



## Year 6 Homework Letter

**2-11-18**



*"An activity becomes creative when the doer cares about doing it right, or better."* John Updike, writer

### English

This week in grammar we revised verbs. A verb expresses a physical action, a mental action or a state of being.

For example:

Katy **juggled** with five apples.

The man **daydreams** in the park.

I **am** happy at school.

Verbs change according to the tense of a sentence (whether the events described occurred in the past, are happening in the present or will take place in the future).

There are three main tenses: present, past and future.

**1-The present tense** is made up of simple present / present simple (actions which happen regularly), present continuous / present progressive (actions which are taking place now) and present perfect (actions which are now completed).

**PRESENT TENSE:** I jog to the supermarket. or I am jogging to the supermarket. (Present continuous)

**2-The past tense** is made up of simple past / past simple (actions which took place at a specific time and are now finished), past continuous / past progressive (Actions which took place in the past over a period of time) and past perfect (actions which were completed by a particular point in the past).

**PAST TENSE:** I jogged to the supermarket.

**3-The future tense** is made up of simple future / future simple (actions which will take place in the future), future continuous / future progressive (actions which will take place in the future over a period of time) and future perfect (actions which will be completed by a particular point in the future).

**FUTURE TENSE:** I will jog to the supermarket.

**Operation Christmas Child.** As part of our 'Love Project' for the autumn term we are asking families to support Operation Christmas Child. A shoe box is wrapped with Christmas gift paper and filled with small toys, hygiene items and school supplies. If you would like to support this project, please could your child bring a shoe box filled with gifts into school by Friday 16<sup>th</sup> November.

### Maths

This week we learnt about Least or lowest common multiple (LCM) and Higher common factor (HCF) between numbers. The lowest common multiple of two numbers is the smallest whole number which is a multiple of both. For example:

What is the lowest common multiple of 3 and 8?

Multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24...

Multiples of 8 are 8, 16, 24, 32, 40...

So the lowest common multiple of 3 and 8 is 24.

The highest common factor of two numbers is the largest whole number which is a factor of both.

For example:

What is the highest common factor of 21, 36 and 42?

Factors of 21 are 1, 3, 7 and 21.

Factors of 36 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18 and 36.

Factors of 42 are 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21 and 42.

So the highest common factor of these three numbers is 3.

We studied the concept of BODMAS. It is an acronym or mnemonic used to help pupils remember the correct order to complete mathematical calculations in (this is called 'order of operations').



### Things to remember

Next Sunday will be Remembrance Day. Poppies and wristbands are available on the playground.

11.11.18-Remembrance Day Service at St Peter and St Paul's Church (10.45 am)

12.11.18- School Photographer

16.11.18 - Governors' Quiz Night (7.30 pm-9 pm)

27.11.18-29.11.18-Parents' Evening (3.30 pm -6 pm)

3.12.18-Last week 'After School Clubs'

7.12.18- PTFA mufti: Wear Christmas colours and bring a bag of sweets.

### Homework

As every week, our homework consists of: Maths revision, grammar, spellings and a short reading comprehension.

Thank you for your support.

Mrs Cox, Mr Green and Mr Day