Whitnash Primary School

Learning, growing and succeeding together

This half-term, weekly homework tasks are designed to help revisit & practise Maths & English skills following the January/February lockdown.

The grid is designed to give your choice, as always. The fact that each column focuses on different aspects of Maths or English means you can do tasks in any order and the fact that there is more than enough for one column per week means you can leave the ones you don't like/want to practise.

Each column is split into challenges-as we use in the classroom. Choose the challenge you think you can complete.

REMEMBER: you can always change to the easier/harder challenge at any point

Year 6 Maths and English Homework Menu Spring 2 2021

<u>MATHS</u>

	Place Value	Division & Multiplication	Division	Finding Percentages	Percentage Word Problems
Intro	LO: We are learning to identify the place value of each digit in a 6-digit number. Look at a 6-digit number; 623,815. What is the 6 worth? We can see that it is in the HUNDRED THOUSANDS column so it must be worth 600,000. What about the 8? It is in the HUNDREDS column so it must be worth 800. The 5 is in the ones column so it is worth 5. Use the place value grid below to support your learning if needed.	LO: We are learning to divide and multiply numbers by 10,100,1000. Can you divide and multiply these numbers by 10? 100? 1000? Could you do it in your head and then check them using the place value chart attached below? Have a go.	LO: We are learning to divide numbers without remainders Using the bus-stop method, can you practice dividing numbers? Use your times tables to help you where you can. Remember there are NO remainders.	LO: We are learning to find percentages of a number. Using the previous learning on dividing by 10 to help, can you find the percentages of these numbers? Remember: To find 10% = divide the start number by 10 To find 20% = find 10%, x 2 Etc.	LO: We are learning to solve percentage word problems involving money. Using your knowledge of finding percentages of amounts, can you solve these percentage word problems?
Mild 🌽	Can you partition these numbers? Look; 123,623 =100,000+ 20,000+3,000+600+20+3 117,457 = 226,238 = 345,387 = 672,543 = 1,389,920 =	Divide these numbers by 10, then multiply them by 10: 12 45 67 160 230 345	Look at the activity attached below.	Look at the activity attached below.	Look at the activity attached below.

Medium	Complete these number sentences by writing a number based on the symbol, look; 123,324 > 122,145. 203,135 < 335,432 > 565,343 < 668,224 > 1,909,543 >	Divide these 10 and 100, th them by 10 456 607 1,23 2,34 16,7 38,9	nen multiply and 100: 6 7 34 45 85 02	Look at the activity attached below.	Look at the activity attached below.	Look at the activity attached below.
Spicy	Add a number to make these number sentences correct. 117,457 = 100,000 ++ 7,000+++7 203,135 = 3,000 ++= 400,000+9,000+900+50+2 123.89 =+20+++ 983.142 =+ ++++	Divide by 10,100, 1000 2,394 45,905 56,776 125,692 380,774 1,345,807	Multiply by 10,100, 1000 1.04 23.88 40.905 123 430.6 40.09	Look at the activity attached below.	Look at the activity attached below.	Look at the activity attached below.

Place Value Grid

LO: We are learning to divide numbers without remainders

<u>Mild</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Spicy</u>
1. 525 ÷ 5 =	1. 472 ÷ 4 =	1. 8,792 ÷ 7 =
2. 219 ÷ 3 =	2. 968 ÷ 8 =	2. 9,180 ÷ 6 =
3. 126 ÷ 2 =	3. 904 ÷ 2 =	3. 11,562 ÷ 3 =
4. 328 ÷ 4 =	4. 765 ÷ 5 =	4. 32,832 ÷ 9 =
5. 276 ÷ 3 =	5. 895 ÷ 5 =	5. 28,480 ÷ 8 =
6. 729 ÷ 9 =	6. 8,792 ÷ 7 =	6. 17,622 ÷ 3 =
7. 648 ÷ 8 =	7. 9,180 ÷ 6 =	7. 67,445 ÷ 7 =
8. 436 ÷ 4 =	8. 11,562 ÷ 3 =	8. 34,605 ÷ 5 =
9. 848 ÷ 8 =	9. 32,832 ÷ 9 =	9. 59,190 ÷ 6 =
10. 5455 ÷ 5 =	10. 28,480 ÷ 8 =	10. 33,388 ÷ 4 =

LO: We are learning to find percentages of a number.

Mild	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Spicy</u>
1. 10% of 50	1. 30% of 20	1. 15% of 500
2. 10% of 80	2. 40% of 10	2. 25% of 800
3. 20% of 60	3. 60% of 60	3. 45% of 600
4. 20% of 70	4. 20% of 120	4. 60% of 700
5. 20% of 90	5. 60% of 30	5. 50% of 900
6. 20% of 140	6. 50% of 200	6. 75% of 1400
7. 30% of 80	7. 10% of 500	7. 80% of 800
8. 30% of 130	8. 90% of 130	8. 1% of 1300
9. 30% of 30	9. 70% of 230	9. 5% of 300
10. 30% of 60	10.80% of 800	10. 95% of 600

LO: We are learning to solve percentage word problems involving money

Mild

Item	Original	Discount	Sale price
	Price		
Electric mixer	£45	10% =	
Toaster	£18	10% =	
Kettle	£32	50% =	
CD player	£35	50% =	
Coffee Maker	£56	10% =	

Medium

- 1. Would you rather have 10% of £5 or 20% of £3.00? Explain your answer.
- 2. Martha has £680 in her savings account. Tom has 10% more money that Martha. How much money does Tom have?
- 3. 60% of Year 6 pupils pass the Maths Arithmetic paper. There are 30 children in the class. How many children pass the Maths paper?
- 4. Televisions are reduced by 40% in the sale. A television costs £380 before the discount. How much does the television now cost?
- 5. Which of these is the odd one out?

40% of 900

90% of 400

60% of 850

25% of 1440

Explain your answer.

Spicy

- 1. Would you rather have 25% of £5 or 32% of £3.00? Explain your answer.
- 2. Nike Air Huarache trainers are £58.40 and they have 35% off in the sale. How much are they now?
- 3. Would you rather sit in a traffic jam for 33% of 2 hours or 44% of 1 hour 40 minutes? Explain your answer.
- 4. A pair of trousers costs £35 and a hoodie costs £40. Both items are reduced in the sale by 25%. Billy buys them both. How much does he spend?
 - 5. Tommy saves £860 in his account. He spends 20% on clothes and 35% on trainers. How much money does he have left?

ENGLISH

	Spelling	Grammar	Reading Retrieval	Reading Inference	Writing
Intro		Sentence Starters It is so important to vary the way you start your sentences to try to make your writing as interesting as possible. Watch this video to learn about six ways to open a sentence: Writing Strategies 6 Ways to Start a Sentence Sentence Structure Learn to Write - YouTube The six ways are to start with: 1. The subject 2. Where or when something is happening 3. Questions 4. Ing words 5. Ed words 6. Ly words	Read the chosen challenge text below - they are all linked to Saint Patrick. • Read alone once • Then read it with an adult • Discuss any tricky words and any parts you don't understand. Write these down • Use a dictionary to find the meanings of the words	Read the chosen challenge text below. Look at the questions; read and answer them carefully.	Have a look at the image below. Answer the questions and then write your own story based on this picture - what could happen? Remember to use: • A range of punctuation and use this correctly! • Try to include some of the Spicy spelling words in your story! • An introduction, build-up, problem, resolution and ending • Paragraphs • Dialogue where needed and punctuated correctly • Varied openers and conjunctions!

	Look, say, cover, write	Write one sentence for	Read the text and	Answer the inference	Complete a story board of
	check. List 1	each example of using a	questions carefully.	questions for How to	what would happen in your
	Look at the word.	different opener to start	Keep looking back at the	Grow your own spring	story.
	Say the word.	a sentence. Try to link	text to find the answers.	daffodils.	·
Mild	Cover the word.	your sentences to World	Remember you can use a		
	Write the word.	, War 2.	highlighter too to		
	Check the word.	Bonus marks if you	highlight the key		
		manage to use any topic	information needed to		
		related vocabulary!	help you answer the		
		,	questions!		
	Look, say, cover, write	Write two sentences for	Read the text and	Answer the inference	Answer the questions and
	check. List 2	each example of using a	questions carefully.	questions for The Great	write a story linked to the
	Look at the word.	different opener to start	Keep looking back at the	Oak Tree.	picture.
Me	Say the word.	a sentence. Try to link	text to find the answers.		·
Medium	Cover the word.	your sentences to World	Remember you can use a		
n	Write the word.	War 2.	highlighter too to		
	Check the word.	Bonus marks if you	highlight the key		
		manage to use any topic	information needed to		
		related vocabulary!	help you answer the		
		·	questions!		
	Look, say, cover, write	Write a detailed	Read the text and	Answer the inference	Answer the questions and
	<u>check. List 3</u>	paragraph all about World	questions carefully.	questions for Lambing	write a story linked to the
(0	Look at the word.	War Two using 2 of each	Keep looking back at the	Diary.	picture.
Spicy	Say the word.	of these different types	text to find the answers.		
Y	Cover the word.	of opener. Underline them	Remember you can use a		
	Write the word.	as you go. Bonus marks if	highlighter too to		
	Check the word.	you manage to use any	highlight the key		
		topic related vocabulary!	information needed to		
			help you answer the		
			questions!		

<u>Reading Retrieval</u>			
Mild	Medium	Spicy	
Saint Patrick 1	See the text below titled 'Saint Patrick.'	See the text below titled 'Saint Patrick.'	
Saint Patrick's Day is celebrated on March 17th each year. Saint Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. Saint Patrick's Day is also celebrated around the world. During the potato famine, from 1845 to 1849, many thousands of Irish people emigrated to USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Most of the information about Saint Patrick comes from two letters he wrote. These are 'The Declaration' and the 'Letter to the soldiers of Coroticus'. In 'The Declaration' Patrick writes about his life and mission. Patrick was born in England around 385 AD. His exact birthplace and date are not known. However, many people believe that he was born in Wales. His real name is said to have been Maewyn Succat. He was born to wealthy parents and lived in a comfortable home. Calpurnius, his father, was a deacon. His grandfather, Potitus, was a priest.			

- 1. On what date is St Patrick's day celebrated?
- 2. What country is he the patron saint of?
- 3. Why did many people emigrate to different places around the world?
- 4. When did the potato famine take place in Ireland and how long did it last for?
- 5. What were the names of the two letters that Saint Patrick wrote?
- 6. What sort of family was he born into?

- 1. Who was Potitus?
- 2. What was Potitus' job?
- 3. 'His family were thought to be very wealthy...' What does the word 'wealthy' mean?
- 4. At what age was Saint Patrick enslaved by pirates?
- Find and copy a word from the section entitled The Wild Boar which means the same as 'wandering.'
- 6. Why can't historians be certain about the details of Saint Patrick's life?

- Which Irish symbol did Saint Patrick use to explain the concept of the Holy Trinity?
- 2. What job did Saint Patrick's grandfather do?
- 3. Find and copy one word which means the same as ran away.
- 4. Why can't Saint Patrick's childhood be discussed with certainty?
- 5. Find and copy one word which shows that the captain was hesitant to take Saint Patrick on board his ship.
- 6. Explain why Saint Patrick is so special to many Irish people?



When Patrick was 16 years old, he was enslaved by a group of Irish pirates.

He was taken to Ireland where he was an enslaved person for six years.

While he was there, Patrick was made to work as a shepherd and it was during this time that he began to pray to God for the first time.

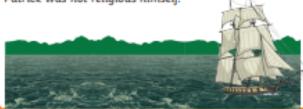
After six years of enslavement,
Patrick heard a voice telling
him that he would be able to
go home soon because a ship
was waiting for him. That
night, Patrick fled from where
he was being kept and made
his way to a port, that was
200 miles away. He found a
ship that was almost ready
to set sail and managed to
persuade the ship's captain to
take him away from Ireland.

Saint Patrick

Saint Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland, known for introducing Christianity to the country.

Early Life

Not much is known for certain about Saint Patrick because he lived such a long time ago. He is thought to have been born in the fifth century in a town along the west coast of Britain. His family were thought to be very wealthy because his father Calpurnius, held a very important title in ancient Rome. Patrick's grandfather Potitus, was a Catholic priest and it is thought that his whole family believed in Christianity. Despite this, Patrick was not religious himself.



The Wild Boar

When the boat reached Britain three days after setting sail, Patrick and the crew all left the ship. They are said to have walked for 28 days through the forest and began to feel unwell because they were so hungry. Patrick told the ship's crew to put their faith in God and prayed that they would find something to eat soon.

Soon after Patrick had prayed, the crew found a group of wild pigs roaming in the forest. Patrick knew that his prayers had been answered and became stronger in his faith.

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Patrick Returns to Ireland

After spending a long time studying, Patrick became a Christian priest. A few years after returning home, Patrick said that he heard a voice one night telling him to return to Ireland and help the Irish people.

Patrick knew that many of the Irish people were not Christian. They were known as Pagan and they worshipped many different gods.

Patrick knew a lot about Ireland because he was an enslaved person there for so many years. He bravely chose to go back to Ireland and teach the Irish people about Christianity.

Glossary

patron saint:

The saint who protects or guides a person or place.

port:

A town or city with a harbour where ships are loaded or unloaded.

priest:

A person who is allowed to perform religious ceremonies. With help from God, Patrick converted thousands of Irish people to Christianity and began building churches across the country.

Patrick was well known for using things that Irish people already knew about to explain Christianity to them. One of these examples was a plant with three leaves called a shamrock, which Patrick used to teach people about the Holy Trinity.



After teaching people about Christianity for over 40 years, Patrick died on 17th March 461. That is why St. Patrick's Day is celebrated on this day. After his death, Patrick was called a saint because of how holy and religious he had been throughout his life and many people in Ireland have never forgotten how special Patrick was to their country.

Mild

How to Grow Your Own
Spring Daffodils

- O Across the UK, daffodils are commonly viewed as the first
- 1 sign of spring. Here is how you can grow these beautiful
- 2 flowers at home. This is best completed in October to give
- your daffodils enough time to grow before spring.
- 1 You will need: daffodil bulbs, a clear patch of soil and
- 3 a trowel.
- 5 Step 1: Using your trowel, gently dig a small hole in the
- 7 ground that is deep enough to fit two bulbs inside, one on

1. When is the best time to plant your

2. Find and copy the phrase that makes

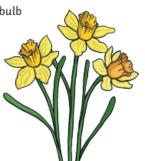
you think the author really likes

- 1 top of the other.
- 9 Step 2: Ensuring the roots of the bulb
- 5 are facing down, place them in
- 7 the ground.
- 3 Step 3: Cover your bulbs over
- 5 with soil.
- O Step 4: Enjoy watching your

daffodil bulbs?

daffodils.

3 fabulous flowers grow!



Medium

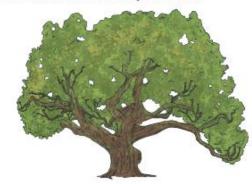
The Great Oak Tree

The great oak tree, rustled by the wind, stood in the middle of the same field he had spent the past two hundred years in; he smiled.

Although he had seen many things in his great lifetime, nothing made him feel as good as the first spring breeze for he knew what delights that breeze would bring with it.

Soon, his great branches would be filled, once again, with green scalloped leaves. Once more, lambs, calves and their parents would use his great limbs as shelter from the sudden April showers.

Although spring had only just begun, he could already hear the gentle tweet of new life starting in the branches that surrounded him and he felt content.



- 1. Give one reason that the oak tree likes spring.
- 2. In this text, what does the word content mean?
- 3. How do you think the oak tree feels in the winter?

Lambing Diary

Tuesday 19th March

Spicy

Grandad brought the ewes inside today. He said that, although the frost is gone, he's concerned that it'll still be too cold for the newborn lambs when they're so frail.

I helped him bring them in; he struggled with Betty, who refused to begin with on account of her size. Yet, I know the trick: a small handful of dandelions and she'd follow you to the end of the world. She's a good girl really; I'm sure she'll be fine.

She's started lying down now and Grandad says it won't be much longer. He says he'll make me a bed in the straw so that I can lie with her through the night and reassure her.

- 1. What is happening to Betty?
- 2. '...she'd follow you to the end of the world.' Why has the author used this phrase?
- 3. Find and copy one word which means 'weak.'

- 3. Why do you think you need a clear patch of soil?
- 4. Which word tells you that you need to be careful when planting daffodils?
- 4. In the third paragraph, what do the animals think of the oak tree?
- 4. Why is Grandad making a bed of straw?

Writing prompt.

The Story of the Giants.



Go through these questions and think about the answers. You can make notes if you want to.

- Who are the giants?
- Where did they come from?
- What are they doing? Why?
- Why are the people running away?
- Why do the giants need lights in their helmets? Why are they wearing helmets and overalls?
- How do you feel towards them?Why do you think this is?
- Tell 'The Story of The Giants'.

 What kind of story will it be? How will it end?

Now, write this story - use the story board to help if you need to! Who will be your main character/s? Does it remind you of a story you know already?

Writing - Story board

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			-				
			-				

Spellings.

Mild - List 1							
the	come	go	mind	clothes	past	sugar	
α	some	so	floor	cold	father	could	
do	one	by	because	gold	class	would	
to	once	my	kind	hold	water	sure	
today	ask	here	behind	told	again	eye	
of	friend	there	whole	every	grass	should	
said	school	where	any	great	pass	who	
says	put	love	child	break	plant	Mr	
your	are	push	wild	steak	path	Mrs	
they	were	pull	most	busy	bath	parents	
be	was	full	both	people	hour	Christmas	
he	is	house	children	pretty	move	everybody	
me	his	our	climb	beautiful	prove	even	
she	has	door	only	after	half		
we	I	poor	old	fast	money		
no	you	find	many	last	improve		

Medium - List 2

accident	centre	experience	important	ordinary	reign
accidentally	century	experiment	interest	particular	remember
actual	certain	extreme	island	peculiar	sentence
actually	circle	famous	knowledge	perhaps	separate
address	complete	favourite	learn	popular	special
although	consider	February	length	position	straight
answer	continue	forwards	library	possess	strange
appear	decide	fruit	material	possession	strength
arrive	describe	grammar	medicine	possible	suppose
believe	different	group	mention	potatoes	surprise
bicycle	difficult	guard	minute	pressure	therefore
breath	disappear	guide	natural	probably	though
breathe	early	heard	naughty	promise	thought
build	earth	heart	notice	purpose	through
busy	eight	height	occasion	quarter	various
business	eighth _.	history	occasionally	question	weight
calendar	enough	imagine	often	recent	woman
caught	exercise	increase	opposite	regular	women

Spicy - List 3				
accommodate	conscience	existence	muscle	rhythm
accompany	conscious	explanation	necessary	sacrifice
according	controversy	familiar	neighbour	secretary
achieve	convenience	foreign	nuisance	shoulder
aggressive	correspond	forty	оссиру	signature
amateur	criticise	frequently	occur	sincere
ancient	curiosity	government	opportunity	sincerely
apparent	definite	guarantee	parliament	soldier
appreciate	desperate	harass	persuade	stomach
attached	determined	hindrance	physical	sufficient
available	develop	identity	prejudice	suggest
average	dictionary	immediate	privilege	symbol
awkward	disastrous	immediately	profession	system
bargain	embarrass	individual	programme	temperature
bruise	environment	interfere	pronunciation	thorough
category	equip	interrupt	queue	twelfth
cemetery	equipped	language	recognise	variety
committee	equipment	leisure	recommend	vegetable
communicate	especially	lightning	relevant	vehicle
community	exaggerate	marvellous	restaurant	yacht
competition	excellent	mischievous	rhyme	