## Primary Key Stage Expectations

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# Key Stage 1 Expectations

#### **End of Year Expectations for Year 1 for New National Curriculum – EXPECTED (At National Standard)**

			. Maths		At National Standardy
		Year 1 Numbe	r and Place Value		
Number and Place Value	Addition	and Subtraction	Multiplication and I	Division	Fractions
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence s	hows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence shows the abi	lity to:	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:
<ul> <li>□ Count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number.</li> <li>□ Count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of 2s, 5s and 10s.</li> <li>□ Given a number, identify 1 more and 1 less.</li> <li>□ Identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of: equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least.</li> <li>□ Read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words.</li> </ul>	statements involving and equals (=) signs and equals (=) signs and equals (=) signs and subtraction facts were also and subtraction and subtraction, us	number bonds and related rithin 20. ne-digit and two-digit	Solve one-step problems involving and division, by calculating the a concrete objects, pictorial representations with the support of the telegraphs.	nswer using sentations and	<ul> <li>□ Recognise, find and name a half as 1 of 2 equal parts of an object, shape or quantity.</li> <li>□ Recognise, find and name a quarter as 1 of 4 equal parts of an object, shape or quantity.</li> </ul>
		Year 1 Geome	try and Measures		
Measures		Geometry – Pro	pperties of Shapes	(	Geometry – Position and Movement
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:		Sufficient evidence shows th	e ability to:	Sufficient evid	ence shows the ability to:
<ul> <li>□ Compare, describe and solve practical problems for lengths and heights [for example, long/show tall/short, double/half]</li> <li>− mass/weight [for example, heavy/light, heathan]</li> <li>− capacity and volume [for example, full/empthan, half, half full, quarter]</li> <li>− time [for example, quicker, slower, earlier, lengths and heights</li> <li>−lengths and heights</li> <li>−mass/weight</li> <li>−capacity and volume</li> <li>−time (hours, minutes, seconds)</li> <li>−recognise and know the value of different douing and notes</li> <li>−sequence events in chronological order using example, before and after, next, first, today tomorrow, morning, afternoon and evening</li> <li>□ Recognise and use language relating to dates, included week, weeks, months and years.</li> <li>□ Tell the time to the hour and half past the hour and on a clock face to show these times.</li> </ul>	enominations of language [for yesterday, ]. uding days of the	-2-D shapes [for example, circles and triangles]	non 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: rectangles (including squares), e, cuboids (including cubes),	- I	sition, direction and movement, including whole, half, three-quarter turns.

Yea	r 1	Reading			
Word	Reading	Comprehension			
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to		Sufficient evidence shows the ability to			
Apply phonic knowledge to decode words.  Respond with the correct sound to graphemes for all 40+ phonemes, including alternative sounds.  Read accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs taught.  Read a range of simple common exception words e.g. the, said, they, once, she, friend, school.  Read words with the endings -s, -es, -ing, -ed and -est.  Read words of more than one syllable which contain GPCs known.  Read contractions e.g. I'm, can't, we'll. Know that apostrophes represent omitted letters.  Read some phonically-decodable books, closely matched to phonic knowledge.  Read pseudo (alien) words with accuracy, including vowel digraphs and trigraphs.		<ul> <li>□ Listen to, discuss and enjoy a wide range of poems and stories at a level beyond that which they can read independently.</li> <li>□ Become familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales; retell them; know their characteristics.</li> <li>□ Link what they read to their own experiences.</li> <li>□ Recognise and join in with predictable phrases in poems and stories.</li> <li>□ Appreciate some rhymes and poems; recite some by heart.</li> <li>□ Discuss the meanings of new words, linking them to words already known.</li> <li>□ Listen to, discuss and enjoy a range of non-fiction texts; draw on what they already know, and on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher.</li> <li>□ Check that texts make sense when reading; self-correct and re-read inaccurate reading.</li> <li>□ Talk about the significance of the title and events.</li> <li>□ Infer on the basis of what is said and done e.g. know that Jack is scared of the giant because he is hiding; the princess is sad because she has lost her ring.</li> <li>□ Predict what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far e.g. the boy will be in trouble for stealing the buns.</li> <li>□ Participate in discussion about what is read to them, taking turns and listening to others.</li> <li>□ Explain clearly their understanding of what is read to them.</li> </ul>			
Yea	r 1	W	/riting		
	cription	Composition			
Spelling Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Handwriting Evidence:	Composition: structure and purpose Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation Sufficient evidence shows the ability to		
☐ Write from memory, simple dictated sentences containing the GPCs and words taught so far.	☐ Most letters are correctly formed and orientated, including lower case, capital letters and digits; there may	☐ Compose sentences orally before writing; talk about where the sentence begins and ends.	☐ Write sentences or sentence-like structures which can be clearly understood.		
☐ Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught so far. Most words can be deciphered.	be some inconsistency in size.  Capital letters formed correctly for some names of	☐ Attempt to write appropriately to the task.	☐ Often use 'and' to join words and clauses.		
☐ Spell words using the prefix un- e.g. unhappy, unfair; the suffixes –ing, -ed, -er and –est where no change is made to the root word.	people, places and the days of the week.  Some spaces are left between words, although inconsistent.	☐ Sequence simple sentences and sentence-like forms to form short narratives based on real or fictional experiences.	☐ Sometimes use a capital letter and full stop to show sentence boundaries; sometimes use question mark or exclamation mark in the right place.		
☐ Spell most common exception words in the YR 1 spelling appendix.	☐ Most letters sit on the line correctly.	<ul><li>□ Compose orally and write simple poems.</li><li>□ Re-read writing to check it makes sense.</li></ul>	☐ Sometimes use a capital letter for the names of people and places, days of the week, and for the personal pronoun 'I'.		
☐ Recognise and spell a set of simple compound words.		☐ Discuss own writing with others; make simple	☐ Sometimes include adjectives for description.		
☐ Understand the difference between singular and plural. Add suffixes s and es to words e.g. cats, witches, catches.		changes where suggested.	☐ Begin to use some features of Standard English e.g. I did.		
☐ Name the letters of the alphabet in order.					

## End of Year Expectations for Year 2 for New National Curriculum – EXPECTED (At National Standard)

	Year 2 Maths		
	Year 2 Number and Place	ce Value	
Number and Place Value	Addition and Subtraction	Multiplication and Division	Fractions
<ul> <li>Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:</li> <li>□ Count in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in tens from any number, forward and backward.</li> <li>□ Recognise the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (tens, ones).</li> <li>□ Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations, including the number line.</li> <li>□ Compare and order numbers from 0 up to 100; use &lt;, &gt; and = signs.</li> <li>□ Read and write numbers to at least 100 in numerals and in words.</li> <li>□ Use place value and number facts to solve problems</li> </ul>	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  □ Solve problems with addition and subtraction: □ using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities and measures applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods. □ Recall and use addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently and derive and use related facts up to 100. □ Add and subtract numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including: a two-digit number and ones, a two-digit number and tens, two two-digit numbers. □ Add three one-digit numbers. □ Show that addition of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and subtraction of one number from another cannot. □ Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction and use this to check calculations and solve missing number problems.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  ☐ Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers.  ☐ Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs.  ☐ Show that multiplication of two numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of one number by another cannot.  ☐ Solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts.	<ul> <li>Write simple fractions for example, 1/2 of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of 2/4 and ¹/₂.</li> </ul>
	Year 2 Geometry and M		
Measures	Geometry – Properties of Shapes	Geometry – Position and Movement	Statistics
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  ☐ Choose and use appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm); mass (kg/g); temperature (°C); capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers, scales, thermometers and measuring vessels.  ☐ Compare and order lengths, mass,  ☐ volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =.  ☐ Recognise and use symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value  ☐ Find different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money.  ☐ Solve simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change.  ☐ Compare and sequence intervals of time.  ☐ Tell and write the time to five minutes, including quarter past/to the hour and draw the hands on a clock face to show these times.  ☐ Know the number of minutes in an hour and the number of hours in a day.	shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  ☐ Order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences. ☐ Use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anticlockwise).	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  ☐ Interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables.  ☐ Ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity.  ☐ Ask and answer questions about totaling and comparing categorical data

Year 2 Reading					
Word I	Reading	Comp	rehension		
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to		Sufficient evidence shows the ability to			
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  Apply phonic knowledge and skills consistently to decode quickly and accurately.  Decode alternative sounds for graphemes.  Read words containing common suffixes such as: -ment, -less, -ness, -ful and −ly.  Read a wider range of common exception words which have been taught, including most words from the YR 2 spelling appendix e.g. because, beautiful, everybody, should, whole, parents, money.  Read most words without overtly segmenting and blending, once they are familiar.  Read some phonically-decodable books with fluency, sound out unfamiliar words automatically.		<ul> <li>□ Fully engage with reading and take pleasure from books and texts.</li> <li>□ Listen to, discuss and express views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, some of which they can read independently.</li> <li>□ Listen to, discuss and express views about a wide range of stories at a level beyond that which they can read independently. Takes account of what others say.</li> <li>□ Show understanding of texts read independently; self-correct.</li> <li>□ Know and retell a wide range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales.</li> <li>□ Discuss the sequence of events in books, and how items of information are related.</li> <li>□ Make inferences on the basis of what is said and done; predict according to what has been read so far.</li> <li>□ Discuss and express views about a range of non-fiction texts which are structured in different ways.</li> <li>□ Discuss and clarify the meaning of new words; discuss favourite words and phrases.</li> <li>□ Recognise simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry.</li> <li>□ Recite a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, using appropriate intonation.</li> </ul>			
	Year 2	? Writing			
Trans	cription	Composition			
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  □ Write from memory, simple dictated sentences which include familiar words and GPCs.  □ Spell common decodable two and three syllable words which include familiar graphemes.  □ Accurately spell words with suffixes—ment, -ness, - ful, - less, -ly, including those requiring a change to the root word.  □ Spell most common exception words from Y2	Handwriting Evidence:  ☐ Holds pencil correctly. ☐ Writing is legible. ☐ All letters and digits are consistently formed and of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another. ☐ Spacing is appropriate to the size of letters. ☐ Some letters are joined correctly, according to the school's handwriting approach.	Composition: structure and purpose Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  Compose sentences orally. Use the drafting process to gather and write down ideas and key words.  Write appropriate narratives about personal experiences or those of others, whether real or imagined, maintaining narrative form.  Write about real events, maintaining form and purpose.	Vocabulary, grammar, punctuation Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  □ Write a range of sentence types which are grammatically accurate e.g. commands, questions and statements.  □ Co-ordinate sentences using and, or, but.  □ Sometimes use subordination e.g. when, if, because.  □ Use sentence demarcation with increasing accuracy, including capital letters, full stops, question marks and		
spelling appendix e.g. because, every, children, father, would, old.  Spell most common homophones in YR 2 spelling appendix e.g. to, too, two; hear, here; see, sea; blue, blew.  Spell many common contractions accurately e.g. it's, can't, didn't; or to mark singular possession e.g. Mark's football.		<ul> <li>□ Compose orally and write poetry in a variety of forms.</li> <li>□ Re-read and check own writing. Proof read for errors. Evaluate word choice, grammar and punctuation; make revisions.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>exclamation marks; commas to separate items in lists.</li> <li>Use some varied vocabulary to create detail and interest, including adjectives to make noun phrases; adverbs and verbs.</li> <li>Identify word classes: noun, adjective, verb and adverb.</li> <li>Choose the past or present tense appropriately. Experiment with the progressive form e.g. she was swimming.</li> <li>Use appropriate features of Standard English.</li> </ul>		

## Key Stage 2

## Expectations

## End of Year Expectations for Year 3 for New National Curriculum – EXPECTED (At National Standard)

Year 3 Maths							
	Year 3 Number	r and Place Value					
Number and Place Value	Fractions						
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  Count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number. Recognise the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones). Compare and order numbers up to 1000. Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations. Read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words. Solve number problems and practical problems involving these ideas.  Add and subtract numbers mentally, including: a three-digit number and ones, a three-digit number and tens, a three-digit number and hundreds. Add and subtract numbers with up to three digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction.  Estimate the answer to a calculation and use inverse operations to check answers. Solve problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction.		Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables.  Write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods.  Solve problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  □ Count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10.  □ Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators.  □ Recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators.  □ Recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominator.  □ Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, 5/7 + 1/7 = 6/7].  □ Compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators.				
	Year 3 Geomet	ry and Measures	☐ Solve problems that involve all of the above.				
Measures	Geometry – Properties of Shapes	Geometry – Position and Movement	Statistics				
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:				
<ul> <li>Measure, compare, add and subtract: lengths (m/cm/mm); mass (kg/g); volume/capacity (I/mI).</li> <li>Measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes.</li> <li>Add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p in practical contexts.</li> <li>Tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks.</li> <li>Estimate and read time with increasing accuracy to the nearest minute; record and compare time in terms of seconds, minutes and hours; use vocabulary such as o'clock, a.m./p.m., morning, afternoon, noon and midnight.</li> <li>Know the number of seconds in a minute and the number of days in each month, year and leap year.</li> <li>Compare durations of events [for example to calculate the time taken by particular events or tasks].</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them.</li> <li>□ Recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn.</li> <li>□ Identify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle.</li> <li>□ Identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines.</li> </ul>	□ Use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anticlockwise).	<ul> <li>□ Interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables solve one-step and two-step questions [for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'].</li> <li>□ Use information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables.</li> </ul>				

Year 3 Reading				
Word Reading	Comprehension			
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to			
<ul> <li>□ Read with fluency a range of age-appropriate text types from those specified for YRs 3 and 4 (which may include fairy stories, myths and legends, poetry, plays and non-fiction books). Read at a speed sufficient for them to focus on understanding.</li> <li>□ Read most common exception words by sight,</li> </ul>	Fully engage with and enjoy reading a range of texts, making choices and explaining preferences; begin to know preferred authors and text types; talk about books enjoyed both in and out of school.  Listen to, discuss and express views about a wide range of fiction (including fairy stories, and perhaps myths and legends over the two YR cycle), poetry (including those read aloud and performed) and plays - sometimes at a level beyond that which they can read independently.  Listen to and discuss a range of non-fiction and reference or text books, that are structured in different ways; identify their particular characteristics; recognise typical presentational features.  Identify themes and conventions in a range of books e.g. identify a theme of 'journeys' or 'invasion'; recognise the conventions of a fairy story or play; recognise how a non-			
<ul> <li>(including all those in the YR 2 spelling appendix)         noting unusual correspondence between spelling and sound.</li> <li>☐ Know the full range of GPCs, and use phonic skills consistently and automatically to address unfamiliar or challenging words.</li> </ul>	fiction book is often organised and presented.  ☐ Recognise some different forms of poetry, such as shape poems, free verse or narrative; explain their differences.  ☐ Draw inferences and justify with evidence e.g. characters' feelings, thoughts and motives, from their actions or words.  ☐ Predict what might happen from details stated and implied.  ☐ Explain the meaning of words in context; use dictionaries to check meanings.  ☐ Check the text makes sense, reading to the punctuation and usually re-reading or self-checking.			
<ul> <li>□ Determine the meaning of new words by sometimes applying knowledge of root words and their affixes e.g. disagree, misbehave, incorrect.</li> <li>□ Prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud and perform. Show appropriate intonation and volume when reciting or reading aloud.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Explain and discuss their understanding of the text e.g. explain events; describe a character's actions.</li> <li>□ Retrieve and record information from non-fiction texts.</li> <li>□ Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning e.g. that the use of the word 'trembling' indicates that the kitten is scared; that the text box provides a list of quick facts.</li> <li>□ Discuss words and phrases that capture the reader's interest and imagination.</li> <li>□ During discussion about texts, ask questions to improve their understanding; take turns and listen to what others have to say.</li> </ul>			
	Year 3	Writing		
	cription		oosition	
Spelling Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  □ Write from memory, simple dictated sentences which include familiar GPCs, common exception words and punctuation.  □ Use knowledge of morphology to spell some words with prefixes e.g. dis- mis-, in-, super-, anti  □ Spell some words with the suffixes: -ation, -ly, -sure, -tion, -sion and -ssion.  □ Write words spelt ei, eigh or ey e.g. vein, weight, obey.  □ Spell a range of common homophones from the YR 3-4 spelling appendix e.g. berry, bury; break, brake; here,hear; grown,groan.  □ Embed use of apostrophe for a range of contractions and for singular nouns. Introduce plural possession e.g. boys' coats.  □ Spell some words from the YR 3-4 statutory word list.	ascenders and descenders do not meet.	Composition: structure and purpose Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  Compose and rehearse sentences orally. Talk about initial ideas in order to plan and draft before writing.  Write to suit purpose, and show some features of the genre being taught.  Create chronological narratives; write in sequence. Write simple beginning, middle, ending.  With scaffold, organise sections broadly, within a theme.  Use headings and subheadings to aid presentation.  Describe characters, settings and /or plot in a simple way, with some interesting details.  Evaluate own and others' writing, with direction; reread and check own writing; make changes.	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  □ Write a range of sentence types which are usually grammatically accurate e.g. commands, questions and statements.  □ Express time, place and cause using conjunctions e.g. when, before, after, while, so, because. Use coordinating and simple subordinating conjunctions to join clauses.  □ Identify and use a range of prepositions.  □ Demarcate sentences with increasing security, including capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks; commas to separate items in lists.  □ Identify direct speech. Begin to use inverted commas for direct speech.  □ Consolidate knowledge of word classes: noun, adjective, verb, adverb.  □ Use 'a' or 'an' according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or vowel.  □ Usually use the past or present tense appropriately. Sometimes use the present perfect e.g. He has gone out to play.	

#### End of Year Expectations for Year 4 for New National Curriculum – EXPECTED (At National Standard)

	Year 4	Maths		
	Year 4	Number and Place Value		
Number and Place Value	Addition and Subtraction	Multiplication and Division	Fractions	
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	
<ul> <li>□ Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000 find 1000 more or less than a given number.</li> <li>□ Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers.</li> <li>□ Recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones).</li> <li>□ Order and compare numbers beyond 1000.</li> <li>□ Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations.</li> <li>□ Round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000.</li> <li>□ Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers.</li> <li>□ Read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate.</li> <li>□ Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation.</li> <li>□ Solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12.</li> <li>□ Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers.</li> <li>□ Recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations.</li> <li>□ Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout.</li> <li>□ Solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten.</li> <li>□ Solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number.</li> <li>□ Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator.</li> <li>□ Recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths.</li> <li>□ Recognise and write decimal equivalents to 1/4 , 1/2 , 3/4.</li> <li>□ Find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths.</li> <li>□ Round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number.</li> <li>□ Compare numbers with the same number of decimal</li> </ul>	
	Year 4 Geomet	<u> </u>		
Measures Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Geometry – Properties of Shapes Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Geometry – Position and Movement Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	Statistics Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:	
<ul> <li>□ Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute].</li> <li>□ Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres.</li> <li>□ Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares.</li> <li>□ Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence.</li> <li>□ Read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks.</li> <li>□ Solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes.</li> <li>□ Identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size.</li> <li>□ Identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations.</li> <li>□ Complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant.</li> <li>□ Describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down.</li> <li>□ Plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs.</li> <li>□ Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.</li> </ul>	

Year 4 Reading				
Word Reading		Comprehension		
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to			
<ul> <li>□ Read with fluency a range of age-appropriate text types from those specified for YRs 3 and 4 (including fairy stories, myths and legends, poetry, plays and non-fiction books). Read at a speed sufficient for them to focus on understanding.</li> <li>□ Read most common exception words effortlessly, noting unusual correspondence between spelling and sound.</li> <li>□ Know the full range of GPCs, and use phonic skills consistently and automatically to address unfamiliar or challenging words.</li> <li>□ Determine the meaning of new words by sometimes applying knowledge of root words and their affixes e.g. information, invasion, enclosure, mountainous.</li> <li>□ Prepare poems and play scripts to read aloud and perform. Demonstrate understanding by using appropriate intonation and volume when reciting or reading aloud.</li> </ul>	□ Fully engage with and enjoy reading a range of texts, making choices and explaining preferences; know some text types; talk about books enjoyed both in and out of school, making textual references.  □ Listen to, discuss and express views about a wide range of fiction (including fairy stories, myths and legends over the two YR cycle), poetry (including those read aloud and performed) and plays. Begin to justify comments.  □ Listen to and discuss a range of non-fiction and reference or text books, that are structured in different ways; recognise typical presentational features.  □ Identify themes and conventions in a range of books e.g. identify a theme of 'recycling' or 'changes in leisure activities'; recognise the conventions of a myth or play script; know how information is signposted in reference books.  □ Recognise several different forms of poetry, such as free verse, rhyming, shape, narrative, humorous; explain their differences.  □ Draw inferences and justify with evidence e.g. characters' feelings, thoughts and motives, from their actions or words. Draw comparisons.  □ Predict what might credibly happen from details stated and implied.  □ Explain the meaning of words in context; use dictionaries to check meanings.  □ Check the text makes sense, reading to the punctuation and habitually re-reading.  □ Explain and discuss their understanding of the text e.g. describe a sequence of events; the way a character changes through the story; the reason why Lucy is upset when Edmund lies; the different ways to make a cake.  □ Identify and summarise main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph e.g. a poem about funny relatives; a persuasive message to recycle rubbish.  □ Retrieve and record information from non-fiction texts.  □ Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning e.g. that the word 'threatening' means that the storm is close and could be dangerous; the introduction leads you into the text; each paragraph tells you about a different character.  □ Discuss words and phrases th			
	Year	4 Writing		
Transcr	iption	Compo	sition	
Spelling Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Handwriting Evidence:	Composition: structure and purpose Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	
<ul> <li>□ Write from memory, simple dictated sentences which include familiar GPCs, common exception words and punctuation.</li> <li>□ Use knowledge of morphology to spell words with prefixes e.g. in-, il-, im-, re-, sub-, inter-, auto</li> <li>□ Add suffixes which begin with a vowel e.g. forget, forgetting. Add suffixes –sion, -ous, -cian and –ly e.g. completely, basically.</li> <li>□ Write words spelt ch e.g. scheme, chemist, chef.</li> <li>□ Spell most homophones in the YR 3-4 spelling appendix e.g. accept, except; scene, seen.</li> <li>□ Use apostrophes to mark singular and plural possession e.g. the girl's name; the girls' names; include irregular plurals e.g. children's bags.</li> <li>□ Spell the majority of words from the YR 3-4 word list.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Writing is legible.</li> <li>□ All letters and digits are consistently formed and of the correct size, orientation and relationship to one another.</li> <li>□ Writing is spaced sufficiently so that ascenders and descenders do not meet.</li> <li>□ Appropriate letters are joined consistently.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Discuss and develop initial ideas in order to plan and draft before writing.</li> <li>Write to suit purpose and with a growing awareness of audience, using some appropriate features.</li> <li>Organise writing into sections or paragraphs, including fiction and non-fiction.</li> <li>Appropriately use a range of presentational devices, including use of title and subheadings.</li> <li>Use dialogue, although balance between dialogue and narrative may be uneven.</li> <li>Describe characters, settings and plot, with some interesting details.</li> <li>Evaluate own and others' writing; proof read, edit and revise.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Write a range of sentence types which are grammatically accurate e.g. commands, questions and statements. Experiment with sentences with more than one clause.</li> <li>□ Use a variety of connectives to join words and sentences e.g. or, but, if, because, when, although. Use time connectives.</li> <li>□ Vary sentence openers, changing the pronoun e.g. He / Jim, or with a fronted adverbial e.g. Later that day, he</li> <li>□ Use expanded noun phrases and adverbial phrases to expand sentences.</li> <li>□ Use sentence demarcation with accuracy, including capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks; commas to separate items in lists, and for fronted adverbials.</li> <li>□ Use inverted commas accurately for direct speech.</li> <li>□ Identify the correct determiner e.g. a, an, these, those.</li> <li>□ Usually use the past or present tense, and 1st/3rd person, consistently.</li> </ul>	

## **End of Year Expectations for Year 5 for New National Curriculum – EXPECTED (At National Standard)**

		Year 5 Maths			
		Year 5 Number	and Place Valu	ie .	
Number and Place Value	Addition and Subtraction	Multiplication and Division		Fra	actions
numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000.  Interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  Add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction).  Add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers.  Use rounding to check	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pair common factors of two numbers.  Know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors (nonprime) numbers.  Establish whether a number up to 100 is prime & recall primes Multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit numb written method, including long multiplication for two-digit num Multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known fa Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the method of short division and interpret remainders appropriate	and composite  up to 19. er using a formal pers. cts. formal written	including tenths and hundredths.  Recognise mixed numbers and improper for the write mathematical statements > 1 as an add and subtract fractions with the same multiples of the same number.	actions of a given fraction, represented visually, fractions and convert from one form to the other a mixed number $[2/5 + 4/5 = 6/5 = 1 1/5]$ .
1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000. Solve number problems and practical problems that involve all of the above.	context of a problem, levels of accuracy.  Solve addition and subtraction multistep problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and	<ul> <li>context</li> <li>Multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decim &amp;1000.</li> <li>Recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and th squared (2) and cubed (3).</li> <li>Solve problems involving multiplication and division including knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes.</li> <li>Solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication combination of these, including understanding the meaning or Solve problems involving multiplication and division, including fractions and problems involving simple rates.</li> </ul>	e notation for  using their  and division and a the equals sign. scaling by simple	equivalents.  Round decimals with two decimal places place.  Read, write, order & compare numbers w Solve problems involving number up to th Recognise the percent symbol (%) and un parts per hundred', write percentages as decimal.	to the nearest whole number and to one decimal with up to three decimal places. ree decimal places. derstand that percent relates to 'number of a fraction with denominator 100, & as a ercent & decimal equivalents of 1/2, 1/4, 1/5, 2/5
		Year 5 Geometry and Me			
	Measures	Geometry – Properties o		metry – Position and Movement	Statistics
centimetres and metres.  Calculate and compare the area of a standard units, square centimetres area of irregular shapes.  Estimate volume [for example, using and capacity [for example, using was Solve problems involving converting Use all four operations to solve promass, volume, money] using decimal	metric measure (for example, kil and millimetre; gram and kilogram equivalences between metric unit nes, pounds and pints. er of composite rectilinear shape rectangles (including squares), ar (cm2) and square metres (m2) and squa	cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations.  Know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles.  Draw given angles, and measure tidegrees (°).  Identify: angles at a point and on (total 360°) angles at a point on a straight line & 1/2 a turn (total and other multiples of 90°.  Use the properties of rectangles tideduce related facts and find mist lengths and angles distinguish	Identi positic transl: langua chang  hem in whole turn al 180°) o	ify, describe and represent the ion of a shape following a reflection or lation, using the appropriate tage, and know that the shape has not ged.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph.  Complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables.

Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  Fluently and automatically read a range of ageappropriate texts from the following: modern fiction and those from our literary heritage; books from other cultures; myths, legends and traditional stories; poetry; plays; non-fiction and reference or text books.  Determine the meaning of new words by applying morphological knowledge of root words and affixes e.g. suspect/suspicious, change/changeable, receive/reception.  Know securely the different pronunciations of  Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  Su		Year 5	5 Reading		
Fluently and automatically read a range of age- appropriate texts from the following: modern fiction and those from our literary heritage; books from other cultures; myths, legends and traditional stories; poetry; plays; non-fiction and reference or text books.  Determine the meaning of new words by applying morphological knowledge of root words and affixes e.g. suspect/suspicious, change/changeable, receive/reception.  Read and enjoy a growing repertoire of texts, both fiction and non-fiction. Be familiar with some of the text types specified in the YR 5-6 programme of study, which include modern fiction and fiction from our literary heritage; books from other cultures; myths, legends and traditional stories; poetry, plays and a range of non-fiction texts.  Recommend books they have read to their peers, giving reasons.  Discuss and comment on themes and conventions in a variety of genres. Read and recite age-appropriate poetry which has been learned by heart. Provide straightforward explanations for the purpose of the language, structure and presentation of texts e.g. bullet points; how a letter is set out; introductory paragraphs.  Discuss their understanding of the meaning of words in context, finding other words which are similar.  Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language (e.g. simile, imagery) and its effect on the reader.  Read and enjoy a growing repertoire of texts, both fiction and non-fiction.  Be familiar with some of the text types specified in the YR 5-6 programme of study, which include modern fiction and fiction from our literary heritage; books from other cultures; myths, legends and traditional stories; poetry, plays and a range of non-fiction texts.  Recommend books they have read to their peers, giving reasons.  Recommend books they have read to their peers, giving reasons.  Recommend books they have read to their peers, giving reasons.  Read and enjoy a growing repertoire of texts, both in the YR 5-6 programme of study, which include modern fiction and fic	Word Reading		Comprehension		
appropriate texts from the following: modern fiction and those from our literary heritage; books from other cultures; myths, legends and traditional stories; poetry; plays; non-fiction and reference or text books.  Determine the meaning of new words by applying morphological knowledge of root words and affixes e.g. suspect/suspicious, change/changeable, receive/reception.  Be familiar with some of the text types specified in the YR 5-6 programme of study, which include modern fiction and fiction from our literary heritage; books from other cultures; myths, legends and traditional stories; poetry, plays and a range of non-fiction texts.  Recommend books they have read to their peers, giving reasons.  Discuss and comment on themes and conventions in a variety of genres.  Read and recite age-appropriate poetry which has been learned by heart.  Provide straightforward explanations for the purpose of the language, structure and presentation of texts e.g. bullet points; how a letter is set out; introductory paragraphs.  Discuss their understanding of the meaning of words in context, finding other words which are similar.  Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language (e.g. simile, imagery) and its effect on the reader.  Readily ask questions to enhance understanding.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to			
words with the same letter-string e.g. bought, rough, cough, though, plough.  Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume when reciting or reading aloud to an audience, to make the meaning clear.  Draw inferences and justify these with evidence from the text e.g. explain how a character's feelings changed and how they know this; make predictions.  Distinguish fact from opinion with some success.  Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts.  Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph, identifying key details which support these.  Participate in discussion about books, expressing and justifying opinions, building on ideas, and challenging others' views courteously.  Explain what they know or have read, including through formal presentation and debates, using notes where necessary.	<ul> <li>appropriate texts from the following: modern fiction and those from our literary heritage; books from other cultures; myths, legends and traditional stories; poetry; plays; non-fiction and reference or text books.</li> <li>Determine the meaning of new words by applying morphological knowledge of root words and affixes e.g. suspect/suspicious, change/changeable, receive/reception.</li> <li>Know securely the different pronunciations of words with the same letter-string e.g. bought, rough, cough, though, plough.</li> <li>Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume when reciting or reading aloud to an audience, to make the</li> </ul>	Read and enjoy a growing repertoire of texts, both fiction and non-fiction.  Be familiar with some of the text types specified in the YR 5-6 programme of study, which include modern fiction and fiction from our literary heritage; books from other cultures; myths, legends and traditional stories; poetry, plays and a range of non-fiction texts.  Recommend books they have read to their peers, giving reasons.  Discuss and comment on themes and conventions in a variety of genres.  Read and recite age-appropriate poetry which has been learned by heart.  Provide straightforward explanations for the purpose of the language, structure and presentation of texts e.g. bullet points; how a letter is set out; introductory paragraphs.  Discuss their understanding of the meaning of words in context, finding other words which are similar.  Discuss and evaluate how authors use language, including figurative language (e.g. simile, imagery) and its effect on the reader.  Readily ask questions to enhance understanding.  Make comparisons within and across texts e.g. compare two ghost stories.  Draw inferences and justify these with evidence from the text e.g. explain how a character's feelings changed and how they know this; make predictions.  Distinguish fact from opinion with some success.  Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts.  Summarise main ideas from more than one paragraph, identifying key details which support these.  Participate in discussion about books, expressing and justifying opinions, building on ideas, and challenging others' views courteously.			
Year 5 Writing					
Transcription Composition	Trans	cription	Composition		
Spelling Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  Writing is legible and becoming increasingly fluent. (Quality may not be maintained at speed.)  Spell most words with prefixes and suffixes in the YR 3-4 spelling appendix and some from the YR 5-6 e.g. clous, clia, ant, ent, ance, ence.  Spell correctly words with letters which are not sounded e.g. knight, solemn.  Use the hyphen to join a papendix.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 3-4 statutory word list and some words from the YR 5-6.  Spell some words from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6.  Spell some homoph	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  □ Write from memory, dictated sentences which include words from the ks2 curriculum.  □ Spell most words with prefixes and suffixes in the YR 3-4 spelling appendix and some from the YR 5-6 e.g. cious, cial, ant, ent, ance, ence.  □ Spell correctly words with letters which are not sounded e.g. knight, solemn.  □ Use the hyphen to join a prefix to a root e.g. re- enter.  □ Spell some homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.  □ Spell the majority of words from the YR 3-4 statutory	Evidence:  ☐ Writing is legible and becoming increasingly fluent.  (Quality may not be maintained at speed.)  ☐ Correct choice is made about whether to join	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  □ Discuss and develop initial ideas in order to plan and draft before writing.  □ Write to suit purpose and with a growing awareness of audience, using appropriate features. May include humour or suspense.  □ Organise writing into sections or paragraphs; create cohesion by linking ideas within paragraphs. (Joins between sections may need development; coverage within sections may vary.)  □ Use a range of presentational devices, including use of title, subheadings and bullet points.  □ Use dialogue to indicate character and event.  □ Describe characters, settings and plot, with growing precision.  □ Find key words and ideas; begin to write a summary.  □ Evaluate own and others' writing; with direction,	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to  □ Write a range of sentence structures which are grammatically accurate. Understand 'relative clause' which begins with relative pronouns: who, which, where, when, whose.  □ Demarcate sentences correctly. Use comma for a pause in complex sentences. Begin to use punctuation for parenthesis: brackets, commas, dashes.  □ Indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs e.g. perhaps, surely; and modal verbs e.g. might, should, must.  □ Usually maintain correct tense. □ Begin to recognise active and passive voice. □ Identify and select determiners. □ Choose vocabulary and grammar to suit formal and informal writing, with guidance. □ Use vocabulary which is becoming more precise. □ Use a dictionary and thesaurus to check the	

## End of Year Expectations for Year 6 for New National Curriculum – EXPECTED (At National Standard)

Year 6 Maths							
		Year 6 Num	ber and Place Value				
Number and Place Value	Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication Division	and	Fractions		Ratio and Proportion	n Algebra	
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  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.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  ☐ Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal writte method of long multiplication.	Use comultip Compa le Add ar mixed liber Multip riate its sim Divide liber Associ fractio fractio fractio fractio Use w up to t specifi and pe	mmon factors to simplify fractionales to express fractions in the same are and order fractions, including and subtract fractions with different numbers, using the concept of equivalents of proper fractions plest form. [For example, 1/2 × 1/2 proper fractions by whole numbers are a fraction with division and can equivalents [for example, 0.375] in [e.g. 3/8]. If you have a fraction with division and divide all places and multiply and divide giving answers up to three decimally one-digit numbers with up to the numbers. In the division methods in cases we wondecimal places. Or oblems which require answers are degrees of accuracy, and use equivalences between singular to the problems involving multiplication is by simple fractions and problems.	ability to:    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 relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts.   Solve problems involving calculation of percents and such as 15% of 36 the use of percentages comparison.   Solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known of the found.   Solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known of the found.   Solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known of the found.   Solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowled fractions and multiples.		Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  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.	
		Year 6 Geo	metry and Measures				
	Measures	<u> </u>	Properties of Shapes	•	tion and Movement	Statistics	
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  □ Solve problems involving the calculation using decimal notation up to three decimals using decimal notation up to three decimals using decimal places. □ Convert between miles and kilometres. □ Recognise that shapes with the same ar vice versa. □ Recognise when it is possible to use for □ Calculate the area of parallelograms an □ Calculate, estimate and compare volum units, including cubic centimetres (cm3 extending to other units [for example, redictions are shown to be ability to show the ability to show the ability to show the ability to show the calculation and the calculation are shown to show the ability to	n and conversion of units of measure, imal places where appropriate.  etween standard units, converting me and time from a smaller unit of a, using decimal notation to up to three or eas can have different perimeters and remulae for area and volume of shapes. d triangles. re of cubes and cuboids using standard op and cubic metres (m3), and	ecognise, describe apes, including mater and classify their properties and gles in any triangle gular polygons. Lustrate and name put their guident and the diameter and the dia	ng given dimensions and angles. and build simple 3-D king nets. geometric shapes based nd sizes and find unknown es, quadrilaterals, and parts of circles, including circumference and ter is twice the radius ere they meet at a point, or are vertically	Sufficient evidence sho  □ Describe positions or grid (all four quadrar  □ Draw and translate s coordinate plane, an	n the full coordinate  nts).  simple shapes on the  nd reflect them in the axes.	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:  ☐ Interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems. ☐ Calculate and interpret the mean as an average.	

Year 6 Reading				
Word Reading		Comprehension		
Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	<u> </u>		
<ul> <li>□ Fluently and effortlessly read the full range of ageappropriate texts: modern fiction and those from our literary heritage; books from other cultures; myths, legends and traditional stories; poetry; plays; nonfiction and reference or text books.</li> <li>□ Determine the meaning of new words by applying morphological knowledge of root words and affixes e.g. ambitious, infectious, observation, innocence.</li> <li>□ Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume when reciting or reading aloud to an audience, to make the meaning clear.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Demonstrate a positive attitude by frequently reading a wide range of texts for pleasure, both fiction and non-fiction.</li> <li>□ Show familiarity with different text types specified in the YR 5-6 programme of study, which include modern fiction and fiction from our literary heritage; books from other cultures; myths, legends and traditional stories; poetry, plays and a range of non-fiction texts.</li> <li>□ Recommend books to others, giving reasons for their choices; state preferences.</li> <li>□ Accurately identify and comment on the features, themes and conventions across a range of writing, and understand their use.</li> <li>□ Demonstrate that they have learned a wide range of poetry by heart.</li> <li>□ Identify language, structural and presentational features in texts (e.g. columns, bullet points, tables) and explain how they contribute to meaning.</li> <li>□ Use contextual evidence to make sense of the text; explore finer meanings of words; show, discuss and explore their understanding of the meaning of vocabulary in context.</li> <li>□ Identify the effect of language, including figurative; explain and evaluate its effect e.g. impact of a word or phrase on the reader; the suitability of a chosen simile; personification.</li> <li>□ During discussion, ask pertinent questions to enhance understanding.</li> <li>□ Make accurate and appropriate comparisons within and across different texts.</li> <li>□ Make developed inferences e.g. characters' thoughts and motives, or identify an inferred atmosphere; explain and justify with textual evidence to support reasoning; make predictions which are securely rooted in the text.</li> <li>□ Distinguish between fact and opinion.</li> <li>□ Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts.</li> <li>□ Identify key details which support main ideas; summarise content drawn from more than one paragraph.</li> <li>□ Participate in discussion about books, expressing and justifying opinions, bui</li></ul>			
	Year 6	Writing		
Transe	cription	Comp	oosition	
Spelling Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Handwriting Evidence:	Composition: structure and purpose Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation Sufficient evidence shows the ability to	
<ul> <li>□ Write from memory, dictated sentences which include words and punctuation from the ks2 curriculum.</li> <li>□ Use knowledge of morphology to spell words with the full range of prefixes and suffixes in the YR 5-6 spelling appendix e.g. pre-, re-, -able, -ible, -ably, -ibly, -al, -ial.</li> <li>□ Use the appropriate range of spelling rules and conventions to spell polysyllabic words which conform to regular patterns.</li> <li>□ Spell some challenging homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.</li> <li>□ Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6 statutory word list.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Writing is legible and fluent.(Quality may not be maintained at speed.)</li> <li>□ Correct choice is made about whether to join handwriting or print letters e.g. to label a diagram.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Discuss and develop ideas; routinely use the drafting process before and during writing.</li> <li>□ Adapt form and style to suit purpose and audience; draw appropriate features from models of similar writing.</li> <li>□ Use paragraphs to develop and expand some ideas in depth; add detail within each paragraph; coverage may not always be even.</li> <li>□ Use a range of devices to link ideas within and across paragraphs e.g. adverbials or repetition of a phrase.</li> <li>□ Use a range of presentational devices, including use of bullet points, tables and columns, to guide the reader.</li> <li>□ Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action.</li> <li>□ Describe characters, settings and atmosphere, with some precision.</li> <li>□ Summarise longer passages, when required.</li> <li>□ Evaluate own and others' writing; proof read, edit and revise.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Write a range of sentence structures (simple and complex) including relative clauses e.g. using 'that', 'which'.</li> <li>□ Use a wide range of punctuation including brackets and dashes; commas for pauses; colons and semicolons for lists; hyphens; consistent use of bullet points.</li> <li>□ Use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility.</li> <li>□ Maintain correct tense; also control perfect form of verbs e.g. He has collected some shells.</li> <li>□ Understand and use active and passive voice.</li> <li>□ Identify the subject and object.</li> <li>□ Identify synonym and antonym.</li> <li>□ Select vocabulary and grammar to suit formal and informal writing.</li> <li>□ Use vocabulary which is varied, interesting and precise.</li> <li>□ Use a dictionary and thesaurus to define words and expand vocabulary.</li> </ul>	