

# Dream, Believe, Learn, Achieve!



## Class 11

Happy New Year and Welcome Back!

I hope you all enjoyed the Christmas break and are ready for a busy term back in Year 6. As the Spring term begins, please can I emphasise the importance of attending school everyday. We have a busy term ahead of us and in order to prepare the children for their SATs tests, they need to be in school everyday.

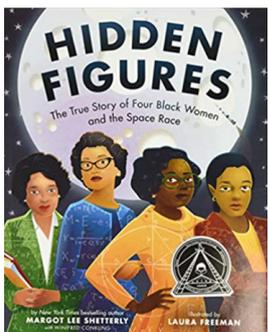
Should you need to speak to me, please contact the school office for an appointment. Thank you for your support.

Miss Craven



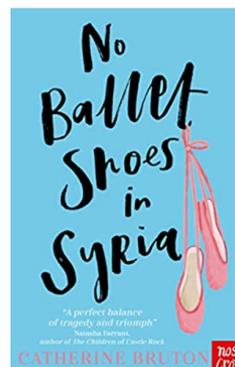
## English

The text we will be focusing on in the first half term is Hidden Figures. We will be spending time retrieving information from the text, inferring characters thoughts and feelings giving justifications for their answers and developing our skimming and scanning skills. We will learn about the historical background that links closely to the text. The children will then begin to plan and write a persuasive letter in the role of one of the main characters. They will identify the features needed for a persuasive text and ensure they appear in their own work. The children will have to put themselves in the shoes of the character and show an understanding of the struggle, determination and resilience the main characters experienced. It is important that the children apply their knowledge of the grammatical features we have covered in class so their writing is at the expected standard for Year 6.



Aim to read at home at least 3 times a week. You only need to read a couple of pages each night to help develop your reading and earn rewards.

We will ask questions about your book in school to help support your understanding of texts.



## Maths:

We have lots to cover in maths over the Spring term. We will be starting with measures in the first few weeks before moving on to look at aspects of shape, geometry (angles and co-ordinates), algebra and statistics which will involve work on line graphs, pie charts and calculating the mean. Initially, we will focus on making sure that all children are fluent in these areas of the maths curriculum before moving on to reasoning and problem solving. It is important that children are fluent with their times tables before they sit their SATs test in May: the only way they will achieve this is if they spend time at home learning these—please encourage your child to do this. The children have to sit three maths tests in their SATs: one arithmetic paper and two reasoning papers. The children are improving considerably on their arithmetic skills and knowledge so an increased focus in Spring term 2 will be on worded problems and reasoning questions to support the children in accessing the reasoning papers.

## RE

Why is the exodus such a significant event in Jewish and Christian History?

## Science

Properties and Changes of Materials

Forces

## Geography

Natural Disasters

## History

Stone Age

## Spanish

Going to the Market

Clothes and colours.

## Computing

Computer Science  
Digital Literacy

## Art/D.T

Drawings & Paintings

Structures

Seesaw will continue to be used to support learning at home and share learning.

We return to using learning grids in homework journals from Friday. These should be returned to school each Wednesday.

Add our Facebook Page for regular updates  
@stjamesfarnworth

## English Support:

- Verb - a word or phrase denoting an action e.g. run, shop, cook, swim, write.
- Modal verb - a word to show possibility or certainty e.g. could, would, can, might, will
- Noun - a word denoting anything that can be named, usually an object, person, place, idea, or action.
- Proper noun—name of a place or person e.g. St James, Peter, England
- Common Noun— name of a common object e.g. table, book, cat, house.
- Pronoun— replaces a noun e.g. she, he, it, they.
- Abstract Noun— an idea, state or quality e.g. love, honesty, truth, happiness.
- Collective Noun— the name of a group e.g. a school of fish, a pack of wolves, a flock of sheep.
- Adverb - a word, phrase, or clause that modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective, or other adverb e.g. slowly, carefully, often, sometimes, soon, every other week, later.
- Adjective - a word, phrase, or clause that describes a noun or pronoun e.g. blue, tall, huge, rough, silky, curly, loud.
- Preposition - a word that links a noun or pronoun to another type of word showing the relationship between the two e.g. on top, under, behind, beside, in between.
- Conjunction - a word or phrase that links words, phrases, clauses, or sentences e.g. but, so, however, therefore, hence, consequently.
- Main Clause - a group of words that make up a complete sentence e.g. he ran, the flowers bloomed, the dog barked.
- Subordinate Clause - a group of words that do not make a complete sentence but are used to add information e.g. in the morning, when spring arrives, who had green eyes.
- Fronted adverbial - words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence, used to describe the action that follows e.g. Late at night, the boy went to bed.
- Parenthesis - A word or phrase inserted into a passage which is grammatically complete without it, in writing usually marked off by brackets, dashes, or commas e.g. the shop (on the high street) was having a sale.

## Maths Support:

$$\begin{array}{r} 6258 \\ + 2748 \\ \hline 9006 \\ 111 \end{array}$$

Addition - column addition

Example shows 4 digit + 4 digit and addition of decimal numbers.

Some children may be able to add larger numbers.

Numbers are carried to the next column when the answer is more than 10. Therefore the 1 is written underneath as a reminder to add this.

$$\begin{array}{r} 67.82 \\ + 45.33 \\ \hline 113.15 \\ 11 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 681 \\ \cancel{7}946 \\ - 1482 \\ \hline 5464 \end{array}$$

Subtraction - column subtraction

Example shows 4 digit - 4 digit and subtraction of decimal numbers.

Some children may be able to subtract larger numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ \cancel{6}7.67 \\ - 49.43 \\ \hline 18.24 \end{array}$$

When the top number is smaller than the bottom number an exchange is made from the next column.

$$\begin{array}{r} 237 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 948 \\ 12 \end{array}$$

Multiplication - column multiplication

Example shows 3 digit x 1 digit.

Some children may be further on and able to multiply using 2d.

Numbers are carried to the next column when the answer is more than 10. The ones are written in the answer space and the tens number is written underneath and is then added.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3123 \\ 3 \overline{)9369} \end{array}$$

Division - short division (bus stop)

Example shows 4 digit ÷ 1 digit.

Some children may be able to divide larger numbers by 2 digits.

The number being divided sits inside the "bus stop" and the number you are dividing by on the outside. Any remainders are carried to the next column (not shown).