End of Year Expectations for Year 6

"Proud to shine"

Year 6 Maths

Year 6 Number and Place Value

Number and Place Value

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.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division

Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:

- ❑ Multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication.
- ❑ Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context.
- ❑ Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context.
- ❑ Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers.
- ❑ Identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers.
- ❑ Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations.
- ❑ Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.

Fractions

Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:

- ❑ Use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination.
- ❑ Compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1.
- ❑ Add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions.
- ❑ Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form. [For example, $1/2 \times 1/2 = 1/8$].
- ❑ Divide proper fractions by whole numbers. $1/3 \div 2 = 1/6$
- ❑ Associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction [e.g. 3/8].
- ❑ 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.
- ❑ Multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers.
- ❑ Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places.
- ❑ Solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy.
- ❑ Recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts.

Ratio and Proportion

Sufficient evidence shows the 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 calculation of percentages [for example, of measures, and such as 15% of 360] and the use of percentages for comparison.
- ❑ Solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found.
- ❑ Solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples.

Algebra

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 Geometry and Measures

Measures

Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:

- ❑ Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate.
- ❑ Use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to three decimal places.
- ❑ Convert between miles and kilometres.
- ❑ Recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa.
- ❑ Recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes.
- ❑ Calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles.
- ❑ 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 [for example, mm3 and km3].

Geometry – Properties of Shapes

Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:

- ❑ Draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles.
- ❑ Recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets.
- ❑ Compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons.
- ❑ Illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles.

Geometry – Position and Movement

Sufficient evidence shows the ability to:

- ❑ Describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all four quadrants).
- ❑ Draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes.

Statistics

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

Sufficient evidence shows the ability to…

- Fluently and effortlessly read the full range of age-appropriate texts: 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. ambitious, infectious, observation, innocence.
- Use appropriate intonation, tone and volume when reciting or reading aloud to an audience, to make the meaning clear.

Comprehension

Sufficient evidence shows the ability to…

- Demonstrate a positive attitude by frequently reading a wide range of texts for pleasure, both fiction and non-fiction.
- 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.
- Recommend books to others, giving reasons for their choices; state preferences.
- Accurately identify and comment on the features, themes and conventions across a range of writing, and understand their use.
- Demonstrate that they have learned a wide range of poetry by heart.
- Identify language, structural and presentational features in texts (e.g. columns, bullet points, tables) and explain how they contribute to meaning.
- 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.
- 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.
- During discussion, ask pertinent questions to enhance understanding.
- Make accurate and appropriate comparisons within and across different texts.
- 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.
- Distinguish between fact and opinion.
- Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction texts.
- Identify key details which support main ideas; summarise content drawn from more than one paragraph.
- Participate in discussion about books, expressing and justifying opinions, building on ideas, and challenging others' views courteously.
- Explain their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentation and debates, maintaining a focus on the topic.

Year 6 Writing

Transcription

Spelling

Sufficient evidence shows the ability to…

- Write from memory, dictated sentences which include words and punctuation from the ks2 curriculum.
- 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.
- Use the appropriate range of spelling rules and conventions to spell polysyllabic words which conform to regular patterns.
- Spell some challenging homophones from the YR 5-6 spelling appendix.
- Spell the majority of words from the YR 5-6 statutory word list.

Handwriting

Evidence:

- Writing is legible and fluent. (Quality may not be maintained at speed.)
- Correct choice is made about whether to join handwriting or print letters e.g. to label a diagram.

Composition

Composition: structure and purpose

Sufficient evidence shows the ability to…

- Discuss and develop ideas; routinely use the drafting process before and during writing.
- Adapt form and style to suit purpose and audience; draw appropriate features from models of similar writing.
- Use paragraphs to develop and expand some ideas in depth; add detail within each paragraph; coverage may not always be even.
- Use a range of devices to link ideas within and across paragraphs e.g. adverbials or repetition of a phrase.
- Use a range of presentational devices, including use of bullet points, tables and columns, to guide the reader.
- Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action.
- Describe characters, settings and atmosphere, with some precision.
- Summarise longer passages, when required.
- Evaluate own and others' writing; proof read, edit and revise.

Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation

Sufficient evidence shows the ability to…

- Write a range of sentence structures (simple and complex) including relative clauses e.g. using 'that', 'which'.
- Use a wide range of punctuation including brackets and dashes; commas for pauses; colons and semi-colons for lists; hyphens; consistent use of bullet points.
- Use modal verbs to indicate degrees of possibility.
- Maintain correct tense; also control perfect form of verbs e.g. He has collected some shells.
- Understand and use active and passive voice.
- Identify the subject and object.
- Identify synonym and antonym.
- Select vocabulary and grammar to suit formal and informal writing.
- Use vocabulary which is varied, interesting and precise.
- Use a dictionary and thesaurus to define words and expand vocabulary.

Grange Park Primary School