P6/7 Learning - October-December 2025



LITERACY AND LANGUAGES

What your child is learning in school	How you can help at home
Reading Identifying the purpose and main ideas of a text. Making relevant comments about features eg. vocabulary, sentence structure and punctuation. Creating different types of questions about non-fiction texts. Key Vocabulary: Literal- requires a direct factual answer, visible in text. Inferential- requires you to 'read between the lines' using clues from the text. Evaluative -ask for a judgement on the quality or significance of text based on evidence.	 Encourage your child to engage in reading daily using fiction and non-fiction books. Model reading aloud to and with your child. Use the local library to access texts together. Discuss texts that you read together, allowing your child to share their views and thoughts.
 Writing Creating information texts to educate or inform without opinion. Presenting relevant ideas and information, including supporting detail, to convey a viewpoint. Using notes and/or other sources to develop thinking and create new texts. Organising ideas in a logical way. Including an introduction that makes the topic clear and a conclusion that rounds off the writing with no new information. Applying knowledge of spelling patterns with weekly spelling words. Reviewing and correcting their writing so it is accurate and makes sense. Using appropriate vocabulary, including subject specific vocabulary, to suit purpose and audience. Key vocabulary: Subheadings: Smaller headline that divides a main section of text. Note taking: Listening for main ideas and writing short phrases of abbreviations to summarise. Spelling strategies: tricks to help with spelling (like sounding out or chunking). 	 Ask your child to write a short piece about something they are interested in, using enough detail for their audience such as a sport they take part in or a game they play. Watch short information videos together and take notes under subheadings, then ask each other questions about what you have watched. 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.

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,). Listening and talking Encourage your child to talk about their day Showing respect for the views of others and at school asking, "Tell me 3 interesting things offer own viewpoint. you did today?" Applying verbal and non-verbal techniques in Play games where you have to talk about a oral presentations and interactions, for specific subject for one minute. example, vocabulary, eye contact, body Reinforce the idea of listening the views of language, emphasis, pace and/or tone. others and that they might differ from yours. Contributing a number of relevant ideas, Encourage use of a clear voice when talking information and opinions when engaging with to others. others. Watch age-appropriate news articles and ask your child to verbally summarise the information. French Listen to some common French phrases and Responding appropriately to questions about practise these: myself using sentences and phrases. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zw Learning vocabulary to describe body parts wddp3/articles/zdqddp3#z9333j6 and features. Counting up to, and recognising the names https://www.french-games.net/ for numbers to 100. Responding to daily routine vocabulary within our school environment.

MATHS AND NUMERACY

What your child is learning in school	How you can help at home
Multiples, Factors & Primes	Ask your child to list factors of numbers in times
 Identifying multiples and factors of whole 	tables. E.g.
numbers.	
	What are the factors of 6?
Key vocabulary:	
	What are the factors of 12?
Factors – Numbers which divide into another	
number exactly with no remainder eg. 6 and 2	What are the factors of 18?
are factors of 12.	
Prime Number – A whole number greater	
than 1 that has only 2 factors: 1 and itself eg.	
3, 7, 11, 13.	Play missing number games using equations such as
	something plus 9 = 15, what is the missing number?
Expressions and Equations	
Solving simple algebraic equations with one	Expression: x + 2
variable, for example, a - 30 = 40 and 4b = 20.	
	Equation: $x + 2 = 20$
Key vocabulary:	
Expression – A statement that combines	
numbers and symbols that represent values.	
Equation – An expression that states that two	

values are equal eg. x + 5 = 10.

Data and Analysis

- Devising ways of collecting data in the most suitable way for the given task.
- Collecting, organising and displaying data accurately in a variety of ways eg. creating surveys, tables, bar graphs, line graphs, frequency tables and simple pie charts.
- Analysing, interpreting and drawing conclusions from a variety of data.

Key vocabulary

Data: Information collected to study or make decisions.

Survey: A way to ask people questions to collect data.

Graphs: Ways to visually represent data.

Addition and Subtraction

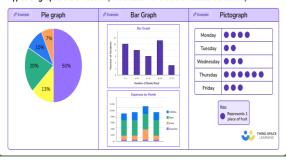
 Adding and subtracting whole numbers and decimal fractions to two decimal places, within the number range 0 to 1 000 000.

Multiplication and Division

- Multiplying and dividing whole numbers by multiples of 10, 100 & 1000.
- Multiplying whole numbers by 2 digits numbers.
- Using multiplication and division facts to the 10th multiplication table.

Types of Graphs

Types of graphs are a visual representation of a mathematical relationship.



HEALTH AND WELLBEING

What your child is learning in school How you can help at home Encourage your child to go to out of school PΕ sports clubs. Netball skills and fitness activities. Discuss ways to increase confidence such as Relationships, Sexual Health & Parenthood taking part in sports, clubs etc. Identifying the skills required to manage changing relationships, for example, Discuss ways your child's body will change tolerance, empathy, loyalty, kindness, through puberty. resilience, mutual trust and respect. Explaining the impact of positive Reinforce body positivity and that we are all relationships on emotional wellbeing. unique in appearance and personality. Describing the physical and emotional changes during puberty. Identifying positive things about own body image and appearance.

INTERDISCIPLINARY LEARNING

What your child is learning in school	How you can help at home
Expressive Arts – Music Using voices, musical instruments and music technology to experiment with sounds, pitch, melody, rhythm, timbre and dynamics. Social Studies Using both primary and secondary sources of evidence in an investigation about what the impact of the Industrial Revolution was, in Scotland. Placing an event or historical figure, appropriately within a historical timeline. Describing at least two ways in which past events or the actions of individuals or groups have shaped Scottish society.	 Encourage confidence in communication of all types, including song, dance, art, mime, sharing stories. You can do this through games such as Charades, Pictionary, Scattergories etc. Discuss the Victorian era with your child and identify their basic needs and compare them with today. Look at famous Scottish inventors of the 19th Century. Visit The Great Tapestry of Scotland and look at the Industrial Revolution section to identify changes which took place.