

Year 6 Weekly Learning Update

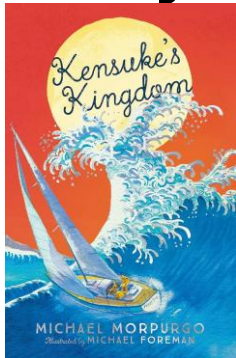
Summer 1, Week 1

Spelling



We are taking our mock spelling SAT assessment.

Literacy



We are reading Kensuke's Kingdom by Michael Morpurgo.

We are taking our mock reading SAT assessment.

We are taking our mock grammar SAT assessment.

We are learning how to create tension in our writing by using a variety of techniques.

We are writing a suspense narrative.

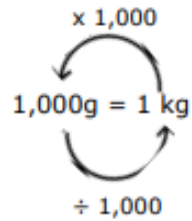
Maths

We are solving problems with coordinates.

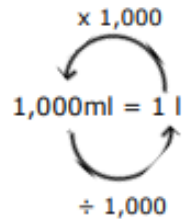
We are translating shapes using coordinates.

We are reflecting shapes using coordinates.

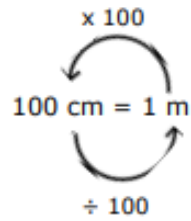
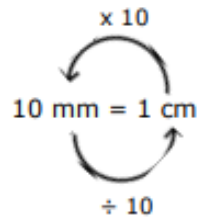
converting units of measure



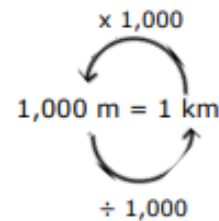
mass



capacity



length and height



face
the flat surface of a 3D shape



edge
where two faces on a shape meet



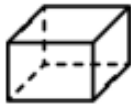
vertex (plural: vertices)
a point or corner where edges meet

cube



- 6 square faces
- 12 edges
- 8 vertices

cuboid



- 6 faces
- 12 edges
- 8 vertices

tetrahedron (triangular-based pyramid)



- 4 triangular faces
- 6 edges
- 4 vertices

square-based pyramid



- 5 faces
- 8 edges
- 5 vertices

cylinder



- 2 circular faces
- 1 curved surface
- 2 curved edges
- 0 vertices

sphere



- 1 curved surface
- 0 edges
- 0 vertices

triangular prism



- 5 faces
- 9 edges
- 6 vertices

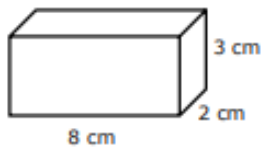
cone



- 1 circular face
- 1 curved surface
- 1 curved edge
- 1 apex

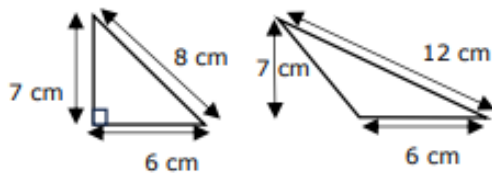
volume

length x width x height



$8\text{ cm} \times 2\text{ cm} \times 3\text{ cm} = 48\text{ cm}^3$

area of triangles



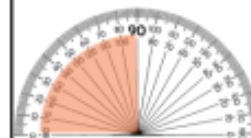
- 1) Multiply the base by the perpendicular height
 $6\text{ cm} \times 7\text{ cm} = 42\text{ cm}^2$
- 2) Divide the answer by 2
 $42\text{ cm}^2 \div 2 = 21\text{ cm}^2$

area of parallelograms



- Multiply the base by the perpendicular height
- $9\text{ cm} \times 6\text{ cm} = 54\text{ cm}^2$

acute angle (less than 90°)



right angle (exactly 90°)



obtuse angle (greater than 90° and less than 180°)



straight line (exactly 180°)



reflex angle (greater than 180° and less than 360°)



around a point (exactly 360°)



calculating the mean

Find the mean of 5, 3 and 4

- 1) Add together the values $5 + 3 + 4 = 12$
 - 2) Divide by the amount of values $12 \div 3 = 4$
- The mean of 5, 3 and 4 is 4**

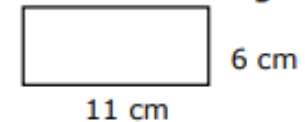
perpendicular lines
(meet at a right angle)



parallel lines



area and perimeter of rectangles



area

multiply the length by the width

$11\text{ cm} \times 6\text{ cm} = 66\text{ cm}^2$

perimeter

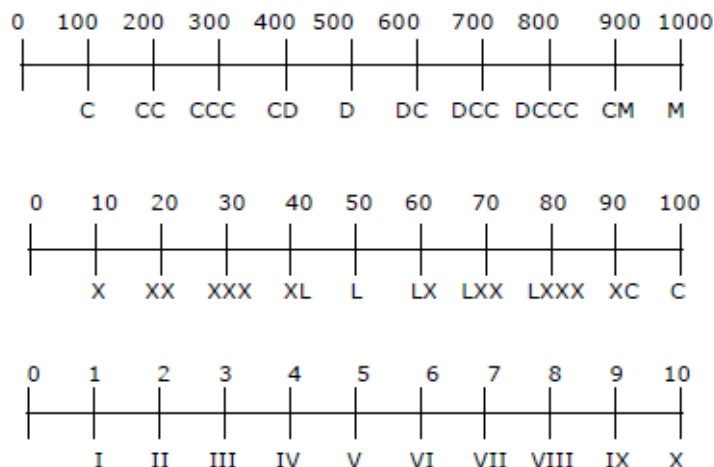
add together all **4** sides

$11\text{ cm} + 11\text{ cm} + 6\text{ cm} + 6\text{ cm} = 34\text{ cm}$

Prime numbers have exactly two factors: themselves and one.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Roman numerals



When a number is multiplied by itself, the product is a **square** number.

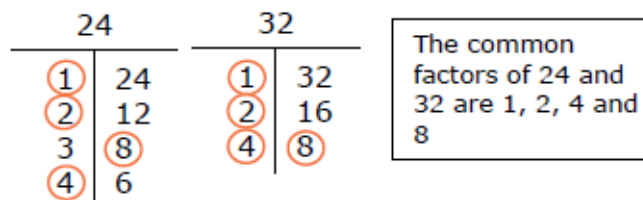
1 ²	1
2 ²	4
3 ²	9
4 ²	16
5 ²	25
6 ²	36
7 ²	49
8 ²	64
9 ²	81
10 ²	100
11 ²	121
12 ²	144

When a number is multiplied by itself and then by itself again, the product is a **cube** number.

1 ³	1
2 ³	8
3 ³	27
4 ³	64
5 ³	125
6 ³	216
7 ³	343
8 ³	512
9 ³	729
10 ³	1000
11 ³	1331
12 ³	1728

factors and common factors

Factors are numbers that an amount can be divided by exactly. They are **less than** or **equal to** the number.



multiples and common multiples

Multiples are the result of multiplying a number by an integer. They will be **equal to** or **more than** the number.

Multiples of 2: 2, 4, ⑥, 8, 10, ⑫, 14

Multiples of 3: 3, ⑥, 9, ⑫, 15, 18, 21,

Some common multiples of 2 and 3 are 6 and 12.

30 days

April, June, September, November

31 days

January, March, May, July, August, October, December

February has 28 days (or 29 in a leap year)

polygons

3 sides	triangle	7 sides	heptagon
4 sides	quadrilateral	8 sides	octagon
5 sides	pentagon	9 sides	nonagon
6 sides	hexagon	10 sides	decagon

fraction	decimal	percent
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%
$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%
$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%
$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2	20%
$\frac{2}{5}$	0.4	40%
$\frac{3}{5}$	0.6	60%
$\frac{4}{5}$	0.8	80%
$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1	10%
$\frac{1}{20}$	0.05	5%
$\frac{1}{100}$	0.01	1%
$\frac{1}{8}$	0.125	12.5%

fraction operations

$$\frac{3}{4} \times 5 = \frac{15}{4}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{6} = \frac{15}{24}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \div 5 = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$8 \times 3\frac{2}{5} =$$

$$8 \times 3 = 24$$

$$8 \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{16}{5} = 3\frac{1}{5}$$

$$24 + 3\frac{1}{5} = 27\frac{1}{5}$$