



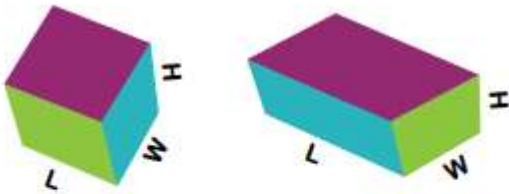
## Year 6 Homework Letter

### 3-03-23



#### Maths

In Maths this week we have been calculating volume of 3 dimensional shapes. Volume is the measurement of the space inside a 3-Dimensional solid. We can use unit cubes to measure the volume inside shapes. To calculate the volume of cuboids we can use the formula length x width x height to find out how many cube units fit into it. For example, if you take a cuboid such as a tissue box you can measure its width, height and depth and use these measurements to calculate the volume of the shape (how much 3-D space it is occupying) by applying the formula.



Volume of a cube / cuboid  
= length x height x width

$$V = L \times H \times W$$

#### Dates for your diary:

17.3.23: St Patrick's Day  
18.3.23: PTFA Village Quiz Night @the Church Hall at Christ Church in Nutfield from 7pm  
24.3.23: PTFA Easter Colour Run  
27.3.23 - 29.3.23: Parents and Carers Evenings.  
31.3.23: Easter Service Christ Church @ 9.30am  
21.4.23: Year 6 Cake Sale  
24.4.23: St. George's day  
5.5.23: PTFA Bags 2 School  
8.5.23: Bank holiday for King's Coronation -School closed.  
9.5.23: KS2 SATS - English grammar, punctuation and spelling (GPS) papers 1 (questions) and 2 (spelling)  
10.5.23: KS2 SATS - English Reading Paper Wednesday  
11.5.23: KS2 SATS - Mathematics Paper 1 (arithmetic) and 2 (reasoning)  
12.5.23: KS2 SATS - Mathematics Paper 3 (reasoning)

Thank you for all your support. Have a nice weekend!

Regards,

Mrs Cox and Mr Peluso

#### English

In English, We continued reading 'The Rabbits' by Shan Tan. We used our inference skills to deduce meaning from the many strange and curious images that the book contains and we generated vocabulary to use when writing a diary entry. We focused on how to generate adjectives for key nouns, and then moving this on to adding verbs and adverbs to describe what the characters might be doing at a certain point of the story. Finally, we wrote two diary entries from the point of view of the Possum.

In Grammar, we revised coordinate and subordinate conjunctions. A conjunction connects two clauses in a sentence.

Co-ordinating or correlative conjunctions join two parts of a sentence that are of equal weight or importance. All these words are co-ordinating conjunctions: and, but, or, nor, yet, so. For example: You can go to the park **or** stay at home.

A subordinating conjunction introduces a subordinate clause (a clause that does not make sense on its own). Subordinating conjunctions include: after, because, if, since, though, unless, until. For example: **Before** folding up your clothes, check they are dry.

#### Lent Appeal:

As part of our spring term Love Project, we are once again supporting the Southwark Diocese Lent Call. The Bishop's Lent Call raises funds for local community projects in Southwark and the Link Dioceses in Zimbabwe and Jerusalem. This year the theme is "mental health & well-being". To support the Lent Call we are asking children to take part in a sponsored sporting challenge of their choice, as being outside and moving is great for releasing those feel-good endorphins which help improve our mental health and well-being. This sporting challenge could be anything from a walk-a-thon, bike-a-thon, dance-a thon or swim-a thon. Please could all sponsorship money be paid to the school via ScoPay during the first week of the summer term.

#### Homework

This week, our homework is spellings, a sheet of Maths to revise our learning volume, a reading comprehension and a grammar revision worksheet.

