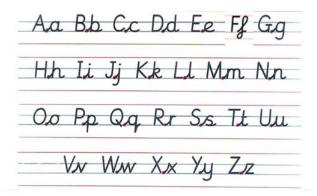


End of Year 6 Expectations - English

We hope that the following information will help you to understand what your child should be able to do by the end of Year 6.

Handwriting

This is how we form our letters. Each letter has a lead in line that starts on the line. The red dot on each letter shows you where to begin. The information below shows how to form each number correctly.



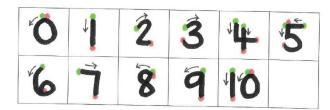
In Year 6, writing is joined, neat and legible and children can write at speed. Children in Year 6 must produce neat, joined and fluent handwriting in order to meet the expected standard in writing at the end of KS2.

Joining.

The teaching of joining is broken down into the following areas:

- · diagonal join to ascender: at, th, ch, cl
- · diagonal join, no ascender: in, im, cr, dr, tr, lp, mp, ai, ay, ine, ime
- diagonal join, no ascender, to anticlockwise letter: id, ig, nd, ld, ng, ice, ide
- horizontal join, no ascender: op, ome, one, ow, ou, oy, oi
- horizontal join, no ascender, to anticlockwise letter: an, og, ode, wa, wo
- · horizontal join to ascender: at, at, wh, oh, ale, one, oak, and
- joins to and from tricky letters (f, e, r, s):
 - of, if, ft, ft, fu, fr, ff
 - ee, ea, ear, er, ere
 - uc, ic, or, oor, ud, ict, air, ct, re, pre
 - was us, ah, ai, au, se, ap, am, sa
- · joins from b and p: bi, bu, pi, pu, ba, bo, pa, po, bl, ph

A brost immediately a group of thenty women shot through the doors paster than horses and attacked Hereules spears in hand with no nerry. Sweat dispering down his brow, Hereules dodged depensalessly, anxious to escape. Hippolyta tried to make their stop, however they couldn't hear her over the pight. Uhile battling, one of the women through her spear at Hereules but he ducked and it alive through the damp



We encourage all children to read to an adult at least 5 times a week in Year 6. Throughout Year 6, children will read a variety of texts fluently, changing intonation, tone and volume when reading aloud to suit the purpose and

Please ensure your child brings their reading book and green reading diary to school every day.

Please initial the reading diary or write a comment when you have read with your child at home.

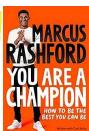
audience. They will ask questions about what has been read, make predictions, draw inferences and infer characters' feelings, thoughts and motives from their actions, justifying inferences with evidence from the text.

Throughout Year 6, we hope that children will be reading independently, selecting books from their classroom reading area and our school library.

















In Years 5 and 6, children will be learning to spell and use the spellings below. By the end of Year 6, children should also be able to spell a range of words containing a wide range of spelling patterns. The spelling patterns and examples of words are listed below.

	Year !	5 and 6	Statut	ory Spe	llings	
accommodate	category	determined	forty	marvellous	programme	soldier
accompany	cemetery	develop	frequently	mischievous	pronunciation	stomach
according	committee	dictionary	government	muscle	queue	sufficient
achieve	communicate	disastrous	guarantee	necessary	recognise	suggest
aggressive	community	embarrass	harass	neighbour	recommend	symbol
amateur	competition	environment	hindrance	nuisance	relevant	system
ancient	conscience	equipment	identity	оссиру	restaurant	temperature
apparent	conscious	equipped	immediate	occur	rhyme	thorough
appreciate	controversy	especially	immediately	opportunity	rhythm	twelfth
attached	convenience	exaggerate	individual	parliament	sacrifice	variety
available	correspond	excellent	interfere	persuade	secretary	vegetable
average	criticise	existence	interrupt	physical	shoulder	vehicle
awkward	curiosity	explanation	language	prejudice	signature	yacht
bargain	definite	familiar	leisure	privilege	sincere	
bruise	desperate	foreign	lightning	profession	sincerely	
			twink! visit twinkLoom			

'cious' – malicious, vicious, precious, delicious					
'tious' – ambitious, cautious, infectious, nutritious					
'cial' – special, official, artificial, confidential					
'ant, ance, ancy' – observant, observance, hesitant, hesitancy,					
tolerant, tolerance					
'ent, ence, ency' – innocent, innocence, decent, decency,					
independent, independence					
'able, ably' – adorable, adorably, changeable, noticeable,					
dependable, comfortable					
'ible, ibly' – possible, possibly, forcible, legible					
'ei' – deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling					
'ough' – ought, bought, thought, rough, tough, enough, cough,					
though, although, thorough, borough, plough					
silent letters – doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight					
use of hyphens – co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate					
homophones – advice / advise, practise / practice, device /					
devise					

Writing

By the end of Year 6, children should be able to write for a range of purposes, demonstrating their knowledge of writing structure, formality and purpose. For example, the tone and layout of a newspaper should be clearly different to a narrative or a set of instructions. Writing should be almost entirely grammatically correct – the correct tense will be used throughout a piece of writing and the full range of punctuation will be used including dashes, brackets, hyphens, semi-colons, colons and apostrophes for possession. Writing will include a range of multi-clause sentences (fronted adverbials, relative clauses, subordinate clauses) and children will be supported to think about the impact and use of longer and shorter sentences and how to build cohesion within and across paragraphs in their work.

Extracts from Writing - End of Year 6

13th Bithday Ana! "Anabeth's mother exclaned loudly, while present! The excited mother Short Story

Macbeth and Banque, were trudging through

sight. It was a man, dressed hour. He was very theleoner when he meant but I reported the words back. No one but he explained that they meant, Viking language. I knew this Recount