

# What is the curriculum?

- \* **The National Curriculum**

- \* First published in 1988

- \* Set out subjects and assessment for Years 1 to 11

- \* Aimed to make learning more consistent across schools

- \* **2014 is the latest version**

- \* All children must be taught: English, Maths, Science, Design and Technology, Computing, History, Geography, Art and Design, Music and Physical Education

# Creative curriculum

- \* **Cross-curricular learning**

links subjects together e.g. Lights, Camera, Action topic

- \* English – story writing, character portraits and play scripts
- \* Music – songs from Charlie and the Chocolate Factory film
- \* P.E. – dance based on the song “The Candy Man”
- \* Science – light and sound
- \* D.T. – puppets based on Charlie and the Chocolate Factory characters



# Why the curriculum change?

- \* To raise standards inspired by what is taught in the world's most successful school systems.
- \* Designed to produce productive, creative and well educated students.
- \* Intended to be more challenging
- \* Focus is on essential core subject knowledge and skills



**What are the main changes?**

# English

- \* **Writing** – specific stages: articulating ideas, planning, drafting, evaluating and revising texts
- \* An emphasis on **reading** for pleasure
- \* Stronger emphasis on **vocabulary development, grammar, punctuation and spelling**
- \* **Handwriting** - not currently assessed under the national curriculum – is expected to be fluent, legible and speedy
- \* **Spoken English** has a greater emphasis, with children to be taught debating and presenting skills, including drama

# Maths

- \* **Five-year-olds will be expected to learn to count up to 100** (compared to 20 under the current curriculum) and learn **number bonds to 20** (currently up to 10)
- \* **Simple fractions ( $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) will be taught from KS1**, and by the end of primary school, children should be able to convert decimal fractions to simple fractions (e.g.  $0.375 = \frac{3}{8}$ )
- \* By the age of nine, children will be expected to know **times tables up to  $12 \times 12$**  (currently  $10 \times 10$  by the end of primary school)
- \* Calculators will not be introduced until Years 5 and 6, to encourage mental arithmetic

# Maths – what has been added?

## Year 3

- \* Add 10s or 100s to 3-digit numbers
- \* Formal written methods for +/-
- \* Counting in tenths
- \* Compare, order, add & subtract fractions with common denominators
- \* Identify angles larger than/smaller than right angles
- \* Identify horizontal, vertical, parallel and perpendicular lines
- \* Tell time to the nearest minute, including 24-hour clock and use Roman numerals
- \* Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year

## Year 4

- \* Solve problems with fractions and decimals to two decimal places
- \* Round decimals to whole numbers
- \* Roman numerals to 100
- \* Recognise equivalent fractions
- \* Know equivalent decimals to common fractions
- \* Divide by 10 and 100 (inc. with decimal answers)
- \* Use factor pairs
- \* Translation of shapes
- \* Find perimeter/area of compound shapes
- \* Solve time conversion problems

# Science

- \* **Strong focus on scientific knowledge and language**, rather than understanding the nature and methods of science in abstract terms
- \* **Evolution** will be taught in primary schools for the first time
- \* Non-core subjects like caring for animals will be replaced by topics like the human circulatory system

# Computing

- \* Create and debug simple programs
- \* Understand simple algorithms e.g. following a recipe, route finder
- \* Understand computer networks including the internet as opportunities for communication and collaboration
- \* E-Safety is still a priority

# Design and Technology

- \* Afforded **greater importance under the new curriculum**, setting children on the path to becoming the designers and engineers of the future
- \* More sophisticated **use of design equipment** such as electronics and robotics
- \* Children will learn about how key events and individuals in design and technology have shaped the world



- \* **History**- Chronological progression through history of Britain from early Britons to Edward the Confessor
- \* **Geography** - Factual knowledge e.g. continents & oceans at KS1, UK focus at KS1, Europe (including Russia) and the Americas covered in Years 3, 4, 5 and 6
- \* **Languages** - Focus on making significant progress in one language
- \* **Art** – Learn about the great artists
- \* **Music** - Focus on singing & playing instruments, understanding of history of music
- \* **P.E.** - A focus on competitive games



**How can you help at home?**

# Reading

Important to hear Year 3/4 children read every night.

- \* Talk about the story
- \* What do you think is going to happen?
- \* Why do you think that has happened?
- \* Why did you like that book?
- \* Ask children to find words hidden in the text
  
- \* Encourage a **LOVE OF READING**  
(Fiction and non-fiction books, E-Books, newspapers, comics)

# Phonics/Spellings

- \* Lots of talking about words and how they are read and spelt
- \* Encourage children to sound out unfamiliar words or use mnemonics for tricky words  
e.g. Big Elephants Can Always Understand Small Elephants
- \* Lots of websites to play games  
BBC Bitesize, Phonics Play, Topmarks

# Maths

- \* Find numbers in the home and all around you
- \* Practise times tables facts – chanting, writing, songs, videos
- \* Our new calculation policy is available on the school website. This shows examples of mental and written methods used in school
- \* Find practical opportunities to use maths skills e.g. measuring out ingredients, adding prices and finding change, handling money, estimating weight and capacity



**Thank you for listening.**

**Are there any questions?**