OAK CLASS WEEKLY HOMEWORK - WEEK 1

Date: Wednesday 16 January

Homework will be sent home on a Wednesday and should be returned by the following Monday at the latest – earlier is acceptable.

Year 5	Year 6
Spellings: Set A *(test will be on Monday)*	**Spellings:** Set A *(test will be on Monday*
Times Tables: Tables will be tested regularly in a variety of ways: written test *(Tuesday)*, verbal test, multiplication square. Tests will cover any of the tables between 2 and 12.	**Times Tables:** Tables will be tested regularly in a variety of ways: written test *(Tuesday)*, verbal test, multiplication square. Tests will cover any of the tables between 2 and 12.
Reading: Please try and read something every day	**Reading:** Please try and read something every day
Punctuation & Grammar: Types of Sentences	**Punctuation & Grammar:** Types of Sentences
Maths: Fractions	**Maths**: Percentages

Notes: If you have any queries about the homework please do not hesitate to let us know. We are happy to give support in school if necessary.

aphillips@offwell-primary.devon.sch.uk

mdunning@offwell-primary.devon.sch.uk

sholohan@offwell-primary.devon.sch.uk

Housepoints from last week:			
Other	English	Maths	

Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D	Set E
co-operate	bruise	steel	horrible/**horribly**	adorable/**adorably**
co-own	guarantee	steal	terrible/**terribly**	forgivable/**forgivably**
co-exist	immediately	alter	possible/**possibly**	enjoyable/**enjoyably**
re-invent	yacht	altar	edible/**edibly**	agreeable/**agreeably**
re-enter	vehicle	led	invincible/**invincibly**	reliable/**reliably**
re-ignite		lead	legible/**legibly**	identifiable/**identifiably**
re-emerge		assent		
co-ordinate		ascent		
		bridal		
		bridle		
Use of the hyphen. If the prefix (in this case either co- or re- ends in a vowel and the root word begins with a vowel you must use a hyphen	Rare GPCs (grapheme-phoneme correspondences). I fell off my yacht and the next day I had a huge bruise. We guarantee delivery immediately in our extra fast vehicle.	Homophones. Sound the same but different meanings and spellings.	Turning adjectives into adverbs. NB – not all adjectives can become adverbs (colours for example).	Turning adjectives into adverbs. NB – not all adjectives can become adverbs (colours for example).

Types of Sentences

Y6

Statements - Statements are sentences which tell you something. They end with a full stop.

Questions - Questions are sentences that ask you something. They usually end with a question mark.

Commands - Commands are sentences that tell you to do something. They are often urgent or angry and can be very short.

Exclamations - Exclamations are sentences that state something with strong feeling or emotion. They begin with 'what' or 'how', are full sentences, include a verb or a noun and end with an exclamation mark.'

Look at the text below and <u>underline</u> each type of sentence in a different colour.

One warm, sunny day Jessica and Lilly went to play at the park.

When they arrived there were lots of people at the park.

"What a lot of people there are today " cried Jessica.

"None of the swings are free for me to go on " said Lilly, sounding upset.

"Would you like to go on the slide instead " asked Jessica.

The girls made their way over to the slide.

"You go down the slide first " Lilly told Jessica.

After quite a few slides Jessica noticed the swings were empty.

"Do you want to go to the swings now " she asked Lilly.

"Yes. Let's go over now " replied Lilly.

"How exciting to be at the park with my best friend " exclaimed Jessica as she whizzed down the slide.

The girls ran over and Jessica jumped on a swing.

"Can you push me please " she asked.

Lilly nodded and pushed Jessica on the swing.

"Put your feet down " said Lilly. "I don't want to be hit in the face " she added.

Eventually it was time to go home.

"What a lovely day it was " shouted Jessica.

"I'd like to come back tomorrow " said Lilly.

"Do you want to come with me " she asked Jessica.

Now punctuate each of the sentences correctly in the text above.

How many commands did you find? _____

How many statements did you find? _____

How many questions did you find? _____

How many exclamations did you find? _____

Challenge yourself – Look through your reading books, find five examples of:

a. Commands

b. Statements

c. Questions

d. Exclamations

Y6

Types of Sentences

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Questions - Questions are sentences that ask you something. They usually end with a question mark.

Commands - Commands are sentences that tell you to do something. They are often urgent or angry and can be very short.

Exclamations - Exclamations are full sentences that begin with 'what' or 'how'. They include a verb and end with an exclamation mark.

Look at the text below and underline each type of sentence in a different colour.

One warm, sunny day Jessica and Lilly went to the zoo. When they arrived, they visited the monkeys and enjoyed seeing them swing from tree to tree. "I like the zoo " said Jessica.

Lilly looked up and saw a monkey holding their lunch bag. "What a naughty monkey, he's holding our packed lunch " she cried out.

"Do we have any money to buy some more food " asked Jessica. Luckily they did, so they made their way over to the cafe and bought some more.

After they had finished their lunch, they visited the elephants. "How lovely of that elephant to wash the baby one " exclaimed Lilly. She pointed to where they were standing in a huge puddle of water.

"Don't get too close, you might get some water on your new dress " Jessica warned Lilly. They saw a large sign next to the elephant enclosure which said 'DO NOT FEED THE ANIMALS'.

"Oh no! What about the sneaky monkey who stole our lunch " Lilly worried. "What a hard rule to follow if the animals steal our lunches themselves "

"Don't worry, I noticed the zookeeper had managed to catch him and it looked as though our lunch bag hadn't been opened " replied Jessica.

"Go and get the bag from the zoo keeper " Lilly demanded.

"What a bossyboots you are being today " Jessica said. Being a good friend she was, she went to fetch their lunch bag.

Lilly waited for her friend to return and said, "Thank you."

"Now let's get out of here " laughed Jessica.

Now punctuate each of the sentences correctly in the text above.

How many commands did you find? _____

How many statements did you find? _____

How many questions did you find? _____

How many exclamations did you find? _____

Finding percentages

Y6

To achieve the expected standard, you need to:
★ find simple percentages of whole numbers and quantities.

1 a) 50% of ☐ = 100 b) 25% of ☐ = 100

☐ 1 (1 mark)

2 20% of 120 = ☐

☐ 2 (1 mark)

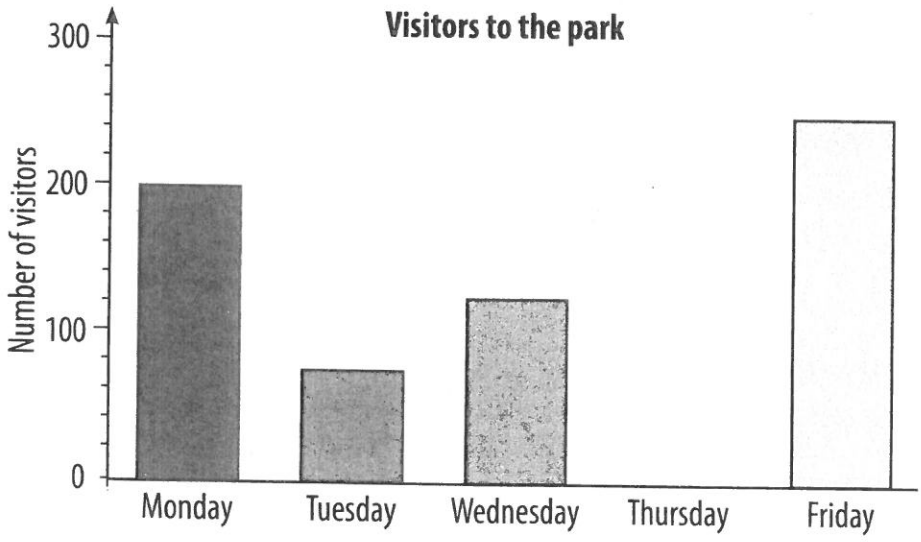
3 25% of ☐ = £10

☐ 3 (1 mark)

4 Use the symbol <, > or = to make this statement true.
50% of 300 ☐ 75% of 200

☐ 4 (1 mark)

5 This chart shows the number of visitors to a park.



a) The number of visitors on Thursday is 40% of the number of visitors on Monday.

Draw the bar for Thursday on the chart.

☐ 5a (2 marks)

b) 30% of the visitors on Friday were children.

How many adults visited the park on Friday? ☐ adults

☐ 5b (1 mark)

Top tip

- Finding 20% does not mean divide by 20.
- Check the scale of any bar chart first.

☐ /7 Total for this page

Percentages

/6

To achieve the higher score, you need to:

- ★ solve problems involving the calculation of **percentages** and use percentages for comparison
- ★ compare percentages and fractions including tenths, fifths, halves and quarters.

1 Freddy wins 25% of £1,500 prize money.

Jahla wins 40% of £900 prize money.

Who wins the most money? ____

How much more do they win? ____

____ 1 (1 mark)

★ **2** Jan buys a TV in the sale. The sale price is £448

What was the original price of the TV? £ ____

____ 2 (2 marks)

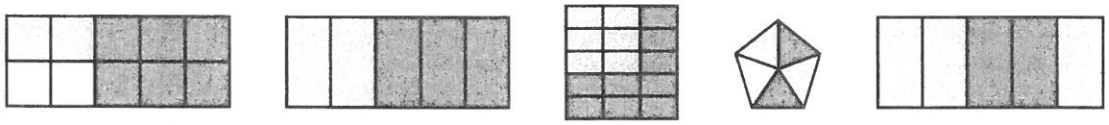
★ **3** There are 500 cars in the car park.

A quarter of them are blue and 36% are black.

How many cars are **not** black or blue? ____ cars

____ 3 (2 marks)

4 Tick (✓) the shapes that are shaded $\frac{2}{5}$ light green and 60% dark green.



____ 4 (1 mark)

5 Amy says that the fraction $\frac{24}{40}$ is equal to 60%.

Philip disagrees because he always writes percentages as fractions with a denominator of 100

Stefan disagrees because the denominator 40 is not a factor of 100

Is Amy correct? Circle your answer. YES / NO

Explain how you know.

____

____

____ 5 (1 mark)

Top tip

- Think about what percentages you know and how to find the percentage you are being asked for.

____ /7

Total for this page