



Year 6 Maths and English Home Learning | Summer Term



W.C. 27th April

English

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zncsscw/year-6-lessons/1>

After watching the videos and having a go at the practise activities, have a go at these activities..

Extensions – You may wish to deepen your learning by looking at the suggested worksheets (work from them not on them)

In addition, there is work on **Studyladder** that we know the children love to use and on **Purple Mash**.

Look out for work set on **Purple Mash** for 27-4-20 story snaps which looks at brackets, dashes and commas and there is a spelling revision quiz

Study ladder a new pod called English 27.4.20 has been setup

There is also a special event on Friday called Pyjamarama Day.

If you go onto the following weblink

<https://www.booktrust.org.uk/books-and-reading/have-some-fun/pyjamarama/pyjamarama-activities/>

You will find a range of Pyjamarama activities to compete

Monday

To recap basic punctuation and understand how to use paragraphs effectively

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zhy72sg>

Mild/Medium



Sort It Out

I can use paragraphs correctly.



The information below is hard to follow because it has not yet been given labelled paragraphs.

- Read the information.
- Identify the main theme and write a title.
- Re-write the information using paragraphs to make it clear and easy to understand.

Canines Humans have 8 incisors altogether; 4 in the upper jaw and 4 in the lower jaw. Humans have 4 canine teeth, one in each quarter of the mouth, on either side of the incisors.	Canines are pointy. 
Incisors are shovel-shaped. Canines are used for tearing and ripping food. Incisors are used for biting and cutting food.	 Incisors





Sort It Out

I can use paragraphs correctly.

The information below is hard to follow because it has not yet been given labelled paragraphs.

- Read the information.
- Identify the main theme and write a title.
- Re-write the information using paragraphs to make it clear and easy to understand.

Canines	Canines are pointy.	Molars
Humans have 8 incisors altogether; 4 in the upper jaw and 4 in the lower jaw.	Molars are large and flat and used for grinding food.	Humans have 8 molars, two in each quarter of the mouth. They are at the back of the mouth behind the premolars.
	Humans have 4 canine teeth, one in each quarter of the mouth, on either side of the incisors.	Incisors are shovel-shaped.
	Canines are used for tearing and ripping food.	Incisors
	Incisors are used for biting and cutting food.	



As an extension, you can watch

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvwwxnb/articles/zc773k7>

Adding commas to sentences

And

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvwwxnb/articles/z9n73k7>

What are paragraphs?

You might also like to use

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/7-11-years/punctuation>

(Trapped paragraphs)

Tuesday

Using commas and brackets

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zhy72sg>

Brackets are always used in pairs:

- We put an open bracket '(' directly before the word or phrase.
- We put a closed bracket ')' straight after it.

Dashes or **commas** may be used in pairs if they are separating a word, phrase or clause in the **middle** of a sentence.

- We can use one, or more than one, comma or dash in a sentence.
- We never use a **comma** or a **dash** at the **end** of a sentence.

The word, phrase or clause inside the punctuation marks is called a **parenthesis**. A parenthesis gives us extra information or an explanation about the **subject** of the sentence. If you take out the parenthesis, the sentence should still make sense.

A yeti would (in my opinion) make a wonderful pet.

A yeti would, in my opinion, make a wonderful pet.

A yeti would – in my opinion – make a wonderful pet.

Mild

- 1 Decide whether these sentences are punctuated correctly. Select 'Correct' or 'Incorrect'.

	Correct	Incorrect
a) The builders, resting on their shovels, looked at the deep hole.	☐	☐
b) They watched (eyes wide with amazement) as a scaly claw appeared.	☐	☐
c) Another claw equally scaly, followed.	☐	☐
d) Finally, the dinosaur, in all its glory emerged.	☐	☐
e) The man across the street, who had seen everything, thought it must be a film set.	☐	☐

Medium

- 2 Which one of these sentences is correctly punctuated?

- ☐ a) The dinosaur's beady eyes flashed (rather alarmingly I thought) in the sunshine.
- ☐ b) I stood absolutely still hoping that I wouldn't be noticed, as the dinosaur appeared to sniff the air.
- ☐ c) The green-scaled beast – to my relief turned and walked slowly away from me.
- ☐ d) My heart, which had been hammering wildly slowed a little.
- ☐ e) I felt relieved (but not) for long as the dinosaur suddenly turned and headed towards me.

Spicy

3 Click and drag the best phrases to complete the sentences.

and he meant it

three in the first five minutes

tomato sauce on mine

I reckon

I couldn't believe my luck

- a) Dad said () that he would take me to the match.
- b) United are – () – the best team in the country.
- c) We had a burger () when we got to the ground.
- d) The goals – () – came quicker than we expected.
- e) At the end of the match, I met the players () and they signed my t-shirt.

Wednesday

Using bullet points

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zhy72sg>

A **bullet point** looks like this:

•

We can use **bullet points** to organise a list so that it is clear to read and understand. This helps the reader to find information quickly.

There are three main rules:

- If the list starts with an introduction, there is a **colon** after it.
- Each item on the list starts with a **bullet point**.
- The items on a bullet-pointed list are written in a straight line, one below the other, to make them easy to read.

There are no other **exact rules** for punctuating bullet pointed lists, but there are **guidelines**. For example, we can think about two styles of lists:

- lists where each item is **not** a complete sentence
- lists where each item is a complete sentence

Mild

1 Which sentence best describes what is wrong with this bullet-pointed list?

When I grow up, I would like to:

- be a famous singer.
- play football for my country.
- write a best-seller.
- be on TV.

- ☐ a) The introduction doesn't need a colon.
- ☐ b) The items on the list should start with a capital letter.
- ☐ c) The items are not complete sentences.
- ☐ d) There shouldn't be any full stops at the end of the lines.

2 Which sentence best describes what is wrong with this bullet pointed list?

When I grow up, I want to do great things:

- I would like to be a famous singer;
- I could play football for my country;
- When I'm famous, I'll be on TV;
- Then I'll write my autobiography;

- ☐ a) The introduction needs a semi-colon.
- ☐ b) The listed items should end with a comma.
- ☐ c) The listed items should end with a full stop.
- ☐ d) The items shouldn't be sentences.

4 Which one of these lists is correctly punctuated?

- ☐ a) My favourite authors are:
- JK Rowling,
 - Roald Dahl,
 - Malorie Blackman,
 - Enid Blyton,
- ☐ b) My favourite authors are –
- JK Rowling: Roald Dahl: Malorie Blackman: Enid Blyton.
- ☐ c) My favourite authors are;
- JK Rowling.
 - Roald Dahl.
 - Malorie Blackman.
 - Enid Blyton.
- ☐ d) My favourite authors are:
- JK Rowling
 - Roald Dahl
 - Malorie Blackman
 - Enid Blyton

5 Which one of these lists is correctly punctuated?

- ☐ a) The reasons I like the Harry Potter books are:
- The plots are exciting.
 - The characters are very likeable.
 - I like the way they live at Hogwarts.
 - They learn to do magic.

- ☐ b) The reasons I like the Harry Potter books are,
- The plots are exciting
 - The characters are very likeable
 - I like the way they live at Hogwarts
 - They learn to do magic

- ☐ c) The reasons I like the Harry Potter books are;
- the plots are exciting;
 - the characters are very likeable;
 - I like the way they live at Hogwarts,
 - they learn to do magic.

- ☐ d) The reasons I like the Harry Potter books are
- the plots are exciting.
 - the characters are very likeable.
 - I like the way they live at Hogwarts,
 - they learn to do magic.

Thursday

Using hyphens and dashes

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zhy72sg>

Read the information about using hyphens between words, then answer some questions

Words that contain hyphens are described as being **hyphenated**.

Sometimes a hyphen changes the meaning completely. For example, we use a hyphen here:

The **rosy-cheeked** children

This makes it clear that the children's cheeks are rosy. But when we take out the hyphen we have:

The rosy cheeked children

This doesn't make sense because it means the children are 'rosy'.

This kind of confusion, where a statement has two different meanings, is called **ambiguity**. Here is another example:

The bamboo eating panda (= bamboo that is eating a panda)

The **bamboo-eating** panda (= a panda that eats bamboo)

We often use hyphens to join two or more words to make compound adjectives to describe appearance. For example:

The teacher with long hair

The **long-haired** teacher

To make this compound adjective, we put a hyphen after the adjective (long), and then we add **-ed** to the singular form of the noun (hair).

The playground that has been spattered with rain

The **rain-spattered** playground

To make this compound adjective, we put a hyphen after the noun (rain), and then we add the past participle of the verb (spattered).

Mild

1 Decide whether these words need a hyphen. Select 'Correct' or 'Incorrect'.

	Correct	Incorrect
a) co-pilot	☐	☐
b) semi-detached	☐	☐
c) air-port	☐	☐
d) co-own	☐	☐
e) re-examine	☐	☐
f) re-freshments	☐	☐

Medium

2 Click and drag the best words to make compound adjectives.

working hearted stained headed sighted

- a) The actor was very hard- and never took a day off during the filming.
- b) He waved his tear- handkerchief as we boarded the plane.
- c) The kind- lady looked at him.
- d) If you are so short-, it's best to wear glasses.
- e) Linda felt a little light- and had to rest after being out in the sun too long.

Spicy

1. **Read** the sentences below and **circle** which words are missing their hyphen/s. Then, **write the word** with the correct hyphen/s in the space below.

James was proud to be declared the runner up in the fencing tournament.

Granny's bronze effect elephant statue was very expensive.

Dad is player manager of our local football team.

It is thought that over ninety five percent of children love school.

2. Draw lines to match the hyphenated words to their purposes.

one hundred and seventy-four

compound adjective

up-market

avoid awkward letter combination

painter-decorator

written number 21-99

tired-looking

clarify meaning

co-own

informal phrase

re-treat

joining nouns

Challenge

3. Write a sentence for each of the hyphenated words.

re-cover

lip-read

spine-chilling

cloak-and-dagger

re-treat

Friday

Reading lesson:

London eye mystery

Siobhan Dowd



Using the novel *London eye mystery* you will learn about selecting key pieces of information from a text and evaluating the text while giving a personal opinion



Pyjamarama: Friday 1 May

To celebrate the bedtime story and reading together, this year's Pyjamarama will be a day when families across the country can join in a festival of story-filled fun at home.

There'll be loads of activities and events for children to take part in – the only requirement is that they're done in pyjamas!

To make things even more fun, we've got PJ Masks, Horrid Henry and Tracy Beaker on board. They'll be helping out and providing extra ideas and activities for a brilliant day in pyjamas on Friday 1 May.

Friday

Reading lesson