P 5/6 Learning: August - October 2025





What your child is learning in school	How you can help at home
Reading Skimming texts to identify purpose and key information. Finding, selecting and sorting relevant information from a range of sources. Using notes to create new texts that show understanding of the topic or issue. Recognising techniques used to influence the reader e.g. word choice and emotive language. Key vocabulary: Skim: quickly look over a text to get the main idea. Scan: look through a text to find specific words or facts. Main idea: the most important point in a paragraph or text. Source: where the information comes from (like a book, website, or video). Note-taking: writing down short, useful bits of information. Summarise: tell the main points in your own words.	 Encourage your child to engage in reading daily using fiction and non-fiction books. Model reading aloud to and with your child. Talk to your child about their 'I Can Read' texts and read them to or with your child depending on their level of confidence. While reading together, pause to discuss new or interesting words, asking them to guess meanings and make connections Ask your child to tell you about their class novel.
 Showing respect for the views of others and offering own viewpoint. Applying verbal and non-verbal techniques in oral presentations and interactions, for example, vocabulary, eye contact, body language, emphasis, pace and/or tone. Contributing a number of relevant ideas, information and opinions when engaging with others. 	 Ask your child to tell you about their day and pick three things they have enjoyed. Encourage them to talk to you about the order that these things happened in the day and what happened before and after these events. Ask them to draw a picture of their favourite part of their day and use it to help them retell what they enjoyed. Play games where you have to talk about a specific subject for one minute.
 Writing Describing personal experiences, making context and events clear. Describing thoughts and feelings about the experience. Applying knowledge of spelling patterns, rules and strategies to spell most words 	 Support your child to practise their spelling words at home. These are posted each week on Showbie. Write sentences with the weekly spelling words, encouraging your child to use these in context.

correctly.

- Extending my use of a range of punctuation and apply accurately.
- Using sentences of different lengths and types and vary sentence openings.
- Linking sentences using a range of conjunctions.
- Writing most sentences in a grammatically accurate way.

Key vocabulary:

- **Spelling strategies**: tricks to help with spelling (like sounding out or chunking).
- Sentence types: using different kinds of sentences: questions, statements, commands, etc.
- **Sentence openers**: how a sentence begins (e.g. *Suddenly, In the morning, After that*,).
- **Conjunctions**: joining words like *and*, *but*, *because*, *although*, *when*.

What your child is learning in school

Use Doorway Online to form letters/numbers

https://www.doorwayonline.org.uk/literac y/letter-and-number-formation/

How you can help at home

MATHS AND NUMERACY

3	,
 Number and Number Processes - Counting development and Place Value Using correct mathematical vocabulary associated with place value. Reading, writing and ordering whole numbers to 1,000,000 starting from any number in the sequence. Explaining the link between a digit, its place and its value for whole numbers to 1,000,000 and for numbers to 3 decimal places. Reading, writing and ordering sets of decimal 	 Count everyday things together — stairs, toys, snacks. Play card or board games that involve counting or adding. Use coins to practise adding money and making totals. Practise times tables with songs or quick quizzes.
 Reading, writing and ordering sets of decimal fractions to 3 decimal places. (Tenths, hundredths, thousandths) Partitioning a wide range of whole numbers and decimal fractions to 3 decimal places, e.g. 3.6 = 3 ones and 6 tenths = 36 tenths. 	 Count in steps — like 2s, 5s, or 10s while walking or jumping. Talk about number patterns — spot them on license plates, calendars, or house numbers. Your child could use these games to practice their basic maths skills: https://ictgames.com/mobilePage/index.htm
Key vocabulary:	Ţ
 Place value: knowing what each digit in a number means depending on where it is (e.g. in 345, the 3 means 300). Decimal point: the dot that separates whole numbers from parts (e.g. 4.5). Partition: breaking a number into parts to understand it better (e.g. 3.6 = 3 + 0.6). Order: putting numbers in the right sequence (smallest to largest or vice versa). 	

Sequence: a list of numbers that follow a rule or pattern. **Rounding and Estimation** Rounding whole numbers to the nearest 1000, Use Topmarks online to support your child's 10,000 and 100,000. rounding skills. Applying knowledge of rounding to give an http://fluencychallenge.com/play/playestimate to a calculation appropriate to the claw.html context. **Ideas of Chance and Uncertainty** Use words such as likely, unlikely, certain, Using the language of probability accurately to and impossible in everyday conversations. describe the likelihood of simple events Ask questions like, "Do you think it's likely occurring, for example equal chance; fifty-fifty; we'll have ice cream after dinner?" one in two, two in three; percentage chance. Discuss weekend plans – "Is it possible we'll Using data to predict the outcome of a simple go to the park if it's sunny?" experiment. Use TV shows, books, or games to talk about what might happen next. Key vocabulary: Encourage your child to explain why they think something will or won't happen. Chance: how likely something is to happen.

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Certain: will happen. • Impossible: cannot happen. Likely: probably will happen.

Unlikely: probably will not happen.

 Demonstrating an understanding of a range of verbal and non-verbal communication skills and applying them appropriately in practice and performance environments, for example, shout and signal for the ball. Moving efficiently in personal and shared space. Initiating and working co-operatively with others, providing support and encouragement. 	What your child is learning in school	How you can help at home
Successful Confident Learners Laboratory Individuals	 Demonstrating an understanding of a range of verbal and non-verbal communication skills and applying them appropriately in practice and performance environments, for example, shout and signal for the ball. Moving efficiently in personal and shared space. Initiating and working co-operatively with others, providing support and encouragement. 	 Discuss ways to increase confidence such as taking part in sports, clubs etc. Explain that we can find things challenging

Building Resilience – Talking Things Through

- Identifying strategies to manage my emotions, for example, relaxation techniques, speaking to someone, taking time out.
- Being aware of and being able to express my feelings and develop the ability to talk about them.

Building Resilience – Talking Things Through

- Talk with your child about their feelings each day.
- Use simple words to help them name their emotions.
- Practice calm breathing together when they feel upset.
- Create a quiet space where they can relax if they need time out.
- Show your child it's okay to talk about emotions and ask for help.

INTERDISCIPLINARY LEARNING

What your child is learning in school	How you can help at home
Expressive Arts – Art and Design	Expressive Arts – Art and Design
 Recognising and naming the visual elements in their own and others' work. Showing an understanding of basic colour theory and the concept of depth, for example, shows a foreground, a middle ground and a background in a picture. Explaining, with supporting reasons, what has worked well and what could be improved in their own and others work, using appropriate art and design vocabulary. Discussing relevant information about how and why artists and designers have used colour, tone, shape and pattern in their work. 	 Encourage confidence in communication of all types, including song, dance, art, mime, sharing stories. Visit an art gallery or The Tapestry and discuss the colours, textures and images you see.
Social Studies	Social Studies
 Being able to describe the major characteristic features of an area of the Scottish landscape and explain how these are formed. Identifying at least three impacts of human activity on the environment. Presenting information in any preferred form on a specific area of Scotland, including local place names, two major employers and types of employment. Extracting information from more than one kind of map. 	 Observe and discuss the local landscapes in the Scottish Borders from streams, rivers and hills to areas of farming and moorland. As you travel around the local area, look at different transport links, bridge designs, building styles, industry and local business and discuss their impact. Identify areas where humans have had a significant impact on the environment eg. Wind turbines, pylons etc. Look at atlases or maps together and discuss the places you have visited or would like to visit.

Religious and Moral Education

- Discussing ways in which my own values can affect my actions.
- Discussing and expressing views about the importance of values such as honesty, respect and compass

Religious and Moral Education

- Make a "kindness calendar" and plan one nice thing to do each day for others.
- Use puppets or toys to tell stories about helping friends or being honest.
- Draw or craft posters about what honesty, respect, and compassion mean to your family.
- Share "thank you" notes with family members to practice respect and gratitude.
- Play "What Would You Do?" where you take turns guessing how to act in tricky situation.