

#### **School Driver Focus**

Autumn 1 – Self-Manager

	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Science	Working scientifically	<ul> <li>planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary</li> <li>taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate</li> <li>recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs</li> <li>using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests</li> <li>reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations</li> </ul>	Plan different types of scientific enquiry Control variables in an enquiry Measure accurately and precisely, using a range of equipment Record data and results using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs. Use the outcome of text to make predictions and set up a further comparative fair test Report findings from enquiries in a range of ways Explain a conclusion from an enquiry. Explain casual relationships in an enquiry. Relate the outcome from an enquiry to scientific knowledge in order to state whether evidence supports or refutes an argument or theory. Read, spell and pronounce scientific vocabulary accurately.	Previous vocab plus opinion/fact, confidently name scientific enquiry types.	



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	<ul> <li>identifying scientific</li> <li>evidence that has been used</li> <li>to support or refute ideas or</li> <li>arguments</li> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> </ul>	Adaption, evolution,	
Evolution and inheritance	<ul> <li>recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago</li> <li>recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents</li> <li>identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution</li> </ul>	characteristics, genetics, survival.	
Electricity	<ul> <li>Pupils should be taught to:</li> <li>associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit</li> <li>compare and give reasons for variations in how</li> </ul>	Electricity, appliance, device, electrical circuit, complete circuit, circuit diagram, circuit symbol, components, cell, battery, positive, negative, terminal, connection, short circuit, wire, crocodile clip, bulb, bright/dim, switch,	



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		components function,		buzzer, volume, motor,	
		including the brightness of		conductor, insulator, voltage,	
		bulbs, the loudness of buzzers		current, resistance.	
		and the on/off position of			
		switches			
		<ul> <li>use recognised symbols</li> </ul>			
		when representing a simple			
		circuit in a diagram			
		Pupils should be taught to:		Organism, micro-organism,	
		<ul> <li>describe how living things</li> </ul>		fungus, mushrooms,	
		are classified into broad		classification keys,	
		groups according to common		environment, fish,	
	Living things and	observable characteristics and		amphibians, reptiles, birds,	
	their habitats.	based on similarities and		mammals, vertebrates,	
		differences, including micro-		invertebrates, name some of	
		organisms, plants and		these, arachnid, mollusc,	
		animals.		insect, crustacean.	
		<ul> <li>give reasons for classifyi</li> </ul>			
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
		Use technology safely,	<ul> <li>To understand the</li> </ul>	Responsible online	
60		respectfully and responsibly;	difference between bullying	communication	
Li L		recognise	and cyber bullying. Develop	Informed choices	
L I	E Safaty	acceptable/unacceptable	strategies to resolve both.	Virus threats	
du	E Safety	behaviour; identify a range of	<ul> <li>To identify how the media</li> </ul>	Blogs	
Computing		ways to report concerns	play a powerful role in	Messaging Predicting outputs	
Ŭ		about content and contact	shaping ideas about boys and	Plan, program, test & review a	
			girls.	program	



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		• To apply SMART and all e-	Program writing		
		safety knowledge to my	Control mimics + devices		
		online activities.	Sensors		
			Measure input		
	Understand the opportunities	<ul> <li>To protect my</li> </ul>	Create variables	•	
	[networks] offer for	password and other	Link errors		
	communication and	personal information.	Appropriate online tools		
	collaboration 4. Be discerning	To explain the	Audience		
	in evaluating digital content 5.	consequences of	Atmosphere		
		sharing too much	Structure		
		about myself online.	Copyright		
		• To support my friends	Information collection		
		to protect themselves	HTML code		
		and make good	Storing		
		choices online,	Information movement		
		including reporting	Connecting devices		
Technology (Digital		concerns to an adult.	Different audiences		
Literacy)		To explain the	Research strategies		
		consequences of	Search result rankings		
		spending too much	Acknowledge resources		
		time online or on a	Generate		
		game.	Process		
		<ul> <li>To explain the</li> </ul>	Interpret		
		consequences to	Store		
		myself and others of	Present information		
		not communicating	Plausibility		
		kindly and	Appropriate data tool		
		respectfully.	Interrogate		
		<ul> <li>To protect my</li> </ul>	Investigations		
		computer or device			



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			from harm on the		
			Internet.		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	Stranu		•	-	
		Locate the world's countries,	<ul> <li>To locate the world's</li> </ul>	Key Physical Geography	
		using maps to focus on	countries, using maps to focus	vocabulary: Consolidate from	
		Europe (including the location	on Europe (including the	previous years	
		of Russia) and North and	location of Russia) and North	Mainland, rural, urban	
		South America, concentrating	and South America,		
		on their environmental	concentrating on their	Key Human Geography	
		regions, key physical and	environmental regions, key	vocabulary: (in addition to	
		human characteristics,	physical and human	previous years) import,	
		countries, and major cities.	characteristics, countries, and	Fairtrade, export, civilisation,	
		Name and locate counties and	major cities.	global supply chain,	
$\geq$		cities of the United Kingdom,	<ul> <li>To name and locate</li> </ul>	globalisation.	
р		geographical regions and their	counties and cities of the		
Geography	Locational	identifying human and	United Kingdom, geographical		
80	Knowledge	physical characteristics, key	regions and their identifying		
e G		topographical features	human and physical		
G		(including hills, mountains,	characteristics, key		
		coasts and rivers), and land-	topographical features		
		use patterns; and understand	(including hills, mountains,		
		how some of these aspects	coasts and rivers), and		
		have changed over time.	landuse patterns; and		
		Identify the position and	understand how some of		
		significance of latitude,	these aspects have changed		
		longitude, Equator, Northern	over time.		
		Hemisphere, Southern	<ul> <li>To identify the position and</li> </ul>		
		Hemisphere, the Tropics of	significance of latitude,		
		Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic	longitude, Equator, Northern		



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		and Antarctic Circle, the	Hemisphere, Southern
		Prime/Greenwich Meridian	Hemisphere, the Tropics of
		and time zones (including day	Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic
		and night)	and Antarctic Circle, the
			Prime/Greenwich Meridian
			and time zones (including day
			and night).
		Understand geographical	• To understand geographical
		similarities and differences	similarities and differences
		through the study of human	through the study of human
		and physical geography of a	and physical geography of a
	Place knowledge	region of the United Kingdom,	region of the UK, a region in a
		a region in a European	European country, and a
		country, and a region within	region within North or South
		North or South America	America.
-		Describe and understand key	• To describe and understand
		aspects of:	key aspects of physical
		Physical geography, including:	geography, including climate
		climate zones, biomes and	zones, biomes and vegetation
		vegetation belts, rivers,	belts, rivers, mountains,
		mountains, volcanoes and	volcanoes and earthquakes,
		earthquakes, and the water	and the water cycle.
	Human and physical	cycle.	• To describe and understand
	feature	Human geography, including:	key aspects of human
		types of settlement and land	geography, including: types of
		use, economic activity	settlement and land use,
		including trade links, and the	economic activity including
		distribution of natural	trade links, and the
			distribution of natural
		resources including energy,	
		food, minerals and water	



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		resources including energy,
		food, minerals and water
	Use maps, atlases, globes and	Geographical Enquiry
	digital/computer mapping to	<ul> <li>To use primary and</li> </ul>
	locate countries and describe	secondary sources of
	features studied.	evidence in their
	Use the eight points of a	investigations.
	compass, four and six-figure	<ul> <li>To investigate places with</li> </ul>
	grid references, symbols and	more emphasis on the larger
	key (including the use of	scale; contrasting and distant
	Ordnance Survey maps) to	places
	build their knowledge of the	Direction/Location
	United Kingdom and the	• To use 8 compass points
	wider world 🛛 use fieldwork	confidently and accurately;
	to observe, measure, record	• To use 4 figure co-ordinates
Geographical skills	and present the human and	confidently to locate features
and fieldwork	physical features in the local	on a map.
	area using a range of	• To begin to use 6 figure grid
	methods, including sketch	refs;
	maps, plans and graphs, and	Representation
	digital technologies.	• To use/recognise OS map
		symbols.
		Using Maps
		• To follow a short route on
		an OS map. Describe features
		shown on OS map.
		• To locate places on a world
		map.
		• To use atlases to find out
		about other features of
		about other reatures of



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			<ul> <li>places. (e.g. mountain regions, weather patterns)</li> <li>Style of Map</li> <li>To use OS maps.</li> <li>To confidently use an atlas.</li> <li>To recognise world map as a flattened globe.</li> </ul>		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
History	Chronological understanding	Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study.	<ul> <li>To place the time studied on a timeline, compare where this fits in to topics previously studied to provide a greater Historical perspective.</li> <li>To use relevant dates and terms - Empire, civilisation, parliament and peasantry, continuity and change, Cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance.</li> <li>To sequence previously studied topic on a timeline to gain greater Historical perspective.</li> <li>To develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and Word History, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods studied.</li> </ul>	Democracy Olympic games Philosopher Sparta Greece Spartans Athens Athenians Persia Alpha Beta Gamma Delta Alexander the Great Empire Achievement Gods (Zeus, Apollo etc.) Fieldwork, Conduct, Research, Primary source, Secondary source, Evaluate, Collect, Record, Analyse Conclusions, Advancements, Interpretations, Cause and effect, Structured Accounts, Omissions, Impression, Biased, Motive, Propaganda Short- and long term timescales, Difference and significance, Trends	



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	Pupils should note	• To find out beliefs,	
	connections, contrasts and	behaviour and characteristics	
	trends over time.	of people, recognising that	
		not everyone shares the same	
		views and feelings.	
		<ul> <li>To compare beliefs and</li> </ul>	
		behaviour with another time	
Range and depth of		studied.	
historical knowledge		• To write another	
		explanation of a past event in	
		terms of cause and effect	
		using evidence to support and	
		illustrate their explanation.	
		• To know key dates,	
		characters and events of time	
		studied.	
	Children should understand	• To link sources and work	
	how our knowledge of the	out how conclusions were	
	past is constructed from a	arrived at.	
	range of sources.	<ul> <li>To consider ways of</li> </ul>	
Historical		checking the accuracy of	
		interpretations – fact or	
interpretation		fiction and opinion.	
		• To be aware that different	
		evidence will lead to different	
		conclusions.	
		• To confidently use t	
	Pupils should regularly	• To recognise primary and	
Historical anguiry	address and sometimes	secondary sources	
Historical enquiry	devise historically valid		
	questions about change,		



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	cause, similarity and	• To use a range of sources to	
	difference, and significance.	find out about an aspect of	ł
		time past.	
		<ul> <li>To suggest omissions and</li> </ul>	
		the means of finding out.	
		<ul> <li>To bring knowledge</li> </ul>	
		gathered from several sources	
		together in a fluent account.	
		• To answer and devise own	
		Historically valid questions	
		about change, cause,	
		similarity and difference and	
		significance.	
	Pupils should develop the	• To recall, select and	
	appropriate use of historical	organise information.	
	terms	<ul> <li>To construct informed</li> </ul>	
		responses that involve	
		thoughtful selection and	
		organisation of relevant	
		Historical information.	
Organising and		<ul> <li>To communicate their</li> </ul>	
presenting		knowledge and understanding	
		through discussion, drawing	
		pictures, drama and role play,	
		making models, writing and	
		ICT.	
		<ul> <li>To select and organise</li> </ul>	
		information to produce	
		structured work, making	



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			<ul> <li>appropriate use of dates and terms.</li> <li>To use Historically accurate terms to talk about the passing of time e.g.</li> <li>BC/AD/CENTURY</li> </ul>		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
nd Design	Exploring	To create sketch books to record their observations and revisit ideas.	<ul> <li>To use sketchbooks to collect and record visual information from different sources as well as planning and colleting source material. Annotate work in sketchbook.</li> <li>To use the sketch book to plan how to join parts of the sculpture.</li> <li>To annotate work in sketchbook.</li> </ul>	Ink Light Mixed media Mood Observation Paint Paint Pastels Pattern texture Patterns Print Proportion	
Art and	Drawing	KS2 Pupils should be taught to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing with a range of materials.	<ul> <li>To work in a sustained and independent way to develop their own style of drawing.</li> <li>To develop this style may be through the development of: line, tone, pattern, texture.</li> <li>To draw for a sustained period of time over a number of sessions working on one piece.</li> </ul>	Scale Screen print Shades Textures Tints Tonal Tones Watercolour Wet media	



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		<ul> <li>To use different techniques</li> </ul>	
		for different purposes i.e.	
		shading, hatching within their	
		own work, understanding	
		which works well in their	
		work and why.	
		<ul> <li>To develop their own style</li> </ul>	
		using tonal contrast and	
		mixed media	
		<ul> <li>To have opportunities to</li> </ul>	
		develop further simple	
		perspective in their work	
		using a single focal point and	
		horizon	
		<ul> <li>To develop an awareness of</li> </ul>	
		composition, scale and	
		proportion in their paintings	
Painting	KS2 Pupils should be taught to	• To work in a sustained and	
	improve their mastery of art	independent way to develop	
	and design techniques,	their own style of painting.	
	including painting with a	This style may be through the	
	range of materials.	development of: colour, tone	
		and shade.	
		<ul> <li>To purposely control the</li> </ul>	
		types of marks made and	
		experiment with different	
		effects and textures inc.	
		blocking in colour, washes,	
		thickened paint creating	
		textural effects.	



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Printing	KS2 Pupils should be taught to	<ul> <li>To demonstrate experience</li> </ul>
	improve their mastery of art/	in a range of printmaking
	design techniques, including	techniques.
	drawing and painting with a	<ul> <li>To describe techniques and</li> </ul>
	range of materials.	processes
		<ul> <li>To adapt their work</li> </ul>
		according to their views and
		describe how they might
		develop it further.
		<ul> <li>To develop their own style</li> </ul>
		using tonal contrast and
		mixed media.
Texture pattern	KS2 Pupils should be taught to	<ul> <li>To consider the use of</li> </ul>
colour line and tone	improve their mastery of art	colour for mood and
	and design techniques with a	atmosphere
	range of materials.	
Responding to art	KS2 pupils should be taught	<ul> <li>To discuss and review own</li> </ul>
	about great artists, architects	and others work, expressing
	and designers in history.	thoughts and feelings
		explaining their views.
		<ul> <li>To identify artists who have</li> </ul>
		worked in a similar way to
		their own work.
		• To explore a range of great
		Artists, architects and
		designers in history.



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	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	Dance	Pupils should continue to	Health and Fitness	Beat	
		apply and develop a broader	<ul> <li>To understand the</li> </ul>	Canon	
		range of skills, learning how	importance of warming up	Choreograph	
		to use them in different ways	and cooling down.	Fluency	
		and to link them to make	<ul> <li>To carry out warm-ups and</li> </ul>	Match	
		actions and sequences of	cool-downs safely and	Mirror	
		movement. They should enjoy	effectively.	Pose	
		communicating, collaborating	<ul> <li>To understand why exercise</li> </ul>	Routine	
		and competing with each	is good for health, fitness and	Timing	
		other. They should develop an	wellbeing.	Unison	
		understanding of how to	<ul> <li>To know ways they can</li> </ul>		
		improve in different physical	become healthier.		
		activities and sports and learn	Dance Skills		
		how to evaluate and	<ul> <li>To identify and repeat the</li> </ul>		
ΡE		recognise their own success.	movement patterns and		
		Pupils should be taught to:	actions of a chosen dance		
		<ul> <li>develop flexibility, strength,</li> </ul>	style.		
		technique, control and	<ul> <li>To compose individual,</li> </ul>		
		balance [for example, through	partner and group dances		
		athletics and gymnastics];	that reflect the chosen dance		
		<ul> <li>perform dances using a</li> </ul>	style.		
		range of movement patterns;	<ul> <li>To use dramatic expression</li> </ul>		
		<ul> <li>compare their</li> </ul>	in dance movements and		
		performances with previous	motifs.		
		ones and demonstrate	• To perform with confidence,		
		improvement to achieve their	using a range of movement		
		personal best.	patterns.		
			<ul> <li>To demonstrate strong and</li> </ul>		
			controlled movements		



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Autumn	2 – '	Team	Worker	

	ughout a dance
	ence. Combine flexibility,
	niques and movements
	eate a fluent sequence.
	move appropriately and
with	the required style in
relat	ion to the stimulus, e.g.
	g various levels, ways of
trave	elling and motifs.
	show a change of pace
and t	iming in their
mov	ements.
	move rhythmically and
асси	rately in dance
	ences.
	improvise with
confi	dence, still
	onstrating fluency across
	sequence.
• To	dance with fluency and
	rol, linking all movements
	ensuring that transitions
flow	
• To	demonstrate consistent
preci	sion when performing
	e sequences.
	modify some elements of
	uence as a result of self
and	peer evaluation.



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		• To use complex dance		
		vocabulary to compare and		
		improve work.		
		Compete/Perform		
		<ul> <li>To link actions to create a</li> </ul>		
		complex sequence using a full		
		range of movement.		
		• To perform the sequence in		
		time to music.		
		<ul> <li>To perform and apply a</li> </ul>		
		variety of skills and		
		techniques confidently,		
		consistently and with		
		precision.		
		Evaluate		
		• To thoroughly evaluate their		
		own and others' work,		
		suggesting thoughtful and		
		appropriate improvements		
Gymnastics	The main KS2 national	Health and Fitness	Asymmetrical	
	curriculum aims covered in	• To understand the	Balance	
	the Gymnastics units are:	importance of warming up	Canon	
	• Develop flexibility,	and cooling down.	Direction	
	strength, technique, control	• To carry out warm-ups and	Dynamic	
	and balance [for example,	cool-downs safely and	Front and Back	
	through athletics and	effectively.	Support	
	gymnastics].	• To understand why exercise	Level	
	Compare their	is good for health, fitness and	Movement	
	performances with previous	wellbeing.	Rolling and bridging	
	ones and demonstrate	• To know ways they can	Rotation	
		become healthier.	Sequence	



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improvement to ad	chieve their Acquir	ing and Developing	Shape	
personal best	Skills i	n Gymnastics (General)	Symmetrical	
	• To ci	eate their own	Unison	
	compl	ex sequences involving		
	the ful	I range of actions and		
	mover	nents: travelling,		
	balanc	ing, holding shapes,		
	jumpir	ng, leaping, swinging,		
		ng and stretching.		
	• To d	emonstrate precise and		
	contro	lled placement of body		
	parts i	n their actions, shapes		
	and ba	llances.		
	Rolls			
	• To co	omplete forward roll		
	from s	tanding		
	• To co	omplete straddle		
	forwa	d roll		
	• To co	omplete pike forward		
	roll			
	• To co	omplete dive forward		
	roll			
		omplete tucked		
	backw	ard roll		
		omplete backward roll		
	to stra			
		omplete backward roll		
		nding pike		
		omplete pike backward		
	roll			
	Jumps			



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	revious jumps
Vault	
	e step onto
springboa	
• To squa	on vault
Handstan	ds, cartwheels and
round-off	
• To lung	into cartwheel
• To lung	into round-off
• To hurd	e step
• To hurd	e step into
cartwhee	
• To hurd	e step into round-
off	
Travelling	and Linking actions
• To tipto	e, step, jump and
hop	
• To hops	cotch
• To skip	
• To com	lete chassis steps
• To com	lete straight jump
half turn	
• To com	lete straight jump
full turn	
• To cat le	ар
	ap half turn
	ap full turn Pivot
Shapes &	
	lete 1, 2, 3 and 4-
point bala	



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	1			
		• To complete pike, tuck, star,		
		straight, straddle shapes		
		<ul> <li>To front and back support</li> </ul>		
		Compete/Perform		
		<ul> <li>To perform own longer,</li> </ul>		
		more complex sequences in		
		time to music.		
		<ul> <li>To perform and apply a</li> </ul>		
		variety of skills and		
		techniques confidently,		
		consistently and with		
		precision.		
		Evaluate		
		<ul> <li>To evaluate their own and</li> </ul>		
		others' work, suggesting		
		thoughtful and appropriate		
		improvements.		
OAA	Pupils should continue to	Health and Fitness	Participation	
	apply and develop a broader	<ul> <li>To understand the</li> </ul>	Tactics	
	range of skills, learning how	importance of warming up	Attack	
	to use them in different ways	and cooling down.	Defend	
	and to link them to make	• To carry out warm-ups and	Defence	
	actions and sequences of	cool-downs safely and	Competitive	
	movement. They should enjoy	effectively.	Competition	
	communicating, collaborating	• To understand why exercise	Compete	
	and competing with each	is good for health, fitness and	Mark	
	other.	wellbeing.		
	They should develop an	• To know ways they can		
	understanding of how to	become healthier		
	improve in different physical	Trails		
	activities and sports and learn			



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how to evaluate and	<ul> <li>To orientate themselves</li> </ul>	
recognise their own success.	with confidence and accuracy	
Pupils should be taught to:	around an orienteering	
<ul> <li>take part in outdoor and</li> </ul>	course.	
adventurous activity	<ul> <li>To design an orienteering</li> </ul>	
challenges both individually	course that is clear to follow	
and within a team;	and offers challenge to	
<ul> <li>compare their</li> </ul>	others.	
performances with previous	<ul> <li>To use navigation</li> </ul>	
ones and demonstrate	equipment (maps,	
improvement to achieve their	compasses) to improve the	
personal best	trail.	
	Problem-solving	
	• To use clear communication	
	to effectively complete a	
	particular role in a team.	
	• To compete in orienteering	
	activities both as part of a	
	team and independently.	
	• To use a range of map styles	
	and make an informed	
	decision on the most	
	effective.	
	Preparation and Organisation	
	• To choose the best	
	equipment for an outdoor	
	activity.	
	• To prepare an orienteering	
	course for others to follow.	



### **School Driver Focus**

Autumn 1 – Self-Manager

	• To identify the quickest
	route to accurately navigate
	an orienteering course.
	Communication
	• To communicate clearly and
	effectively with others when
	under pressure.
	• To work effectively as part
	of a team, demonstrating
	leadership skills
	Compete/Perform
	• To complete an orienteering
	course on multiple occasions,
	in a quicker time due to
	improved technique.
	To offer an effective
	evaluation of both personal
	performances and activities
	with an aim of increasing
	challenge and improving
	performance.
	• To listen to feedback and
	improve an orienteering
	course from it.
	Evaluate
	• To evaluate their own and
	others' work, suggesting
	thoughtful and appropriate
	improvements.
•	



### **School Driver Focus**

Autumn 1 – Self-Manager

	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Music	Singing	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression	<ul> <li>To sing a broad range of songs, including those that involve syncopated rhythms, as part of a choir, with a sense of ensemble and performance. This should include observing rhythm, phrasing, accurate pitching and appropriate style.</li> <li>To continue to sing three-and four- part rounds or partner songs, and experiment with positioning singers randomly within the group – i.e. no longer in discrete parts – in order to develop greater listening skills, balance between parts and vocal independence.</li> <li>To perform a range of songs as a choir in school assemblies, school performance opportunities and to a wider audience.</li> </ul>	articulation diction enunciate block 12-bar Blues Bop/ Scat dynamics tempo timbre rhythm pitch structure drum machine effects processor film score special effects theme motif ensemble bass/ treble clef gamelan harmony harmonise improvise/improvisation loop the "off beat" syncopation spotting soundmaker swing Folk [music] editing splicing choreograph beat/pulse recording studio	
	Listening	Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory;	• To create music with multiple sections that include repetition and contrast.		



#### **School Driver Focus**

Autumn 1 – Self-Manager

	1	
	Appreciate and understand a	<ul> <li>To use chord changes as</li> </ul>
	wide range of high-quality live	part of an improvised
	and recorded music drawn	sequence.
	from different traditions and	<ul> <li>To extend improvised</li> </ul>
	from great composers and	melodies beyond 8 beats over
	musicians; develop an	a fixed groove, creating a
	understanding of the history	satisfying melodic shape.
	of music.	
Composting	Improvise and compose music	• To CPlan and compose an 8-
	for a range of purposes using	or 16- beat melodic phrase
	the inter-related dimensions	using the pentatonic scale
	of music.	(e.g. C, D, E, G, A)
		and incorporate rhythmic
		variety and interest.
		• To play this melody on
		available tuned percussion
		and/or orchestral
		instruments.
		<ul> <li>To notate this melody.</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>To compose melodies made</li> </ul>
		from pairs of phrases in either
		G major or E minor or a key
		suitable for the instrument
		chosen. Either of these
		melodies can be enhanced
		with rhythmic or chordal
		accompaniment.
		• To compose a ternary piece;
		use available music
		software/apps to create and



### **School Driver Focus**

Autumn 1 – Self-Manager

	Performing	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.	record it, discussing how musical contrasts are achieved. • To play a melody following staff notation written on one stave and using notes within an octave range (do-do); make decisions about dynamic range, including very loud, very quiet, moderately loud and moderately quiet. • To accompany this same melody, and others, using block chords or a bass line. • To engage with others through ensemble playing with pupils taking on melody or accompaniment roles.		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
Design	Design	Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups. Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated	<ul> <li>To draw on market research to inform design</li> <li>To use research of user's individual needs, wants, requirements for design</li> <li>To identify features of design that will appeal to the intended user.</li> <li>create own design criteria and specification</li> </ul>	Ingredients, yeast, dough, bran, flour, whole meal, unleavened, baking soda, spice, herbs, fat, sugar, carbohydrate, protein, vitamins, nutrients, nutrition, healthy, varied, gluten, dairy, allergy, intolerance, savory, source, seasonally, utensils,	



### **School Driver Focus**

Autumn 1 – Self-Manager

	sketches, cross-sectional and	• To come up with innovative	combine, fold, knead, stir,	
	exploded diagrams,	design ideas	pour, mix, rubbing in, whisk,	
	prototypes, pattern pieces	• To follow and refine a	beat, roll out, shape, sprinkle,	
	and computer-aided design	logical plan.	crumble	
		• To use annotated sketches,	Frame, structure, stiffen,	
		cross- sectional planning and	strengthen, reinforce,	
		exploded diagrams	triangulation, stability, shape,	
		• To make design decisions, considering, resources and	join, temporary, permanent.	
		cost	seam allowance, wadding,	
		• To clearly explain how parts	reinforce, right side, wrong	
		of design will work, and how	side, hem, template, pattern	
		they are fit for purpose	pieces, name of textiles and	
		• To independently model	fastenings used, pins,	
		and refine design ideas by	needles, thread, pinking	
		making prototypes and using	shears, fastening	
		pattern pieces		
		<ul> <li>To use computer-aided</li> </ul>	Pulley, drive belt, gear,	
		designs	rotation, spindle, driver,	
			follower, ratio, transmit, axle,	
Make	Select from and use a wider	• To use selected	motor, circuit, switch, circuit	
	range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for	tools/equipment with good level of precision	diagram, annotated drawings,	
	example, cutting, shaping,	• To produce suitable lists of	exploded diagrams,	
	joining and finishing],	tools, equipment/materials	mechanical system, electrical	
	accurately	needed	system, input, process,	
	Select from and use a wider	• To select appropriate	output.	
	range of materials and	materials, fit for purpose;		
	components, including	explain choices, considering	Reed, switch, toggle switch,	
	construction materials,	functionality	push-to-make switch, light,	
	textiles and ingredients,		emitting diode (Led), bulb,	



### **School Driver Focus**

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	according to their functional	<ul> <li>To create and follow</li> </ul>	bulb holder, battery, battery	
	properties and aesthetic	detailed step by-step plan	holder, usb cable, wire,	
	qualities	• To explain how product will	insulator, conductor,	
		appeal to an audience	crocodile clip, control,	
		<ul> <li>To mainly accurately</li> </ul>	program, system, input	
		measure, mark out, cut and	device, output device, series	
		shape materials/	circuit, parallel circuit.	
		components		
		<ul> <li>To mainly accurately</li> </ul>		
		assemble, join and combine		
		materials/		
		components		
		• To mainly accurately apply a		
		range of finishing techniques		
		<ul> <li>To use techniques that</li> </ul>		
		involve a small number of		
		steps		
		• To begin to be resourceful		
		with practical problems		
Evaluate	Investigate and analyse a	• To evaluate quality of		
	range of existing products.	design while designing and		
	Evaluate their ideas and	making; is it fit for purpose?		
	products against their own	• To keep checking design is		
	design criteria and consider	best it can be.		
	the views of others to	• To evaluate ideas and		
	improve their work.	finished product against		
	Understand how key events	specification, stating if it's fit		
	and individuals in design and	for purpose		
	technology have helped	• To test and evaluate final		
	shape the world	product; explain what would		
		improve it and the effect		



### **School Driver Focus**

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		different resources may have had	
		• To do thorough evaluations	
		of existing products	
		considering: how well they've	
		been made, materials,	
		whether they work, how	
		they've been made, fit for	
		<ul><li>purpose</li><li>To evaluate how much</li></ul>	
		products cost to make and	
		how innovative they are	
		• To research and discuss how	
		sustainable materials are	
		• To consider the impact of	
		products beyond their	
		intended purpose	
		• To discuss some key	
		inventors/designers/	
		engineers/	
		chefs/manufacturers of	
		groundbreaking products	
Technical Knowledge:	Apply their understanding of	• To use different types of	
Electrical systems	computing to program,	circuit in product	I
	monitor and control their	<ul> <li>To think of ways in which</li> </ul>	
	products	adding a circuit would	
	. understand and use	improve product	
	electrical systems in their	• To program a computer to	
	products [for example, series	monitor changes in	
	circuits incorporating		



### **School Driver Focus**

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		switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors]	environment and control product		
	Technical Knowledge: Textiles	Select from and use a wide range of textiles according to their characteristics	<ul> <li>To think about user's wants/needs and aesthetics when choosing textiles</li> <li>To make product attractive and strong</li> <li>To make a prototype</li> <li>To use a range of joining techniques</li> <li>To think carefully about what would improve product</li> <li>To understand that a</li> </ul>		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
RE	What do religions say to us when life gets hard? (believing)		<ul> <li>Express ideas about how and why religion can help believers when times are hard, giving examples.</li> <li>Outline Christian/Hindu/non- religious belief about life after death.</li> <li>Explain similarities and differences about beliefs about life after death.</li> <li>Explain some reasons why Christians and Humanists</li> </ul>	Christianity Christian, Jesus, Bible, Creation and Fall, Gospel, Trinity, Incarnation, Holy Spirit, resurrection, Christmas, Holy Week, Easter, Pentecost, Eucharist, advent, disciple, ascension	•



### **School Driver Focus**

Autumn 1 – Self-Manager

	have different views on life after death.	Islam Muslim, Allah, Ummah, 5
Is it better to express your beliefs in arts and architecture or charity and generosity?(expressi ng)	<ul> <li>Describe and make connections between examples of religious creativity.(buildings&amp; art)</li> <li>Show an understanding of the value of sacred buildings and art.</li> <li>Apply ideas about values from the scriptures to the title question.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pillars,</li> <li>Prophet Muhammad, Iman (faith), Mosque, Hajj, akhlaq (character or moral conduct)</li> <li>Hinduism</li> <li>Reincarnation, karma, dharma</li> </ul>
		Humanism Atheist, agnostic, Humanist, rationalist, Golden Rule, 'spiritual but not religious', secular, rationalist, science, natural selection, reason
		Buddhism Pilgrimage, suffering, Meditation, The Four Noble Truths, vows, rebirth



School Driver Focus Autumn 1 – Self-Manager Autumn 2 – Team Worker

				<ul> <li>General religious vocabulary</li> <li>Religion, harmony, respect, justice, faith, interfaith, tolerance, moral values, religious plurality, moral codes, holiness, spiritual, inspiration, vision, symbol, community, commitment, values, sources of wisdom, spiritual, Golden Rule, charity, place of worship, sacred text, devotion, prayer, worship, compassion.</li> </ul>	
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
PSHE	Health and Wellbeing	<ul> <li>Pupils will be taught:</li> <li>1. What is meant by a healthy lifestyle?</li> <li>2. How to maintain physical, mental and emotional health and wellbeing.</li> <li>3. How to manage risks to physical and emotional health and wellbeing.</li> <li>4. Ways of keeping physically and emotionally safe.</li> </ul>	Identifying Strengths - Big Dreams • To identify and talk about their own and others' strengths and weaknesses and how to improve To self-assess, understanding how this will help their future actions Identifying Strengths - Big Achievers	<ul> <li>identify •strengths</li> <li>weaknesses •contribution</li> <li>working world •self-assess</li> <li>•connections •set personal goals •identify</li> <li>•discrimination •recognise</li> <li>•stereotyping •recognise</li> <li>•factors •influencing •opinion</li> <li>•choice •challenge •self- assess •future actions</li> </ul>	



### **School Driver Focus**

Autumn 1 – Self-Manager

	<ul> <li>5. about managing change, including puberty, transition and loss.</li> <li>6. How to make informed choices about health and wellbeing and to recognise sources of help with this.</li> <li>7. How to respond in an emergency.</li> <li>8. To identify different influences on health and wellbeing.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To be able to reflect on past achievements</li> <li>To recognise achievements of others as being worthwhile and important</li> <li>Setting Goals 'Super Futures'</li> <li>To begin to set personal goals</li> <li>Setting Goals - I can do that!</li> <li>To identify the skills they need to develop to make their contribution in the working world in the future</li> <li>To make connections between their learning, the world of work and their future economic wellbeing</li> <li>Internet Safety - Fake News</li> <li>To know how to be a discerning consumer of information online including understanding that information, including that from search engines, is</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>responsible •informed decisions •health •wellbeing</li> <li>help lines •manage</li> <li>changing emotions</li> <li>relationships •strategies</li> <li>negative pressures</li> <li>managing •controlling</li> <li>strong feelings •peer</li> <li>pressure •puberty •body</li> <li>changes •feelings •behaviour</li> <li>basic needs •societies</li> <li>financial capability</li> <li>contribution •working world</li> <li>time and resources</li> <li>prioritise •initiative</li> <li>responsibility •future actions</li> <li>agreements •positive results</li> <li>strengths •contribute •take</li> <li>the lead •prioritise actions</li> <li>respond to challenges</li> <li>enterprise capability</li> </ul>
		ranked, selected and targeted	
Growing and Relationships	Pupils will be taught: 1. How to develop and	Race and Ethnicity - United States	
Nelationships	maintain a variety of healthy	• To learn about racial	
	relationships, within a range of social/cultural contexts.	discrimination and its impact on societies, past and present	



#### **School Driver Focus**

Autumn 1 – Self-Manager

		2. How to recognise and	Gender Stereotypes - Jobs for		
		manage emotions within a	All		
		range of relationships.	<ul> <li>To learn about gender</li> </ul>		
		3. How to recognise risky	discrimination and its impact		
		or negative relationships	<ul> <li>To challenge stereotyping</li> </ul>		
		including all forms of bullying	and discrimination		
		and abuse.	Culture - Cultured Feast		
		4. How to respond to risky	<ul> <li>To learn about the</li> </ul>		
		or negative relationships and	importance of family in		
		ask for help.	different cultures		
		5. How to respect equality	To recognise and respect		
		and diversity in relationships	similarities and differences		
			between people		
	Strand	National curriculum	Expectation	Vocabulary	Knowledge
	Listening	Listen attentively to spoken	<ul> <li>To listen to and show</li> </ul>		
		language and show	understanding of more		
		understanding by joining in	complex sentences in		
		and responding	'authentic' conversation,		
		<ul> <li>Explore the patterns and</li> </ul>	picking out specific		
_			protaing out specifie		
		sounds of language through	vocabulary. 1		
ist					
anisł		sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning	vocabulary. 1 • To understand a short passage made up of		
banish		sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the	vocabulary. 1 • To understand a short		
<mark>Spanish</mark>		sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words	vocabulary. 1 • To understand a short passage made up of		
Spanish	Speaking	sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning	vocabulary. 1 • To understand a short passage made up of increasingly familiar words		
Spanish	Speaking	sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words • Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions;	vocabulary. 1 • To understand a short passage made up of increasingly familiar words and phrases. 1 • To engage in short scripted conversations		
Spanish	Speaking	sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words • Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond	vocabulary. 1 • To understand a short passage made up of increasingly familiar words and phrases. 1 • To engage in short scripted conversations • To speak in longer		
Spanish	Speaking	sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words • Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions;	vocabulary. 1 • To understand a short passage made up of increasingly familiar words and phrases. 1 • To engage in short scripted conversations		



#### **School Driver Focus**

Autumn 1 – Self-Manager

	<ul> <li>Speak in sentences, using</li> </ul>	more flexibly to create own	
	familiar vocabulary, phrases	sentence	
	and basic language structures	<ul> <li>To ask and answer simple</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Develop accurate</li> </ul>	questions on a few very	
	pronunciation and intonation	familiar topics. 3	
	so that others understand		
	when they are reading aloud		
	or using familiar words and		
	phrases*		
	<ul> <li>Present ideas and</li> </ul>		
	information orally to a range		
	of audiences		
Writing	<ul> <li>Write phrases from</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To adapt taught phrases to</li> </ul>	
	memory, and adapt these to	create new sentences	
	create new sentences, to	• To write a short, simple text	
	express ideas clearly	from memory, using simple	
	<ul> <li>describe people, places,</li> </ul>	sentences from one familiar	
	things and actions orally* and	topic with reasonable	
	in writing	spelling.2	
Reading	<ul> <li>Read carefully and show</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To practice reading longer</li> </ul>	
	understanding of words,	texts aloud, containing taught	
	phrases and simple writing	phrases and vocabulary.	
	<ul> <li>Appreciate stories, songs,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To understand a short text</li> </ul>	
	poems and rhymes in the	made up of short sentences	
	language	with familiar language on a	
	<ul> <li>Broaden their vocabulary</li> </ul>	familiar topic.	
	and develop their ability to	<ul> <li>To use a dictionary or word</li> </ul>	
	understand new words that	list.2	
	are introduced into familiar		



### School Driver Focus Autumn 1 – Self-Manager Autumn 2 – Team Worker

	written material, including		ſ
	through using a dictionary		
Grammar	Understand basic grammar	<ul> <li>To use high-frequency verb</li> </ul>	
	appropriate to the language	forms, nouns, articles and	
	being studied, including	adjectives to form simple	
	(where relevant): feminine,	sentences. 1	
	masculine and neuter forms		
	and the conjugation of high-		
	frequency verbs; key features		
	and patterns of the language;		
	how to apply these, for		
	instance, to build sentences;		
	and how these differ from or		
	are similar to English		
Culture		Talk about, discuss and	
		present information about a	
		country's culture in relation to	
		festivals and celebrations -	
		Feliz Navidad (Christmas)	
		Begin to understand more	
		complex issues which affect a	
		Spanish speaking country	
		today Famine, poverty,	
		religion, wa	