

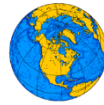
Computing

- ✓ Computing replaces ICT, with greater focus on programming rather than on operating programmes
- ✓ From age 5, children will learn to write and test simple programs
- ✓ From age 7, they will be taught to understand computer networks, including the internet
- ✓ Internet safety will continue to be taught in primary school



Design and Technology

- ✓ This has become more important in 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
- ✓ In KS2, children learn about how key individuals in design and technology have shaped the world
- ✓ Greater emphasis on cookery with a focus on savoury dishes



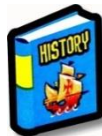
Geography

- ✓ Greater use of atlases and maps including Ordnance Survey maps and digital maps
- ✓ Children are expected to know and locate countries, capitals, major cities, mountains and rivers
- ✓ In depth studies of a European, North / South American country and a region of the British Isles are required



History

- ✓ Greater emphasis on British History taught in chronological order from the Stone Age to 1066
- ✓ Tudors no longer taught in KS2



Languages

- ✓ The term 'languages' will replace the term 'modern foreign languages'
- ✓ Learning a modern foreign language or an ancient language such as Greek or Latin will be mandatory in KS2
- ✓ Children will be expected to master basic grammar and accurate pronunciation and to converse, present, read and write in the language

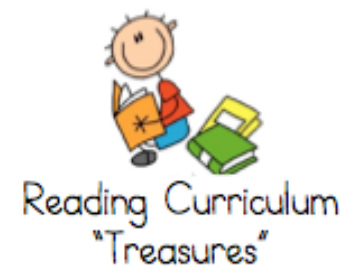
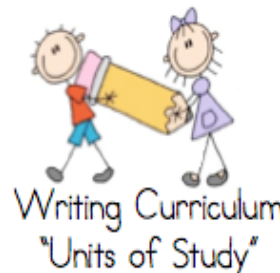
PE, Music and RE

- ✓ The study of these subjects remains largely unchanged

St. Andrew's CE Primary School Curriculum and Assessment



A Guide to the New Curriculum for Parents



Learning together, we
achieve great things.

Dear Parents/Carers

This leaflet has been designed to highlight the changes which have occurred with the introduction of the new primary curriculum.

A new assessment procedure based on the new curriculum has been implemented in school. The new primary curriculum sets out what children should achieve by year group. These expectations are much more challenging than those of the previous primary curriculum (1996). There is additional content which children will have to revisit in order for them to have a secure foundation in all subjects.



Teachers at St. Andrew's assess children all the time. They constantly consider how well children have understood their learning and what their next steps will be. Teachers use assessment grids to assess reading, writing and maths.

They assess SPaG (spelling, punctuation and grammar) with online tests. As part of good classroom practice they talk to the children about their next steps so that they know how to improve.



Teachers submit a teacher assessment for each child four times a year and children's progress is discussed at pupil progress meetings with school leaders (4 times annually).

Children's attainment and progress will be shared with parents and carers at parents' evening in the autumn and spring term. A report card is produced in the spring followed by a written report in the summer term.

Assessment Bands

Emerging	Expected	Exceeding	Mastering
This means children are working on outcomes <u>towards</u> age related expectations.	This means children are working on outcomes <u>at</u> age related expectations.	This means children are working on outcomes <u>above</u> age related expectations	This means children are working on <u>consolidating</u> outcomes <u>above</u> age related expectations

Here are the most significant changes to the curriculum

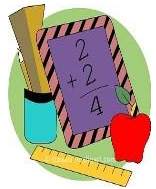
English

- ✓ Stronger emphasis on vocabulary development, grammar, punctuation and spelling
- ✓ Reading is at the core of the whole curriculum with a big emphasis on reading for pleasure both at home and at school,
 - encouraging children to talk about what they have read and
 - what has been read to them
- ✓ Handwriting (not previously assessed under the national curriculum) is expected to be fluent, legible and speedy
- ✓ Spoken English is given greater emphasis, with children being taught debating and presentation skills



Mathematics

- ✓ 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 9, children will be expected to know times tables up to 12×12 (currently 10×10 by the end of primary school)
- ✓ The ability to solve mathematical problems is a key skill which runs through all strands of the new primary curriculum
- ✓ Children will be taught formal written strategies of vertical long multiplication and long division when they are secure with the standard written methods we currently teach



Science

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

