Food Preparation and Nutrition: Overall Curriculum Intent (Year 7)

By the end of year 7 students will know that the eat-well guide shows how much of each food group should be eaten to provide a healthy and balanced diet. They will learn the basic principles of nutrition: that protein is needed for growth and repair, that carbohydrate is for energy and that fats and oils provide energy and insulation. They will know that vitamins and minerals are for protection from illness and to keep the body healthy. Students will learn about seasonal foods and how choosing seasonal foods has benefits for the environment. Students will also learn about basic sensory analysis and be able to use sensory descriptors to describe some of the food products they make. By the end of year 7 students will have developed basic practical skills through cooking a range of predominantly savoury dishes that are balanced in nutrients using a range of cooking techniques. (Basic health and safety, basic knife skills, use of oven and hob and basic presentation and sensory analysis skills). Students will know that food is grown, caught or reared.

	Half Term 1	Half Term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half Term 5	Half Term 6
Knowledge	H&S rules for the food room.	Seasonal food, double meaning	(3 lessons)	(5 weeks= 2.5 lesson)	6 weeks 3 lessons	7 weeks (3.5 lessons)
Introduced	Basic Hygiene, (personal,	(seasonal seasons and where	Continue with principles of			
	kitchen and food hygiene)	food comes from) Seasonal	nutrition.	Vitamins and minerals are	Practical assessments	Written assessments.
		(commercial Halloween,	Functions of nutrients	needed for protection from		
	Principles of nutrition, why	Christmas, mark up by design	Protein is needed for growth	illness and to keep the body	1 st lesson practical assessment.	Where meat (beef) comes from,
	we eat food and what the eat	on food products)	and repair of cells.	healthy.		fat content/ hidden fat in meats
	well guide represents.		Proteins, fats and carbohydrates		Cook pasta and prepare a	and meats products.
		Food provenance food grown	are needed for energy.	Carbohydrates for energy. The	selection of vegetables	Special diets: vegetarian, vegan
	The 5 main nutrient and the	(seasonal fruits and vegetables)		importance of wholegrain for	demonstrating presentation	Religion; Halal
	food groups in eat well guide.	Eggs -free range	Fats are needed for insulation	extra fibre. Fibre for digestion.	skills.	Alternative proteins
			and to keep the body warm.			
	Introduction to food science	understand how foods can be		How to cook pasta or rice	What is the Rubbing in method	How a pitta pocket with salad
	(different methods of cooking)	combined to make nutritious		How to safely boil using the	and how to do it properly. Why	can be balanced in nutrients.
	dry heat and dextrinization	dishes.		hob.	the rubbing in creates a crumb	How to handle raw meat and
			How to combine foods to make		texture.	cook it safely.
		Know that potatoes are grown.	nutritious dishes. The right	How starch absorbs water and	How to weigh and measure	
		Animals, cows, lamb, pigs, chicken is reared.	balance.	gelatinises	accurately.	Shaping of kofta meat balls
				How to make a Simple pasta or	Types of fruit. And the	What are Scones? How to make
		Fish is caught.		rice dish	Types of fruit. And the provenance of fruit	scones, how could we make
		Continue on nutrition on foods			provenance of fruit	scones?
		connected to today's		How to include foods to provide	What is enzymic browning?	scorres:
		demonstration:		each main nutrient in one meal	what is enzymic browning:	
		different cooking methods		each main nathent in one mear		
		uncrent cooking methods				
Skills developed	Hygiene and safety skills	Peeling vegetables	Omelette, side salad and	Using the hob safely, how to	Independently using the hob	Safe handling and cooking of
	Basic chopping; bridge hold,	Chopping wedge shapes	wholemeal toasted pitta	control the temperature when	safely, how to control the	raw meat.
	claw and grip hold, slicing and	Roasting	Pan frying- omelette (or bake in	cooking starch in water.	temperature when cooking	Temperature control,
	dicing.	Slicing and dicing	oven)		starch in water.	Checking of CCP safe cooking of
	Simple food combining skills,	Combining for nutritionally	Use of toaster/toasting	Temperature and time control		beef
	Timing and personal	balanced dishes	Buddha Bowl using seasonal		Temperature and time control	Shallow frying
	organisation skills.	Potato wedges and dips	produce (spring)	How to drain a cooked		
	Use of oven	(mixing)		carbohydrate and cool.	How to make a fruit crumble:	Use of toaster
	Simple presentation skills	Pasta salad			rubbing in method.	Rubbing in, measuring liquid,
	Making a French baguette				Weighing and measuring.	making a dough
	pizza				Mixing.	Shaping a dough
					Preparation of fruit and the	Cutting out
					prevention of enzymic	glazing
					browning.	Scones

Key vocabulary/ concepts/ideas students must master	personal, kitchen and food hygiene Nutrients, protein, fats, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, dextrinization	Balanced in nutrients. Nutrient Nutritious Provenance Grown Wedges Food combining Free range	Sustainability food miles Balanced dishes Food combining Buddha bowl, vegetarian, vegan,	Gelatinization, carbohydrates, starch Boiling, simmering, reduce	Enzymic browning. Rubbing-in Prevention Weigh Measure provenance	Reared Beef Special diets, Halal, vegetarian, vegan Provenance Temperature Frying Glazing dextrinization
Knowledge revisited	KS2 3 types of hygiene Basic principles of nutrition What is dextrinization?	Health, safety and hygiene food preparation area and self. Principles of nutrition, why we eat food and what the eat well guide represents. The 5 main nutrient and the food groups in eat well guide. food science (different methods of cooking) dry heat and dextrinization	Balanced diet/ eat well guide. Functions of nutrients Sources of nutrients Food combining to achieve a balanced diet. Food provenance where do peas and beans come from (vegetable proteins)	Principles of nutrition Balance of good health How food combining creates balance of nutrients. What the nutrients are for. Protein is needed for growth and repair of cells. Proteins, fats and carbohydrates are needed for energy. Fats are needed for insulation and to keep the body warm. Food provenance where does pasta and rice come from.	In salad: In fruit: Vitamins and minerals are needed for protection from illness and to keep the body healthy. In pasta: in flour: wholegrain flour: Carbohydrates for energy. The importance of wholegrain for extra fibre. Fibre for digestion. (Principles of nutrition Balance of good health How food combining creates balance of nutrients. What the nutrients are for.) Food provenance where does fruit come from.	Principles of nutrition Balance of good health How food combining creates balance of nutrients. What the nutrients are for. Protein in beef= is needed for growth and repair of cells. Proteins, fats Carbohydrates= in bread/ importance of wholegrain for energy and the Salad for Vitamins minerals and fibre Fats are needed for insulation and to keep the body warm. Food provenance where does meat/ beef come from. Alternative proteins and special diets. Food provenance.
Skills revisited	Health, safety and hygiene skills. Washing, chopping and peeling vegetables, bridge hold, claw and grip hold. Washing up Organisation.	Hygiene and safety skills Basic chopping; bridge hold, claw and grip hold, slicing and dicing. Simple food combining skills, Timing and personal organisation skills. Use of oven Simple presentation skills	H&S Hygiene and safety skills Basic chopping; bridge hold, claw and grip hold, slicing and dicing. Simple food combining skills, Timing and personal organisation skills. Use of oven Simple presentation skills	H&S Hygiene and safety skills Basic chopping; bridge hold, claw and grip hold, slicing and dicing. Simple food combining skills, Timing and personal organisation skills. Use of oven Simple presentation skills	H&S Using the hob safely, how to control the temperature when cooking starch in water. Temperature and time control	Food sustainability. H&S Chopping, slicing, shallow frying, rubbing in, weighing and measuring, temperature control Safe temperature checking Critical control point Using the hob safely, use of oven, how to control the temperature when cooking starch in water. Temperature and time control Presentation and food styling

CEIAG Links/	GB4. Linking curriculum	GB4. Linking curriculum	GB4. Linking curriculum	GB4. Linking curriculum	GB4. Linking curriculum	GB4. Linking curriculum
Opportunities	learning to careers.	learning to careers.	learning to careers.	learning to careers.	learning to careers.	learning to careers.
	Chef		Health promotion (nutritionist,	Health promotion (nutritionist,	Health promotion (nutritionist,	Health promotion (nutritionist,
		Presentation for food styling/	dietician,)	dietician,)	dietician,)	dietician,)
	Health promotion	chef/ catering	Chef	Food scientist		food product development,
	(nutritionist, dietician,)		Food business	Food technologist	Farming	GB2. Learning from career and
		Nutritionist	GB2. Learning from career and		food product development	labour market information:
	GB2. Learning from career and	Dietician	labour market information:	food product development	discussion	Sustainable future concerns.
	labour market information:	Chef	Sustainable future concerns.	Chef		plant based and sustainable
			Food product development	Food business	Food scientist	food development. Food policy
			plant-based foods discussion		Food technologist	development.
	Seasonal baking and		increased in popularity. Climate		Chef	Environmental Health Officer
	enterprise opportunities for		change.		Food business	Food scientist
	personalisation of food		Food policy development			Food technologist
	products					Chef
						Food business

Food Preparation and Nutrition: Overall Curriculum Intent (Year 8)

By the end of year 8 students will know in more depth the principles of nutrition in terms of the value of carbohydrates in the diet. Students will know that fibre is necessary for a healthy digestive system and understand the benefits of including wholegrain products rather than refined cereal grain products in the diet. They will know that cereals are a grown crop and learn how wheat is processed. Students will be able to prepare and make a repertoire of predominantly savoury dishes that are based on carbohydrates which apply heat in different ways. Students will know what sustainable food means and be able to identify changes to food choice that would be beneficial for food sustainability.

	Half Term 1	Half Term 2	Half Term 3	Half Term 4	Half Term 5	Half Term 6
Knowledge	H&S rules for the food	Seasonal food, double	(3 lessons)	2.5 lessons)	(3 lessons)	(3.5 lessons) 1 st lesson for all
Introduced	room.	meaning (seasonal seasons	Continue with food	To understand how main		yr. 8 is written summative
	Basic Hygiene, (personal,	and where food comes	provenance, where does	meals (pasta/rice/potato	1 st lesson Practical	assessment.
	kitchen and food hygiene)	from) Seasonal (commercial	food come from	meals) can be balanced in	Assessment: Safely and	
		Halloween, Christmas, mark	Grown and processed.	nutrients and their source.	hygienically produce a	Food sustainability.
	Principles of nutrition:	up by design on food	Caught		beefburger product (or	Provenance food choice and
	carbohydrate, the	products)	Reared	Use of wholegrain cereals:	plant-based alternative)	the environment- recap
	importance of wholegrain			demonstration of processing		knowledge and skills
	cereal in the diet	Food provenance food	Processed wheat-flour-	grain to flour and how the		covered this year. How to
	Cereal grains and wheat	grown (seasonal fruits and	bread.	refining process removes	Cooking with high-risk	reduce food waste.
	processing	vegetables)	Functions and working	vital nutrients. Provenance:	foods: meat. Types of	
			characteristics of	source and seasonality:	farming, where does meat	Baking science: aeration
	Introduction to food	understand how foods can	ingredients- making bread.	- Grown –brown	come from/provenance.	How to prepare and line a
	science (different methods	be balanced in nutrients	Science of bread; how yeast	rice-white rice-	Practical assessment	tin and make a whisked
	of cooking) dry heat and	including the importance of	works.	wheat- processed		sponge. Relate back to egg
	dextrinization	wholegrain carbohydrates.	Breads from around the	– bread/different		white foam and now egg
			world, Italian focaccia,	types of bread/		foam. Importance of good
		Different cooking methods,	ciabatta, Indian nan, Dutch	breads of the	HS & Hygiene	aeration. How to test for
		baking, stir frying, melting,	rye bread	world/pasta.	Application, execution and	readiness. Importance of
		use of hob.	line and functional	- reared- meats, chicken,	time management,	gentle technique folding
			User needs, functional	free range, use of meat and	organization	flour (plain flour) raising
		Knowledge test formative assessment	foods, foods designed for end user and adaption of	safe preparation and cooking of meat. Cross	Presentation	agent is mechanical whisking.
		assessment	ingredients.	contamination	Other grains and how to	willsking.
			Special diets, medical;	contamination	cook. Pasta, rice wet heat	
			allergies. Religious, ethical;	alternative proteins,	and food science	
			vegetarian, plant based fair	(Quorn/tofu) link to	gelatinization	
			trade.	sustainable food for the	gelatilization	
			trade.	future	How pasta meals can be	
				latare	balanced in nutrients	
				To know the process for		
				making a chicken wrap	Sauces	
				safely to avoid food	chilli con carne or a	
				poisoning.	Bolognese sauce	
				Understand that ingredients		
				can be substituted or		

Skills developed	Hygiene and safety skills Basic chopping; bridge hold, claw and grip hold, slicing and dicing. Simple food combining skills, Timing and personal	Peeling vegetables Chopping, slicing, stir frying, Toasting in a pan Combining for nutritionally balanced dishes Melting: Flapjack Stir frying: seasonal stir fry.	Multicultural dishes Italian bread-based Pizza. Flavoured bread; Italian focaccia/ cheese garlic bread, tomato olive bread	removed to make a functional product for the end user- Special diets: vegetarian/vegan/highly /lowly spiced/ low salt/low fat. Avoiding food poisoning Temperature control 75 C - connect with food poisoning and raw meat/ chicken. - Cross contamination - Understand how the choice of ingredients can be balanced in nutrients or not. Understand the importance of time control and temperature in order to meet CCP Health, safety and hygiene and high-risk foods. Use of colour coded red chopping board to avoid cross contamination. How to make a healthy,	Know that Bolognese/ tomato- based sauce is a reduction sauce.	How to use up waste ingredients/food Swiss roll: food science aeration Measuring and prep of
	-		bread, tomato olive bread Weighing and measuring, making a dough, kneading, proving, use of raising agents: yeast, shaping a dough, rolling out, baking bread products.	balanced (crispy) chicken wrap. Shallow frying (possibility of coating? And baking Stretch and challenge. Working with raw meat: chicken Using a food	-	ingredients and equipment Baking whisked sponge- Swiss Roll Use of small appliance: electric whisk, making an egg foam- aeration, folding, Dry heat, dextrinization, check for ready ness. Prepare, combine and shape (Swiss roll)
				probe/thermometer to check temperature. Change of boards/sanitize/prep salad (ready to eat food) CCP		Shape and finishing techniques. (Opportunity for celebration seasonal yule log) Birthday Caterpillar cake)

Key vocabulary/ concepts/ideas students must master	personal, kitchen and food hygiene, Nutrients: Carbohydrate, protein, fat, vitamins and minerals Also, fibre and water Nutrition, diet and health: balanced diet/ eat well guide. Food combining to create dishes balanced in nutrients. Cereal grains Wheat, processing, proportion Ccarbohydrates, fibre, vitamins	Sustainability food miles Toasting, stir-frying, dextrinization	Multicultural dishes Italian pizza/ breads of the world Bread Gluten Yeast Carbon dioxide Elastic Proving/ rising Product development Market trends	Source: meat (different farming methods) Environment and sustainability Free range Farming, intensive, organic Food poisoning High risk food Cross contamination Temperature control Vegetarian Vegan Plant-based presentation	Reduction sauce Alternative proteins Vegetarian Vegan Plant-based	Provenance Processing Waste sustainability Aeration Celebration Food product development
Knowledge revisited	Q&A Year 7	Multicultural dishes: Chinese stir fry with wheat noodles. Health, safety and hygiene food preparation area and self. (Different methods of cooking) dry heat and dextrinization. How wheat is processed into bread, balance of nutrients	Multicultural dishes: Italian breads Food science dextrinization (Different methods of cooking) dry heat and dextrinization How the science of yeast and bread making works. Gluten formation, activation of yeast Carbon dioxide Elastic Proving/ rising	Cereal grains made into foods from all over the world. Corn tortillas (flat bread): Multicultural dishes Mexican chicken fajita Health, safety & hygiene Eatwell guide, nutrients found in each main food group. How to combine ingredients in the right proportions User needs, functional foods, foods designed for end user and adaption of ingredients.	Multicultural dishes: Italian Pasta Bolognese, Mexican chilli con carne, American burger (Different methods of cooking) dry heat and dextrinization Wet heat gelatinization Food poisoning High risk foods meat and temperature control 75C User needs, functional foods, foods designed for end user and adaption of ingredients.	Multicultural dishes: Swiss roll (Different methods of cooking, opportunities for using waste foods) Food science User needs, functional foods, foods designed for end user and adaption of ingredients. Special diets, medical; allergies. Religious, ethical; vegetarian, plant based fair trade.

		Test on previous learning		Special diets, medical; allergies. Religious, ethical; vegetarian, plant based fair trade.	Special diets, medical; allergies. Religious, ethical; vegetarian, plant based fair trade. Food science dextrinization (Different methods of cooking) dry heat and dextrinization and now wet heat and gelatinization	Seasonal/ celebration foods and links to job opportunities in food.
Skills revisited	Use of cooker Weighing and measuring Time and temperature control	Hygiene and safety skills Basic chopping; bridge hold, claw and grip hold, slicing and dicing. Simple food combining skills, Timing and personal organisation skills. Use of oven/use of hob Simple presentation skills	Hygiene and safety skills Chopping; bridge hold, claw and grip hold, slicing and dicing. Food combining skills- mixing a dough. Timing and personal organisation skills. Use of oven/use of hob Simple presentation skills Bread making skills. Weighing and measuring Making a dough Shaping a dough	Hygiene and safety skills Chopping; bridge hold, claw and grip hold, slicing and dicing. Simple food combining skills, Timing and personal organisation skills. use of hob Simple presentation skills	Shallow frying and use of hob. Working with raw meat: chicken Using a food probe/thermometer to check temperature. Change of boards/sanitize/prep salad (ready to eat food) CCP. Hygiene and safety skills Basic chopping; bridge hold, claw and grip hold, slicing and dicing. Food combining skills, Timing and personal organisation skills. Use of oven/use of hob Simple presentation skills	Hygiene and safety skills. Simple food combining skills, Timing and personal organisation skills. Use of oven/use of hob. Temperature control Shaping, baking, chopping; bridge hold, claw and grip hold, slicing and dicing, opportunities to use up any ingredients. Presentation skills. Food styling skills,
CEIAG Links/ Opportunities	GB4. Linking curriculum learning to careers. Health promotion (nutritionist, dietician,) Food product development Food technologist Chef Food business	GB4. Linking curriculum learning to careers. Seasonal finishing techniques/ personalisation of food items to add value in terms of selling and marketing food products. GB2. Learning from career and labour market information-	GB2. Learning from career and labour market information: Discussions of jobs in Food product development. Sensory profiles/special diets Development of plant- based products to meet consumer trends. (GB2) GB4. Linking curriculum learning to careers.	GB4. Linking curriculum learning to careers Farming and food processing EHO Food technologist Chef Food business	GB4. Linking curriculum learning to careers. Food science/ food microbiology Food technologist Chef Food business EHO	GB2 learning from career and labour market information: Sustainable food production. Provenance food choice and the environment, celebration/ seasonal food themed products GB4. Linking curriculum learning to careers.

	Sharing of test scores and		GB2. Learning from career	Food technologist
	relevance to relative GCSE	Food technologist	and labour market	Chef
	grades and discussion of	Chef	information:	Food business
	college entry, level 3	Food business	Discussions of jobs in Food	
	courses, T levels and		product development.	
	apprenticeships.		Sensory profiles/special	
			diets Development of plant-	
	Food technologist		based products to meet	
	Chef		consumer trends.	
	Food business			