



The national curriculum

A guide for parents

Introduction

For generations, parents have found themselves visiting primary schools with their children only to hear themselves saying, "It's not like when I was at school." Things change quickly in education, and at no time in the past 25 years has that been truer than September 2014 when the whole school curriculum changes for maintained schools throughout England.

This guide is intended to support parents of primary school children. Obviously it would be impossible to set out in detail everything your child would learn during their six years of statutory primary education, but by providing an outline of typical content and some background information about how the curriculum and assessment works, hopefully it will help parents support their children in making the most of their education.

What's changed?

English, Maths and Science remain very important and are considered the core subjects in both primary and secondary education. The National Curriculum sets out in some detail what must be taught in each of these subjects, and they will take up a substantial part of your child's learning week. Alongside these are the familiar foundation subjects: Art, Computing, Design & Technology, Foreign Languages (age 7+ only), Geography, History, Music, and Physical Education. For these foundation subjects, the details in the curriculum are significantly briefer: schools have much more flexibility regarding what they cover in these subjects.

Much of the publicity about the changes to the curriculum has focussed on 'higher expectations' in various subjects, and it is certainly the case that in some areas the content of the new primary curriculum is significantly more demanding than in the past. For example, 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; an area which was far less notable in previous curricula.

High Achievers

If your child is achieving well, rather than moving on to the following year group's work many schools will encourage more in-depth and investigative work to allow a greater mastery and understanding of concepts and ideas.

The new curriculum begins in schools from September 2014. However, for children in Year 2 and Year 6, the new curriculum won't become statutory until 2015. This is because these children are in the last year of the Key Stages. At this age, children are formally assessed to judge their progress against the requirements of the curriculum. Because the 2014 curriculum will only have been in place for nine months, these children will be assessed against the requirements of the old curriculum in the National Curriculum Tests. New tests will be produced for the summer of 2016 to assess work from the new curriculum.

Tests your child will take

Lots of schools use tests at all stages of their work. For the most part, these are part of a normal classroom routine, and support teachers' assessment. However, at certain stages of schooling there are also national tests which must be taken by all children in state schools. Often informally known as 'SATs', the National Curriculum Tests are compulsory for children at the end of Year 2 and Year 6. Children in these year groups will undertake tests in Reading, Mathematics, and Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling. The tests will be sent away for marking, and results will be reported to schools and parents at the end of the year.

The new National Curriculum Tests for children in Year 2 and Year 6 will take place each summer from 2016. Schools may also choose to have internal tests for other year groups around the same time.

Where previously these tests – and other teacher assessments – were graded in levels (normally numbering between 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. It will be up to teachers and schools to decide how to measure progress in the intervening years. Schools will then provide accompanying information to parents to explain how children are progressing

– it makes attending those parents’ evenings all the more important!

The new national curriculum – Mathematics in Year 5

During the years of upper Key Stage 2 (Year 5 and Year 6), children use their knowledge of number bonds and multiplication tables to tackle more complex problems, including larger multiplication and division, and meeting new material. In Year 5, this includes more work on calculations with fractions and decimals, and using considerably larger numbers than previously.

Number and Place Value

UËËRecognise and use the place value of digits in numbers up to 1 million (1,000,000)

UËËUse negative numbers, including in contexts such as temperature

UËËRound any number to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 or 100,000

UËËRead Roman numerals, including years

Calculations

UËËCarry out addition and subtraction with numbers larger than four digits

UËËUse rounding to estimate calculations and check answers are of a reasonable size

UËËFind factors of multiples of numbers, including finding common factors of two numbers

UËËKnow the prime numbers up to 19 by heart, and find primes up to 100

UËËUse the standard methods of long multiplication and short division

UËËMultiply and divide numbers mentally by 10, 100 or 1,000

UËËRecognise and use square numbers and cube numbers

Factors are numbers which multiply to make a product, for example 2 and 9 are factors of 18.
Common factors are numbers which are factors of two other numbers, for example 3 is a factor of both 6 and 18.

Fractions and Decimals

UËËPut fractions with the same denominator into size order, for example recognising that $\frac{3}{5}$ is larger than $\frac{2}{5}$

The new national curriculum – Science in Year 5

UËËFind equivalents of common fractions

UËËConvert between improper fractions and mixed numbers, for example recognising that $\frac{5}{4}$ is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$

UËËAdd and subtract simple fractions with related denominators, for example $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

UËËConvert decimals to fractions, for example converting 0.71 to $\frac{71}{100}$

UËËRound decimals to the nearest tenth

UËËPut decimals with up to three decimal places into size order

UËËBegin to use the % symbol to relate to the ‘number of parts per hundred’

In a fraction, the numerator is the number on top; the denominator is the number on the bottom.

Measurements

UËËConvert between metric units, such as centimetres to metres or grams to kilograms UËËUse common approximate equivalences for imperial measures, such as $2.5\text{cm} \approx 1\text{ inch}$

UËËCalculate the area of rectangles using square centimetres or square metres

UËËCalculate the area of shapes made up of rectangles

UËËEstimate volume (in cm^3) and capacity (in ml)

Shape and Position

UËËEstimate and compare angles, and measure them to the nearest degree

UËËKnow that angles on a straight line add up to 180° , and angles around a point add up to 360°

UËËUse reflection and translation to change the position of a shape

Graphs and Data

UËËRead and understand information presented in tables, including timetables

UËËSolve problems by finding information from a line graph

Parent Tip

Much of the knowledge in Year 5 relies on number facts being easily recalled. For example, to find common factors or to

make simple conversions, knowledge of multiplication tables is essential. Any practice at home to keep these skills sharp will certainly be appreciated by your child’s class teacher!

Using this guide

Schools are allowed to reorganise content between year groups as long as the material is covered by the end of primary school. Your school may therefore make some changes to the teaching sequence – check your child’s school’s website for details on how they organise their curriculum.

As children get older, they begin to meet more abstract concepts in science – things which are not so easily tested in the classroom, such as the bodies of the solar system, or changes of state. They will continue to carry out experiments but may also use more secondary resources for research or investigation.

Scientific Investigation

Investigation work should form part of the broader science curriculum. During Year 5, some of the skills your child might focus on include:

UÊPlan different types of scientific investigation, including controlling variables

UÊTake measurements with increasing accuracy and precision

UÊRecord data and results using diagrams, labels, keys, tables and graphs

UÊUse test results to make predictions and to set up more testing

UÊIdentify the evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas

Living Things and their Habitats

UÊDescribe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird

UÊDescribe the life processes of reproduction in some plants and animals

Life cycles include different stages for the main

The new national curriculum – English in Year 5 and Year 6

vertebrate groups, such as eggs, larvae and pupae. These can be seen in tadpoles and frogs, caterpillars and butterflies, and of course the chicken and the egg.

Animals including Humans

UÊDescribe the changes as humans develop to old age, including puberty

Properties and Changes of Materials

UÊCompare the various properties of materials such as hardness, solubility and conductivity

UÊUse knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to separate mixtures and solutions through filtering or evaporation

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UÊKnow that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes

UÊKnow that some changes cannot be reversed, such as burning, rusting or chemical reactions

Earth and Space

UÊDescribe the movement of the planets, including Earth, around the Sun

UÊDescribe the movement of the Moon around the Earth

UÊUse these ideas to explain how day and night occur, and why the Sun appears to move across the sky

Since 2006, scientists have defined Pluto as only a dwarf planet. Consequently, children are now taught that there are only eight planets orbiting the Sun (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune), although many will also explain the history of Pluto's past.

Forces

UÊExplain that gravity is a force which acts on objects pulling them towards the Earth

UÊIdentify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction

UÊRecognise that some mechanisms, such as levers, pulleys and gears, can be used to increase the work of a force

Parent Tip

Plenty of exciting experiments can take place at home looking at reversible and irreversible changes. Try

searching online for the 'vinegar bomb' experiment, or the now-famous 'Coke and Mentos' experiment.

In upper Key Stage 2 your child will increasingly meet a wider range of texts and types of writing, and will be encouraged to use their skills in a broader range of contexts. Their knowledge of grammar will also increase as they prepare for the National Curriculum Tests to be taken in the summer term of Year 6.

Year 6 children will take a reading test of about one hour, a grammar and punctuation test of about forty-five minutes, and a spelling test of twenty words. These will be sent away for marking, with the results coming back before the end of the year. Your child's teacher will also make an assessment of

whether or not your child has reached the expected standard by the end of the Key Stage.

Speaking and Listening

The Spoken Language objectives are set out for the whole of primary school, and teachers will cover many of them every year as children's spoken language skills develop. In Years 5 and 6, some focuses may include:

- UÊSpeak clearly in a range of contexts, using Standard English where appropriate
- UÊMonitor the reactions of listeners and react accordingly
- UÊConsider different viewpoints, listening to others and responding with relevant views
- UÊUse appropriate language, tone and vocabulary for different purposes

Reading Skills

- UÊRead a wide range of fiction, non-fiction, poetry, plays and reference books
- UÊLearn a range of poetry by heart UÊPerform plays and poems using tone, volume and intonation to convey meaning
- UÊUse knowledge of spelling patterns and related words to read aloud and understand new words
- UÊMake comparisons between different books, or parts of

English in Year 5 and Year 6 continued

- the same book
- UÊRead a range of modern fiction, classic fiction and books from other cultures and traditions
- UÊIdentify and discuss themes and conventions across a wide range of writing
- UÊDiscuss understanding of texts, including exploring the meaning of words in context
- UÊAsk questions to improve understanding of texts
- UÊSummarise ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details
- UÊPredict future events from details either written in a text or by 'reading between the lines'
- UÊIdentify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning

UÊDiscuss how authors use language, including figurative language, to affect the reader

UÊMake book recommendations, giving reasons for choices

UÊParticipate in discussions about books, building on and challenging ideas

UÊExplain and discuss understanding of reading

UÊParticipate in formal presentations and debates about reading

UÊProvide reasoned justifications for views

Figurative language includes metaphorical phrases such as 'raining cats and dogs' or 'an iron fist', as well as using language to convey meaning, for example by describing the Sun as 'gazing down' upon a scene.

Themes & Conventions

As children's experience of a range of texts broadens, they may begin to notice conventions, such as the use of first person for diary-writing, or themes such as heroism or quests.

Writing Skills

- UÊWrite with increasing speed, maintaining legibility and style
- UÊSpell some words with silent letters, such as knight and solemn

UÊRecognise and use spellings for homophones and other often-confused words from the Y5/6 list

UÊUse a dictionary to check spelling and meaning

UÊIdentify the audience and purpose before writing, and adapt accordingly UÊSelect appropriate grammar and vocabulary to change or enhance meaning UÊDevelop setting, atmosphere and character, including through dialogue

UÊWrite a summary of longer passages of writing

UÊUse a range of cohesive devices

UÊUse advanced organisational and presentational devices, such as bullet points

UÊUse the correct tense consistently throughout a piece of writing

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UÊEnsure correct subject and verb agreement

UÊPerform compositions using appropriate intonation, volume and movement

UÊUse a thesaurus UÊUse expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely

UÊUse modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility

UÊUse relative clauses

UÊRecognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal use

UÊUse passive verbs to affect the presentation of information

UÊUse the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause

UÊRecognise the difference in informal and formal language

UÊUse grammatical connections and adverbials for cohesion

UÊUse ellipses, commas, brackets and dashes in writing

UÊUse hyphens to avoid ambiguity

UÊUse semi-colons, colons and dashes between independent clauses

UÊUse a colon to introduce a list

UÊPunctuate bullet points consistently

Cohesive devices are words or phrases used to link different parts of writing together. These may be pronouns such as 'he' or 'it' to avoid repeating a name, or phrases such as 'After that...' or 'Meanwhile' to guide the reader through the text.

UÊRelative clause: a clause which adds extra information or detail. Example: The boy who was holding the golden ticket won the prize.

UÊPassive verb: a form of verb that implies an action being done to, rather than by, the subject. Example: The boy was bitten by the dog.

UÊPerfect form: a form of verb that implies that an action is completed. Example: The boy has walked home.

Parent Tip

As children get older, they will increasingly take responsibility for their own work and homework tasks. That's not to say that parents can't help though. Encourage your child to work independently on their homework, but also take the opportunity to discuss it with them and to have them explain their understanding to you.

Grammar Help

For many parents, the grammatical terminology used in schools may not be familiar. Here are some useful reminders of some of the terms used:

UÊNoun phrase: a group of words which takes the place of a single noun. Example: The big brown dog with the fluffy ears.

UÊModal verb: a verb that indicates possibility. These are often used alongside other verbs. Example: will, may, should, can.

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The new national curriculum – The Foundation Subjects

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.

Here is a very brief outline of what will be covered in the foundation subjects during primary school:

Art

Schools will be largely free to 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.

Computing

There are three main strands of the new Computing curriculum: information technology, digital literacy and computer science.

Information technology is about the use of computers for functional purposes, such as collecting and presenting information, or using search technology. Digital literacy is about the safe and responsible use of technology, including recognising its advantages for collaboration or communication. Finally, computer science will introduce children of all ages to understanding how computers and networks work. It will also give all children the opportunity to learn basic computer programming, from simple floor robots in Years 1 and 2, right up to creating on-screen computer games and programmes by Year 6. Many schools will use programming software which is freely available online, such as Scratch or Kodu.

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. Many schools will also invite parents to work with them on this aspect of the curriculum.

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.

In Key Stage 1, children will learn the names of the continents and oceans as well as the names of the four home nations and their respective capital cities. They will use the four main compass directions and simple maps and photographs to explore the local area.

In Key Stage 2, the children will locate the countries of the world, focussing particularly on Europe and the Americas, as well as naming the counties, regions and major cities of the United Kingdom. They will begin to explore geographical features such as volcanoes and tectonic plates, as well as features of human geography such as trade links and land use. They will also learn to use grid references on Ordnance Survey maps to describe locations.

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The new national curriculum – The Foundation Subjects

History

In Key Stage 1, the focus of history is very much on locally significant events or events within their own memories, as well as key events of great significance such as Bonfire Night. In addition, children will find out about important historical people and events, such as Florence Nightingale or The Great Fire of London.

In Key Stage 2, there are nine main areas of study that are required, some of which have optional strands. The first four are units relating to British history and are intended to begin the development of a clear chronological understanding. In many schools these will be taught in chronological order.

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

Languages

For the first time, foreign 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. 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. If the school chooses a modern language, such as French or Spanish, then children will also learn about the appropriate intonation and pronunciation of the language.

Music

Over the course of primary school, children 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 such as tambourines or rainmaker sticks.

In Key Stage 2, children will perform pieces both alone and as part of a group using their own voice and a range of musical instruments, including those with tuning such as glockenspiels or keyboards. 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 at some point during their primary school career.

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For more information on the National Curriculum please visit
www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-curriculum

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