

Assessment at St Charles'

We now assess children according to Year group expectations for their age range. These are in line with the new, higher expectations of the national curriculum.

The majority of children should be working within the assessment criteria for their age range .

We have split this into 6 stages from 1—6, for each year group.

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	E	D	S	R	M
Below Well below Expecta- tions	Emerging Below Expecta- tions	Develop- ing Working towards expectations	Secure Meeting Expecta- tions	Ready Exceeding Expecta- tions	Mastery Well Above Expecta- tions

To be meeting expectations for their year group, children need to have reached **Secure; point 4**, by the end of the year.

How we will measure progress

We would not expect an average ability child to be meeting expectations at the start of the year.

An average child may enter the year group at **Emerging; Point 2** and then make progress through the year, meeting end of year expectations by the summer; **Secure; Point 4**.

A child may be working below the expectations for their year group. We will then assess them using previous year group objectives.

We have created a set of objectives for Reading, Writing and Maths for each year group which we use to support our assessment of each child. This is not a tick list and we use these alongside a range of other materials.

The expectations are now much higher and children are expected to achieve much more. A child who was previously working above expectations may now be **Secure** in their year group. This will be the same for other children and schools across the country.

The Primary Curriculum and Assessment information



Let all that you do be done in love

January 2016

Introduction

This leaflet is designed to inform you about the changes in education; how this will affect your child and how you can support them at home.

Subjects

English, Maths and Science are core subjects in primary schools. The National Curriculum gives us detailed information about what to teach children, in these areas.

Foundation subjects include Art, Computing, Design and Technology, Geography, History, Music, PE and Foreign languages (ages 7+)

Changes

Most of the changes revolve around the movement of curriculum content between year groups and higher expectations for children. The content is much more demanding than it used to be.



English

Stronger emphasis on:

- Vocabulary development, grammar, punctuation and spelling
- Handwriting – is expected to be fluent, legible and speedy
- Spoken English has a greater emphasis,



Maths

- Five-year-olds will be expected to learn to count up to 100 and learn number bonds to 20
- 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 nine, children will be expected to know times tables up to 12×12 (previously 10×10).
- Calculators will not be used at all in primary schools. This is to encourage mental arithmetic

Assessment

Statutory Assessment

Children will take Statutory Assessment Tests (SAT's), at the end of Year 2 and Year 6, which are compulsory .

Children will sit tests in:

- Reading
- Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling
- Maths

Writing assessments are also undertaken and a teacher assessment is made. All data is to be reported to parents and nationally.

No Levels

Previously children across year groups would have been assessed using levels; e.g. Level 1—5. The Government have now abolished these and there is no national system to replace it. At the end of Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 children will reach an “Expected standard” which will be decided using a scaled score. If children reach the scaled score of 100 they have met the standard for their age.

