



Year 6 Homework

7- 10-22



"Great books help you understand and they help you feel understood" - John Gried.

Maths

In Maths we are looking at the common factors, multiples and prime numbers. Factors and multiples are different things but they both involve multiplication:

Factors are numbers that can be multiplied together to make another number. Common factors are numbers that can be divided into 2 different numbers, without leaving a remainder. Eg, 2, 5 and 10 are common factors of 30 and 20

Numbers can share more than 1 common factor. The highest common factor (HCF) of 2 numbers is the largest whole number which is a factor of both. To find the HCF of 30 and 36. List the factors of 30 and the factors of 36. The highest factor that is common to both lists is the HCF of 30 and 36

Factors of 30: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30

Factors of 36: 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36

HCF of 30 and 36 = 6

Multiples are what we get after multiplying the number by an integer (not a fraction). The multiples of 2 are all the numbers in the 2 times table, such as 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and so on.

Prime numbers are special numbers, greater than 1, that have exactly two factors, themselves and 1. For example, 19 is a prime number. It can only be divided by 1 and 19.

Dates to remember

19.10.22- Flu vaccination - whole school

24.10.22 - 28.10.22 - Half Term - School Closed

31.10.22 - Deadline application for secondary school place

3.11.22 - Buddy Collective Worship (YR and Y6)

25.11.22 - INSET Day, School Closed

30.11.22 - St. Andrew's day (wear a blue T-Shirt/top)

28.11.22- 30.11.22 - Parents and carers' Evenings from 3.30-5.30

Thank you for your continuing support.

Regards,

Mrs Cox and Mr Peluso.

English

This week, in English, we explored the language in poetry. We use the acronym MORERAPS as a way to help us remember all the different poetic tools we can use when writing a poems. Each letter of the MORERAPS stands for a poetic device
M - Metaphor: When we describe a thing by saying it is something else - *The sun is an oven.*

O - Onomatopoeia: Words that are sounds - *Bang! Crash! Meow. Moo. Bark. Splish. Splash.*

R - Rhyme: This one is easy, we all know about rhyme - *The cat sat on the mat.*

E - Emotion: Using words in your poem that refer to an emotion - *The rain makes me feel sad.*

R - Repetition: Repeating a word or a sentence within a poem - *I love the sun, I love the sun, I love the sun.*

A - Alliteration: A sentence that includes several words that start with the same letter - *Shine, smiling sun.*

P - Personification: Describing a thing as if it were a person - *The sun dances its rays in the blue sky.*

S - Simile: Using 'as' or 'like' to compare - *The sun is like my beating heart.*

We read and analysed part of the poem about Queen Mab in Romeo and Juliet. Mab is the queen of the fairies, a figure deeply rooted in English folklore. She is not a character in Shakespeare's plays but is famous within his works because she is mentioned in Romeo and Juliet, as the subject of a speech by Romeo's friend, Mercutio. The children wrote their own interpretation of Queen Mab.

Homework

This week, our homework is Spellings, and a sheet of Maths to revise our learning about factors and multiples numbers and a Grammar worksheet about adverbials and fronted adverbials.