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Home Learning Pack Year 6

Guidance and Answers

Week 1

20/04/2020

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KIDS



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This week's pack includes:

Maths

- Negative Numbers (page 2)
- Compare and Order (page 3)
- Rounding Numbers (page 4)
- Reason from Known Facts (page 5)

English

- Relative Clauses (page 6)
- Modal Verbs (page 7)
- Adverbs (page 8)



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Extra support for parents:

Vocabulary Definitions

All the activities are designed to be accessed independently, but if you need to support your child there is a full list of definitions for vocabulary found within this pack on the next page.

Video Tutorials from Qualified Teachers

For further support and guidance try our video tutorials for your year group by clicking [this link](#).

More Home Learning Packs

Weekly learning packs are now in production. Sign up to our mailing list to find out when they're ready by clicking [here](#).

Other resources:

- Go to <https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/> for video tutorials by qualified teachers to support the maths in this pack as well as interactive games your child can play
- Access resources for all areas of Year 6 learning including activities just like the ones in this pack for just £4.83 for a full month on www.classroomsecrets.co.uk

Check out our daily timetable for Year 6 home learning activities on kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk >> Home Learning Timetable.

Maths Vocabulary:

A **negative number** is a number less than zero. It can be represented on either a horizontal or vertical number line. A negative number is written with a minus sign in front of it.

Example, - 4

Digit cards refers to a physical resource which can be used to create numbers. The digits 0 to 9 are written on individual cards (or paper) and can be ordered to make different numbers. They are especially useful when investigating the value of digits within a number on a place value chart.

Rounding is when a whole number or decimal number is changed so that it is simpler but still has a value close to what it was. Rounded numbers are easier to use, but not as accurate.

English Vocabulary:

A **clause** contains a subject and a verb. For example: The child ran. 'The child' is the subject and 'ran' is the verb. There are **main clauses** and **subordinate clauses**.

A **main clause** is a group of words that make sense on their own. It has a subject (the person or thing that does an action) and verb (the action). For example, **Adam eats bananas**.

A **relative clause** adds extra information to a sentence by using relative pronouns such as 'who', 'that' or 'which'. It adds extra information about the noun in the sentence and so therefore must be related to the noun.

A **pronoun** is a word that replaces a noun in a sentence. A **personal pronoun** takes the place of a person or object, such as him, her, it. A **possessive pronoun** indicates possession, such as his, hers, theirs. A **relative pronoun** refers back to a noun already mentioned in a sentence.

A **modal verb** is a type of verb. A modal verb changes and affects the verbs in a sentence by expressing the level of degree, possibility, obligation and permission. For example, it **might** rain, it **will** rain, it **must** rain.

An **adverb** is type of word that gives more information about a verb. It can tell you how, when, where or how often. Some examples include **slowly, yesterday, regularly**.

Adverbs to show degrees of possibility are adverbs used to show how sure we are about a situation or event. Some examples include **perhaps, surely, maybe, possibly**.

Negative Numbers (page 2)

1.

-10 or below	Between 0 and -10	0 or above
$-10 - 16 = -26$ $-17 + -2 = -19$ $-9 + -4 = -13$	$3 + -12 = -9$	$-3 + 9 = 6$ $7 - -9 = 16$

2. A. -£1

B. -£2, -£1.50

C. £1, £5.50

D. -£2.50, -£9

3. Various answers, for example: Dr Banner is correct.

He could add chemicals A, E and F to his mixture which would increase the temperature to 7°C as $-17 + 2 + 13 + 9 = 7$.

Compare and Order (page 3)

B	<	C	>	D
---	---	---	---	---

H	<	C	>	A
---	---	---	---	---

F	>	A	>	E
---	---	---	---	---

E	<	C	>	H
---	---	---	---	---

A	<	D	>	E
---	---	---	---	---

B	<	C	>	G
---	---	---	---	---

B	>	D	<	G
---	---	---	---	---

Rounding Numbers (page 4)

1. 2,620,000; two million, six hundred thousand.

2. The numbers should be 3,002,508 in the first statement and 8,473,211 and 8,500,000 in the second statement.

3. Various answers, for example: 7,499,335 or 7,495,971.

Reason from Known Facts (page 5)

1. A = 16, B = 9, C = 160

2. A, B, D, E are true.

3. A = 28mm, B = 280mm, C = 70 days, D = 35mm

Relative Clauses (page 6)

1. A = whose; B = who's; C = which
2. A, D & E
3. Various answers, for example:
 - A. Do you know the boy who stole my pencil case?
 - B. Hannah lives in Halifax, which is in West Yorkshire.
 - C. He was the pop star whose album went straight to number one in the charts.
 - D. The restaurant, which served the best pasta in town, was fully booked.

Modal Verbs (page 7)

1. 1) will 2) should 3) may/might/could
2. Various answers, for example: should, ought to, must
3. Various answers, for example: When I have finished for the school holidays, I shall tidy my bedroom and I should get rid of some of the clutter. Every Wednesday after school, I have to go to my mum's work though I can be there for hours. If it remains so cold tomorrow, it is likely to snow and we might not have to go to school.

Adverbs (page 8)

1. B and D should be underlined.
2. Definitely and undoubtedly should be circled.
3. Various answers which include an adverb which changes the degree of possibility and is in a different position than the example e.g. Regardless of the danger that he would potentially be in, the brave knight continued on his quest.