Punctuation and Grammar

Subject, Verb and Object

In Year 6, children deepen their understanding of sentence structure. They first do this through learning about 'Subject', 'Verb' and 'Object'.

The 'Subject' is the person, place, thing or idea that is doing or being something in the sentence.

The 'Verb' is the the doing or being word.

The 'Object' the the thing receiving the action.

You read <u>the paper</u>

Subject   Verb   Object

Sentence Types

There are three key types of sentences: 'Simple', 'Compound' and 'Complex'.

Simple: contains a subject and a verb and makes complete sense on its own.

The car drove away.

Compound: contains two 'main clauses' joined by a 'co-ordinating conjunction' (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) or a semi-colon.

It was cold outside, so I stayed at home.

Complex: contains a 'main clause' and a 'subordinate clause'.

I stayed at home because it was cold

Main and Subordinate clauses

Main Clause: is a part of a sentence that makes sense by itself and contains a subject and a verb.

I stayed at home

Subordinate Clause: is a part of a sentence which adds more information but needs more information to make sense by itself.

because it was cold

Semi-colons can be used to join two main clauses, and they can also be used in the place of commas to separate items in a list that already contains commas.

It was cold; I stayed at home.

A little extra...

Here are some useful websites that you can use with your child to support their learning:

- NRICH
  - www.nrich.maths.org

A whole host of mathematical problem solving activities. One to certainly get the brain ticking!

- Thinking Blocks - www.mathplayground.com/thinkingblocks.html

Challenges that use the 'Singapore Bar Model' - a cutting edge approach to mathematical reasoning.

- IXL - www.uk.ixl.com

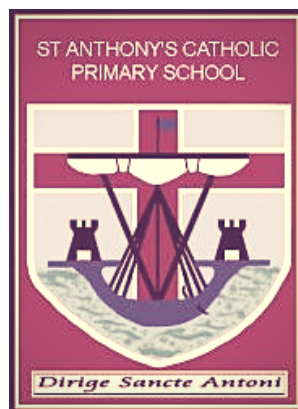Thousands of challenges to consolidate children's mathematical skills.

- 2 Stars and a Wish - www.2starsandawish.com

Comprehension and writing activities based on popular songs.

- Primary Homework Help - www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk

Everything in the Primary Curriculum explained.

ST ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL

Dirige Sancte Antoni

Love to learn, learn to love...

Parents' and Carers' Year 6

Homework Guide

Maths

Percentages of a Number

There are many methods for performing this operation. Here is a quick one:

First find 1% of the number by dividing it by one hundred, then double this to get 2%. Find 10% by dividing it by ten and the 5% by half. You then 'build' the percentage that you are trying to find.

Q) What is 36% of 18?

1%	0.18
2%	0.36
5%	0.9
10%	1.8

Method: work out your percents and then make 37%.

10% (1.8) + 10% (1.8) + 10% (1.8) + 5% (0.9) + 1% (0.18) = 6.48

Mixed Numbers and Improper Fractions

Mixed numbers contain both whole numbers and fractions. Improper fractions have a numerator (the top of the fraction), which is greater than the denominator (bottom of the fraction).

4 — Mixed number

Improper Fraction — $\frac{25}{2}$

To convert mixed numbers into improper fractions, multiply the whole number by the denominator and add it to the numerator.

$4\frac{2}{3}$ → $4 \times 3 = 12$, $2 + 12 = 14$ → $\frac{14}{3}$

To convert improper fractions into mixed numbers, first divide the numerator by the denominator. Write down the whole number answer, then write down any remainder above the denominator.

$\frac{25}{2}$ → $25 \div 2 = 14 \text{ r1}$ → $14\frac{1}{2}$

Calculating with Fractions

In Year 6, children continue to consolidate their knowledge of calculating with fractions...

Adding and subtracting fractions
When adding and subtracting fractions with the same denominator (the bottom of the fraction), you just add or subtract the numerators (top of the fraction).

$$\frac{7}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{9}{10}$$

Adding and subtracting fractions with different denominators
When adding and subtracting fractions with the different denominators, but they are multiples of the same number, you can make the denominators the same through multiplication or division. Whatever you do to the numerator, you must do to the denominator.

$$\frac{8}{9} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{9} - \frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

If the denominators are not multiples of the same number, you should find their lowest common multiple and then multiply those fractions so that this becomes their denominator.

Multiplying Fractions
When multiplying fractions, you multiply the numerator (top of the fraction) by the numerator, and multiply the denominator (bottom of the fraction) by the denominator. Finally, simplify the fraction if possible.

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{6}{35}$$

Dividing Fractions
When dividing fractions, you take the second fraction in the number sentence and invert it (flip it upside down). You then multiply the two fractions and simplify if possible.

$$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{8}$$

Calculating with Mixed Numbers
When calculating with mixed numbers, first convert them into improper fractions then complete your calculation.

Calculating with Fractions and Whole Numbers
When calculating with fractions and whole numbers, put the whole number over a 1 and then calculate as normal.

Ratio and Proportion

A ratio compares values, telling us how much of one thing there is compared to another thing.

For example, in the following diagram the ratio of blue shapes to red shapes is six to eight. However we can simplify this to three to four (because for every three blue, we get four red). We would write this as 3:4.
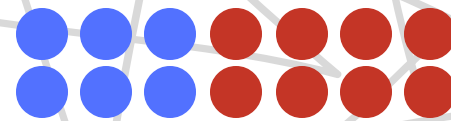
Proportion tells us about a portion or part in relation to a whole.

So for example, it would tell us that the proportion of blue circles in the above example is six out of fourteen, because there are six blue circles out of a total of fourteen. We would write this as a fraction 6/14, then we can simplify it to 3/7.