



Key Stage 2 Curriculum (Years 3, 4, 5 and 6 - ages 7-11)

The English National Curriculum

The children of the RIS primary schools follow the National Curriculum for England (adapted to our local needs). The courses follow on from the Key Stage 1 curriculum taught in the earlier years of schooling.

Assessment

Throughout Key Stage 2 the children are regularly assessed. RIS uses the same tests as schools in England. Children's progress, using the test results and teacher assessment, is closely monitored. Test results are reported back to parents orally and on an individual basis. In year 6 children receive an additional sheet with their end of year report which shows their results in English [reading and writing], mathematics and science.

Some of the subjects, skills and topics are taught at KS2:

<p>English [literacy lessons]</p>	<p>In English, during Key Stage 2 pupils learn to change the way they speak and write to suit different situations, purposes and audiences. They read a range of texts and respond to different layers of meaning in them. They explore the use of language in literary and non-literary texts and learn how language works.</p> <p>Teaching will ensure that work in 'speaking and listening', 'reading' and 'writing' is integrated.</p> <p>Speaking and listening: during Key Stage 2 pupils learn how to speak in a range of contexts, adapting what they say and how they say it to the purpose and the audience. Taking varied roles in groups gives them opportunities to contribute to situations with different demands. They also learn to respond appropriately to others, thinking about what has been said and the language used.</p> <p>Reading: during Key Stage 2 pupils read enthusiastically a range of materials and use their knowledge of words, sentences and texts to understand and respond to the meaning. They increase their ability to read challenging and lengthy texts independently. They reflect on the meaning of texts, analyzing and discussing them with others.</p> <p>Writing: during Key Stage 2 pupils develop understanding that writing is both essential to thinking and learning, and enjoyable in its own right. They learn the main rules and conventions of written English and start to explore how the English language can be used to express meaning in different ways. They use the planning, drafting and editing process to improve their work and to sustain their fiction and non-fiction writing.</p> <p>Our children learn English through all the other subject as well as just literacy lessons. Teachers establish links between literacy skills and the content of other lessons.</p>
<p>Mathematics</p>	<p>During Key Stage 2 pupils use the number system more confidently. They move from counting reliably to calculating fluently with all four number operations.</p> <p>They always try to tackle a problem with mental methods before using any other approach. Pupils explore features of shape and space and develop their measuring skills in a range of contexts. They discuss and present their methods and reasoning using a wider range of mathematical language, diagrams and charts.</p> <p>Teaching will ensure that appropriate connections are made between the sections on 'number', 'shape, space and measures', and 'handling data'.</p>



	<p>The learning of mathematical skills and the technical language is not just confined to this subject. Pupils use their skills and knowledge in meaningful situations in other subjects, for example science and humanities.</p>
Science	<p>During Key Stage 2 pupils learn about a wider range of living things, materials and phenomena. They begin to make links between ideas and to explain things using simple models and theories. They apply their knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas to familiar phenomena, everyday things and their personal health. They begin to think about the positive and negative effects of scientific and technological developments on the environment and in other contexts. They carry out more systematic investigations, working on their own and with others. They use a range of reference sources in their work. They talk about their work and its significance, and communicate ideas using a wide range of scientific language, conventional diagrams, charts and graphs.</p>
Humanities	<p>We understand that children do not see the world in a subject based way. So we do not teach history and geography as separate subjects but combine them under the umbrella of 'humanities'. You will also find aspects of this subject linked with the English, art, mathematics and ICT curricula as it gives purpose to pupils' learning. Our topics will reflect that we serve an International community and are based in Moscow.</p> <p>During Key Stage 2 pupils learn about significant people, events and places from both the recent and more distant past. They learn about change and continuity across the world. They look at world history in a variety of ways, for example from political, economic, technological and scientific, social, religious, cultural or aesthetic perspectives. They use different sources of information to help them investigate the past both in depth and in overview, using dates and historical vocabulary to describe events, people and developments. They also learn that the past can be represented and interpreted in different ways.</p> <p>During Key Stage 2 pupils investigate a variety of people, places and environments and start to make links between different places in the world. They find out how people affect the environment and how they are affected by it. They carry out geographical enquiry inside and outside the classroom. In doing this they ask geographical questions, and use geographical skills and resources such as maps, atlases, aerial photographs and ICT.</p>

If you child has little or no English:

All primary schools welcome new children who have little or no English, provided places are available.

Our method is to immerse the child in the English language as well as giving him/her help them understand. There is no additional charge for this service.

After initial testing, children will be paired with a 'buddy', who, where possible, speaks the language. This is to aid the transition into a new school.



Information and communications Technology	<p>During Key Stage 2 pupils use a wider range of ICT tools and information sources to support their work in other subjects. They develop their research skills and decide what information is appropriate for their work. They begin to question the plausibility and quality of information. They learn how to amend their work and present it in a way that suits its audience.</p> <p>Skills will be taught during lessons and these skills will be applied in this and other subjects so that they are practiced and learned.</p>
Art	<p>During Key Stage 2 pupils develop their creativity and imagination through more complex activities. These help to build on their skills and improve their control of materials, tools and techniques.</p> <p>They increase their critical awareness of the roles and purposes of art, craft and design in different times and cultures. They become more confident in using visual and tactile elements and materials and processes to communicate what they see, feel and think.</p> <p>Teaching should ensure that 'investigating and making' includes 'exploring and developing ideas' and 'evaluating and developing work'. 'Knowledge and understanding' should inform this process.</p>
Personal, social, health and citizenship education (PSHCE)	<p>During Key Stage 2 pupils learn about themselves as growing and changing individuals with their own experiences and ideas, and as members of their communities. They become more mature, independent and self-confident. They learn about the wider world and the interdependence of communities within it.</p> <p>They develop their sense of social justice and moral responsibility and begin to understand that their own choices and behavior can affect local, national or global issues and political and social institutions.</p> <p>They learn how to take part more fully in school and community activities. As they begin to develop into young adults, they face the changes of puberty and transfer to secondary school with support and encouragement from their school.</p> <p>They learn how to make more confident and informed choices about their health and environment; to take more responsibility, individually and as a group, for their own learning.</p>

Russian International School KS2 Curriculum

The child will be placed in a registration class. During English lessons they will go to a small group situation where they can receive additional support. For some lessons which have a high language content (like humanities and science) they may be taken out to receive further specialist support.

Where lessons are comparatively easy to follow, like physical education and art, children remain with and learn alongside their classmates.

Most new children adapt and learn quickly. They master the social language and can communicate their needs and feelings with their teacher and classmates. Later they are taught the skills of reading and writing. Our records show that the progress of individual children is variable. However, it is true to say that most children who have attended for three or more years have skills in English comparable or better than the average native English speaker. This is an amazing achievement for the child.