



Larkhill Primary School National Curriculum 2014 Planning Document Statutory Requirements Y6

			ENGLISH			
Spoken Word	Word Reading	Comprehension	Writing – transcription	Writing – Handwriting	Writing – Composition	Writing – Grammar, Vocabulary and Punctuation
Pupils should be taught to: Iisten and respond appropria t ely to	Pupils should be taught to: apply their growing knowledge of root words,	Pupils should be taught to: maintain positive attitudes to reading and understanding of what they read by:	Spelling (see English Appendix 1) Pupils should be taught to: use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the	Pupils should be taught to: write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed	Pupils should be taught to: plan their writing by: identifying the audience for and purpose of the	Pupils should be taught to: develop their understanding of the concepts set out in English Appendix 2 by: recognising
adults and their peers ask relevant questions to extend their understan ding and knowledg e	prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as listed in English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet.	 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 	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	by: choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and deciding whether or not to join specific little choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task.	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,	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
 use relevant strategies to build their vocabular y articulate and justify answers, argument s and opinions give well- 		 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 	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.		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	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,

structured descriptio ns, explanati ons and narratives for different purposes, including for expressin g feelings	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	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 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
attention and participat e actively in collaborat ive conversat ions, staying on topic and initiating and respondin	 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 	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, 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
g to comment s	 understand what they read by: checking that the 	headings, bullet punctuating bullet points, points consistently underlining] use and understand
 use spoken language to develop understan ding 	book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context	 evaluate and edit by: assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing proposing changes to the grammatical terminology in English Appendix 2 accurately and appropriately in discussing their writing and reading.

through	 asking questions 	vocabulary,
speculatin	to improve their	grammar and
	understanding	punctuation to
g,	The state of the s	
hypothesi	 drawing 	enhance effects
sing,	inferences such	and clarify
imagining	as inferring	meaning
and	characters'	 ensuring the
exploring	feelings, thoughts	consistent and
ideas	and motives from	correct use of
 speak 	their actions, and	tense throughout
audibly	justifying	a piece of writing
and	inferences with	 ensuring correct
fluently	evidence	subject and verb
with an	 predicting what 	agreement when
	prodicting what	using singular
increasin	might happen	and plural,
g	from details stated	distinguishing
command	and implied	between the
of	 summarising the 	
Standard	main ideas drawn	language of
English	from more than	speech and
 participat 	one paragraph,	writing and
e in	identifying key	choosing the
discussio	details that	appropriate
A STATE OF THE STA	support the main	register
ns,	ideas	 proof-read for
presentati	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	spelling and
ons,	identifying how	punctuation
performa	language,	errors
nces, role	structure and	GIIOIS
play,	presentation	 perform their own
improvisa	contribute to	compositions,
tions and	meaning	using appropriate
debates	discuss and evaluate how	intonation,
gain,	authors use language,	volume, and
maintain	including figurative	movement so that
and	language, considering the	meaning is clear.
monitor		
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	impact on the reader	
the	 distinguish between 	
interest of	statements of fact and	
the	Company and the property of the company of the comp	

listener(s)	opinion		
 consider and evaluate different viewpoint s, attending to and building on the contributi ons of others select and use appropria t e registers for effective communi cation. 	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.		

			I	Maths				
Number – Number and Place Value	Number – Addition and subtraction, Multiplication and division	Number – fractions inc decimals & %	Ratio & Proportion	Algebra	Measurement	Geometry Properties of shape	Geometry Position & Direction	Statistics
Pupils should be taught to: read, write, order and	Pupils should be taught to: multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit	Pupils should be taught to: use common factors to simplify	Pupils should be taught to: solve problems	Pupils should be taught to: use simple formulae	Pupils should be taught to: solve problems involving the	Pupils should be taught to: draw 2-D shapes	Pupils should be taught to: describe position	Pupils should be taught to: interpret and

numbers up to to 10 000 000 and 10 000 000 and determine the value of each digit whole number using the formal written number to a required degree of accuracy numbers in context, and calculate intervals arcross zero solve number and of flong the formal written number and of flong and determine the value of each digit whole number in the value of each digit whole number using the formal written number to a required number to a required number of a context, and calculate intervals across zero solve number and interpreting number and interpreting and division and division in the same of two quantities where missing values can be quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division and division facts of numbers in context and calculate numbers and multiples to of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts in the same of quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts in the same of quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts in the same of quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts in the same of quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division and division facts intolving the calculation of percentages for ecognise, decimal notation up to three decimal notation up to three decimal ontoit on up to three decimal decimal places where appropriate and classify and angles in ale grid decimal notation up to three decimal notation up to three decimal values coordin and subra and angles on the caccordin and such as and angles in ategrid decimal notation up to three decimal values conding and translat satisfy an unmber such and covert because of two variables.		generate and	involving the	fractions; use	whole number using	compare
multiplication and determine the value of each digit round any whole number to a required degree of accuracy rounding, as negative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero solve number and calculate intervals across zero multiplication divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using determine the value of each digit whole number using determine the value of each digit whole number using determine the value of each digit whole number using determine the value of each digit whole number using demantical where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts required number remainders, solve numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero solve number and region multiplication and division in the same values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts redictions, or by rounding, as appropriate denomination vertee missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts remultiplication and division facts remainders a whole number remainders, solve number shat satisfy an equation the value of numbers that satisfy an equation the value of numbers that satisfy an equation the value of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns standard units, converting measure, using decimal notation up to tree decimal places where appropriate and convert between satisfy an equation with two unknowns of length; mass, volume and time from a smaller two variables. The comparison was recognise, decimal notation up to tree decimal notation up to tree decimal places where appropriate and convert between satisfy an equation wi				common		numbers up
and determine the value of each digit whole number using the formal written number to a required degree of accuracy rounding, as negative numbers in context, and calculate number using the formal written to an regative numbers in context, and calculate intervals across zero method of short division where and other agrorporiate, integrer number and of the value of each digit whole numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written to a same demomination found the same demomination where appropriate, integer appropriate, integer appropriate, integer appropriate, integer appropriate, and the use of percentages for comparison and division, and interpret in demomination and division and divi			(3) (3) (3) (3) (3)			1970
practical problems that involve all of the above. * perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers * identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers * identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers * parts of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form [for example, total problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found * solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found * convert between miles and kilometres * illustrate and name shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa * identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers * identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers * identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers * identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers * identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers * identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers * identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers * solve problems * involving * recognise when it is possible to	re linear runits of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where 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 places wild miles and killometres - recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and circumferen wind circumferen in the convert of the convert of the convertion of the convert of the convertion of the co	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.	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	common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1 add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form [for example, \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}] divide proper fractions by whole numbers	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 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

involving the four operations Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and why Solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division Learning to three decimal places and multiply Learning to the first operations	
subtraction, numbers given multiplication and division decimal places and multiply subtraction, numbers given to three metres (m³), and extending to other units [for	
solve problems	

	which require			
	answers to be			
	rounded to			
	specified			
	degrees of			
	accuracy			
	recall and ase			
	equivalences			
	between			
	simple			
	fractions,			
	decimals and			
	percentages,			
	including in			
	different			
	contexts.			
	oonionio.			

		Science	e		
Working Scientifically	Living things and their habitats	Animals, inc Humans	Evolution & Inheritance	Light	Electricity
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	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.	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	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	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	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

	when appropriate	humans.	plants are adapted to suit their environment in		eyes	on/off position of switches
•	recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams		different ways and that adaptation may lead to	•	use the idea that light travels in straight lines to	use recognised
	and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter		evolution.		explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast	symbols when representing a simple circuit in a
	graphs, bar and line graphs				them.	diagram.
	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.					

			Non-Core Subje	ects			
Art & Design	Computing	Design &	Geography	History	MFL	Music	PE
		Technology					
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	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	Through a variety of creative and practical activities, pupils should be taught the knowledge, understanding and skills needed to engage in an iterative process of designing and making. They should work in a range of relevant contexts [for example, the home, school, leisure, culture, enterprise, industry and the wider environment]. 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	Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge. Pupils should be taught to: 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	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	Pupils should be taught to: Isten 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;	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	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]

artists.	io.	opportunities they	communicate	(including hills,	thre	ough teaching the	Ī	seek	<u> </u>	high-quality live		perform dance
architects and		offer for	their ideas	mountains, coasts and		ish, local and		clarification		and recorded	100	using a range
designers in		communication and	through	rivers), and land-use		ld history outlined		and help*		music drawn		of movement
history.		collaboration	discussion.	patterns; and		ow, teachers		and neip		from different		patterns
nistory.		Collaboration			sho	uld combine		speak in				patterns
	(8)	use search	annotated	understand how some	ove	rview and depth		sentences,		traditions and		take part in
		technologies	sketches, cross-	of these aspects have		dies to help pupils		using		from great		outdoor and
		effectively,	sectional and	changed over time		erstand both the		familiar		composers and		adventurous
		appreciate how	exploded	 identify the position and 		g arc of		vocabulary,		musicians		activity
		results are selected	diagrams,	significance of latitude,		elopment and the		phrases		develop an		challenges
		and ranked, and be	prototypes,	longitude, Equator,		plexity of specific ects of the		and basic		understanding		both
		discerning in	pattern pieces	Northern Hemisphere,		tent.		language		of the history of		individually ar
		evaluating digital	and computer-	Southern Hemisphere,	100	ils should be		structures		music.		within a team
		content	aided design	the Tropics of Cancer		ght about:		ou dotal oo		madio.		munit d todan
			25-412	and Capricorn, Arctic	_ ^	abanasa la		develop			•	compare their
	15	select, use and	Make	and Antarctic Circle, the		changes in		accurate				performances
		combine a variety	 select from and 	Prime/Greenwich		Britain from the		pronunciati				with previous
		of software	use a wider	Meridian and time		Stone Age to		on and				ones and
		(including internet	range of tools	zones (including day		the Iron Age		intonation				demonstrate
		services) on a	and equipment	and night)		the Roman		so that				improvement
		range of digital	to perform	and night)		Empire and its		others				achieve their
		devices to design	practical tasks	Place In avaledos		impact on		understand				personal best
		and create a range	[for example,	Place knowledge understand		Britain		when they				
		of programs,	cutting, shaping,	geographical similarities				are reading				
		systems and	joining and	and differences through	•	Britain's		aloud or				
		content that	finishing],	the study of human and		settlement by		using				
		accomplish given	accurately	physical geography of a		Anglo-Saxons		familiar				
		goals, including	 select from and 	region of the United		and Scots		words and				
		collecting,	use a wider	Kingdom, a region in a	-	the Viking and		phrases*				
		analysing,	range of	European country, and		Anglo-Saxon						
		evaluating and	materials and	a region within North or		struggle for the		present ideas and				
		presenting data	components,	South America		Kingdom of		(1) TO THE RESERVE OF				
		and information	including	South America		England to the		information				
	THE PARTY NAMED IN	and the book of the same	construction			time of Edward		orally to a				
	•	use technology	materials,	Human and physical		the Confessor		range of				
		safely, respectfully	textiles and	geography describe and		tile Colliessol		audiences*				
		and responsibly;		understand key aspects		a local history		read				
		recognise	ingredients,	of:		study		carefully				
		acceptable/unacce	according to	1884				and show				
		ptable behaviour;	their functional	 physical 	•	a study of an		understandi				
		identify a range of	properties and	geography		aspect or		ng of				
		ways to report	aesthetic	, including:		theme in British						

concerns about	qualities	climate zones,	history that	words,	Î
content and	101900000	biomes and	extends pupils'	phrases	
contact.	Evaluate	vegetation	chronological	and simple	
	 investigate and 	belts, rivers,	knowledge	writing	
	analyse a range	mountains,	beyond 1066	 appreciate 	
	of existing	volcanoes and	• the	 appreciate stories, 	
	products	earthquakes,	achievements		
	 evaluate their 	and the water		songs,	
	ideas and	cycle	of the earliest civilizations –	poems and	
	products	 human 		rhymes in	
	against their	geography,	an overview of	the	
	own design	including: types	where and	language	
	criteria and	of settlement	when the first	 broaden 	
	consider the	and land use,	civilizations	their	
	views of others	economic	appeared and a	vocabulary	
	to improve their	activity	depth study of	and	
		including trade	one of the	develop	
	work	links, and the	following:	their ability	
	 understand how 	distribution of	Ancient Sumer;	to	
	key events and	natural	The Indus	understand	
	individuals in	resources	Valley; Ancient	new words	
	design and		Egypt; The	that are	
	technology have	including	Shang Dynasty	introduced	
	helped shape	energy, food,	of Ancient	into familiar	
	the world	minerals and	China	written	
		water		material,	
	Technical knowledge		 Ancient Greece 	including	
	apply their	Geographical skills and	- a study of	through	
	understanding	fieldworkuse maps, atlases,	Greek life and		
	of how to	The state of the s	achievements	using a	
	strengthen,	globes and	and their	dictionary	
	stiffen and	digital/computer	influence on	 write 	
	reinforce more	mapping to locate	the western	phrases	
		countries and describe	world	from	
	complex	features studied	17.3092530931	memory,	
	structures	 use the eight points of a 	a non-	and adapt	
	 understand and 	compass, four and six-	European	these to	
	use mechanical	figure grid references,	society that	create new	
	systems in their	symbols and key	provides	sentences,	
	products [for	(including the use of	contrasts with	to express	
	example, gears,	Ordnance Survey	British history –	ideas	
		Jidiidiles suitej	Difficility -	luddo	

	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. Cooking and nutrition 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	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.	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.	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;		
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how a variety of	and how	
ingredients are	these differ	
grown, reared,	from or are	
caught and	similar to	
processed.	English.	
100 1111		
	The starred (*)	
	content above	
	will not be	
	applicable to	
	ancient	
	languages.	