Progression Framework - Food Technology *Raven







Curriculum Themes

We follow a four-year curriculum cycle. Each topic theme falls under a termly category

- Autumn Me and My World
- Spring The Wider World
- Summer Action and Adventure

The curriculum theme titles are listed in the table below. Teachers use the subject framework to inform the learning intent for their individual classes in the form of medium-term plans. These frameworks ensure that there is a clear progression in skills and knowledge for each subject area.

Autumn - Me and My World	Spring - The Wider World	Summer - Action and Adventure							
Year 1									
All About Me	All About Me Come Fly with Me								
Year 2									
Help is at Hand	Going Wild	Time Travel							
	Year 3								
Unity in the Community	Global Warning	To Infinity and Beyond							
Year 4									
Law and Order	Under the Sea	Superheroes							

The Food Technology curriculum is broken down into the following key areas:

- Healthy Eating
- Hygiene and Safety
- Cooking
- Where does food come from

When deciding on their termly learning intent, teachers should ensure that there are opportunities for pupils to learn and progress in all areas and this should be clearly referenced in medium term plans.

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6	Stage 7
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HE.1.1 - To begin to understand some of the tools, techniques and processes involved in food preparation. HE.1.2 - Have basic hygiene awareness.	We need food and drink to stay alive. HE.2.1 - Know that people need food and drink to stay alive. HE.2.2 - Know that food and drink help them to grow, be active and stay healthy. HE.2.3 - Know we need more of some foods than others. HE.2.4 - Know that everyone should eat at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables every day. HE.2.5 - Discuss foods they like and dislike and explain why. HE.2.6 - Know that we eat different foods depending on the time of day, occasion and our lifestyle.	We need a variety and balance of food (and drinks) to stay healthy, as depicted in the Eatwell Guide HE.3.1 - Recognise the Eatwell Guide as a model which shows us how to eat healthily. HE.3.2 - Sort a selection of foods into the five Eatwell Guide food groups. HE.3.3 - Put together a simple, balanced meal (and include a drink) by choosing foods from the Eatwell Guide. HE.3.4 - Know that different people eat or avoid certain foods for different reasons and can give some of these reasons, e.g. allergy, intolerance, religious belief.	People around the world choose and combine different foods and drinks to make meals and snacks. HE.4.1 - Know that what people around the world eat depends on reasons such as availability, preference, resources, time, culture and religion. HE.4.2 - Know that what is eaten in different countries around the world can look different but it usually includes combinations of foods from the same the Eatwell Guide groups. HE.4.3 - Know that the word 'diet' means the amount and range of food eaten. HE.4.4 - Know that a variety and balance of food and drink is needed to make a healthy diet. HE.4.5 - Know that they need to have 6-8 drinks a day and more if it is hot or they are active.	We need to eat foods in the proportions shown by the Eatwell Guide (as well as eating a variety of foods from within the groups) to have a healthy diet. HE.5.1 - Understand that the different proportions of the Eatwell Guide reflect the proportions of foods which should be eaten from each group. HE.5.2 - Identify and classify ingredients in composite dishes according to the Eatwell Guide food groups. HE.5.3 - Use the Eatwell Guide model and messages to help them make healthy choices and plan healthy meals and menus for themself and others. HE.5.4 - Know that different factors can affect our food choices and can give some examples of these. e.g. availability, cost, advertising, pressure.	Food (and some drinks) provide energy for the body so we can be active and stay healthy. HE.6.1 - Know that different types of food provide different amounts of energy. HE.6.2 - Know that energy provided by food and drink is measured in kilojoules (metric) and kilocalories (imperial). HE.6.3 - Know that different amounts of food (portions) provide different amounts of energy. HE.6.4 - Know that it is important to be aware of portion size when choosing food and drinks. HE.6.5 - Know that different amounts of energy are needed by the body for different activities. HE.6.6 - Know that different people need different amounts of energy. HE.6.7 - Know that to be healthy, energy balance should be achieved (over a period of time).	Nutrients, water and fibre are needed for health and are acquired by eating a variety of foods. HE.7.1 - Understand that they need the nutrients - carbohydrate, protein, fat, vitamins and minerals - as well as fibre and water to be healthy. HE.7.2 - Know that energy is provided by the nutrients carbohydrate, protein and fat. HE.7.3 - Know that all food and drink provide nutrients. Know that most foods and drinks contain a main nutrient but they will also contain other nutrients in smaller amounts. HE.7.4 - Know that some foods provide fibre which is not digested but helps to keep the digestive system healthy. HE.7.5 - Know that the body needs water to stay alive and that this can be found in drinks and in foods. HE.7.6 - Know that the amount of energy and nutrients provided by food or drink depends on the amount (portion) eaten. HE.7.7 - Explain the basic function of each nutrient (carbohydrate, protein, fat, vitamins and minerals). Identify the main nutrient/s provided by each Eatwell Guide food group. HE.7.8 - Identify and interpret the nutrition panel on food packaging and use it to help them make food choices.

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	Hygiene and Safety								
	HS.2.1 - Get ready to cook with some help. Tie back long hair Roll up long sleeves Remove any jewellery, including watches Put on an apron Wash hands HS.2.2 - Give some examples of foods which should be kept in the fridge, cupboard or freezer.	HS.3.1 - Get ready to cook and remember what they need to do. Tie back long hair Roll up long sleeves Remove any jewellery, including watches Put on an apron Wash my hands	HS.4.1 - Know that there are storage instructions on most food packaging, and identify and use these. HS.4.2 - Understand that leftover food must be covered and stored correctly and eaten in an appropriate time frame	HS.5.1 - Know that different food should be stored in different places in the fridge to keep it at its best and prevent cross contamination E.g. Lettuce, cucumber - salad drawer to keep it crisp Raw meat and fish — bottom shelf Cheese, yogurt, ready cooked food — top shelves to keep them away from the juices of raw foods. HS.5.2 - Explain that foods not stored correctly can spoil and decay due to the action of micro-organisms, insects and other pests.	HS.6.1 - Get ready to cook and talk about and demonstrate what they should do during and after they cook. E.g. • Keep work space tidy • Avoid touching face and hair • Wash up the equipment • Clean the surfaces HS.6.2 - Know that there are date marks ('use by' and 'best before') on foods and identify and use these.	HS.7.1 - Get ready to cook and talk about and demonstrate what they should do during and after they cook and explain the reasons why E.g. Cross contamination Danger of sharp objects HS.7.2 - Know that there are date marks ('use by' and 'best before') on foods and identify and use these, and explain the difference between them			

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Stage 1	Cooking: Ingredients								
CI.1.1 - To begin to understand some of the tools, techniques and processes involved in food preparation. CI.1.2 - Have basic hygiene awareness.	Cl.2.1 - Recognise and name a basic range of ingredients. E.g. Cheese Flour Bread Spread Eggs Milk Yogurt Fruit - bananas, strawberries, peaches Salad - lettuce, cucumber, tomato Cl.2.2 - Give examples of ingredients that come from shops, markets and can be grown at home.	Cl.3.1 - Give examples of how ingredients need to be prepared before they are eaten. E.g. Apple - washed Banana, Satsumapeeled Potato – peeled and cooked	CI.4.1 - Recognise and name an increasing range of ingredients. E.g. Onions Peppers Herbs - basil Tomato puree Pulses – kidney beans, chickpeas Apricots Courgettes Baking powder	CI.5.1 - Explain where to find different ingredients in a shop. E.g. Cheese, milk, yogurt — in a refrigerator or chilled area Canned peaches, bread, dried pasta — shelves Frozen peas or fish — freezers CI.5.2 - Describe (and demonstrate) how to grow some foods. E.g. Cress Potatoes Tomatoes	CI.6.1 - Know that there are a vast range of ingredients used around the world and name some of these. E.g. Lemon grass Papaya Bean sprouts Plantain Lentils Gram flour Coconut	cl.7.1 - Know that ingredients are prepared differently depending on culture, county, custom and religion. E.g. Sushi - fish prepared and eaten raw Jewish dietary law – not to prepare or eat dairy products or meat in together Chinese stir fries - cooked in a hot wok			

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Cooking: Tasting									
CT.1.1 - To begin to CT.2.1 - Taste different ingredients and say what they			CT.4.1 - Taste different ingre	dients and describe them	CT.6.1 - Try ingredients purp	osefully to determine which			
understand some of the	think of them.		using sensory vocabulary.		is most appropriate for the dish they are making.				
tools, techniques and			E.g.						
processes involved in food			Aroma (smell) –fruity		Use increasing descriptive sensory vocabulary to describe				
preparation.			 Taste – sweet 		the ingredients I taste.				
			Texture - bumpy		Aroma (smell) – savour	/			
CT.1.2 - Have basic					Taste – bitter				
hygiene awareness.					 Texture – flaky 				

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			Cooking: Equipment			
CE.1.1 - To begin to understand some of the tools, techniques and processes involved in food preparation. CE.1.2 - Have basic hygiene awareness.	CE.2.1 -Use symbols and photographs to name a basic range of cooking equipment. E.g. Bowl Spoon Fork Knife Rolling pin Cutters Weighing scales Chopping board Grater Saucepan Cake tin CE.2.2 -Begin to use a basic range of equipment.	CE.3.1 - Name a basic range of cooking equipment and explain what it does. E.g. Bowl (mixing) Spoon (mixing) Fork Knife (butter/table) Rolling pin Cutters Weighing scales Chopping board Grater Saucepan Cake tin CE.3.2 - Confidently use a basic range_of equipment.	CE.4.1 - Name an increasing range of cooking equipment E.g. Baking tray Muffin tray Garlic press Peeler Vegetable knife Whisk Measuring spoons Blender Colander Sieve CE.4.2 - Begin to use an increasing range of equipment.	CE.5.1 - Name an increasing range of cooking equipment and explain what each does E.g. Baking tray Muffin tray Garlic press Peeler Vegetable knife Whisk Measuring spoons Blender Colander Sieve C.5.2 - Confidently use an increasing range of equipment.	CE.6.1 - Name an extended range of cooking equipment which they may not have used before E.g. Palette knife Fish slice Wok Pastry brush Icing pipe/bag Bread maker	CE.7.1 - Name an extended range of cooking equipment which they may not have used before and explain its function and how it is designed for its purpose. E.g. Palette knife Fish slice Wok Pastry brush Icing pipe/bag Bread maker CE.7.2 - Select the most appropriate equipment for what they are making.

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Cooking: Skills									
CS.1.1 - To begin to understand some of the tools, techniques and processes involved in food preparation. CS.1.2 - Have basic hygiene awareness.	cs.2.1 - Name and use a rang support. E.g. Peel (with a peeler) Mix (with increasing the Spread (soft ingredients) Measure (with measurir Snip with kitchen scissor Grate (soft foods like ches) Crush (soft fruit with a purice (juicer) Cut out with cutters Spoon ingredients (in total Arrange) Thread (soft foods ontotal strawberries, satsumasses) Sift (flour into a bowl) Cut (soft foods* with a transfer foods with a vegen secure claw grip seriods hold *canned peaches, fresh strawpepper	roughness)) ng spoons) rs eese) otato masher) different containers) a cocktail stick, e.g. egments) able knife progressing to	 Grate (firmer foods like Shape (with greater pre Press (garlic press) Cut out with cutters (possible avoiding wasting ingred Spoon ingredients (usin Arrange (in an attractive Thread (medium resistatick, e.g. mushrooms, of Crack an egg 	od) ng jug, scales) ors (with greater control) carrots) ecision) ositioning carefully to dients) ng two spoons) e way) ance foods onto a kebab courgettes) ole knife progressing to firmer	confidence and accur challenging ingredier E.g. Peel (to create ri Mix (fold ingredi mixture) Measure accurat scales, measurin Grate (with grea lemon, nutmeg) Thread (firmer fo	ibbons, e.g. carrots, courgettes) ients together e.g. flour into a tely (using digital scales, analogue ug jug) iter control and skill, e.g. zest from a cods onto kebab sticks, e.g. onions) d other foods with a vegetable knife) re			

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	Where Does Food Come From: All food comes from plants or animals									
	WFF.2.1 - Know all food comes from plants and animals. WFF.2.2 - Give examples of foods from plant and animal sources.	WFF.3.1 - Sort a number of foods into plant or animal groups	WFF.4.1 - Name the sources found in different dishes and E.g. Pizza Bread- base made with Tomato sauce from tom Ham from a pig Cheese made with milk	meals. flour from wheat atoes	WFF.6.1 - Find out about the different dishes, where those how they are produced. E.g. Apple pie Apples – apple tree Sugar – from sugar Flour – from wheat Butter – from crean	ingredients come from and				

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Where Does Food Come From: Plants and animals produce food in different ways									
	WFF.2.3 - Name foods which bushes, trees and vines) and ground. E.g. Underground – car	grow above ground (on those which grow below rots, parsnips paragus, strawberries ome foods made by	WFF.4.2 - Identify which par come from. E.g. Celery is the stem Apples are the frui Carrots and parsni Potatoes are tuber a plant.	of a plant different foods of a plant it of a plant ps the roots of a plant rs which is part of the root of foods from different animals. beef bull ig a lamb	WFF.6.2 - Know that foods from different parts of the animal. E.g. Chicken wings Chicken breast or the Pork ribs Shoulder of lamb	nigh om the claws and legs airy cows ide range of foods come escribe how the foods are			
			Venison from a de	er	Yogurt – from milk -	– from a dairy cow			

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		Where Does Food Com	ne From: Food is produce	ed all around the world		, and the second
	WFF.2.5 - Name some foods which come from the area where I live.	wFF.3.2 - Give some examples of foods that grow in different seasons in the UK and talk about why. E.g. • Spring – cauliflower • Summer – strawberries • Autumn – pumpkin • Winter - sprouts	WFF.4.4 - Name foods which are produced in the UK. E.g. Apples in Warwickshire Turkeys in Norfolk Cheddar cheese in Somerset Beef in Yorkshire	WFF.5.1 - Give examples of foods which grow in different places due to climate and conditions. E.g. Rice Oranges	WFF.6.4 - I can name foods which are produced outside of the UK. E.g. Watermelon Yam Plantain Bananas Lemons	WFF.6.5 - I can name foods which are produced outside of the UK and explain why they grow elsewhere E.g. Watermelon Yam Plantain Bananas Lemons