

Horspath C of E Primary School



Horspath Curriculum 2014

Curriculum 2014

Is the new curriculum in place at Horspath School?

Yes, the school has been using the new curriculum since September 2014. The Foundation Stage (Acorn Class) curriculum has not changed.

What subjects are statutory in the new curriculum?

Key Stage 1 (Years 1 & 2)	Key Stage 2 (Years 3, 4, 5 & 6)
Core subjects	Core subjects
English Reading Writing Grammar, Spelling & Punctuation Spoken Language	English Reading Writing Grammar, Spelling & Punctuation Spoken Language
Maths Number & Calculation Geometry & Measures Data Fractions	Maths Number & Calculation Geometry & Measures Data Fractions, decimals & percentages Algebra (year 6)
Science Biology Chemistry Physics	Science Biology Chemistry Physics
Foundation subjects	Foundation subjects
Humanities History Geography	Humanities History Geography
Arts Art and Design Design & Technology Music	Arts Art and Design Design & Technology Music
Computing	Computing
Physical Education	Physical Education
Religious Education	Religious Education
	Modern Foreign Language



Assessment

When will the new curriculum be assessed in Key Stage 1 and 2 SATs tests?

The new curriculum will be assessed in the Key Stage 1 and 2 SATs from May 2016. The results are likely to be published in a different way although at the moment schools haven't been told what the new format will look like. This means the current year 1 and 5 children will be the first children to be tested against the new curriculum. *The current year 2 and 6 children will be assessed against the old curriculum in May 2015.*

How are the tests changing?

Key Stage 1

Subject	2015 tests	2016 tests
English	Reading Writing Spelling	Grammar, punctuation & spelling Reading Writing
Maths	One test combining mental maths questions & written calculations, problem solving and reasoning.	Two tests 1. Arithmetic test 2. Mathematical fluency, problem solving & reasoning.

Key Stage 1 tests will continue to be marked within the school by class teachers and are used to confirm the teacher's own assessments.

Key Stage 2

Subject	2015 tests	2016 tests
English	Reading	Reading
	Grammar, punctuation & spelling	Grammar, punctuation & spelling
	Writing	Writing
Maths	Mental Maths	Arithmetic Test
	Paper A & B Written maths, problem solving & reasoning Calculators are not allowed	Paper A & B Written maths, problem solving & reasoning Calculators are not allowed
Science	Paper A & B covering all aspects of science, including investigations	Paper 1 – Biology * Paper 2 – Chemistry * Paper 3 – Physics *

Note * only a random selection of schools across the country will have the science tests externally marked in 2016.

All Key Stage 2 tests, except writing and science, are externally marked. We mark our own writing tests and science tests. Each year schools are randomly selected to have their writing or science tests checked by external moderators. In 2014 our writing assessments were checked externally and the moderator confirmed that our assessments were correct.

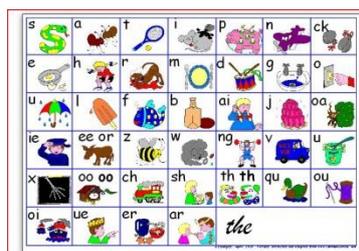
What happens when there are children from two or more year groups in a class?

This is a way of working that is very familiar to us at Horspath School. In most cases the learning objectives from different year groups can be covered in the same lesson by: giving different groups of children different work to do; teaching groups of children separately during the lesson or by giving some extra support to younger or less able children. For example a maths lesson might require pupils to learn how to subtract by counting up on a number line. The Year 3s in the class would need to learn how to subtract 768- 521 on a number line and the Year 4s, £5.00- £3.45 on a number line.

English Curriculum

Will my child be taught to read in a different way?

In the new curriculum, reading falls into two categories: word reading and comprehension. Word reading is based on learning to read through synthetic phonics, breaking words into sounds to decode them. We already have an established phonics scheme in place and children are given opportunities to practise reading through texts which have words that can be decoded using phonics, as well as through real books.



Will my Key Stage 1 child only be taught to read using phonics (letter sounds)?

The new National Curriculum for English only states that phonic reading strategies are required, which we already teach. We also teach children to use other strategies to help them read, for example using picture clues, prediction skills and learning to recognise words on sight as not all English words can be read using phonics.

Will my child be given opportunities to engage in group work (including drama)?

There is no specific mention of group work or drama strategies in the new Key Stage 1 or Key Stage 2 English Curriculum. Nevertheless we know the importance of learning the skills required to work in pairs and groups and we will continue to ensure that these opportunities will be given to your child. We use drama strategies to develop comprehension of text as well as spoken language skills.



What is Spoken Language?

Spoken language is an element of the English curriculum and the wider curriculum that allows children to develop their ability to talk around a topic. Spoken language allows your child to develop story-telling skills, learn to speak to an audience and use a wide range of vocabulary.

Will my child still be given opportunities to read non-fiction texts?

The new English curriculum puts a greater emphasis on reading for pleasure, especially reading fiction texts, including plays and poetry. The use of

information texts is strongly emphasised across the rest of the curriculum. At Horspath School our children read both fiction and non-fiction texts during guided reading sessions and in literacy lessons. We actively encourage reading quality texts for pleasure and we ensure there are opportunities to do this during the school day.

I am worried my KS1 or KS2 child won't use a laptop in literacy?



Although references to ICT and typing have been removed from the curriculum, all children at Horspath School are given opportunities to present some of their written work using computers. Our school website includes touch typing activities designed to increase speed of letter location on a keyboard.

Does my child have to learn to recite poetry?

There has been a great deal of attention given to the introduction of classic and modern poetry recital. There has always been an element of poetry in the curriculum and poetry offers essential word level and spoken language learning opportunities. There is an increased emphasis on reading and being able to recall poetry by heart. These skills will be introduced and taught to your child from Acorn Class and gradually built up as they move through the school.

Poetry



Will my child be taught to write in a different way?

The new English curriculum isn't driven by ensuring children can write different text types but places an emphasis on writing for a purpose and audience, which is something we have always done at Horspath School.

Writing is now approached in two ways, composition and transcription.

Transcription is the use vocabulary, grammar and punctuation correctly in sentences. There is some new terminology and some explicit teaching but mostly transcription is embedded in our planning. The **composition** element of writing allows children to learn to approach writing as a craft by developing a way of working: planning, drafting and writing, evaluating and editing, proof reading, reading aloud and sharing.

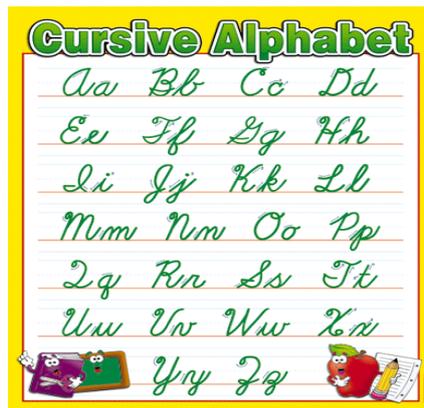


Have there been changes to the words my child is expected to be able to spell?

The new curriculum for Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 states that specific spelling sounds and rules must be learnt. All children at Horspath School move from learning to spell words using phonics to learning to apply spelling patterns and rules. With the new English curriculum, there are specific word lists to learn in Key Stage 2 (Years 3-6). All word lists are available on our school website.

The new English curriculum states that my Year 2 child must join their handwriting.

All of our children are taught to join their handwriting. We introduced the teaching of cursive handwriting in 2011 in order to help children learn to spell words as well as to increase the fluidity and speed of the writing process. By Year 2 the expectation is the children join their handwriting. Support for individual children is given if needed.



My Key Stage 2 child still needs phonics teaching. Is that possible under the new English curriculum?

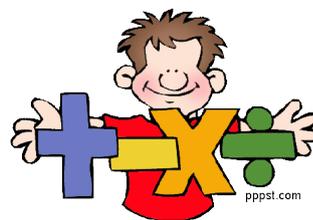
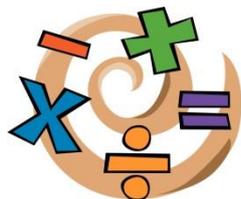
The new English curriculum states there is an expectation that children in Year 3 have secure decoding skills and at Horspath School our provision enables the majority of children achieve that. If your child needs to continue to develop their phonics knowledge into Key Stage 2 we make sure that they continue to take part in group or individual phonic lessons until they are ready to move onto learning spelling patterns.

Is it true that dictation is in the new English Curriculum?

Your child will be expected to write some dictated sentences from time to time. This way of working is something that we have often used in phonics sessions in Key Stage 1. In Key Stage 2 dictation is often used when your child is learning a particular spelling pattern or rule.

I understand my Key Stage 2 child will be expected to “précis”?

This is a writing skill that is developed in Years 5 and 6 and will form a part of your child’s learning.



Maths Curriculum

I hear that maths is much harder now. Is that true?

Children are expected to progress through the maths curriculum, learning skills at a much quicker pace. Quite a few maths skills have moved to younger year groups and there are also some completely new skills or areas to be covered. For more detailed information please see the following questions.

What is new in year 1 maths?

Count to & from 100 in ones, twos, fives and tens (moved from year 2)

Addition & subtraction to 20 (moved from year 2)

Three quarter turns (moved from year 2)

Compare, describe & measure volumes (new)

What is new in year 2 maths?

Solve problems using number facts (moved from year 3)

Recognise $\frac{1}{3}$ (moved from year 3)

Measure temperature using thermometers (moved from year 3)

Tell the time to 5 minutes (moved from year 3)

Compare volumes (new)

What is new in year 3 maths?

Recall 8 times table, as well as 2, 3, 4, 5 & 10s (moved from year 4)

Add & subtract using vertical methods (moved from year 4)

Measure lengths in mm (moved from year 4)
Measure perimeters of 2d shapes (moved from year 4)
Tell the time including 24 hour clocks & am/pm (moved from year 4)
Horizontal, vertical, perpendicular & parallel lines (moved from year 4 & 5)
Measure & compare volumes (new)
Add & subtract fractions with the same denominator (new)
Recognise Roman Numerals from I to XII (new)

What is new in year 4 maths?

Negative numbers (moved from year 5)
Multiply 3 digit numbers by single digit number using written method (moved from year 5)
Round decimals to nearest whole number (moved from year 5)
Use analogue & digital time – 12 hours & 24 hours (moved from year 5)
Convert between different measurements e.g. km to m (moved from year 5)
Coordinates (moved from year 5)
Translations – moving positions (moved from year 5)
Line graphs (moved from year 5)
Roman numerals to 100 (new)
Recall multiplication & division facts up to 12 x 12 (11 & 12 times tables new)
Multiply 3 numbers (new)
Add & subtract fractions (new)

What is new in year 5 maths?

Prime numbers & factors (moved from year 6)
Multiply 4 digit numbers by 2 digit numbers using written method (moved from year 6)
Compare & order fractions (moved from year 6)
Prime numbers & factors (moved from year 6)
Multiply 4 digit numbers by 2 digit numbers using written method (moved from year 6)
Compare & order fractions (moved from year 6)
Metric & imperial measurement conversions (moved from year 6)
3 decimal place numbers (moved from year 6)
Calculating angles at a point & reflex angles (moved from year 6)

Roman numerals to 1000 (new)
Short division (new)
Add & subtract fractions (new)
Multiply fractions by whole numbers (new)
Cubed numbers (new)
Estimate volumes (new)

What is new in year 6 maths?

Numbers to 10 million (new)
Long multiplication method (new)
Long division (new)
Add & subtract fractions and mixed numbers (new)
Multiply & divide fractions (new)
Calculate volume (new)
Area of parallelograms (new)
Find unknown angles in any polygon (new)
Circles, radius, diameter, circumference using a compass (new)
Construct pie charts (new)



Computing

I hear the ICT curriculum has changed to computing. What does this mean?

The new Computing curriculum recognises how technology and computers have developed over recent years, including their impact on our everyday lives. There is now a focus on children understanding how computers and digital systems work, including coding (simple programming). The aim is for children to become 'digitally literate' during their school life, so they can use and express themselves through IT in future workplaces and the digital world.

How is coding going to be taught at Horspath School?

The youngest children in the school use small robots called BeeBots which have to be programmed to move forwards, backwards and turn. The Beebots can be programmed to draw letters, follow a map or reach a destination around obstacles.

The school is also using a program called 'Scratch' to teach older children about giving instructions to make something happen (algorithms).

Computers are also used to present work, research information and to teach internet safety amongst other things.



Changes to the Science curriculum

What are the key changes to Key Stage 1 Science?

- Some physics topics have moved to KS2 only: Sound; Forces; Electricity
- Reduced requirement to know life processes
- No requirement to make predictions or fair tests
- Drugs as medicines has been removed
- Care for animals/others/environment has been removed
- Changing materials with heat moves to KS2
- Y1: Naming of plants and animals (new)
- Y1: Seasonable changes & weather (new)
- Y2: Introduction of simple food chains
- Y2: Some study of movement on different surfaces

What are the key changes to Science in Years 3 and 4?

- Some movement between Y3 and Y4: Skeletons to Y3; Teeth & digestion to Y4
- Some units delayed to Years 5 and 6: Forces; separating mixtures; insulators; adaptation
- Requirements reduced in electricity units
- All Key Stage 1 content for sound & light moves to Years 3 and 4
- Y3: Fossils and soils content (new)
- Y3: Flowers as part of the plant life cycle (new)
- Y3: Light reflecting off surfaces (moved from KS1)
- Y4: Introduce changes of state & water cycle



- Y4: Common uses of electricity (moved from KS1
- Y4: Changing environments
- Fair and unfair testing (moved from KS1)

What are the key changes to Science in Years 5 and 6?

- Some movement between Y5 and Y6: e.g. Health & Heart to Y6; Reversible changes to Y5
- Some units introduced earlier in KS2: Water cycle; sound as vibrations moved to Y4
- Y5: Life cycles of animals added
- Y5: Reversible & irreversible changes (moved from KS1)
- Y5: Planets, gravity and other forces (new)
- Y6: Classification of plants and animals, including micro-organisms (new)
- Y6: New unit on evolution
- Y6: Diet, exercise, drugs & lifestyle added



Changes to the History curriculum

There is a reduced emphasis on use of sources & methodology

- Relatively little change at KS1
- Reduced emphasis on diversity & culture
- Significant changes in KS2 topics:
 - Victorians/Britain since 1930 & Tudors have been removed
 - Stone age added
 - Romans, Anglo-Saxons & Vikings all required
 - Slight changes to ancient civilisation options
 - A non-European study must be included
- One period of study that stretches past 1066

Changes to the Geography curriculum

Across Key stage 1 and 2 there is reduced emphasis on investigative Geography and increased focus on learning geographical knowledge:

Key stage 1 children are expected to:

- Name continents and home countries
- Compare local geography to UK & world
- Introduce key geography vocabulary



Key stage 2 children are expected to:

- locate world countries; UK cities & regions
- Identify world feature, e.g. poles, tropics, etc.
- Comparison study in Americas and Europe
- Study climate, vegetation belts, land use, natural resources & trade links
- Use compass points & 6-figure grid references

Changes to the Art and Design curriculum

The new Art and Design curriculum is less detailed in the subject content. This has been replaced by broad detail in the aims. There are four key objectives:

1. KS1 children to use a range of materials
2. all children to use drawing, paint and sculpture to share ideas
3. children are to develop techniques in colour, line, form etc
4. children learn about the work of artists, craft makers and designers

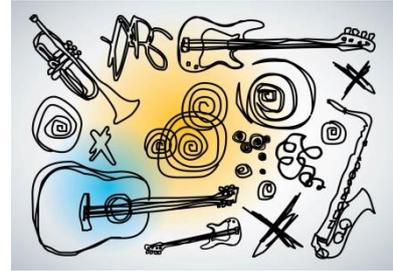
A key change is that Key Stage 2 children should create and maintain sketchbooks for "exploring their ideas and recording their experiences."

Changes to the Design and Technology curriculum

The main aims of the new Design and Technology curriculum are to give children opportunities to be creative, develop skills and knowledge, evaluate their own work & that of others and learn how to cook.

A new statutory requirement is the inclusion of cooking and nutrition at both Key Stages.





Changes to the Music curriculum

This is a slimmed-down Programme of Study

- at Key Stage 1 there is more focus on experimentation with voice and tuned and untuned instruments
- Musical elements (pitch, tempo, etc.) have been renamed as “inter-related dimensions”
- Key Stage 2 children will be introduced to “staff and other notation”
- Key Stage 2 children need to develop an understanding of history of music



Changes to the PE curriculum

In PE lessons children will continue to learn basic movements such as running, jumping, throwing and catching as well as taking part in "outdoor and adventurous activity challenges". They are also required to take part in competitive sport.

There is a change of emphasis in some areas:

- in Key Stage 1 there is a focus on mastering basic skills and playing in team games
- the Key Stage 2 curriculum includes the teaching of discrete skills for team games and competition

- Schools will be expected to teach pupils to swim by the time they are aged 11. At Horspath School we will continue with swimming lessons for all Key Stage 2 children.

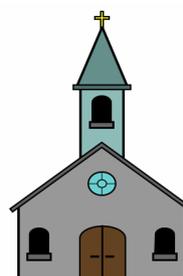


Changes to the Languages curriculum

French will continue to be taught at Horspath School to all Foundation, Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 children.

Learning a foreign language is now statutory at Key Stage 2 and should 'lay the foundations' for further study when the children move to secondary school.

- there is a focus on the four skills of Speaking, Listening, Reading and Writing
- there is no requirement to study from approved languages (as was originally planned) so classical languages can be taught as an alternative
- there is now no mention of intercultural understanding in the Programme of Study.



Religious Education

Religious Education does not form part of the National Curriculum, but remains statutory. At Horspath School we are continuing to follow the locally-agreed syllabus.

Personal, Social, Health and Economic education

Citizenship and PSHE remain non-statutory subjects in primary schools. Schools are free to choose what content is taught in these subjects. The Department for Education (DfE) has stated in the National Curriculum framework that 'All schools should make provision for personal, social health and economic education (PSHE), drawing on good practice.'

At Horspath School we follow the programme of study laid out by the PSHE Association, which covers the following three core themes:

1. Health and Wellbeing (including making healthy choices, staying safe and growing up)
2. Relationships (including recognising and managing feelings and respecting diversity).
3. Living in the wider world (including citizenship and economic education).

We continue to deliver weekly PSHE lessons supplemented with special focus weeks, for example Friendship Week and Being Healthy and Safe Week. We also recognise that the core themes play a fundamental role in how we all relate to each other in school, which we model and reinforce in school.

