Wembrook Primary School

End of Year Expectations for Year 6

This booklet provides information for parents and carers on the expectations for children in our school. The National Curriculum outlines these expectations as being the minimum requirements your child must meet in order to ensure continued progress. All the objectives will be worked on throughout the Year 5 and 6 and will be the focus of direct teaching. These objectives build on from previous years expectations.

If you know your child is working on different year group expectations then please see your class teacher. 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, then please talk to your child's teacher.

Reading

- Apply their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.
- Learn a wider range of poetry by heart.
- Prepare poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through expression, tone and volume so that the meaning is clear to an audience.
- Recommend books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices.
- Draw inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences with evidence.
- 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.

Reading Comprehension

- Ask questions to improve their understanding.
- Predict what might happen from details stated and implied.
- Summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas.
- Identify 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.
- Provide reasoned justifications for their views.

NB **Figurative language** is **language** that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Metaphors and similes are examples of figurative language.
Metaphor: A metaphor is a comparison made between things which are essentially not alike. One example of a metaphor would be to say, "Nobody invites Edward to parties because he is a wet blanket."
Simile: A simile is like a metaphor and often uses the words like or as. One example of a simile would be to say, "Jamie runs as fast as the wind."

Writing

- 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 dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words.
- Use a thesaurus.
- Link meaning both within and across paragraphs .(cohesion)
- Ensure the consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing.
- Proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors .
- Use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.
- Use of the **passive** to affect the presentation of information in a **sentence**. E.g *I broke the window in the greenhouse* versus *The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)*
- Use the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause, e.g *She has downloaded some songs.* [present perfect; now she has some songs]
  I had eaten lunch when you came. [past perfect; I wasn't hungry when you came]
- Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
  A noun phrase is a phrase with a noun as its head, e.g. some foxes, foxes with bushy tails.
- Use modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility.
  The main modal verbs are *will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must* and *ought*.
- Use relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied (i.e. omitted) relative pronoun.
- Use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing.
- Use hyphens to avoid ambiguity.
- Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis.
- Use semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark boundaries between independent clauses.

Mathematics

- Read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10 000 000 and deter mine the value of each digit .
- Use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 e.g ¼ x½ =⅛.
- Divide proper fractions by whole numbers e.g ¼ ÷ 2 = ⅛.
- 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.
- Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages [for example, of measures, and such as 15% of 360] and the use of percentages for comparison.
- Express missing number problems algebraically.
- 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.
- Compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons.