

# New National Curriuculum

Parent Meeting  
24th June 2015



- Whole school curriculum changed in September 2014 for maintained schools throughout England
- This year, children in Year 1, 3, 4 and 5 were taught using the new curriculum
- From September 2015, all children from Year 1 to Year 6 will be taught using the new National Curriculum



# The New Curriculum

- English, Maths and Science remain very important - core subjects in both primary and secondary education
- Foundation subjects - Art, Computing, Design & Technology, Foreign Languages (age 7+ only), Geography, History, Music, and Physical Education



# What's Changed?

- Much of the publicity - 'higher expectations' in various subjects
- It is certainly the case that in some areas the content of the new primary curriculum is significantly more demanding than in the past!



# Examples

- In mathematics there is now much greater focus on the skills of arithmetic and also on working with fractions.
- In science, a new unit of work on evolution is introduced for Year 6; work which would have previously been studied in secondary school.
- In English lessons there will now be more attention paid to the study of grammar and spelling.



# High Achievers

- Higher achievers – broaden understanding (mastery)
- Less emphasis placed on covering curriculum of a higher year group



# Statutory Assessment

- At certain stages of schooling there are also national tests which must be taken by all children in state schools.
- The National Curriculum Tests are compulsory for children at the end of Year 2 and Year 6 (SATs)
- Year 1 phonics screening tests
- Re-take in years 2 and 3 (as of 2016)



# Statutory Tests - 2016

## Year 1

- Phonics tests

## Year 2 + 6

- Reading
- Grammar, punctuation and spelling
- Arithmetic Test
- Maths Test





# Marking of Statutory Tests

- ✓ In Year 1 the Phonics Check will be marked internally
- ✓ In Year 2 the tests will be marked internally
- ✓ In Year 6 - the tests will be sent away for marking
- ✓ Reports on pupils' performance will be reported to schools and parents at the end of the year.



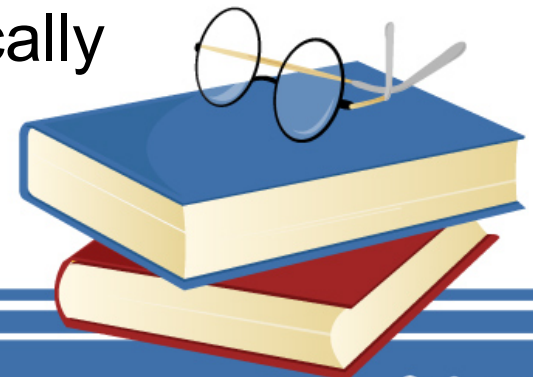
# Pupil Performance

- Levels have gone!
- Used to be Level 1 and Level 6 in primary school
- From 2016 the tests will be reported as a scaled score, with a score of 100 representing the expected level for each age group
- Schools will measure progress using their own assessment procedure in the intervening years
- Schools will then provide accompanying information to parents to explain how children are progressing



# National Curriculum

- At primary school, English, Maths and Science are the core subjects which make up the bulk of the timetable. That said, the other foundation subjects play a key part in providing a broad and balanced curriculum
- All eight of these subjects are a compulsory part of the National Curriculum
- In addition, all schools are required to include some Religious Education in their broader curriculum, although the content of this is agreed locally



# Key changes - Maths

- *Counting in multiples*
- *Add and subtract mentally with three digit numbers*
- *Know times table facts up to 12x12 by end of Year 4*
- *Read and write in Roman Numerals*
- *Statistics*
- *Fractions have moved down to KS1*
- *There is a strong focus on number calculation skills in all year groups*
- *Old Year 6 expectations have moved down the school so expectations are higher in ALL year groups*
- *NO CALCULATORS in tests and no real teaching of calculator use in lessons*



*The following standard calculation methods  
are the suggested methods in the new  
primary curriculum....*



## Addition and subtraction

789 + 642 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 789 \\ + 642 \\ \hline 1431 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

Answer: 1431

874 - 523 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 874 \\ - 523 \\ \hline 351 \end{array}$$

Answer: 351

932 - 457 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \quad 12 \quad 1 \\ \cancel{9} \quad \cancel{3} \quad 2 \\ - 4 \quad 5 \quad 7 \\ \hline 4 \quad 7 \quad 5 \end{array}$$

Answer: 475



## Short multiplication

24 × 6 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 144 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

Answer: 144

342 × 7 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 342 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 2394 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$$

Answer: 2394

2741 × 6 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 2741 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 16446 \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$$

Answer: 16 446



## Long multiplication

24 × 16 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{2} \phantom{4} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{2} \phantom{4} \phantom{0} \\ \times \phantom{2} \phantom{4} \phantom{0} \\ \hline 2 \phantom{4} \phantom{0} \\ 1 \phantom{4} \phantom{4} \\ \hline 3 \phantom{8} \phantom{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer: 384

124 × 26 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{1} \phantom{2} \phantom{4} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{1} \phantom{2} \phantom{4} \phantom{0} \\ \times \phantom{1} \phantom{2} \phantom{4} \phantom{0} \\ \hline 2 \phantom{4} \phantom{8} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{2} \phantom{4} \phantom{8} \phantom{0} \\ \hline 3 \phantom{2} \phantom{2} \phantom{4} \\ \phantom{1} \phantom{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer: 3224

124 × 26 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{1} \phantom{2} \phantom{4} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{1} \phantom{2} \phantom{4} \phantom{0} \\ \times \phantom{1} \phantom{2} \phantom{4} \phantom{0} \\ \hline 7 \phantom{4} \phantom{4} \\ 2 \phantom{4} \phantom{8} \phantom{0} \\ \hline 3 \phantom{2} \phantom{2} \phantom{4} \\ \phantom{1} \phantom{1} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answer: 3224





## Short division

$98 \div 7$  becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 7 \overline{) 98} \\ \underline{7} \phantom{0} \\ 20 \\ \underline{14} \\ 6 \end{array}$$

Answer: 14

$432 \div 5$  becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \text{ r} 2 \\ 5 \overline{) 432} \\ \underline{20} \phantom{0} \\ 23 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{10} \phantom{0} \\ 13 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{10} \\ 32 \\ \underline{25} \\ 7 \end{array}$$

Answer: 86 remainder 2

$496 \div 11$  becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \text{ r} 1 \\ 11 \overline{) 496} \\ \underline{44} \phantom{0} \\ 56 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{55} \\ 16 \\ \underline{11} \\ 5 \end{array}$$

Answer:  $45 \frac{1}{11}$



## Long division

432 ÷ 15 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \text{ r } 12 \\ 15 \overline{) 432} \\ \underline{300} \phantom{0} \\ 132 \\ \underline{120} \\ 12 \end{array}$$

Answer: 28 remainder 12

432 ÷ 15 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 15 \overline{) 432} \\ \underline{300} \phantom{0} \quad 15 \times 20 \\ 132 \\ \underline{120} \quad 15 \times 8 \\ 12 \end{array}$$

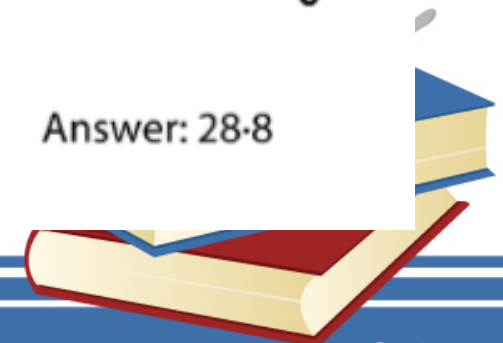
$$\frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Answer:  $28 \frac{4}{5}$

432 ÷ 15 becomes

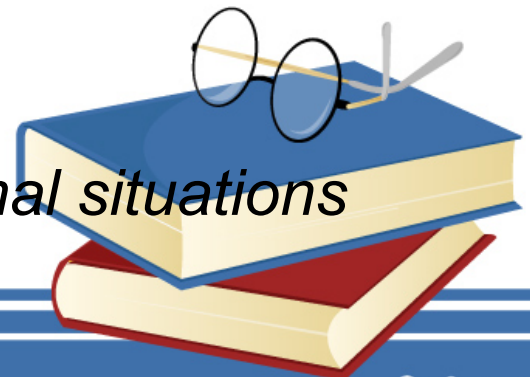
$$\begin{array}{r} 28.8 \\ 15 \overline{) 432.0} \\ \underline{300} \phantom{0} \\ 132 \\ \underline{120} \\ 120 \\ \underline{120} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Answer: 28.8



# Key Changes - English

- *Phonics to decode words*
- *Increased focus on reading for pleasure*
- *Whole texts and not just extracts*
- *Focus on presentation and improving handwriting*
- *Poetry back with a bang!*
- *Children must be able to remember and recite poetry*
- *Less reference to drama*
- *Increased focus on grammar*
- *Spelling lists and word lists provided*
- *Learning how to talk in formal and informal situations*



# Key Changes - Science

- *No reference to drugs as medicines – in year 6 children focus on impact of drugs on the way their body functions*
- *Fossils in year three*
- *Basic parts of the digestive system in year four*
- *Describe differences between life cycles of different types of animals in year five*
- *Evolution and inheritance in year six*
- *Electricity voltage in year six*



# Computing

There are three main strands of the new Computing curriculum:

- ✓ Information Technology
- ✓ Digital Literacy
- ✓ Computer Science



# Computing

All schools will also include regular teaching of e-safety to ensure that children feel confident when using computers and the Internet, and know what to do if they come across something either inappropriate or uncomfortable.



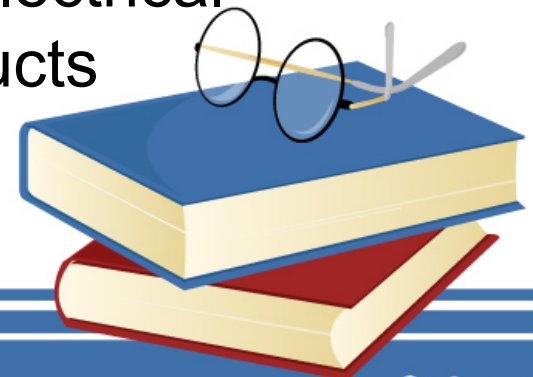
# Art

- Schools design their own curriculum in Art, while providing a broad experience for their students
- Children will explore a range of different techniques such as drawing, painting and sculpture, and will use a variety of materials, from pencil and paint to charcoal and clay, to create their own art pieces
- In addition, during Key Stage 2, children will study the works of some great artists, architects and designers from history



# Design and Technology

- This subject includes cooking, which will be taught in all primary schools from 2014, with children finding out about a healthy diet and preparing simple meals
- It also includes the more traditional design elements in which children will design, make and evaluate products while learning to use a range of tools and techniques for construction
- There may also be some cross-over with Science here as children incorporate levers, pulleys or electrical circuits into their designs for finished products





# Geography

Across primary school, children will find out about different places in the UK, Europe and the Americas through studying small regions in each, and comparing these to other areas, including their own locality.



# History

- Britain in the Stone, Bronze and Iron Ages
- Roman Britain
- Anglo-Saxons and Scots in Britain
- Anglo-Saxons and Vikings
- Local history
- A study of a period after 1066 of the school's choice
- Ancient Greece
- A choice from Ancient Egypt, Ancient Sumer, Ancient Egypt, or the Shang Dynasty of Ancient China
- A choice from 10th-century early Islamic civilisation, Mayan civilisation or Benin in West Africa



# Languages

- For the first time, languages will be compulsory in schools for children in Key Stage 2 (Years 3 to 6)
- Schools can choose any language to study, although they should bear in mind the languages available in partner secondary schools - French
- Over the course of their four years in Key Stage 2, children will be expected to make good progress in the main language chosen, learning to ask and answer questions, present ideas to an audience both in speaking and writing, read a range of words, phrases and sentences, and write simple phrases, sentences and descriptions



# Music

- Pupils will listen to and perform a range of music.
- In the first years of schooling this will often include singing songs and rhymes, and playing untuned instruments
- In Key Stage 2, children will perform pieces both alone and as part of a group
- Range of musical instruments, including steel pans and ukulele
  
- They will both improvise and compose pieces using their knowledge of the different dimensions of music such as rhythm and pitch.
- During the later years they will also begin to use musical notation, and to learn about the history of music



# Physical Education

- Physical Education lessons will continue to include a range of individual disciplines such as dance and athletics, with team sports and games. Through these sports, children should learn the skills of both cooperation and competition
- During Key Stage 2, the range of games and sports taught will be broader, and the children will also take part in outdoor and adventurous activities such as orienteering. They will perform dances, take part in athletics and gymnastics, and attempt to achieve personal bests in various activities
- In addition, all children should learn to swim 25 meters at some point during their primary school career



# Thank you

Thank you for attending the meeting – your support and encouragement in your child's learning has a significant impact on their success!

