What the National Curriculum requires in reading at Y5 and Y6

Word reading

• apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in Appendix 1 of the National Curriculum, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.

Word reading

Comprehension

- maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:
 - continuing to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks
 - \circ reading books that are structured in different ways and reading for a range of purposes
 - increasing their familiarity with a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from our literary heritage, and books from other cultures and traditions
 - o recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
 - o identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
 - o making comparisons within and across books
 - o learning a wider range of poetry by heart
 - preparing poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience
- understand what they read by:
 - checking that the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context
 - o asking questions to improve their understanding
 - drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence
 - o predicting what might happen from details stated and implied
 - o summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas
 - o identifying how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning
- discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language, considering the impact on the reader
- distinguish between statements of fact and opinion
- retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction
- participate in discussions about books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, building on their own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously
- explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic and using notes where necessary
- provide reasoned justifications for their views.

Comprehension

Department for Education

Key Assessment Criteria: Being a reader



A year 6 reader				
Word reading	Comprehension			
 I can apply knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to read aloud and to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words. I use my combined knowledge of phonemes and word deriviations to pronounce words correctly, e.g. arachnophobia. I attempt the pronunciation of unfamiliar words drawing on my prior knowledge of similar looking words. I can read fluently, using punctuation to inform meaning. 	 I am familiar with and can talk about a wide range of books and text types, including myths, legends and traditional stories and books from other cultures and traditions. I can discuss the features of each. I can read books that are structured in different ways. I can recognise texts that contain features from more than one text type. I can evaluate how effectively texts are structured and presented. I can read non-fiction texts to help with my learning. I read accurately and check that I understand. I can recommend books to others and give reasons for my recommendation. I can identify themes in texts. I can identify the key points in a text. I can recite a range of poems by heart, e.g. narrative verse, sonnet. I can prepare poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action. 			

What the National Curriculum requires in writing at Y5 and Y6

Writing - transcription

- use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them
- spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn]
- continue to distinguish between homophones and other words
 which are often confused
- use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1
- use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words
- use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary
- use a thesaurus

Handwriting

- write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by:
 - choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific letters
 - choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.



	Writing - composition
	plan their writing by:
	 identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, selecting the appropriate form and using other similar writing as models for their own noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where processory
	where necessary
Spelling	and settings in what pupils have read, listened to or seen performed
opolinig	aratt and write by:
	 selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding now such choices can change and enhance meaning
	 in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and
	 integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action précising longer passages
	 using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs
	 using further organisational and presentational devices to structure text
	and to guide the reader [for example, headings, bullet points, underlining]
	evaluate and edit by:
	 assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing
	 proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance
	effects and clarify meaning
Handwrifing	 ensuring the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of
	writing
	 ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and also stightly argument agritude agritude.
	choosing the doptophote tegister
	 proof-reductor spelling and punctuation errors perform their own compositions, using appropriate interaction, volume, and
	movement so that meaning is clear.
	 develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National
	Curriculum by:
	 recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speech and writing, including subjunctive forms
	 using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence
	 using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
	 using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information
	concisely
	 using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
	 using relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose,
	that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun
	 learning the grammar for years 5 and 6 in English Appendix 2
	 indicate grammatical and other features by:
	 using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing
	 using hyphens to avoid ambiguity

- using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis
- using semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses
- using a colon to introduce a list
- punctuating bullet points consistently

• use and understand the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading. Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation

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Composition

Key Assessment Criteria: Being a writer



A year 6 writer			
Transcription	Composition	Grammar and punctuation	
 Spelling I can convert verbs into nouns by adding a suffix. I can distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused. I can spell the commonly mis-spelt words from the Y5/6 word list. I understand that the spelling of some words need to be learnt specifically. I can use any dictionary or thesaurus. 	 I can identify the audience for and purpose of the writing. I can choose the appropriate form and register for the audience and purpose of the writing. I use grammatical structures and features and choose vocabulary appropriate to the audience, purpose and degree of formality to make meaning clear and create effect. I use a range of sentence starters to create specific effects. I can use developed noun phrases to add 	 Sentence structure I can use the passive voice. I vary sentence structure depending whether formal or informal. <u>Text structure</u> I can use a variety of organisational and presentational devices correct to the text type. I write in paragraphs which can clearly signal a change in subject, time, place or event. 	
 I use a range of spelling strategies. <u>Handwriting</u> I can choose the style of handwriting to use when given a choice. I can choose the handwriting that is best suited for a specific task. 	 detail to sentences. I use the passive voice to present information with a different emphasis. I use commas to mark phrases and clauses. I can sustain and develop ideas logically in narrative and non-narrative writing. I can use character, dialogue and action to advance events in narrative writing. I can summarise a text, conveying key information in writing. 	 Punctuation I can use the semi-colon, colon and dash. I can use the colon to introduce a list and semi-colon within lists. I can use a hyphen to avoid ambiguity. 	

What the National Curriculum requires in mathematics at Y6

Number and place value

- read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit
- round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy
- use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero
- solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above.

Number – addition, subtraction, multiplication and division

- multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication
- divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context
- divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context
- perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers
- identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers
- use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations
- solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why
- solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
- use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Fractions, including decimals and percentages

- use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination
- compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1
- add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions
- multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form
- divide proper fractions by whole numbers
- associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents for a simple fraction
- identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 giving answers up to three decimal places
- multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers
- use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places
- solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy
- recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts.



Ratio and proportion

- solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts
- solve problems involving the calculation of percentages [for example, of measures, and such as 15% of 360] and the use of percentages for comparison
- solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found
- solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples.

Algebra

- use simple formulae
- generate and describe linear number sequences
- express missing number problems algebraically
- find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns
- enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables.

Measurement

Number

solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places convert between miles and kilometres

recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa

recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles

calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including cubic centimetres (cm³) and cubic metres (m³), and extending to other units [for example, mm³ and km³].

Geometry – properties of shapes

- draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles
- recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets
- compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons
- illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius
- recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles.

Geometry – position and direction

- describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all four quadrants)
- draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes.

Statistics

- interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems
- calculate and interpret the mean as an average.

Algebra

Ratio &

proportion

Measurement

Geometry

Statistics

Key Assessment Criteria: Being a mathematician (full version)



A year 6 mainematician	
A year 6 mainternation Product of the product	 Measurement I can use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation of up to 3 decimal places. I can convert between miles and kilometres. I recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa. I can calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles. I recognise when it is possible to use the formulae for the area of shapes. I can calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids, using standard units. I recognise when it is possible to use the formulae for the volume of shapes. I can solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to 3 decimal places where appropriate. Geometry – properties of shapes I can describe simple 3D shapes. I can discribe simple 3D shapes, including making nets. I recognise and build simple 3D shapes, including radius, diameter and sizes. I can find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals and regular polygons. I recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles. I can illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference. I know the diameter is twice the radius.
 Ratio and proportion I can solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities, where missing values can be found using integer multiplication and division facts. I can solve problems involving the calculation of percentages and the use of percentage comparisons. I can solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found. I can solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples. 	 I can describe positions on the full co-ordinate grid (all four quadrants). Statistics I can interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems I can calculate and interpret the mean as an average.
Algebra I can express missing number problems algebraically. I can use a simple formulae. I can generate and describe linear number sequences. I can find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns.	

I can enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables.

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