

Year 6 Homework Letter 9-12-22



<u>English</u>

This week, we have completed reading 'Cloud Busting' by Malorie Blackman. Through this powerful story of friendship and bullying, the children empathised with the main character enabling them to write an anti-bullying poem. A good poem should include vivid sensory details that paint a picture and appeal to the reader's senses: sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste. We used figurative language such as similes and metaphors to enrich the children's poems.

In Grammar, we have revised previous learning about apostrophes. Apostrophes are punctuation marks. In English language, they are used in two ways, to show possession and to show contraction (or omission).

- Apostrophes to show possession are used to tell us that something belongs to someone. For example, if you were talking about a football belonging to Ben, you would say 'Ben's football'.
- Apostrophes to show contraction or omission are used when we put two words together and miss out some letters, we need to add an apostrophe where the missing letters are. For example: 'do not' would change to

Things to remember

14.2.22- Christmas Lunch @ 12 p.m. Children can wear Christmas jumper and/or a Christmas hat

14.12.22 - Christmas Concert @ 6 p.m.

15.12.22- Christmas Service at Christ Church

17.12.22 - Last Day of Term

8.2.23- Year 6 Collective Worship @ 9.am

As a school tradition, every year, we decorate our community Christmas tree. Please, could each child bring in a bauble to decorate the tree? If you would like your bauble returned please attach a small label with your child's name so teachers can return them to you at the end of term

Thank you for all the help you give to your children. Regards, Mrs Cox and Mr Peluso

Maths

In Maths this week we revised measuring mass (weight), capacity (volume of liquid) and length and we solved word problems involving measures that require converting into one measurement so that both measurements are in the same unit, e.g.

I have 2.45 litres of orange juice. I pour 500ml of orange juice out and drink it. How much do I have left?

To work this out, it is likely a child would need to convert 2.45 litres to 2450ml and then subtract 500ml from this to make 1950ml. We started converting between imperial and metric units of measurement. This table tells you all you need to know about imperial units and how they relate to metric units:

Imperial unit	Approximately
	in metric units
1 ínch	2.5cm
1 foot	30cm
1 míle	1.6 kílometres
1 ounce	28 grams
1 pound	453 grams
1 stone	6.4 kílograms
1 pínt	568 ml
1 gallon	4.5 litres

Homework

This week, our homework is spellings, a sheet of Maths to revise how to convert metric and imperial units, a grammar worksheet and Reading Comprehension questions.

In Design and Technology our objectives for this term is to explore healthy eating and to become competent in a range of cooking techniques. For example, selecting and preparing ingredients; using utensils and electrical equipment; applying heat in different ways; using awareness of taste, texture and smell to decide how to season dishes and combine ingredients; adapting and using their own recipes.

As a class project for this half term, we are looking for the children to write, cook and photograph their own recipes. Our aim is to make a Year 6 Recipe Book and try to cook some dishes in the school.