

# Weekly Home Learning

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Year 6	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
English	LI: To explain answers.	LI: To plan a narrative with an	LI: To recall the grammatical	LI: To construct prepositional	LI: To evaluate the use of
		alternative ending.	function of verbs.	phrases to write an opening.	vocabulary
Key vocabulary and key questions	Key Vocabulary: Opinion, fact, debate, justify, counter argument, positives, negatives, Rights for all children, agree, disagree  Key Questions:	Key Vocabulary: Opening, build up, problem, resolution, ending, alternative, venture, scuffled, splendid, noon day, ascend, lustre, radiant, characters, setting, themes, viewpoints, journeys, images, poverty, hardship, violence	Key Vocabulary: Verbs, subject, subject verb agreement, past, present, future tenses, verb form, simple, perfect, progressive tense	Key Vocabulary: Opening, build up, problem, resolution, ending, prepositional phrases, dialogue, hook, set the scene, drama.	Key Vocabulary: Background knowledge, connections, prediction, visualisation, inference, breakdown and repair, VIP words/phrases,
	Would you have liked to have liked during the Victorian era? What would the positives be for living in the Victorian era? What would the negatives be for living in the Victorian era? What is an argument? What is a counter argument?	Key Questions: What could the alternative endings be to these well-known stories? How else could this narrative end? Can you think of an alternative ending got the little girl?	Key Questions: What is a verb? Why do we use verbs in our writing? What is the difference between the past, present and future tenses? What is the simple present? What is the simple past? How are they different when using them in our writing?	Key Questions: What is a preposition? What is a prepositional phrase? How can I use a prepositional phrase in my opening and setting? What makes an effective story opening? Does it catch your attention? Does it make you want to read more and if so, why?	Key Questions: What are our reading skills? How do we use them when reading? What words have helped create a visual image in your head? Are there any words that you cannot read or do not know the meaning of? What can you do/where can you look?
Introduction	Go through the teaching slides. Today we are going to hold a class debate about whether it would be good to live during the Victorian era.	Together, we will look at the different types of verbs. Go through the teaching slides. Today, children will be planning their narrative with an alternative ending.  In their table groups children will be asked to recall the main events of The Little Match Girl and order the illustrations on their tables. In pairs, children will think about the similarities and differences from living in	Go through the teaching slides. Today, you will be recalling and identifying verbs within sentences. We will be discussing the role of verbs within our writing.	Today, we will be thinking about how we can use prepositional phrases to write the opening and describe the setting of our narrative with an alternative ending.  In pairs children will be asked to use prepositional phrases to describe different Victorian objects whilst their partner visualises and draws what they have been told. Working with their table children are to read the story opening and	Go through teaching slides. Children will be asked to listen to a short passage from The Little Match Girl. They will be asked to draw the visual picture it creates in their minds.



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Activities	Children will take part in a class debate discussing the positive and negatives to living in the Victorian era.	the Victorian era through the eyes of a child.  Together we will look at an extract from the class text and discuss how else it could end.  Creating your own plan Today, the children will be creating a plan using a story mountain or boxing up grid to plan their narrative with an alternative ending. They should use the features tick list to help make sure that you've included all of the key information.  Challenge: add keywords and phrases to your plan.	You will work independently to identify and use simple past and simple present. Children will askes to write in the simple past, present or future tense to complete various sentences, checking on the subject verb agreement.  Children will then be given the verb and they will be asked to change it into either the prefect present tense or the past perfect tense. We will discuss as a class the purpose of verbs and how the tense change the meaning of the sentence.	sort them into the most effective and discuss choices. Together we will look at the opening to The Little Match Girl and discuss how Hans Christian Andersen has hooked us in and we will use this to write a class opening.  Children will use prepositional phrases to write their opening and setting description. Remember what makes an effective opening: Catch the reader's interest, Make a dramatic opening, Make the reader want to read on, Take the reader straight into the story, Set the scene, Put the reader in the mood of the story, Start with speech or an action.	Children will be given a short section of The Little Match Girl which they are to read. Using the reading skills and their background knowledge children are to answer comprehension questions. Identify any words that you are unsure of the meaning of. Infer or find the definition of these words using a dictionary.
Reading	This week's reading focus: Reading Strategy 4 – Identifying important words and phrases				
	Monday LI: To activate concept knowledge to comprehend historical/cultural language.	Tuesday LI: To identify key words from a text.	Wednesday LI: To explore how the writer uses language as a cohesive device.	Thursday LI: To define vocabulary using context information.	Friday LI: To explore how the author uses figurative language.
	Starter: Children will be asked to listen to a short passage from The Little Match Girl. They will be asked to draw the visual picture it creates in their minds.	Starter: Children will be asked to think about their reading experience and discuss the books they are currently reading.  Main: Children will look at a text and together we will skim through to get the general idea of it.	Starter: children will watch a short video and then write a definition to explain what and how cohesive devices are used.  Main: Children will identify the different ways cohesion is used	Starter: children will have a set of words on the IWB and they will be asked to define what the word means and then discuss how the addition of the prefix changes to the word meaning.	Starter: children will recap on the different types of descriptive devices they know alliteration, similes, metaphor, personification, onomatopoeia, idioms,



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<u>Main:</u> Children will be given a short section of The Little Match Girl which they are to read. They will be asked to draw the visual images created by word choice and phrases.

Task: Using the reading skills and their background knowledge children are to answer comprehension questions. Identify any words that you are unsure of the meaning of. Infer or find the definition of these words using a dictionary.

<u>Plenary:</u> True or false, Andersson's own life experiences influenced his writing

<u>Task:</u> Children will then look at a paragraph on the IWB they will be asked to unpick the meaning of key words. We will discuss a couple of examples. Children will repeat this with different genres.

<u>Plenary:</u> As a class we will model how we unpicked key words from the text.

within a text and identify different words and phrases on their whiteboards. On the IWB children will identify as a class the cohesive devices within a fiction text.

<u>Task:</u> Children will work independently to first identify the cohesive devices within a non-fiction text and then answer questions using their prior knowledge on the use and function of these devices within a piece of text.

<u>Plenary:</u> Children will play 'Find a Friend' children will write an adverb from the list on the IWB on their whiteboards in secret, they will then find a partner with a word that has a similar meaning.

Main: As a class we will read through an extract of the text 'Wonder' and circle any words that are unfamiliar or that are new. We will write our own success criteria on how to define vocabulary.

Task: Children will work independently to define words within the text and then using this information they will write examples that the word can be replaced with but the meaning of the sentence and extract should remain the same.

<u>Plenary:</u> Children will echo read with their partner with the changes to the vocabulary that they have made.

Main: Children will be asked to record examples of each of the figurative language devices within different practice questions.

<u>Task:</u> Children will be asked to discuss the effectiveness of similes, metaphors and alliteration etc within a short text

<u>Plenary:</u> How many different types of figurative language can they list in 2 minutes?

# Alexandra Primary School

Year Group: 6 Week beginning: 25.09.23

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Maths	L.I. to be able to add and subtract integers	L.I. to be able to find common factors	L.I. to be able to find common multiples	L.I. rules of divisibility	L.I. to be able to identify prime numbers to 100
Key vocabulary and key questions	Key Vocabulary: Column, addition, subtraction, exchange, difference Key Questions: What is the greatest digit you can have in a place value column? • How do you exchange when adding? • How do you exchange when subtracting? • Which columns are affected by the exchange? • How do you know whether to add or subtract the numbers? • How can you check your answer to the calculation?	Key Vocabulary: Factor, product, multiplier, multiplicand, factor of, common factor  Key Questions: What are the factors of? • What factors do and have in common? • How can you easily tell if 2/5/10 is a factor of a number? • If you know one factor of a number, how can you use it to find another factor of the number? • Is 1 a factor of all numbers? • How can you work systematically to find all the factors of a number?	Key Vocabulary: Common multiples, multiples  Key Questions: How do you find the multiples of a number? • What multiples do and have in common? • What is the difference between a multiple and a factor? • Can a number be both a factor and a multiple of another number? • How can you tell if a number is a multiple of 2/5/10? • When do numbers have common multiples that are less than their product?	Key Vocabulary: Digit, divisible by Key Questions: How does the ones digit help you to decide if a number is divisible by 2, 5 or 10? • How can you use the rule for divisibility by 2 to find out if a number is divisible by 4/8? • What two other numbers must a number be divisible by if the number is divisible by 6/12? • How can you tell if a 2-digit number is divisible by 11? • Which divisibility rules are based on the sum of the digits of a number?	Key Vocabulary: Prime, composite, factors, product Key Questions: What is a prime number? • What is a composite number? • How many factors does a prime number have? • Why is 1 not a prime number? • How can you find the prime factors of a number? • Are the multiples of prime numbers also prime?
Introduction	Today, children will use the formal column method for numbers with the same and different numbers of digits. They will also practise mental strategies with both large and small numbers, using their understanding of place value. Children will solve multi-step problems, choosing which operations and methods to use based on the context of the problem and the types of numbers involved. When necessary, the use of concrete manipulatives can support children's understanding, especially where exchanges are required	Today, children will work systematically to find the complete list of factors of a number, and learn to use their knowledge that factors usually come in pairs to spot missing factors. Children will not be required to formally identify the highest common factor of two or more numbers, but can be extended to consider this idea	Today, children will be encouraged to work systematically to find lists of multiples rather than just finding the product of the given numbers, as this may miss some multiples. Children will not need to be able to formally identify the lowest common multiple of two or more numbers, but will be challenged to consider the first common multiple of a pair of numbers.	Today, children will recognise divisibility by 2, 5 or 10 by looking at the ones digits of a number. They will know a number is divisible by 4 if halving the number gives an even result and the corresponding rule for divisibility by 8. They will know that numbers are divisible by 3 if the sum of their digits is divisible by 3, and divisible by 9 if the sum of their digits is divisible by 9. Children now will learn to combine these rules to deal with other potential factors, for example to be divisible by 6 a number must be divisible by both 2 and 3 Children should recognise that a 2-digit number is divisible by 11 if the digits are the same.	Today, children will recognise that a number is prime when it has exactly two factors: 1 and itself. They will also look at identifying the prime factors of a given number. By the end of this lesson, children should be able to identify all the primes less than 100 and recall at least the primes to 19 Children should be familiar with square and cube numbers from earlier years, so this is something that will be revisited here, but is also covered in detail in the next lesson.
Activities	Complete questions about addition and subtraction	Complete questions about finding common factors	Complete questions about finding common multiples	Complete questions about rules of divisibility	Complete questions about recognising prime numbers to 100

Please continue logging into My Maths, Doodle Maths and keep up with your TimesTable Rockstars regularly.



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Aspire, Perform, Succeed		
Reading	PSHE / RE	Topic/Art/DT
Daily for 20 minutes Read different text genres: a biography, classic novel, adventure story, poems, newspaper, cultural story.  Vocabulary Ninja: Look at the Vocabulary Ninja words of the week on Google Classroom and challenge yourself to write sentences for each of the words.	LI: To make choices about my own behaviour and understand how rewards and consequences feel and I can see how these relate to my rights and responsibilities.  Children Create a spider diagram, place learning goal in the middle of your page. Around it, write three obstacles They might encounter and then a way to overcome it.  RE: LI. To understand the Buddhist beliefs of karma and reincarnation. Children learn about the significance of karma and reincarnation in Buddhism. Then: Task 1 - Look at the sheets and match the effect to the action. Provide your own effects based on the actions you are given and create your own example. Task 2 - Construct a paragraph that describes a time when karma may have come back to you, or someone you know.	LI: to understand what life was like for a child during the Victorian era. Children look into the types of jobs children did in the Victorian era. Children read the poem 'The Chimney Sweeper' and answer questions based on the poem.  Art LI: to develop my own pattern inspired by William Morris Children to create patterns based on the themes of William Morris. They create 4 designs then will choose one to replicate as their final print.
Science	PE / Music	Spanish
LI: to identify the key theorists of evolution and understand how the theory of evolution began.  What is adaptation? What is inheritance?  What do we know about evolution?  Look into key theorists of evolution and make notes on their work. Create a word bank for our activity today.  Using the words we have identified as a class, you are going to create your own word cloud!	LI: To be able to move into space to support a teammate.  Success Criteria: Move into space towards your goal and to move to space where the defender is not between you and the ball.  Whole Child Objectives Social: To be respectful of my opponents.  Emotional: To persevere in the games I play.  Thinking: To make decisions about when to move to support my team.  Music  LI: To create and notate musical ideas and relate them to film music  Hand out a selection of instruments. Ask children to bring in any instruments that they have at home. In pairs or small groups, give the children a few minutes to come up with ideas for sounds they could make to represent a 'danger!' scene. Conduct the whole class by pointing at each child or each group at a time, indicating that they should start to make their danger sounds.	L.I. Introduce the second set of phonics sounds / phonemes in Spanish.  Explain aim of the lesson – to look at the next set of 5 out of a total of 20 essential Spanish sound patterns / phonemes so that pupils will improve their Spanish pronunciation and also be able to read with improved accuracy in Spanish. · Use the 'Phonetics Lesson 2' PowerPoint provided in your resources to explain and teach the next 5 Spanish sounds / phonemes. We will look at the sounds; 'CA', 'CE', 'CI', 'CO' and 'CU' in this second lesson.



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#### Homework

Homework is set on a Monday and uploaded to Google Classroom and is expected to be returned by the following Monday. Please upload completed homework tasks to your Google classroom where possible (unless it is Doodle or online packages.) This can be submitted once completed over the week and please complete it before the following Monday when the next homework will be set.

**Reading homework:** Please read for at least 20 minutes every day and record this in your pupil planner as a reading log.

Reading Plus: Remember to complete your weekly tasks.

**Spelling:** observant, observance, expectant, expectancy, hesitant, hesitancy, tolerant, tolerance, relevant, relevance

**<u>Doodle English:</u>** Work hard each day to turn your tracker green.

#### MyMaths:

-Mixed time tables

- Factors and primes