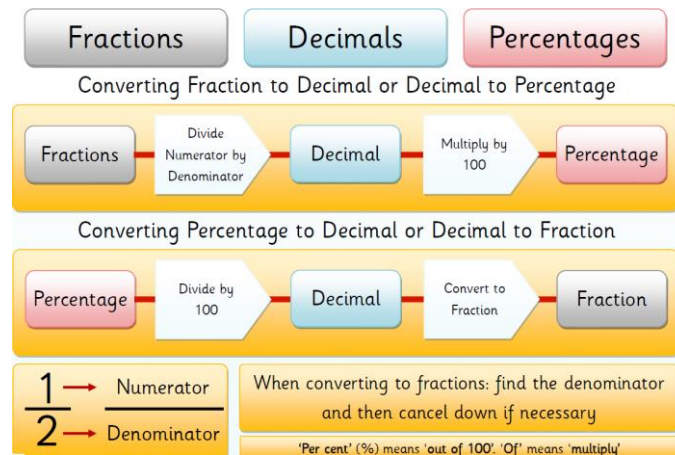


Monday 6th June 2020

Year 6 Maths Practise 1

LI: To investigate equivalence between simple fractions, decimals and percentages



Task 1: Convert between fractions, decimals and percentages.

Fraction	Decimal	Percentage
	0.22	
		83%
$\frac{48}{100}$		
	0.75	
		95%
$\frac{16}{100}$		
	0.92	
		80%
$\frac{26}{100}$		
	0.44	

Task 2: Solve problems, showing your working out and explaining your reasoning.

A) In a Geography test, Sam scored 62% and Hamza scored $\frac{3}{5}$.

Who got the highest score?

Explain your answer.

B) Jack says: "To change a decimal to a percentage, multiply the decimal by 100."

Do you agree?

Explain your reasoning.

Tuesday 7th June 2020

Year 6 SPAG Practise

LI: To identify synonyms and antonyms

Look at the words in the middle and then think of a synonym and an antonym of it and write it down.

Synonym	Word	Antonym
halt	stop	go
	rich	
	dirty	
	near	
	hard	
	laugh	
	greeting	

Which two words in the passage below that are synonyms of each other?

Having queued for over an hour, Sanjit found that his tolerance was being severely tested. Most of the other children had lost patience and gone elsewhere.

Which two words that are antonyms in the sentence below?

What looked like a worthless collection of rusty metal turned out to include ancient coins and valuable jewellery.

Match each word with its synonym.

Word
vast
swift
drab
bustling

Synonym
dull
busy
huge
fast

Wednesday 8th June 2020

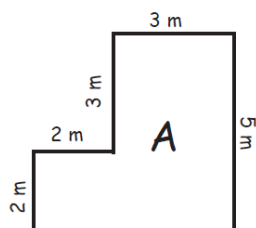
Year 6 Maths Practise 2

LI: To find the area and perimeter of and rectangles and composite shapes

Watch video:

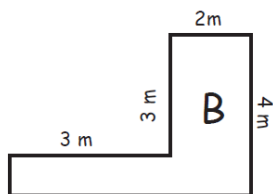
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z4Lat1uOQI4>

Task 1:



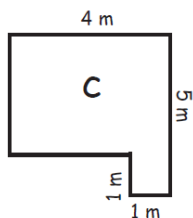
Perimeter _____

Area _____



Perimeter _____

Area _____



Perimeter _____

Area _____

Task 2:

The area of this square is 36 cm^2 .



Not actual size

The square is cut into quarters to create 4 identical rectangles.



What is the perimeter of one of the small rectangles?

Thursday 9th June 2020

Year 6 Creative Writing

LI: To write a part of a narrative

To vary sentence openers (e.g. adverbials of time, place, manner)

To use a range of punctuation

To include descriptive vocabulary

To include direct and indirect speech



Example:

The Knight and the Dragon

Carefully sipping from his tiny china cup, the gigantic turquoise dragon smiled happily at the ancient knight. Thankfully, they had put their differences aside and so there was no need for battle. Trembling, the young boy tried desperately to keep the tea-pot upright as he poured the scalding tea into the spare cup. As loud as a trumpet, the old knight let out a huge belch and returned the smile of his former foe before reaching over for a slice of toast.

Friday 10th July 2020

Year 6 Times Tables practise

Times tables is an important focus and something that needs to be kept on top of and constantly recited in order to keep the knowledge and skills fresh!

What I would like you to do is:

1. Recall/recite and write out the 3s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s and 12 times tables
2. Link them to other times tables, e.g. the 6 times tables and 3 times tables are linked – but how?

Times tables

1 times table $1 \times 1 = 1$ $2 \times 1 = 2$ $3 \times 1 = 3$ $4 \times 1 = 4$ $5 \times 1 = 5$ $6 \times 1 = 6$ $7 \times 1 = 7$ $8 \times 1 = 8$ $9 \times 1 = 9$ $10 \times 1 = 10$ $11 \times 1 = 11$ $12 \times 1 = 12$	2 times table $1 \times 2 = 2$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ $3 \times 2 = 6$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $5 \times 2 = 10$ $6 \times 2 = 12$ $7 \times 2 = 14$ $8 \times 2 = 16$ $9 \times 2 = 18$ $10 \times 2 = 20$ $11 \times 2 = 22$ $12 \times 2 = 24$	3 times table $1 \times 3 = 3$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $3 \times 3 = 9$ $4 \times 3 = 12$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $6 \times 3 = 18$ $7 \times 3 = 21$ $8 \times 3 = 24$ $9 \times 3 = 27$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $11 \times 3 = 33$ $12 \times 3 = 36$	4 times table $1 \times 4 = 4$ $2 \times 4 = 8$ $3 \times 4 = 12$ $4 \times 4 = 16$ $5 \times 4 = 20$ $6 \times 4 = 24$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ $8 \times 4 = 32$ $9 \times 4 = 36$ $10 \times 4 = 40$ $11 \times 4 = 44$ $12 \times 4 = 48$	5 times table $1 \times 5 = 5$ $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 15$ $4 \times 5 = 20$ $5 \times 5 = 25$ $6 \times 5 = 30$ $7 \times 5 = 35$ $8 \times 5 = 40$ $9 \times 5 = 45$ $10 \times 5 = 50$ $11 \times 5 = 55$ $12 \times 5 = 60$	6 times table $1 \times 6 = 6$ $2 \times 6 = 12$ $3 \times 6 = 18$ $4 \times 6 = 24$ $5 \times 6 = 30$ $6 \times 6 = 36$ $7 \times 6 = 42$ $8 \times 6 = 48$ $9 \times 6 = 54$ $10 \times 6 = 60$ $11 \times 6 = 66$ $12 \times 6 = 72$
7 times table $1 \times 7 = 7$ $2 \times 7 = 14$ $3 \times 7 = 21$ $4 \times 7 = 28$ $5 \times 7 = 35$ $6 \times 7 = 42$ $7 \times 7 = 49$ $8 \times 7 = 56$ $9 \times 7 = 63$ $10 \times 7 = 70$ $11 \times 7 = 77$ $12 \times 7 = 84$	8 times tables $1 \times 8 = 8$ $2 \times 8 = 16$ $3 \times 8 = 24$ $4 \times 8 = 32$ $5 \times 8 = 40$ $6 \times 8 = 48$ $7 \times 8 = 56$ $8 \times 8 = 64$ $9 \times 8 = 72$ $10 \times 8 = 80$ $11 \times 8 = 88$ $12 \times 8 = 96$	9 times tables $1 \times 9 = 9$ $2 \times 9 = 18$ $3 \times 9 = 27$ $4 \times 9 = 36$ $5 \times 9 = 45$ $6 \times 9 = 54$ $7 \times 9 = 63$ $8 \times 9 = 72$ $9 \times 9 = 81$ $10 \times 9 = 90$ $11 \times 9 = 99$ $12 \times 9 = 108$	10 times tables $1 \times 10 = 10$ $2 \times 10 = 20$ $3 \times 10 = 30$ $4 \times 10 = 40$ $5 \times 10 = 50$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $7 \times 10 = 70$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $9 \times 10 = 90$ $10 \times 10 = 100$ $11 \times 10 = 110$ $12 \times 10 = 120$	11 times tables $1 \times 11 = 11$ $2 \times 11 = 22$ $3 \times 11 = 33$ $4 \times 11 = 44$ $5 \times 11 = 55$ $6 \times 11 = 66$ $7 \times 11 = 77$ $8 \times 11 = 88$ $9 \times 11 = 99$ $10 \times 11 = 110$ $11 \times 11 = 121$ $12 \times 11 = 132$	12 times tables $1 \times 12 = 12$ $2 \times 12 = 24$ $3 \times 12 = 36$ $4 \times 12 = 48$ $5 \times 12 = 60$ $6 \times 12 = 72$ $7 \times 12 = 84$ $8 \times 12 = 96$ $9 \times 12 = 108$ $10 \times 12 = 120$ $11 \times 12 = 132$ $12 \times 12 = 144$

Timestables.co.uk

3. Then, look at what happens when you do 3×40 and 4×40 etc. how does this link to the original times tables? Then try 3×400 and 4×400 etc