

The primary curriculum framework is for pupils working at age related expectations. (ARE). This framework allows schools to use Connecting Steps for all pupils. This framework is for pupils working within their year group. They can use the Primary Steps framework for pupils with SEND or pupils working below ARE





### **Connecting Steps V5**

Connecting Steps is B Squared's assessment system that uses a wide range of assessment frameworks. It has been designed to make assessment and tracking progress easier.

# CURRICULUMS EARLY YEARS PRIMARY DEVELOPMENT MATTERS CHILDREN AT AGE RELATED EXPECTATION (ARE) EARLY STEPS 2021 CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND DISABILITY (SEND) ANALYSE ALL DATA TOGETHER IN ONE SYSTEM ANALYSE ALL DATA TOGETHER IN ONE SYSTEM ANALYSE ALL DATA TOGETHER IN ONE SYSTEM

# "Connecting Steps has enabled all teachers to clearly track, monitor and report on pupil progress at all levels of attainment"

Connecting Steps is our robust, proven assessment software package. Trusted in over 3000 schools around the world. Designed to work with pupils of different ages and abilities by using different assessment frameworks. Schools can assess mainstream pupils and their pupils with SEND in one system.

To find out how Connecting Steps can make a difference in your school go to the website below to arrange a free online meeting. We can show you how Connecting Steps works, what frameworks are right for you and the benefits to your school.

## One Assessment System

Connecting Steps is our easy to use, cloud based assessment software. It is designed to save teachers time by giving teachers feedback which can then be used in planning, reports and other documents. Below are just a few reasons to use Connecting Steps

### "B Squared has been an asset in our school development over the last 2 years"

Lisa Bird, Headteacher, Elmsleigh Infant & Nursery School

Lots of school use 2 assessment systems, it increases teacher workload, it is more expensive and more complex. We are currently used in schools to assess pupils with SEND, but we want to develop our software to work with ALL pupils in primary schools.

Using 2 assessment systems causes a number of issues:

- Increased teacher workload using 2 systems
- Managing 2 different systems
- Merging data from 2 systems to create whole school data
- The cost of running 2 systems

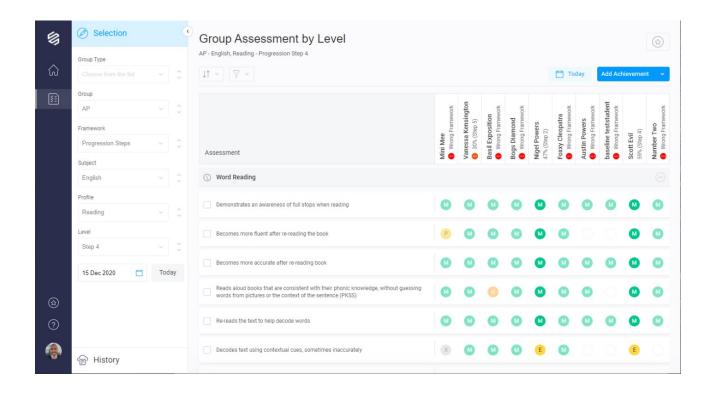
Over the last year, we have been working to try and solve all of those problems:

- We have created the new Connecting Steps V5 to work with large groups of pupils, making it faster and easier to use.
- We are working with Groupcall to allow us to synchronise student information with your
   MIS to simplify administration.
- We are building a new analysis platform that will allow us to do school-level data or MAT/ group level data.
- Our new analysis platform will merge data from different frameworks to create a wholeschool and whole MAT/group picture for ALL pupils.
- We have developed 2 frameworks based on the new Early Years guidance, one for pupils with SEND and one for pupils working at age-related expectations.
- We have developed 2 frameworks for the primary curriculum, one for pupils with SEND and one for pupils working at age-related expectations.

This will give schools one system for all pupils (Early Years and Primary Curriculum), it will make whole school data easier and it will save schools money.



# The following pages show our assessment content for the primary curriculum.







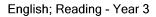


Steps	Name	:
	Started	d: Completed:
	Word Reading	
Applies phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words  Responds speedily with the correct sound to graphemes for all 40+ phonemes, including, where applicable, alternative sounds for graphemes  Reads accurately by blending sounds in unfamiliar words containing GPCs that have been taught	Reads common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word  Reads words containing taught GPCs and -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er and -est endings  Reads other words of more than one syllable that contain taught GPCs  Comprehension	Reads words with contractions, and understands that the apostrophe represents the omitted letter(s)  Reads aloud accurately books that are consistent with their developing phonic knowledge and that do not require them to use other strategies to work out words  Re-reads these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading
Listens to and discusses a wide range	Discusses word meanings, linking new	Makes inferences on the basis of what
of poems, stories and non-fiction at a level beyond that at which they can read independently and begins to link what they read or hear read to their own experiences  Becomes very familiar with key stories, fairy stories and traditional tales, retelling them and considering their particular characteristics  Appreciates rhymes and poems,	meanings to those already known Draws on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher to help understanding Checks that the text makes sense as they read, correcting inaccurate reading Discusses the significance of the title and events	basis of what has been read so far Participates in discussion about what is read to them, explaining clearly their understanding and taking turns,
reciting some by heart and by recognising and joining in with		





Steps	Name:	
	Started	: Completed:
	Word Reading	
Continues to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words (until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent)  Reads accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes  Reads accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes taught so far	Reads words containing common suffixes  Reads further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word  Reads most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered	Reads aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation  Re-reads books to build up fluency and confidence in word reading
	Comprehension	
Listens to, discusses and expresses their own views about a wide range of contemporary and classic poetry, stories and non-fiction (which are structured in different ways) at a level beyond that at which they can read independently  Discusses the sequence of events in books and how items of information are related  Becomes increasingly familiar with and retelling a wider range of stories, fairy stories and traditional tales  Recognises simple recurring literary language in stories and poetry and can pinpoint and discuss their favourite words and phrases	Discusses and clarifies the meanings of words, linking new meanings to known vocabulary  Builds up a repertoire of poems learnt by heart, appreciating these and reciting some, with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear  Draws on what they already know or on background information and vocabulary provided by the teacher, asking and answering questions to help and show understanding  Checks that the text makes sense as they read and corrects inaccurate reading	Makes inferences on the basis of what is being said and done  Predicts what might happen on the basis of what has been read so far  Participates in discussions about books, poems and other works that are read to them and those that they can read for themselves, explaining and discussing their understanding, taking turns and listening to what others say



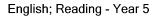


Steps		Name:
		Started: Completed:
	Word Reading	
Continues to use their phonic knowledge to decode unfamiliar words; uses their knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes as listed in English Appendix 1, to help them read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words they meet	Reads further common exception by sight (including revision of where Years 1 and 2) noting unusual correspondences between spell sound	ork from
Discusses a growing range of fiction	•	to to Dradicto what might possibly bannon
Discusses a growing range of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks, making their own choices about what to read and explaining these choices  Reads and engages with books that are structured in different ways  Shows curiosity about words they do not know, e.g. asking about them or using a dictionary more independently  Engages with a growing range of books, including fairy stories, myths and legends, and retelling the main storyline and several supporting details of some of them orally  Explains simply what a text is about and identifying something about how it is written or presented, e.g. a diary in the first person	Prepares poems and play scrip read aloud, adapting elements intonation, tone, volume and accommunicate understanding wi independence  Discusses words that capture the reader's interest and imaginatic lidentifies some different forms and explains simple differences features  Checks the text makes sense buthe punctuation, re-reading or too thers about what they have readers about what they have readers inferences such as inferences such as inferences and identifies where the text shows	from details stated, and begins to predict through implied details Identifies and discusses the main ideas drawn from a paragraph Identifies how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning, including the impact of specific words and the use of punctuation, such as inverted commas to indicate speech, sub-headings to stand out, etc. Answers simple retrieval questions and records information from non-fiction using contents, index, chapters and headings  Participates in discussion about both books that are read to them and those they can read for themselves, taking





Steps	ivallie.	
	Started:	Completed:
Word Read	ding	
Uses phonic skills consistently and Reads further excepti		
automatically to read unfamiliar or more noting unusual corres		
complex words; applies their growing between spelling and		
knowledge of root words, prefixes and		
suffixes (etymology and morphology) as		
listed in English Appendix 1), to read		
aloud and to understand the meaning of		
new words they meet		
Comprehen	sion	
Listens to and discusses a wide range Discusses words and	phrases that	Identifies the main ideas drawn from
of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and capture the reader's i	nterest and	more than one paragraph and can
reference books or textbooks, imagination and begin	ns to identify their	summarise these
identifying preferred authors and text impact		Identifies how language, structure and
types, and making simple references to Recognises several d	lifferent forms of	presentation contribute to meaning,
texts poetry and explains s		including how language and
Reads and engages with books that are or features		punctuation choices help clarity, and
structured in different ways for a wide Routinely uses the pu	unctuation to help	structure can help guide the reader
range of purposes re-reading and self-ch		Retrieves and records information from
Uses a dictionary independently to find speaks to adults and		non-fiction, beginning to scan texts an
the meaning of words and explaining they have read and u		using organisational features for help,
them in context  Asks relevant question		e.g. glossary
Increases their familiarity with a wide Asks relevant question understanding of the	•	Participates in discussion about both
		books that are read to them and those
	answer itt	they can read for themselves, taking
,	h oo oba	
main storylines and many supporting details of some of them orally  Draws inferences suc		turns and listening to what others say, asking questions to further their
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Identifies the theme of a text and their actions, and just	arying with	understanding, and building on others answers and comments showing a
identifying features of how it is written or evidence they can pir		deeper understanding of the text
presented Predicts what might h	nappen from details	deeper understanding of the text
Prepares poems and play scripts to stated and implied		
read aloud, adapting their intonation,		
tone, volume and action to communicate understanding		





Steps		Name:
		Started: Completed:
	Word Reading	
Applies their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as taken from English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet		
	Comprehension	
Continues to read and discuss a growing range of styles of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks given to them to read for a range of purposes, as part of subject learning and chosen by them out of interest, curiosity or enjoyment of a theme or author  Gives a more detailed book review which includes reasons for their preferences  Identifies and discusses themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing  Learns and performs a growing range of poetry from memory, making their own choices about how they convey ideas using intonation, tone and volume to help make the meaning clear to an audience	Identifies whether a text make them, choosing strategies to hexplore the meaning of words discussions and questions to extheir understanding and knowl Explains characters' feelings, or reasons for their actions using evidence from the text, and capredictions using clues from the such as character actions and and identifies some implied dealls which support the main identified by another, and exployed how the author's choice of lan structure and presentation hele or persuade the reader Suggests why an author used type of figurative language and pinpoint vocabulary that effect captures interest and imaginated.	help opinion and into fact and fiction Retrieves and records specific information from non-fiction texts for different purposes thoughts sing an make he text, d speech, etails drawn from ding key ni deas plaining nguage, elp inform drawn and those they including through formal presentations and debates, detailing some main points and supporting evidence to help justify their opinions, using notes where necessary to help them





Steps	Name:	
•	Started:.	Completed:
	Word Reading	
Applies their growing knowledge of root words, prefixes and suffixes (morphology and etymology), as taken from English Appendix 1, both to read aloud and to understand the meaning of new words that they meet		
	Comprehension	
Continues to read and discuss an increasingly wide range of styles of fiction, poetry, plays, non-fiction and reference books or textbooks given to them to read for a range of purposes, as part of subject learning and chosen by them out of interest, curiosity or enjoyment of a theme or author Reviews the texts they have read, identifying patterns in their reading habits and making intentional choices to widen their reading experience Identifies and discusses themes and conventions in and across a wide range of writing, making comparisons within and across books  Learns and performs a wider range of poetry from memory, making sure the intonation, tone, volume and expression suit the context and that literal and implied meaning is clear to an audience	Understands what they read by employing a range of strategies to help find and explore meaning and make sense of new words, including asking questions which will give clarity to their understanding  Draws inferences from the text, marking and annotating evidence they have found in the text and makes predictions using a combination of information in the text, including implied details  Summarises the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph succinctly, finding key details as evidence which support the main ideas they have identified, and explaining how the author's choice of language, structure and presentation help contribute to meaning and how a specific technique can impact the reader  Evaluates how authors use language including figurative language and rhetorical devices, and can identify the impact on the reader	Distinguishes between fact and fiction, and fact and opinion  Recognises when a text is useful or of value by scanning or skimming, and can effectively retrieve, record, and present information from non-fiction  Participates 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, explaining how examples they have found in the text back up their ideas  Explains and discusses their understanding of what they have read, including through formal presentations and debates, detailing main points and clear supporting evidence to help justify their reasons and opinions, maintaining a focus on the topic, and using notes where necessary





Steps	Name	e:
•	Starte	ed: Completed:
	Composition	
Says out loud what they are going to write about  Composes a sentence orally before writing it	Sequences sentences to form short narratives  Re-reads what they have written to check that it makes sense	Discusses what they have written with the teacher or other pupils  Reads their writing aloud, clearly enough to be heard by their peers and the teacher
	Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation	410 1000101
Leaves spaces between words  Joins words and joins clauses using 'and'	Begins to punctuate sentences using a capital letter and a full stop, question mark or exclamation mark  Uses a capital letter for names of people, places, the days of the week, and the personal pronoun 'l'	Vear 1 in English appendix 2 Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation
	Transcription: Spelling	mark
Spells words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught  Spells common exception words  Spells the days of the week  Names the letters of the alphabet in order	Uses letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound Uses the spelling rule for adding -s or es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs Uses the prefix un-	Uses -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words, e.g. helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest  Applies simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix  Writes from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far
	Transcription: Handwriting & Presentation	· · · · ·
Sits correctly at a table, holding a pencil comfortably and correctly  Begins to form lower-case letters in the correct direction, starting and finishing in the right place	Forms capital letters Forms digits 0-9	Understands which letters belong to which handwriting 'families' (i.e. letters that are formed in similar ways) and practises these





Steps	Nam	ne:
	Start	ted: Completed:
	Composition	
Writes narratives about personal experiences and those of others (real and fictional)  Writes about real events, recording them simply and clearly, in one go  Writes for different purposes, e.g. short poems and longer narratives  Plans or says out loud what they are going to write about then writes down ideas and/or key words, including new vocabulary	Encapsulates what they want to say, sentence by sentence  Evaluates their writing with the teacher and other pupils and makes simple additions, revisions and corrections.  Re-reads to check that their writing makes sense and that verbs to indicatime are used correctly and consistently, including verbs in the continuous form	Reads aloud what they have written with appropriate intonation to make the meaning clear
	Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation	١
Develops their use of both familiar and new punctuation, including full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas for lists and apostrophes for contracted forms and the singular possessive  Uses sentences with different forms: statement, question, exclamation, command	Uses expanded noun phrases to describe and specify, e.g. blue butterful Uses the present and past tenses correctly and consistently including the progressive form  Uses subordination (using when, if, the or because) and co-ordination (using and, or but)	Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective,
	Transcription: Spelling	
Segments spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly  Learns new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learns some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones  Learns to spell common exception words	Learns to spell more words with contracted forms Learns the possessive apostrophe (singular) Distinguishes between homophones and near-homophones	Adds suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly Applies spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1 Writes from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far
	Transcription: Handwriting & Presentat	ion
Forms lower-case letters of the correct size relative to one another  Starts using some of the diagonal and horizontal strokes needed to join letters and understand which letters, when adjacent to one another, are best left unjoined	Writes capital letters and digits of the correct size, orientation and relationsl to one another and to lower case letter	•





Name:		
Started:	Completed:	

Composition			
Planning and preparation - Drafting and writing - Evaluates and edits -			
Discusses and explores examples of the structure of a text, identifying some common elements of a text type, such as headings in non-fiction, and giving simple explanations of their impact within a text  Plans their writing by discussing their ideas about the layout and some features of their writing and recording grammatical, vocabulary and structural features that will suit the purpose	Rehearses structured sequences of sentences orally to help match the tone of their writing and extend vocabulary and grammar choices  Demonstrates attempts to follow their plan, organising sections or paragraphs within a theme and including a simple beginning, middle and end where appropriate  Includes some relevant simple organisational devices such as headings and subheadings in nonfiction and a generally clear narrative with some details to create settings, characters and the plot	Identifies successful elements of their own and others' writing and suggests simple improvements to help meet the audience's needs, e.g. consistent use of pronouns to help clarity  Proof-reads for misspellings and punctuation errors which include full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas and inverted commas for speech  Reads own writing aloud with some volume, tone and with appropriate intonation	
	Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation		
Writes a range of simple and more complex sentences, using a growing range of conjunctions and sentence structures to engage and inform the reader  Includes the present perfect form of verbs, e.g. I have seen that movie  Demonstrates some use of pronouns to avoid repetition	Expresses time and cause using a growing range of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions Occasionally includes fronted adverbials Includes an apostrophe to show possession in regular plural nouns occasionally Identifies and begins to use inverted commas to show direct speech	Learns how to use the grammar for Years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2 Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter, inverted commas	
	Transcription: Spelling		
Attempts to apply spelling rules for prefixes and suffixes, doing so correctly some of the time  Attempts to spell common homophones correctly	Applies spelling rules to commonly misspelt words correctly some of the time Occasionally uses possessive apostrophe in regular plurals correctly in the course of their writing	Checks words in dictionary using the first two or three letters  Writes a dictation of simple sentences with some correct punctuation and spelling taught at this level	
	Transcription: Handwriting & Presentation		
Joins their handwriting using diagonal and horizontal strokes with clear and consistent ascenders and descenders (which do not touch), and with consistent spacing between letters and words			





Name:		
Started:	Completed:	

Composition		
Planning and preparation	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Evaluates and edits -
Planning and preparation -  Discusses and explores examples of texts, identifying a range of characteristics of its structure, vocabulary and grammar and giving simple explanations of their impact within a text  Discusses and records ideas, mapping the progression of events in each section/paragraph, noting specific vocabulary/dialogue and grammatical elements they wish to include and structural features which will suit the purpose	Prafting and writing -  Rehearses sentences orally, noting where they can add detail or develop sentence structure and makes changes within their writing to help clarity and impact  Follows their plan to organise different sections or paragraphs within a theme which begin to flow more consistently and show some balance in detail, e.g. between the beginning, middle and ending  Includes relevant simple organisational devices such as headings and subheadings in non-fiction and a clear narrative with relevant details, using thoughtfully chosen vocabulary to create settings, characters and the plot	Assesses the effectiveness of their own and others' writing, highlighting and improving grammar and vocabulary that could be changed to enhance or clarify their writing for the audience  Proof-reads for misspellings and punctuation errors which include full stops, question marks, exclamation marks, commas, inverted commas for speech and the use of commas with fronted adverbials, suggesting how they can be corrected or changed to help the audience  Reads their own writing aloud with the correct volume, tone and with appropriate intonation
	Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation	
Writes a range of simple and more complex sentences, using a wider range of appropriate conjunctions and sentence structures to engage and inform the reader  Chooses the present perfect form of verbs to talk about actions or experiences without referring to 'when'  Chooses nouns or pronouns appropriately for clarity and cohesion and to avoid repetition	Expresses time and cause using a wider range of appropriate conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions  Identifies and uses appropriate fronted adverbials, placing commas after them with growing consistency  Uses possessive apostrophe in regular plurals in the course of their writing, mostly correctly	Identifies and uses inverted commas and other punctuation to show direct speech with more consistency  Learns how to use the grammar for Years 3 and 4 in English Appendix 2  Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: determiner, pronoun, possessive pronoun, adverbial
	Transcription: Spelling	
Attempts to apply spelling rules for prefixes and suffixes in the English Appendix 1 correctly most of the time Attempts to spell further homophones correctly	Applies spelling rules to commonly misspelt words correctly most of the time  Places the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals and in words with irregular plurals	Uses first two or three letters of words to check in dictionary, gaining speed to find word  Writes down a dictation of simple sentences with mostly correct spelling and punctuation taught at this level
	Transcription: Handwriting & Presentation	
Writes legibly and accurately in size and shape, spaced so letters on different lines do not meet and choosing the strokes which are needed to join letters (if necessary) and can usually sustain their own style of joined-up handwriting		





Name:		
Started:	Completed:	

	Composition	
Planning and preparation -	Drafting and writing -	Evaluates and edits -
Uses writing models to research characterisation and setting, noting how they can use similar formulas/ideas  Plans their writing by identifying the purpose and audience, using their notes to help develop their ideas	Includes grammar and vocabulary which is mostly appropriate to the subject, genre and audience, suggesting alternative words for those which are more ambiguous and sentence structures to help enhance meaning  Organises their writing into sequenced paragraphs, summarising longer sections and joining ideas through a growing range of devices, e.g. adverbials of time  Uses a growing range of organisational and presentational devices to help structure what they want to say and help guide the reader	Assesses own/others' writing against criteria and can suggest alternatives to vocabulary, grammar and punctuation to enhance clarity or aid cohesion  Proof-reads for errors in consistency in tense and subject/verb agreement, identifying most errors, including some errors in register  Proof-reads for spelling, punctuation and grammar, pinpointing the majority of obvious errors  Performs their work appropriately to ensure meaning is clear, including appropriate intonation, tone, volume and movement
	Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation	
Demonstrates differences in vocabulary and structure when writing formally/informally Uses the perfect form of verbs to indicate a link between time and cause Expands noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely	Uses modal verbs/adverbs to indicate degree of possibility, e.g. perhaps/might Uses relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied relative pronoun Includes evidence of more complex punctuation used for specific effects, e.g. bullet points, commas to clarify	Learns how to use the grammar for Years 5 and 6 in the English Appendix 2 Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity
	Transcription: Spelling	
Uses and understands some prefixes and suffixes from English Appendix 1 Spells correctly most words learnt so far from the Year 5 & 6 spelling list and continues to employ rules and understanding from the Year 3 & 4 spelling list	Spells some common words with silent letters  Continues to learn to spell commonly misspelt or confused words, such as homophones  Identifies that words have roots and origins	Uses the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary, and uses a thesaurus to find a suitable replacement
	Transcription: Handwriting & Presentation	
Writes legibly, fluently and with increasing speed, choosing which shape of a letter to use when given choices and using the correct joins, sustaining their own style of joined-up handwriting	Transcription. Handwriting & Presentation	





	Starte	ed: Completed:
	Composition	
Planning and preparation -  Selects the correct genre for purpose or audience and uses it precisely, e.g. suggests an aside as a suitable technique to interact with reader  Plans their writing by noting and developing their initial ideas, drawing on discussion, reading and research where necessary  Drafting and writing -  Selects generally appropriate vocabulary and grammatical structures that reflect what the writing requires and shows a good awareness of the reader, and can explain how their choices change or enhance their writing	Creates narratives which describe characters, settings and atmosphere, and integrates dialogue to convey character and advance the action Creates clear, opening and closing paragraphs which are interesting, dramatic, draw in the reader or summarise and uses a wider range of organisational techniques which build cohesion within and across paragraph and are appropriate to the context Uses a wider range of organisation and presentational devices to help structur their writing and help guide or support the reader	and correcting errors, including errors in register
	Vocabulary, Grammar & Punctuation	
Confidently uses appropriate vocabulary and structure for formal or informal speech and writing Uses verb tenses consistently and correctly throughout their writing Uses appropriate conjunctions and adverbs/adverbials to aid cohesion within paragraphs	Rearranges paragraphs and sentence to achieve different effects  Learns how to use the grammar for Years 5 and 6 in the English Appendix  Uses the range of punctuation taught a key stage 2 mostly correctly	clauses, vary pace, indicate, subdivide and create atmosphere  Uses and understands the grammatical
	Transcription: Spelling	
Uses and understands most prefixes and suffixes from Spelling Appendix 1 and can recognise how the roots or origins of a word may help them with spelling	Spells less-common words with silent letters  Makes a distinction between commonl confused words, e.g. homophones  Uses dictionaries and thesauruses efficiently	Spells most words correctly from the Year 5 & 6 spelling list and uses a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary
	Transcription: Handwriting & Presentation	on
Writes legibly and fluently, maintaining a consistent, joined up style when writing with increased speed, recognising what standard and style of handwriting and implement is best suited for the task	•	





Spoken Language  Sappropriately to a g (within a group are sessing relevant and consistently are routine and non- as to gain  Spoken Language  Takes turns with others in discussion about familiar or immediate experiences, and will join in with imaginative play, changing voice where in character  Initiates and continues conversations, holding attention with the main topic and employing some non-verbal cand employing some non-verbal gestures, e.g. turning towards each so or immediate growth  Started:
Tells and retells a familiar story or recounts an experience using narrative language in simply sequenced seroutine and non-instently in the routine and non-instential seroutine and employing some non-verbal cabulary which is or immediate  Tells and retells a familiar story or recounts an experience using narrative language in simply sequenced sequenced sequences, and will join in with imaginative play, changing voice who in character  Calls attention to self appropriately when they wish to speak, and can change their voice for an effect, e.g. raising volume (on all or one word) for emphasis or to keep the listener's
Tells and retells a familiar story or recounts an experience using narrative language in simply sequenced seroutine and non-instential seroutine and non-instential seroutine and employing some non-verbal cabulary which is or immediate  Tells and retells a familiar story or recounts an experience using narrative language in simply sequenced sentences and providing some basic detail  Initiates and continues conversations, holding attention with the main topic and employing some non-verbal gestures, e.g. turning towards each person who is speaking  Takes turns with others in discussion about familiar or immediate  experiences, and will join in with imaginative play, changing voice who in character  Calls attention to self appropriately when they wish to speak, and can change their voice for an effect, e.g. raising volume (on all or one word) for emphasis or to keep the listener's
recounts an experience using narrative language in simply sequenced sentences and providing some basic detail  Initiates and continues conversations, holding attention with the main topic and employing some non-verbal cabulary which sor immediate  recounts an experience using narrative language in simply sequenced sentences, and will join in with imaginative play, changing voice who in character  Calls attention to self appropriately when they wish to speak, and can change their voice for an effect, e.g. raising volume (on all or one word) for emphasis or to keep the listener's
and act out roles and experiences from familiar experiences and situations inion with simple e., e.g. I think  and act out roles and experiences from familiar experiences and situations  Speaks in a fluent, clear manner at a meaningful volume  Adds simple, relevant comments, opinions or detail after listening to the contribution of others  Uses a more formal tone with adults school most of the time





Steps		Name:	
		Started:	Completed:
	Spoken Language		
Listens in a range of situations, responding with increasing appropriateness, and can complete more complex (two or three part) instructions  Asks questions to get more information and to clarify meaning  Uses a growing vocabulary, taking new words and phrases from discussions, stories and topics they are involved in Explains their answers, arguments and opinions when they are challenged, with more detail	Organises what they want to appropriately, choosing more vocabulary within sentences sequenced ideas and linking phrases  Participates in a discussion be and responding to others' ide turns to contribute and engage with non-verbal gestures  Talks through their thoughts, feelings and that of character imaginative play, with appropinases and sentences  Speaks in a fluent, clear man complete sentences containing increasing range of conjunctive extend their speech, e.g. to generally and justification	specific which have words and y listening as, taking ing others ideas and s within riate ner using an ons to	Contributes to discussions with relevant comments which demonstrate they have considered other views and ideas; takes part in drama-based activities by speaking and gesturing mostly in role and by performing short poetry  Adapts the way they talk to hold attention of the listeners and can vary their voice and vocabulary choices to express or emphasise at a specific moment  Recognises a different or similar viewpoint within a discussion, commenting appropriately on what others have said and begins to explain why they agree or disagree  Uses more formal vocabulary and tone of voice in most relevant situations, and can greet visitors and unfamiliar adults in school appropriately





	Starte	ed: Completed:
	Spoken Language	
Listens and responds appropriately to questions and viewpoints, adding to what was said and beginning to develop ideas with others  Asks a range of people in different situations appropriate questions, e.g. peers, visitors, on school trips  Makes use of vocabulary learnt though discussions/presentations etc.  Begins to justify their answers and opinions with simple reasons for their views or choices	Sequences their descriptions, explanations, narratives logically, using a range of complete sentences that show links between ideas, thoughts or feelings  Listens to others responsively in collaborative conversations, staying or topic by building on the initial concept and engaging others with a growing range of gestures and changing intonation to help make their point clea.  Uses a growing vocabulary to imagine and explore ideas, thoughts and feelings about familiar and some unfamiliar situations and uses simple speculative language to share their opinion on what they think might happen  Speaks with clear diction, varying volume for different audiences, making more specific vocabulary choices withing a range of more complex sentences.	Presents information or ideas to an audience and can perform from memory, adapting their expression and tone and can take on and sustain a simple role using suitable language and gestures  Adapts their style and tone to suit different audiences, varying the amount of detail and vocabulary choice to meet the listener's needs  Listens, responds and begins to develop ideas with others, identifying why they agree or disagree and steps to move forward  Begins to choose the correct language and structure appropriate for a growing range of tasks/audiences





Steps	r	Name:
	S	Started: Completed:
	Spoken Language	
Listens and responds appropriately to others, picking up on and developing the key or relevant points  Asks questions in a growing range of structures for different purposes, e.g. open questions to check an instruction  Makes more specific word choices to produce a stronger response in the listener, adapting their word choices for different contexts  Articulates and justifies their answers, arguments and opinions with simple evidence or reasoning	Sequences and develops descriptexplanations, and narratives in an organised and logical way, which include the main point and suppor reasons using a range of sentency structures  Sustains collaborative conversation listening to alternative views with a open mind and responding to conthat they may or may not agree wousing appropriate language and nyerbal gestures  Identifies, proposes and discusses possible explanations and outcombased on information they have the and simple inferences they have respeats clearly to a range of audic controlling volume, tone and into using more sophisticated language within complex sentences	using more specific language to a varying type/size of audience; takes part in a range of drama techniques, generally sustaining and enhancing a role through voice, language and gesture choices  Picks up on simple clues to know when a listener does not understand or has lost interest and employs a range of simple verbal and non-verbal techniques to regain and sustain interest  Listens and responds to different viewpoints, exploring why they agree or disagree with key points and supporting details  Chooses the correct language and

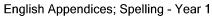








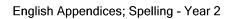
Steps	Nan	ne:
	Star	ted: Completed:
	Spoken Language	
Listens appropriately to adults and their peers, identifying what the speaker is saying and how the speaker is saying it, and responds accordingly with specific comments, ideas and challenges  Uses a range of question types for different situations and purposes, e.g. leading, rhetorical, hypothetical  Demonstrates how and why vocabulary choices vary in different contexts and evaluates the effect of their own choices and that of other speakers  Articulates, sustains and justifies their answers, arguments and opinions logically with more detailed evidence or reasoning, making connections between their opinions and that of others	Sequences and develops description: explanations, and narratives coheren choosing details, vocabulary and grammatical structures for specific effect  Sustains their own listening and can debate an issue logically using discursive language and responding effectively in increasingly extended turns, to the opposing view  Uses a wide range of speculative, hypothetical and explorative language to help process and clarify their ideas Speaks audibly and fluently using a wide range of sentence structures an confidently communicating in a range different situations	they present information to a specific audience, ensuring intonation, tone, volume and expression suit the context and that literal and implied meaning is clear; uses a range of simple dramatic effects to enhance or adapt a character and sustain the role  Uses a range of verbal and non-verbal techniques to capture, regain or sustain a listener's attention, demonstrating that they recognise the needs of the listener Considers and evaluates different viewpoints, attending to and building on the contributions of others





Name:	
Started: C	completed:

Revision of Reception Work				
All letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent  Consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent	Vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent  The process of segmenting spoken words into sounds before choosing graphemes to represent the sounds	Words with adjacent consonants Guidance and rules which have been taught		
Spelling				
The sounds -	Vowel diagraphs and trigraphs	ou, e.g. out		
/f/ usually spelt ff, e.g. off	ai, e.g. rain	ow, e.g. now		
/l/ usually spelt II, e.g. well	oi, e.g. coin	ow, e.g. grow		
/s/ usually spelt ss, e.g. miss	ay, e.g. day	ue, e.g. blue		
/z/ usually spelt zz, e.g. buzz	oy, e.g. enjoy	ew, e.g. flew		
/k/ usually spelt ck, e.g. back	a-e, e.g. made	ie, e.g. tie		
Spells words ending n before k, e.g. think	e-e, e.g. these	ie, e.g. chief		
Divides words into two syllables	i-e, e.g. like	igh, e.g. high		
Spells words usually spelt tch if it comes straight after a single vowel	o-e, e.g. home	or, e.g. short		
letter (exceptions include rich, which,	u-e, e.g. tune	ore, e.g. more		
much, such), e.g. catch Spells words with the sound /v/ at end	ar, e.g. start	aw, e.g. saw		
of words, e.g. give	ee, e.g. tree	au, e.g. author		
Adds -s for plurals	ea, e.g. each	air, e.g. fair		
Adds -es for plurals  Adds to verbs where no change to the root	ea, e.g. head	ear, e.g. dear		
word is needed -	er, e.g. term - stressed sound	ear, e.g. bear		
-ing, e.g. helping	er, e.g. better - unstressed schwa sound	are, e.g. dare		
-er, e.g. helper	ir, e.g. girl	Words ending -		
ed, e.g. helped	ur, e.g. turn	-y, e.g. very/family		
Adds to adjectives where no change to the root word is needed -	oo, e.g. food	New consonant spellings for -  ph, e.g. elephant		
-er, e.g. quicker	oo, e.g. book	wh, e.g. when		
-est, e.g. quickest	oa, e.g. boat	Uses the k for the /k/ sound, e.g. kit		
	oe, e.g. toe	Adds the prefix - un, e.g. undo		
		Spells compound words, e.g. bedroom		
		Common exception words, e.g. the		
		Common exception words, e.g. the		





Name:		
Started:	Completed:	

	Spelling	
The sounds -	Adding to a root word ending in -y with a	Words spelt a before I and II, e.g. all,
Spelt -ge and -dge or -g, e.g. age, edge, gem	consonant before ited, e.g. copy to copied	walk Words spelt o, e.g. other, Monday
/s/ spelt c before e, i and y, e.g. race,	-ing, e.g. copy to copying	Words spelt -ey, e.g. donkey
city /n/ spelt kn and gn at the beginning of	-er, e.g. happy to happier	Words spelt a after w and qu, e.g.
words, e.g. knock, gnaw		squash, want
/r/ spelt wr at the beginning of words, e.g. write	-est, e.g. happy to happiest  Adding to words ending with -e with consonant	Words spelt or after w, e.g. work, worm
Spelt -le at the end of words, e.g. table	before it -	Words spelt ar after w, e.g. war, warmth
Spelt -el at the end of words, e.g. tunnel	-ing, e.g. shine to shining	Words spelt s, e.g. treasure, usual
Spelt -al at the end of words, e.g. medal	-ed, e.g. like to liked	Suffixes -
Words ending - il, e.g. pencil	-er, e.g. bike to biker	-ment
Spelt -y at the end of words, e.g. cry	-est, e.g. shine to shiniest	-ful
Adds -es to nouns ending in -y, e.g. flies	-y, e.g. shine to shiny	-less
Adds -es to verbs ending in -y, e.g.	Adding to words of one syllable ending in single consonant after a single vowel -	-ly
copies	-ing, e.g. clap to clapping	-ness
	'-ed' (clap/clapped)	Contractions
	'-er' (big/bigger)	Possessive apostrophes (singular noun)
	'-est' (sad/saddest)	Words ending in -tion
	'-y' (gloom/gloomy)	Homophones and near homophones
	-y (gloom/gloomy)	Common exceptions



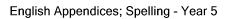
Name:		
Started:	Completed:	

	Spelling				
	Adds suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one		decide		naughty
	syllable, e.g. forget-forgotten		describe		notice
	Words spelt y other than at the end of a word, e.g. myth		different		occasion(ally)
	Words spelt ou, e.g. touch		difficult		often
	Adds prefixes to the beginning of root		disappear		opposite
	words, e.g. in-, dis  Adds the suffix -ation		early		ordinary
	Adds the suffix -ly		earth		particular
	Words spelt -sure, e.g. measure		eight/eighth		peculiar
	Words spelt -ture, e.g. creature		enough		perhaps
	Words spelt -sion, e.g. division		exercise		popular
	Adds the suffix -ous		experience		position
	Words spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian		experiment		possess(ion)
	Words spelt ch, e.g. chorus		extreme		possible
	Words with /sh/ spelt ch, e.g. chef		famous		potatoes
	Words spelt -gue, e.g. league		favourite		pressure
	Words spelt -que, e.g. antique		February		probably
	Words with /s/ spelt sc, e.g. science		forward(s)		promise
	Words spelt ei,eigh,ey, e.g. vein,weigh,		fruit		purpose
	they Possessive apostrophes with plural		grammar		quarter
	words		group		question
	Homophone and near-homophones		guard		recent
	accident(ally)		guide		regular
<u> </u>	actual(ly)		heard		reign
	address		heart		remember
	answer		height		sentence
	appear		history		separate
	arrive		imagine		special
	believe		increase		straight
	bicycle		important		strange
	breath		interest		strength
	breathe		sland		suppose
	build		knowledge		surprise
	busy/business		learn		therefore
	calendar		length		though/although
	caught		library		thought
	centre		material		through
	century		medicine		various
	certain		mention		weight
	complete		minute		woman/women
	complete		natural		
	continue				
	Conditiue				



Name:		
Started:	Completed:	

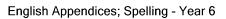
Adds suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable, e.g. forget-forgotten Words spelt y other than at the end of a word, e.g. myth decide naughty notice notice	
syllable, e.g. forget-forgotten  Words spelt y other than at the end of a word, e.g. myth  describe  different  occasion(ally)	
word, e.g. myth different occasion(ally)	
Words spelt ou, e.g. touch   difficult   often	
Adds prefixes to the beginning of root words, e.g. in-, dis opposite	
Adds the suffix -ation early ordinary	
Adds the suffix -ly earth particular	
Words spelt -sure, e.g. measure eight/eighth peculiar	
Words spelt -ture, e.g. creature enough perhaps	
Words spelt -sion, e.g. division exercise popular	
Adds the suffix -ous experience position	
Words spelt -tion, -sion, -sion, -cian experiment possess(ion)	
Words spelt ch, e.g. chorus extreme possible	
Words with /sh/ spelt ch, e.g. chef potatoes	
Words spelt -gue, e.g. league favourite pressure	
Words spelt -que, e.g. antique February probably	
Words with /s/ spelt sc, e.g. science forward(s) promise	
Words spelt ei,eigh,ey, e.g. vein,weigh, fruit purpose	
they Possessive apostrophes with plural grammar quarter	
words group question	
Homophone and near-homophones guard recent	
accident(ally) guide regular	
actual(ly) heard reign	
address heart remember	
answer height sentence	
appear history separate	
arrive imagine special	
believe increase straight	
bicycle important strange	
breath interest strength	
breathe island suppose	
build knowledge surprise	
busy/business learn therefore	
calendar length though/although	
caught library thought	
centre material through	
century medicine various	
certain mention weight	
circle minute woman/women	
complete natural	
consider	
continue	





Name:		
Started:	Completed:	

Spelling				
Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt -		criticise		nuisance
cious or -tious  Endings which sound like /ʃəl/ spelt -cial		curiosity		occupy
or -tial Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent,		definite		occur
-ence/-ency		desperate		opportunity
Words ending in -able and -ible		determined		parliament
Words ending in -ably and -ibly		develop		persuade
Adds a suffix beginning with vowels to word ending -fer		dictionary		physical
Uses a hyphen to join a prefix to a root word, e.g. co-ordinate		disastrous		prejudice
Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c		embarrass		privilege
Words ending in -ough		environment		profession
Words containing silent letters		equip (-ped, -ment)		programme
Homophones and other often confused		especially		pronunciation
words accommodate		exaggerate		queue
accompany		excellent		recognise
according		existence		recommend
achieve		explanation		relevant
aggressive		familiar		restaurant
amateur		foreign		rhyme
ancient		forty		rhythm
apparent		frequently		sacrifice
appreciate		government		secretary
attached		guarantee		shoulder
available		harass		signature
average		hindrance		sincere (-ly)
awkward		identity		soldier
bargain		immediate (-ly)		stomach
bruise		individual		sufficient
category		interfere		suggest
cemetery		interrupt		symbol
committee		language		system
communicate		leisure		temperature
community		lightning		thorough
competition		marvellous		twelfth
conscience		mischievous		variety
conscious		muscle		vegetable
controversy		necessary		vehicle
convenience		neighbour		yacht
correspond				





Name:		
Started:	Completed:	

Spelling				
Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt -		criticise		nuisance
cious or -tious  Endings which sound like /ʃəl/ spelt -cial		curiosity		occupy
or -tial Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent,		definite		occur
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Words ending in -ably and -ibly		develop		persuade
Adds a suffix beginning with vowels to word ending -fer		dictionary		physical
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Words containing silent letters		equip (-ped, -ment)		programme
Homophones and other often confused		especially		pronunciation
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achieve		explanation		relevant
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apparent		frequently		sacrifice
appreciate		government		secretary
attached		guarantee		shoulder
available		harass		signature
average		hindrance		sincere (-ly)
awkward		identity		soldier
bargain		immediate (-ly)		stomach
bruise		individual		sufficient
category		interfere		suggest
cemetery		interrupt		symbol
committee		language		system
communicate		leisure		temperature
community		lightning		thorough
competition		marvellous		twelfth
conscience		mischievous		variety
conscious		muscle		vegetable
controversy		necessary		vehicle
convenience		neighbour		yacht
correspond				



English Appendices:	.,	$\sim$	0 0 1 1.	

	Started:	Completed:
	Word	
Regular plural noun suffixes -s or -es including the effects of these suffixes on the meaning of the noun	Suffixes that can be added to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of root words, e.g. helping, helped, helper	How the prefix un- changes the meaning of verbs and adjectives, e.g. negation such as unkind, or undoing: untie the boat
	Sentence	
How words can combine to make sentences	Joins words and joins clauses using 'and'	
	Text	
Sequencing sentences to form short narratives		
	Punctuation	
Separation of words with spaces	Introduction to capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	Capital letters for names and for the personal pronoun I
	Terminology	
Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, sentence, punctuation, full stop, question mark, exclamation mark		



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Enalish Appendices	s. Mocanillam	i rammar x	Punctuation -	V Dar /

	Started:	Completed:
	Word	
Formation of nouns using suffixes such as -ness, -er and by compounding, e.g. whiteboard	Formation of adjectives using suffixes such as -ful, -less	Use of the suffixes -er, -est in adjectives and the use of -ly to turn adjectives into adverbs
	Sentence	
Uses subordination (using when, if, that,	Expanded noun phrases for description	How the grammatical patterns in a
or because) and co-ordination (using or, and, or but)	and specification, e.g. blue butterfly	sentence indicate its function as a statement, question, exclamation or command
	Text	
Correct choice and consistent use of present tense and past tense throughout writing	Use of the progressive form of verbs in the present and past tense to mark actions in progress, e.g. she is drumming	
	Punctuation	
Use of capital letters, full stops, question marks and exclamation marks to demarcate sentences	Commas to separate items in a list	Apostrophes to mark where letters are missing in spelling and to mark singular possession in nouns, e.g. the girl's
		name
	Terminology	
Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: noun, noun phrase, statement, question, exclamation, command, compound, suffix, adjective, adverb, verb, tense (past, present), apostrophe, comma		



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consonant or a vowel, e.g. a rock, an open box and meaning, e.g. solve, solution, solver  Sentence  Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions [e.g., when, before, after, while, so, because], adverbs [e.g., then, next, soon, therefore], or prepositions [e.g., before, after, during, in, because of]  Text  Introduction to paragraphs as a way to Headings and sub-headings to aid Use of the present perfect form of verl		Started	: Completed:
Formation of nouns using a range of prefixes, e.g. super-, anti-, auto-  Word families based on common word whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel, e.g. a rock, an open box  Sentence  Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions [e.g., when, before, after, while, so, because], adverbs [e.g., then, next, soon, therefore], or prepositions [e.g., before, after, during, in, because of]  Text  Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material  Punctuation  Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech  Terminology  Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter,		ال ۱۸۱	
whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel, e.g. a rock, an open box  Sentence  Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions [e.g., when, before, after, while, so, because], adverbs [e.g., then, next, soon, therefore], or prepositions [e.g., before, after, during, in, because of]  Text  Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material  Punctuation  Use of the present perfect form of verd instead of the simple past, e.g. He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play  Punctuation  Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter,	7 Formation of navers using a versus of		Mord families based as a second
Expressing time, place and cause using conjunctions [e.g., when, before, after, while, so, because], adverbs [e.g., then, next, soon, therefore], or prepositions [e.g., before, after, during, in, because of]  Text  Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material  Punctuation  Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech  Terminology  Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter,	prefixes, e.g. super-, anti-, auto-	whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel, e.g. a rock, an	showing how words are related in form and meaning, e.g. solve, solution,
conjunctions [e.g., when, before, after, while, so, because], adverbs [e.g., then, next, soon, therefore], or prepositions [e.g., before, after, during, in, because of]  Text  Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material  Punctuation  Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech  Terminology  Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter,		Sentence	
Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material  Punctuation  Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech  Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter,	conjunctions [e.g., when, before, after, while, so, because], adverbs [e.g., then, next, soon, therefore], or prepositions [e.g., before, after, during, in, because		
group related material presentation instead of the simple past, e.g. He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play  Punctuation  Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech  Terminology  Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter,			
Introduction to inverted commas to punctuate direct speech  Terminology  Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter,	Introduction to paragraphs as a way to group related material	Headings and sub-headings to aid presentation	Use of the present perfect form of verbs instead of the simple past, e.g. He has gone out to play contrasted with He went out to play
Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter,		Punctuation	
Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter,			
terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter,		Terminology	
	terminology: preposition, conjunction, word family, prefix, clause, subordinate clause, direct speech, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter,		



English Appendices;	Vocabulary,	Grammar &	Punctuation -	Year 4

Word
Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms, e.g. we were instead of we was
Sentence
Fronted adverbials, e.g. Later that day, I heard the bad news
Text
Appropriate choice of pronoun or noun within and across sentences to aid cohesion and avoid repetition
Punctuation
Apostrophes to mark plural possession, e.g. the girl's name, the girls' names  Use of commas after fronted adverbials
Terminology



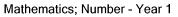
<b>English</b>	Appendices:	Vocabulary.	Grammar 8	Punctuation	- Year	٠5
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Started: Completed:				
Word				
Converting nouns or adjectives into  verbs using suffixes, e.gate; -ise; -ify  Verb prefixes, e.g. dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-				
Sentence				
Uses relative clauses beginning with who, which, where, when, whose, that or with an implied relative pronoun Indicating degrees of possibility using adverbs [e.g., perhaps, surely] or modal verbs [e.g., might, should, will, must]				
Text				
Devices to build cohesion within a paragraph, e.g. then, after that, this, firstly  Linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time, e.g., later], place [e.g., nearby] and number [e.g., secondly] or tense choices [e.g., he had seen her before]				
Punctuation				
Brackets, dashes or commas to indicate Use of commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity				
Terminology				
Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: modal verb, relative pronoun, relative clause, parenthesis, bracket, dash, cohesion, ambiguity				



English Appendices;	Vocabulary.	Grammar &	Punctuation -	Year 6
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	Started:	Completed:
	Word	
The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing, e.g. find out - discover; ask for - request; go in - enter	How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonym, e.g. big, large, little	
	Sentence	
Use of the passive to affect the presentation of information in a sentence, e.g. I broke the window in the greenhouse versus The window in the greenhouse was broken (by me)	The difference between structures typical of informal speech and structures appropriate for formal speech and writing, e.g. the use of question tags: He's your friend, isn't he?, or the use of subjunctive forms such as If I were or Were they to come in some very formal writing and speech	
	Text	
Linking ideas across paragraphs using a wider range of cohesive devices: repetition of a word or phrase, grammatical connections [e.g., the use of adverbials such as on the other hand, in contrast, or as a consequence], and ellipsis	Layout devices, e.g. headings, sub- headings, columns, bullets, or tables, to structure text	
	Punctuation	
Use of the semi-colon, colon and dash to mark the boundary between independent clauses, e.g. It's raining; I'm fed up Use of the colon to introduce a list and use of semi-colons within lists	Punctuation of bullet points to list information	How hyphens can be used to avoid ambiguity, e.g. man eating shark versus man-eating shark, or recover versus recover
	Terminology	
Uses and understands the grammatical terminology: subject, object, active, passive, synonym, antonym, ellipsis, hyphen, colon, semi-colon, bullet points		



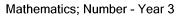


Steps	Name:	
	Started:	Completed:
	Number & Place Value	
Counts to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number  Counts, reads and writes numbers to 100 in numerals; counts in multiples of 2s, 5s and 10s		Reads and writes numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words
	Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication & Divisio	on
Reads, writes and interprets mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (-) and equals (=) signs Represents and uses number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20	Adds and subtracts one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including 0 Solves one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = ? - 9	Solves one-step problems involving multiplication and division, by calculating the answer using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and arrays with the support of the teacher
	Fractions (Including Decimals & Percentages	s)
Recognises, finds, and names a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape, or quantity		

Mathematics; Number - Year 2	Mathematics:	Number	_	Year 2
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Sieha		
		Started: Completed:
	Number & Place Value	
Counts in steps of 2, 3, and 5 from 0, and in 10s from any number, forward and backward  Recognises the place value of each digit in a two-digit number (10s, 1s)	Identifies, represents, and estim numbers using different representations, including the niline  Compares and orders numbers up to 100; use and = signs	100 in numerals and in words Uses place value and number facts to solve problems
	Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication	& Division
Solves problems with addition and subtraction using concrete objects and pictorial representations, including those involving numbers, quantities, and measures  Solves problems with addition and subtraction applying their increasing knowledge of mental and written methods  Recalls and uses addition and subtraction facts to 20 fluently, and derives and uses related facts up to 100  Adds and subtracts numbers using concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including a two-digit number and 1s  Adds and subtracts numbers using	Adds and subtracts numbers us concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, is 2 two-digit numbers  Adds and subtracts numbers us concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, is adding 3 one-digit numbers  Shows that addition of 2 number be done in any order (commutation subtraction of 1 number from an cannot  Recognises and uses the inverse relationship between addition are subtraction and uses this to che calculations and solve missing reproblems	division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers  Calculates mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and writes them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs  Shows that multiplication of 2 numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of 1 number by another cannot  Solves problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts,
concrete objects, pictorial representations, and mentally, including		including problems in contexts
a two-digit number and 10s	Fractions (Including Decimals & Per	rcentages)
fractions 1/3, 1/4, 2/4 and 3/4 of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity	and 1/2	





Steps	Name:	
	Started:	Completed:
	Number & Place Value	
Counts from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100; finds 10 or 100 more or less than a given number  Recognises the place value of each digit in a 3-digit number	Compares and orders numbers up to 1,000  Identifies, represents, and estimates numbers using different representations	Reads and writes numbers up to 1,000 in numerals and in words  Solves number problems and practical problems involving Year 3 number and place value statutory requirements
ļ ,	Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication & Division	
Adds and subtracts numbers mentally, including a three-digit number and 1s  Adds and subtracts numbers mentally, including a three-digit number and 10s  Adds and subtracts numbers mentally, including a three-digit number and 100s  Adds and subtracts numbers with up to 3 digits, using formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction	Estimates the answer to a calculation and uses inverse operations to check answers  Solves problems, including missing number problems, using number facts, place value, and more complex addition and subtraction  Recalls and uses multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables	Writes and calculates mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods  Solves problems, including missing number problems, involving multiplication and division, including positive integer scaling problems and correspondence problems in which n objects are connected to m objects
F	Fractions (Including Decimals & Percentages)	
Counts up and down in tenths; recognises that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10  Recognises, finds, and writes fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators  Recognises and uses fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators	Recognises and shows, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators  Adds and subtracts fractions with the same denominator within one whole, e.g. 5/7 + 1/7 = 6/7	Compares and orders unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators Solves fraction problems that involve all the Year 3 statutory requirements

Mathematics:	Number -	Year 4
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Adds and subtracts whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtracts unbers mentally with increasingly large numbers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy Solves addition and subtractors and why lidentifies multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of 2 numbers  Compares and orders fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number  Compares and orders fractions and sections one form to the other and writes  Adds and subtracts whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition, and those involving decimals by 10, 10 and 1,000  Recognises and uses square numbers and and tube numbers, and the notation for squared (?) and cuben (?) Solves problems involving multiplication and division, including using their written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers multiplies and divides numbers multiplies and divides numbers and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of 2 numbers  Compares and orders fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number  Recognises mixed numbers and improper fractions and converts from one form to the other and writes  Recognises mixed numbers and improper fractions and oconverts from one form to the other and writes  Adds and subtracton mumbers with understands that per cent relates to the nearest whole numbers and factors.  Knows and uses the vacabulary of prime and recalls prime numbers and and those involving dadition, and those involving ductiben and those involving numbers and and those involving decimals by 10, 10 and 1,000  Recognises and use square numbers and and cube numbers, and those involving numbers and and convents from the other and writes and hundredths and decimal places fractions and problems involving number up to 100, and as a decimal factor pairs of the squares of the squares of the squares of	Name.	
Reads, writes, orders, and compares numbers to at least 1,000,000 and determines the value of each digit counts forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers and practical problems that involve all the Year 5 problems to 1,000,000 and 100,000 and 100,0	Started	Completed:
numbers to at least 1,000,000 and determines the value of each digit positive and negative whole numbers, problems that involve all the Year 5 number of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1,000,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 10,000 and and recognises years written in Roman numerals  Addition and subtracts whole numbers with the nearest 10, 100, 10,000 and 100,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 10,000 and and recognises was written in Roman numerals  Addition and subtraction numbers with put to 100 (is) prime numbers, prime factors and divisies whole numbers and tunber and pace and those involving decimals by 10, 10 and 10,000 and 10,0	Number & Place Value	
Adds and subtracts whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction)  Adds and subtracts unmbers mentally with increasingly large numbers  Uses rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy Solves addition and subtraction multi-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why  Identifies multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a numbers and converts from represented visually, including tenths and hundredths  Recognises and use square numbers and improper fractions of a given fraction, multiplication for two-digit number using the formal written method, including Decimals & Percentages)  Fractions (Including Decimals & Percentages)  Fractions (Including Decimals & Percentages)  Compares and orders fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number in the came number in the decimal equivalents fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths  Recognises mixed numbers and improper fractions and converts from one form to the other and writes mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number, e.g. 2/5 + 4/5 = 6/5 = 1 1/5  Adds and subtracts fractions with the same denominators are deforminators are deformed fractions with the same denominators and deforminators of a mixed number and to 100 is prime and recalls prime numbers whether a number up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using a formal written method, including long the mentally, drawing upon known facts and divides whole numbers and involving single fractions and cubed (*)  Multiplies numbers using a formal written method, including long the formal written method of short division and interprets and cubes and why lutiplication and involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and orders	counts forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through 0  Rounds any number up to 1,000,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and	problems that involve all the Year 5 number and place value statutory requirements  Reads Roman numerals to 1,000 (M) and recognises years written in Roman
Adds and subtracts whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition and subtraction)  Adds and subtracts numbers mentally with increasingly large numbers  Uses rounding to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, levels of accuracy Solves addition and subtraction multistep problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why  Identifies multiples and factors, including flaft factor pairs of a number, and common factors of 2 numbers  Compares and orders fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number  Recognises and uses square numbers up to 4 digits by a one-or two-digit number using a formal written method, including floring and divides numbers up to 4 digits by a one-or two-digit number using a formal written method, including floring and divides numbers and introduction floring all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of 2 numbers  Fractions (Including Decimals & Percentages)  Compares and orders fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number  Identifies, names, and writes equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths  Recognises and uses square numbers and invited numbers and inviden numbers and inviden numbers and involving didition, subtraction, multiplication and dividen numbers and involving numbers and tractions and problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving multiplication and di	·	
Compares and orders fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number  Identifies, names, and writes equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths  Recognises mixed numbers and improper fractions and converts from one form to the other and writes mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number, e.g. 2/5 + 4/5 = 6/5 = 1 1/5  Adds and subtracts fractions whose denominator and denominators  Multiplies proper fractions and mixed numbers, supported by materials and diagrams  Reads and writes decimal numbers as fractions  Reads and writes decimal numbers as fractions  Recognises and uses thousandths, relating them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents  Rounds decimal places  to the nearest whole number and to 1  decimal place  Reads, writes, orders and compares numbers with up to 3 decimal places  Solves problems involving number up to 3 decimal places  Tractions  Recognises the per cent symbol (%) and understands that per cent relates to 'number of parts per 100', and writes percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal fraction  Solves problems involving number up to 3 decimal places  Tractions  Recognises the per cent symbol (%) and understands that per cent relates to 'number of parts per 100', and writes percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal fraction  Solves problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of 1/2, 1/4, 1/5, 2/5, 4/5 and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25	prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers  Establishes whether a number up to 100 is prime and recalls prime numbers up to 19  Multiplies numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers  Multiplies and divides numbers  mentally, drawing upon known facts  Divides numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interprets	and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000  Recognises and uses square numbers and cube numbers, and the notation for squared (²) and cubed (³)  Solves problems involving multiplication and division, including using their knowledge of factors and multiples, squares and cubes  Solves problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and division and a combination of these, including understanding the meaning of the equals sign  Solves problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple
denominators are all multiples of the same number  Identifies, names, and writes equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths  Recognises mixed numbers and improper fractions and converts from one form to the other and writes mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number, e.g. 2/5 + 4/5 = 6/5 = 1  Adds and subtracts fractions with the same denominator and denominators  Identifies, names, and writes equivalent by materials and diagrams  Reads and writes decimal numbers as fractions  Reads and writes decimal numbers as fractions  Recognises thousandths, relating them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents  Recognises mixed numbers and improper fractions and converts from one form to the other and writes mathematical statements > 1 as a mixed number, e.g. 2/5 + 4/5 = 6/5 = 1  1/5  Adds and subtracts fractions with the same denominator and denominators  Identifies, names, and writes equivalent by materials and diagrams  Reads and writes decimal numbers as fractions  Recognises thousandths, relating them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents  Recognises and uses thousandths, relating them to tenths, hundredths and decimal places to the nearest whole number and to 1  In the same decimal places solves problems involving number up to 3 decimal places  The same decimal places fractions  Recognises and uses thousandths, relating them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents  In the same decimal places of the per cent symbol (%) and understands that per cent relates to frumber of parts per 100', and writes percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal fraction  Solves problems involving number up to 3 decimal places fractions  The same decimal places fractions with the same decimal equivalents of 1/2, 1/4, 1/5, 2/5, 4/5 and those fractions with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25	Fractions (Including Decimals & Percentage	s)
	numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams  Reads and writes decimal numbers as fractions  Recognises and uses thousandths, relating them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents  Rounds decimals with 2 decimal places to the nearest whole number and to 1	numbers with up to 3 decimal places Solves problems involving number up to 3 decimal places Recognises the per cent symbol (%) and understands that per cent relates to 'number of parts per 100', and writes percentages as a fraction with denominator 100, and as a decimal fraction Solves problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of 1/2, 1/4, 1/5, 2/5, 4/5 and those fractions with a denominator of a
		Number & Place Value  Interprets negative numbers in context, counts forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through 0  Rounds any number up to 1,000,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000  Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication & Division of prime numbers, prime factors and composite (non-prime) numbers  Establishes whether a number up to 100 is prime and recalls prime numbers up to 19  Multiplies numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers  Multiplies and divides numbers  Multiplies and divides numbers  mentally, drawing upon known facts  Divides numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interprets remainders appropriately for the context  Fractions (Including Decimals & Percentage  Multiplies proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams  Reads and writes decimal numbers as fractions  Recognises and uses thousandths, relating them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents  Rounds decimals with 2 decimal places to the nearest whole number and to 1

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Steps	Name:	
	Started:	Completed:
	Number & Place Value	
Reads, writes, orders, and compares numbers up to 10,000,000 and determines the value of each digit  Rounds any whole number to a required degree of accuracy	Uses negative numbers in context, and calculates intervals across 0	Solves number and practical problems that involve all the Year 6 number and place value statutory requirements
A	Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication & Division	on
Multiplies multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication  Divides numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interprets remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context	Divides 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  Performs mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers Identifies common factors, common multiples and prime numbers Use their knowledge of the order of operations to carry out calculations involving the four operations	Solves addition and subtraction multi- step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why Solves problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division Uses estimation to check answers to calculations and determine, in the context of a problem, an appropriate degree of accuracy
F	Fractions (Including Decimals & Percentage	s)
Uses common factors to simplify fractions; uses common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination  Compares and orders fractions, including fractions >1  Adds and subtracts fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions  Multiplies simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form, e.g. 1/4 × 1/2 = 1/8	Divides proper fractions by whole numbers, e.g. 1/3 ÷ 2 = 1/6  Associates a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents, e.g. 0.375, for a simple fraction, e.g. 3/8 Identifies the value of each digit in numbers given to 3 decimal places and multiplies and divides numbers by 10, 100 and 1,000 giving answers up to 3 decimal places  Multiplies one-digit numbers with up to 2 decimal places by whole numbers	Uses written division methods in cases where the answer has up to 2 decimal places Solves problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy Recalls and uses equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts
3impost 10111i, e.g. 174 · 172 - 170	Ratio, Proportion & Rates of Change	
Solves problems involving the relative sizes of 2 quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts  Solves problems involving the calculation of percentages and the use of percentages for comparison	Solves problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found	Solves problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples
	Algebra	
Uses simple formulae  Generates and describes linear number sequences	Expresses missing number problems algebraically Finds pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns	Enumerates possibilities of combinations of two variables





Steps	Name:
	Started: Completed:
Properties of Shap	e
Recognises and names common 2D shapes, e.g. rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles Recognises and names constant shapes, e.g. cuboids (inclusive pyramids and spheres)	
Position and Direction	
Describes position and direction and can use whole, half, quarter and three-quarter turns to explain movement	





Steps	Name:	
	Started:	Completed:
	Properties of Shape	
Identifies and describes the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides, and line symmetry in a vertical line  Identifies and describes the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces	Identifies 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, e.g. a circle on a cylinder	Compares and sorts common 2-D and 3 -D shapes and everyday objects
euges, vertices and faces	Position and Direction	
Orders and arranges combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences	Uses mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction, and movement, including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half, and three-quarter turns (clockwise and anticlockwise)	





Steps		Name:		
		Started:	Completed:	
	Properties of Shape			
Draws 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them Recognises angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn	Identifies right angles, recognis right angles make a half-turn, 3 three-quarters of a turn and 4 a complete turn; identify whether are greater than or less than a rangle	e that 2 make angles ight	Identifies horizontal and ve and pairs of perpendicular a lines	







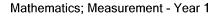


Steps	Nar	me:	
	Sta	rted:	Completed:
Identifies 2D shapes including sub-s	Properties of Shape		Llogo the proportion of vester along to
and other cuboids, from 2D the representations Ide  Knows angles are measured in turn	ws given angles, and measures n in degrees (°) ntifies angles at a point and 1 who (total 360°), angles at a point on	ole n a	Uses the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles Distinguishes between regular and
degrees: estimates and compares stra acute, obtuse, and reflex angles and	ight line and half a turn (total 180 other multiples of 90°	D°)	irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles
	Position and Direction		
Identifies, describes, and represents the position of a shape following a reflection			
or translation, using the appropriate language, and knows that the shape has not changed			
-			



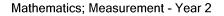


Steps	Na	ame:
	St	tarted: Completed:
	Properties of Shape	
Draws 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles  Recognises, describes and builds simple 3-D shapes, including making nets	Compares and classifies geometric shapes based on their properties a sizes and finds unknown angles in triangles, quadrilaterals, and regula polygons  Illustrates and names parts of circle including radius, diameter and circumference and knows that the diameter is twice the radius	and a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and finds missing angles  es,
	Position and Direction	
Describes positions on the full coordinate grid (all 4 quadrants)	Draws and translates simple shape the coordinate plane, and reflects to in the axes	es on them



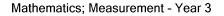


Steps	Name:	
-	Started:	Completed:
	Measurement	
Compares, describes, and solves practical problems for lengths and heights, e.g. long/short, longer/shorter, tall/short, double/half Compares, describes, and solves practical problems for mass/weight, e.g. heavy/light, heavier than, lighter than Compares, describes, and solves practical problems for capacity and volume, e.g. full/empty, more than, less than, half, half full, quarter Compares, describes, and solves practical problems for time, e.g. quicker, slower, earlier, later	Measures and begins to record lengths and heights Measures and begins to record mass/weight Measures and begins to record capacity and volume Measures and begins to record time (hours, minutes, seconds) Recognises and knows the value of all of the different denominations of coins and notes	Sequences events in chronological order using language, e.g. before and after, next, first, today, yesterday, tomorrow, morning, afternoon, and evening  Recognises and uses language relatite to dates, including days of the week, weeks, months, and years  Tells the time to the hour and half pathe hour and draws the hands on a clock face to show these times



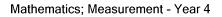


Chooses and uses appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers  Chooses and uses appropriate standard units to estimate and measure standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers  Chooses and uses appropriate unit, using rulers  Chooses and uses appropriate standard units to estimate and measure mass (kg/g) to the nearest appropriate unit, using scales  Measurement  Compares and orders lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and = subtraction of money of the same including giving change compares and sequences interval time  Tells and writes the time to five mi including quarter past/to the hour adraws the hands on a clock face to	Chooses and uses appropriate standard units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers  Chooses and uses appropriate standard units to estimate and measure mass (kg/g) to the nearest appropriate unit, using scales  Chooses and uses appropriate unit, using rulers  Chooses and uses appropriate standard units to estimate and measure mass (kg/g) to the nearest appropriate unit, using scales  Chooses and uses appropriate standard units to estimate and measure  Measurement  Compares and orders lengths, mass, volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and = subtraction includir pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value time  Finds different combinations of coins that equal the same amounts of money using scales  Chooses and uses appropriate standard units to estimate and measure  Knows	Solves simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit including giving change  Compares and sequences intervals of time  Tells and writes the time to five minute including quarter past/to the hour and draws the hands on a clock face to show these times  Knows the number of minutes in an	results  Solves simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit including giving change Compares and sequences intervals of time Tells and writes the time to five minute including quarter past/to the hour and draws the hands on a clock face to show these times  Knows the number of minutes in an	Measurement  s and orders lengths, mass, apacity and record the results and = context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change  Compares and sequences intervals of time  Tells and writes the time to five minutes including quarter past/to the hour and draws the hands on a clock face to show these times	Measurement  pares and orders lengths, mass, me/capacity and record the results g >, < and = subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change Compares and sequences intervals of time  so different combinations of coins equal the same amounts of money  Measurement  Solves simple problems in a practical context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit, including giving change  Compares and sequences intervals of time  Tells and writes the time to five minutes including quarter past/to the hour and draws the hands on a clock face to show these times  Knows the number of minutes in an	Measurement  and uses appropriate standard stimate and measure ght in any direction (m/cm) to st appropriate unit, using and uses appropriate standard stimate and measure mass he nearest appropriate unit, using and uses appropriate standard les and uses appropriate standard stimate and measure ure (°C) to the nearest te unit, using the form of the same amounts of the same amounts of the same amounts of money of the same unit including giving change amounts to make a particular value stimate and measure ure (°C) to the nearest te unit, using thermometers and uses appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capacity to the nearest appropriate standard stimate and measure capaci	Steps	Name:	
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units to estimate and measure temperature (°C) to the nearest appropriate unit, using thermometers  Knows the number of minutes in a hour and the number of hours in a	(litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate unit, using measuring vessels						units to estimate and measure length/height in any direction (m/cm) to the nearest appropriate unit, using rulers  Chooses and uses appropriate standard units to estimate and measure mass (kg/g) to the nearest appropriate unit, using scales  Chooses and uses appropriate standard units to estimate and measure temperature (°C) to the nearest appropriate unit, using thermometers Chooses and uses appropriate standard units to estimate and measure capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate	volume/capacity and record the results using >, < and =  Recognises and uses symbols for pounds (£) and pence (p); combine amounts to make a particular value  Finds different combinations of coins	context involving addition and subtraction of money of the same unit including giving change  Compares and sequences intervals or time  Tells and writes the time to five minute including quarter past/to the hour and draws the hands on a clock face to show these times  Knows the number of minutes in an
	(litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate								
ts to estimate and measure capacity res/ml) to the nearest appropriate									
units to estimate and measure capacity (litres/ml) to the nearest appropriate									



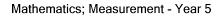


Steps		Name:	
		Started: Comple	eted:
	Measurement		
Measures, compares, adds, and subtracts lengths (m/cm/mm)  Measures, compares, adds, and subtracts mass (kg/g)  Measures, compares, adds, and subtracts volume/capacity (l/ml)  Measures the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes	Adds and subtracts amounts of to give change, using both £ a practical contexts  Tells and writes the time from analogue clock, including usin numerals from I to XII, and 12 24-hour clocks	and p in increasing accominute; record terms of secong Roman uses vocabule am/pm, mornimidnight  Knows the numinute and themonth, year, a Compares dui	rations of events, e.g. to time taken by particular



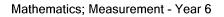


Steps	N	Name:
•	S	Started: Completed:
	Measurement	
Converts between different units of metric measure, e.g. kilometre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre  Measures and calculates the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres	Finds the area of rectilinear shape counting squares Estimates, compares and calculat different measures, including mon pounds and pence	between analogue and digital 12- and tes 24-hour clocks



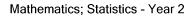


Steps	Name:
	Started: Completed:
Measuremer	nt
Converts between different units of metric measure, e.g. kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre  Understands and uses approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints  Measures and calculates the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres  Calculates and compart rectangles (including using standard centimetres (cm²) and sincluding using standard centimetres (cm²), and estimate the as shapes  Estimates volume [e.g. blocks to build cuboids cubes)] and capacity [e	duares), dunits, square square metres area of irregular  using 1 cm³ (including





Steps	Name:
	Started: Completed:
Λ	Measurement
Solves problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to 3 decimal places where appropriate  Uses, reads, writes, and converts 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  Recognises formulae for the problem of the problem o	es that shapes with the same have different perimeters and Calculates the area of parallelograms and triangles
Converts between miles and kilometres	



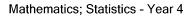


Steps	Na	me:
•	Sta	rted: Completed:
	Statistics	
Interprets and constructs simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and tables	Asks and answers simple questions counting the number of objects in eacategory and sorting the categories quantity	by Asks and answers questions about totalling and comparing categorical data by





Steps	Name:
	Started: Completed:
Statistics	
Interprets and presents data using bar charts, pictograms and tables  Solves one- and two-susing information prespictograms, scaled batables	step questions sented in or charts and





Steps	Name:
	Started: Completed:
Statistics	
Interprets and presents discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs  Solves comparison, sur problems using informa bar charts, pictograms, graphs	m and difference ition presented in tables and other



Connecting Steps	Mathematics; Statistics - Year 5  Name:
	Started: Completed:
Statistics	
Solves comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph  Completes, reads and interpreting information in tables including timetables	ts





Steps		ivaille.	
		Started:	Completed:
	Statistics		
Interprets and constructs pie charts and line graphs and uses these to solve problems	Calculates and interprets the	mean as	
problems	an average		
·			





Started: Completed:basic
hasic
hasic
imon rees
nans
ldentifies, names, draws, and labels the basic parts of the human body and says which part of the body is associated with each sense
5
cal Compares and groups together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties
3
eather s and how
ly
and begins to relate them to broad ideas Uses drawing to record observations/ideas    Sample   Sample





between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive Identifies that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describes how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other  Plants  Observes and describes how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants  Pinds out and describes how plants need water, light, and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy  Animals, Including Humans  Notices that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults  Identifies and compares the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, and cardboard for particular uses  Working Scientifically  Performs simple tests  Identifies habitats, including interest identifies and not food  from plants and idea of a simple identifies and not food  from plants and idea of a simple identifies and not food  food  from plants and idea of a simple identifies and not food  food  from plants and idea of a simple identifies and not food  food  from plants and idea of a simple identifies and not food  food  food  from plants and idea of a simple identifies and not food  food  from plants and idea of a simple identifies and not food  food  food  from plants and idea of a simple identifies and not food  fo	
Explores and compares the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive Identifies that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describes how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other  Plants  Observes and describes how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants  Notices that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults  Notices that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults  Identifies and names a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including the identifies and names of from plants and idea of a simple identifies and names a variety of plants, and animals in their habitats, including the idea of a simple identifies and names a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including the idea of a simple identifies and names a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including the idea of a simple identifies and names a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including wond idea of a simple identifies and names a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including wond idea of a simple identifies and names a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including wond idea of a simple identifies and names a variety of plants and recognises that they can be answered in different ways  Observes closely, using simple  Identifies and names a variety of plants and recognises that they can be answered in different ways  Observes closely, using simple	ed:
Explores and compares the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive Identifies that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describes how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other  Plants  Observes and describes how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants  Notices that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults  Notices that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults  Identifies and names a variety of plants and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats  Plants  Plants  Plants  Plants  Finds out and describes how plants need water, light, and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy  Animals, Including Humans  Pinds out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Uses of Everyday Materials  Identifies and compares the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, birck, rock, paper, and cardboard for particular uses  Working Scientifically  Asks simple questions and recognises that they can be answered in different ways  Observes closely, using simple  Identifies and names a variety of plants and from plants and animals in their habitats, including mans, including wond between animals in their habitats, including dea of a simple identifies and idea of a simple identifies and plants.  Finds out and describes how plants need water, light, and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy  Animals, Including Humans  Finds out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Uses of Everyday Materials  Finds out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting, and stretching  Performs simple tests  Uses their observable to surgest answer gather and recognises that they can be answered in different wa	
between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive Identifies that most living things live in habitats to which they are suited and describes how different habitats provide for the basic needs of different kinds of animals and plants, and how they depend on each other  Plants  Observes and describes how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants  Notices that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults  Notices that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults  Identifies and compares the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, and cardboard for particular uses  Working Scientifically  Asks simple questions and recognises that they can be answered in different ways Observes closely, using simple  and animals in their habitats, including micro-habitats  from plants and idea of a simple identifies and plastics, including micro-habitats  from plants and idea of a simple identifies and poffood  of food  from plants and idea of a simple identifies and no of food  of food  Plants  Plants  Plants  Finds out and describes how plants need water, light, and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy  Animals, Including Humans  Finds out and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Uses of Everyday Materials  Finds out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting, and stretching  Working Scientifically  Uses their observance of Sathers and recognises that they can be answered in different ways  Observes closely, using simple	
Observes and describes how seeds and bulbs grow into mature plants  Finds out and describes how plants need water, light, and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy  Animals, Including Humans  Notices that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults  Finds out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Uses of Everyday Materials  Identifies and compares the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, and cardboard for particular uses  Working Scientifically  Asks simple questions and recognises that they can be answered in different ways Observes closely, using simple  Finds out and describes how plants need water, light, and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy  Experiment Asks including Humans  Finds out about and describes how plants need water, light, and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy  Experiment Asks including Humans  Finds out about and describes how plants as uitable temperature to grow and stay healthy  Experiment Asks including Humans  Finds out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Uses of Everyday Materials  Finds out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Experiment Asks including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Experiment Asks including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Experiment Asks including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Experiment Asks including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Experiment Asks including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Experiment Asks including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Experiment Asks including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Experiment Asks including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Experiment Asks including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Experiment Asks	animals obtain their food other animals, using the food chain, and ames different sources
bulbs grow into mature plants  need water, light, and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy  Animals, Including Humans  Notices that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults  Pinds out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Uses of Everyday Materials  Identifies and compares the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, and cardboard for particular uses  Working Scientifically  Asks simple questions and recognises that they can be answered in different ways Observes closely, using simple  need water, light, and a suitable temperature to grow and stay healthy  Animals, Including Humans  Finds out about and describe the basic needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Describes the in exercise, eating different types or survival (water, food, and air)  Working solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting, and stretching  Performs simple tests  Uses their obsets suggest answers lidentifies and classifies  Gathers and recognises answering questions and recognises suggest answering questions and recognises answering questions.	
Notices that animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults    Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)   Describes the inneeds of animals including humans, for survival (water, foo	
have offspring which grow into adults  needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Uses of Everyday Materials  Identifies and compares the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, and cardboard for particular uses  Working Scientifically  Asks simple questions and recognises that they can be answered in different ways  Observes closely, using simple  needs of animals, including humans, for survival (water, food, and air)  Pinds out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting, and stretching  Working Scientifically  Performs simple tests  Uses their observance suggest answer gathers and recognises and recognises suggest answer gathers and recognises gathers and recognises suggest answer gathers and recognise	
Identifies and compares the suitability of a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, and cardboard for particular uses  Working Scientifically  Asks simple questions and recognises that they can be answered in different ways  Observes closely, using simple  Finds out how the shapes of solid objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting, and stretching  Working Scientifically  Performs simple tests  Uses their observations and recognises suggest answer and recognises suggest answer answering questions and recognises suggest answer answering questions.	nportance for humans of the right amounts of if food, and hygiene
a variety of everyday materials, including wood, metal, plastic, glass, brick, rock, paper, and cardboard for particular uses  Working Scientifically  Asks simple questions and recognises that they can be answered in different ways Observes closely, using simple  objects made from some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting, and stretching  Working Scientifically  Performs simple tests Uses their observations and recognises suggest answer answering questions and recognises suggest answer answering questions.	
Asks simple questions and recognises that they can be answered in different ways  Observes closely, using simple  Performs simple tests  Uses their observed suggest answer and recognises suggest	
that they can be answered in different ways  Observes closely, using simple  I characteristics and classifies  Identifies and classifies  Gathers and recommendation answering questions answering questions.	
	s to questions cords data to help in





Steps	Na	me:
	Sta	arted: Completed:
	Plants	
Identifies and describes the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers  Explores the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant	Investigates the way in which water transported within plants	is Explores the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal
	Animals, Including Humans	
Identifies that animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat	Identifies that humans and some oth animals have skeletons and muscle support, protection, and movement	
	Rocks	
Compares and groups together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties	Describes in simple terms how fossi are formed when things that have liv are trapped within rock	
	Light	
Recognises that they need light in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light  Notices that light is reflected from surfaces	Recognises that light from the sun of be dangerous and that there are wan to protect their eyes  Recognises that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object	ys of shadows change
Compares how things move on different surfaces  Notices that some forces need contact between two objects, but magnetic forces can act at a distance	Observes how magnets attract or re each other and attract some materia and not others  Compares and groups together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to magnet, and identifies some magnet.	Predicts whether two magnets will attract or repel each other, depending on which poles are facing
	materials Working Scientifically	
Asks their own questions about what they notice, using their own scientific experiences to help answer them.  Helps to set up simple practical enquiries, identifying a relevant method of testing something, e.g. measure it by 'timing how long'  Makes systematic and careful observations with direction, and where appropriate, takes measurements which grow in accuracy using standard units, with a range of familiar equipment and begins to use unfamiliar equipment such as data loggers with support	Gathers and classifies data from the own observations and measuremen helping to make choices about how presented so that it answers scientif questions and makes sense to other Records findings using simple scien language and drawings, and with so direction to create labelled diagrams keys, bar charts and tables with growaccuracy  Talks, writes about and presents the findings from enquiries in a variety of ways, individually and as part of a grown of the product of th	ts, it is is their results to begin to draw simple conclusions, make mostly reasonable predictions, consider improvements suggested to them and raise their own simple question or idea  Recognises similarities, patterns and differences in their observations and investigations and begins to link these to the original question  Responds to questions or supports their





Na	me:
Sta	arted: Completed:
Living Things and their Habitats	
help group, identify and name a vari	ety change and that this can sometimes
Animals, Including Humans	
Identifies the different types of teeth humans and their simple functions	Constructs and interprets a variety of food chains, identifying producers, predators, and prey
States of Matter	
state when they are heated or coole and measures or researches the	and condensation in the water cycle and associates the rate of evaporation with
Sound	
sound and features of the object that produced it Finds patterns between the volume sound and the strength of the vibrat	the distance from the sound source increases of a
•	
Identifies whether or not a lamp will in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery  Recognises that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associates this whether or not a lamp lights in a sim	and insulators, and associates metals with being good conductors  d with
<u> </u>	Uses results to draw simple
help in answering questions  Records findings using simple scien language, drawings, labelled diagral keys, bar charts, and tables  Reports on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanatio	values, suggest improvements, and raise further questions ms, Identifies differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes ns, Uses straightforward scientific evidence
	Living Things and their Habitats  Explores and uses classification key help group, identify and name a variof living things in their local and wide environment  Animals, Including Humans  Identifies the different types of teeth humans and their simple functions  States of Matter  Observes that some materials chan state when they are heated or coole and measures or researches the temperature at which this happens it degrees Celsius (°C)  Sound  Finds patterns between the pitch of sound and features of the object the produced it  Finds patterns between the volume sound and the strength of the vibrat that produced it  Electricity  Identifies whether or not a lamp will in a simple series circuit, based on whether or not the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery  Recognises that a switch opens and closes a circuit and associates this whether or not a lamp lights in a sim series circuit  Working Scientifically  Gathers, records, classifies, and presents data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions  Records findings using simple sciental language, drawings, labelled diagratic keys, bar charts, and tables  Reports on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanation displays or presentations of results.





	Steps	ivalile.				
		Started	Completed:			
Living Things and their Habitats						
	Describes the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an	Describes the life process of reproduction in some plants and				
	insect, and a bird	animals				
		Animals, Including Humans				
	Describes the changes as humans develop to old age					
		Properties and Changes of Materials				
	Compares and groups together everyday materials on the basis of their	Uses knowledge of solids, liquids, and gases to decide how mixtures might be	Demonstrates that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible			
	properties, including their hardness,	separated, including through filtering,	changes			
	solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response	sieving, and evaporating  Gives reasons, based on evidence from	Explains that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that			
	to magnets	comparative and fair tests, for the	this kind of change is not usually			
	Knows that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and	particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood, and plastic	reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action			
	describes how to recover a substance from a solution		of acid on bicarbonate of soda			
		Earth and Space				
	Describes the movement of the Earth,	Describes the Sun, Earth, and Moon as	Uses the idea of the Earth's rotation to			
	□ and other planets, relative to the Sun in   □ the solar system	approximately spherical bodies	explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky			
	Describes the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth					
		Forces				
	Explains that unsupported objects fall	Identifies the effects of air resistance,	Recognises that some mechanisms,			
	─ towards the Earth because of the force     of gravity acting between the Earth and     the falling object	water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces	including levers, pulleys, and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect			
	the railing object	Working Scientifically	enect			
	Plans and designs simple scientific	Records their data/information using a	Presents their findings, including any			
	investigations and enquiries which will answer a question mostly	range of methods, e.g. scientific language, charts, tables, drawings	significant patterns and/or relationships they have found and simple conclusions			
	independently, beginning to recognise	Begins to formulate predictions with	which include a simple evaluation of			
	the variables they will need to control and how this will make a fair test	some direction, based on their observations and test results	their approach or method in oral and written forms			
	Takes measurements using standard		Identifies clear evidence that provides			
	<ul> <li>units using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy,</li> </ul>		simple data/information relating to a specific scientific idea or argument,			
	taking repeat readings when prompted		stating whether it is in support or refutation			





Steps		Name:
		Started: Completed:
	Living Things and their Habit	ats
Describes 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	Gives reasons for classifying pla animals based on specific characteristics	ants and
	Animals, Including Human	S
Identifies and names the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describes the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood	Recognises the impact of diet, education drugs, and lifestyle on the way to bodies function	exercise, Describes the ways in which nutrients
	Evolution and Inheritance	
Recognises that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago	Recognises that living things prooffspring of the same kind, but real offspring vary and are not identified their parents	normally adapted to suit their environment in
	Light	
Recognises that light appears to travel in straight lines Uses the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye	Explains that we see things bed light travels from light sources to eyes or from light sources to ob and then to our eyes	o our straight lines to explain why shadows
	Electricity	
Associates the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit	Compares and gives reasons for variations in how components fur including the brightness of bulbs loudness of buzzers and the on position of switches	unction, representing a simple circuit in a s, the diagram
	Working Scientifically	
Plans different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary  Takes measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate	Records data and results of incomplexity using scientific diagrand labels, classification keys, t scatter graphs, bar, and line grause Uses test results to make predict set up further comparative and the set up further compara	enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships, and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other



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