Year Group Expectations

What the National Curriculum requires in reading at Y5 and Y6

Word reading

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

Word 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 textbooks
  - 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 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.

Comprehension

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a reader*

A year 5 reader	
Word reading	**Comprehension**
• I can apply knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes to read aloud and to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words. • I can read further exception words, noting the unusual correspondences between spelling and sound. • I attempt pronunciation of unfamiliar words drawing on prior knowledge of similar looking words. • I can re-read and read ahead to check for meaning.	• I am familiar with and can talk about a wide range of books and text types, including myths, legends and traditional stories and books from other cultures and traditions. I can discuss the features of each. • I can read non-fiction texts and identify the purpose, structure and grammatical features, evaluating how effective they are. • I can identify significant ideas, events and characters; and discuss their significance. • I can recite poems by heart, e.g. narrative verse, haiku. • I can prepare poems and plays to read aloud and to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone, volume and action.

What the National Curriculum requires in writing at Y5 and Y6

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

Spelling

Handwriting

- 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.

Handwriting

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 models 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 or 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 action
  - précising 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.

Composition

- develop their understanding of the concepts set out in Appendix 2 of the National Curriculum 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 pronoun
  - 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.

Vocabulary, grammar & punctuation

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a writer*

A year 5 writer

Transcription

Spelling

- I can form verbs with prefixes.
- I can convert nouns or adjectives into verbs by adding a suffix.
- I understand the rules for adding prefixes and suffixes.
- I can spell words with silent letters.
- I can distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused.
- I can spell the commonly mis-spelt words from the Y5/6 word list.
- I can use the first 3 or 4 letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both in a dictionary.
- I can use a thesaurus.
- I can use a range of spelling strategies.

Handwriting

- I can choose the style of handwriting to use when given a choice.
- I can choose the handwriting that is best suited for a specific task.

Composition

- I can discuss the audience and purpose of the writing.
- I can start sentences in different ways.
- I can use the correct features and sentence structure matched to the text type we are working on.
- I can develop characters through action and dialogue.
- I can establish a viewpoint as the writer through commenting on characters and events.
- I can use grammar and vocabulary to create an impact on the reader.
- I can use stylistic devices to create effects in writing.
- I can add well chosen detail to interest the reader.
- I can summarise a paragraph.
- I can organise my writing into paragraphs to show different information or events.

Grammar and punctuation

Sentence structure

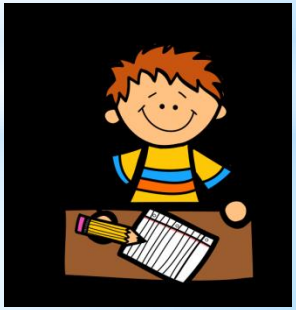
- I can use relative clauses.
- I can use adverbs or modal verbs to indicate a degree of possibility.

Text structure

- I can build cohesion between paragraphs.
- I can use adverbials to link paragraphs.

Punctuation

- I can use brackets, dashes and commas to indicate parenthesis.
- I can use commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity.



What the National Curriculum requires in spoken language at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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 responding to 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.

Spoken language

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a speaker*

A year 5 speaker

- I can engage the listener by varying my expression and vocabulary.
- I adapt my spoken language depending on the audience, the purpose or the context.
- I can develop my ideas and opinions, providing relevant detail.
- I can express my point of view.
- I show that I understand the main points, including implied meanings in a discussion.
- I listen carefully in discussions. I make contributions and ask questions that are responsive to others' ideas and views.
- I use Standard English in formal situations.
- I am beginning to use hypothetical language to consider more than one possible outcome or solution.
- I can perform my own compositions, using appropriate intonation and volume so that meaning is clear.
- I can perform poems and plays from memory, making careful choices about how I convey ideas. I adapt my expression and tone.
- I begin to select the appropriate register according to the context.

What the National Curriculum requires in mathematics at Y5

Number

Number and 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 100000
- 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 and 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 and 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 (^{2}) and cubed (^{3})
- 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 rates.

Number

Fractions, including decimals and percentages
- compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number
- 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
- 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
- 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
- read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places
- 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 percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal
- solve problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of 1/2, 1/4, 1/5, 2/5, 4/5 and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.

Number

Measurement
- 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 and pints
- 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 (cm^2) and square metres (m^2) and estimate the area of irregular shapes
- estimate volume [for example, using 1 cm^3 blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)] and capacity [for example, using water]
- solve problems involving converting between units of time
- use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling.

Measurement

Geometry – properties of shapes
- identify 3-D shapes, including 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 them in degrees (°)
- identify:
  - angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°)
  - angles at a point on a straight line and ½ turn (total 180°)
  - other multiples of 90°
- use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles
- distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles.

Geometry – position and direction
- 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.

Geometry

Statistics

Statistics
- solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph
- complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a mathematician*

A year 5 mathematician

Number, place value, approximation and estimation/rounding

- *I can count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1,000,000.
- I can read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1,000,000.
- I can determine the value of each digit in numbers up to 1,000,000.
- I can read Roman numerals to 1,000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals.
- I can round any number up to 1,000,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10000 and 100000.
- I can interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero.
- I can solve number problems and practical problems with the above.

Calculations

- I can add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers.
- I can add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods.
- I can use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy.
- I can solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.
- I can identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs or a number and common factor pairs of two numbers.
- I use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers.
- I can establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime numbers up to 19.
- *I recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared and cubed.
- *I can multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing on known facts.
- *I can multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000.
- *I can multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a 1-digit or 2-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for 2-digit numbers.
- *I can divide numbers up to 4 digits by a 1-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context.
- *I can solve problems involving multiplication and division including using knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes.
- *I can solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign.
- I can solve problems involving multiplication and division including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates.

Fractions, decimals and percentages

- *I can recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other.
- I can write mathematical statements >1 as a mixed number.
- I can identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths.
- *I can compare and add fractions whose denominators are multiples of the same number.
- I can add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and denominators that are multiples of the same number.
- I can multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams.
- *I can read and write decimal numbers as fractions.
- *I recognise and can use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents.
- *I can round decimals with 2 decimal places to the nearest whole number and 1 decimal place.
- *I can read, write, order and compare numbers with up to 3 decimal places.
- I can solve problems involving numbers up to 3 decimal places.
- *I recognise the percent symbol and understand that percent relates to 'number parts per hundred'.
- *I can write percentages as a fraction with denominator hundred, and as a decimal.
- I can solve problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of ½, ¼, 1/5, 2/5, 4/5 and those fractions with a denominator or a multiple of 10 or 25.

Measurement

- I can solve problems involving converting between units of time.
- *I can convert between different units of metric measure.
- I understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units, such as inches, pounds and pints.
- *I can measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in cm and m.
- *I can calculate and compare the area of rectangles (incl squares), and including using standard units (cm^2 and cm^3) to estimate the area of irregular shapes.
- *I can estimate volume and capacity.
- I can use all four operations to solve problems involving money using decimal notation, including scaling.

Geometry – properties of shapes

- I can use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles.
- I can distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles.
- I can identify 3D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2D representations.
- *I know angles are measured in degrees.
- *I can estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles.
- I can identify angles at a point and one whole turn.
- I can identify angles at a point on a straight line and ½ a turn.
- I can identify other multiples of 90°.
- *I can draw given angles and measure them in degrees.

Geometry – position and direction

- I can 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.

Statistics

- I can complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables.
- *I can solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph.

What the National Curriculum requires in science at upper KS2

Working scientifically

During years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:

- Planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- 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 graphs, bar and line graphs
- Using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- Identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Working scientifically

What the National Curriculum requires in science at Y5

Living things and their habitats
Pupils should be taught to:
- Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Animals, including humans
Pupils should be taught to:
- Describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

Biology

Earth and space
Pupils should be taught to:
- Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system
- Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth
- Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies
- Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky

Forces
Pupils should be taught to:
- Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object
- Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces
- Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.

Physics

Properties and changes of materials
Pupils should be taught to:
- Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets
- Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution
- Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating
- Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic
- Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes
- Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.

Chemistry

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a scientist*

A year 5 scientist

Working scientifically

- I can plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions
- I can take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment
- I can record data and results
- I can use test results to make predictions
- I can report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions

Biology

Living things and their habitats

- I can describe the life cycle of different living things, e.g. mammal, amphibian, insect bird.
- I can describe the differences between different life cycles.
- I can describe the process of reproduction in plants.
- I can describe the process of reproduction in animals.

Animals, including humans

- I can create a timeline to indicate stages of growth in humans.

Chemistry

Properties and changes of materials

- I can compare and group materials based on their properties (e.g. hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity, [electrical & thermal], and response to magnets).
- I can describe how a material dissolves to form a solution; explaining the process of dissolving.
- I can describe and show how to recover a substance from a solution.
- I can describe how some materials can be separated.
- I can demonstrate how materials can be separated (e.g. through filtering, sieving and evaporating).
- I know and can demonstrate that some changes are reversible and some are not.
- I can explain how some changes result in the formation of a new material and that this is usually irreversible.
- I can discuss reversible and irreversible changes.
- I can give evidenced reasons why materials should be used for specific purposes.

Physics

Earth and space

- I can describe and explain the movement of the Earth and other planets relative to the Sun.
- I can describe and explain the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth.
- I can explain and demonstrate how night and day are created.
- I can describe the Sun, Earth and Moon (using the term spherical).

Forces

- I can explain what gravity is and its impact on our lives.
- I can identify and explain the effect of air resistance.
- I can identify and explain the effect of water resistance.
- I can identify and explain the effect of friction.
- I can explain how levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.

What the National Curriculum requires in history at KS2

Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

In planning to ensure the progression described above through teaching the British, local and world history outlined below, teachers should combine overview and depth studies to help pupils understand both the long arc of development and the complexity of specific aspects of the content.

Being an historian

Pupils should be taught about:

- changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age
- the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain
- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots
- the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor
- a local history study
- a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066
- the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China
- Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world
- a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; Mayan civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.

Historical content

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being an historian*

A year 5 historian
• I can draw a timeline with different historical periods showing key historical events or lives of significant people. • I can compare two or more historical periods; explaining things which changed and things which stayed the same. • I can test out a hypothesis in order to answer questions. • I can describe how crime and punishment has changed over a period of time.

What the National Curriculum requires in geography at KS2

Locational knowledge

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Locational knowledge

Place knowledge

- 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, and a region within North or South America

Place knowledge

Human and physical geography

- Describe and understand key aspects of:
    - Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
    - 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

Human & physical geography

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- 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
- 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.

Geographical skills & fieldwork

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a geographer*

A year 5 geographer

- I can plan a journey to a place in another part of the world, taking account of distance and time.
- I can name and locate many of the world's most famous mountainous regions in an atlas.
- I can explain how a location fits into its wider geographical location with reference to human and economical features.
- I can describe how volcanoes are created.
- I can locate and name some of the world's most famous volcanoes.
- I can describe how earthquakes are created.

What the National Curriculum requires in art and design at KS1 and KS2

Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught:

- to use a range of materials creatively to design and make products
- to use drawing, painting and sculpture to develop and share their ideas, experiences and imagination
- to develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, line, shape, form and space
- about the work of a range of artists, craft makers and designers, describing the differences and similarities between different practices and disciplines, and making links to their own work.

Key Stage 2

Pupils should be taught to develop their techniques, including their control and their use of materials, with creativity, experimentation and an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design.

Pupils should be taught:

- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- about great artists, architects and designers in history.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being an artist*

A year 5 artist

- I can identify and draw objects and use marks and lines to produce texture.
- I can successfully use shading to create mood and feeling.
- I can organise line, tone, shape and colour to represent figures and forms in movement.
- I can use shading to create mood and feeling.
- I can express emotion in my art.
- I can create an accurate print design following criteria.
- I can use images which I have created, scanned and found; altering them where necessary to create art.
- I can research the work of an artist and use their work to replicate a style.

What the National Curriculum requires in design and technology at KS2

When designing and making, pupils should be taught to:

Design

- Use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups
- Generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design

Design

Make

- Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately
- Select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities

Make

Evaluate

- Investigate and analyse a range of existing products
- Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work
- Understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world

Evaluate

Technical knowledge

- Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures
- Understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]
- Understand and use electrical systems in their products [for example, series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors]
- Apply their understanding of computing to program, monitor and control their products.

Technical knowledge

What the National Curriculum requires in cooking and nutrition at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

Key stage 1

- Use the basic principles of a healthy and varied diet to prepare dishes
- Understand where food comes from.

Key Stage 1

Key stage 2

- Understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet
- Prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques
- Understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed.

Key Stage 2

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a designer*

A year 5 designer

- I can come up with a range of ideas after collecting information from different sources.
- I can produce a detailed, step-by-step plan.
- I can suggest alternative plans; outlining the positive features and draw backs.
- I can explain how a product will appeal to a specific audience.
- I can evaluate appearance and function against original criteria.
- I can use a range of tools and equipment competently.
- I can make a prototype before make a final version.
- I show that I can be both hygienic and safe in the kitchen.

What the National Curriculum requires in music at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- Use their voices expressively and creatively by singing songs and speaking chants and rhymes
- Play tuned and untuned instruments musically
- Listen with concentration and understanding to a range of high-quality live and recorded music
- Experiment with, create, select and combine sounds using the inter-related dimensions of music.

Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory.

Pupils should be taught to:

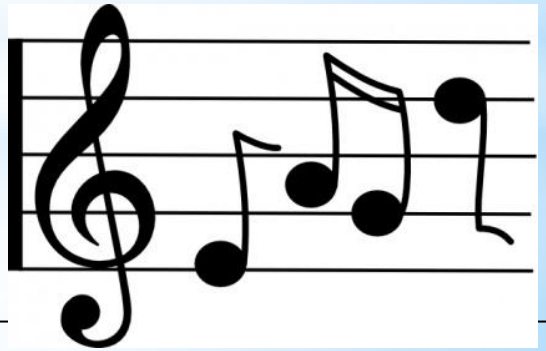
- Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music
- Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- Use and understand staff and other musical notations
- Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians
- Develop an understanding of the history of music.

Key Stage 2

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a musician*

A year 5 musician

- I can breathe in the correct place when singing.
- I can maintain my part whilst others are preforming their part.
- I can improvise within a group using melodic and rhythmic phrases.
- I can change sounds or organise them differently to change the effect.
- I can compose music which meets specific criteria.
- I can use notation to record groups of pitches (chords).
- I can use my music diary to record aspects of the composition process.
- I can choose the most appropriate tempo for a piece of music.
- I can describe, compare and evaluate music using musical vocabulary.
- I can explain why I think music is successful or unsuccessful.
- I can suggest improvement to my own work and that of others.
- I can contrast the work of a famous composer and explain my preferences.



What the National Curriculum requires in physical education at KS1 and KS2

Key stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- Master basic movements including running, jumping, throwing and catching, as well as developing balance, agility and co-ordination, and begin to apply these in a range of activities
- Participate in team games, developing simple tactics for attacking and defending
- Perform dances using simple movement patterns.

Key Stage 1

Key stage 2

Pupils should continue to apply and develop a broader range of skills, learning how to use them in different ways and to link them to make actions and sequences of movement. They should enjoy communicating, collaborating and competing with each other. They should develop an understanding of how to improve in different physical activities and sports and learn how to evaluate and recognise their own success.

Pupils should be taught to:

- Use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination
- Play competitive games, modified where appropriate [for example, badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis], and apply basic principles suitable for attacking and defending
- Develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]
- Perform dances using a range of movement patterns
- Take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team
- Compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best.

Key Stage 2

Swimming and water safety

All schools must provide swimming instruction either in key stage 1 or key stage 2.

In particular, pupils should be taught to:

- Swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres
- Use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke]
- Perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.

Swimming

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a sports person*

A year 5 sports person

Games
- I can gain possession by working a team.
- I can pass in different ways.
- I can use forehand and backhand with a racket.
- I can field.
- I can choose a tactic for defending and attacking.
- I can use a number of techniques to pass, dribble and shoot.

Gymnastics
- I can make complex extended sequences.
- I can combine action, balance and shape.
- I can perform consistently to different audiences.

Dance
- I can compose my own dances in a creative way.
- I can perform to an accompaniment.
- My dance shows clarity, fluency, accuracy and consistenc

Athletics
- I cam controlled when taking off and landing.
- I can throw with accuracy.
- I can combine running and jumping.

Outdoor and adventurous
- I can follow a map in an unknown location.
- I can use clues and a compass to navigate a route.
- I can change my route to overcome a problem.
- I can use new information to change my route.

Swimming
- I can swim between 25 and 50 metres unaided.
- I can use more than one stroke and coordinate breathing as appropriate for the stroke being used.
- I can coordinate leg and arm movements.
- I can swim at the surface and below the water.

What the National Curriculum requires in computing at KS1 and KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- Understand what algorithms are; how they are implemented as programs on digital devices; and that programs execute by following precise and unambiguous instructions
- Create and debug simple programs
- Use logical reasoning to predict the behaviour of simple programs
- Use technology purposefully to create, organise, store, manipulate and retrieve digital content
- Recognise common uses of information technology beyond school
- Use technology safely and respectfully, keeping personal information private; identify where to go for help and support when they have concerns about content or contact on the internet or other online technologies.

Key Stage 1

Pupils should be taught to:

- Design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts
- Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output
- Use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs
- Understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration
- Use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content
- Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information
- Use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact.

Key Stage 2

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a computer user*

A year 5 computer user

Algorithms and programming
- I can combine sequences of instructions and procedures to turn devices on and off.
- I can use technology to control an external device.
- I can design algorithms that use repetition & 2-way selection.

Information technology
- I can analyse information.
- I can evaluate information.
- I understand how search results are selected and ranked.
- I can edit a film.

Digital literacy
- I understand that you have to make choices when using technology and that not everything is true and/or safe.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a computer user*

A safe computer user in Y5	
Knowledge and understanding • I can discuss the positive and negative impact of the use of ICT in my own life, my friends and family. • I understand the potential risk of providing personal information online. • I recognise why people may publish content that is not accurate and understand the need to be critical evaluators of content. • I understand that some websites and/or pop-ups have commercial interests that may affect the way the information is presented. • I recognise the potential risks of using internet communication tools and understand how to minimise those risks (including scams and phishing). • I understand that some material on the internet is copyrighted and may not be copied or downloaded. • I understand that some messages may be malicious and know how to deal with this. • I understand that online environments have security settings, which can be altered, to protect the user. • I understand the benefits of developing a 'nickname' for online use. • I understand that some malicious adults may use various techniques to make contact and elicit personal information. • I know that it is unsafe to arrange to meet unknown people online. • I know how to report any suspicions. • I understand I should not publish other people's pictures or tag them on the internet without permission. • I know that content put online is extremely difficult to remove. • I know what to do if I discover something malicious or inappropriate.	Skills • I follow the school's safer internet rules. • I can make safe choices about the use of technology. • I can use technology in ways which minimises risk. e.g. responsible use of online discussions, etc. • I can independently, and with regard for e-safety, select and use appropriate communication tools to solve problems by collaborating and communicating with others within and beyond school. • I can competently use the internet as a search tool. • I can reference information sources. • I can use appropriate strategies for finding, critically evaluating, validating and verifying information. e.g. using different keywords, skim reading to check relevance of information, cross checking with different websites or other non ICT resources.

What the National Curriculum requires in foreign language at KS2

Pupils should be taught to:

- listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding
- explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
- engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help*
- speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures
- develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases*
- present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences*
- read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing
- appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language
- broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary
- write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly
- describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing
- understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English

Key Stage 2

The starred (*) content above will not be applicable to ancient languages.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being an international speaker*

A year 5 international speaker

Spoken language
- I can hold a simple conversation with at least 2 exchanges.
- I can use my knowledge of grammar to speak correctly.

Reading
- I can understand a short story or factual text and note the main points.
- I can use the context to work out unfamiliar words.

Writing
- I can write 3-4sentences.
- I can substitute words and phrases.