



Mathematics

Fractions, decimals and percentages

This term, your child will:

- learn that $\frac{2}{9}$ is another way of saying 2 divided by 9 which is 0.222.
- be taught the value of digits in numbers given to three decimal places, also how to multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000, giving answers up to 3 decimal places.
- learn how to solve calculations such as 3.28×6 .
- be solving word problems relating to the above, which may involve rounding the answer to some degree.
- benefit from being able to recall their knowledge of equivalents between decimals, percentages and fractions, e.g. 0.5, 50% and $\frac{1}{2}$.

Geometry - Properties of Shape

- practise drawing 2D shapes haven been given measurements and angles.
- build 3D nets, find unknown angles, label parts of a circle with words such as diameter, radius and circumference Geometry - Position and Direction
- learn to give the co-ordinates of a position within any of the four quadrants.
- be taught how to draw then translate simple shapes and reflect them in the axis.

Ratio and Proportion

- solve ratio and proportion problems involving calculating percentages, such as 10% of 170 and working out the scale.

Algebra

- work on using simple formulae, describe linear number sequences (number patterns which increase or decrease by the same amount), solve missing number problems using algebra, work out numbers which satisfy equations, e.g. $c + d = d + c$, could be $2 + 4 = 4 + 2$.

Statistics

- learn how to gather information and construct pie charts and line graphs, calculating the mean.

Science

Working Scientifically

- Your child will be encouraged to raise questions, plan and set up fair tests, take accurate measurements, look out for any patterns and record their data in the best way such as tables, scatter graphs or bar graphs.
- They may then use these results to make predictions leading to further tests and finally, reaching conclusions about their original question whilst understanding the level of reliability of their results.

Evolution and Inheritance

This term, your child will:

- be introduced to the idea that plants and animals adapt to suit their environment and that adaptation leads to evolution.
- be reminded that living things produce offspring but are not identical to their parents.
- investigate fossils, understanding that they can be the evidence we need to realise that living things on Earth have changed over time.

Animals, Including Humans

This term, your child will:

- learn about how water and nutrients are transported around the body of a human and animal.
- learn about the human circulatory system, understanding the job of the heart, blood and blood vessels.
- be taught about how diet, drugs, exercise and lifestyle can impact on the way our bodies work.

Reading

- Children will be encouraged to read a wide range of may listen to and discuss a variety of stories, non-fiction texts, poetry, plays and textbooks in order to understand that texts are structured in different ways and written for different purposes.
- Children will be more exposed to traditional stories, myths, legends and books from other cultures, becoming very clear on the structure and typical features of this style of text.
- They will be encouraged to complete book reviews, giving reasons for their opinions and making comparisons with other texts.
- Regarding poetry, they will work on learning different poems off by heart, ready to perform, showing an understanding of how to perform by using the right tone, volume, timing and intonation so that it can be clearly understood by the audience.
- Children will be reminded to check their reading makes sense, discussing their understanding of the meaning of certain vocabulary as they read. They will also be encouraged to ask questions about the text to further develop their understanding of what is going on and draw inference about character actions, speech or motives, providing evidence. Inference involves using the clues in the story or picture to make a good guess. It involves figuring something out which isn't fully explained and draws on a child's existing knowledge of the world.
- Children will be encouraged to make predictions based on what they've already read, summarise key points to show good comprehension and look out for interesting phrases that authors use.
- In Year 6, children will 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.

Writing

Writing - Composition

- Planning writing - Your child will be taught how to identify the audience and select the correct style and tone. They will be encouraged to note and develop their ideas and using their reading knowledge to plan interesting characters (if fiction) and settings.
- Drafting and writing - children will practise selecting the correct grammar and vocabulary to match the reading audience and work on including dialogue and linking paragraphs together so that their writing flows.
- Your child will be taught to carefully select the correct structure for their text, including any necessary features such as bullet points, headings or captions.
- Evaluate and edit - your child will regularly assess the effectiveness of their own writing and pieces written by others, focusing specifically on punctuation, grammar, vocabulary and spelling.
- Your child will be taught how to use intonation when reading their writing out loud and how they could vary the volume and include movement.

Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

- This term, your child will:
- work on relative clauses, clauses beginning with relative pronouns such as where, which, whose, that and who, for example, 'The boy, who fell and grazed his knee, cried.'
- 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.
- ensure their writing flows nicely and ideas link cohesively, linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (later, after), number (secondly, thirdly) or place (in the distance).
- be taught the differences between informal speech and formal speech.
- work on the extension of vocabulary by listing synonyms and antonyms
- be introduced to the passive tense. An example of the passive tense would be, 'The children are taught by their teacher' instead of 'The teacher teaches the children'. This tense is sometimes described as having its own 'voice'. To explain in further detail, the thing receiving the action (the children) is the subject, and the thing doing the action is left until last.
- be exposed to subjunctive forms which can make their writing appear very formal, such as 'It is important that the children be happy' as opposed to 'It is important that the children are happy' which we would be more likely to say in everyday English.
- learn how to use parenthesis (brackets), colons (:) and semi-colons (;) and refer to these new grammatical terms.

Spelling

This term, your child will:

- work on spelling a wider range of homophones, ensuring they use the correct form based on the context of their writing, for example practise/practice.
- use dictionaries to check the spellings of words and a thesaurus to further develop the use of vocabulary.
- convert adjectives or nouns into verbs using suffixes such as -ify, -ise and -ate and practise adding prefixes for example de-, mis- and re-.

