Year 6 – Queen's Park Primary School

English

Upper Key Stage 2

- Spoken Language (Years 1 to 6)
 listen and respond appropriately to adults and their peers
 ask relevant questions to extend their understanding and knowledge
- use relevant strategies to build their vocabulary
- articulate and justify answers, arguments and opinions
- give well-structured descriptions, explanations and narratives for different purposes, including for expressing feelings • maintain attention and participate actively in collaborative conversations, staying on topic and initiating and res
- comments • use spoken language to develop understanding through speculating, hypothesising, imagining and exploring ideas
- speak audibly and fluently with an increasing command of Standard English participate in discussions, presentations, performances, role play, improvisations and debates
- gain, maintain and monitor the interest of the listener(s)
- consider and evaluate different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others
 select and use appropriate registers for effective communication.

Reading: Word Reading

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

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
- 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
- recommending books that they have read to their peers, giving reasons for their choices
- identifying and discussing themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing
 making comparisons within and across books
- 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 asking questions to improve their understanding
- drawing inferences such as inferring characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, and justifying inferences

with evidence

- predicting what might happen from details stated and implied summarising the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details that support the main ideas
- 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
- explain 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.

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

Writing: Handwriting & Presentation

- 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 nodels for their own
- noting and developing initial ideas, drawing on reading and research where necessary
- in writing narratives, considering how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read, listened to

r seen performed. Draft and write by:

 selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning • in narratives, describing settings, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the

summarising 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
- 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 choosing the appropriate register

proof-read for spelling and punctuation errors
perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear

Writing: Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation

- Develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 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
- 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.

Maths

Number: Number & Place Value

- read, write, order and compare 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 backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including
- through zero
- round any number up to 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 read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals.

Number: Addition & Subtraction

- 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 answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.

Number: Multiplication & Division

- identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers
 know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers
 establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19
- multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret
- remainders appropriately for the context multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000
- recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (¹) and cubed (¹) solve problems involving multiplication and division including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes
- solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including
- understanding the meaning of the equals sign solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple

Number: Fractions

Measurement

and pints

Statistics

Algebra

Ratio & Proportion

use simple formulae

notation, including scaling

Geometry: Properties of Shapes

identify other multiples of 90°.

Geometry: Position & Direction

multiplication and division facts

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.

draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (°)

npare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number

read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example, 0.71 = 71/100]
 recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents

• round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place

identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles

identify angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°) identify angles at a point on a straight line and half a turn (total 180°)

complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables

distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles. know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles

solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph

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

• read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places

percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal

with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.

 identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths • recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other and write mathematical statements >1 as a mixed number [for example, 2/5 + 4/5 = 6/5 = 11/5]

solve problems involving number up to three decimal places
recognise the per cent symbol (%) and understand that per cent relates to 'number of parts per hundred', and write

solve problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of 1/2, 1/4, 1/5, 2/5, 4/5, and those fractions

convert between different units of metric measure (for example, kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; centimetre

and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre) understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds

measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units, square centimetres (cm²) and square metres (m²) and estimate the area of irregular shapes

use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal

identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed.

solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using intege

solve problems involving the calculation of percentages [for example, of measures, and such as 15% of 360] and the use of percentages for comparison

add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and denominators that are multiples of the same number
 multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams

Physical Education

Key Stage 2

- Football
- Swimming Basketbal
- Outdoor and Adventurous
- Tag Rugby
- Tennis
- Cricket
- Athletics
- Fitness Circuit
- Handball/ Dodgeba

Music

Year 6 Holst Planets – Historical (BBC pieces Songwriter – Melody/ chords Composition Hip Hop Unit Listen and appraise different

genres-compare songs similarities/ differences Music Tech Bandlab. <u>Djembe -</u>

- New Beginnings/ Democracy/ Global Citizenship Getting on and Falling Out/ Say no to Bullying/ Online safety/ Money Management Mental health and Wellbeing/ Gender/ Good to be Me/ Drugs and Alcohol education/ Relationships/Protective Behaviours Changes and Moving Forward
- Relationships and Sex and Health Education

Geography

Trade and economics

- To describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
- To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country,
- Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern +, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night).
- Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).
- Describe geographical diversity across the world
- Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate.
- Select suitable sources of evidence, giving reasons for choices.
- Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps
- Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: mountains,. human
- geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.
- To use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- To use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Computing

Year 6

Communication and collaboration Identifying and exploring how data is transferred and information is shared online. Webpage creation Designing and creating webpages, giving consideration to copyright, aesthetics, and navigation. Variables in games Exploring variables when designing and coding a game. Introduction to spreadsheets Answering questions by using spreadsheets to organise and calculate data. 3D modelling Planning, developing, and evaluating 3D computer models of physical object Sensing Designing and coding a project that captures inputs from a physical device

is safely and accurately

past has been interpreted.

and interpretation.

Construct products using permanent joining techniques

Assemble components make working models

Make modifications as they go along

Develop a design specification

their ideas in a variety of ways

- Pin, sew and stitch materials together create a product
- Achieve a quality product

Evaluate their products, identifying strengths and areas for development, and carrying out appropriate tests

Science

· planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where

taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter

reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and

describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on

identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels

recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited

recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their

identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to

• use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into

explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to

use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them

compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches

History

To have knowledge and understanding of some of the significant people, events, and periods from the

history of their locality, Britain and the wider world and be able to fit these into a secure chronological

To understand different technological, scientific, cultural, and aesthetic achievements of groups of

To demonstrate their understanding of the past by describing characteristic features of periods and

societies from the ancient to the more recent past, and by identifying contrasts, connections, and

To be able to listen to others' findings and form their own thoughts on varied sources' impact and

To understand different technological, scientific, cultural, and aesthetic achievements of groups of

of periods and societies from the ancient to the more recent past, and by identifying contrasts,

peoples in a particular society or in the wider world, along with some of the social, political, religious,

To be able to describe past events, people and developments using dates and terms appropriately and

select and organise information to communicate their understanding of the past in different ways.

To be able to use different sources to help them investigate the past and use relevant information to

support their findings. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a

Design & Technology

Explore, develop and communicate aspects of their design proposals by modelling

Plan the order of their work, choosing appropriate materials, tools and techniques

To understand and use complex abstract concepts such as 'monarchy' 'peasantry', link them to

- To be able to compare and question sources and artefacts in relation to societal organisation

- To be able to listen to others' findings and form their own thoughts on varied sources'

and economic systems from the past, and be able to make links and comparisons.

and economic systems from the past, and be able to make links and comparisons.

To demonstrate their understanding of the past by describing characteristic features

peoples in a particular society or in the wider world, along with some of the social, political, religious,

associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit

using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests

similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentation

identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function

describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans

Working Scientifically (Upper Key Stage 2)

graphs, bar and line graphs

Living Things & their Habitats

Animals (including humans)

Evolution & Inheritance

the Earth millions of years ago

framework and narrative.

trends within and across periods of history.

significance, so that they can respond to their peers

connections, and trends within and across periods of history.

different systems and compare meanings across time and circumstance.

range of sources and be able to describe from different ways in which the

impact and significance, so that they can respond to their peers

Communicate their ideas through detailed labelled drawings

Select appropriate tools, materials, components and techniques

recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines

use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.

necessary

and blood

parents

evolution

Light

the eye

our eyes

Electricity

Record their evaluations using drawings with labels

Evaluate against their original criteria and suggest ways that their product could be improved

Languages

Key Stage 2

Describing houses/room Nrite a short text on a familiar topic, adapting language which they have already learnt- e.g.

Places in a town/city

Art & Design

Year 6

Selecting appropriate techniques to achieve a specific effect eg. (Line, tone, smudging, cross hatching, dotting using pencils, chalk and charcoal and pe

-Can develop guick studies from observation recording action and movement (sketching) and can use a view finder to select a view from an image and real life/ artists/designers/ arch

Sharing thoughts and opinions about their own, their peers and artists work and comparing to artists/art movements from

Can use a variety of building techniques to create real life and abstract structures

- Inderstand and respond to spoken and written language from a variety of sources: e.g. Stories/songs Places in a town/city and giving directions Ask and answer simple questions, express opinions and present information to an audience e.g. Numbers (1-100), Telling the time, Daily routine, Houses Buying food Places in a town/city Understand the main points and opinions in written texts from various contexts: e.g.Stories/songs, Food menu, Directions in a town/city
 - My bedroom