synthesises information from a variety of sources. • Can use specific vocabulary to comment and analyse text.
Speaking and Listening	• Is able to paraphrase accurately. • Asks meaningful questions. • Speaks audibly and clearly in formal contexts. • Evaluates own speech and reflects on how it varies according to purpose.
Viewing and Presenting	• Creative exploration and expression - uses role play to explore feelings and emotions. • Acts or mimes using props, costumes. • Maintains an appropriate stage presence. • Reflects, evaluates and appreciates performances and presentation experiences. •
Genres	• Explanation Writing. • Persuasive Writing. • Recount Writing.

Maths

Semester 1

Number	• Generates multiples and factors to and from 100. • Counts on and back from any number, up to and beyond the millions place. • Identifies the face and place value of a given numeral in at least 6-digit numbers (42,375 the 2 is in the 1000's place and has a face value of 2). • Read, writes, orders and compares integers (including negative numbers) to beyond one million in numerals and words. • Rounds whole numbers to a given place. • Evaluates expressions that contain brackets. • Gives a remainder as a fraction or a decimal when dividing by a whole number (54 divided by 8 is 6.75 or 6 ¾). • Multiplies and divides fractions with common denominators. • Consistently states all fractions in their simplest form. • Converts between simple fractions, percentages and decimals. • Solves problems involving the addition and subtraction of whole numbers up to 5 digits, using heuristic strategies, estimation, mental, informal or formal written strategies. • Solves problems involving multiplication and division of 3-digit whole numbers by a 2- digit number

Semester 2

Number	• Read, writes, orders and compares, decimals and fractions (proper, improper and mixed number) from thousandths to hundreds in numerals and words. • Solves problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions, decimals and mixed numbers using models, mental and written strategies. • Read, writes, models and works with ratios, proportions and rates. • Derives doubles of decimals and the corresponding halves (0.54 doubled is 1.08, 0.46 halved is 0.23). • Derives squares of multiples of 10 (20 squared is 400). • Models exponents as repeated multiplication. • Introduces roots as the sides of a square with a given area. • Derives doubles of decimals and the corresponding halves (0.54 doubled is 1.08, 0.46 halved is 0.23). • Derives squares of multiples of 10 (20 squared is 400).
Pattern and Function	• Expresses repeated products using exponential notation, just powers of 2 and 3.
Measurement	• Reads and interprets scales on a range of measuring instruments.

	using heuristic strategies, estimation, mental, informal or formal written strategies.
Pattern and Function	• Uses brackets in numerical expressions, and evaluates expressions with these symbols (brackets first). • Represents unknown numbers using appropriate symbols. • Determines the value of a missing factor in equations involving multiplication and division with and without the use of a calculator.
Measurement	• Uses timetables and schedules (12-hour and 24-hour clocks) in real-life situations. • Solves complex problems involving duration and time. • Determines times worldwide. • Estimates and calculates the perimeter and area of regular quadrilaterals in standard units with accuracy. • Develops and describes the formulae used in calculating the perimeter and

	• Converts between units within a system of measurement (km, m, cm, mm). • Uses decimal and fractional notation in measurement. • Divides units using decimal notation.
Shape and Space	• Applies language and notation of bearing to describe position and direction (Go north 10 meters). • Uses an understanding of compass points and the coordinate system in maps and grids. • Discovers geometric patterns of 2D shapes and solve geometric problems with or without technology. • Describes geometric properties of 3D objects in the real world. • Describes the effect of a translation, rotation and reflection. • Explores tiling patterns (tessellation) on a plane. • Applies translations, reflections and rotations to solve problems using concrete materials and grid paper.
Data Handling	• Designs a survey, collect, and organise data using a variety of methods including tally charts, Carroll diagrams and Venn diagrams. • Explains how data was collected and describes the results of the survey. • Shares conclusions of surveys and investigations with relevant people.

	area of regular quadrilaterals and volume of cuboids. • Develops methods of using grid paper to track and measure the perimeter and area of polygons and irregular two-dimensional shapes. • Finds one missing dimension of a cuboid given its volume and other dimensions. • Calculates amounts in sterling or dollars.
Shape and Space	• Identifies and describes equilateral, isosceles, scalene and right-angled triangles. • Compares lines, rays and line segments. • Describes angles as right, acute, or obtuse. • Calculates angles in a triangle or around a point. • Measures and constructs angles to the nearest degree, using a protractor. • Constructs triangles when given specific measurements using a variety of tools. • Calculates angles in a triangle or around a point. • Demonstrates an understanding of congruency. • Reads and plots coordinates on a Cartesian Plane in all four quadrants.
Data Handling	• Solves problems using data presented in different ways.

	• Organises and displays data in Venn diagrams, bar graphs, tree diagrams, Carroll diagrams, pictographs, pie charts and line graphs. • Selects appropriately from a wide range of graphical forms (including technology) when displaying discrete, continuous or grouped data, clearly communicating the significant features of the data. • Determines the theoretical probability of an event and explain why it might differ from experimental probability (chances of rolling a 4 on a single die is ⅙ but I can roll a die 6 times and get 2 rolls of 4). • Expresses probabilities as a fraction or ratio. • Discusses events with less or more likely outcomes and links this to simplifying fractions.

		• Identifies, describes and explains the mean, median, mode and range of sets of data.	