

SCHOOL POLICY FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Introduction:

Religious Education in a Church Aided School has a unique position in the curriculum. It is a means for helping children explore the spiritual dimensions of life and to lay the foundations for understanding of the Christian Faith. It is an integral part of school life and is developed throughout the curriculum. It is generic to the ethos of the school.

We maintain strong links withChurch and the local community. We welcome the contribution that visitors to lead Daily Worship make towards enriching religious education in our school.

The challenges that children will meet growing up in a multi-cultural, multi-faith society will be addressed through planned units of work. These are organised in accordance with Diocesan recommendations and will enable children to develop their knowledge, understanding and respect for the traditions and culture of the other major world faiths.

The teaching of Religious Education in a Primary School must take into account the age and understanding of the child and whenever possible be closely related to their first hand experiences. To that end, we particularly welcome and encourage both visits to different religious buildings and visitors from different faiths into the classroom

The main strands to be followed are:

1. Christian Teaching:

Teaching directly related to Christianity. e.g. The Life of Jesus; Bible Study; the Church and other places of worship; Christian Celebrations etc.

2. Christian Community:

Christian living; Caring and helping others; Relationships: in school/with Church/Home and Community, Caring and responsibility for the environment , Community action projects.

3. Thematic:

Cross-curricula approaches developing an understanding that R.E. is not an isolated subject but is related to other areas of the curriculum.

4. Prayer and Worship

Worship music is often used in RE lessons to create the atmosphere of awe and wonder that is a key part of RE lessons enabling pupils to share in a sense of wonder, thankfulness and praise for the world and everything in it.

Prayer is often used in RE lessons as a plenary to encourage pupils to apply learning from the lesson to everyday life. Children compose their own prayers; offer spontaneous prayer or learn Anglican prayers such as The Lord's Prayer.

5. Other Faiths:

Awareness and respect for the different faiths is covered through certain units of work designated for this purpose. Visits to other faith venues and visitors from such places take place in accordance with expectations from the current Diocesan Syllabus.

Policy Themes:

The Diocesan Board of Education in its publication 'Guidelines for Religious Education', identified ten themes of Religious Education which schools should include in their schemes of work:

1. Worship and Prayer.
2. The Bible.
3. The Life of Jesus.
4. Celebrations in the Christian Year.
5. Exploring the Church.
6. The other five major faiths.
7. The Creative Arts and Religious Education.
8. Bible and traditional stories
9. Symbols and Sacraments.
10. Understanding what it means to be a Christian.

All these areas of experience form the basis of the religious education we provide in our school.

Aims for Religious Education:

1. To promote the spiritual, moral, cultural and intellectual development of pupils in our school and prepare them for the experiences and responsibilities of adult life.
2. To develop an understanding and knowledge of the Bible and Christian beliefs in a way that relates directly to their lives.
3. To introduce pupils to an experience of God's Spirit, and able to reflect upon, listen and pray to God.
4. To develop a respect and understanding of other religions, cultures and traditions.
5. To develop an understanding and experience of God through praise and worship.
6. To develop knowledge of the Parish Church and other local Christian churches both as a building and a community of people who share the same faith.
7. To encourage children to reflect about their own beliefs and values with a positive interest in others with different beliefs and a confidence to challenge and be challenged through informed discussion.
8. To develop caring attitudes to members of the school community and to the wider community and act upon those attitudes through involvement in community projects that make a positive difference to others.
9. To develop a sense of responsibility towards the environment. With a strong sense of excellence and high standards of care and pro-active concern for others and their property.
10. To provide religious education for all pupils in accordance with the school Trust Deed and with the provisions of The Education Reform Acts.

We recognise that some pupils, despite intellectual and other abilities, have unexpected difficulty learning to read and/or to spell and write fluently. These pupils may be described as having dyslexia.

We recognise that some of these pupils have special educational needs; that these needs have to be met to the best of our ability and resources; and that these pupils have the same right of access to the curriculum and to all the activities of the school as all other pupils. We will therefore make the following arrangements to try to ensure that their needs are met.

- We will operate an early identification and monitoring programme to try to ensure that all pupils who are experiencing difficulties with reading and spelling are identified as early in their school career as possible.

- Where necessary we will assess and make provision for the pupil's difficulties within the accepted framework for Special Educational Needs. We will prepare an individualised education plan setting out the provision we propose to make for the pupil and the objectives for that provision.

- If, despite our efforts to ameliorate the pupil's difficulties, it is felt that there is still a noticeable mismatch between a pupil's oral skills (talking and listening) and his/her attainment in reading, spelling and general English skills, we will, following consultation with parents, refer the pupil for assessment by an Educational Psychologist. This assessment will address the need for specialist support.

- Following discussion with the Educational Psychologist we will formulate a revised individualised education plan for each pupil.

- The plan will set out the provision which we can make from within our own resources and the strategies which class teachers can adopt to help the pupil access the curriculum. All teachers who teach the pupil will be made aware of his/her difficulties and will be made aware of the agreed plan and the agreed strategies to help give the pupil access to the printed aspects of the curriculum.

- These strategies will include the use of word banks, personal (illustrated) dictionaries, the use of spellcheckers and other spelling aids. We will try, within the limits of our resources, to promote the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) where appropriate to support learning (e.g., reinforce basic literacy skills, editing and revising text, etc.).

- We will try to be as sensitive as possible to sources of anxiety and embarrassment e.g. being asked to read aloud in class without adequate preparation, being asked to copy large amounts of written material from the board.

- Teachers will take account of the pupil's difficulties when marking work by, for example, concentrating on content. They will also be aware of the need to find alternative ways of assessing progress rather than always through written tests and examinations.

- We will try, as far as is possible within our resources, to make appropriate arrangements for pupils to undertake tests or examinations. This may involve giving the pupil additional time; allowing the questions to be read to him/her; allowing the pupil to use I.C.T.

- Teachers will take account of the pupil's difficulties when setting homework assignments. They will consult with parents and set homework which can be completed by the pupil within a reasonable period of time. Teachers will also try to ensure that assignments set by different teachers are co-ordinated and do not impose an unfair burden on the pupil.

- We are aware that pupils with dyslexia have experienced "failure" and that often their motivation for reading and written work is low. We are conscious of the need to make these tasks as attractive

and stimulating as possible and of the need to find ways of raising the pupil's motivation generally. This is particularly important since the nature of their difficulties means that there will need to be a lot of repetition of basic work to ensure that reading vocabulary, spellings etc. are learned and retained.

- We will try to suggest ways in which parents can help us help their child. We believe that parents can contribute a great deal to an educational programme by, for example, reading to their child on a regular basis; participating in paired-reading schemes; hearing their child read every day, making and illustrating personal dictionaries and word-banks; supporting the child while doing homework etc.