Year Group Expectations

Year 6

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 6 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 use my combined knowledge of phonemes and word derivations to pronounce words correctly, e.g. arachnophobia. • I attempt the pronunciation of unfamiliar words drawing on my prior knowledge of similar looking words. • I can read fluently, using punctuation to inform 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 books that are structured in different ways. • I can recognise texts that contain features from more than one text type. • I can evaluate how effectively texts are structured and presented. • I can read non-fiction texts to help with my learning. • I read accurately and check that I understand. • I can recommend books to others and give reasons for my recommendation. • I can identify themes in texts. • I can identify and discuss the conventions in different text types. • I can identify the key points in a text. • I can recite a range of poems by heart, e.g. narrative verse, sonnet. • 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 6 writer

Transcription

Spelling

- I can convert verbs into nouns by adding a suffix.
- 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 understand that the spelling of some words need to be learnt specifically.
- I can use any dictionary or thesaurus.
- I 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 identify the audience for and purpose of the writing.
- I can choose the appropriate form and register for the audience and purpose of the writing.
- I use grammatical structures and features and choose vocabulary appropriate to the audience, purpose and degree of formality to make meaning clear and create effect.
- I use a range of sentence starters to create specific effects.
- I can use developed noun phrases to add detail to sentences.
- I use the passive voice to present information with a different emphasis.
- I use commas to mark phrases and clauses.
- I can sustain and develop ideas logically in narrative and non-narrative writing.
- I can use character, dialogue and action to advance events in narrative writing.
- I can summarise a text, conveying key information in writing.

Grammar and punctuation

Sentence structure

- I can use the passive voice.
- I vary sentence structure depending whether formal or informal.

Text structure

- I can use a variety of organisational and presentational devices correct to the text type.
- I write in paragraphs which can clearly signal a change in subject, time, place or event.

Punctuation

- I can use the semi-colon, colon and dash.
- I can use the colon to introduce a list and semi-colon within lists.
- I can use a hyphen to 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.

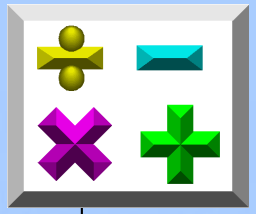
Spoken language

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a speaker*

A year 6 speaker

- I talk confidently and fluently in a range of situations, using formal and Standard English, if necessary.
- I ask questions to develop ideas and take account of others' views.
- I explain ideas and opinions giving reasons and evidence.
- I take an active part in discussions and can take on different roles.
- I listen to, and consider the opinions of, others in discussions.
- I make contributions to discussions, evaluating others' ideas and respond to them.
- I can sustain and argue a point of view in a debate, using the formal language of persuasion.
- I can express possibilities using hypothetical and speculative language.
- I engage listeners through choosing appropriate vocabulary and register that is matched to the context.
- I can perform my own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume and expression so that literal and implied meaning is clear.
- I can perform poems and plays from memory, making deliberate choices about how to convey ideas about characters, contexts and atmosphere.

What the National Curriculum requires in mathematics at Y6



Number

Number and place value
- 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.

Number – addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
- 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
- solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division
- use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy.

Fractions, including decimals and percentages
- 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
- divide proper fractions by whole numbers
- associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents for a simple fraction
- 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
- 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.

Ratio & proportion

Algebra
- 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.

Algebra

Measurement

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 (cm^3) and cubic metres (m^3), and extending to other units [for example, mm^3 and km^3].

Measurement

Geometry – properties of shapes
- 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 direction
- 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.

Geometry

Statistics
- interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems
- calculate and interpret the mean as an average.

Statistics

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a mathematician*

A year 6 mathematician

Number, place value, approximation and estimation/rounding
- I can read, write, order and compare numbers up to10,000,000.
- I can determine the value of each digit in numbers up to 10,000,000.
- *I can round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy.
- *I can use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero.
- I can solve number problems and practical problems with the above.

Calculations
- I can use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree 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 common factors, common multiples and prime numbers.
- *I can perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers.
- I can multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a 2 digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication.
- *I can divide numbers up to 4 digits by a 2 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.
- I can divide numbers up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate.
- I can solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.
- *I can use my knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations.

Fractions, decimals and percentages
- *I can use common factors to simplify fractions and use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination.
- I can compare and order fractions, including fractions >1.
- *I can add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions.
- *I can multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in the simplest form.
- *I can divide proper fractions by whole numbers.
- *I can associate a fraction with division to calculate decimal fractions equivalents for a simple fraction.
- I can identify the value of each digit to 3 decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 giving answers up to 3 decimal places.
- *I can multiply 1-digit numbers with up to 2 decimal places by whole numbers.
- I can use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to 2 decimal places.
- I can solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy.
- I an recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts

Ratio and proportion
- *I can solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities, where missing values can be found using integer multiplication and division facts.
- *I can solve problems involving the calculation of percentages and the use of percentage comparisons.
- I can solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found.
- I can solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples.

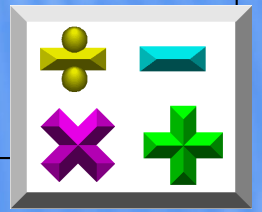
Algebra
- *I can express missing number problems algebraically.
- I can use a simple formulae.
- I can generate and describe linear number sequences.
- *I can find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns.
- I can enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables.

Measurement
- *I can 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 of up to 3 decimal places.
- I can convert between miles and kilometres.
- I recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa.
- *I can calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles.
- I recognise when it is possible to use the formulae for the area of shapes.
- *I can calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids, using standard units.
- I recognise when it is possible to use the formulae for the volume of shapes.
- I can solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to 3 decimal places where appropriate.

Geometry – properties of shapes
- *I can compare and classify geometric shapes based on the properties and sizes.
- I can describe simple 3D shapes.
- I can draw 2D shapes given dimensions and angles.
- *I recognise and build simple 3D shapes, including making nets.
- *I can find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals and regular polygons.
- I recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles.
- *I can illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference.
- I know the diameter is twice the radius.

Geometry – position and direction
- I can draw and translate simple shapes on the co-ordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes.
- I can describe positions on the full co-ordinate grid (all four quadrants).

Statistics
- *I can interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems
- I can calculate and interpret the mean as an average.



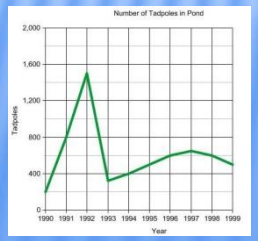
What the National Curriculum requires in science at upper KS2

Working scientifically

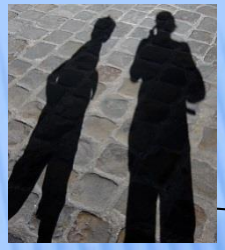
During years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:

- 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 Y6

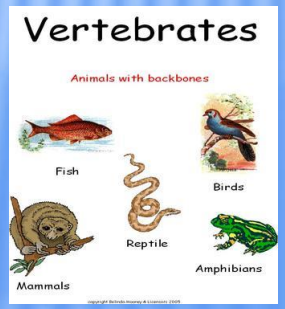


Biology

Living things and their habitats
Pupils should be taught to:
- Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

Animals, including humans
Pupils should be taught to:
- Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood
- 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.

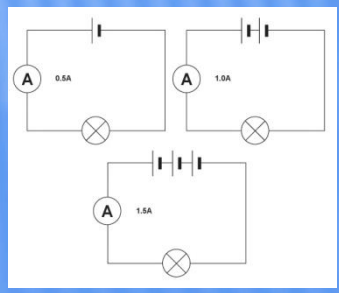
Evolution and inheritance
Pupils should be taught to:
- Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago
- Recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents
- Identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.



Physics

Light
Pupils should be taught to:
- Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines
- Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye
- Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes
- Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.

Electricity
Pupils should be taught to:
- Associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit
- 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
- Use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.



Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a scientist*

A year 6 scientist

Working scientifically

- Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- Report and present 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
- Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Biology

Living things and their habitats

- I can classify living things into broad groups according to observable characteristics and based on similarities & differences.
- I can describe how living things have been classified.
- I can give reasons for classifying plants and animals in a specific way.

Animals, including humans

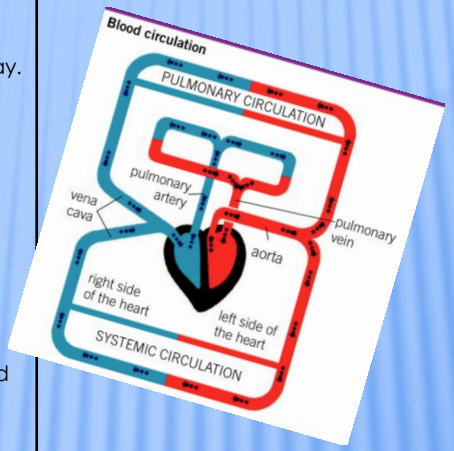
- I can identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system.
- I can describe the function of the heart, blood vessels and blood.
- I can discuss the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and life style on health.
- I can describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported in animals, including humans.

Evolution and inheritance

- I can describe how the earth and living things have changed over time.
- I can explain how fossils can be used to find out about the past.
- I can explain about reproduction and offspring (recognising that offspring normally vary and are not identical to their parents).
- I can explain how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment.
- I can link adaptation over time to evolution.
- I can explain evolution.

Chemistry

No content



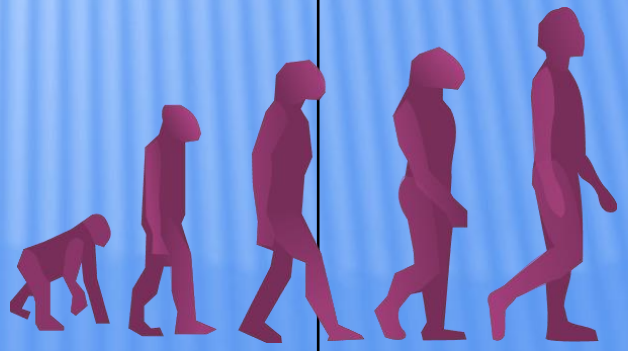
Physics

Light

- I can explain how light travels.
- I can explain and demonstrate how we see objects.
- I can explain why shadows have the same shape as the object that casts them.
- I can explain how simple optical instruments work, e.g. periscope, telescope, binoculars, mirror, magnifying glass etc.

Electricity

- I can explain how the number & voltage of cells in a circuit links to the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer.
- I can compare and give reasons for why components work and do not work in a circuit.
- I can draw circuit diagrams using correct symbols.



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.

Being an historian

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.

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 6 historian

- I can place features of historical events and people from the past societies and periods in a chronological framework.
- I can summarise the main events from a period of history, explaining the order of events and what happened.
- I can summarise how Britain has had a major influence on the world.
- I can summarise how Britain may have learnt from other countries and civilizations (historically and more recently).
- I can identify and explain differences, similarities and changes between different periods of history.
- I can identify and explain propaganda.
- I can describe a key event from Britain's past using a range of evidence from different sources.
- I can describe the features of historical events and way of life from periods I have studied; presenting to an audience.

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 6 geographer

- I can use Ordnance Survey symbols and 6 figure grid references.
- I can answer questions by using a map.
- I can use maps, aerial photographs, plans and e-resources to describe what a locality might be like.
- I can describe how some places are similar and dissimilar in relation to their human and physical features.
- I can name the largest desert in the world and locate desert regions in an atlas.
- I can identify and name the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn as well as the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.
- I can explain how time zones work and calculate time differences around the world.

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

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 1

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:

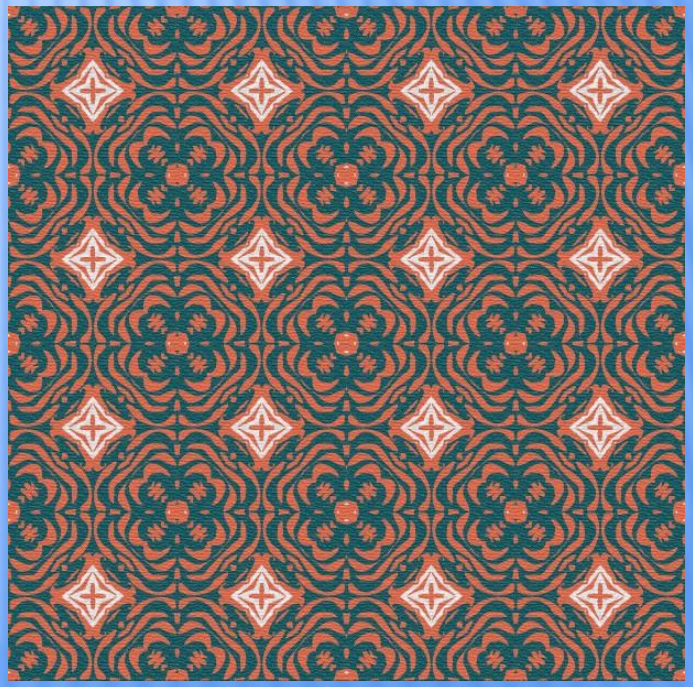
- to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas
- to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]
- about great artists, architects and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

Key Stage 2

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being an artist*

A year 6 artist

- I can explain why I have used different tools to create art.
- I can explain why I have chosen specific techniques to create my art.
- I can explain the style of my work and how it has been influenced by a famous artist.
- I can over print to create different patterns.
- I can use feedback to make amendments and improvement to my art.
- I can use a range of e-resources to create art.



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 6 designer

- I can use market research to inform my plans and ideas.
- I can follow and refine my plans.
- I can justify my plans in a convincing way.
- I can show that I consider culture and society in my plans and designs.
- I show that I can test and evaluate my products.
- I can explain how products should be stored and give reasons.
- I can work within a budget.
- I can evaluate my product against clear criteria.

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 6 musician

- I can sing in harmony confidently and accurately.
- I can perform parts from memory.
- I can take the lead in a performance.
- I can use a variety of different musical devices in my composition (including melody, rhythms and chords).
- I can evaluate how the venue, occasion and purpose affects the way a piece of music is created.
- I can analyse features within different pieces of music.
- I can compare and contrast the impact that different composers from different times have had on people of that time.

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 6 sports person

Games
- I can play to agreed rules.
- I can explain rules.
- I can umpire.
- I can make a team and communicate plan.
- I can lead others in a game situation.

Gymnastics
- I can combine my own work with that of others.
- I can link sequences to specific timings.

Dance
- I can develop sequences in a specific style.
- I can choose my own music and style.

Athletics
- I can demonstrate stamina.

Outdoor and adventurous
- I can plan a route and a series of clues for someone else.
- I can plan with others taking account of safety and danger

Swimming
- I can swim over 100 metres unaided.
- I can use breast stroke, front crawl and back stroke, ensuring that breathing is correct so as not to interrupt the pattern of swimming.
- I can swim fluently with controlled strokes.
- I can turn efficiently at the end of a length.

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 6 computer user

Algorithms and programming
- I can design a solution by breaking a problem up.
- I recognise that different solutions can exist for the same problem.
- I can use logical reasoning to detect errors in algorithms.
- I can use selection in programs.
- I can work with variables.
- I can explain how an algorithm works.
- I can explore 'what if' questions by planning different scenarios for controlled devices.

Information technology
- I can select, use and combine software on a range of digital devices.
- I can use a range of technology for a specific project.

Digital literacy
- I can discuss the risks of online use of technology.
- I can identify how to minimise risks.

ZIP IT

Keep your personal stuff private and think about what you say and do online.

BLOCK IT

Block people who send nasty messages and don't open unknown links and attachments.

FLAG IT

Flag up with someone you trust if anything upsets you or if someone asks to meet you offline.

Key Assessment Criteria: *Being a computer user*

A safe computer user in Y6	
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 create strong passwords and manage them so that they remain strong. • 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. • I can use knowledge of the meaning of different domain names and common website extensions (e.g. .co.uk; .com; .ac; .sch; .org; .gov; .net) to support validation of information. 

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 6 international speaker

Spoken language
- I can hold a simple conversation with at least 4 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 a paragraph of 4-5 sentences.
- I can substitute words and phrases.