

Skills Progression

Subject area: Food Technology

Subject Intent:

At St Barnabas we aim to apply the principles of nutrition and healthy eating, instilling a love of cooking in all pupils. Learning how to cook is a crucial life skill for pupils now and in later life. We endeavour to encourage independent learning through practical participation. The children will have a wider understanding of environmental impacts on our choice of foods and why there should be more encouragement to buy in season. We will learn about multicultural foods and experience how different cultural foods influence our everyday food choices. This enables our students to have a clear understanding of different religions and ethical beliefs. We will have a clear understanding relating to food choices and the impact on the environment relating to food waste.

EYFS Development Matters

Characteristics of effective teaching and learning

Playing and exploring - children investigate and experience things, and 'have a go'

Active learning – children concentrate and keep on trying if they encounter difficulties, and enjoy achievements

Creating and thinking critically - children have and develop their own ideas, make links between ideas, and develop strategies for doing thing

Early Learning Goals:

Children at the expected level of development will:

Manage their own basic hygiene and personal needs, including dressing, going to the toilet and understanding the importance of healthy food choices. Safely use and explore a variety of materials, tools and techniques.

Share their creations, explaining the process they have used

| Skill | EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | We need food and drink to stay alive. | We need food and | We need a variety | People around the | We need to eat foods | Food (and some | Nutrients, water and |
| Healthy Eating | | drink to stay alive. | and balance of food | world choose and | in the proportions | drinks) provide energy | fibre are needed for |
| Knowledge | I know that people need food and drink | | (and drinks) to stay | combine different | shown by <i>The eatwell</i> | for the body so we can | health and are |
| | to stay alive. | I know that people | healthy, as depicted | foods and drinks to | plate as well as eating | be active and stay | acquired by eating a |
| | | need food and drink | in The eatwell plate. | make meals and | a variety of foods from | healthy. | variety of foods. |
| | I know that food and drink help me to | to stay alive. | | snacks. | the four largest food | | |
| | grow, be active and stay healthy. | | I recognise The | | groups to have a | I know that different | I understand that I |
| | I can talk about foods I like and dislike | I know that food and | eatwell plate as a | I know that what | healthy diet. | types of food provide | need the nutrients - |
| | and explain why. | drink help me to | model which shows | people around the | | different amounts of | carbohydrate, protein, |
| | | grow, be active and | me how to eat | world eat depends on | I understand that the | energy. | fat, vitamins and |
| | I know that everyone should eat at | stay healthy. | healthily. | reasons such as | different proportions | | minerals - as well as |
| | least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables | | | availability, preference, | of The eatwell plate | I know that energy | fibre and water to be |
| | every day. | To know we need | I can sort a selection | resources, time, | model reflect the | provided by food and | healthy. |
| | | more of some foods | of foods into the five | culture and religion. | proportions of foods | drink is measured in | |
| | | than others. | eatwell plate food | | which should be eaten | kilojoules (metric) and | I know that energy is |
| | | | groups. | | from each group. | kilocalories (imperial). | provided by the |
| | | I know that everyone | | I know that what is | | | nutrients |
| | | should eat at least 5 | I can put together a | eaten in different | I can identify and | I know that different | carbohydrate, protein |
| | | portions of fruit and | simple, balanced | countries around the | classify ingredients in | amounts of food | and fat. |
| | | vegetables every | meal (and include a | world can look | composite dishes | (portions) provide | I los son Alesta all Carl |
| | | day. | drink) by choosing | different but it usually | according to the five | different amounts of | I know that all food |
| | | Lean tell, about | foods from The | includes combinations | eatwell plate food | energy. | and drink provide |
| | | I can talk about | eatwell plate. | of foods from the same | groups. | I los acceptant in in | nutrients. |
| | | foods I like and | | eatwell plate food | Lean was The entired! | I know that it is | Limen that we get for all |
| | | I dislike and explain | | groups. | I can use <i>The eatwell</i> | important to be aware | I know that most for |

| | I know that we eat ced different foods depending on the time of day, occasion and our lifestyle. | 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 | I know that the word 'diet' means the amount and range of food eaten. I know that a variety and balance of food and drink is needed to make a healthy diet. I know that I need to have 6-8 drinks a day and more if it is hot or I am active. | plate model and messages to help me make healthy choices and plan healthy meals and menus for myself and others. I know that different factors can affect our food choices and I can give some examples of these. E.g. availability, cost, advertising, pressure. | of portion size when choosing food and drinks. I know that different amounts of energy are needed by the body for different activities. I know that different people need different amounts of energy. I know that to be healthy, energy balance should be achieved (over a period of time). | and drinks contain a main nutrient but they will also contain other nutrients in smaller amounts. I know that some foods provide fibre which is not digested but helps to keep the digestive system healthy. I know that the body needs water to stay alive and that this can be found in drinks and in foods. I know that the amount of energy and nutrients provided by food or drink depends on the amount (portion) eaten. I can explain the basic function of each nutrient (carbohydrate, protein, fat, vitamins and minerals). I can say the main nutrient/s provided by each eatwell plate food group. I can identify and interpret the nutrition panel on food packaging and use it to help me make food choices. |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|
|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|

| Skill | EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|---|---|--------|
| Food and Farming | All food comes from plants or animals. I know all food comes from plants and animals. I can give examples of foods from plant and animal sources. I can sort a number of foods into plant or animal groups. Plants and animals produce different foods in different ways. I can name foods which grow above ground (on bushes, trees and vines) and those which grow below ground | All food comes from plants or animals. I know all food comes from plants and animals. I can give examples of foods from plant and animal sources. I can sort a number of foods into plant or animal groups. Plants and animals produce different foods in different ways. I can name foods which grow above ground (on bushes, trees and vines) and those which | | All food comes from plants or animals. I can name the sources of common ingredients found in different dishes and meals. E.g. Pizza Bread- base made with flour from wheat Tomato sauce from tomatoes Ham from a pig Cheese made with milk from a dairy cow Plants and animals produce different foods in | | All food comes from plants or animals. I can find out about the ingredients used in different dishes, where those ingredients come from and how they are produced. E.g. Apple pie Apples – apple trees Sugar – from sugar beat Flour – from wheat Butter – from cream Plants and animals produce different foods in different ways. | |
| | those which grow below ground. E.g. Underground – carrots, parsnips Above ground – asparagus, strawberries I can give examples of some foods made by animals. E.g. Hens lay eggs Dairy cows produce milk Food is changed from farm to fork. I can give some basic examples of how a food changes from farm to fork to make it safe to eat. E.g. Carrot – harvested – washed – peeled – chopped – cooked (or eaten raw) Food is produced all around the world. I can name some foods which come from the area where I live. Food is produced all around the world. I can name some foods which come from the area where I live. Food is produced all around the world. I can name some foods which come from the area where I live. Food is produced all around the world. I can 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 | | different ways. I can say which part of a plant different foods come from. E.g. Celery is the stem of a plant Apples are the fruit of a plant Carrots and parsnips the roots of a plant Potatoes are tubers which is part of the root of a plant. Food is produced all around the world. I can name foods which are produced in the UK. E.g. Apples in Warwickshire Turkeys in Norfolk Cheddar cheese in Somerset Beef in Yorkshire I can 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 Food is changed from farm to fork. I can give examples of how foods from animals are processed to make them safe to eat. E.g. Milk is heat treated to kill any harmful | | I know that foods from animals can come from different parts of the animal. E.g. Chicken wings Chicken breast or thigh Pork ribs Shoulder of lamb White crab meat from the claws and legs Eggs laid by hens Milk produced by dairy cows | | |
| | | | | | Food is produced all around the world. I can name foods which are produced outside of the UK. E.g. Watermelon Yam Plantain Bananas Lemons I can give examples of foods which grow in different places due to climate and conditions. E.g. Rice Oranges | | |

Food is changed from farm to fork.

I can give some basic examples of how a food changes from farm to fork to make it safe to eat.

E.g.

 Carrot – harvested – washed – peeled – chopped – cooked (or eaten raw)

All food comes from plants or animals.

I know all food comes from plants and animals.

I can give examples of foods from plant and animal sources.

I can sort a number of foods into plant or animal groups.

Plants and animals produce different foods in different ways.

I can name foods which grow above ground (on bushes, trees and vines) and those which grow below ground.

E.g.

- Underground carrots, parsnips
- Above ground asparagus, strawberries

I can give examples of some foods made by animals.

E.g.

- Hens lay eggs
- Dairy cows produce milk

bacteria

Meat is cooked to kill and harmful bacteria

I can give examples of how we process food at home to make it edible and safe to eat.

• Wash, peel and cook vegetables Cook meat, eggs and fish.

I can give examples of how food is processes on a large scale such as in factories and restaurants to make it safe to eat.

E.g.

• Bakery – flour is combines with other ingredients and cooked.

Fish fingers – fish is washed, cut to size, coated in crumbs and frozen ready to take home and cook.

All food comes from plants or animals.

I can name the sources of common ingredients found in different dishes and meals.

E.g.

Pizza

- Bread- base made with flour from wheat
- Tomato sauce from tomatoes
- Ham from a pig
- Cheese made with milk from a dairy cow

Plants and animals produce different foods in different ways.

II can say which part of a plant different foods come from.

E.g.

- Celery is the stem of a plant
- Apples are the fruit of a plant
- Carrots and parsnips the roots of a plant
- Potatoes are tubers which is part of the root of a plant.

Food is produced all around the world. I can name foods which are produced in the UK.

Food is changed from farm to fork.

I can give examples of how foods from animals are processed to make them safe to eat.

E.g.

Milk is heat treated to kill any harmful bacteria

Meat is cooked to kill and harmful bacteria

I can give examples of how we process food at home to make it edible and safe to eat. E.g.

• Wash, peel and cook vegetables Cook meat, eggs and fish.

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All food comes from plants or animals.

I can find out about the ingredients used in different dishes, where those ingredients come from and how they are produced.

E.g.

Apple pie

- Apples apple trees
- Sugar from sugar beat
- Flour from wheat
- Butter from cream

Plants and animals produce different foods in

Food is produced all around the world.

I can name some foods which come from the area where I live.

I can 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

Food is changed from farm to fork.

I can give some basic examples of how a food changes from farm to fork to make it safe to eat.

E.g.

 Carrot – harvested – washed – peeled – chopped – cooked (or eaten raw) E.g.

- Apples in Warwickshire
- Turkeys in Norfolk
- Cheddar cheese in Somerset
- Beef in Yorkshire

Food is changed from farm to fork.

I can give examples of how foods from animals are processed to make them safe to eat.

E.g.

Milk is heat treated to kill any harmful bacteria

Meat is cooked to kill and harmful bacteria

I can give examples of how we process food at home to make it edible and safe to eat. E.g.

• Wash, peel and cook vegetables Cook meat, eggs and fish.

I can give examples of how food is processes on a large scale such as in factories and restaurants to make it safe to eat.

E.g.

• Bakery – flour is combines with other ingredients and cooked.

Fish fingers – fish is washed, cut to size, coated in crumbs and frozen ready to take home and cook.

different ways.

I know that foods from animals can come from different parts of the animal.

E.g.

- Chicken wings
- Chicken breast or thigh
- Pork ribs
- Shoulder of lamb
- White crab meat from the claws and legs
- Eggs laid by hens
- Milk produced by dairy cows

Food is produced all around the world.

I can name foods which are produced outside of the UK.

E.g.

- Watermelon
- Yam
- Plantain
- Bananas
- Lemons

I can give examples of foods which grow in different places due to climate and conditions.

E.g.

- Rice
- Oranges

Food is changed from farm to fork.

I can give examples of how foods from animals are processed to make them safe to eat.

E.g.

Milk is heat treated to kill any harmful bacteria

Meat is cooked to kill and harmful bacteria

I can give examples of how we process food at

| | | | | | | large scale such as in fact make it safe to eat. E.g. Bakery – flour ingredients and | d cook vegetables by food is processes on a tories and restaurants to is combines with other d cooked. ned, cut to size, coated in |
|------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Skill | EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| Cooking (Equipment) | Il can 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 I can 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 my hands | I can name a basic range equipment and explain E.g. Bowl (mixing Spoon (mixing Fork Knife (butter) Rolling pin Cutters Weighing sca Chopping book Grater Saucepan Cake tin I can use cooking equipment and the import I can get myself ready the what I need to do. Tie back long Roll up long sequences. | te of cooking what it does.) g) /table) les and ment safely and ance of safety rules. to cook and remember hair sleeves jewellery, including | I can name an increasing equipment and explain we E.g. Baking tray Muffin tray Garlic press Peeler Vegetable knife Whisk Measuring spool Blender Colander Sieve I can name an increasing equipment and explain we E.g. Baking tray Muffin tray Garlic press Peeler Vegetable knife Whisk Measuring spool Blender Colander Sieve I can get myself ready to | range of cooking what it does. range of cooking what it does. | I can name an extended equipment which I may rexplain its function and hourpose. E.g. Palette knife Fish slice Wok Pastry brush Icing pipe/bag Bread maker I can select the most app what I am making I can name an extended | range of cooking not have used before and now it is designed for its propriate equipment for range of cooking not have used before and now it is designed for its |

| | | | cook. E.g. • Keep my work space tidy • Avoid touching my face and hair • Wash up the equipment Clean the surfaces | I can get myself ready to cook and talk about and demonstrate what I should do during and after I cook. E.g. • Keep my work space tidy • Avoid touching my face and hair • Wash up the equipment Clean the surfaces | |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| Skill | EYFS | Year 1 Year 2 | Year 3 Year 4 | Year 5 Year 6 | |
| Cooking (Ingredients) | can recognise and name a <u>basic range</u> of ingredients. E.g. I can recognise and name a <u>basic range</u> of ingredients. E.g. | | I can recognise and name an increasing range of ingredients. E.g. Onions Peppers Herbs - basil Tomato puree Pulses - kidney beans, chickpeas Apricots Courgettes Baking powder I can explain where to find different ingredients in a shop. E.g. | I know that there are a vast range of ingredients used around the world and I can name some of these. E.g. Lemon grass Papaya Bean sprouts Plantain Lentils Gram flour Coconut | |
| | I am willing to taste different ingredients and say what I think of them. | I use increasing descriptive sensory vocabulary to describe the ingredients I taste. • Aroma (smell) – savoury • Taste – bitter Texture – flaky I can recognise and name a basic range of ingredients. E.g. • Cheese • Flour • Bread • Butter/margarine/spread • Eggs • Milk • Yogurt • Fruit: bananas, strawberries, peaches Salad: lettuce, cucumber, tomato | | I can 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 I 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 I try ingredients purposefully to determine which is most appropriate for the dish I am making. | |

| | I use increasing descriptive sensory vocabulary to describe the ingredients I taste. • Aroma (smell) – savoury • Taste – bitter Texture – flaky | | Herbs - basil Tomato puree Pulses - kidney beans, chickpeas Apricots Courgettes Baking powder I can 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 I am willing to taste different ingredients and can describe them using sensory vocabulary. E.g. Aroma (smell) -fruity Taste - sweet Texture - bumpy | | I know that there are a vast range of ingredients used around the world and I can name some of these. E.g. Lemon grass Papaya Bean sprouts Plantain Lentils Gram flour Coco I 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 I choose and try ingredients purposefully to determine which is most appropriate for the dish I am making. | | |
|------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| Skill | EYFS | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| Cooking (Skills) | I can name and use a range of basic cooking skills with support. E.g. Peel (with a peeler) Mix together Spread (soft ingredients) Cut (with cutters) Spoon ingredients into different containers) Arrange Sift Fork secure Claw grip | Spread (soft i Measure (wit Snip with kitc Grate (soft fo Shape Crush (soft fr masher) Juice (juicer) Cut out with o | reasing thoroughness) reasing thoroughness) reasing thoroughness) hen scissors ods like cheese) uit with a potato cutters ients (in to different | Snip with kitch control) Grate (firmer f Shape (with gr Press (garlic pr Cut out with control carefully to avoing redients) Spoon ingredients Arrange (in an Thread (medius) | eeler) ly) v over food) measuring jug, scales) een scissors (with greater foods like carrots) eater precision) eess) utters (positioning | confidence and accurate challenging ingredient E.g. Peel (to create courgettes) Mix (fold inguinto a mixtuut) Measure accural analogue scural accurate (with e.g. zest froughts) Thread (firm e.g. onions) | gredients together e.g. flour re) curately (using digital scales, ales, measuring jug) greater control and skill, m a lemon, nutmeg) ner foods onto kebab sticks, and other foods with a nife) using: |

- segments)
- Sift (flour into a bowl)
- Cut (soft foods* with a table knife progressing to firmer foods with a vegetable knife) using:
 - -Fork secure
 - -Claw grip
 - -Bridge hold

*canned peaches, fresh strawberries, banana, sticks of pepper

I can name and use a range of basic cooking skills with support.

E.g.

- Peel (with a peeler)
- Mix (with increasing thoroughness)
- Spread (soft ingredients)
- Measure (with measuring spoons)
- Snip with kitchen scissors
- Grate (soft foods like cheese)
- Shape
- Crush (soft fruit with a potato masher)
- Juice (juicer)
- Cut out with cutters
- Spoon ingredients (in to different containers)
- Arrange
- Thread (soft foods onto a cocktail stick, e.g. strawbersegments)
- Sift (flour into a bowl)
- Cut (soft foods* with a table knife progressing to firmer foods with a vegetable knife) using:
 - -Fork secure
 - -Claw grip
 - -Bridge hold

*canned peaches, fresh strawberries, banana, sticks of peppers, satsuma

- courgettes)
- Crack an egg
- Cut (soft foods with table knife progressing to firmer foods** with a vegetable knife) using:
 - -Fork secure
 - -Claw grip
 - -Bridge hold

**tomatoes, celery, apple

I can name and use a range of cooking skills with increasing competence.

E.g.

- Peel (with a peeler)
- Mix (thoroughly)
- Spread (evenly over food)
- Measure (with measuring jug, scales)
- Snip with kitchen scissors (with greater control)
- Grate (firmer foods like carrots)
- Shape (with greater precision)
- Press (garlic press)
- Cut out with cutters (positioning carefully to avoiding wasting ingredients)
- Spoon ingredients (using two spoons)
- Arrange (in an attractive way)
 Thread (medium resistance foods onto a kebab stick, e.g. mushrooms, courgettes)
- Crack an egg
- Cut (soft foods with table knife progressing to firmer foods** with a vegetable knife) using:
 - -Fork secure
 - -Claw grip
 - -Bridge hold

*** potatoes, carrots

I can name and use a range of cooking skills with confidence and accuracy to prepare increasingly challenging ingredients.

E.g.

- Peel (to create ribbons, e.g. carrots, courgettes)
- Mix (fold ingredients together e.g. flour into a mixture)
- Measure accurately (using digital scales, analogue scales, measuring jug)
- Grate (with greater control and skill, e.g. zest from a lemon, nutmeg)
- Thread (firmer foods onto kebab sticks, e.g. onions)
- Cut (firm*** and other foods with a vegetable knife) using:
 - -Fork secure
 - -Claw grip
 - -Bridge hold

*** potatoes, carrots

^{**}tomatoes, celery, apple