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Curriculum Intent Statement

The aim at Whittingham C of E Primary School is to provide curriculum opportunities which help children to develop as independent, confident, successful learners with high aspirations who know how to make a positive contribution to their community and the wider world. There is a focus on developing children's moral, spiritual, social and cultural understanding. At Whittingham C of E Primary school we aim to ensure that children are well prepared for life in modern Britain.

Our broad and balanced curriculum provides pupils with the skills, knowledge and understanding, across all subjects, needed to become resilient, respectful and responsible individuals, who are well rounded and able to make well informed decisions and choices.

The curriculum is language rich and provides pupils with the opportunity to read and write in a range of contexts, for different purposes and in response to a wide and varied range of exciting first hand experiences, including well planned educational visits, visitors and theme days which make the most of our geographical location, historical importance and cultural heritage. Through these experiences pupils explore people and events which have influenced our local area, the UK and the wider world so providing them with inspirational examples which they can aspire to. The curriculum is also flexible enough to take into account the interests and needs of all children and important local, national and international events and developments. It provides pupils with memorable experiences, in addition to diverse and rich opportunities from which children can learn and develop a range of transferable skills. An important focus of our curriculum is to raise aspirations, encourage a sense of personal pride in achievement, provide a purpose and relevance for learning and ultimately to help every child to find their strengths and interests.

The cross curricular approach which we have developed enables our pupils to apply their Maths, English and Science skills across the whole curriculum and reinforces mastery in these subjects as children appreciate the importance of these skills and how they apply to real life situations.

Our curriculum is planned in a two year cycle which allows for in-depth study and progression through a well-planned sequence of skills and knowledge and ensures that we have full coverage of the national Curriculum.

Subject leaders play an important part in the success of the curriculum by leading a programme of monitoring, evaluation and review. The curriculum design ensures that the needs of individual and small groups of children can be met within the environment of quality teaching,



AUTUMN	SPRING	SUMMER
Please use alongside English progression	and assessment grids. In Years 3 and 4, we set a	focus on a certain spelling pattern each week that the children recall,
	this we use Accelerated Reader to enhance our read	ding curriculum as well as the grammar and spelling area of RWI as par
our English homework.	orresponding writing KOs (knowledge organisers)	within the English drive
Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
- SPaG focus	- SPaG focus	- SPaG focus
- Character description	- Story (fantasy)	- Playscript
- Diary	- Formal report	- Poem
<u>Autumn 2</u>	Spring 2	Summer 2
- Instructions	- Balanced argument	 Persuasive writing (advert/ speech, etc.)
- Poetry	- Letter	- Non-chronological report
 Information text 	- Newspaper	- Biography/autobiography
		nenting the teaching input with the WRMH resources as well as others effective through links with The Great North Maths Hub and national
focuses as they occur. We have been in We also use CGP maths workbooks to pr done for each year group. In addition t and other areas of the maths curriculur	o this, we also use TTRS (Times Tables Rock Stars) n. Through these resources, teachers can set work t	consolidation tasks for Y1-Y6 that are directly linked to the work bein to enhance our curriculum further and help pupils with their times tabl
focuses as they occur. We have been in We also use CGP maths workbooks to pr done for each year group. In addition t	rovide responsive and effective weekly homework and to this, we also use TTRS (Times Tables Rock Stars) n. Through these resources, teachers can set work t	ths hub since 2019. I consolidation tasks for Y1-Y6 that are directly linked to the work bein to enhance our curriculum further and help pupils with their times tabl that is appropriate to each child and provides parents/ carers the abilit
focuses as they occur. We have been in We also use CGP maths workbooks to pr done for each year group. In addition t and other areas of the maths curriculur to engage and assist their child(ren) in	rovide responsive and effective weekly homework and to this, we also use TTRS (Times Tables Rock Stars) n. Through these resources, teachers can set work t	consolidation tasks for Y1-Y6 that are directly linked to the work bein to enhance our curriculum further and help pupils with their times tabl that is appropriate to each child and provides parents/ carers the abilit

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Teachers plan their Geography medium term plans from a variety of sources to take account of the objectives as our curriculum is bespoke to us and does not fit easily within a purchased scheme of work.

Please use alongside Geography progression and assessment grids.

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Fieldwork-Geocaching

<u>Trip Ideas:- Local study - Ingram Valley where</u> <u>Iron Age hillforts can be found.</u>

Geographical skills and Fieldwork:

- 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. (In the field)
- Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.
- Understand the type of settlement which used to be found on top of the hills and the settlements found in Ingram Valley today and compare and contrast these.
- Look at the evidence found of past human habitation (artefacts in café)
- Discover how the hills in the Breamish Valley were created, what effect does the river have on the features of the valley.

<u>Coasts</u>

<u>Trip Ideas:- Trip along the coast from Bamburgh</u> to Alnmouth

- Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key.
- Trip along the coast Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of local coastlines, including human and physical features.
- Explain about weather patterns around the UK and parts of Europe.
- Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms.
- Why coasts are constantly changing
- Erosion and deposition
- How coasts are 'managed' ports, fishing harbours, lighthouses, WWII tank defences, planting of marram grass.
- The different types of beaches (sandy, rocky, cliffs, bays, mud flats)
- Locations of popular coastal holiday places (local and national). Use fieldwork to measure, record and present human and physical activity.
- Why have towns and villages changed over time along the coast. (mining, fishing, tourism)

Key questions/ learning points:

- > Are all coastal regions across Britain the same?
- > Do coastal regions ever change? If so, how?

European Country (Italy) and Topographical Features

- Name and locate key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of Italy.
- Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn,
- Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).
- Recognise the different shapes of the continents.
- Identify where countries are within Europe.
- Demonstrate knowledge of features about places beyond the UK.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of Italy.
- Recognise that people have differing qualities of life living in different locations and environments.
- Know about the wider context of places region, country.

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Key questions/ learning points:	How do coastal regions influence human geography?	 Understand why there are similarities and differences between places.
 Why are maps important? What influences where humans settle/ live? How do physical features show where historic settlements were? 		 Aitterences between places. Key questions/ learning points: Why do we have varying topographical features? How do the topographical features of a certain part of Europe compare to our region? How do populations engage in differing places across Europe (e.g., land use, standard/conditions of living)

History

Teachers plan their History medium term plans from a variety of sources to take account of the objectives and key questions we want the children to answer, using the great history of our local area and beyond. Please use this document alongside History progression and assessment grids.



Term:	EYFS:	K51:		LKS2:		UKS2:	
		THE	GREAT FIRE OF	LONDON			
Autumn 1:	Why and where did it start?	How did the fire spre	ad so quickly?	Was the Grea blessing?	at Fire of London a	What impac London have	et did the Great Fire of e?
		-	SIGNIF	ICANT OTHE	RS		
Spring 1:	George Stephenson: Who was George Stephenson?	Florence Nightingale What was it like work during a time of war? Why Florence Nightin The Lady of the Lamp	ing in hospitals ngale was called ?		e Ancient Egyptians?	Greeks: Can we beli	eve a myth/legend?
		-	HOW W	E USED TO LI	VE		
Summer 1:	Seaside Holidays:	Toys/Houses: How can I decide if a past or a modern toy? What are some of the between the past and	, e differences	The Romans: What did The me?	e Romans ever do for	The Mayans Why have g	s: reat civilisations fallen?
Substantive knowledge: What the pupils will know		Flo Night: The lives of significant individuals who have contributed to national and international achievements,	Toys: Changes within living memory.	Egyptians: The achievements of earliest civilisations.	Romans: The Roman empire and its impact on Britain.	Greeks: A study of Greek life and achievements on the western world	Mayans: A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history
Disciplinary knowledge: Thinking skills the pupils will use to understand what they know.	Recognise Identify Describe Observe Select Categorise Classify Sequence Compare and Contrast Recall Reason/Speculate	Recognise Identify Describe Observe Select Categorise Classify Sequence Compare and Contrast Recall Reason/Speculate Summarise	ł	Summarise Synthesise Explain Demonstrate Empathise	Understanding		rmed Conclusions ned Judgements e

Science

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Teachers plan their Science medium term plans from the PLAN primary science resources. This provides the basis and direction that lessons should take as well as suggested resources, vocabulary and investigation ideas. An overview of the planning can be found on the science section of the school's webpage as well as below. PDF Science Knowledge Matrices Y1-6 FV.pdf **Ongoing Science Objectives** I can ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them I can Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests I can Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers I can Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions I can Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables I can Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions I can Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further guestions I can Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes I can Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support his/her findings I can Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them I can Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests I can Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers I can Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions I can Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables I can Report on findings from enguiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions I can Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise further guestions I can Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes

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functions.



I can Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support his/her findings Animals, including humans States of matter Electricity identify common appliances that run <u>Year 3</u> • identify that animals, including humans, need the right types on electricity compare and group materials together, according to and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own construct a simple series electrical • whether they are solids, liquids or gases food; they get nutrition from what they eat circuit, identifying and naming its observe that some materials change state when they • identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons basic parts, including cells, wires, are heated or cooled, and measure or research the and muscles for support, protection and movement. bulbs, switches and buzzers temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius Pupils should continue to learn about the importance of identify whether or not a lamp will nutrition and should be introduced to the main body parts (°C) light in a simple series circuit, based associated with the skeleton and muscles, finding out how identify the part played by evaporation and on whether or not the lamp is part different parts of the body have special functions. of a complete loop with a battery condensation in the water cycle and associate the Pupils might work scientifically by: identifying and grouping recognise that a switch opens and rate of evaporation with temperature. animals with and without skeletons and observing and closes a circuit and associate this comparing their movement; exploring ideas about what would with whether or not a lamp lights in happen if humans did not have skeletons. a simple series circuit Pupils should explore a variety of everyday materials • They might compare and contrast the diets of different recognise some common conductors and develop simple descriptions of the states of animals (including their pets) and decide ways of grouping and insulators, and associate metals matter (solids hold their shape; liquids form a pool them according to what they eat. with being good conductors. They might research different food groups and how they Pupils should construct simple series not a pile; gases escape from an unsealed container). • keep us healthy and design meals based on what they find circuits, trying different components, for example, bulbs, out. Pupils should observe water as a solid, a liquid and a buzzers and motors, and including gas and should note the changes to water when it is Year 4 switches, and use their circuits to heated or cooled. describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the create simple devices. digestive system in humans Pupils should draw the circuit as a identify the different types of teeth in humans and their pictorial representation, not simple functions necessarily using conventional construct and interpret a variety of food chains, identifying circuit symbols at this stage; these producers, predators and prey will be introduced in year 6. Pupils should be introduced to the main body parts associated Note: Pupils might use the terms with the digestive system, for example, mouth, tongue, teeth, current and voltage, but these oesophagus, stomach and small and large intestine and explore should not be introduced or defined questions that help them to understand their special formally at this stage.



 Pupils might work scientifically by: comparing the teeth of carnivores and herbivores, and suggesting reasons for differences; finding out what damages teeth and how to look after them. They might draw and discuss their ideas about the digestive system and compare them with models or images. 	•	Pupils should be taught about precautions for working safely with electricity. Pupils might work scientifically by: observing patterns, for example, that bulbs get brighter if more cells are added, that metals tend to be conductors of electricity, and that some materials can and some cannot be used to connect across a gap in a
		circuit.



		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	EFYS	F4: Being special: where do we belong?	F2: Why is Christmas special for Christians? (UC: Incarnation)	F1: Why is the word 'God' so important to us? (UC: God)	F3: Why is Easter special to Christians? (UC: salvation)	F6: what times/stories are special and why?	F5: What places are special and why?
k	(S1 (A)	1.2: Who do Christians say made the world? (UC: creation)	1.3: Why does Christmas matter to Christians? (UC: Incarnation)	1.6: Who is Muslim and how do they live? (Part one)	1.7: Who is Jewish and how do they live? (Part one)	1.4: what is the 'Good News' Christians believe Jesus brings? (UC: Gospel)	1.8: What makes some places sacred to believers?
k	(S1 (B)	1.1: What do Christians believe God is like? (UC: God)	1.7: Who is Jewish and how do they live? (Part two)	1.10: What does it mean to belong to a faith community?	1.5: Why does Easter matter to Christians? (UC: Salvation)	1.6: Who is Muslim and how do they live? (Part two)	1.9: How should we care for the world and for others and why does it matter?
L	KS2 (A)	L2.1: What do Christians learn from the creation story? (UC : Creation/fall)	L2.3: What is the 'Trinity' and why is it important for Christians? (UC: Incarnation/God)	L2.9: How do festivals and worship show what matters to Muslim people?	L2.10; How do festivals and worship show what matters to Jewish people?	L2.4: What kind of world did Jesus want? (Christians: UC: Gospel)	L2.11: How and why do people mark the significant events of life?
L	KS2 (B)	L2.2: What is it like for someone to follow god? (Christians: UC: People of God)	L2.7: What do Hindus believe God is like?	L2.8: What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today?	L2.5: Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday?' (UC: Salvation)	L2.6: For Christians, when Jesus left, what was the impact of Pentecost? (UC: K of G)	L2.12: How and why do people try to make the world a better place?
U	KS2 (A)	U2.2: Creation and Science: Conflicting or complementary? (Christians:UC:Creation/fall)	U2.3: Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah? (UC: Incarnation)	U2.8: What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?	U2.9: Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?	U2.4: Christians and how to live: 'What would Jesus do?' (UC: Gospel)	U2.12: Who does faith help when life gets hard?
U	KS2 (B)	U2.1: What does it mean if Christians believe God is Holy? (UC: God)	U2.11: Why do some people believe in God and some not?	U2.7: Why do Hindu's want to be good?	U2.5: What do Christians believe Jesus did to 'save' people? (UC: Salvation)	U2.6: For Christians, what kind of king is Jesus? (UC: Kingdom of god)	U2.10: What matters most to Humanists and Christians?
KEY	: Ch	ristian Units – (using Understar	nding Christianity units)		Jewish Units		
		Hindu units			Multi-faith comparat	tive Units	
		Muslim Units			Non- religious World	lviews Units	



	The computing curriculum will be updated in Autumn 2020 in line with new plans from NCC and NACE
E. Safety	
Computing	As a school, we follow the Computing curriculum as researched and created by Northumberland County Council. This can be viewed by following this link: NCCE & School360 Curriculum Overview



			COFE PRIMARY SCHOOL
	Moving Monsters (pneumatics)	Levers and linkages moving picture (castle with moving	
		parts) building on moving picture from KS1	
	\cdot investigate similar products to the one to be made to give		
	starting points for a design · generate alternative plans and	\cdot investigate similar products to the one to be made to give	
	expound on the good points and drawbacks of his/her original	starting points for a design \cdot generate alternative plans and	
	design \cdot select from and use a wider range of tools and	expound on the good points and drawbacks of his/her original	
_ <u>}</u>	equipment to perform practical tasks e.g. cutting, shaping,	design \cdot select from and use a wider range of tools and	
Technology	joining and finishing, accurately	equipment to perform practical tasks e.g. cutting, shaping,	
2	\cdot explain how his/her choices of materials and components have		
- S	contributed to the aesthetic qualities of his/her finished product	joining and finishing, accurately	
ູິ	\cdot consider how the finished product might be improved and how		
	well it meets the needs of the user	\cdot explain how his/her choices of materials and components have	
প্প	\cdot join and combine materials and components accurately in	contributed to the aesthetic qualities of his/her finished product	
Ъ	temporary and permanent way		
Design	\cdot understand and use mechanical systems in his/her products e.g.	\cdot consider how the finished product might be improved and how	
Se	pneumatics	well it meets the needs of the user	
		\cdot join and combine materials and components accurately in	
		temporary and permanent way	
		· understand and use mechanical systems in his/her products	
		e.g. levers and linkages	
	Soup made from seasonal harvest	Make some local delicacies	Italian Pizzas and more
σ		<u></u>	Prepare and cook pizza
and			
σ			predominantly savoury dishes
Food			using a range of cooking
ц			techniques
-	Explore stone age paintings, pigments and painting tools to	Linked with local history design and create a small proggy mat	Pop Art (heads)/link with Roman busts
and	make and then create art work. Use sketch book to record	Also link with recycling of old clothes	
	findings and use as a reference point	Or	
Art	-	Rock project as did with Hilary Dury	
R			
	New scheme covers all aspects of the National Curriculum for mu	sic and each year group's skills and knowledge builds upon prior lear	ning. Further information and resources can be
<u>.</u>	found in the subject leader drive for music.		-
SD	· ·		
Music			



Blues	R&B	Jazz
Traditional hymns & Christmas production	Bhangra	Soul

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Using a stick safely, dribbling, passing, passing and running	Athletics is a collection of sporting events
with the ball, passing and shooting.	that involve competitive running, jumping,
	throwing, and walking. The most common
	type of athletics competition is track and
	field, but also includes road running and
	cross country events.
	Swim England Learn to Swim Programme at Willowburn Leisure Centre (12 weeks, to include a swimming festival for the last week)



		Swimming and Water Safety Charter - completing all eight			
		Awards enabling the children to be competent and confident.			
		5			
	To follow the ECC planning for Autumn town				
+	To follow the FSC planning for Autumn term.				
Forest					
5					
ũ					
	We use the Language Angels scheme (which covers all	MFL national curriculum points and more for Primary M	IFL from EYFS to Y6) across school with		
	the first half of the year being French lessons and then switching to Spanish at the start of Spring 2 half-term.				
	French:	'I Am Able'	'Presenting Myself'		
	Phonics	(Activities and interactions within varied setting, e.g.	(Enhanced focus and details for		
	(Learning French spelling and grammar.)	school, in a town, etc.)	greetings and speaking about		
MFL	(Learning French spennig and granniar.)				
\leq			ourselves and asking about others.)		
	'I Am Learning' (greetings & emotions)				
		'Fruits'	'My Family'		
	'Animals'	(Identifying and asking for quantities as well as the			
	Animais		(Naming family members and		
		names of certain foods.)	describing others.)		

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fe. From September 2020, the Health Education and Relationships Education (primary) and the secondary Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) (secondary) aspects of PSHE education will be compulsory in all schools. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/relationshipseducation-relationships-and-sex-education-rse-and-healtheducation KS 2 Learning opportunities in Health and Wellbeing -Pupils learn... Healthy Lifestyles (Physical Health and Wellbeing) -Healthy Choices https://campaignresources.phe.gov.uk/schools/resources/k eeping-our-teeth-healthy-lessonplans?utm source=subscriber phe&utm medium=email&utm _campaign=march_edcoms&utm_content=downloadcta1 www.change4life.co.uk H1. how to make informed decisions about health H2. about the elements of a balanced, healthy lifestyle H3. about choices that support a healthy lifestyle, and recognise what might influence these H4. how to recognise that habits can have both positive and negative effects on a healthy lifestyle Mental health -Take care of yourself H15. that mental health, just like physical health, is part of daily life; the importance of taking care of mental health Ourselves, growing and changing -We are the Champions

H27. to recognise their individuality and personal qualities H28. to identify personal strengths, skills, achievements and interests and how these contribute to a sense of self-worth

K<u>eeping Safe -</u>

 $\ensuremath{\textbf{H38}}$. how to predict, assess and manage risk in different situations

H39. about hazards (including fire risks) that may cause harm, injury or risk in the home and what they can do to reduce risks and keep safe.

Healthy Lifestyles (Physical Health and Wellbeing) - Bug Busters H9. that bacteria and viruses can affect health; how everyday hygiene routines can limit the spread of infection; the wider importance of personal hygiene and how to

http://northumberlandeducation.co.uk/PSHE/

maintain it H40. Keeping Safe about the importance of taking

medicines correctly and using household products safely, (e.g. following instructions carefully)

<u>Mental health -</u> Express Yourself

https://youngminds.org.uk/resources/schoolresources/?f3=10151#listing

H19. a varied vocabulary to use when talking about feelings; about how to express feelings in different ways; H23. about change and loss, including death, and how these can affect feelings; ways of expressing and managing grief and bereavement

<u>Ourselves, growing and changing - Challenging negative</u> thinking

H29. about how to manage setbacks/perceived failures, including how to re-frame unhelpful thinking <u>Keeping Safe - Link with E and Digital Safety</u> H42. about the importance of keeping personal information private; strategies for keeping safe online, including how to manage requests for personal information or images of themselves and others; what to do if frightened or worried by

something seen or read online and how to report concerns, inappropriate content and contact

H37. reasons for following and complying with regulations and restrictions (including age restrictions); how they promote personal safety and wellbeing with reference to social media, television programmes, films, games and online gaming

Mental Health - Signs to look for See also NCC Padlets H18. about everyday things that affect feelings and the importance of expressing feelings H21. to recognise warning signs about mental health and wellbeing and how to seek support for themselves and others

<u>Ourselves, growing and changing –</u> Embracing Change

H36. strategies to manage transitions between classes and key stages

<u> Keeping Safe – First Aiders</u>

H44. how to respond and react in an emergency situation; how to identify situations that may require the emergency services; know how to contact them and what to say

Drugs, alcohol and tobacco - TITLE????? Focus on this in Year 5 and 6?

PSHE - Core



			1
HE - Core 2	KS 2 Learning Opportunities in Relationships Pupils learn: Families and close positive relationships – R1. to recognise that there are different types of relationships (e.g. friendships, family relationships, romantic relationships, online relationships) Friendships – R10. about the importance of friendships; strategies for building positive friendships; how positive friendships support wellbeing R11. what constitutes a positive healthy friendship (e.g. mutual respect, trust, truthfulness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, sharing interests and experiences, support with problems and difficulties); that the same principles apply to online friendships as to face-to-face relationships Managing hurtful behaviour and bullving –	Families and close positive relationships - R5. that people who love and care for each other can be in a committed relationship (e.g. marriage), living together, but may also live apart R6. that a feature of positive family life is caring relationships; about the different ways in which people care for one another R3. about marriage and civil partnership as a legal declaration of commitment made by two adults who love and care for each other, which is intended to be lifelong Friendships - (Link to E Safety) R12. to recognise what it means to 'know someone online' and how this differs from knowing someone face-to-face; risks of	<u>Friendships -The 3 F's - FORGIVE,</u> <u>FORGET, FRESH START</u>
Core	mutual respect, trust, truthfulness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, sharing interests and experiences, support with	other, which is intended to be lifelong	
ι. 			
Ī	Managing hurtful behaviour and bullying -	how this differs from knowing someone face-to-face; risks of	
ΡS	R19. about the impact of bullying, including offline and online,	communicating online with others not known face-to-face	
	and the consequences of hurtful behaviour	R18 . to recognise if a friendship (online or offline) is making	
	<u>Safe Relationships -</u>	them feel unsafe or uncomfortable; how to manage this and	
		ask for support if necessary	
		Safe Relationships - cover in E Safety topic	
		R29. where to get advice and report concerns if worried about their own or someone else's personal safety (including online)	
		Respecting self and others - E safety link	
		R30. that personal behaviour can affect other people; to	
		recognise and model respectful behaviour online	

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	KS 2 Learning Opportunities in Living in the Wider World.	Chanad an an aikilising Cabad Data	Channel as an articitation
	<u>KS 2 Learning Opportunities in Living in the wider world.</u> Pupils learn:	<u>Shared responsibilities - School Pets</u>	<u>Shared responsibilities -</u>
	<u>Shared responsibilities - Class Charter</u>	<u>Media literacy and digital resilience – Link to E Safety</u>	L4. the importance of having
	<u>Economic wellbeing: Money -</u>	Topic	compassion towards others; shared
	<u>Economic wendering. Money -</u>	L12. how to assess the reliability of sources of information	responsibilities we all have for
		online; and how to make safe, reliable choices from search	caring for other people and living
		results	things; how to show care and
		L13. about some of the different ways information and data	concern for others
		is shared and used online, including for commercial purposes	L5. ways of carrying out shared
		Economic wellbeing: Aspirations work and career - bring	responsibilities for protecting the
		your 'parent' to school week (different jobs)	environment in school and at home;
		25. to recognise positive things about themselves and their	how everyday choices can affect
		achievements; set goals to help achieve personal outcomes	the environment (e.g. reducing,
		L26. that there is a broad range of different jobs/careers	reusing, recycling; food choices)
		that people can have; that people often have more than one	Communities
ε		career/type of job during their life	L6. about the different groups that make up
Core		L27. about stereotypes in the workplace and that a person's	their community; what living in a community
ō			means
		career aspirations should not be limited by them	L7. to value the different contributions that
		L28. about what might influence people's decisions about a	people and groups make to the community
Ψ		job or career (e.g. personal interests and values, family	
SHE		connections to certain trades or businesses, strengths and	
م		qualities, ways in which stereotypical assumptions can deter	<u>Economic wellbeing: Money -</u>
		people from aspiring to certain jobs)	L17. about the different ways to pay for
			things and the choices people have about
			this
			L18. to recognise that people have
			different attitudes towards saving and
			spending money; what influences people's
			decisions; what makes something 'good value
			for money'
			L19. that people's spending decisions can
			affect others and the environment (e.g. Fair
			trade, buying single-use plastics, or giving to
			charity)
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