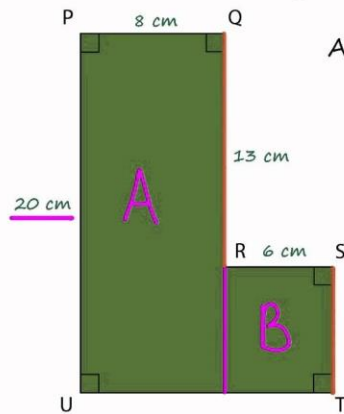


# Year 6 Maths practise – Day 1

## LI: To work out the area and perimeter of compound shapes

### Example:

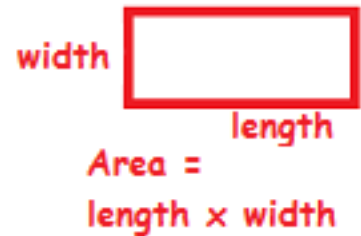
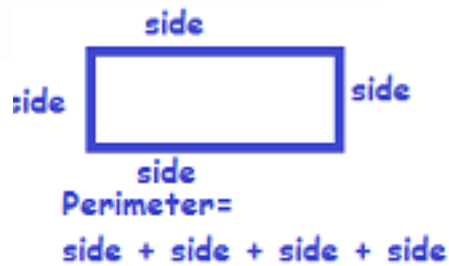
Find the area of the figure.



Area of Figure = Area A + Area B

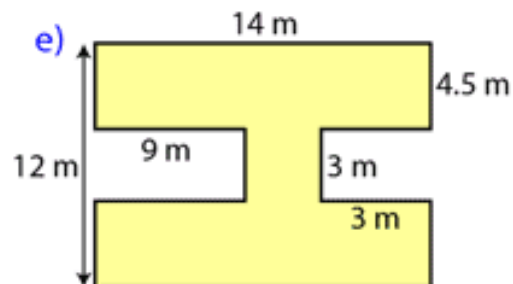
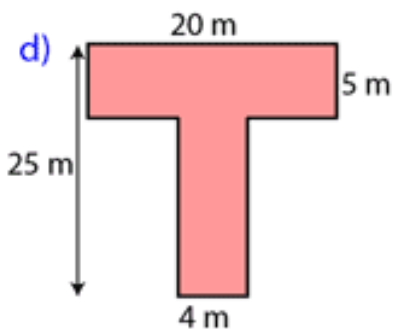
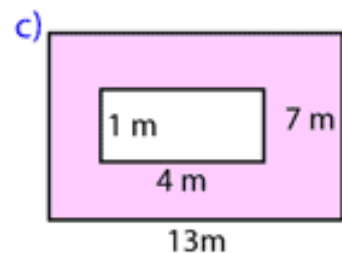
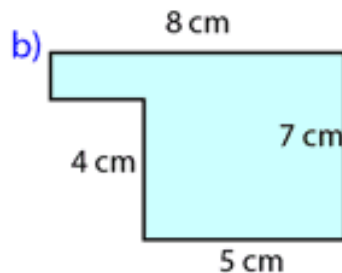
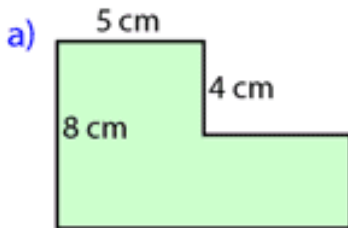
$$\text{Area A} = 20\text{cm} \times 8\text{cm} = 160\text{cm}^2$$

### Area and perimeter



## Calculate the area and perimeter of the compound shapes below

Determine the shaded areas:



## **Year 6 Writing Practise - Day 2**

### **LI: To write a character description**

*Write a detailed character description for each character using the video below.  
Remember to use figurative language to bring your character to life.*

[https://www.literacyshed.com/uploads/1/2/5/7/12572836/broken\\_on\\_vimeo\\_215.mp4](https://www.literacyshed.com/uploads/1/2/5/7/12572836/broken_on_vimeo_215.mp4)



### **Success criteria:**

1. I can include powerful adjectives that describe the characters appearance
2. I can use a range of relative pronouns (who, which and that)
3. I can include figurative language (similes, metaphors and personification)

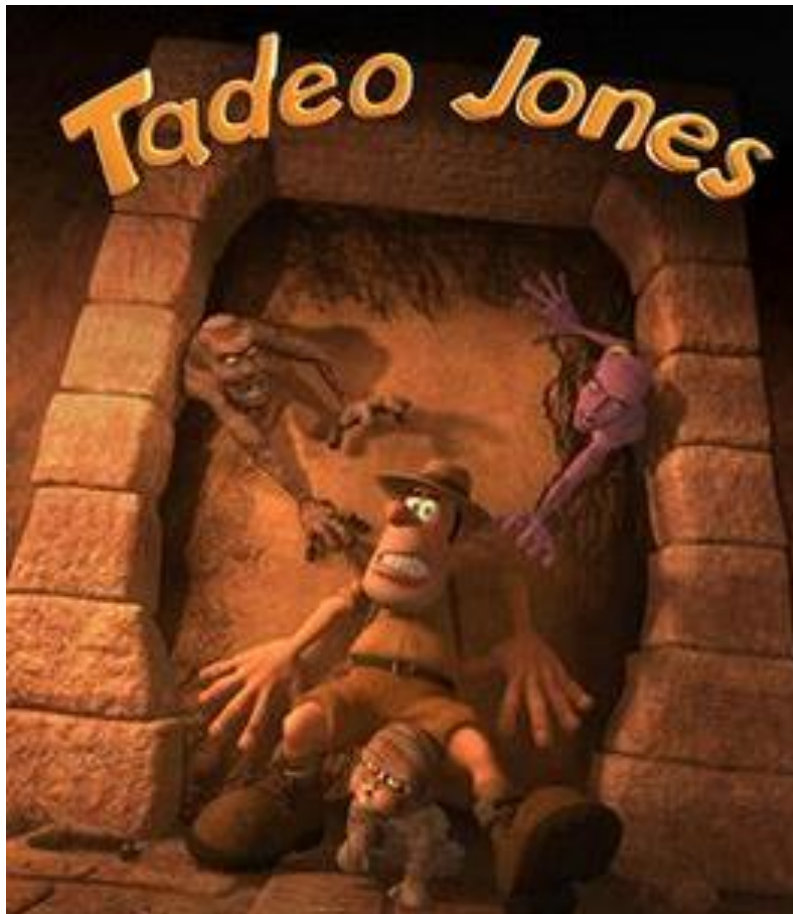
## Year 6 Non-fiction – Day 3

### LI: To write a recount of the events in the film

*Write a recount as the explorer of the events that take place inside the Egyptian pyramid.*

*What happened as you journeyed towards the heart of pyramid? How did you feel?  
What could you hear and see?*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2XxhNMbpE2A>



### Success criteria:

1. I can write in first person (past tense)
2. I can use paragraphs to structure my writing when introducing a new idea.
3. I can write in chronological order using a range of time conjunctions.

# Year 6 SPAG - Day 4

## LI: To use semi-colons to link ideas in a sentence.

Use a semi-colon to link the two ideas in the sentences below.

### Semi-Colons for Linking Ideas

A semi-colon looks like this ;

A Semi-colon can be used to separate sentences that are close in meaning.

It can be used to link two simple sentences or ideas together

For example: The lion roared loudly at the hunters; bearing his sharp teeth ready to attack.



**Punctuate these sentences.**

1) the theatre director did not approve the seating plan he suggested many improvements

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2) climbing a mountain is best done during the summer months the weather is settled and suited for climbing

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3) danny bought a new pair of shoes his old ones were tattered and torn

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4) climbing a mountain should not be doe when it is raining the rocks become slippery

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## Year 6 Times Tables practise – Day 5

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](http://Timestables.co.uk)

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