

YEAR 6 : Half-term homework

English half-term homework

English - You must learn the grammatical terms on the Grammar Knowledge Organiser (on the next page). Learn the meanings of all of the terms so that you know them off by heart. Write a correct sentence for each of the tenses mentioned. There will be a mini-test when we come back after the half-term.

Spellings a) Please keep learning your words from the Year 6 spelling list - we will have regular spelling tests next term! You must know all 100 words and be able to use them in your writing.

b) Practise spellings by using <https://spellingframe.co.uk>

Maths half-term homework

Times tables - our focus this half term was times tables facts up to 12x12 and the inverse division facts. Practise them at home every evening! You can use TTRockstars!

Maths Review - find this on Google classroom.

Fractions - find out as much as you can about fractions and their link to decimals and percentages. You could make a poster about the relationship between them!

Reading half-term homework

Read for at least 30 minutes every day! Visit the library and choose some books that interest you.

Our text next term is "**Wonder**" (R.J.Palacio) - **Read this book over the half-term break**. You will be writing a diary next week as the main character (Auggie). Think about how he feels when he goes to school so that you are prepared for your writing, put yourself in his shoes. Make a wordbank of his thoughts and feelings so you have some planning available.

Log on to Bug Club every day and practise reading texts and answering questions.

Science Project half-term homework: All Living Things - classification Complete one of the following tasks for display in class

1. **Key Vocabulary** - Find the meaning of the following key words and write them down: classification, vertebrates, invertebrates, mammals, amphibians, micro organisms and reptiles. Make sure you spell correctly!
2. **Poster** - Choose one of the following animals - **bear, crocodile, ladybird or an earthworm** and research the classification. Create a poster with the name and picture/drawing of the chosen animal (in the middle of the paper) with key facts around it. Remember to use your key vocabulary words.

Google Classroom: You will find an activity booklet linked to Empathy. Work through the activities and share via Google Doc. If you create any poster, please bring this into class to share with your class teacher.

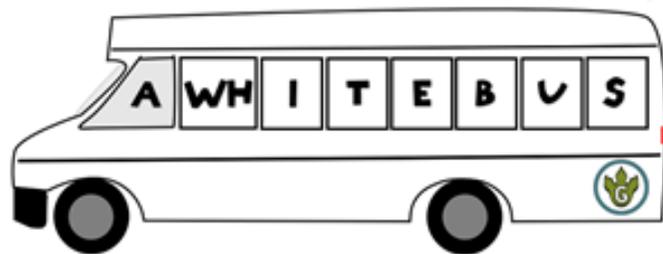
Have a lovely restful break.



Coordinating Conjunctions

for
and
nor
but
or
yet
so

Subordinating Conjunctions



A	WH	I	T	E	B	U	S
although after as	when whenever whatever whether whereas which	if in order that in case	though till that	even though even if	because before	until unless	since

Modal Verbs

- Can, Could
- Can, Could, May
- Should
- Must, Have to
- Might, May, Could, Can

Pronouns

Takes the place of a noun

SUBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS	OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
I	ME	MINE	MY
YOU	YOU	YOURS	YOUR
HE	HIM	HIS	HIS
SHE	HER	HERS	HER
IT	IT	ITS	ITS
WE	US	OURS	OUR
YOU	YOU	YOURS	YOUR
THEY	THEM	THEIRS	THEIR

Prepositions

Tells you where something is.

There are prepositions for time and place.

Place: on, in, over, under, far, near, up, down, among, next to, in front of, behind, between, around, through

Time: in the morning, in summer, on Sunday, on holiday, at night, at 10:30

Subjunctive Form/Mood

Used to express things that could or should happen.

I request that he *write* to her (instead of he *writes* to her)

I wish I *were* able to fly (instead of I *was*)

She asked that they *be* told immediately (instead of they *were* told).



Tenses

Simple present: walk

Present progressive/continuous: am/are/is walking

Present perfect: have/has walked

Simple past: walked

Past progressive/continuous: was/were walking

Past perfect: had walked

Simple future: will walk

Future progressive/continuous: will be walking

Future perfect: will have walked

Clauses

Main clause—makes sense on its own

Subordinate clause—doesn't make sense on its own

Relative clause—adds extra information and will contain a subject and verb. Next, it will **begin** with a **relative** pronoun [who, whom, whose, that, or which] or a **relative** adverb [when, where, or why].

Apostrophes

DON'T use an apostrophe in a plural noun

Chairs girls cars gloves

DO use an apostrophe in a contraction

can't couldn't I'll She'd

Do use an apostrophe for possession

Mr. Swift's class The cat's whiskers

Grammar Knowledge Organiser

Subordinating Conjunction or Preposition?

BEFORE, AFTER and UNTIL are prepositions when they are followed by a noun or a noun phrase rather than a dependent clause.

He moved here after the end of the war. (noun phrase)

I went to the cinema after I had eaten my dinner.

(dependent clause)