

## School Driver Focus Autumn 1 – Self-Manager

	Strand	National curriculum	Expectations/Skills	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	Working scientifically	<ul> <li>asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways</li> <li>observing closely, using simple equipment</li> <li>performing simple tests</li> <li>identifying and classifying</li> <li>using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions</li> <li>gathering and recording data to help in answering questions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways</li> <li>observing closely, using simple equipment</li> <li>performing simple tests</li> <li>identifying and classifying</li> <li>using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions</li> <li>gathering and recording data to help in answering questions</li> </ul>	Questions, answers, equipment, gather, measure, record, results, sort, group, test, explore, observe, compare, describe, similar/ities, different/ces, beaker, pipette, syringe.	Know that you need to ask questions to be scientists. Know how to perform simple tests.
Science	Animals	<ul> <li>identify, name, draw and label the basic parts of the human body and say which part of the body is associated with each sense</li> </ul>	Name, draw and label the basic parts of the body. Link the senses to the appropriate body part. Use their senses to compare different textures, sounds, tastes, smells, sight.	Names of: wild plants, garden plants, flowering plants, trees, leaf, flower, blossom, petal, fruit, berry, root, bulb, seed, trunk, branch, stem bark, stalk, vegetable.	Know the names of the five senses and the body part associated
	Seasonal Change	<ul> <li>observe changes across the 4 seasons</li> <li>observe and describe weather associated with the seasons and how day length varies</li> </ul>	Observe and comment on changes in the seasons. Name the seasons and suggest the type of weather in each season. Comment on how day length varies within each season.	Season, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, weather, hot, warm, cool, cold, sunny, cloudy, windy, rainy, snowing, hailing, sleet, frost, fog, mist, icy, rainbow, thunder, lightning, storm, light, dark, day, night.	Know Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter and the type of weather. Know how the length of day varies.



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	E Safety	use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about material on the internet or other online technologies recognise common uses of information technology beyond school	<ul> <li>To begin to use technology safely and respectfully.</li> <li>To discuss and help Digi- duck follow Safety rules</li> </ul>	Choices, internet, equipment, buttons, movement, screen, mouse, images keyboard paint, technology, share, create, internet, collect, photos, organise, count,	Know the safety rules with Digi-Duck
Computing	Information technology	Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content	<ul> <li>To use a trackpad on a laptop</li> <li>To begin to use a trackpad and clicking skills to create an image on paint.</li> <li>To use a simple paint/drawing app to create an image.</li> <li>To begin to learn how to switch a laptop on and off safely.</li> <li>To begin to use different colours on a paint app to fill a picture.</li> </ul>	Rules Online Private information Email Instructions Buttons Robots Patterns Program Photographs Video Sound Data Pictogram Digitally Purpose Online tools Communicate	Know how to use an ipad to take photos. Know how to use a simple paint program to create a picture



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	Videos	
	Camera stills	
	Sounds	
	Image bank	
	Word bank	
	Space bar	

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Geography	Locational Knowledge	Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas	• To name and locate some places in their locality, the UK and wider world.	Key Physical Geography vocabulary: forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, season, weather. Key Human Geography vocabulary: city, capital city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop, Manchester Use locational and directional language [e.g near, far, left, right]	Know the 4 countries of the UK. Know the capital cities in Uk. Know where Rochdale is on a map of the UK.
	Place knowledge	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human	• To compare the UK with a contrasting country in the world;	Key Physical Geography vocabulary: forest, hill, mountain, sea,	Know the physical geography of Rochdale compared to a town in Australia



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	and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country		ocean, river, soil, season, weather.	
Human and physical feature	Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles	<ul> <li>To know where they live.</li> <li>Point to area on a simple map of the UK.</li> <li>To know where their nearest city is.</li> <li>To identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in UK.</li> </ul>	Key Human Geography vocabulary: city, capital city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, shop, Manchester	Know where on a globe are the Poles and the equator. Know where Manchester is on a map
Geographical skills and fieldwork	Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language [for example, near and far; left and right], to describe the location of features and routes on a map	<ul> <li>To teach led enquiries, to ask and respond to simple closed questions.</li> <li>To use information books/pictures as sources of information.</li> <li>To investigate their surroundings</li> <li>To make observations about where things are e.g. within school or local area.</li> <li>To study the school grounds, noticing human and physical</li> </ul>	Use locational and directional language [e.g near, far, left, right]	Know what a map is. Know how to find places on a simple map Know what an aerial view is.



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Geography – key stages 1 and 2	features (e.g. bench and	
3.	slope/hill)	
Use aerial photographs and	<ul> <li>To notice key human and</li> </ul>	
plan perspectives to recognise	physical features in the	
landmarks and basic human	surrounding local environment.	
and physical features; devise a	<ul> <li>To use relative vocabulary</li> </ul>	
simple map; and use and	(e.g. bigger/smaller,	
construct basic symbols in a	like/dislike)	
key.	<ul> <li>To learn names of some</li> </ul>	
Use simple fieldwork and	places within/around the UK.	
observational skills to study the	E.g. Home town, cities,	
geography of their school and	countries e.g. Wales, France.	
its grounds and the key human	<ul> <li>To use picture maps and</li> </ul>	
and physical features of its	globes	
surrounding environment.		

	Strand	National curriculum	Expectations/Skills	Vocabulary	Knowledge
History	Chronological understanding	Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework.	<ul> <li>To sequence events in their life.</li> <li>To develop a simple awareness of the past.</li> </ul>	Curiosity, Detective, Investigate, Ask, Object, Artefacts, Books, Pictures, Photographs, Surroundings, Local, Homes, houses and buildings, Explain, Used for, Timeline, Date Order, Similar, Different, Because, Important Today, Now, Hours, Tomorrow, Yesterday, Then,	Know who Neil Amstrong is and what he is famous for. Know what Neil Amstrong said when he stepped on the moon. Know that Gracie Fields was an actress, singer and comedian. Know that Gracie was born in Rochdale.



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	Pupils should identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different	• To recognise the difference between past and present in their own life and the lives of	After, Before, Weeks, The present, Year, Decade, Curiosity, Detective, Investigate, Ask, Object, Artefacts, Books, Pictures, Photographs, Surroundings, Local, Homes, houses and buildings, Explain, Used for,	Know that Gracie Fields sang to the troops in WW2. Know there is a statue of her in Rochdale.
Range and depth of historical knowledge	periods. Children should choose and use parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.	others. • To know and recount episodes from stories about the past, knowing and understanding key events	buildings, Explain, Used for, Timeline, Date Order, Similar, Different, Because, Important Today, Now, Hours, Tomorrow, Yesterday, Then,	
Historical enquiry	Children should ask and answer questions, using other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.	<ul> <li>To find answers to simple questions about the past from sources of information e.g. artefacts.</li> <li>To ask and answer simple Historical questions.</li> </ul>		
Organising and presenting	Pupils should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.	<ul> <li>To communicate their knowledge through discussion, drawing, drama and roe play, making models, writing and using ICT.</li> <li>To use simple terms to talk about the passing of time.</li> </ul>		



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	Drawing	KS1 pupils should be taught to	Experiment with a variety of	adhesive	Know how to use a variety of
		use drawing to develop and	media; pencils, rubbers,	Carve	medium for drawing
		share their ideas, experiences	crayons, pastels, felt tips,	Chalk	
		and imagination.	charcoal, pen, chalk	Crayon	
			• To begin to control the types	Colours	
			of marks made with the range	crumple	
			of media.	dark	
			• To draw on different	dough	
			surfaces with a range of	environment	
			media.	fabric	
_			• To develop a range of tone	Felt tips	
esign			using a pencil and use a	fold	
Si			variety of drawing techniques	Impressed print	
De			such as: hatching, scribbling,	knead	
			stippling, and blending to	light	
and			create light/ dark lines.	man made	
	Sculpture	KS1 pupils should be taught to	• To experiment in a variety of	natural	
Art		use sculpture to develop and	malleable media such as clay,	overlap	
		share their ideas, experiences	papier-mache, salt dough,	pattern	
		and imagination.	modroc.	Pencil	
			<ul> <li>To shape and model</li> </ul>	Poster paint	
			materials for a purpose (e.g. a	plasticine	
			pot, tile) from observation and	Primary colours	
			imagination.	Relief print	
	Art through		• To take a self-portrait or a	Repeating	Know how to take a
	technology		photograph.	rollers	photograph with an ipad.
			• To use a simple computer	Secondary colours	
			paint program to create a	Shape	
			picture		



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				Tools	
	Responding to	KS1 pupils should be taught	<ul> <li>To look at and talk about</li> </ul>	Tone	Know the style of Picasso and
	art	about the work of a range of	own work and that of other	Rubbings	the style of Van Gogh for
		artists, craft makers and	artists and the techniques	Roll	portraits.
		designers, describing the	they had used expressing their	weave	
		differences and similarities	likes and dislikes.		
		between different practices and	<ul> <li>To explore the work of a</li> </ul>		
		disciplines, making links to their	range of artists, craft makers		
		own work.	and designers, describing the		
			differences and similarities		
			between different practices		
			and disciplines, and making		
			links to their own work.		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectations/Skills	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	Dance	Pupils should develop	Health and fitness	Beat	Know what their body should
		fundamental movement skills,	• To describe how the body	Gesture	feel like after exercise
		become increasingly competent	feels before, during and after	Perform	Hot, out of breath, tired
		and confident and access a	exercise.	Rap	Know how to carry benches
		broad range of opportunities to	<ul> <li>To carry and place</li> </ul>		and mats safely.
		extend their agility, balance and	equipment safely.		Know how to carry small
		coordination, individually and	Dance Skills		equipment safely.
PE		with others. They should be	<ul> <li>To copy and repeat actions.</li> </ul>		Know hoe to copy and repeat
		able to engage in competitive	• To put a sequence of actions		actions.
		(both against self and against	together to create a motif.		Know how to put a sequence
		others) and co-operative	• To vary the speed of their		of actions together to create a
		physical activities, in a range of	actions.		motif.
		increasingly challenging	• To use simple choreographic		Know how to vary the speed
		situations. Pupils should be	devices such as unison, canon		of their actions.
		taught to:	and mirroring.		



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	<ul> <li>master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and coordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities;</li> <li>perform dances using simple movement patterns.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To begin to improvise independently to create a simple dance Compete/Perform</li> <li>To perform using a range of actions and body parts with some coordination.</li> <li>To begin to perform learnt skills with some control. Evaluate</li> <li>To watch and describe performances.</li> <li>To begin to say how they could improve</li> </ul>		Know how to use simple choreographic devices such as unison, canon and mirroring
Gymnastics	The main KS1 national curriculum aims covered in the Gymnastics units are: • Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and coordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities	<ul> <li>Health and Fitness</li> <li>To describe how the body feels before, during and after exercise.</li> <li>Acquiring and Developing Skills in Gymnastics (General)</li> <li>To create and perform a movement sequence.</li> <li>To copy actions and movement sequences with a beginning, middle and end.</li> <li>To link two actions to make a sequence.</li> <li>To recognise and copy contrasting actions (small/tall, narrow/wide).</li> </ul>	Along Direction Level Link Onto and Off Over Pike Posture Rolling: egg, log Forward, teddy bear rolls. Sequence Straddle Straight Tension Travel Tuck	Know how to travel in different ways, changing direction and speed. Know how to hold still shapes and simple balances. Know how to carry out simple stretches. Jumps Know how to complete straight jump Know how to complete tuck jump Know how to complete tuck jump Know how to complete jumping jack Know how to complete half turn



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	<ul> <li>To travel in different ways,</li> </ul>	Know how to complete Cat
	changing direction and speed.	spring
	<ul> <li>To hold still shapes and</li> </ul>	
	simple balances.	
	• To carry out simple	
	stretches.	
	<ul> <li>To carry out a range of</li> </ul>	
	simple jumps, landing safely.	
	<ul> <li>To begin to move with</li> </ul>	
	control and care	
	Jumps	
	• To complete straight jump	
	• To complete tuck jump	
	To complete jumping jack	
	• To complete half turn	
	• To complete Cat spring	
	Compete/Perform	
	• To perform using a range of	
	actions and body parts with	
	some coordination.	
	<ul> <li>To begin to perform learnt</li> </ul>	
	skills with some control.	
	Evaluate	
	• To watch and describe	
	performances.	
	<ul> <li>To begin to say how they</li> </ul>	
	could improve	
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	Strand	National curriculum	Expectations/Skills	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Music	Singing	Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes; Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music;	<ul> <li>To sing simple songs, chants and rhymes from memory, singing collectively and at the same pitch, responding to simple visual directions and counting in.</li> <li>To begin with simple songs with a very small range, mi-so and then slightly wider.</li> <li>To sing a wide range of call and response songs, control vocal pitch and match pitch with accuracy.</li> <li>To develop shared knowledge and understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the music they are listening to, singing and playing.</li> <li>To listen to recorded performances and opportunities to experience live music making in and out of school.</li> </ul>	Body, percussion, ostinato, pizzicato,duration, free/arrhythmic, [no beat], drone, graphic, score, Melodic, phrase, notation,[dot/graphic], score, beater, claves, guiro, cabasa, woodblock, structure, timbre [sound quality], tuned percussion, untuned percussion, volume [dynamics], interlude, claves, maracas, chime bars, sustained [sounds], loud soft short [sounds], instrument voice	
	Composting	Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the	• To improvise simple vocal chants, using question and answer phrases.		



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	inter-related dimensions of	• To create musical sound
	music.	effects and short sequences of
		sounds in response to stimuli.
		Combine sounds to make a
		story, choosing and playing
		instruments or sound-
		makers.
		• To understand the
		difference between creating a
		rhythm pattern and a pitch
		pattern.
		• To invent, retain and recall
		rhythm and pitch patterns and
		perform these for others,
		taking turns.
		• To use music technology, if
		available, to capture, change
		and combine sounds.
		• To recognise how graphic
		notation can represent
		created sounds. Explore and
		invent own symbols.
Musicianship	Play tuned and untuned	• To walk, move or clap a
pulse/beat	instruments musically;	steady beat with others,
		changing the speed of the
		beat as the tempo of the
		music changes.
		• To use body percussion, (e.g.
		clapping, tapping, walking)
		and classroom percussion
		(shakers, sticks and blocks,



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			etc.), playing repeated rhythm		
			patterns (ostinati) and short,		
			pitched patterns on tuned		
			instruments (e.g. glockenspiels		
			or chime bars) to maintain a		
			steady beat.		
			<ul> <li>To respond to the pulse in</li> </ul>		
			recorded/live music through		
			movement and dance.		
	Musicianship	Play tuned and untuned	• To listen to sounds in the		
	pitch	instruments musically;	local school environment,		
			comparing high and low		
			sounds.		
			<ul> <li>To sing familiar songs in</li> </ul>		
			both low and high voices and		
			talk about the difference in		
			sound.		
			<ul> <li>To explore percussion</li> </ul>		
			sounds to enhance storytelling		
			<ul> <li>To follow pictures and</li> </ul>		
			symbols to guide singing and		
			playing.		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectations/Skills	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	Design	Design purposeful, functional,	To have own ideas	Fruit and Vegetable names,	Know how to make a lever
		appealing products for	• To explain what I want to do	names of equipment and	Know how to make a slider
ß		themselves and other users	• To explain what my product	utensils, sensory vocabulary	Know how to use natural
S.		based on design criteria	is for, and how it will work	e.g soft juicy, crunchy sweet	objects to make a picture.
<b>A</b> \		and a second a second a second a second	• To use pictures and words to	sticky, smooth, sharp, crisp,	Know how to chop food
De		generate, develop, model and	• TO use pictures and words to	Sucky, shibben, sharp, chisp,	
Design		communicate their ideas	plan, begin to use models	sour, hard, flesh, skin, seed,	Know how to grate food



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	templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology	<ul> <li>To design a product for myself following design criteria</li> <li>To research similar existing products</li> </ul>	cutting, squeezing, healthy diet, choosing, ingredients. Cut, fold, join, fix, structure, wall, tower, framework, weak, strong, base, top, underneath, side, edge, surface, thinner, thicker, corner, point, straight, curved, metal, wood, plastic,	Know how to cut, fold and join paper and fabric using scissors and glue.
			circle, triangle, square, rectangle, cuboid, cube, cylinder Joining and finishing techniques, tools, fabrics and components, template, pattern pieces, mark out, join, decorate, finish.	
Make	<ul> <li>To select from and use a range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing]</li> <li>To select from and use a wide range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their characteristics</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To explain what I'm making and why</li> <li>To consider what I need to do next</li> <li>To select tools/equipment to cut, shape, join, finish and explain choices</li> <li>To measure, mark out, cut and shape, with support</li> <li>To choose suitable materials and explain choices</li> </ul>	Slider, lever, pivot, slot, bridge/guide, card, masking tape, paper fastener, join, pull, push, up, down, straight, curve, forwards, backwards. Planning, investigating, design, evaluate, make, user, purpose, ideas, product	



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		• To try to use finishing techniques to make product look good	
		• To work in a safe and hygienic manner	
Evaluate	Explore and evaluate a range of existing products I evaluate their ideas and products against design criteria	<ul> <li>To talk about my work, linking it to what I was asked to do</li> <li>To talk about existing products considering: use, materials, how they work, audience, where they might be used</li> <li>To talk about existing products, and say what is and isn't good</li> <li>To talk about things that other people have made</li> <li>To begin to talk about what could make product better</li> </ul>	I think I thinkbecause I likebestbecause My partner thinks I agree because I disagree because It isand Theisand They arebecause It is a (adjective) / (noun) has have
Techinical Knowledge mechanisms	Explore and use mechanisms [for example, levers, sliders, wheels and axles], in their products.	• To begin to use levers or slides	Ibecause         Mathematical After Ibecause         After I         How ? Why? Where?         When?         Sometimes incorporating         sequence language structures.         Ibecause         Men         After I



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				How ? Why? Where?	
				When?	
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectations/Skills	Vocabulary	Knowledge
RE	Who is a Christian and what do they believe? (believing)		<ul> <li>Talk about simple ideas about Christian beliefs about God and Jesus.</li> <li>Retell a story about what Christians think about God - drama, art etc. saying what it means.</li> <li>Talk about issues of right/wrong, good/bad arising from stories.</li> <li>Ask some questions about believing in God and offer some ideas of their own.</li> </ul>	Christianity Christian, Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, Harvest Festival, Messiah, liturgy, Church, Gospel, Jesus, Holy Spirit, God the Creator, Trinity, Heaven, faith, disciple Islam Muslim, Islam, Allah, Prophet, Mosque, Qur'an, moon and star, paradise, Hajj, sawm Hinduism Dharma, Rama, Sita, Hanuman, Holi, Raksha Murtis, Gods and Goddesses, puja, shrine, mandir, Ganesh General religious vocabulary Religion, spiritual, commitment, values, prayer, pilgrim,	•
	How and why do we celebrate special and sacred times?		<ul> <li>Identify some ways Christians celebrate Christmas / Easter / Harvest / Pentecost and some ways a festival is celebrated in another religion.</li> <li>Re-tell stories connected with Christmas / Easter / Harvest / Pentecost and a festival in another religions and say why these are important to believers.</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>paradise, Hajj, sawm</li> <li>Hinduism</li> <li>Dharma, Rama, Sita,</li> <li>Hanuman, Holi, Raksha</li> <li>Murtis, Gods and</li> <li>Goddesses, puja,</li> <li>shrine, mandir, Ganesh</li> <li>General religious</li> <li>vocabulary</li> <li>Religion, spiritual,</li> <li>commitment, values,</li> </ul>



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			<ul> <li>Ask questions and suggest answers about stories to do with Christian festivals and a story from a festival in another religion.</li> <li>Collect examples of what people do, give, sing, remember or think about at the religious celebrations studied, and say why they matter to believers.</li> </ul>	pilgrimage, ritual, symbol, community, worship, devotion, belief, life after death, destiny, soul, inspiration, role-model	
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectations/Skills	Vocabulary	Knowledge
PSHE	Health and Wellbeing	<ol> <li>What is meant by a healthy lifestyle?</li> <li>How to maintain physical, mental and emotional health and wellbeing.</li> <li>How to manage risks to physical and emotional health and wellbeing.</li> <li>Ways of keeping physically and emotionally safe.</li> <li>about managing change, including puberty, transition and loss.</li> <li>How to make informed choices about health and wellbeing and to recognise sources of help with this.</li> </ol>	Internet safety - E-Safety • To learn about the importance of using the internet • To know how to keep safe and how and where to get help • To use strategies to stay safe when using ICT and the internet To know the importance of self-respect and how this links to their own happiness happiness - Smile! • To learn about making positive choices and how they can lead to happiness	rules •difference •expectations • community •environment •negative • harassment •self-respect •attitude •authority •responsibility • truthfulness •trustworthin ess •kindness •generosity •decision making •collaborative • consideration • positive • feelings • nervous • surprise • fear • recognise • fear • sensitive • others •	



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	<ul><li>7. How to respond in an emergency.</li><li>8. To identify different influences on health and wellbeing.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>To recognise, name and manage their feelings in a positive way</li> <li>Anger Grrr!</li> <li>To recognise how their behaviour affects other people</li> <li>To recognise how their behaviour and that of others may influence people both positively and negatively</li> </ul>	cooperative • listen • opinion • reflect • healthy eating • germs • infections • diseases • improve • health and well-being • positive life changes • benefits • exercise • fair • right • wrong • respect • similarities • differences • real-life choices • improve •
Realtionships	<ol> <li>How to develop and maintain a variety of healthy relationships, within a range of social/cultural contexts.</li> <li>How to recognise and manage emotions within a range of relationships.</li> <li>How to recognise risky or negative relationships including all forms of bullying and abuse.</li> <li>How to respond to risky or negative relationships and ask for help.</li> <li>How to respect equality and diversity in relationships</li> </ol>	Friendship - Forever Friends • To learn how to develop positive relationships with peers To identify different relationships that they have and why these are important Responses - You and Me • To recognise and communicate feelings to others To listen to, reflect on and respect other people's views and feelings Opinions - I think • To understand that it is important to share their opinions and to be able to explain their views	impact • bullying • name- calling • responsibilities • by-standers • impulsive • considered • behaviour • peer pressure • positive • negative • secrets • surprises • risks • safety • attitude • behaviour • influence • positive • relationships • reflect • respect • rules • views • opinions • consideration • decisionmaking • independently • collaboratively • responsibility • safety • risk



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			To learn to listen to other	• Green Cross Code • road	
			people and play and work co-	safety • workplace • money	
			operatively	• spending	
			Friendship - Make Friends		
			• To understand the		
			importance of making friends		
			To identify and respect the		
			differences and similarities		
			between people		
			• To develop positive		
			relationships through work		
			and play		
			Good Manners - How Rude!		
			• To know the conventions of		
			courtesy and manners		
			Feelings - How I feel		
			• To recognise and		
			communicate feelings to		
<u> </u>			others		
	iving in the	1. About respect for self and	Rules Expectations - We		
V	wider world	others and the importance of	Expect		
		responsible behaviours and	• To understand the reason		
		actions. 2. About rights and	<ul><li>why we have rules</li><li>To learn about rules as</li></ul>		
		responsibilities as members of			
		•	expectations		
		families, other groups and	To understand to agree and follow rules for their group		
		ultimately as citizens.	follow rules for their group and classroom		
		3. About different groups and communities.			
		communities.	Rules Expectations - Class		
			charter		



### **School Driver Focus**

Autumn 1 – Self-Manager

4. To respect equality and to be	• To understand the why we		
a productive member of a	have rules / expectations		
diverse community.	• To learn about how they can		
5. About the importance of	contribute to the life of the		
respecting and protecting the	class		
environment.	To suggest rules that would		
6. About where money comes	improve things for the		
from, keeping it safe and the	common good		
importance of managing it	Taking Turns - It's Your Turn		
effectively.	• To understand why it is		
7. How money plays an	important to be able to take		
important part in people's lives.	turns		
8. A basic understanding of	• To agree and follow rules for		
enterprise.	a collaborative game		
	To take turns and share as		
	<ul> <li>a productive member of a diverse community.</li> <li>5. About the importance of respecting and protecting the environment.</li> <li>6. About where money comes from, keeping it safe and the importance of managing it effectively.</li> <li>7. How money plays an important part in people's lives.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a productive member of a diverse community.</li> <li>5. About the importance of respecting and protecting the environment.</li> <li>6. About where money comes from, keeping it safe and the importance of managing it effectively.</li> <li>7. How money plays an important part in people's lives.</li> <li>8. A basic understanding of enterprise.</li> <li>a productive member of a diverse community.</li> <li>b Ave rules / expectations</li> <li>To learn about how they can contribute to the life of the class</li> <li>To suggest rules that would improve things for the common good</li> <li>Taking Turns - It's Your Turn</li> <li>To understand why it is important to be able to take turns</li> <li>To agree and follow rules for a collaborative game</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>a productive member of a diverse community.</li> <li>5. About the importance of respecting and protecting the environment.</li> <li>6. About where money comes from, keeping it safe and the importance of managing it effectively.</li> <li>7. How money plays an important part in people's lives.</li> <li>8. A basic understanding of enterprise.</li> <li>have rules / expectations</li> <li>To learn about how they can contribute to the life of the class</li> <li>To suggest rules that would improve things for the common good</li> <li>Taking Turns - It's Your Turn</li> <li>To understand why it is important to be able to take turns</li> <li>To agree and follow rules for a collaborative game To take turns and share as</li> </ul>