

Simon Marks Extra Curricular Curriculum



- This document is divided into three yearly blocks. Each block is divided into 39-the number of weeks in the academic year.
- The knowledge here is to be taught in addition to our existing curriculum.
- The knowledge here will help to develop connections between the knowledge the pupils have.
- This will help to promote metacognition.

Year 1

Week	What we are teaching	Additional Knowledge
1	To know the different types of bus stops in London	There are two regular bus stops 'Request and Bus stop'. Drivers are directed to stop at 'Bus stops' regardless. With request stops, passengers are required to put their hands out to stop the bus.
2	To know about 1 st and 2 nd class stamps	There are different types of stamps and each is a different cost (check current pricing). An item with a first-class stamp will arrive quicker than a second-class stamp.
3	To know that there is an expectation to walk on the left at an underground station.	On London's underground escalators, people walk on the left side so they don't have to cut through the line of people standing on the right. The practice originated in the Middle Ages or Roman times when people carried swords in their right hand. The first escalator on the tube was introduced in 1911 at Earl's Court Station. The design included a diagonal partition that directed disembarking passengers to the left. To avoid collisions, people standing on the right allow walking passengers to exit the escalator without having to cut through the line.
4	To know that in train stations the right-hand side of an escalator is where to be if you are stationary.	In London, people stand on the right side of an escalator because of the way the first escalators were designed and the diagonal partition that was used to direct passengers off to the left. The first escalators in the London Underground at Earl's Court station in 1911 had a diagonal partition that directed passengers off to the left. The practice of standing on the right became a part of London culture and is hard to change.
5	To know that traffic lights have three colours.	Know that the traffic light sequence in the UK is a pattern that most traffic lights follow: Red: Stop and come to a complete halt. Red and amber: Prepare to go, but wait for the green light to move off. In some locations, this could be replaced by a flashing amber light. Green: Go if the way is clear, but yield to pedestrians and other road users. Amber: Stop if it's safe to do so, but you can proceed if you have already passed the stop line or are too close to stop safely. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeat: The cycle repeats
6	To know what a zebra crossing is and how it can be used.	Know that a zebra crossing is an area of road painted with broad white stripes, where vehicles must stop if pedestrians wish to cross.
7	To know that there are different types of roads in the UK	A roads, B road, motorways and the speed limits on each. Look at examples of where these roads can be found and note the differences.
8	To know what a toucan crossing is.	A toucan crossing is a type of pedestrian crossing in the UK that allows both pedestrians and cyclists to cross the road. The name "toucan" was chosen because "two can" cross together

9	To know how many players on a football team.	There are 11 players on the pitch. Each team can use 5 substitutes during a game.
10	To know that there are different types of courts.	There are magistrates and Crown Courts. Some examples of the famous Crown Courts are: The Old Baily and Snaresbrook. People are 'tried' in the different courts depending on the crime.
11	To know that some countries have a monarchy and some are a Republic.	Know that in a Monarchy a single person, usually a king or queen, holds most of the power. The monarch's heirs typically succeed them, and the monarch appoints people to rule on a day-to-day basis. Know that in Republic Power is shared and divided among different branches of government. The people elect leaders who make and enforce laws. The people can vote out leaders they don't like. Know the names of countries with each and the history behind monarchy, making links to history units of work.
12	To know that the international calling code for the UK is +44	Know that International dialling codes, also known as country codes, are prefixes for phone numbers in other countries. They allow people to make international direct dialling (IDD) calls.
13	To know that the opposite sides of a di always add up to 7.	Make links to other topics in maths.
14	To know that Kings and Queens have two birthdays.	One that is the day they're born and the other is the Trooping the Colour. Pupils should be taught about the Trooping of the Colour and the reason behind it.
15	To know that humans have unique fingerprints.	Pupils can examine their fingerprints and note differences. Pupils should know about the significance of the fingerprints in identifying criminals.
16	To know that there have been at least 5 Ice Ages.	There have been at least five major ice ages in Earth's history: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huronian: 2.4–2.1 billion years ago • Cryogenian: 850–635 million years ago • Andean-Saharan: 460–430 million years ago • Karoo: 360–260 million years ago • Quaternary: 2.6 million years ago to present
17	To know that approximately 10 % of the world is left-handed. Some famous left-handed people are Einstein, Da Vinci and Obama.	Around 10% of the world's population is left-handed: The exact reasons why someone is left-handed are not clear, but some factors that may influence hand preference include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth factors: The year and location of birth, birthweight, season of birth, and whether the person was part of a multiple birth • Genetics: A study found that left-handedness is weakly heritable, but not genetically linked to birthweight • Culture: Cultural effects may influence the probability of being left-handed Some say that left-handed people are overrepresented in certain fields, including art, music, acting, and technology.

18	To know what the Commonwealth is.	The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 56 independent countries that work together to achieve shared goals of democracy, development, and peace. Make reference to the British Empire and history topics. Know some of the Commonwealth countries.
19	To know what “Howzat” means.	In cricket, and is the act of a player (or players) on the fielding team asking an umpire for a decision regarding whether a batter is out or not. Makes links to PE curriculum.
20	To know that England has only won the World Cup once.	Know the names of some players from the team. Know the famous line “They think it’s all over...” Know that England won in 1966, and it was hosted in England.
21	To know that the Prime Minister lives at 10 Downing Street	The last private resident of 10 Downing Street was a man named Mr. Chicken, who moved out in the early 1730s. 10 Downing Street is the official residence of the UK Prime Minister and is home to the UK Cabinet Room. The Chancellor's official residence is at Number 11, and the Chief Whip's official residence is at Number 12.
22	To know that Birmingham has more miles of canals than Venice	Birmingham has 35 miles of canals.
23	To know that over half of the Underground runs overground	It might be called the London Underground, but around 55% of it is actually over ground - that's why you might get phone signal at random points in your journey. Only the Victoria and Waterloo & City lines are entirely underground. Even more confusingly, the Overground and the Elizabeth Line are not technically classed as part of the tube network - even though they appear on the tube map.
24	To know what “The Knowledge” is.	The Knowledge of London is a test that taxi drivers in London must pass to become licensed. It's a challenging test that involves memorizing thousands of streets and landmarks within a six-mile radius of Charing Cross. The test includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding landmarks At the beginning and end of each run, drivers must find six landmarks. • Verbal assessments Drivers are assessed one-on-one by an examiner, and there may be 15–20 assessments over the three-year period. • Knowing the streets Drivers must know how to drive every street in the area, including one-way streets, dead ends, and traffic circles. • Knowing everything on the streets Drivers must know everything on the streets, including restaurants, pubs, shops, landmarks, and more.
25	To know that drivers in the UK drive on the left	About 78 countries drive on the left side of the road, while 174 countries and territories drive on the right. This means that roughly 30% of the world's population drives on the left.

	hand side of the road.	Most countries that drive on the left are former British colonies, including: Australia, India, New Zealand, and South Africa
26	To know some of the countries where drivers drive on the right-hand side of the road.	About 165 countries and territories drive on the right side of the road including USA and many parts of Europe.
27	To know that there are some abandoned tube stations in London.	The London Underground has around 40 abandoned or relocated stations, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aldwych: This station was closed to the public over 30 years ago. It was a popular filming location because it was a self-contained section of the Underground that was closed outside weekday peak hours. • Down Street: This station was the Railway Executive Committee's top-secret headquarters during World War II. It's hidden between the Piccadilly line tracks in Mayfair.
28	To know that the real word for the # symbol is not "hashtag". It's "octothorpe"	# is commonly used now but "hashtag" has been used as the name for it.
29	To know that the Eiffel Tower can gain up to 15cm in height.	Due to thermal expansion, it can grow taller. The summer heat makes the iron expand. Make links to science learning.
30	To know that London has four UNESCO heritage sites.	London has several unique archaeological buildings and four of them have been recognised as UNESCO heritage sites because of their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and international significance. These sites are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palace of Westminster and Westminster Abbey, including St Margaret's Church • Tower of London • Maritime Greenwich • Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
31	To know that there are currently 139 museums in London.	Some of the museums include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural History Museum • Museum of London • Victoria & Albert Museum • Science Museum • National Gallery London • Sherlock Holmes Museum • Charles Dickens Museum
32	To know that the British Library is the largest library collection in the world.	Know that there are 170 to 200 million items in the library. Know the location of the library.

33	To know that there are currently over 1,000 Blue Plaques in London.	Know that Blue Plaques are attached to the façade of a building and commemorate something of historical significance, often giving the name of a famous person that lived in that building. Know where famous Blue Plaques in Hackney are located.
34	To know that red phone boxes are an iconic part of London.	Know that the phone boxes were designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. These telephone boxes now often serve a different function. Some are used to store defibrillators, and some have become cafes.
35	To know what 'The Budget' is.	The budget is a yearly statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons that outlines the UK's financial situation and the government's plans for spending and taxation.
36	To know what a cassette and cassette player is.	Discuss differences in music and how this is recorded. Show examples of the development of music being recorded and how this has changed over time. Consider the difference in the quality of music when it is played on different formats. Look at how music on a cassette is played back.
37	To know that there are 35 bridges that cross the River Thames.	Look at the history of some of these bridges and the reasons for their construction. Make links to history and geography topics.
38	To know what 'real tennis' is.	Look at the development of the game of tennis. Show pupils pictures of different tennis courts and compare these. Make connections to Tudor topic in history.
39	To know that octopuses have blue blood, three hearts and nine brains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue blood Octopuses have blue blood because their blood contains a copper-rich protein called hemocyanin, which binds to oxygen and transports it throughout the body. • Three hearts Octopuses have three hearts: one that pumps blood around the body and two that pump blood past the gills. The three hearts are needed to power the octopus's active lifestyle and extensive nervous system. • Nine brains Octopuses have nine brains: one in their head and one in each of their eight arms. The central brain oversees the entire nervous system, while the mini brains in each arm help the octopus move quickly and independently

Year 2

1	To know how to tie shoelaces	Demonstrate as a class for those that don't know.
2	To know what an acronym is.	An abbreviation formed from the initial letters of other words and pronounced as a word. Provide pupils with examples.
3	To know that it's impossible to hold your nose and hum at the same time	Humming requires you to breathe out, which you can't do if your nose and mouth are both shut.
4	To know how to thread a needle	Practise this skill as a class. Can the pupils apply this to a practical scenario?
5	To know that the number four is the only number to have the same amount of letters as its value.	Investigate this statement to see why it is true.
6	To know how to make a cup of tea.	Demonstrate this but keep ensure children's safety.
7	To know that vehicles at Savoy Court, where the Savoy Hotel stands, drive on the right.	Refer to previous work on where vehicles drive.
8	To know that Australia is wider than the moon	The moon sits at 3400km in diameter, while Australia's diameter from east to west is almost 4000km.
9	To know that human teeth are the only part of the body that cannot heal themselves.	Teeth are coated in enamel which is not a living tissue.
10	To know that a chef's hat has 100 pleats.	Apparently, it's meant to represent the 100 ways you can cook an egg.
11	To know that the Spanish national anthem has no words	The 'Marcha Real' is one of only four national anthems in the world (along with those of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, and San Marino) to have no official lyrics.
12	To know that last letter added to the English alphabet was 'J'.	The letter dates back to 1524, and before that the letter 'i' was used for both the 'i' and 'j' sounds.
13	To know that ketchup was once sold as medicine.	The condiment was prescribed and sold to people suffering with indigestion back in 1834.
14	To know that the world's longest walking distance is 14,000 miles.	It is possible to walk from Magadan in Russia to Cape Town in South Africa. It requires no flying or sailing - just bridges and open roads.
15	To know that a jiffy is an actual unit of time	It's 1/100th of a second.

16	To know the colours of a rainbow and how to remember them.	Look at rhymes, poems etc.
17	To know that it would take 19 minutes to fall to the centre of the Earth.	Scientists have worked this out, they haven't tried it in real life.
18	To know that people used to say "prunes" instead of "cheese" when getting their pictures taken.	In the 1840s, a cheesy grin was seen as childish, so a London photographer told people to say "prunes" to keep their mouths tight. Now you know why people never smiled in old photos.
19	To know that blue whale tongues can weigh as much as an elephant.	Their hearts can also weigh almost a tonne and only need to beat once every ten second
20	To know that the shortest commercial flight in the world is in Scotland.	Regional airline Loganair flies between the islands Westray and Papa Westray. The journey is just 1.7 miles and takes 90 seconds.
21	To know that the blob of toothpaste on a toothbrush has a name.	It's called a 'nurdle' and there was once a lawsuit over which toothpaste company had the right to portray it.
22	To know that The Beatles' song 'A Day in the Life' includes a 15-kilohertz high-frequency tone that is only audible to dogs and cats.	It's at the end of the song. The tone is the same pitch as a dog whistle, which is at the upper limit of human hearing.
23	To know that the tiny pocket in jeans was designed to hold pocket watches.	It was needed for cowboys in the 1800s, although now it's mainly a decorative feature.
24	To know that the hottest temperature recorded on Earth was 134 F (56.67 C).	The recording was taken in Death Valley, Nevada, in July 1913.
25	To know that the oldest verified man ever is Jiroemon Kimura (1897–2013) and the oldest woman was Jeanne Calment.	Jiroemom Kimura was from Japan, who lived to the age of 116 years and 54 days. Jeanne Calment of France lived to be 122 years and 164 days old.
26	To know that the world's coldest temperature record, of -89.2°C (-	Compare this to the hottest.

	128.6°F) on 21 July 1983, is held by the high-altitude Vostok weather station in Antarctica.	
27	To know that if you Google the word "askew" the entire page will tilt - as if askewed.	Ask pupils why this is. Can the word be used in the pupils' writing?
28	To know that the name LEGO came from the Danish words "Leg Godt"	LEGO means "play well."
29	To know that snails have teeth.	Scientists say that these fancy slugs have up to 12,000 teeth. But they're not like human teeth but rather microscopic bumps called radula.
30	To know that King Charles III (almost) owns every swan in the United Kingdom.	These birds are the property of the monarch. People often assume it's <i>all</i> swans but it's in fact unmarked mute swans which King Charles III can lay claim to. It's a tradition that goes back to the 12th century as they were seen as food fit for royalty.
31	To know that Flamingos can only eat with their head's upside down.	These birds use their tongue as a sieve to catch food by flipping their heads about. The flamingo's tongue helps pump the food-filled water in and out of their mouths about three times a second. This technique is called filter feeding.
32	To know that an ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain.	An ostrich is the biggest bird in the world, and it has the largest eyes in the whole animal kingdom. However, an ostrich's eyes are about 2 inches or 5 centimetres in diameter, which is around the size of a ping pong ball.
33	To know that bees sometimes sting other bees.	They don't mean to, but sometimes when they try to defend their nests from intruders, they accidentally sting other bees.
34	To know that tigers have striped skin, not just striped fur.	A tiger's skin still displays its stripes if you shave away the fur. Leopards are the same way with their spots.
35	To know that no word in the English language rhymes with 'month'.	Other words with no rhyme include purple, silver, pint, ninth, wolf, opus, dangerous and marathon.
36	To know that "Go!" is the shortest sentence in English	Explore the reasons why. Make links to literacy.
37	To know that there are only four words in the English language which end	Those words include tremendous, horrendous, stupendous, and hazardous. There's also the specialist zoological term <i>apodous</i> , which means 'without feet'.

	in “dous”: tremendous, horrendous, stupendous, and hazardous	
38	To know that 'hippotomonstros esquippedaliophobi a' is a fear of long words.	Can this be used in a sentence? What other long words can be found? What is the origin of the word? Does it look like any other familiar word (s)?
39	To know that the Philippines is made of over 7000 islands	There around 7,641 islands (due to rising water levels), but most of them are uninhabited. Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao are the three main islands.

Year 3

1	To know that the longest place name belongs to a hill in New Zealand	*
2	To know that a man called Ray sent the first ever email	The first email was sent by a computer technician called Ray Tomlinson in 1971. He typed QWERTYUIOP into the body of the message and hit send to himself, just to check. He also had the idea of using '@' in people's addresses.
3	To know that that a rain drop falls up to 25 miles per hour	While rain usually falls at a speed of 15 miles per hour, in storms, they can exceed that by around 10 miles.
4	To know to call 999 in the event of an emergency.	Know the names of different emergency services and how they can be contacted by dialling 999.
5	To know that if you open your eyes in a pitch-black room, the colour you'll see is called 'eigengrau'.	'Eigengrau' is German for 'intrinsic grey', also known as dark light, or brain grey. It is used to describe the uniform dark grey background that many people see in the absence of light. The term dates back to the nineteenth century
6	To know that information in a human brain can travel faster than a Formula 1 car.	The neurons in your brain transfer vital information from cell to cell at 268 miles per hour. Formula 1 cars can reach speeds of up to 220 miles per hour.
7	To know that it's impossible to tickle yourself.	You can't tickle yourself because when you move a part of your own body, a part of your brain monitors the movement and anticipates the sensations that it will cause. Humans can't tickle themselves because what makes tickles ticklish is that they are surprising.
8	To know that the human body contains about 100,000 miles of blood vessels.	if you took all the blood vessels (including arteries, veins and capillaries) out of an average child and laid them out in one line, the line would stretch over 60,000 miles. For an adult, this would be closer to 100,000 miles long.
9	To know that humans can sneeze faster than a cheetah can run.	Humans sneeze at around 100 miles per hour, faster than cheetahs run and four-and-a-half times faster than Usain Bolt's world record
10	To know that water makes different pouring sounds depending on its temperature.	Hot water produces a higher pitched sound when poured because the energised molecules are moving around more rapidly. Hot and cold water have a different 'thickness'. Link this to why cold water runs to the bottom of the bath and why.
11	To know that the little plastic tube at the end of a shoelace is called an aglet.	Aglets are usually plastic, or metal and they are designed to stop your shoelaces from fraying.

12	To know that the King of Hearts is the only king in a deck of cards without a moustache.	This difference wasn't a stylistic decision - he originally had one, but it got lost because of a printing error from the original design.
13	To know that time is an invisible movement that goes from the past to the future.	We don't know how it started or how it will end. There is this present moment - right now - and then there are things that happened before it and things that will happen after it. Time is how we describe that.
14	To know that the Earth is divided into 24 time zones.	When it's morning in one part of the world, it's night in another. For example, evening in Asia is early morning in Europe. This is just because of the way Earth spins as it orbits the sun, but time zones help us make sense of it all.
15	To know that hair and nails are made of the same thing	One might seem soft and silky and the other hard and brittle, but they are both made of the same substance, a protein called keratin. Keratin is also the substance that makes up skin. In order to keep your nails and hair healthy, you need to make sure you're eating a lot of foods with vitamins C, E and A.
16	To know that most of your bones are in your feet	Out of the bones in your body, most of them are in one place - the foot. In fact, 26 in each foot. The foot also has lots of joints - 33 in total - and is basically a piece of complex mechanical engineering - it takes a lot of things moving in the right places to help you stand and walk.
17	To know that there are 600 Muscles in the human Body.	There are three types of muscle in the human body - skeletal, smooth and cardiac. Skeletal are the muscles that help you move and holds your skeleton together. Smooth muscle is found around your organs, where it moves them when the brain once. Cardiac muscles are muscles related to the heart - they keep your blood pumping and are involuntary (they work without you making them).
18	To know that human can't breathe and swallow at the same time	And it's dangerous to try. The reason why humans can't do both at once is because when they breathe, a valve (the epiglottis) flaps open to allow air into the lungs, and when they eat, it closes to allow food into the stomach. So, if they tried to breathe in while they were eating, food could end up in the lungs, causing or causing infection.
19	To know that humans can't sneeze with their eyes open	It's almost impossible to sneeze with your eyes open. Scientists aren't completely sure why we close our eyes, but they think it's probably to protect them from whatever germs just came out of the nose.
20	To know that Hakan Şükür scored the fastest goal in the world cup. The fastest goal in World Cup history was scored by Hakan Sukur of Turkey after just 10.8 seconds in 2002.	Know some of the other fastest goals recorded. These include Alan Shearer, Ledley King and Christian Eriksen.
21	To know that hot water freezes faster than cold wate	This is due to the velocities of the particles within.

22	To know why apples float in water.	Apples consist of about 25 percent air, which is why they float in water.
23	To know that human bodies give off a tiny amount of light.	The amount of light is too weak for our eyes to see.
24	To know that only female mosquitoes bite us.	Male mosquitoes only drink the juices of plants.
25	To know that a horse can sleep standing up and never fall over.	This is because a horse can lock their knees.
26	To know that the smallest bone in the human body is the stapes.	This is located in the ear.
27	To know that when astronauts visit space, they can temporarily grow up to 3% taller.	The lack of gravity allows spines to stretch out.
28	To know that the only English word that ends with "mt" is "Dreamt."	Investigate this as a root word. Can any prefixes be added to the root word?
29	To know that the pupils of goats are horizontal, not circular	This allows them to see danger approaching from their peripheral vision.
30	To know that glass balls can bounce higher than rubber balls if they don't break.	<p>Factors that affect how high a ball bounces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elasticity A rubber ball bounces higher than other balls because it's very elastic, meaning it quickly returns to its original shape after being compressed. • Temperature A heated ball bounces higher than a colder ball because the gas molecules expand, increasing the ball's energy. • Surface A ball bounces higher on a hard surface, like concrete or hardwood, than on a soft surface, like grass or carpet. • Gravity A ball bounces higher on a hill than on a plain because the acceleration due to gravity decreases as you go higher
31	To know that there is a 50% chance that in a group of 23 people, two will share the same birthday. In a group of 367 people, it is a 100% chance. But only 70 people are required for a 99.9% chance	Link this to maths and probability, if appropriate.

32	To know that Earth's rotation is changing speed.	It's slowing. This means that, on average, the length of a day increases by around 1.8 seconds per century. 600 million years ago a day lasted just 21 hours.
33	To know that a tomato is classified as a fruit, not a vegetable.	Highlight the differences between the two.
34	To know that Alan Turing invented the first modern computer.	In 1936, Alan invented what is now regarded as the first modern computer. It was called the 'Turing Machine' and he kept testing and tuning the machine for the next two decades.
35	To know that humans could walk on custard.	Unlike water, if you apply sudden pressure to custard, it would solidify, not liquify. You'd need about a swimming pool worth if you wanted to actually walk on it though.
36	To know that the maths symbol \div has a name.	People refer to this as a division sign, it's also called an <i>obelus</i> . The name was created by a maths whizz in Switzerland called Johann Rahn. The term appeared in his book <i>Teutsche Algebra</i> ages ago (1659).
37	To know that cats can't taste sweet things.	Scientists discovered that cats don't have tastebuds which enable them to detect whether things are sweet or not.
38	To know that the space between your eyebrows has a special name.	That area above your nose is called a <i>glabella</i> . While it also refers to the bone underneath, it comes from the Latin word <i>glaber</i> , meaning smooth or hairless.
39	To know that Sudan has around double the number of pyramids than Egypt.	Research has shown that there are up to 255 pyramids in Sudan, compared to Egypt's 138, and are taller and narrower. They were built by the Kushite kingdom along parts of the Nile River.

**Taumatawhakatangihangaoauauotamateaturipukakapikimaungahoronukupokaiwhenuakitanatahu* translates into English as; 'the place where Tamatea, the man with the big knees, who slid, climbed and swallowed mountains, known as 'land eater', played his flute to his loved one.'