



End of Year Expectations

Year 6

To support the learning of your child at home the teachers have put together a set of “End of Year Expectations” for English and maths.

These “Expectations” are based on outcomes in the National Curriculum and our own high expectations of the children at school.

We hope that you find these helpful in supporting the learning of your child at home.



English - Reading

- Read age appropriate books and other reading materials with confidence and fluency (including whole novels).
- Read aloud with accurate intonation and volume that shows understanding of register and formality, including reading poetry by heart.
- Work out the meanings of words from the context and by applying their growing knowledge of word morphology and etymology.
- Explain and discuss their understanding of what they have read (including by retrieving factual information), drawing deductions and inferences and justifying these with evidence.
- Predict what might happen from details stated and implied, modifying predictions in the light of new information.
- Retrieve, record and present information from a range of non-fiction texts.
- Summarise main ideas, identifying key details and using quotes for illustration.
- Evaluate how authors select precise and/or technical language, figurative language, text and sentence structure, considering the impact on the reader.
- Make comparisons within and across books with regard to themes, conventions, characterisation, author style and genre
- Discuss characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions and justify ideas with evidence.
- Identify and discuss themes and conventions across a wide range of writing.
- Explore and recommend 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.

Glossary

Adverbials of time and place: Words or phrases describing time and place (e.g. Time—at midnight; as the clock struck 2am. Place—in the garden; down by the river).

Compound shape: A shape made up of two or more shapes put together.

Conjunctions: A word which joins two clauses together (and, because, but).

Etymology: The history and origin of words.

Figurative language: Words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation.

Factors: A number which divides into a larger number (e.g. 6 is a factor of 12).

Inferences: Conclusions reached by the child based on their reasoning and from the evidence from the text.

Morphology: How words are formed.

Narratives: Stories. Could take the form of a novel, picture book, poem, play, song etc..

Primes: A number with only two factors, itself and 1.

Pronouns: Pronouns are used in place of a noun that has already been mentioned or that is already known, often to avoid repeating the noun (e.g. Kate was tired so **she** went to bed).

Square numbers: The product of a number multiplied by itself e.g. $2 \times 2 = 4$.

Synonyms: A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language, for example *shut* is a synonym of *close*.

Maths

- Understand the place value of numbers including large numbers (ten million) and decimals, rounding any whole number or decimal to a required degree of accuracy
- Use negative numbers in context and calculate using all four operations with negative numbers
- Use efficient formal methods including written methods for all 4 operations using whole numbers and decimals to 2 decimal places.
- Use formal methods in all four operations to solve multi-step problems by applying understanding of the order of mathematical operations.
- Identify different types of numbers and number sequences including factors, multiples, primes, square numbers, whilst solving problems around these
- Recognise the relationship between fractions, decimals and percentages and express them as equivalents including when simplifying.
- Calculate using fractions, decimals, and percentages, using all 4 operations.
- 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
- Substitute values into a simple formula to solve a problem and solve algebraic problems including those with more than one unknown or variable.
- Generate and describe linear number sequences
- Find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns and enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables.
- Calculate using measures including making conversions between units including miles to kilometres.
- Calculate the perimeter and area of regular, irregular and compound shapes.
- 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
- Use mathematical reasoning to find missing angles.
- Read analogue time and solve problems using time including the 24-hour clock.
- Understand, describe the properties of shapes using correct mathematical vocabulary including for parts of a circle
- Recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets
- Solve ratio and proportion problems as well as geometry problems which involve scale.
- Describe positions on the full coordinate grid. Translate (move by going up/down/left/right) and rotate shapes on the grid and reflect in the axes.
- Construct, read and interpret a range of graphical representations of data including bar charts, line graphs and pie charts and interpret data.
- Draw conclusions from data including by calculating averages such as the mean

English - Writing

- Use the range of punctuation taught at KS2 consistently and accurately in all areas of writing
- Use a wider and sophisticated range of punctuation for effect, consistently and accurately in all areas of writing
- Select and use appropriate grammar and ambitious vocabulary to reflect the tone the writing requires
- Secure use of complex sentences (including 3 and 4 clause sentences) and compound sentences;
- Use a wide range of conjunctions.
- Vary sentence length for effect (e.g. short, punchy sentences to end a paragraph; long, flowing sentences for description or action)
- To use a wide range verb tenses, aspects and forms consistently and correctly throughout their writing
- Spell most words correctly (year 5/6 spelling list)
- Proof read and edit every piece of writing effectively, using a variety of tools such as success criteria, dictionaries and thesauruses
- Use a range of devices consistently to build cohesion (including conjunctions, adverbials of time and place, pronouns, topic sentences and synonyms) within and across paragraphs.
- To use different techniques to open and conclude texts, incorporating a variety of layouts appropriate to purpose.
- In non-fiction writing, use a range of devices to structure the writing and support the reader e.g. headings, sub-headings, bullet points.
- Integrate dialogue in narratives to accurately convey character and advance the action.
- In narratives, use ambitious and sophisticated vocabulary and grammatical devices to develop the description of setting and characters and create atmosphere, including precise selection of figurative language devices
- Write effectively for a range of purposes and audiences, selecting language showing awareness of the reader.
- Maintain legibility in joined handwriting when writing at speed.