

# Medium Term Planning

## KEY AREAS OF LEARNING BASED ON THE POS – FOUNDATION SUBJECTS



### Historical, Geographical and Social Understanding

#### Knowledge, Skills and Understanding

##### HISTORY

**Pupils should be taught about:**

**changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age This could include:**

- late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, e.g. Skara Brae
- Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, e.g. Stonehenge
- Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture

**the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain This could include:**

- Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC
- the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army
- successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall
- British resistance, e.g. Boudica
- "Romanisation" of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity

**Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots This could include:**

- Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire
- Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland)
- Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life
- Anglo-Saxon art and culture
- Christian conversion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne

**the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor. This could include:**

- Viking raids and invasion and resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England
- further Viking invasions and Danegeld
- Anglo-Saxon laws and justice
- Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066

**a local history study For example:**

- a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above
- a study over time tracing how several aspects national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066)
- a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.

**a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. For example:**

- the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria
- changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century
- the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day
- a significant turning point in British history, e.g. the first railways or the Battle of Britain

**the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China**

**Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world**

**a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history - one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.**

#### Knowledge, Skills and Understanding

##### GEOGRAPHY

**Pupils should be taught to:**

**Location knowledge**

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

**Place knowledge**

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

**Human and physical geography**

- describe and understand key aspects of:
  - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
  - 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

**Geographical skills and fieldwork**

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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
- use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

# Scientific & Technological Understanding

## Knowledge, Skills and Understanding

### SCIENCE

#### **Working scientifically**

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, and bar and line graphs
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests using simple models to describe scientific ideas reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

#### **Y5 All living things - Pupils should be taught to:**

- explain the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

#### **Y5 Animals, including humans - Pupils should be taught to:**

- describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age.

#### **Y5 - Properties and changes of materials - Pupils should be taught to:**

- compare and group together everyday materials based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets
- understand that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution
- use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating
- give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic
- demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes
- explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.

#### **Y5 Earth and space - Pupils should be taught to:**

- describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system
- describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth
- describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies
- use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky

#### **Y5 Forces - Pupils should be taught to:**

- explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object
- identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces
- recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect

#### **Y5 Living things and their habitats - Pupils should be taught to:**

- describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

#### **Y6 All living things and their habitats - Pupils should be taught to:**

- describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

#### **Y6 Animals including humans – Pupils should be taught**

### DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY

#### **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 sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design

#### **Make**

- select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks, such as cutting, shaping, joining and finishing, accurately
- select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities

#### **Evaluate**

- investigate and analyse a range of existing products
- evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work
- understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world

#### **Technical knowledge**

- apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures
- understand and use mechanical systems in their products, such as gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages
- understand and use electrical systems in their products, such as series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors
- apply their understanding of computing to programme, monitor and control their products.

### COOKING & NUTRITION

- understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet
- prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques
- understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed.

### COMPUTING

#### **Pupils should be taught to:**

- design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts
- use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output
- use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and explain the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood</li> <li>- recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function</li> <li>- describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans.</li> </ul> <p><b>Y6 Evolution and inheritance - Pupils should be taught to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <p><b>Y6 Light - Pupils should be taught to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines</li> <li>- use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye</li> <li>- explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes</li> <li>- use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them</li> </ul> <p><b>Y6 Electricity - Pupils should be taught to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches</li> <li>- use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.</li> </ul>	<p>to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world-wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration</li> <li>- use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content</li> <li>- use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; know a range of ways to report concerns and inappropriate behaviour</li> <li>- select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information.</li> </ul>
Understanding the Arts	Physical Development
Knowledge, Skills and Understanding	Knowledge, Skills and Understanding
<p><b>ART</b></p> <p><b>Pupils should be taught:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas</li> <li>- to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (e.g. pencil, charcoal, paint, clay)</li> <li>- about great artists, architects and designers in history.</li> </ul> <p><b>MUSIC</b></p> <p><b>Pupils should be taught to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression</li> <li>- improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music</li> <li>- listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory</li> <li>- use and understand staff and other musical notations</li> <li>- appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians</li> <li>- develop an understanding of the history of music.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PE</b></p> <p><b>Pupils should be taught to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination</li> <li>- play competitive games, modified where appropriate, such as badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis; apply basic principles suitable for attacking/defending</li> <li>- develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance, for example through athletics and gymnastics</li> <li>- perform dances using a range of movement patterns</li> <li>- take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team</li> <li>- compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.</li> </ul> <p><b>Swimming and water safety Y4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres</li> <li>- use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke]</li> <li>- perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.</li> </ul>
Discrete Subjects	
RE (UKS2 Units based on LCC Syllabus)	Languages (French)
<p>U2.1 Why do some people believe God exists?</p> <p>U2.2 What would Jesus do? Can we live by the values of Jesus in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?</p>	<p><b>Pupils should be taught to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding</li> <li>- explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words</li> </ul>

<p>U2.3 What do religions say to us when life gets hard?</p> <p>U2.4 If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship?</p> <p>U2.5 Is it better to express your beliefs in arts and architecture or charity and generosity?</p> <p>U2.6 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?</p> <p>U2.7 What matters most to Christians and Humanists?</p> <p>U2.8 What difference does it make to believe in ahimsa (harmlessness), grace, and/or Ummah (community)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help</li> <li>- speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures</li> <li>- develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases</li> <li>- present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences</li> <li>- read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing</li> <li>- appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language</li> <li>- broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary</li> <li>- write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly</li> <li>- describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing</li> <li>- understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied</li> </ul>
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### PSHE (Taken from the PSHE Association KS2 POS)

<u>HEALTH &amp; WELL BEING</u>	<u>RELATIONSHIPS</u>	<u>LIVING IN THE WIDER WORLD</u>
<p>H1. how to make informed decisions about health</p> <p>H2. about the elements of a balanced, healthy lifestyle</p> <p>H3. about choices that support a healthy lifestyle, and recognise what might influence these</p> <p>H4. how to recognise that habits can have both positive and negative effects on a healthy lifestyle</p> <p>H5. about what good physical health means; how to recognise early signs of physical illness</p> <p>H6. about what constitutes a healthy diet; how to plan healthy meals; benefits to health and wellbeing of eating nutritionally rich foods; risks associated with not eating a healthy diet including obesity and tooth decay.</p> <p>H7. how regular (daily/weekly) exercise benefits mental and physical health (e.g. walking or cycling to school, daily active mile); recognise opportunities to be physically active and some of the risks associated with an inactive lifestyle</p> <p>H8. about how sleep contributes to a healthy lifestyle; routines that support good quality sleep; the effects of lack of sleep on the body, feelings, behaviour and ability to learn</p> <p>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 maintain it</p> <p>H10. how medicines, when used responsibly, contribute to health; that some diseases can be prevented by vaccinations and immunisations; how allergies can be managed</p> <p>H11. how to maintain good oral hygiene (including correct brushing and flossing); why regular visits to the dentist are essential; the impact of lifestyle choices on dental care (e.g. sugar consumption/acidic drinks such as fruit juices, smoothies and fruit teas; the effects of smoking)</p> <p>H12. about the benefits of sun exposure and risks of overexposure; how to keep safe from sun damage and sun/heat stroke and reduce the risk of skin cancer</p> <p>H13. about the benefits of the internet; the importance of balancing time online with other activities; strategies for managing time online</p> <p>H14. how and when to seek support, including which adults to speak to in and outside school, if they are worried about their health</p> <p>H15. that mental health, just like physical health, is part of daily life;</p>	<p>R1. to recognise that there are different types of relationships (e.g. friendship, family relationships, romantic relationships, online relationships)</p> <p>R2. that people may be attracted to someone emotionally, romantically and sexually; that people may be attracted to someone of the same sex or different sex to them; that gender identity and sexual orientation are different</p> <p>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</p> <p>R4. that forcing anyone to marry against their will is a crime; that help and support is available to people who are worried about this for themselves or others</p> <p>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</p> <p>R6. that a feature of positive family life is caring relationships; about the different ways in which people care for one another</p> <p>R7. to recognise and respect that there are different types of family structure (including single parents, same-sex parents, step-parents, blended families, foster parents); that families of all types can give family members love, security and stability</p> <p>R8. to recognise other shared characteristics of healthy family life, including commitment, care, spending time together; being there for each other in times of difficulty</p> <p>R9. how to recognise if family relationships are making them feel unhappy or unsafe, and how to seek help or advice</p> <p>R10. about the importance of friendships; strategies for building positive friendships; how positive friendships support wellbeing</p> <p>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</p> <p>R12. to recognise what it means to 'know someone online' and how this differs from knowing someone face-to-face; risks of communicating online with others not known face-to-face</p> <p>R13. the importance of seeking support if feeling lonely or excluded</p> <p>R14. that healthy friendships make people feel included; recognise when others may feel lonely or excluded; strategies for how to</p>	<p>L1. to recognise reasons for rules and laws; consequences of not adhering to rules and laws</p> <p>L2. to recognise there are human rights, that are there to protect everyone</p> <p>L3. about the relationship between rights and responsibilities</p> <p>L4. the importance of having compassion towards others; shared responsibilities we all have for caring for other people and living things; how to show care and concern for others</p> <p>L5. ways of carrying out shared responsibilities for protecting the environment in school and at home; how everyday choices can affect the environment (e.g. reducing, reusing, recycling; food choices)</p> <p>L6. about the different groups that make up their community; what living in a community means</p> <p>L7. to value the different contributions that people and groups make to the community</p> <p>L8. about diversity: what it means; the benefits of living in a diverse community; about valuing diversity within communities</p> <p>L9. about stereotypes; how they can negatively influence behaviours and attitudes towards others; strategies for challenging stereotypes</p> <p>L10. about prejudice; how to recognise behaviours/actions which discriminate against others; ways of responding to it if witnessed or experienced</p> <p>L11. recognise ways in which the internet and social media can be used both positively and negatively</p> <p>L12. how to assess the reliability of sources of information online; and how to make safe, reliable choices from search results</p> <p>L13. about some of the different ways information and data is shared and used online, including for commercial purposes</p> <p>L14. about how information on the internet is ranked, selected and targeted at specific individuals and groups; that connected devices can share information</p> <p>L15. recognise things appropriate to share and things that should not be shared on social media; rules surrounding distribution of images</p> <p>L16. about how text and images in the media and on social media can be manipulated or invented; strategies to evaluate the reliability of sources and identify misinformation</p>

<p>the importance of taking care of mental health</p> <p>H16. about strategies and behaviours that support mental health — including how good quality sleep, physical exercise/time outdoors, being involved in community groups, doing things for others, clubs, and activities, hobbies and spending time with family and friends can support mental health and wellbeing</p> <p>H17. to recognise that feelings can change over time and range in intensity</p> <p>H18. about everyday things that affect feelings and the importance of expressing feelings</p> <p>H19. a varied vocabulary to use when talking about feelings; about how to express feelings in different ways;</p> <p>H20. strategies to respond to feelings, including intense or conflicting feelings; how to manage and respond to feelings appropriately and proportionately in different situations</p> <p>H21. to recognise warning signs about mental health and wellbeing and how to seek support for themselves and others</p> <p>H22. to recognise that anyone can experience mental ill health; that most difficulties can be resolved with help and support; and that it is important to discuss feelings with a trusted adult</p> <p>H23. about change and loss, including death, and how these can affect feelings; ways of expressing and managing grief and bereavement</p> <p>H24. problem-solving strategies for dealing with emotions, challenges and change, including the transition to new schools</p> <p>H25. about personal identity; what contributes to who we are (e.g. ethnicity, family, gender, faith, culture, hobbies, likes/dislikes)</p> <p>H26. that for some people gender identity does not correspond with their biological sex</p> <p>H27. to recognise their individuality and personal qualities</p> <p>H28. to identify personal strengths, skills, achievements and interests and how these contribute to a sense of self-worth</p> <p>H29. about how to manage setbacks/perceived failures, including how to re-frame unhelpful thinking</p> <p>H30. to identify the external genitalia and internal reproductive organs in males and females and how the process of puberty relates to human reproduction</p> <p>H31. about the physical and emotional changes that happen when approaching and during puberty (including menstruation, key facts about the menstrual cycle and menstrual wellbeing, erections and wet dreams)</p> <p>H32. about how hygiene routines change during the time of puberty, the importance of keeping clean and how to maintain personal hygiene</p> <p>H33. about the processes of reproduction and birth as part of the human life cycle; how babies are conceived and born (and that there are ways to prevent a baby being made); how babies need to be cared for</p> <p>H34. about where to get more information, help and advice about growing and changing, especially about puberty</p> <p>H35. about the new opportunities and responsibilities that increasing independence may bring</p> <p>H36. strategies to manage transitions between classes and key stages</p> <p>H37. reasons for following and complying with regulations and</p>	<p>include them</p> <p>R15. strategies for recognising and managing peer influence and a desire for peer approval in friendships; to recognise the effect of online actions on others</p> <p>R16. how friendships can change over time, about making new friends and the benefits of having different types of friends</p> <p>R17. that friendships have ups and downs; strategies to resolve disputes and reconcile differences positively and safely</p> <p>R18. to recognise if a friendship (online or offline) is making them feel unsafe or uncomfortable; how to manage this and ask for support if necessary</p> <p>R19. about the impact of bullying, including offline and online, and the consequences of hurtful behaviour</p> <p>R20. strategies to respond to hurtful behaviour experienced or witnessed, offline and online (including teasing, name-calling, bullying, trolling, harassment or the deliberate excluding of others); how to report concerns and get support</p> <p>R21. about discrimination: what it means and how to challenge it</p> <p>R22. about privacy and personal boundaries; what is appropriate in friendships and wider relationships (including online);</p> <p>R23. about why someone may behave differently online, including pretending to be someone they are not; strategies for recognising risks, harmful content and contact; how to report concerns</p> <p>R24. how to respond safely and appropriately to adults they may encounter (in all contexts including online) whom they do not know</p> <p>R25. recognise different types of physical contact; what is acceptable and unacceptable; strategies to respond to unwanted physical contact</p> <p>R26. about seeking and giving permission (consent) in different situations</p> <p>R27. about keeping something confidential or secret, when this should (e.g. a birthday surprise that others will find out about) or should not be agreed to, and when it is right to break a confidence or share a secret</p> <p>R28. how to recognise pressure from others to do something unsafe or that makes them feel uncomfortable and strategies for managing this</p> <p>R29. where to get advice and report concerns if worried about their own or someone else's personal safety (including online)</p> <p>R30. that personal behaviour can affect other people; to recognise and model respectful behaviour online</p> <p>R31. to recognise the importance of self-respect and how this can affect their thoughts and feelings about themselves; that everyone, including them, should expect to be treated politely and with respect by others (including when online and/or anonymous) in school and in wider society; strategies to improve or support courteous, respectful relationships</p> <p>R32. about respecting the differences and similarities between people and recognising what they have in common with others e.g. physically, in personality or background</p> <p>R33. to listen and respond respectfully to a wide range of people, including those whose traditions, beliefs and lifestyle are different to their own</p> <p>R34. how to discuss and debate topical issues, respect other people's point of view and constructively challenge those they</p>	<p>L17. about the different ways to pay for things and the choices people have about this</p> <p>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'</p> <p>L19. that people's spending decisions can affect others and the environment (e.g. Fair trade, buying single-use plastics, or giving to charity)</p> <p>L20. to recognise that people make spending decisions based on priorities, needs and wants</p> <p>L21. different ways to keep track of money</p> <p>L22. about risks associated with money (e.g. money can be won, lost or stolen) and ways of keeping money safe</p> <p>L23. about the risks involved in gambling; different ways money can be won or lost through gambling-related activities and their impact on health, wellbeing and future aspirations</p> <p>L24. to identify the ways that money can impact on people's feelings and Emotions</p> <p>L25. to recognise positive things about themselves and their achievements; set goals to help achieve personal outcomes</p> <p>L26. that there is a broad range of different jobs/careers that people can have; that people often have more than one career/type of job during their life</p> <p>L27. about stereotypes in the workplace and that a person's career aspirations should not be limited by them</p> <p>L28. about what might influence people's decisions about a job or career (e.g. personal interests and values, family connections to certain trades or businesses, strengths and qualities, ways in which stereotypical assumptions can deter people from aspiring to certain jobs)</p> <p>L29. that some jobs are paid more than others and money is one factor which may influence a person's job or career choice; that people may choose to do voluntary work which is unpaid</p> <p>L30. about some of the skills that will help them in their future careers e.g. teamwork, communication and negotiation</p> <p>L31. to identify the kind of job that they might like to do when they are older</p> <p>L32. to recognise a variety of routes into careers (e.g. college, apprenticeship, university)</p>
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<p>restrictions (including age restrictions); how they promote personal safety and wellbeing with reference to social media, television programmes, films, games and online gaming</p> <p>H38. how to predict, assess and manage risk in different situations</p> <p>H39. about hazards (including fire risks) that may cause harm, injury or risk in the home and what they can do reduce risks and keep safe</p> <p>H40. about the importance of taking medicines correctly and using household products safely, (e.g. following instructions carefully)</p> <p>H41. strategies for keeping safe in the local environment or unfamiliar places (rail, water, road) and firework safety; safe use of digital devices when out and about</p> <p>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</p> <p>H43. about what is meant by first aid; basic techniques for dealing with common injuries</p> <p>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</p> <p>H45. that female genital mutilation (FGM) is against British law, what to do and whom to tell if they think they or someone they know might be at risk</p> <p>H46. about the risks and effects of legal drugs common to everyday life (e.g. cigarettes, e-cigarettes/vaping, alcohol and medicines) and their impact on health; recognise that drug use can become a habit which can be difficult to break</p> <p>H47. to recognise that there are laws surrounding the use of legal drugs and that some drugs are illegal to own, use and give to others</p> <p>H48. about why people choose to use or not use drugs (including nicotine, alcohol and medicines);</p> <p>H49. about the mixed messages in the media about drugs, including alcohol and smoking/vaping</p> <p>H50. about the organisations that can support people concerning alcohol, tobacco and nicotine or other drug use; people they can talk to if they have concerns</p>	disagree with	
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