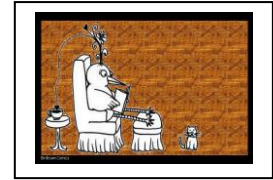


Year 5 help at home sheet.

READING

Objectives to secure by July 2021:



Read and understand a wide range of texts independently.

Ask questions to enhance this understanding

Make comparisons within and across different texts.

Is that what... said had happened too?
How is... similar to...? Do they differ?

Through discussion, show that they are able to build sound inferences relating to a characters' feelings, thoughts and motives. Justify these inferences with evidence from the text.

Questions to ask: How do you think... is feeling? What makes you say that? Show me in the text. Why do you think... acted in that way? What has the author shown us through body language?

Begin to distinguish between fact and opinion. (Explore fact and opinion through talking about news reports; watching a tv programme together- explore the nature of fact/ opinion and biased alongside persuasion/ advertising)

Summarise the main ideas drawn from more than one paragraph. Ask your child to give you a synopsis of the text they are reading. Make it tricky and ask for a certain number of words only!

What This Means for Parents

Give your child access to lots of books on many different topics and by a wide range of authors who write in different styles, e.g. Pamela Butchart, Michael Morpurgo to Julia Donaldson. There are lots of age appropriate booklists on line.

Encourage your child to ask for help with the pronunciation of new words if their reasonable attempt does not sound correct.

Broaden the vocabulary you use when speaking to your child and be prepared to clarify the meaning of a wider range of words, modelling them within sentences.

Encourage your child to read silently to themselves but check their understanding of what they have read after doing so.

Encourage your child to partake in drama and theatre activities or debates outside of school.

Read difficult texts to your child and allow them the chance to listen and ask questions.

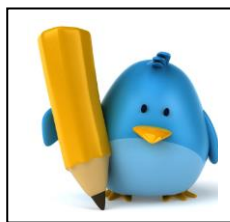
General Resources:

Oxford Owl free e-library <https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/for-home/find-a-book/library-page/>

World Book Day (activities, e-books and more) <https://www.worldbookday.com/families/>

Authorfy book extracts (a good opportunity to try something new) <https://authorfy.com/extracts/>

WRITING



Objectives to secure by July 2021:

Demonstrate a growing consideration of language and purpose, audience and form.

style for a given

- *Look for everyday contexts for writing at home – this could include writing thank-you letters or writing postcards/recounts of family days out.*
- *Think about the purpose of the writing and how you would want the reader to feel when reading it.*
- *Notice when reading how writers choose their words to influence the reader, for example how does a chef make a recipe sound appetising?*

Structure writing logically, developing ideas within and across paragraphs.

In narratives, develop characters, settings and atmosphere through appropriate language choices.

- *Provide children with a famous character/ setting and ask them to describe the character/ setting to create a different view or mood. E.g. make a scary woodland sound like a wonderful, cosy, fluffy place rather than a scary environment.*

Use and discuss a range of sentence structures.

- *Use adverbials of time, place and manner at the beginning of sentences to make sure that they don't all start in the same way.*
- *Use conjunctions (for example 'because', 'when', 'if') to extend sentences*
- *Play around with the order of information in sentences. For example, can you begin a sentence using subordinating conjunctions?*

Use tenses consistently.

- *Take it in turns to change a story from one tense to another. Discuss the word endings for different verbs etc.*

Spelling and punctuation errors are edited largely independently with reference to taught rules.

How to help at home

There are lots of ways you can help your Year 6 child with writing. Here are our top ideas.

1. Read to your child

While children do learn new language and ideas from speaking and listening, the type of language we use in writing is often very different from that in speech. Reading regularly to your child, especially longer chapter books that they might not be able to yet read independently, is a great way to support their writing.

When you are reading together, look at how authors use different techniques for effect. For example, how do they show excitement or build a sense of tension? How do they make use of interesting language, such as metaphors or similes?

2. Have your child to read to you

Even though your child may be able to read independently now, making time to hear them read is great for their reading development. Also, by frequently seeing words in print, they will be able to see how different words (and the punctuation and grammar that join them) are used to share meaning.

When you read, occasionally look at the punctuation and talk about what it is telling the reader to do. Show your child how a question mark tells you to raise your voice at the end of the sentence to indicate a question being asked.

Explore how you can show the ‘feeling’ behind an exclamation mark. Are the characters shouting? Has something unexpected happened? Has something gone wrong?

3. Try some real-world writing

Writing at home can be a great way of practising writing, including using grammar and punctuation to create particular effects. Here are some ideas to encourage regular writing:

- Create a story about a space adventurer with strange planetary systems to explore. Every week or month, your child could write about a new chapter about a different planet. Before long, the chapters will have built into a book they can be really proud of.
- Write an A-to-Z. It could be based on anything your child is interested in – animals, space, dinosaurs, fairies, even their favourite TV programme. A page for each letter of the alphabet gives you 26 short pieces of writing spread over the year that build into one big project.
- Produce a version of a book for a younger child. For example, they could write *The Rhino Who Came to Tea* or *The Very Hungry Angler Fish*. Books with a distinctive format such as *The Day the Crayons Quit* or *The Last Polar Bears* are perfect for this.
- Write the book of a film or TV programme. If children have watched something they’ve really enjoyed, they could try and tell the same story in writing. Watching the story on screen can give them a useful frame to hang their own writing on.
- While writing using a pen and pencil is useful practice, writing on the computer counts too. You might want to turn the spelling and grammar check off to help children to learn to confidently use their own knowledge. The grammar check can be wrong, too, so this can be confusing for children.

4. Tell stories aloud

Giving your child the opportunity to tell stories orally is a great way to get them used to structuring their ideas and using adventurous language. If they’re not sure where to start, see if they can retell a story that they already know well. Our Traditional tales titles activity sheet has some fun ideas for retelling old stories.

If your child finds it useful to plan out their story first, try our free Story mountain to make a great plot with a beginning, middle, and end. Your child might also enjoy reciting poetry.

5. Find story inspiration

You can find fun story ideas anywhere! Why not raid your kitchen cupboards or hunt through the attic to find lost treasures? Anything from an old hat to a telescope will do the trick. What could the object be used for? Who might be looking for it? What secrets could it hold? Suggest different genres such as mystery or science fiction and discuss how the item might be used in this kind of story.

Real-world facts can also be a great source of inspiration. For example, did you know a jumping flea can accelerate faster than a space rocket taking off into orbit? What crazy story can your child make out of this fact? Newspapers and news websites can be great for finding these sorts of ideas.

6. Draw your ideas first

If your child isn't sure where to start with a story or even a piece of non-fiction, it can sometimes be helpful to sketch out their ideas first. For instance, can they draw a picture of a dastardly villain or a brave hero? How about a scary woodland or an enchanted castle?

Your child might also find it useful to draw maps or diagrams. What are all the different areas of their fantasy landscape called? How is the baddie's base organised?

Some children might enjoy taking this idea a step further and drawing their own comics. This is great practice – it stretches your child's creativity, gets them thinking about plot, character, and dialogue, and is a big confidence boost once they've finished and have an amazing story to look back on.

General Resources:

Pobble 365 (a new stimulus for writing and discussion every day) <https://www.pobble365.com/>

Reading Rockets (interesting ideas on vocabulary building at home)

<https://www.readingrockets.org/article/building-your-child-s-vocabulary>

Spelling Shed

Sir Linkalot Spelling (free app that supports the English National Curriculum)

Top Marks (spelling and grammar games) <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/7-11-years/spelling-and-grammar>

MATHS

Objectives to secure by July 2021:

Fluent in formal and informal written and mental methods for addition and subtraction, working with numbers up to and including four digits.



Using a developing knowledge of formal methods of multiplication and division, learners should be able to solve problems involving real life situations such as measure.

Learners are able to:

- identify factors and multiples.
- make connections between fractions, decimals and percentages (eg 50%; $\frac{5}{10}$; 0.5) and recognise equivalence, using visual representations (eg bar models)
- read, write, and order decimal numbers to one decimal place.
- recognise and write percentages of numbers (eg 50%, 10%, 25%)
- recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions between 1 and 10
- convert between different units of metric measure (eg cm/m; mm/cm, m/Km)
- classify shapes with geometric properties and use the vocabulary needed to describe them

Learners are able to:

- identify factors and multiples.
- make connections between fractions, decimals and percentages
- read, write, and use decimal numbers.
- recognise and write percentages of numbers
- recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions
- add and subtract fractions with related denominators
- convert between different units of metric measure
- classify shapes with geometric properties and use the vocabulary needed to describe them

General resources:

Maths Frame (interactive games for a variety of Maths domains) <https://mathsframe.co.uk/>

SumDog (children can sign up for a free account to play games to practise a variety of Maths skills) <https://www.sumdog.com>

Daily 10 from Top Marks (Daily mental maths questions to cover a variety of skills – select Level 3) <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10>