Sutton Benger C.E. Primary

Reading, Writing & Maths – A Guide for Parents

Year 6

Reading

Children in Year 6 will:

- Gain exposure to different text types aims to help them understand that texts can be used in different ways: to entertain, inform or instruct, but also to help instil a love of reading
- Develop a rounded world view from exposure to different types of fiction texts such as: traditional stories, myths and legends – from our own and other cultures
- Read, analyse and learn poems by heart as well as perform using appropriate tone and intonation for effect

Children will be taught to:

- Discuss their understanding of texts as a whole as well as the motivations of characters within texts, or the author's choice, and meaning of, specific vocabulary
- Ask questions about a text, in order to develop a deeper understanding
- Support their ideas with evidence from the text
- Predict what they think may happen based on what they already know as well as summarise sections of a text
- Practise distinguishing between fact and opinion, answer questions by referring back to the text and confidently challenge others in an appropriate manner about their opinions
- Complete book reviews, giving reasons for their opinions and making comparisons with other texts

Writing

By the end of Year 6, your child should be able to spell the words on the Years 5 and 6 statutory spelling list independently and they will have developed a good working knowledge of common exception words (those words that do not follow a specific pattern).

In **spelling**, children will be taught to:

- Use the morphology and etymology of words in spelling and understand that some words need to be learned specifically (common exception words)
- Spell words with silent letters
- Spell a wide range of homophones
- Spell words containing prefixes and suffixes
- Use dictionaries to check the spellings of words and a thesaurus to further develop the use of vocabulary
- Develop a range of strategies to learn new and irregular words
- Develop a range of strategies to check and proofread for spellings

Handwriting:

By Year 6, your child may well have developed their own handwriting style. They will be expected to write legibly and fluently, possibly using a pen rather than pencil, and should be expected to join all the time.

In **grammar and punctuation**, children will be taught to:

- Extend their vocabulary by considering synonyms (words with similar meanings such as *small, tiny, miniscule*) and antonyms (words with opposite meanings such as *good* and *terrible*)
- Convert adjectives or nouns into verbs using suffixes such as *-ify*, *-ise* and *–ate.* They will also practise adding prefixes for example *de-*, *mis-* and *re-*
- Use relative clauses, clauses beginning with relative pronouns such as where, which, whose, *that* and *who*
- Include adverbs such as *perhaps* and *surely* as well as modal verbs such as will, *must* or *might* in order to indicate degrees of possibility
- Build on their previous knowledge by being introduced to different tense forms such as the passive tense, subjunctive forms (which can make their writing appear very formal) present and past progressive tenses
- Ensure their writing flows well and ideas link cohesively, linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (*later, after, before*), number (*secondly, thirdly*) or place (*in the distance)*
- Use colons (:), dashes (-), semi-colons (;), ellipses (…) and parenthesis (using brackets, dashes or commas) and their knowledge of other punctuation forms will be developed and reinforced

Composition of writing:

In order to compose a piece of writing it is important to know whom you are writing for, and what is the purpose of the writing.

In Year 6, we teach the children to think about their audience and select the correct style and tone. This will include the formality (or informality) of the piece and the children will be encouraged to develop their ideas and to plan and develop interesting characters and settings in fiction. The children will be expected to plan and draft their work, selecting the correct grammar and vocabulary to match the reading audience. In fiction, this should include linking paragraphs together so that their writing flows well and moving action on by using speech. In non-fiction, children will be taught to select the correct structure for their text, including any necessary features such as bullet points, headings or captions.

It is important that the children learn that it is ok not to get it right first time! We encourage the children to go back over their work and 'purple pen polish' so they are evaluating and editing their writing. They will focus on punctuation, grammar, vocabulary and spelling. They will also be expected to work on peer's writing in order to help their friends evaluate their work.

Maths

The work that the children undertake in Year 6 builds on their learning in previous years and falls into four strands: Number, Measurement, Geometry and Statistics. Each strand has a number of learning points that are detailed below.

Place Value and Decimals
Your child will be taught to:

- Read, write, order and compare numbers up to 10,000,000 and determine the value of each digit
- Round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy
- Use negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero
- Identify the value of each digit in numbers given to 3 decimal places and multiply numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 giving answers up to 3 decimal places
- Multiply one-digit numbers with up to 2 decimal places by whole numbers
- Use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to 2 decimal places
- Solve problems that require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division
Your child will be taught to:

- Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why
- Multiply multi-digit number up to 4 digits by a 2-digit number using the formal written method of long multiplication
- 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
- Divide numbers up to 4 digits by a 2-digit number using the formal written method of short division, 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
- Use estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy

Fractions and Percentages
Your child will be taught to:

- Use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination
- Compare and order fractions
- Generate and describe linear number sequences (with fractions)
- Add and subtract fractions with different denominations and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions
- Multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form [for example $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$]
- Divide proper fractions by whole numbers [for example $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$]
- Link a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents [for example, 0.375] for a simple fraction [for example $\frac{3}{8}$]
- Recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts

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(2 Timothy 2:22)

- Solve problems involving the calculation of percentages and the use of percentages for comparison
- Recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages including in different contexts

Algebra

Your child will be taught to:

- Use simple formulae
- Generate and describe linear number sequences
- Express missing number problems algebraically
- Find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns
- Enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables

Ratio

Your child will be taught to:

- Solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts
- Solve problems involving 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

Measurement

Converting Units

Your child will be taught to:

- Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate
- Use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to 3 decimal places
- Convert between miles and kilometres

Perimeter, Area and Volume

Your child will be taught to:

- 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 cm^3, m^3 and extending to other units (mm^3, km^3)

Geometry

Position and Direction

Your child will be taught to:

- Describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all four quadrants)

- Draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes

Properties of Shapes

Your child will be taught to:

- Draw 2D shapes using given dimensions and angles
- Compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals and regular polygons
- Recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles

Statistics

Your child will be taught to:

- Illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius
- Interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems
- Calculate the mean as an average

Problem Solving

Problem solving is woven throughout each strand of maths learning.

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