The Kite Curriculum

Welcome to our first curriculum information session.



The Kite Academy Mission

Together we inspire a lifelong love of learning, which enables all our children to achieve more than they ever believed possible

The Kite Academy Vision

To be a first class, inclusive, collaborative and forward thinking family of local academies ensuring excellence in primary education

The school's curriculum is coherently planned and sequenced towards cumulatively sufficient knowledge and skills for future learning and employment

Pupils study the full curriculum; it is not narrowed:

in primary schools, a broad range of subjects (exemplified by the national curriculum) is taught in key stage 2



Subjects

reading and phonics

writing

maths

science

RE

history

PE

PSHE

geography

computing

DT

music

French

art



Nursery - Core	Owl Babies Martin Wadell	Stick Man Julia Donaldson	Each Peach Pear Plum Janet and Allan Ahlberg	Rosie's Walk Pat Hutchins	The Very Hungry Caterpillar Eric Carle	The Rainbow Fish Marcus Pfister
Nursery - secondary	Nursery Rhymes Traditional tale	S Love Makes a Family The Snowy Day Ezro Sophie Beer Jack Keats	a My World, Your World Peepo Melanie Walsh Janet and Allo Ahlberg			d about Minibeasts We're Going on a Bear es Andreae & David Hunt Wojtowycz Michael Rosen
Reception - Core	Pumpkin Soup Helen Cooper	Look up Nathan Bryon	Little Red Riding Hood Lari Don	Farmer Duck <i>Martin Wadell</i>	Handa's Surprise Eileen Browne	The Pirates Next Door Jonny Duddle
Reception - Secondary	Out and About Shirley Traditional Hughes	tales You Choose Nick Sharratt Cave and Pippa Goodhart Julia Do		Superworm This is How We Do Julia Donaldson Matt Lamothe	Pot	Street Sophie Blackatt tt de la Peña
Year 1 - Core	Hansel & Gretel Anthony Browne	Coming Home Michael Morpurgo	Snail and the Dear Greenpeace Whale Simon James Julia Donaldson	The Tale of Peter Rabbit Beatrix Potter		idged Ladybird Classics gle Book
Year 1 - Secondary	You Can't Take an Elephant on the Patricia Clevland Peck	Bus I Want my Hat Back John Klassen	George's Marvellou Roald Dah		Cat in the Hat Dr Zeuss	A Bear Called Paddignton Michael Bond
Year 2 - Core	Abridged Ladybird Classics The Secret Garden	Oliver Twist Charles Dickens Retold by Gill Tavner	Greek Myths Geraldine McCaughrean	The Ice Trap Meredith Hooper		Arthur Matthews
Year 2 - Secondary	The Dark Lemony Snicket & John I		rabian Nights orne Illustrated	Me and Mister P Maria Farrer		The Lost Words Robert Macfarlane

Year 3 - Core	The Iron Man Ted Hughes	The Fastest Boy in the World Elizabeth Laird		g of the Dump Clive King		owulf <i>Morpurgo</i>
Year 3 - Secondary		n and the Mouse The erry Pinkney	e Firework Maker's Daughter Phillip Pullman	Revolting Rhymes Roald Dahl		Matilda Roald Dahl
Year 4 - Core	War Game Private Peaceful Michael Foreman Michael Morpurgo		A CASE OF THE CASE	The Iliad & The Odyssey Homer - retold by Gillian Cross		the Spirit Bird der Bilan
Year 4 - Secondary		Journey aron Becker	Charlotte's Web E B White	Varjak Paw S F Said		Love that Dog Sharon Creech
Year 5 - Core	Wh	ere the Mountain Meets the Moon Grace Lin		y to the River Sea va Ibbotson	Clockwork Phillip Pullman	Macbeth Shakespeare
Year 5 - Secondary		et Happy Endings ool Ann Duffy	High Rise Mystery Sharna Jackson	Tom's Midnight Garden Philippa Pearce		The Crossover Kwame Alexander
Year 6 - Core	The Giver Lois Lowry		The state of the s	ortal Engines hillip Reeve		nal Farm ne Orwell
Year 6 - Secondary		Watertower Gary Crew	Wonder RJ Palacio	Darwin's Dragons Lindsay Galvin		Once Morris Gleitzman

You have given the teaching of reading a suitably high priority since the last inspection. A more consistent approach to the teaching of phonics means that pupils are now learning more reliable reading strategies. You have introduced more opportunities for pupils to read during the school day so that they can practise their reading skills more regularly.

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
10 mins			SOFT START		
			maths retrieval		
10 mins			REGISTRATION I		
			mark retrieval questions		
60 mins	maths	maths	maths	maths	maths
20 mins	ASSEMBLY	ASSEMBLY	ASSEMBLY	ASSEMBLY	ASSEMBLY
	SDI I	SDI I	SDI I	SDI I	SDI I
40 mins	reading	reading	reading	reading	reading
15 mins			BREAK		
60 mins	writing	writing	writing	writing	writing
50 mins			LUNCH		
10 mins			REGISTRATION 2		
			read for pleasure		
60 mins	science	history	RE	French (20 mins)	PSHE (20 mins)
				art	
15 mins	DAILY MILE	DAILY MILE	DAILY MILE	DAILY MILE	
	SDI 2	SDI 2	SDI 2	SDI 2	PE
40 mins	science	history	RE	art	
5 mins	CLASS READ	CLASS READ	CLASS READ	CLASS READ	CLASS READ
			END OF DAY		

PE

The national curriculum for physical education aims to ensure that all pupils:

- develop competence to excel in a broad range of physical activities
- are physically active for sustained periods of time
- engage in competitive sports and activities
- lead healthy, active lives.



Key stage 1

Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events. They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented.

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching about the people, events and changes outlined below, teachers are often introducing pupils to historical periods that they will study more fully at key stages 2 and 3.

Pupils should be taught about:

- changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life
- events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally [for example, the Great Fire of London, the first aeroplane flight or events commemorated through festivals or anniversaries]
- the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods [for example, Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria, Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, William Caxton and Tim Berners-Lee, Pieter Bruegel the Elder and LS Lowry, Rosa Parks and Emily Davison, Mary Seacole and/or Florence Nightingale and Edith Cavell]

Key stage 2

Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.

Pupils should be taught about:

changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age

Examples (non-statutory)

This could include:

- late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae
- Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, for example, Stonehenge
- Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture

the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain

Examples (non-statutory)

This could include:

- Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC
- the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army
- successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall
- British resistance, for example, Boudica
- 'Romanisation' of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity
- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots

Examples (non-statutory)

This could include:

- Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire
- Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland)
- Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life
- Anglo-Saxon art and culture
- Christian conversion Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne

 the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor

Examples (non-statutory)

This could include:

- Viking raids and invasion
- resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England
- further Viking invasions and Danegeld
- Anglo-Saxon laws and justice
- Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066
- a local history study

Examples (non-statutory)

- a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above
- a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066)
- a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.

Subject	National Curriculum Coverage
PE	✓
science	✓
history	✓
RE	✓
geography	✓
art	✓
computing	✓
DT	✓
music	✓
PSHE	✓
languages (French)	✓

Autumn I

PE	years 2-6: history	science	RE	art
+PSHE	year 1: geography			

Autumn 2

PE	years 2-6: history	science	RE	art
+PSHE	year 1: geography			

Spring I

PE	years 2–6: geography	science	DT	computing
+PSHE	year 1: history			+French (KS2)

Spring 2

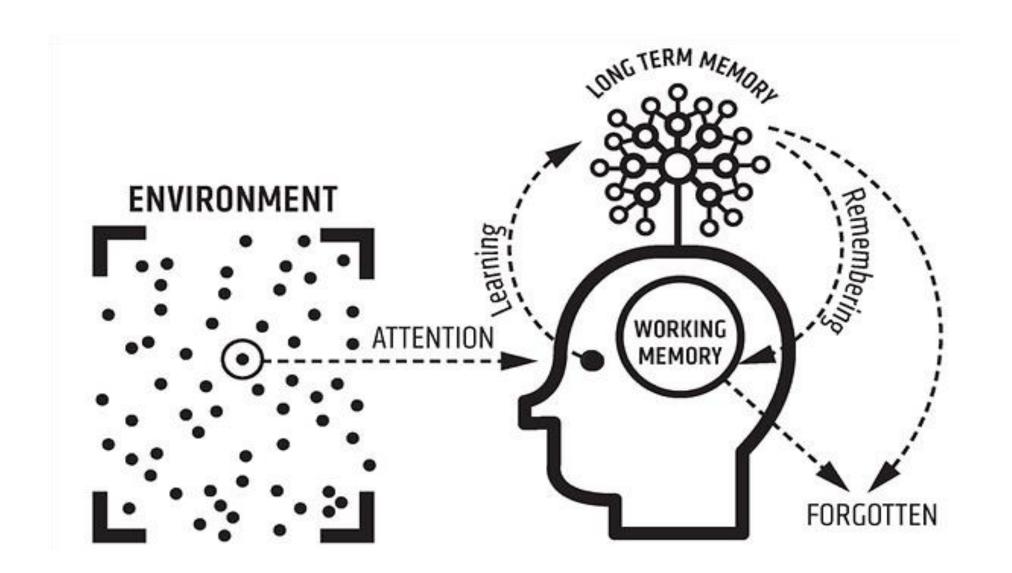
PE	years 2–6: geography	science	RE	music	
+PSHE	year 1: history			+French (KS2)	

Summer I

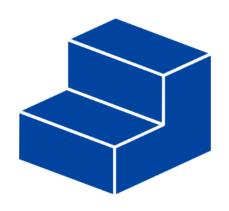
PE	years 2,3,4: history	science	DT	computing
+PSHE	year 1: geography			+French (KS2)
	year 5: geography			

Summer 2

PE	years 2-6: history	art	music	computing
+PSHE	year 1: geography			+French (KS2)



IMPACT: All pupils develop detailed knowledge and skills across the curriculum and their work is of a high quality.



step-by-step



check understanding



make memorable



make links

Year 3 - Art

What is a wash?

Know that watercolour is a painting method in which the paints are made in a water-based solution

Know that saturation refers to the purity or intensity of a colour

Know how to experiment with creating different colours, commenting on

the saturation

Know that a wash is a fine layer of colour, using diluted watercolour, which

is spread using a brush

Know how to create a wash using watercolours

Year 2 - History

How has life changed since the 1950s?

Know how to create a class timeline demarcating each decade since the 1950s

Know how to describe approximately how old different people could be who were living at these different time periods (e.g. family members)

Know that we can see changes in time periods through photographs

Know how to describe differences in a range of photographs from each decade starting in the 1950s, commenting how they know some are from the past (e.g. number of vehicles, change in clothing, shop names, etc.)

Year 6 - RE

What is Sikhism?

Know that Sikhism is a monotheistic religion and their god is called Waheguru

Know that the largest population of Sikhs can be found in the Punjab region of India

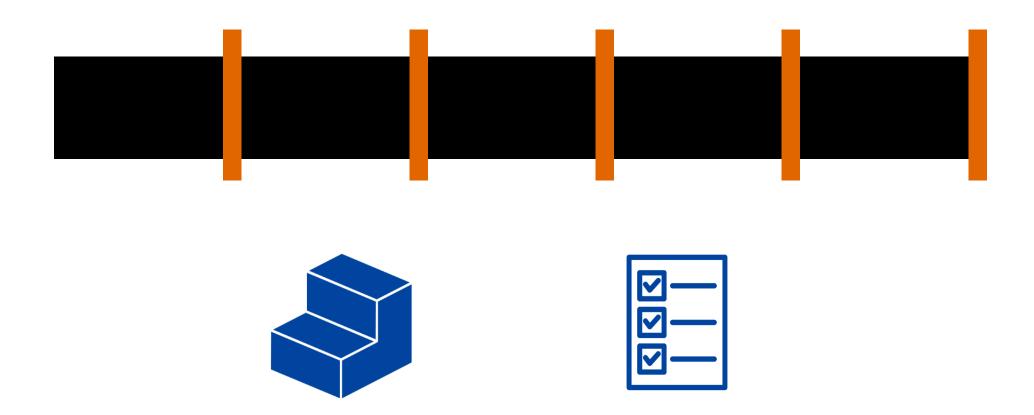
Know that the word 'Sikh' means 'disciple' or 'learner' in Punjabi

Know that Sikkhism was founded by Guru Nanak around 500 years ago when there was lots of fighting between Hindus and Muslims

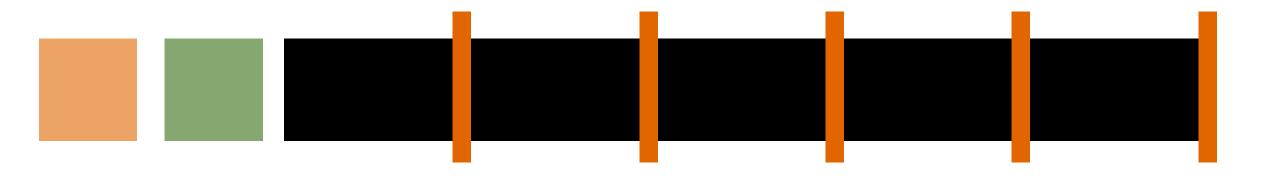
Know that Guru (meaning 'teacher') Nanak began teaching that people should be tolerant of other people's faiths

Know that after Guru Nanak's death, ten other gurus continued his teachings

Lesson Structure



Lesson Structure







Websites

curriculum overview

subject overviews

subject videos

year group yearly overviews

You and your team have overhauled the curriculum since the previous inspection. The revised curriculum has been carefully considered to take account of the school's context and to reflect recent research about how pupils learn well. It provides teachers with a firm framework for teaching, with well-sequenced content in a wide range of subjects. You are now rightly focusing on making sure that it is securely established and taught consistently well. You know that careful attention needs to be given to making sure that the curriculum is adapted and delivered consistently well for pupils with special educational needs and/or disabilities.

Questions

