

The Hidden Curriculum

The hidden curriculum usually reinforces social norms for example, the structure that provides and transmits messages about the values of respect of authority, punctuality, and personal presentation. The hidden curriculum expects the children to learn from the way they are and have been treated then expected to behave appropriately.

According to the Education Reform (2015) It can be made up from social class, gender, ethnicity, sexuality, age, religion and (dis)ability.

The National Curriculum include the six areas of learning which include:

- **Expressive Arts**
- **Health and Wellbeing**
- **Humanities**
- **Languages, Literacy and Communication**
- **Math's and Numeracy**
- **Science and Technology**

While the Hidden Curriculum is taught and learnt unofficially through the process of schooling.

UK Essay (2016) agrees that The hidden curriculum was unplanned, it promotes the communication and beliefs by having an affect on how students make decisions regarding their life.

The Hidden curriculum will provide students with a voice in the classroom, and does not follow a precise and specific approach to teaching and learning (UK Essay, 2016).

Examples of things taught through the 'hidden curriculum include:

- Respecting authority
- Respect for other pupils' opinions
- Punctuality
- Aspiring to achieve
- Having a 'work ethic'

(Revise Sociology, 2017)

Functionalist approach

Appreciates the hidden curriculum as being good at socialising students to:

- Looking smart by wearing school uniform
- Being punctual, disciplining the people who are late
- Teach the children how to follow instructions
- Teaching them how to read and follow a timetable
- Doing homework and showing them the benefits of doing the extra work

(Thompson, 2008)

Marxists approach

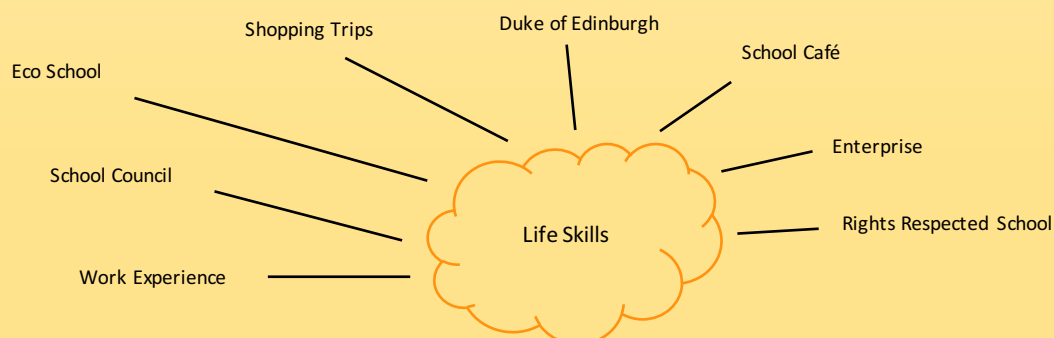
Is just an instrument or a tool to prepare children for the workplace.

They see the hidden curriculum as:

- School rules, rewards and consequences
- Teaching respect by having school assemblies
- Follow instructions without any questions
- Being punctual

(Thompson, 2008)

SEN (Special Educational Needs) Schools



The WAG (2008) suggest that for children with disabilities in particular, they should consider:

- Improve access to the curriculum
- Make physical improvements to increase participation in education
- Provide information in appropriate formats

By making these changes as stated by the WAG it gives the children a better chance at doing well in school by having the same chance as other children without disabilities (WAG, 2008).

Reference List

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