

Australian Curriculum: Health and Physical Education Years 5 - 6 unit overview



Partners









These resources are funded by the Motor Accident Insurance Commission (MAIC).

We would also like to acknowledge Griffith University's School of Human Services as research partners in the MAIC funded SEAT Evaluation Project 2013, which has informed the development of these tools.

Years 5-6 unit overview

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA), *Australian Curriculum*, version 6.0, Tuesday, 18 February 2014: Health and Physical Education for Foundation–10: www.australiancurriculum.edu.au/healthandphysicaleducation

Provider	Unit title		Duration of unit
Spinal Injuries Australia	Keeping safe while out and about: Making smart choices		5 weeks
Unit outline			
safety and that of their peers. This unit stimulates student thinking they participate in within their local other communities. Students develop and present a plawell as in a holiday community. This unit aims to assist students to element of risk, to identify environment.	e making 'smart choices' about their own about personal safety during the activities community, as well as when on holidays in n to keep safe in their local community, as make smart decisions when there is an ents and situations of possible risk, to portantly, to be able to interact with peers te safety for all.	Understanding Planning	My safety, my responsibility My spine, my responsibility Think about the risks My health, my safety, my wellbeing within the community My plan for safety in a community Safety in my local community Safety in a holiday community Create a safety poster
SEAT A visit from the SEAT program might be used as: A stimulus to precede this unit Part of the community connection activity within the unit (see p. 9) or As a culminating activity.		Acting Reflecting	Present your planWhat did I learn?How did I learn?

Identify curriculum				
Content descriptions to be taught	General capabilities and cross-curriculum priorities			
Personal, social and community health				
Being healthy, safe and active 6.3a Investigate community resources and strategies to seek help about health, safety and wellbeing. Community resources about: Transportation safety Playing in community parks Strategies to seek help about safety in various communities, including: Water environments, parks, shopping centres etc.	 Literacy Plan, research, rehearse and deliver presentations on learning area topics, sequencing selected content and multimodal elements for accuracy and their impact on the audience ICT capability Justify reasons for decisions when transferring information to similar and different contexts Critical and creative thinking 			
 6.3b Plan and practice strategies to promote health, safety and wellbeing. Strategies related to safety: Using various types of mobile transportation (skateboard, rollerblades, bicycle, Segways etc.) In and around water activities (skiing, diving into a pool, swinging into a river etc.) 	 Justify reasons for decisions when transferring information to similar and different contexts Personal and social capability Identify factors that influence decision making and consider the usefulness of these in making their own decisions 			

Achievement Standard | Years 5 and 6 | Health and Physical Education

In this unit, assessment of student learning aligns to the following **highlighted** components of the Achievement Standard.

By the end of Year 6, students investigate developmental changes and transactions. They examine the changing nature of personal and cultural identities. They recognise the influence of emotions on behaviours and discuss factors that influence how people interact. **They describe their own and others' contributions to** health, physical activity, **safety and wellbeing**. They describe the key features of health related fitness and the significance of physical activity participation to health and wellbeing. They examine how physical activity supports community wellbeing and cultural understanding.

Students demonstrate skills to work collaboratively and play fairly. They access and interpret health information and apply decision making and problem solving skills to enhance their own and others' health, safety and wellbeing. They perform specialised movement skills and propose and combine movement concepts and strategies to achieve movement outcomes and solve movement challenges. They apply the elements of movement when composing and creating movement sequences.

nderstanding of personal safety in a range of situations related to the dents of this age.

Links to other learning areas

Science — parts of the body

Acknowledgements

Content descriptors, achievement standards and general capabilities are extracts from the Australian Curriculum. These are subject to copyright under the Copyright Act 1968 and are owned by the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) [2014].

Disclaimer: ACARA neither endorses nor verifies the accuracy of the information provided and accepts no responsibility for incomplete or inaccurate information. In particular, ACARA does not endorse or verify that:

- The content descriptions are solely for a particular year and subject;
- All the content descriptions for that year and subject have been used; and
- The author's material aligns with the *Australian Curriculum* content descriptions for the relevant year and subject.

You can find the unaltered and most up-to-date version of this material at www.australiancurriculum.edu.au

This material is reproduced with the permission of ACARA.

Assessment	Making judgments	
Describe the assessment	Assessment date	
Written and oral evidence		
No formal assessment is included.	Formative assessment will	Appendix G: Guide to making judgments
Appendices B to F provide opportunities to capture the knowledge of individual students in relation to whether they can describe unsafe situations and apply strategies to deal with those situations. Student presentations also provide individualised opportunities to assess student understanding of the content descriptions. Teachers should supplement these with their own conversations with individual students, especially where students' written or oral abilities might be a barrier to their revealing their knowledge effectively.	occur during the planning, acting and reflecting phases of this unit.	

Adjustments for needs of learners

Section 6 of the *Disability Standards for Education* (the Standards for Curriculum Development, Accreditation and Delivery) state that education providers, including class teachers, must take reasonable steps to ensure a course/program is designed to allow any student to participate and experience success in learning.

The Disability Standards for Education 2005 (Cwlth) is available from: www.ag.gov.au
Select (>) 'Rights and protection' from the menu bar across the top; then in the panel on left >Human rights and anti-discrimination >Disability standards for education.

Supporting inclusive practice

All students should be fully involved in learning activities, and activities should be adjusted or modified as necessary to incorporate, where possible and appropriate, the involvement of students with disabilities. There are a number of strategies for catering for students with disabilities; a key component of these strategies is to be sensitive to their feelings and aware of their needs. These strategies apply equally to students with siblings or parents with disabilities.

Remind students to respectfully consider their attitudes and behaviour during discussions and in situations that refer to students in class and other people:

- Who use wheelchairs
- With visual or auditory impairment
- Who are non-English-speaking etc.

Understanding phase

During the understanding phase, students are explicitly taught the content and concepts in the content descriptions. The 'Teaching considerations' column in the table below lists suggested adjustments to be made to cater for needs of learners.

Understanding phase	T	eaching considerations	Resources
My safety, my responsibility			
 Discuss the concept of personal safety, exploring the terms 'personal' and 'safety'. 			
Focus questions could include:			
– What is meant by 'safety'?			
– What is meant by 'personal'?			
– What do you think of when you hear the term 'personal safety'?			
– Is 'personal safety' the same for everyone?			
 Students write, draw or describe a personal safety anecdote about a time in their lives when their personal safety was a cause of concern for them or their parents/carers. 	•	 Check student anecdotes — before having students read or tell them — to ensure there are no sensitive issues. Some students might have to tell their anecdote rather than write it, if their writing ability limits their opportunity to participate. 	
They share these anecdotes and compare and contrast their experiences. If responses are about safety generally, focus students' attention on physical safety and potential injuries.			
Focus questions could include:	•		
 Have you ever felt worried about your physical safety? 			
– Why did you feel unsafe?			
– Where did this happen?			
– Who was involved?			
– What could have happened?			
Students write two responses in their journal to the question, 'Is my safety my responsibility?' Share and discuss. Encourage students to provide both 'Yes' and 'No' responses that can be used to generate discussion — for example:			Student journal
 A 'Yes' response might start, "I am responsible for my safety because" 			
 A 'No' response might start, "I am not responsible for my safety because" 			

Understanding phase	Teaching considerations	Resources
My spine, my responsibility		
 Discuss the position and function of bones in the human skeleton. Use a poster or images from websites to stimulate this discussion. 	Provide visual materials, including a skeleton if	Posters or website images of skeletons
Focus questions could include:	possible, to show the spine.	This website has an interactive skeletal diagram which might be
– How many bones are there in the skeleton?	Remind students to consider situations that might relate to	
– What is the purpose of the skeleton?	students:	useful:
 Discuss the spine within the human skeleton. 	in wheelchairs	www.innerbody.com/ima ge/skelfov.html
Ask students to feel the spine of a partner. Use the following YouTube video to stimulate the initial discussion — Anatomy of the spinal cord and how it works: www.youtube.com/watch?v=zxpb1-okVig	 with visual or auditory impairment 	YouTube video — Anatomy of the spinal
Students label parts of the skeleton, specifically the spine, using <i>Appendix A: The human skeleton</i> . Students may write notes from the video on the bottom of the sheet.	who are non–English- speaking etc.	cord and how it works: www.youtube.com/wat ch?v=zxpb1-okVig
Focus questions could include:		or: v=zxpb1=okvig
– Where is your spine?		Appendix A: The human
– Why is your spine important?		skeleton
– What sort of activities can damage a person's spine?		
Students write a response in their journal to the question, 'Is my back my responsibility?' Encourage students to provide both 'Yes' and 'No' responses that can be used to generate discussion — for example:	Focus students on the types of injuries that can occur, including back, neck and	
 A 'Yes' response might be, "I must look after my back because it is part of my body, and I want to be healthy". 	spinal cord injuries.	Student journal
 A 'No' response might be, "I can't always be responsible for my back when I play sport because other players could hurt me accidentally". 		·
Think about the risks: Safety out and about		
 Discuss with students the need to balance the desire to have fun when out and about enjoying life, and the need to be safe. 	Appendices B and C relate to safety on wheels and safety	Appendix B: Safety out and about — On
Students record their responses to Appendix B: Safety out and about — On wheels and then share with a friend before sharing with the class.	in or near water. You might wish to complete both as one activity, or split them into two lessons.	wheels

Understanding phase	Teaching considerations	Resources
Focus questions could include:		
– How might the situation be unsafe?		
- What should happen in each situation?		
– How can you have fun in each situation but also be safe?		
– How could your spinal cord be injured in these activities?		
– What precautions should you take to limit the possibility of injuring your spine?		
My health, my safety, my wellbeing within the community		
 Students draft and complete a letter inviting local police officers, ambulance officers and community safety officers to talk with students about safety within their local community. Students plan questions they could ask each invited guest. 		
Consider asking the ambulance officer to give an age-appropriate talk about the parts of the spine and the need to care for it.		
Note: A visit from the SEAT program could be included at this point.		
Focus questions could include:		
– Who helps to keep us safe in the community?		
– What do these people do?		
– What key messages do they have for students?		
 Can they provide examples of when children have hurt themselves in the community because the children have made thoughtless or reckless decisions? 		
– What places in the local community do children have to be extra careful?		
Students write in their journal what they have learnt from these visits.		
Note: There might be a focus on 'stranger danger' during such talks. Also encourage discussion related to physical injury, and especially community activities that may relate to spinal cord injury.		Student journal

Planning phase

During the planning phase students plan the implementation of a task based on the learning that occurred during the 'understanding' phase.

This phase also includes explicit teaching related to the skills and processes in the content description.

Planning phase	Teaching considerations	Resources
Overview: My plan for personal safety in a community		
Students individually plan a presentation that:		Student journal
 Identifies three (3) activities they are involved in within the local community — for example, playing netball, swimming, cycling 		
 Identifies risks involved in each of those three local activities, and what strategies they would take to limit those risks 		
 Identifies two (2) different activities that they could participate in at a holiday community and describes strategies to make those situations safer 		
 Investigates how images in the media and portrayals of important people can influence attitudes, beliefs, decisions and behaviours about personal safety. 		
A student booklet is included as a supplement to provide a structure for students to complete their presentation.		
The presentation should also entail a written response that could take the form of a poster, PowerPoint presentation, brochure etc.		
To support student planning, the following activities should include explicit teaching where appropriate.		
 Students write in their journal their initial ideas for completing their plan. They share these ideas with a peer and then the whole class. 		
Focus questions could include:		
– What local activities will you choose? Why?		
– How will you find out about the risks of these activities?		
– Which holiday community will you choose? Why?		
– What activities do you participate in when on holidays that you don't normally participate in when home? How will you find out about the risks of these activities?		

Plan	ning phase		Teaching considerations	Resources
Safe	ty in my local com	munity		Student journal
This	activity will help stud	dents complete their presentation.		
	Adjacent to each ac	es they participate in during the week. ctivity they identify the safety considerations. later time, take a photo of themselves involved in this activity safely — for		
	Activity	Safety consideration		
	Walking to school	I will walk on the footpath to avoid traffic.		
		I won't get involved in games or activities until I arrive at school		
	Swim at the local	I will check the safety rules at the pool.		
	pool	I won't do 'flips' because I could hurt my back.		
		I won't dive near other people, or dive into the shallow end, because I could hurt myself —e.g. my neck, or hurt someone else		
•	Choose one of thes	e activities.		
	 Plan a talk that year 	ou could give to students in junior school about being safe in this activity.		
	 Include either a re 	ole-play or demonstration in your talk.		
Safe	ty in my holiday co	ommunities	Some students might	
This	activity will help stud	dents complete their presentation.	not have had the opportunity to have a	
Students list four (4) activities they participate in while on holidays, preferably in another community. Adjacent to each activity they identify the safety considerations — for example:			holiday in another community. In this	
	Activity	Safety consideration	situation, provide images and video from websites of	
	Snow tobogganing	I will wear a helmet and get initial lessons.	holiday destinations	
		I will choose a gentle slope to begin with, away from trees and other obstacles.	that interest the student. Discuss with	

Planning phase	Teaching considerations	Resources
 Students investigate people and resources that can help them be safe in a holiday community — for example, students might investigate: Websites that show how to toboggan safely (resource) People who can provide training in tobogganing Council representatives who provide free holiday activities Medical service providers near your holiday accommodation. Students create their own Top Ten safety tips for going on holidays and being on holidays. The tips are to be written for students their age, rather than adults. Students must be able to give an explanation for each tip. 	the student to develop their awareness.	
Create a safety poster This activity will help students complete their presentation. Students create a poster with a key message that relates to one of the activities within their presentation. Focus questions on the: Key message, including number of words Type face and size Image used, and Use of colour. Students may create the poster in electronic or hand-drawn form.	It is important to show students sample posters related to safety. Rather than do an open web search with students, it is preferable for the teacher to do an initial search, choose a selection of age-appropriate safety images, save them to a file and share the selection with students.	

Acting phase

During the acting phase students implement or present their plan.

Acting phase	Teaching considerations	
Present your plan		
 Students deliver their presentation. 	Students might wish to invite parents/caregivers or other classes to their presentation.	
	Presentation materials should be displayed in the class or school library for others to peruse.	
	Provide feedback to students; encourage students to seek feedback.	

Reflecting phase

During this phase students reflect on and share their learning.

Reflecting phase	Teaching considerations	Resources
What did I learn?		Appendix D: My learning — What and how I
 Students discuss with a partner what they learned about personal safety during the unit. They then form groups of four and share each other's learning. They find similarities and differences within their group, and then share with the rest of the class. 		 learned Appendix E: My learning — Identifying and managing risk at school Appendix F: My learning — Identifying and managing risk while travelling
Use Appendix D: My learning — What and how I learned to facilitate this activity.		
How did I learn?		
 Students reflect on how they learned during this unit. Use Appendix D: My learning — What and how I learned to facilitate this activity. 		
Use Appendix E: My learning — Identifying and managing risk at school and Appendix F: My learning — Identifying and managing risk while travelling to gather further evidence from students of their understanding of identifying and managing risk. This evidence can be		
used as part of assessment which will assist teachers to make informed judgments of student learning.		

Use feedbac	Use feedback			
Ways to monitor learning and assessment	Teachers meet to collaboratively plan the teaching, learning and assessment to meet the needs of all learners in each unit. Teachers create opportunities for discussion about levels of achievement to develop shared understandings; co-mark or cross-mark at key points to ensure consistency of judgments; and participate in moderating samples of student work at school or cluster level to reach consensus and consistency.			
Feedback to students	Teachers strategically plan opportunities and ways to provide ongoing feedback (both written and informal) and encouragement to children/students on their strengths and areas for improvement. Teachers might ask themselves: What do my students already know? What do my students need to learn? How do I teach it? The aim of feedback is to improve learning, to plan what to teach next and how to teach it. Teachers and students use feedback to close the gap between students' current levels of achievement and where they aim to be. Children/students reflect on and discuss with their teachers or peers what they can do well and what they need to improve.			
Giving feedback to students	Feedback to students should relate specifically to the content descriptions, Achievement Standard and their related learning experiences. For students to receive feedback in relation to the content descriptions, they must first be made aware of these content descriptions.			
Students	Content descriptions	Possible questions to guide feedback to students		
	6.3a Investigate community resources and strategies to seek help about health, safety and wellbeing.	 Did/can the student investigate community resources to seek help about personal safety, with a specific focus on spinal safety? Did/can the student investigate strategies to seek help about personal safety, with a specific focus on spinal safety? 		
	6.3b Plan and practise strategies to promote health, safety and wellbeing.	 Did/can the student plan strategies to promote personal and peer safety and wellbeing, with a specific focus on spinal safety? Did/can the student practise strategies to promote personal and peer safety and wellbeing, with a specific focus on spinal safety? 		
	Achievement Standard	Possible questions to guide feedback to students		
	Describe their own and others' contributions to safety and wellbeing	Did/can the student describe their own and others' contributions to personal safety and wellbeing, with a specific focus on spinal safety?		
	 Access and interpret health information and apply decision-making and problem-solving skills to enhance their own and others' health, safety and wellbeing. 	Did/can the student access health information and apply decision-making and problem-solving skills to enhance their own and others' safety and wellbeing, with a specific focus on spinal safety? Did/can the student interpret health information and apply decision-making and problem-solving skills to enhance their own and others' safety and wellbeing, with a specific focus on spinal safety?		

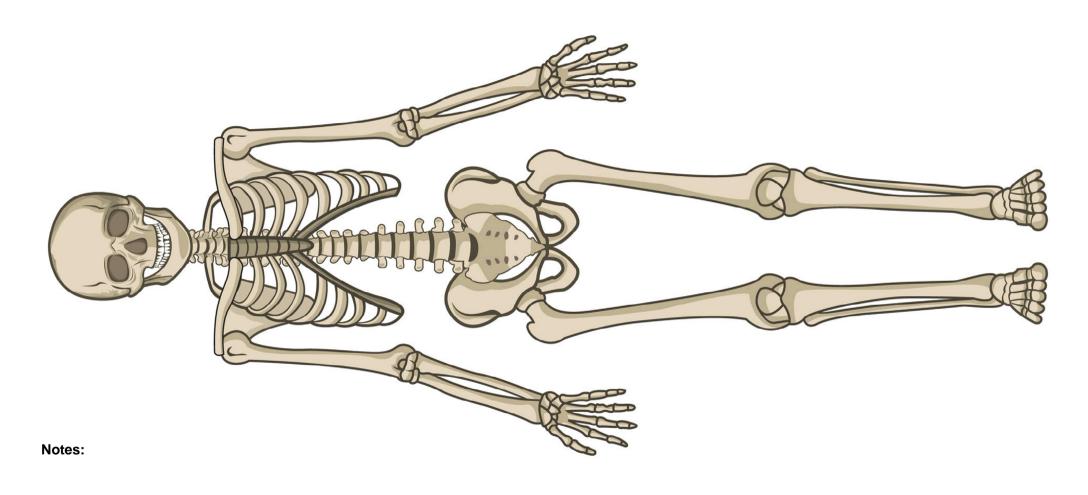
Reflection on the unit plan

Identify what worked well during and at the end of the unit, including:

- Activities that worked well and why
- Activities that could be improved and how
- Assessment that worked well and why
- Assessment that could be improved, and how
- Common student misconceptions that need, or needed, to be clarified
- Differentiation and future student learning needs.

Appendix A: The human skeleton

Label the major bones of the skeleton, including the spine.



Appendix B: Safety out and about — On wheels

Situation	Response
	Describe the potentially unsafe situation.
	What should happen?
	Describe the potentially unsafe situation.
	What should happen?

Situation	Response
	Describe the potentially unsafe situation. What should happen?
	Describe the potentially unsafe situation.
	What should happen?

Appendix C: Safety out and about — Water activities

Situation	Response		
	Describe the potentially unsafe situation.		
	What should happen?		
	Describe the potentially unsafe situation.		
	What should happen?		

Situation	Response
	Describe the potentially unsafe situation. What should happen?
	Describe the potentially unsafe situation.
	What should happen?

Situation	Response	
	Describe the potentially unsafe situation. What should happen?	

Appendix D: My learning — What and how I learned

My name:		Date:		
Question	Response			
W HAT did I				
learn?				
How did I				
learn?				

Question	Response
How do I L IKE	
to learn? Why?	
How would I like to learn in the	
FUTURE?	

Appendix E: My learning — Identifying and managing risk at school

The state of the s				
Identify three situations at school that could be unsafe for students.				
What strategies would you use to make each situation safer?				
Situation	Strategies			

Date:

My name:

Appendix F: My learning — Identifying and managing risk while travelling

My name:

Identify three situations that could be unsafe for students when they travel to and from school.			
What strategies would you use to make each situation safer?			
Situation	Strategies		
WALKING			
CYCLING			
As a PASSENGER			

Date:

Appendix G: Guide to making judgments

Learning area: Health and Physical Education - Year 6

Assessable elements	Α	В	С	D	E
Community resources and strategies	Accesses and interprets a variety of health information comprehensively and applies decision making and problem solving skills to enhance their own and others' health, safety and wellbeing.	Accesses and interprets health information effectively and applies decision making and problem solving skills to enhance their own and others' health, safety and wellbeing.	Accesses and interprets health information appropriately and applies decision making and problem solving skills to enhance their own and others' health, safety and wellbeing.	Accesses and interprets limited health information and applies decision making and problem solving skills to enhance their own and others' health, safety and wellbeing.	Accesses limited health information and applies decision making and problem solving skills to enhance their own and others' health, safety and wellbeing.
Strategies and contributions to promote safety and wellbeing	Identifies, describes and consistently applies planned strategies and contributions for promoting the personal safety of self and others.	Identifies, describes and regularly applies planned strategies and contributions for promoting the personal safety of self and others.	Identifies, describes and sometimes applies planned strategies and contributions for promoting the personal safety of self and others.	Identifies, describes and rarely applies planned strategies for promoting the personal safety of self and others.	Identifies strategies and contributions for promoting the personal safety of self.