## National Curriculum 2014 Planning Document

## Statutory Requirements Year 6

This document contains all of the statutory requirements of the National Curriculum (2014) broken down by subject. Please note this document should also be read in conjunction with the English and Maths appendices.

The document is to support the long, medium and short term planning processes to ensure both full coverage and progression. In the non-core subjects it is important that Key Stage teams plan for progression as this is not prescribed within the curriculum document. This document will form the start of the planning process and can be used as a monitoring tool to ensure all elements of the core areas are covered within the National Curriculum Year Group.

	ENGLISH											
Spoken Word	Word Reading	Comprehension	Writing – transcription	Writing – Handwriting	Writing – Composition	Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation						
Pupils should be taught to:  Ilisten and respond appropria t ely to adults and their peers  ask relevant questions to extend their understan ding and knowledg e  use relevant strategies to build their vocabular y  articulate and justify answers, argument s and opinions  give well-	Pupils should be taught to: apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.	Pupils should be taught to:  maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:  continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks  reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes  increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions recommending books that they	Spelling (see English Appendix 1)  Pupils should be taught to:  use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them  spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]  continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused  use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1  use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words  use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary  use a thesaurus.	Pupils should be taught to: write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific little choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.	Pupils should be taught to:  plan their writing by:  identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own  noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary  in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed  draft and write by:  selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding	Pupils should be taught to:  develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by:  recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms  using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence  using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause  using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely  using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility  using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when,						

structured	have read to their		how such choices		whose, that or with
					•
descriptio	peers, giving		can change and		an implied (i.e.
ns,	reasons for their		enhance meaning		omitted) relative
explanati	choices	•	in narratives,		pronoun
ons and	<ul><li>identifying and</li></ul>		describing	•	learning the
narratives	discussing		settings,		grammar for years
for	themes and		characters and		5 and 6 in English
different	conventions in		atmosphere and		Appendix 2
purposes,	and across a wide		integrating	<ul><li>indicate</li></ul>	te grammatical and
including	range of writing		dialogue to		eatures by:
for .	■ making		convey character		using commas to
expressin	comparisons		and advance the	_	clarify meaning or
g feelings	within and across		action		, ,
<ul><li>maintain</li></ul>	books		précising longer		avoid ambiguity in
attention			passages		writing
and	<ul> <li>learning a wider</li> </ul>		using a wide	•	using hyphens to
participat	range of poetry by		range of devices		avoid ambiguity
e actively	heart		to build cohesion	-	using brackets,
in	<ul><li>preparing poems</li></ul>		within and across		dashes or commas
collaborat	and plays to read		paragraphs		to indicate
ive	aloud and to				parenthesis
conversat	perform, showing		using further		using semi-colons,
ions,	understanding		organisational		colons or dashes to
staying	through		and		mark boundaries
on topic	intonation, tone		presentational		between
and	and volume so		devices to		independent
initiating	that the meaning		structure text and		clauses
and	is clear to an		to guide the		using a colon to
respondin	audience		reader [for	_	introduce a list
· ·			example,		
g to	<ul> <li>understand what they</li> </ul>		headings, bullet	•	punctuating bullet
comment	read by:		points,		points consistently
S	<ul><li>checking that the</li></ul>		underlining]		use and understand
<ul><li>use</li></ul>	book makes	<ul><li>evalua</li></ul>	te and edit by:		the grammatical
spoken	sense to them,		assessing the		terminology in
language	discussing their		effectiveness of		English Appendix 2
to	understanding		their own and		accurately and
develop	and exploring the		others' writing		appropriately in
understan	meaning of words	_	ŭ		discussing their
ding	in context	•	proposing		writing and reading.
. 3			changes to		

through	<ul> <li>asking questions</li> </ul>	vocabulary,
speculatin	to improve their	grammar and
g,	understanding	punctuation to
hypothesi	<ul><li>drawing</li></ul>	enhance effects
sing,	inferences such	and clarify
imagining	as inferring	meaning
and	characters'	<ul><li>ensuring the</li></ul>
exploring		consistent and
ideas	feelings, thoughts	correct use of
	and motives from	
<ul><li>speak</li></ul>	their actions, and	tense throughout
audibly	justifying	a piece of writing
and	inferences with	<ul> <li>ensuring correct</li> </ul>
fluently	evidence	subject and verb
with an	<ul><li>predicting what</li></ul>	agreement when
increasin	might happen	using singular
g	from details stated	and plural,
command	and implied	distinguishing
of	<ul> <li>summarising the</li> </ul>	between the
Standard	main ideas drawn	language of
English	from more than	speech and
	one paragraph,	writing and
<ul> <li>participat</li> </ul>	identifying key	choosing the
e in	details that	appropriate
discussio		register
ns,	support the main	
presentati	ideas	<ul> <li>proof-read for</li> </ul>
ons,	<ul><li>identifying how</li></ul>	spelling and
performa	language,	punctuation
nces, role	structure and	errors
play,	presentation	<ul><li>perform their own</li></ul>
improvisa	contribute to	compositions,
tions and	meaning	using appropriate
debates	discuss and evaluate how	intonation,
■ gain		volume, and
gairi,	authors use language,	movement so that
maintain	including figurative	meaning is clear.
and	language, considering the	mouning to olour.
monitor	impact on the reader	
the	<ul> <li>distinguish between</li> </ul>	
interest of	statements of fact and	
the		

listener(s)	opinion		
<ul><li>consider</li></ul>	<ul> <li>retrieve, record and</li> </ul>		
and	present information from		
evaluate	non-fiction		
evaluate different viewpoint s, attending to and building on the contributi ons of others  select and use appropria t e registers for effective communi	non-fiction  participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously  explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary		
cation.	<ul><li>provide reasoned</li></ul>		
	justifications for		
	their views.		

	Maths								
Number – Number and Place Value	Number – Addition and subtraction, Multiplication and division	Number – fractions inc decimals & %	Ratio & Proportion	Algebra	Measurement	Geometry Properties of shape	Geometry Position & Direction	Statistics	
Pupils should be taught to:  read, write, order and	Pupils should be taught to:  multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit	Pupils should be taught to:  use common factors to simplify	Pupils should be taught to:  solve problems	Pupils should be taught to:  use simple formulae	Pupils should be taught to:  solve problems involving the	Pupils should be taught to:  draw 2-D shapes	Pupils should be taught to: describe position	Pupils should be taught to: interpret and	

compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit	whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long	fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination	involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer	<ul> <li>generate and describe linear number sequences</li> <li>express missing</li> </ul>	calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three	using given dimensions and angles recognise, describe	s on the full coordin ate grid (all four	construc t pie charts and line graphs
to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit	method of long multiplication divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long	multiples to express fractions in the same denomination  compare and	of two quantities where missing values can be found by using	number sequences • express	units of measure, using decimal notation	and angles recognise,	coordin ate grid (all four	charts and line
10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit	multiplication  divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long	express fractions in the same denomination  compare and	quantities where missing values can be found by using	sequences express	measure, using decimal notation	<ul> <li>recognise,</li> </ul>	ate grid (all four	and line
and determine the value of each digit	divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long	fractions in the same denomination  compare and	where missing values can be found by using	<ul><li>express</li></ul>	decimal notation	rooogriioo,	(all four	
<ul> <li>round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy</li> <li>use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero</li> <li>solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above.</li> </ul>	division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers use their knowledge	order fractions, including fractions > 1  add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions  multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form [for example,  \[ \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \]  divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example,  \[ \frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{6}{6} \] associate a	multiplication and division facts  solve problems involving the calculation of percentages [for example, of measures, and such as 15% of 360] and the use of percentages for comparison  solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found  solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping	number problems algebraically  Individual find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns  Individual find pairs work of two variables.	decimal places where appropriate  use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places  convert between miles and kilometres  recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa  recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume	and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets  compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilateral s, and regular polygons  lillustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumferen ce and know that	quadran ts)  draw and translat e simple shapes on the coordin ate plane, and reflect them in the axes.	and use these to solve problem  - calculate and interpret the mean as an average.

operations to carry	division and	knowledge of	of shapes	is twice the	
out calculations	calculate	fractions and	<ul> <li>calculate the</li> </ul>	radius	
_		multiples.		recognise	
operations				-	
out calculations involving the four operations  solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why  solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division  use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy.	decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction [for example, 38]  identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 giving answers up to three decimal places  multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers  use written division methods in cases where	fractions and multiples.	<ul> <li>calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles</li> <li>calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including cubic centimetres (cm³) and cubic metres (m³), and extending to other units [for example, mm³ and km³].</li> </ul>	radius  recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles.	
	the answer has				
	up to two				
	•				
	decimal places				
	<ul> <li>solve problems</li> </ul>				

			1
which require			
answers to be			
rounded to			
specified			
degrees of			
accuracy			
·			
recall and use			
equivalences			
between			
simple			
fractions,			
decimals and			
percentages,			
including in			
different			
contexts.			
CONTEXIS.			

	Science										
Working Scientifically	Living things and their habitats	Animals, inc Humans	Evolution & Inheritance	Light	Electricity						
During years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:  • 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, taking repeat readings	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.	Pupils should be taught to:  identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood  recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function  describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including	Pupils should be taught to:  recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago  recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents  identify how animals and	Pupils should be taught to:  recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines  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  explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our	Pupils should be taught to:  associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit  compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the						

	when appropriate	humans.	plants are adapted to suit their environment in	eyes		n/off position of witches
-	recording data and results		different ways and that	<ul> <li>use the idea that light</li> </ul>	31	
	of increasing complexity		adaptation may lead to	travels in straight lines to	• us	se recognised
	using scientific diagrams		evolution.	explain why shadows	Sy	mbols when
	and labels, classification			have the same shape as		presenting a
	keys, tables, scatter			the objects that cast		mple circuit in a
	graphs, bar and line			them.	di	agram.
	graphs					
•	using test results to make					
	predictions to set up					
	further comparative and					
	fair tests					
	reporting and presenting					
	findings from enquiries,					
	including conclusions,					
	causal relationships and					
	explanations of and					
	degree of trust in 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.					
	=					

			Non-Core Subje	ects			
Art & Design	Computing	Design & Technology	Geography	History	MFL	Music	PE
Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design. Pupils should be taught:  to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas  to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]  about great	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 to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs  understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the	Through a variety of creative and practical activities, pupils should be taught the knowledge, understanding and skills needed to engage in an iterative process of designing and making. They should work in a range of relevant contexts [for example, the home, school, leisure, culture, enterprise, industry and the wider environment]. When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:  **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	Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.  Pupils should be taught to:  Locational 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	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. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.  In planning to ensure the progression described above	Pupils should be taught to:  Ilisten attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding  explore the patterns and 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 to those of others;	Pupils should be taught to:  play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression  improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music  listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory  use and understand staff and other musical notations  appreciate and understand a wide range of	Pupils should be taught to:  use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination  play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending  develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]

artists,	opportunities they	communicate	(including hills,	through teaching the	seek	high-quality live	<ul> <li>perform dances</li> </ul>
artists,	offer for	their ideas	mountains, coasts and	British, local and	clarification	and recorded	using a range
designers in	communication and	through	rivers), and land-use	world history outlined	and help*	music drawn	of movement
history.	collaboration	discussion,	patterns; and	below, teachers	and noip	from different	patterns
· ···oto.y·		annotated	understand how some	should combine	<ul><li>speak in</li></ul>	traditions and	·
	<ul><li>use search</li></ul>	sketches, cross-	of these aspects have	overview and depth	sentences,	from great	<ul> <li>take part in</li> </ul>
	technologies	sectional and	changed over time	studies to help pupils understand both the	using	composers and	outdoor and
	effectively,	exploded	_	long arc of	familiar	musicians	adventurous
	appreciate how	diagrams,	identify the position and	development and the	vocabulary,		activity
	results are selected	prototypes,	significance of latitude,	complexity of specific	phrases	<ul> <li>develop an</li> </ul>	challenges
	and ranked, and be	pattern pieces	longitude, Equator,	aspects of the	and basic	understanding	both individually and
	discerning in evaluating digital	and computer-	Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere,	content. Pupils should be	language structures	of the history of music.	within a team
	content	aided design	the Tropics of Cancer	taught about:	Structures	music.	within a team
	Content		and Capricorn, Arctic		<ul><li>develop</li></ul>		<ul> <li>compare their</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>select, use and</li> </ul>	Make	and Antarctic Circle, the	• changes in	accurate		performances
	combine a variety	<ul> <li>select from and</li> </ul>	Prime/Greenwich	Britain from the	pronunciati		with previous
	of software	use a wider	Meridian and time	Stone Age to the Iron Age	on and		ones and
	(including internet	range of tools	zones (including day	the non Age	intonation		demonstrate
	services) on a	and equipment	and night)	<ul><li>the Roman</li></ul>	so that		improvement to
	range of digital	to perform	,	Empire and its	others		achieve their
	devices to design	practical tasks [for example,	Place knowledge	impact on	understand		personal best.
	and create a range	cutting, shaping,	<ul><li>understand</li></ul>	Britain	when they		
	of programs, systems and	joining and	geographical similarities	<ul><li>Britain's</li></ul>	are reading aloud or		
	content that	finishing],	and differences through	settlement by	using		
	accomplish given	accurately	the study of human and	Anglo-Saxons	familiar		
	goals, including		physical geography of a	and Scots	words and		
	collecting,	<ul> <li>select from and</li> </ul>	region of the United		phrases*		
	analysing,	use a wider	Kingdom, a region in a	<ul> <li>the Viking and</li> </ul>	·		
	evaluating and	range of	European country, and	Anglo-Saxon	<ul><li>present</li></ul>		
	presenting data	materials and	a region within North or	struggle for the	ideas and		
	and information	components,	South America	Kingdom of England to the	information		
		including construction		time of Edward	orally to a		
	use technology	materials,	Human and physical geography	the Confessor	range of		
	safely, respectfully	textiles and	describe and	110 0011163301	audiences*		
	and responsibly;	ingredients,	understand key aspects	<ul><li>a local history</li></ul>	<ul><li>read</li></ul>		
	recognise acceptable/unacce	according to	of:	study	carefully		
	ptable behaviour;	their functional	physical	<ul><li>a study of an</li></ul>	and show		
	identify a range of	properties and	geography	aspect or	understandi		
	ways to report	aesthetic	, including:	theme in British	ng of		
	mayo to roport		,	1		1	1

oncerns about	qualities	climate zones,	history that	words,	<u> </u>
	quanties	,	,	· ·	
ontent and	Postoreta	biomes and	extends pupils'	phrases	
ontact.	<ul><li>Evaluate</li><li>investigate and</li></ul>	vegetation	chronological	and simple	
	analyse a range	belts, rivers,	knowledge	writing	
	of existing	mountains,	beyond 1066	<ul> <li>appreciate</li> </ul>	
	products	volcanoes and	<ul><li>the</li></ul>	stories,	
	products	earthquakes,	achievements	songs,	
	<ul> <li>evaluate their</li> </ul>	and the water	of the earliest	poems and	
	ideas and	cycle	civilizations -	rhymes in	
	products	<ul><li>human</li></ul>	an overview of	the	
	against their	geography,	where and	language	
	own design	including: types	when the first	■ broaden	
	criteria and	of settlement	civilizations	<ul><li>broaden their</li></ul>	
	consider the	and land use,	appeared and a		
	views of others	economic	depth study of	vocabulary and	
	to improve their	activity	one of the	develop	
	work	including trade	following:	their ability	
	<ul> <li>understand how</li> </ul>	links, and the	Ancient Sumer;	to	
	key events and	distribution of	The Indus	understand	
	individuals in	natural	Valley; Ancient	new words	
	design and	resources	Egypt; The	that are	
	technology have	including energy, food,	Shang Dynasty	introduced	
	helped shape	minerals and	of Ancient	into familiar	
	the world	water	China	written	
		water		material,	
	Technical knowledge	Cooperation of the second	<ul> <li>Ancient Greece</li> </ul>	including	
	<ul> <li>apply their</li> </ul>	Geographical skills and fieldwork	<ul><li>a study of</li></ul>	through	
	understanding	<ul><li>use maps, atlases,</li></ul>	Greek life and	using a	
	of how to	globes and	achievements	dictionary	
	strengthen,	digital/computer	and their		
	stiffen and	mapping to locate	influence on	<ul><li>write</li></ul>	
	reinforce more	countries and describe	the western	phrases	
	complex	features studied	world	from	
	structures			memory,	
	- undorstand and	<ul> <li>use the eight points of a</li> </ul>	a non-	and adapt	
	<ul> <li>understand and</li> </ul>	compass, four and six-	European	these to	
	use mechanical systems in their	figure grid references,	society that	create new	
	•	symbols and key	provides	sentences,	
	products [for example, gears,	(including the use of	contrasts with	to express	
	example, years,	Ordnance Survey	British history –	ideas	

pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]  understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors]  apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products.  Cooking and nutrition  understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet	maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	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.	clearly  describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing  understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high- frequency verbs; key	
			the	
principles of a			of high-	
varied diet			verbs; key features	
<ul> <li>prepare and cook a variety of</li> </ul>			and patterns of	
predominantly savoury dishes			the language;	
using a range of cooking			how to apply	
techniques understand			these, for instance, to	
seasonality, and know where and			build sentences;	

how a variety of	and how	
ingredients are	these differ	
grown, reared,	from or are	
caught and	similar to	
processed.	English.	
	The starred (*)	
	content above	
	will not be	
	applicable to	
	ancient	
	languages.	