

End of Year Expectations for Year 5

By the end of Year 5, pupils will have reached the expected level if they can, with increasing independence ...

Reading

Word reading

Apply their growing knowledge of root words, 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.

Comprehension

Maintain positive attitudes to reading and develop a good 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 to perform, showing understanding through intonation, tone and volume so that meaning is clear to an audience

Understand what they read in books that they can read independently by:

- checking the book makes sense to them, discussing their understanding and exploring the meaning of words in context
- asking questions to improve their understanding
- drawing inference such as 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.

End of Year Expectations for Year 5

By the end of Year 5 pupils will have reached the expected level if they can in a greater variety of situations...

Writing

<p>Spelling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 understanding that the spelling of some words need to be learnt specifically Use dictionaries to check 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 <p>Handwriting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write legibly, fluently and with increasing speed by: Choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and decide whether or not to join specific letters. Choosing the writing implement that is best suited for a task 	<p>Composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan their writing by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Draft and write by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning in narratives, describing setting, characters and atmosphere and integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action precising longer passages using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs using further organizational and presentational devices to structure text and to guide the reader (for example, headings, bullet points, underlining) Evaluate and edit their writing by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assessing the effectiveness of their own and others' writing proposing changes to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance effects and clarify meaning ensuring consistent and correct use of tense throughout a piece of writing ensuring correct subject and verb agreement when using singular and plural, distinguishing between language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register Proof read for spelling and punctuation errors 	<p>Vocabulary, grammar and punctuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop their understanding of the concepts of grammar by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal speechwriting, 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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End of Year Expectations for Year 5

By the end of Year 4, pupils will have reached the expected level if they can...

Mathematics

Number - Place Value

- 1) read, write, order and compare numbers to at least 1 000 000 and determine the value of each digit
- 2) count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000
- 3) interpret negative numbers in context, count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through the zero
- 4) round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 10 000, 100 000
- 5) Solve number and practical problems
- 6) Read Roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognize years written in Roman Numerals

Number addition and subtraction

- 7) Add and subtract numbers with more than 4 digits using the formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction)
- 8) add and subtract numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers
- 9) use rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of problems, level of accuracy
- 10) Solve addition and subtraction multi-step problems in context deciding which operations and methods to use and why

Number Multiplication and division

- 11) identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers
- 12) know and use the vocabulary of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers

Fractions

- 22) compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number
- 23) identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths
- 24) recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other and write mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number [for example $2\frac{2}{5} + 4\frac{4}{5} = 6\frac{6}{5} = 11\frac{1}{5}$]
- 25) add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and denominators that are multiples of the same number
- 26) multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams
- 27) read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example, $0.71 = \frac{71}{100}$]
- 28) recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents
- 29) round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place
- 30) read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places
- 31) solve problems involving number up to three decimal places
- 32) recognise the per cent symbol (%) and understand that per cent relates to 'number of parts per hundred', and write percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal

Measurement

- 34) convert between different units of metric measure (for example, kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre)
- 35) understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints
- 36) measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres
- 37) calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units, square centimetres (cm²) and square metres (m²) and estimate the area of irregular shapes
- 38) estimate volume [for example, using 1 cm³ blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)] and capacity [for example, using water]
- 39) solve problems involving converting between units of time
- 40) use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling.























Geometry - properties of shape

- 41) identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations
- 42) know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles
- 43) draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (°)
- 44) identify: angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°); angles at a point on a straight line and a turn (total 180°), other multiples of 90°

<p>13) establish whether a number up to 100 is prime and recall prime number up to 19</p> <p>14) multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one or two digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two digit numbers</p> <p>15) multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts</p> <p>16) divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context</p> <p>17) multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000</p> <p>18) recognize and use square numbers and cube numbers and use the notation for squared and cubed</p> <p>19) solve problems involving multiplication and division including using knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes</p> <p>20) solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the equals sign</p> <p>21) solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates.</p>	<p>33) solve problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{4}{5}$ and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.</p>	<p>45) use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles</p> <p>46) distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles.</p> <p>47) identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed.</p> <p>Statistics</p> <p>48) solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph</p> <p>49) complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables.</p>
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Science		
<p>Working scientifically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  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. 	<p>Living things and their habitats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird  describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals. <p>Animals including Humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  describe the changes as humans develop to old age. <p>Earth and Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system  describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth  describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies  use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky. <p>Forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object  identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces  recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. 	<p>Properties and changes of materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets  know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution  use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating  give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic  demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes  explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.