From September 2014, a new primary curriculum is statutory. As

detailed below, the existing programmes of learning and attainment targets

will gradually be replaced. This leaflet outlines the major changes to

subject areas within the curriculum.

**English**

* Stronger emphasis on vocabulary development, grammar, punctuation

and spelling (for example, the use of commas and apostrophes

will be taught in KS1)

* Reading is at the core of the whole curriculum with a big emphasis on

reading for pleasure both at home and at school.

* Handwriting (not currently 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 (1/4 and 1/2) will be taught from Key Stage 1, and by the end of primary school, children should be able to convert decimal fractions to simple fractions (e.g. 0.375 = 3/8)
* By the age of nine, children will be expected to know times tables up to 12x12 (currently 10x10 by the end of primary school)
* Calculators will not be introduced until near the end of Key Stage 2, to encourage mental arithmetic.
* 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 in abstract terms.
* Evolution will be taught in primary schools for the first time.
* Non-core subjects like caring for animails will be replaced by topics like the human circulatory system.

**Computing**

* Computing replaces Information and Communication Technology

(ICT), with a greater focus on programming rather than on operating

programs

* From age five, children will learn to write and test simple programs,

and to organise, store and retrieve data

* From seven, they will be taught to understand computer networks,

including the internet

* Internet safety – currently only taught from 11-16 – will be taught in

primary schools

**Design and Technology( DT)**

* Design and Technology has become more important in the newcurriculum, setting children on the path to becoming the designersand engineers of the future
* More sophisticated use of design equipment such as electronicsand robotics
* In KS2, children will learn about how key events and individuals indesign and technology have shaped the world.
* Greater emphasis on cookery with a focus on savoury dishes

**Geography**

* Greater use of atlases and maps including O/S maps and digitalmaps
* Children are expected to know and locate countries, capitals, majorcities, mountains and rivers
* In depth studies of a European, North/South American country anda region of the British Isles are required

**History**

* Greater emphasis on British History taught in chronological orderfrom Stone Age to 1066. Tudors no longer taught in KS2

**Languages**

* The term Languages will replace the term modern foreign

languages

* Currently not statutory, a modern foreign language or ancient

language such as Latin or Greek 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

**Physical Education (PE), Music, Religious Education (RE)**

* The study of these subjects remains largely unchanged.