

# Windmill Hill Primary School



## End of Year Expectations Year 6

This booklet provides information for parents and carers on the end of year expectations for children in our school. The staff have identified these expectations as being the minimum requirements your child must meet in order to ensure continued progress throughout the following year.

All the objectives will be worked on throughout the year and will be the focus of direct teaching. Any extra support you can provide in helping your children to achieve these is greatly valued.

If you have any queries regarding the content of this booklet or want support in knowing how best to help your child, please talk to your child's teacher.

## English in Year 5 and Year 6

In upper Key Stage 2, your child will meet a wider range of texts and types of writing, and will be encouraged to use their skills in a greater range of contexts. Their knowledge of grammar will also increase as they prepare for the National Curriculum (SpaG) Tests to be taken in the summer term of Year 6.

Year 6 children will take a reading test of about one hour, a grammar and punctuation test of about forty-five minutes, and a spelling test of twenty words. These will be sent away for marking, with the results coming back before the end of the year. Your child's teacher will also make an assessment of whether or not your child has reached the expected standard by the end of the Key Stage.

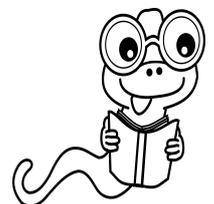
### Speaking and Listening

The Spoken Language objectives are set out for the whole of primary school, and teachers will cover many of them every year as children's spoken language skills develop. In Years 5 and 6, some focuses may include:

- Speak clearly in a range of contexts, using Standard English where appropriate
- Monitor the reactions of listeners and react accordingly
- Consider different viewpoints, listening to others and responding with relevant views
- Use appropriate language, tone and vocabulary for different purposes

### Reading Skills

- Read a wide range of fiction, non-fiction, poetry, plays and reference books
  - Learn a range of poetry by heart
  - Perform plays and poems using tone, volume and intonation to convey meaning
  - Use knowledge of spelling patterns and related words to read aloud and understand new words
  - Make comparisons between different books, or parts of the same book
  - Read a range of modern fiction, classic fiction and books from other cultures and traditions
  - Identify and discuss themes and conventions across a wide range of writing (conventions can include bullet points for lists in instructions or past tense for recounts of a journey)
  - Discuss understanding of texts, including exploring the meaning of words in context
  - Ask questions to improve understanding of texts
  - Summarise ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details
  - Predict future events from details either written in a text or by 'reading between the lines'
  - Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning
  - Discuss how authors use language, including figurative language, to affect the reader (eg: 'He had an iron fist' to represent someone strong or powerful, or 'The mist crawled along the street' to show how the mist might move)
  - Make book recommendations, giving reasons for choices
- Participate in discussions about books, building on and challenging ideas
- Explain and discuss understanding of reading
  - Participate in formal presentations and debates about reading
  - Provide reasoned justifications for views



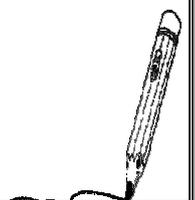
## Writing Skills

- Write with increasing speed, maintaining legibility and style
- Spell some words with silent letters, such as knight and solemn
- Recognise and use spellings for homophones and other often-confused words from the Y5/6 list
- Use a dictionary to check spelling and meaning
- Identify the audience and purpose before writing, and adapt accordingly
- Select appropriate grammar and vocabulary to change or enhance meaning
- Develop setting, atmosphere and character, including through dialogue
- Write a summary of longer passages of writing
- Use a range of cohesive devices
- Use advanced organisational and presentational devices, such as bullet points
- Use the correct tense consistently throughout a piece of writing
- Ensure correct subject and verb agreement
- Perform compositions using appropriate intonation, volume and movement
- Use a thesaurus
- Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
- Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility
- Use relative clauses
- Recognise vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal use
- Use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information
- Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause
- Recognise the difference in informal and formal language
- Use grammatical connections and adverbials for cohesion
- Use ellipses, commas, brackets and dashes in writing
- Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity
- Use semi-colons, colons and dashes between independent clauses
- Use a colon to introduce a list
- Punctuate bullet points consistently

## Grammar Help

For many parents, the grammatical terminology used in schools may not be familiar. Here are some useful reminders of some of the terms used:

- Noun phrase: a group of words which takes the place of a single noun. Example: The big brown dog with the fluffy ears.
- Modal verb: a verb that indicates possibility. These are often used alongside other verbs. Example: will, may, should, can.
- Relative clause: a clause which adds extra information or detail. Example: The boy who was holding the golden ticket won the prize.
- Passive verb: a form of verb that implies an action being done to, rather than by, the subject. Example: The boy was bitten by the dog.
- Perfect form: a form of verb that implies that an action is completed. Example: The boy has walked home.



## Mathematics

- 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.
- Multiply and divide numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit whole number using the formal written methods and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding. Use of estimation to check answers to calculations
- 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
- Use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination
- Add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions
- Multiply simple proper fractions and simplify the answer (e.g.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ). Divide proper fractions by whole numbers (e.g.  $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$ )
- Identify the value of each digit to three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 where the answers are 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
- Recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts.
- Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages (e.g. of measures) 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.
- Express missing number problems algebraically. Use simple formulae expressed in words
- Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate. Convert between miles and km.
- Use, read, write & convert between standard units of measure, converting length, mass, volume & time from smaller to larger units, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to 3 decimal places
- Recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles.

