

School Driver Focus Summer 1 – Independent Enquirer

	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	Working scientifically	 asking simple questions and recognising that they can be answered in different ways observing closely, using simple equipment performing simple tests identifying and classifying using their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions gathering and recording data to help in answering questions 	Ask simple scientific questions Use simple equipment to make close observations Carry out simple tests Identify and classify things Using my tests and observations to suggest what I have found out Gather, record and use data to answer questions	Previous vocab plus observe changes over time, notice patterns, secondary sources, hand lenses, egg timers, identify, classify, data.	
Science	Living things and their habitats	 explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive identify that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describe how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other identify and name a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including microhabitats describe how animals obtain their food from plants and other animals, using the idea of a simple 		Living, dead, never been alive, names of local habitats, land, woodland, meadow, name micro habitats, under log, stony path, under bushes, suited, basic needs, depend, food, food chain, shelter.	



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		food chain, and identify and name different sources of food			
	Plants	 observe and describe how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants find out and describe how plants need water, light and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy 		Seeds, bulbs, water, light, growth, healthy, shoot, seedling.	
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Computing	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	• To design a password WEAK, MEDIUM, STRONG	Choices, internet, equipment, buttons, movement, screen, mouse, images keyboard paint, technology, share, create, internet, collect, photos, organise, count	
CC	Technology (Digital Literacy)	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	• To explain why I need to keep my password and personal information private.		



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Summer 2 – Reflective Learner					
	recognise common uses of information technology beyond school				
Computer science	Understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions Create and debug simple programs Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs	 To begin to understand what a simple algorithm is. To, with support, attempt to debug a simple algorithm. To begin to write simple algorithms for everyday tasks. 	Appropriate/inappropriate sitesCyber-bullyingDigital footprintKeyword searching ForwardBackwardRight-angle turnAlgorithmSequenceDebugPredictCapturing momentsMagnified imagesQuestionsData collectionGraphsChartsSaveRetrieveInformation sourcesCommunicationPurposesWebsite contentPaint effectsTemplatesAnimationDocumentsIndex finger typingEnter/return		



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				Caps lock	
				Backspace	
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
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 the world's seven continents and five oceans;	Key Physical Geography vocabulary: (in addition to the previous year) beach, cliff, coast, valley, vegetation, weather patterns, English Channel, Irish Sea, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean, Island Key Human Geography vocabulary: (in addition to the previous year) port, harbour, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, British Isles. Use simple compass directions (North, South, East, West) and locational and directional language [e.g near, far, left, right], sketch, mapping,	
	Place knowledge	Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country	• To compare a local city/town in the UK with a contrasting city/town in a different country;		
	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	 To identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom To identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles; To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key 		



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		physical features, including:
		beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill,
		mountain, sea, ocean, river,
		soil, valley, vegetation, season
		and weather;
	Use world maps, atlases and	Geographical Enquiry
	globes to identify the United	• To encourage children to ask
	Kingdom and its countries, as	simple geographical questions;
	well as the countries,	Where is it? What's it like?
	continents and oceans studied	 To make appropriate
	at this key stage.	observations about why things
	Use simple compass directions	happen.
	(North, South, East and West)	• To make simple comparisons
	and locational and directional	between features of different
	language [for example, near	places.
	and far; left and right], to	• To conduct regular fieldwork
Geographic	describe the location of	activities
skills and	features and routes on a map	 To use NF books, stories,
fieldwork	Geography – key stages 1 and 2	maps, pictures/photos and
Heldwork	3.	internet as sources of
	Use aerial photographs and	information.
	plan perspectives to recognise	• To make simple comparisons
	landmarks and basic human and	between features of different
	physical features; devise a	places.
	simple map; and use and	• To conduct regular fieldwork
	construct basic symbols in a	activities
	key.	Using Maps
	Use simple fieldwork and	 To use an infant atlas to
	observational skills to study the	locate places.
	geography of their school and	 To follow a route on a map
	its grounds and the key human	 To use a plan view.



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					,
		and physical features of its	Style of Map		
		surrounding environment.	 To find land/sea on globe. 		
			 To use an infant atlas 		
			Direction/Location		
			 To follow directions (as yr 1 		
			and inc'. NSEW)		
			Drawing Maps		
			 To draw a map of a real or 		
			imaginary place. (e.g. add		
			detail to a sketch map from		
			aerial photograph)		
			Representation		
			 To begin to understand the 		
			need for a key.		
			 To use class agreed symbols 		
			to make a simple key.		
			Perspective		
			 To look down on objects to 		
			make a plan view map.		
			Stlye of Map		
			 To use teacher drawn base 		
			maps.		
			 To use large scale OS maps. 		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
		Pupils should develop an	• To check accuracy using	Chronological time consolidation,	
>		awareness of the past, using	books/ICT.	Sequence, Chronological Order,	
History	Chronological	common words and phrases	 To place events on a simple 	Recent History, Earlier, Later,	
list	understanding	relating to the passing of time.	timeline, adding times	Decades, Centuries Question,	
T		They should know where the	previously studied.	Artefact, Newspapers, Websites,	
		people and events they study fit		Historians, Primary /Secondary	



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Historical interpretation	within a chronological framework. Children should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.	 To compare 2 versions of a past event. To compare pictures or photographs of people or events in the past. To identify ways that the past is represented and discuss reliability of evidence e.g. photos, paintings, accounts, stories. To use stories to encourage children to distinguish between fact and fiction and to help them remember key Historical facts. 	Evidence, Information, Like or dislike, Significant, Tally chart, Changes, Observe, Non-fiction books, Maps, Internet, Research, Buildings, Places, Historical event Guy Fawkes, Guido, Parliament, Protestants, Catholics, Robert Catesby, King James I, Government, Gunpowder, Unsuccessful, Traitor, Remembered.	
Historical enquiry	Children should ask and answer questions, using other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.	• To ask and answer appropriate Historical questions, using their growing Historical knowledge.		
Organising and presenting	Pupils should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms.	 To communicate their knowledge though discussion, drawing, drama and role play, making models, writing and ICT. To use simple terms to talk about the passing of time. 		



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	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	Developing	KS1 pupils should be taught to	Early sketch book work	Applique	
	Ideas	use a range of materials	 To plan and develop simple 	Chalks	
		creatively to design and make	ideas	clay	
		products.	 To collect textures and 	Colouring	
			patterns to inform other work	contrast	
	Painting	KS1 pupils should be taught to	 To begin to control the types 	Dye	
		use painting to develop their	of marks made in a range of	Fabric	
		ideas, experiences and	painting techniques e.g.	Fray	
		imagination.	layering, mixing media, and	fringe	
			adding texture.	Irregular	
			 To continue to control the 	knot	
E			types of marks made with the	Malleable	
Design			range of media.	Man made	
De			 To use a suitable brush to 	Mod rock	
q			produce marks appropriate to	natural	
and			work. E.g. small brush for	Oil pastels	
Art			small marks.	over printing	
A	Textiles	KS1 pupils should be taught to	Demonstrate experience in	overlap	
		develop a wide range of art and	surface patterns/ textures and	overlay	
		design techniques in using	use them when appropriate.	pastel	
		colour, pattern, texture, line,	 To investigate textures and 	pencils	
		shape, form and space.	produce an expanding range	Pencils	
			of patterns.	plait	
			 To use line and tone in 	Regular	
			different media to consider	sculpture	
			shape, shade, pattern and	shades	
			texture.	stitch	
			 To use natural materials to 	surfaces	
			consider pattern and texture	texture	



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			la a stance looves feathers		tint	
			(e.g. stones, leaves, feathers,			
			sticks, grasses, shells)		ools	
	Responding to	KS1 pupils should be taught	• To continue to explore the	twist		
	art	about the work of a range of	work of a range of artists, craft			
		artists, craft makers and	makers and designers, making			
		designers, describing the	comparisons and describing			
		differences and similarities	the differences and similarities			
		between different practices and	and making links to their own			
		disciplines, making links to their	work.			
		own work.	 To express thoughts and 			
			feelings about a piece of art.			
			 To reflect and explain the 			
			successes and challenges in a			
			piece of art created.			
			• To explain how a piece of art			
			makes them feel – link to			
			emotions. Identify changes			
			they might make or how their			
			work could be developed			
			further			
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Voca	abulary	Knowledge
	Athletics	Pupils should develop	Health and fitness	Balance		
		fundamental movement skills	 To recognise and describe 	Direction		
		before becoming increasingly	how the body feels during and	Distance		
ш		competent and confident. They	after different physical	Hurdle		
PE		should access a broad range of	activities	Obstacle		
		opportunities to extend their	 To explain what they need 	Power		
		agility, balance and co-	to stay healthy.	Relaxed		
		ordination, individually and	Running	Relay		



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with others. They should be	• To run at different paces,	Speed	
able to engage in competitive	describing the different paces.	Swing	
and co-operative physical	 To use a variety of different 		
activities, in a range of	stride lengths.		
increasingly challenging	• To travel at different speeds.		
situations. Pupils should be	 To begin to select the most 		
taught to:	suitable pace and speed for		
. Master basic movements	distance.		
including running, jumping,	 To vary the speed and 		
throwing and catching, as well	direction in which they are		
as developing balance, agility	travelling.		
and co-ordination, and begin to	• To run with basic techniques		
apply these in a range of	following a curved line.		
activities. Participate in team	 To be able to maintain and 		
games, developing simple	control a run over different		
tactics for attacking and	distances.		
defending.	Jumping		
	 To perform and compare 		
	different types of jumps.		
	 To combine different jumps 		
	together with some fluency		
	and control.		
	• To jump for distance from a		
	standing position with		
	accuracy and control.		
	 To investigate the best 		
	jumps to cover different		
	distances.		
	 To choose the most 		
	appropriate jumps to cover		
	different distances.		



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		Juillier 2 Kenecuv		
		Throwing		
		 To throw different types of 		
		equipment in different ways,		
		for accuracy and distance.		
		 To throw with accuracy at 		
		targets of different heights.		
		 To investigate ways to alter 		
		their throwing technique to		
		achieve greater distance.		
		Compete/Perform		
		 To perform learnt skills with 		
		increasing control.		
		 To compete against self and 		
		others.		
		Evaluate		
		 To watch and describe 		
		performances and use what		
		they see to improve their own		
		performances.		
		 To talk about differences 		
		between their work and that		
		of others.		
Games	Pupils should develop	Health and fitness	Accuracy	
	fundamental movement skills,	 To recognise and describe 	Agility	
	become increasingly competent	how the body feels during and	Aim	
	and confident and access a	after different physical	Balance	
	broad range of opportunities to	activities.	Base	
	extend their agility, balance and	 To explain what they need 	Co-ordination	
	coordination, individually and	to stay healthy.	Crab	
	with others. They should be	Striking and hitting a ball	Guide	
	able to engage in competitive		Movement	



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-	_		Juillier 2 – Kellectiv		
		(both against self and against	 To strike or hit a ball with 	Pattern	
		others) and co-operative	increasing control.	Rotate	
		physical activities, in a range of	 To learn skills for playing 	Skittles	
		increasingly challenging	striking and fielding games.	Target	
		situations. Pupils should be	 To position the body to 	Timing	
		taught to:	strike a ball.	Tuck	
		 master basic movements 	Throwing and catching a ball	Twist and turn	
		including running, jumping,	• To throw, catch and bounce	Bounce	
		throwing and catching, as well	a ball with a partner.	Circuit	
		as developing balance, agility	 To use throwing and 	Cushion	
		and co-ordination, and begin to	catching skills in a game.	Overarm throw	
		apply these in a range of	• To throw a ball for distance.	Sideways	
		activities;	 To use hand-eye 	Underarm	
		 participate in team games, 	coordination to control a ball.		
		developing simple tactics for	Vary types of throw used.		
		attacking and defending;	Using Space		
		 perform dances using simple 	 To begin to choose and use 		
		movement patterns.	the best space in a game.		
			Tactics and Rules		
			 To understand the 		
			importance of rules in games.		
			 To use at least one 		
			technique to attack or defend		
			to play a game successfully.		
			Compete/Perform		
			 To perform learnt skills with 		
			increasing control.		
			 To compete against self and 		
			others		
			Evaluate		



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	Strand Singing	National curriculum Use their voices expressively	 To watch and describe performances, and use what they see to improve their own performance. To talk about the differences between their work and that of others. 	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Music	Jungung	and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes;	 To sing songs regularly with a pitch range of do-so with increasing vocal control. To sing songs with a small pitch range, pitching accurately. To know the meaning of dynamics (loud/quiet) and tempo (fast/slow) and be ableto demonstrate these when singing by responding to (a) the leader's directions and (b) visual symbols (e.g. crescendo, decrescendo, pause). 	 Acoustic, layering, soundmakers, accompaniment, musical, elements, structure, body, percussion, notation, tempo,call and response, ostinato, texture, chord, phrase, timbre, drone, pitch [high/ low sounds], tuned percussion, duration, movement [of sound], untuned percussion, dynamics [volume], playing, methods, xylophone, free/arrhythmic, pulse and beat, produce, improvisation, score, sound, quality 	
	Listening	Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music;	 To develop shared knowledge and understanding of the stories, origins, traditions, history and social context of the 		•



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		Juillier 2 Kenecuv	
		music they are listening to,	
		singing and playing.To listen to recorded	
		performances and	
		opportunities to experience	
		live music making in and out	
		of school.	
Composting	Experiment with, create, select	• To create music in response	•
	and combine sounds using the	to a non-musical stimulus.	
	inter-related dimensions of	• To work with a partner	
	music.	to improvise simple	
		question and answer	
		phrases, to be sung and	
		played on untuned	
		percussion, creating a	
		musical conversation.	
		 To use graphic symbols, dot 	
		notation and stick	
		notation, as appropriate,	
		to keep a record of	
		composed pieces.	
		 To use music technology to 	
		capture, change and combine	
		sounds.	
Musicianship	Play tuned and untuned	• To understand that the	
pulse/beat	instruments musically;	speed of the beat can change,	
		creating a faster or slower pace (tempo).	



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		• To mark the beat of a
		listening piece by tapping or
		clapping and recognising
		tempo as well as changes in
		tempo.
		• To walk in time to the beat
		of a piece of music or song.
		Know the difference between
		left and right to support
		coordination and shared
		movement with others.
		• To begin to group beats in
		twos and threes by tapping
		knees on the first (strongest)
		beat and clapping the
		remaining beats.
		• To identify the beat
		groupings in familiar music
		that they sing regularly and
		listen to.
Musicianship	Play tuned and untuned	• To play a range of singing
pitch	instruments musically;	games based on the cuckoo
		interval matching voices
		accurately, supported by a
		leader playing the melody.
		• To sing short phrases
		independently within a singing
		game or short song.
		• To respond independently to
		pitch changes heard in short



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			melodic phrases, indicating		
			with actions.		
			 Recognise dot notation and 		
			match it to 3-note tunes		
			played on tuned percussion.		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Design Technology	Design	Design purposeful, functional, appealing products for themselves and other users based on design criteria generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through talking, drawing, templates, mock-ups and, where appropriate, information and communication technology	 To have own ideas and plan what to do next To explain what I want to do and describe how I may do it To explain purpose of product, how it will work and how it will be suitable for the user To describe design using pictures, words, models, diagrams, begin to use ICT To design products for myself and others following design criteria To choose best tools and materials, and explain choices To use knowledge of existing 	Vehicle, wheel axle, axle holder, chassis, body, cab, assembling, cutting, joining, shaping, finishing, fixed, free, moving, mechanism names of tools, equipment and materials used Investigating, planning, design, make, evaluate, user, purpose, ideas, design, criteria, product, function I think because I preferbecause I preferbecause I agree/disagree because	
	Make	• To select from and use a range of tools and equipment	products to produce ideas.To explain what I am making and why it fits the purpose	It / This isand This has and Theisand	
		example, cutting, shaping, I need to do next.	*make suggestions as to whatI need to do next.To join	They areand I feelbecause	
		Jean 9 and 1100 110	materials/components	This is a big, round, red, beach ball	



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	— — — — — — — — — —			
	• To select from and use a wide	together in different ways	First (First put the hat on)	
	range of materials and	*measure, mark out, cut and	Next	
	components, including	shape materials and	After that	
	construction materials, textiles	components, with support.	Finally	
	and ingredients, according to	*describe which tools I'm	Last of all	
	their characteristics	using and why		
		• To choose suitable materials	Ibecause	
		and explain choices depending	When Ibecause After I	
		on characteristics.	Thebecause	
		 To use finishing techniques 	We/Theybecause How	
		to make product look good	-, -, -,	
		• To work safely and		
		hygienically		
Evaluate	Explore and evaluate a range of	 To describe what went well, 		
	existing products 🛛 evaluate	thinking about design criteria		
	their ideas and products against	 To talk about existing 		
	design criteria	products considering: use,		
		materials, how they work,		
		audience, where they might		
		be used; express personal		
		opinion		
		 To evaluate how good 		
		existing products are		
		• To talk about what I would		
		do differently if I were to do it		
		again and why.		
Technical	Use the basic principles of a	 To explain hygiene and keep 		
Knowledge	healthy and varied diet to	a hygienic kitchen		
	prepare dishes	 To describe properties of 		
	Understand where food comes	ingredients and importance of		
	from	varied diet		



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		I			
			 To say where food comes 		
			from		
			(animal, underground etc.)		
			 To describe how food is 		
			farmed, home-grown, caught		
			 To draw eat well plate; 		
			explain there are groups of		
			food		
			 To describe "five a day" 		
			 Tocut, peel and grate with 		
			increasing confidence		
	Techinical	Build structures, exploring how	 To measure materials 		
	Knowledge	they can be made stronger,	 To describe some different 		
	Materials and	stiffer and more stable	characteristics of materials		
	structure		 To join materials in different 		
			ways		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation		
	What can we		Recognise that sacred books	Christianity	
	learn from		contain stories which are	Christian, God, Creator,	
	Sacred Books?		special to many people and	Christmas, disciple, Easter,	
	(believing)		should be treated with	Jesus, Church, altar, font, Bible,	
			respect.	Gospel, Holy Spirit, baptism,	
RE			Retell stories from another	Christening, faith, Harvest,	
			faith and suggest a meaning.		
			Ask and answer questions	holy, Hymn, prayer, priest,	
			from Jesus' stories and from	vicar, worship	
			another religion.		
				Islam	



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-		Summer 2	Inclicetive		
				Muslim, Islam, Allah, Prophet,	
				Mosque, Eid, Qur'an, moon	
				and star.	
				Judaism	
				Jewish, Synagogue, Torah,	
				Bimah, Hanukkah, Ark,	
				Judaism, Shabbat, Joseph,	
				Kippah	
				Hinduism	
				Murtis, Gods and Goddesses,	
				puja, home shrine, devotion,	
				Ganesha, Aum, Diwali, offering,	
				Rama, Sita, worship, Vishnu	
				General religious vocabulary	
				Religion, celebration, festival,	
				symbol, thankful, faith, belief,	
				wise sayings, rules for living,	
				co-operation, belonging,	
				worship, holiness, sacred.	
				creation story.	



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Strar	d National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Health an Wellbeing		Responsibility - Who's at Fault? • To learn to take responsibility for their own actions • To recognise how their behaviour and that of others may influence people both positively and negatively To listen to, reflect on and respect other people's views and feelings Emotions - Mood swings • To learn about a range of different feelings and emotions • To learn about a range of different feelings in a positive way Love - Three Little Words • To learn about the importance of love • To recognise, name and deal with their feelings in a positive way Sadness - How to Cope • To understand and be aware of the different ways to show sadness	relationships • consideration • sensitivity • rules • apply • difference • right • wrong • common goals • community • reflect • share • opinions • identify • different • relationships • strengths • weak-nesses • real-life • set goals • prioritise • choices • healthy eating • health • substances • manage • risk • personal hygiene • differences • choices • improve • health • physical activity • beneficial • regular • activity • physical changes • recognise • fair • unfair • reflect • respect • views • money • relationships • influence • positively • negatively • collaborate • responsible • recognise • spending money • common goals • contribute • enterprise • afford • choices	



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			To understand about coping
			with change and loss
	Realtionships	Pupils will be taught:	Behaviour - Help Me!
		1. How to develop and	 To understand who can help
		maintain a variety of healthy	if someone is affected by
		relationships, within a range of	bullying
		social/cultural contexts.	 To recognise that there are
		2. How to recognise and	people who care for and look
		manage emotions within a	after them
		range of relationships.	• To consider different types
		3. How to recognise risky	of teasing and bullying,
		or negative relationships	understand that bullying is
		including all forms of bullying	wrong and know how to get
		and abuse.	help to deal with bullying
		4. How to respond to risky	To seek help from an
		or negative relationships and	appropriate adult when
		ask for help.	necessary
		5. How to respect equality	Behaviour - In My Shoes
		and diversity in relationships	• To understand that family
			and friends should care for
			each other
			• To recognise how their
			behaviour affects other
			people
			To recognise how their
			behaviour and that of others
			may influence people both
			positively and negatively
			Behaviour - Cry Baby!
			• To learn strategies to cope
			with unfair teasing



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		• To understand that there are	
		different types of teasing and	
		bullying	
		To consider different types of	
		teasing and bullying,	
		understand that bullying is	
		wrong and know how to get	
		help to deal with bullying	
Living in the	Pupils will be taught:	Local Citizenship - Our Local	
wider world	1. About respect for self and	Area	
wider world	-	• To understand the role of	
	others and the importance of		
	responsible behaviours and	the local community	
	actions.	• To consider ways of looking	
	2. About rights and	after the school or community	
	responsibilities as members of	and how to care for the local	
	families, other groups and	environment	
	ultimately as citizens.	To suggest rules that would	
	3. About different groups and	improve things for the	
	communities.	common good	
	4. To respect equality and to	Local Citizenship - Community	
	be a productive member of a	Care	
	diverse community.	 To develop a strong 	
	5. About the importance of	relationship with the local	
	respecting and protecting the	community	
	environment.	To understand the importance	
	6. About where money comes	of shared responsibility within	
	from, keeping it safe and the	all communities	
		Money - Shopping List	



School Driver Focus

Summer 1 – Independent Enquirer

importance of managing it effectively. 7. How money plays an important part in people's lives. 8. A basic understanding of enterprise.	 To understand the importance of managing money carefully To understand that we cannot always afford the items we want to buy Choices - This or That? To understand the importance of choices and spending money wisely Enterprise - Dragon's 'Den To gain a basic understanding of enterprise To contribute to enterprise 	
	understanding of enterprise To contribute to enterprise activities	