УЗ	Key Performance Indicator	What this means in practice in Year 3
Reading	 Read Age Appropriate words Identifying and Discussing Themes Using Dictionaries Checking & Discussing Understanding Asking questions about text Non-Fiction Retrieval Inference Prediction Authorial Intent - Language 	 As outlined for Y3/4 in Appendix 1 Recognising similarities between books (e.g. 3 friends fighting an enemy;) Knowing how to use them using alphabetical order of first letter Explaining meaning of words in context; does the text make sense to them?; what's happening in the book? Rhetorical questions, deepening understanding (e.g. I wonder why) Basic retrieval of facts, e.g. How many space stations are there? About characters, e.g. How do you know that the character feels sad? Based on what you've read, what do you think will happen next? Which words/phrases have been used to capture the imagination?
Writing	 Prefixes and Suffixes Spell half of the Y3/4 words Spell further homophones Plural Possessive Apostrophe Use a dictionary Join letters appropriately Use cursive script - neat handwriting Discussing similar writing features Use range of planning structures Organising paragraphs around a theme Narrative: Create settings Narrative: Create engaging plot Non-narrative: use organisational devices Edit grammar & vocabulary Edit spelling and punctuation Use compound and complex sentences Conjunctions, adverbs and prepositions 	 As outlined for Y3/4 in Appendix 1 As per the attached list! As outlined for Y3/4 in Appendix 1 E.g. 2 cats have whiskers> The cats' whiskers Using alphabetical order to find words to help with spelling Knowing whether they join from the top of the letter or the bottom Using neat, joined handwriting across all pieces of writing Learning from expert writers - how are stories structured? (e.g. beginning, middle, end something engaging/ exciting happens!) Such as bullet points, mind maps - but talking about their plans first! Know that paragraphs are grouped ideas around a particular topic new topic, new paragraph! Use adventurous vocabulary to describe settings Describe how characters look and act Write stories that are interesting to read and are well-structured Such as headings and subheadings Check what they've written makes sense and uses the right words Check for accuracy with spelling and punctuation Compound = 2 sentences joined with a conjunction (such as and/ but/ so). Complex = sentences starting with a conjunction (such as although, despite> Although the cat was hungry, she didn't eat her food) Use these to describe time, cause and place (Conjunctions = when, while; Adverbs = next, soon; Prepositions = before, during)
Maths	 Use of a or an 10 or 100 more or less Place Value to 1000 Formal Written Addition and Subtraction Times Tables 3x 4x 8x 	 Correctly! (a hotel (consonant sound) an hour (vowel sound)) A number up to 9999 - plus or minus 10 or 100 e.g. 895 + 10 =995; 895 + 100 Knowing what each digit means - 827 8=800, 7=7, 2=20) Column method with up to 3 digits Recall them at speed, forwards, backwards and related division facts
	 Written Multiplication Compare and Order Fractions Add and Subtract Fractions Length, Mass, Volume, Capacity Linking Analogue Time to RNs and 12-24-hour Understand Angles ID Angles Lines Drawing and Making 2D and 3D Shapes 	 Column method for 2digit x 1 digit (e.g. 34 x 8) With the same numerators (1/3>1/7) and same denominators (2/5<4/5) With the same denominators which don't total more than 1 whole Measure using equipment; compare, add and subtract quantities Tell the time using an analogue clock - super important! Begin to link these to 12 and 24 hours and RNs (Roman Numerals) Know that an angle is wherever 2 lines meet at a point/ as a turn Identify right angles, compare other angles as being < or > right angles Know horizontal and vertical; know perpendicular; know parallel Draw 2D shapes such as hexagon, triangle etc. Make 3D shapes using modelling materials such as papier maché cuboids etc.

у4	Key Performance Indicator	What this means in practice in Year 4
	1. Read further exception words	1. As outlined for Y3/4 in Appendix 1
	2. Using Dictionaries	2. Using first 2 letters to find words
_	3. Checking & Discussing	3. Explaining meaning of words in context; does the text make sense to them?;
Reading	Understanding	what's happening in the book?
ad	, 5	4. Summarising ideas from more than 1 paragraph
Re	5. Non-Fiction Retrieval	5. Be able to record retrieval responses
	6. Inference	6. About characters' thoughts and motives from their actions
	7. Prediction	7. Based on simple inferences, what do you think will happen next?
		8. Why has the author set it out like this/ used chosen CL/ fonts?
	 Prefixes and Suffixes Spell half of the Y3/4 words 	 As outlined for Y3/4 in Appendix 1 As per the attached list!
	3. Spell further homophones	 As outlined for Y3/4 in Appendix 1
	4. Plural Possessive Apostrophe	 E.g. 2 cats have whiskers> The cats' whiskers
	5. Use a dictionary	 Using first 2 letters of a word to find them to help with spelling
	6. Join letters appropriately	6. And doing so consistently
	7. Use cursive script - neat	7. As it says on the tin!
	handwriting	
	8. Discussing similar writing features	8. Learning from expert writers - how are stories structured? (e.g. beginning,
		build up, problem, resolution, ending)
	9. Use range of planning structures	9. Such as bullet points, story mountains, mind maps – choosing which one is most
		appropriate for different pieces of writing
		10. Through reading high quality texts and conversation, building these in to
	rich vocabulary	writing with mostly the correct context
	11. Organising paragraphs around a	11. Starting new paragraphs when a new theme/ topic begins. Ensuring this is
_	theme 12. Narrative: Create settings	written correctly (leaving a line) 12. Use adventurous vocabulary and expanded noun phrases
ing	13. Narrative: Create characters	 Describe how characters look, act and feel, leading to personality
Writing	14. Narrative: Create engaging plot	14. Write stories that are interesting to read and are well-structured
≥	15. Non-narrative: use organisational	15. Such as headings and subheadings, pictures and captions.
	devices	5 5 1 1
	16. Edit grammar & vocabulary	16. Check what they've written makes sense and uses the right words
		17. Check for accuracy with spelling and punctuation
	-	18. A range of simple, compound and complex (see Y3)
	•	19. Plural for more than 1 (e.g. house <u>s</u> , car <u>s</u>); possessive for ownership (e.g. the
	and possessive 'S'	house <u>'s</u> windows, the car <u>'s</u> brakes)
	20. Choose nouns/ pronouns	20. Decide whether to use the noun or the pronoun for flow
	21. Using fronted adverbials	21. Beginning the sentence with words to describe the action which follows (often referred to as ISPACED. E.g. <u>Above the clouds</u> , the helicopter hovered.
		Totally overwhelmed, Harry dragged himself indoors.)
	22. Use Standard English verb forms	22. Correct grammar, e.g. 'he did his homework', not 'he <u>done</u> his homework'
	23. Using commas after fronted	23. As in example 21 - separating the detail of fronted adverbials from the full
	adverbials	sentence it's introducing.
	24. Apostrophes for plurals	24. E.g. Simon's cars; children's boots; the boys' footballs
	25. Using and punctuating direct	25. E.g. "Hello!" exclaimed Peter as he bounded up to Sally, "How lovely to see you
	speech	tonight!" (punctuating the actual words which are spoken)
	1. 1000 more or less	1. Than a number up to 99999
	2. Place Value to 10,000	2. Knowing what each digit means - 3827 3=3000, 8=800, 2=20, 7=7)
	3. Rounding to 10,100,1000	3. E.g. 126 rounded to the nearest 10 is 130 (closest multiple of 10 to it)
	4. Formal Written Addition and	4. Column method with up to 4 digits
	Subtraction 5. Times Tables to 12x12	5 Decall them at anood forwards beclavered and related division forts
	 5. Times Tables to 12x12 6. Written Multiplication 	 Recall them at speed, forwards, backwards and related division facts Column method for 2digit x 1 digit (e.g. 34 x 8) and 3 digit by 1 digit (824 x 9)
hs	7. Equivalent Fractions	7. Which fractions mean the same (e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ is the same as/ equivalent to 2/43/6)
Maths	•	 With the same denominators which can total more than 1 whole
×	9. Dividing by 10, 100	 Moving digits to the right, decimal point stays still. Moving into decimal answer
	u	10. To 1dp to the nearest whole number (e.g. 2.3 to the nearest 1 is $2 16.6 \rightarrow 17$)
	11. Link decimals and unit fractions	11. Know $\frac{1}{2}$ =0.5; $\frac{1}{4}$ =0.25, $\frac{3}{4}$ = 0.75
	12. Converting units of measure	12. Between km/m; cm/m; mm/cm; using x ÷ 10,100,1000
	-	13. Know the link between them and be able to recall them quickly.
		14. Identify acute and obtuse angles, compare other angles by size
	15. Lines of symmetry	15. Identify lines of symmetry in 2D shapes

у5	Key Performance Indicator	What this means in practice in Year 5
Reading	 Read Age Appropriate words Identifying Themes Discussing & Exploring Understanding Summarising Non-Fiction - fact or opinion Non-Fiction - Retrieval Inference Prediction Authorial Intent - Structure Authorial Intent - Language Justify views 	 As outlined for Y5/6 in Appendix 1 Seeing similarities across a range of texts (e.g. how conflict is resolved) Does the book make sense to them? Do they understand new words/ phrases? Can they use the context to discuss these words/ phrases? From across paragraphs, identifying key details to support the main ideas Identifying whether something is fact or opinion and explaining how they know Answer recall questions where the answer can be found (in challenging texts) Of character (in challenging texts), e.g. Is X rich or poor? How do you know? Based on inferences and given detail, what do you think will happen next? How has the structure of the text added to the meaning? E.g. font/ layout Why have certain words/ phrases been used? How have they added meaning? Give reasons for all of the above, with specific links to the text as evidence.
Writing	 Prefixes Suffixes Spell half Year 5/6 words with accuracy Homophones Use dictionary Use a thesaurus Write legibly and consistently ID audience and purpose Developing initial ideas Developing character & setting Vocabulary choices for meaning Describe character and use dialogue to enhance Describe setting and create atmosphere Linking paragraphs using conjunctions Linking paragraphs using adverbials Structural & presentation devices Edit vocab for effect Proof read spelling Proof read punctuation Using expanded noun phrases Using relative clauses 	 As outlined for Y5/6 in Appendix 1 As per the attached list! Know the difference in meaning and spelling as outlined for Y5/6 in Appendix 1 With speed and accuracy, identifying correct version of word (e.g. noun/verb) With speed and accuracy, choosing correct word for context of sentence Cursive script, neat, joined handwriting in all written pieces Know who you're writing the piece for and why they would read it Expanding detail, using high quality texts to support and inspire Expanding description to paint a clear picture in the reader's mind Carefully selecting certain words/ phrases for effect and specific meaning Use speech to contribute towards characters' personalities and move the story on further, adding detail through conversations between characters Using carefully chosen words/ phrases to describe the setting and create a mood such as tension, excitement, suspense (&14) Making links between paragraphs to create flow, e.g. following on from a paragraph when a character is falling asleep thinking about the next day, the next paragraph could start 'When he awoke' or make references to what he was thinking about before falling asleep. To organise the text and guide the reader, e.g. bullet points, underlining Specifically choose vocabulary to enhance effect and clarify meaning As it says on the tin! As it says on the tin! Expanded description of a noun, e.g. A majestic, gallivanting horse with a long, flowing mane Such as 'probably', 'must', 'should', 'might' - how likely is it to happen? Further information about a noun, often using a relative pronoun to introduce (that, which, who, whose, where, when), e.g. The donkey, who was infinitely stubborn, refused to move from the centre of the road.
Maths	 Rounding whole numbers Formal Written Addition and Subtraction Multiply and Divide by 10, 100, 1000 Formal Written Multiplication Formal Written Division Compare and Order Fractions Mixed Numbers and Improper Fractions Add and Subtract Fractions Multiply fractions Round Decimals Understand Percentage, link to F/D Convert between Units of Measure ID 3D shapes from 2D representations Missing lengths and angles in rectangles Acute, Obtuse, Reflex Angles Draw and Measure Angles 	 Round any number up to 1 million to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10000 & 100000 Column method with over 4 digits Moving the digits - enhancing meaning of numbers. Move digits to the left to multiply, move digits to the right to divide. The decimal point doesn't movel Column method for 4 digit multiplied 1 or 2 digit, leading to long multiplication Short division to divide 4 digit numbers by 1 digit numbers With fractions with denominators of the same multiple (e.g. 1/5, 3/10, 7/15) Convert between mixed numbers and improper fractions (e.g. 4/3 = 11/3; 2 1/2 = 5/2) With fractions with denominators of the same multiple (e.g. 1/6 + 3/12) Multiply fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers (e.g. 3/5 x 4 1 1/2 x 3) Up to 2 decimal places (dp) rounded to the nearest 1dp and whole number Know what percentage means. Know percentages as their basic fraction and decimal equivalents, e.g. 57% = 57/100 = 0.57; 50% = 1/2 = 0.5) Between km/m; cm/m; mm/cm; kg/g; l/ml using x ÷ 10,100,1000 Name 3D shapes by looking at diagrams/ pictures of them Use knowledge of rectangles (e.g. 2 opposite sides are the same length; all 4 angles are right angles) to calculate missing side lengths and angles Estimate and compare different angles of each type - Acute, Obtuse, Reflex Using a protractor, measure and draw given angles (2 lines meet at a point)

У6	Key Performance Indicator	What this means in practice in Year 6
Reading	 Read Age Appropriate words Discussing & Exploring Understanding Summarising Non-Fiction - Retrieval Inference Prediction Authorial Intent - Structure Authorial Intent - Language Explain and Discuss Understanding Justify views 	 As outlined for Y5/6 in Appendix 1 Explaining meaning of new words/ phrases in context: Does the text make sense to them? What's happening in the text? Can they paraphrase? From more than 1 paragraph, identifying key details to support the main ideas Answer complex questions where the answer can be found in challenging texts Of characters' thoughts and motives based on actions in challenging texts - make a point, link to evidence, explain reasoning linking to text Based on inferences and given detail, what is implied will happen next? How has the structure of the paragraphs/ story path added to the meaning? Why has the author chosen this language over other language? How has it subtly changed the meaning/ tone of the sentence? Through formal presentations and debates. Can use notes but focusing on topic Use evidence to support views and expand responses: 'which indicates that'
Writing	 Write effectively for range of purposes Describe setting, character, atmosphere Use of dialogue for effect Select vocab and grammatical structures Cohesion Punctuation Spelling Handwriting Edit vocab, grammar, punctuation Proof read spelling & punctuation Use a thesaurus Formal writing Passive Verbs Use of ellipsis Hyphens to avoid ambiguity ; - to mark boundaries between independent clauses Colons to introduce a list Punctuating bullet points consistently 	 Selecting language that shows awareness of the reader, e.g. using the first person in a diary; direct address in instructions/ persuasive writing Using a range of techniques such as metaphors, personification, subtle hints towards characters' personality and intentions Speech moves the story on and adds to character description (e.g. what a character says and how they say it hints towards their personality) Appropriate to style of writing, e.g. using contracted forms in dialogues in narrative/ using passive verbs to affect how information is presented As Y5 points 13/14 but within paragraphs as well as linking them Use all punctuation accurately Accurate spelling of attached Y5/6 words, using dictionary to check unknown Cursive script, neat handwriting As it says on the tin; have reasons for vocabulary edits - why does that word/ phrase have a greater effect than the one you replaced? As it says on the tin With speed and accuracy, choosing correct word for context of sentence Recognise vocabulary and structures for formal speech and use it in writing Where the action is done to the subject, e.g. The girl <u>was stung</u> by a bee. Ellipsis = (to create suspense at the end of a sentence / to show trailing off of a thought) E.g. The man-eating snake (rather than the man eating snake) - join the words! Know when to use each piece of punctuation and use them accurately As it says on the tin! If you use stop punctuation (!? .) at the end of each bullet, do so with all bullets; if you leave it without, do so with all bullets
Maths	 Rounding Formal Written Multiplication Long Division Short Division Factors, Multiples and Primes Simplifying Fractions Add & Subtract Fractions Divide Fractions Solve Percentage Problems Equivalence between FDP Missing Number Problems Solve Conversion Measurement Problems Shapes and their Angles Angles 	 bullets; it you leave it without, do so with all bullets Be able to round any number to any nearest 10,100,1000,10000 Using column method, multiply 4digit x 2 digit, e.g. 4923 x 74 Divide up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number using long division Divide up to 4 digits by a 2 digit number using short division Identify common factors and multiples of any number; identify prime numbers Use common factors to convert fractions to their simplest form, e.g. 12/36 = 1/3 Including different denominators and mixed numbers (converting to improper fractions first), e.g. 1/8 + 2 ¼ = 1/8 + 9/4 = 1/8 + 18/8 = 19/8 = 2 3/8 Divide proper fractions by whole numbers, e.g. 1/3 ÷ 2 = 1/6 In context, such as a 15% off sale Find 15% of £20 Recognise fractions, decimals and percentages with the same value, e.g. 1/5 = 0.2 = 20% Use algebra to show them, e.g. x + 27 = 36 (x is 9); 2y + 2 = 16 (y=7) Solve problems which first need you to convert between units of measure (e.g. grams/ kilograms etc.) A) Compare and classify shapes based on the properties of sides and angles; B) calculate missing angles in triangles, rectangles and other 2D shapes Calculate missing angles on a straight line and around a point, as well as opposite angles