

FRIDAY 16TH JANUARY 2026

YEAR 6



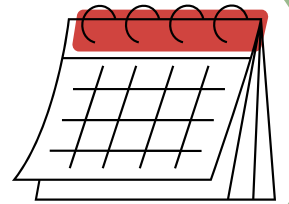
HEADLINES AND HOMEWORK

PE Days:
Thursday
Friday



Important Dates

Additional dates can be found on
the school website.



Monday 9th February - Cultures Week Dress Up

Monday 16th February - Half Term

Monday 23rd February - Back to School

Thursday 5th March - World Book Day Dress Up

Tuesday 10th March - Year 6 Photographs

**Wednesday 11th March - Year 6 SATs Information for Parents
(3:30pm)**

Friday 13th March - Inset Day



Homework

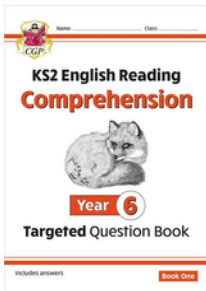


Homework Timetable

Homework	Date set:	Date due:
Daily Reading with comments and a weekly parental signature	Daily	Diaries in school every day.
Reading Comprehension Targeted Question Book	Monday	Thursday
Maths Targeted Question Book	Tuesday	Friday
Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling Targeted Question Book	Thursday	Monday
Throughout the week, engage with our online learning resources: Times Tables Rock Stars, Spelling Shed, and Accelerated Reader.		Friday - engagement will be checked

Homework

Homework pages are accurate as of Friday, 16th December.



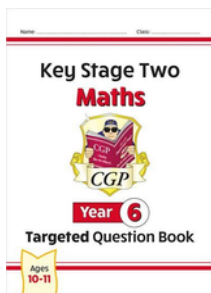
Comprehension

Date set: Monday

Date due: Thursday



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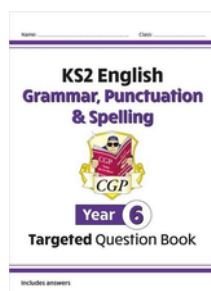
Maths

Date set: Tuesday

Date due: Friday 16th
January



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Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling

Date set: Thursday

Date due: Monday

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Reminder

Please engage with our online learning platforms: Accelerated Reader, Times Table Rockstars and Spelling Shed

Engagement is checked weekly.



Additional Learning Resource

[https://mathsbot.com/primary/
ks2](https://mathsbot.com/primary/ks2)

A website to help with arithmetic.

If your child has struggled with a particular question in the CGP Homework books, please write a note on the page to inform the class teacher.



Home Learning - Maths



Please support your child in learning the facts below; it is essential that they know these securely ahead of the SATs.

Converting Mass

$1 \text{ tonne} = 1000\text{kg}$
 $1000\text{g} = 1\text{kg}$
 $\frac{1}{10} \text{ kg} = 0.1\text{kg} = 100\text{g}$

$\frac{1}{4} \text{ kg} = 0.25\text{kg} = 250\text{g}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg} = 0.5\text{kg} = 500\text{g}$
 $\frac{3}{4} \text{ kg} = 0.75 = 750\text{g}$

grams (g) kilograms (kg) tonnes (t)

$\div 1000$ $\div 1000$
 $\times 1000$ $\times 1000$

Converting Capacity

$1000\text{ml} = 1\text{l}$
 $\frac{1}{10} \text{ l} = 0.1\text{l} = 100\text{ml}$
 $\frac{1}{4} \text{ l} = 0.25\text{l} = 250\text{ml}$

$\frac{1}{2} \text{ l} = 0.5\text{l} = 500\text{ml}$
 $\frac{3}{4} \text{ l} = 0.75\text{l} = 750\text{ml}$
 $\frac{1}{100} \text{ l} = 0.01\text{l} = 10\text{ml}$

millilitre (ml) litres (l)

$\div 1000$
 $\times 1000$

Converting Length

$1000\text{m} = 1\text{km}$
 $100\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$
 $10\text{mm} = 1\text{cm}$

$\frac{1}{2} \text{ m} = 0.5\text{m} = 50\text{cm}$
 $\frac{1}{4} \text{ m} = 0.25\text{m} = 25\text{cm}$

$\frac{3}{4} \text{ m} = 0.75\text{m} = 75\text{cm}$
 $\frac{1}{10} \text{ m} = 0.1\text{m} = 10\text{cm}$

millimetres (mm) centimetres (cm) metres (m) kilometres (km)

$\div 10$ $\div 100$ $\div 1000$
 $\times 10$ $\times 100$ $\times 1000$

Days in the Month

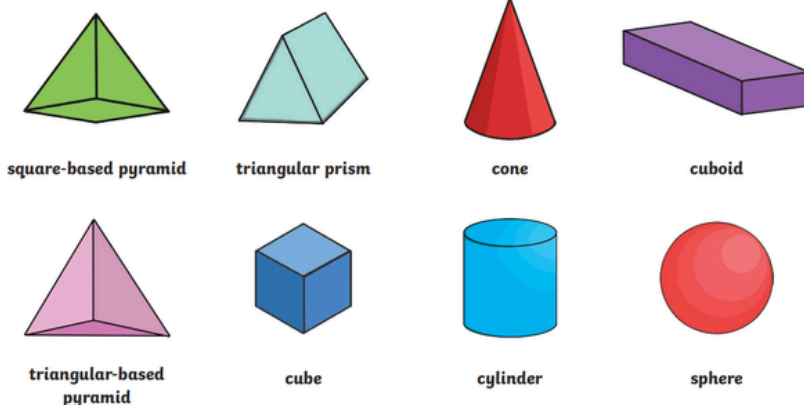
Thirty days hath September,
April, June and November;

February has twenty eight alone
All the rest have thirty-one.

Except in Leap Year,
that's the time
When February's days
are twenty-nine.

- A year has 365 days, or 366 days in a leap year.
- Leap years happen every 4 years
- There are 12 months in a year
- There are 52 weeks in a year

3D Shapes



Roman Numerals

1 — I
 5 — Value
 10 — Xylophones
 50 — Like
 100 — Cows
 500 — D_o
 1000 — Milk



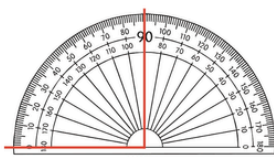
Home Learning - Maths



Please support your child in learning the facts below; it is essential that they know these securely ahead of the SATs.

Right Angle

A right angle is 90°



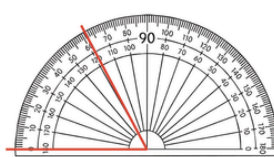
Here are some examples of right angles:



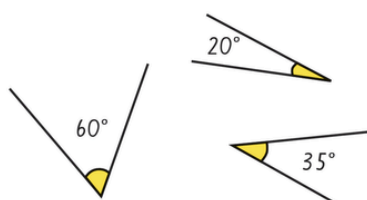
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Acute Angle

An acute angle is less than 90°



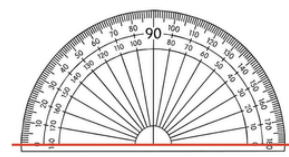
Here are some examples of acute angles:



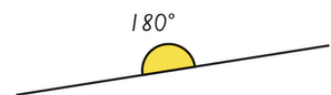
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Straight Angle

A straight angle is exactly 180°



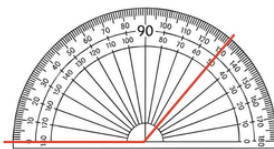
Here is an example of a straight angle:



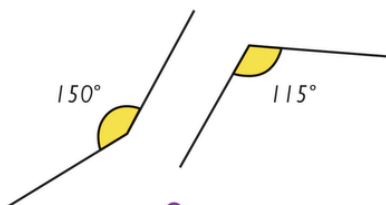
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Obtuse Angle

An obtuse angle is more than 90° and less than 180°



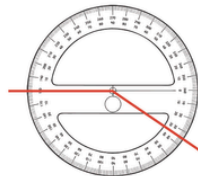
Here are some examples of obtuse angles:



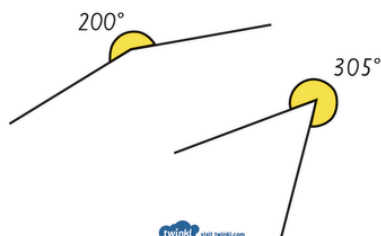
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Reflex Angle

A reflex angle is greater than 180° and less than 360°



Here are some examples of reflex angles:



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Home Learning - SPaG



Please support your child in learning the facts below; it is essential that they know these securely ahead of the SATs.

Simple Past	Simple Present	Simple Future	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Punctuating Bullet Points	Brackets, Dashes and Commas (for parenthesis)
Lily kicked the lolly.	Paul kicks the ball.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paul will kick the ball. • Lily is going to lick the lolly. 	Paul kicked the ball. Eva licked the lolly.	The ball was kicked by Paul. The lolly was licked by Eva.	Eva is hoping to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make lollies • play football with Paul The plan for this lesson is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will learn more about SPaG. • The class will have fun. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eva (the lolly fan) is ten. • Paul - the football fan - plays in goal. • Eva and Paul, my friends, are kind.
Past Perfect	Present Perfect	Future Perfect	Modal Verbs (indicating possibility)	Adverbs (indicating possibility)		
Paul had kicked the ball past the goalkeeper.	Paul has kicked the football. I have eaten the lolly.	Paul will have kicked the ball.	could, should, would, can, may, might, must, shall, ought, will	never, always, often, rarely, maybe, perhaps, probably		
Past Progressive	Present Progressive	Future Progressive	Colons	Colons (to introduce a list)	Semi-Colons	Hyphens (to avoid ambiguity)
Paul was kicking the ball. Eva was licking the lolly.	Paul is kicking the ball. Eva is licking the lolly.	Paul will be kicking the ball.	Paul likes two things: football and reading.	The children will need several items: lollies, footballs and books.	Eva loves lollies; strawberry flavoured ones are her favourite.	a man eating snake a man-eating snake
Subjunctive	Expanded Noun Phrase	Relative Clause	Relative Pronouns used at the beginning of a relative clause		Dashes	Commas (to clarify meaning)
If Paul were a better footballer, he could kick the ball straight.	the dark-haired girl with a taste for frozen lollies	Paul, who enjoyed football, played every week.	who, whom, which, whose, that, where, when Cheetahs, which are the fastest land mammals, have a decreasing population.		Eva and Paul are friends - they have known each other for years.	Eva likes fruit, pasta and a drink for lunch. 'Fruit pasta?' Eva likes fruit, pasta and a drink for lunch.