



Year 5 Writing Learning Musts

By the end of the year I must be able to...

Composition

- I can plan my writing by identifying the audience for and purpose of the writing, using other similar writing as models for my own work.
- I can write pieces describing settings, characters and atmosphere, and include speech that helps show the character and their personality or mood.
- I can set out my work correctly and use headings, bullet points, or underlining depending on the purpose of my writing e.g. letter, leaflet, information text, instructions.
- I can mark and edit work to have the correct tense throughout.
- I can proof-read for punctuation errors, including the use of brackets and other devices, such as commas or hyphens, used for the same purpose.
- I can spell at least half of the words in the Year 5&6 word list (See Appendix 1)

Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

- I can use the correct grammar (See Appendix 2)
- I can change nouns or adjectives into verbs by adding suffixes such as -ate, -ise, -ify e.g. elasticate, standardise, solidify.
- I can indicate degrees of possibility using adverbs e.g. perhaps, surely, or modal verbs e.g. might, should, will, must.
- I can use devices to build cohesion within a paragraph e.g. then, after that, this, firstly.
- I can use commas to make my writing clear to the reader.
- I can use the appropriate Vocabulary, Connectives, Openers and Punctuation (See Appendix 3)





Year 5 Reading Learning Musts

By the end of the year I must be able to...

Word reading

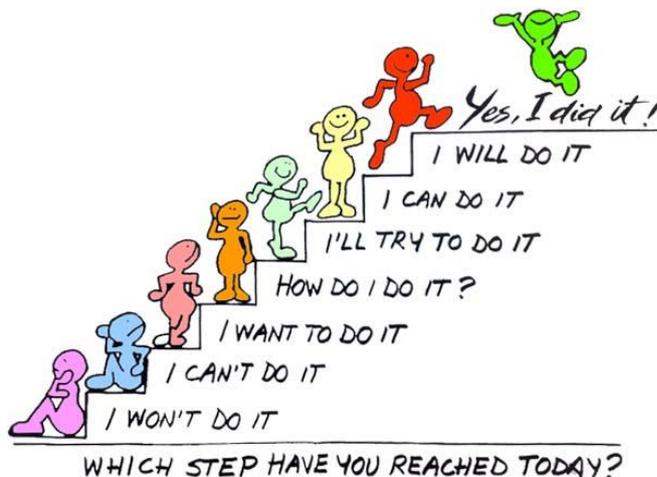
- I can read aloud and understand the meaning of at least half of the words on the Year 5/6 list.

Comprehension

- I can read, enjoy and understand a wide range of books, including myths, legends and traditional stories, modern fiction, fiction from the past and books from other cultures or traditions.
- I can write or give a detailed book review including reasons why I would recommend the book.
- I can understand what I am reading by checking that the book makes sense and finding the meaning of new words from the context.
- I can find and write down facts and information from non-fiction texts.

Spoken language

- I can participate in discussions about books that are read to me and those that I can read, building on my own and others' ideas and challenging views courteously.



Year 5 Maths Learning Musts

By the end of the year I must be able to...

Number and place value

- I can read, write, order and compare numbers up to at least 1,000,000 (one million) and say the value of each digit.
- I can use negative numbers in context when looking at temperature or money, counting forwards and backwards through 0.

Addition and subtraction

- I can add and subtract numbers with more than 4 digits using written methods.
- I can add and subtract 2 and 3 digit numbers in my head.
- I can solve addition and subtraction problems needing more than one step and can work out which operation and method is the most suitable.

Multiplication and division

- I can find multiples and factors of a number and can identify factors common to 2 different numbers.
- I can solve problems involving multiplication and division, including using factors and multiples, squares and cubes.
- I can solve problems involving multiplication and division, including scaling by simple fractions and problems involving simple rates.

Fractions

- I can compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number.
- I can read and write decimal numbers as fractions such as $0.71 = 71/100$.
- I can read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places.
- I can solve 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.

Measurement

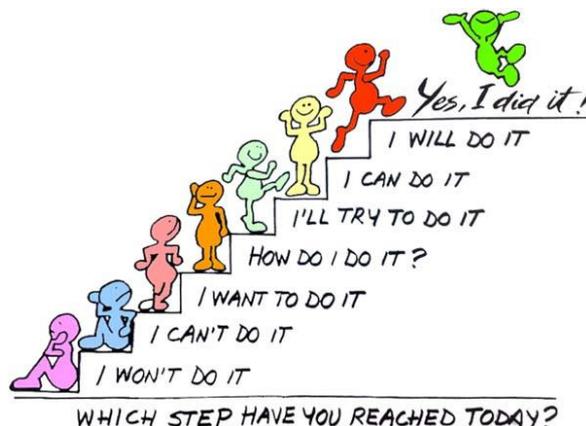
- I can convert between different forms of metric measurement e.g. kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre.
- I can measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres.
- I can calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), including using standard units, square centimetres (cm^2), square metres (m^2), and estimate the area of irregular shapes.

Properties of shape

- I can draw given angles and measure them in degrees.
- I can tell the difference between regular and irregular polygons. I can do this using reasoning about equal sides and angles.

Statistics

- I can complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables.



New Curriculum Spelling List Years 5 and 6

accommodate	conscience	existence	muscle	rhythm
accompany	conscious	explanation	necessary	sacrifice
according	controversy	familiar	neighbour	secretary
achieve	convenience	foreign	nuisance	shoulder
aggressive	correspond	forty	occupy	signature
amateur	criticise	frequently	occur	sincere
ancient	curiosity	government	opportunity	sincerely
apparent	definite	guarantee	parliament	soldier
appreciate	desperate	harass	persuade	stomach
attached	determined	hindrance	physical	sufficient
available	develop	identity	prejudice	suggest
average	dictionary	immediate	privilege	symbol
awkward	disastrous	immediately	profession	system
bargain	embarrass	individual	programme	temperature
bruise	environment	interfere	pronunciation	thorough
category	equip	interrupt	queue	twelfth
cemetery	equipped	language	recognise	variety
committee	equipment	leisure	recommend	vegetable
communicate	especially	lightning	relevant	vehicle
community	exaggerate	marvellous	restaurant	yacht
competition	excellent	mischievous	rhyme	

Appendix 2:

Term	Function	Examples
Future (simple)	For an action which will happen in the future. Usually uses ' will ' and then the verb .	They will live in London. He will walk home. I will eat dinner.
Past simple	For an action which was completed in the past . Usually uses verbs with the -ed suffix	They lived in London. He walked home. I ate dinner. (Irregular verb)
Present (Simple)	For something that is happening now or generally happens frequently or regularly. Can describe habits or something that is generally true	They live in London. (True) He walks home. (Happening now) I eat dinner. (Frequent habit) I visit Gran every Christmas. (Regular habit)
Perfect	The perfect tense is used for actions that started in the past and have either been completed or are continuing into the present. Present perfect: Use the present form of 'to have' and the past form of the main verb, (usually an 'ed' ending). Past perfect: Use the past form of 'to have' and the past form of the main verb, (usually an 'ed' ending).	Present perfect: I have walked. She has gone. (Irregular main verb) They have eaten. (Irregular main verb) Past perfect: I had walked. She had gone. (Irregular verb) They had eaten. (Irregular verb)
Adverbial phrases	A group of words that could be replaced with one adverb. These can go at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of a sentence.	The girl talked at the top of her voice . (This could be replaced with the adverb ' loudly '.) At around seven o' clock , we walked home. (This could be replaced with the adverb ' later '.)
Noun	Naming words (person, animal, place, thing or idea). Common nouns: General names for a person, place, thing or idea. E.g. boy, town, music, happiness. Proper nouns: Names for a specific person, place or thing. E.g. James, London, January. These always begin with a capital letter. See also: pronouns	The cat was scared of the loud music . (Common nouns) It is time to get some sleep . (Common nouns) Mr Thomas stood outside Connaught School last Friday . (Proper nouns)
Pronoun	Takes the place of a noun or noun phrase. They are often used to avoid repetition. E.g. I, me, you, he, it, we, us Possessive pronouns: pronouns that indicate belonging. E.g. mine, yours, his, hers, theirs Relative pronouns: introduce a relative clause. E.g. who, which, that	Steve left the book in Westgate . He left it there . (Pronouns) James and Becci read some books . They read them . (Pronouns) That is my book . That is mine . (Possessive pronoun) This pen, which has a blue lid, is brand new. (Relative pronoun)
Prefix	A letter or group of letters which is added to the beginning of a root word to change its meaning.	do → undo circle → semicircle legal → illegal
Suffix	A letter or group of letters which is added to the end of a root word to change its meaning.	do → doing agree → agreement legal → legalise

Appendix 3:

