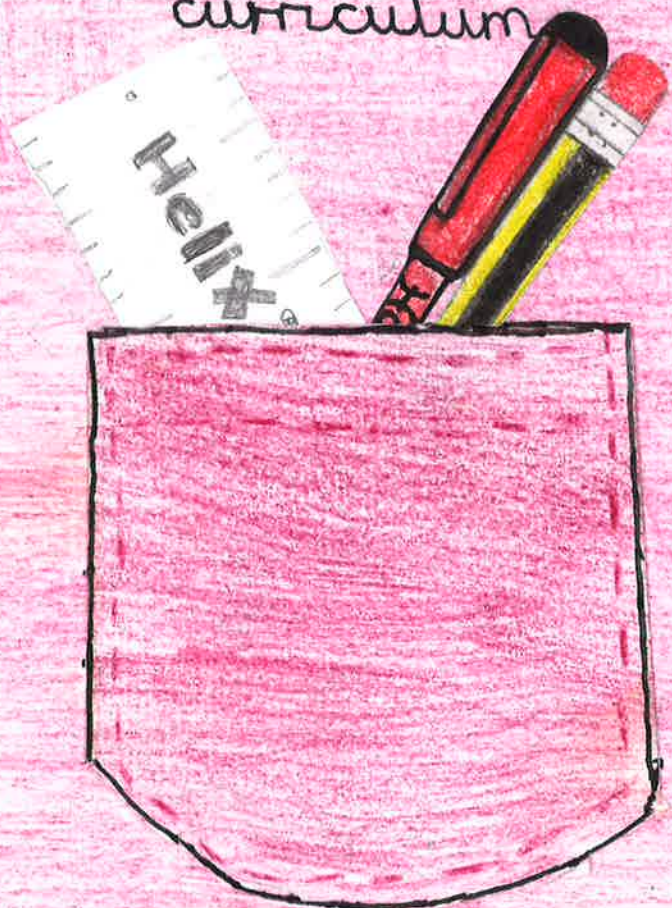




The Year 6
curriculum



Maths

1. Addition and subtraction
2. Multiplication and division
3. Fractions - adding and subtracting
4. Multiplication and division of fractions
5. BIDMAS
6. F.D.P - Fraction, Decimal, Percentages
7. Algebra

Operations

Addition:

$$\begin{array}{r} 79625 \\ + 2756 \\ \hline 82381 \\ \text{''''} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 95143 \\ + 63524 \\ \hline 158667 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1986 \\ + 796 \\ \hline 2782 \\ \text{''''} \end{array}$$

Subtraction:

$$\begin{array}{r} 79625 \\ - 2756 \\ \hline 76869 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 95143 \\ - 63524 \\ \hline 31619 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1986 \\ - 796 \\ \hline 1190 \end{array}$$

Multiplication:

$$\begin{array}{r} 7562 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 37810 \\ \text{''''} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8376 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline 33504 \\ + 167520 \\ \hline 201024 \\ \text{''''} \end{array}$$

Always remember to put in a place holder

Division:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1512.4 \\ 5 \overline{) 7562.0} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0522.91 \\ 12 \overline{) 6275.00} \end{array}$$

Fractions

Adding:

$$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{6}{9} = \frac{38}{45}$$

↓ ↓

$$\frac{27}{45} + \frac{11}{45} = \frac{38}{45}$$

Subtracting:

$$\frac{9}{10} - \frac{8}{10} = \frac{1}{10}$$

Multiplying:

$$\frac{3}{6} \times \frac{7}{8} = \frac{21}{48}$$

Dividing:

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

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{15}{16}$$

K.F.C really helps for
division it stands for
Keep flip change

Brackets

Indices

Division

Multiplication

Addition

Subtraction

$$2 \quad (7 \times 4) + 3 + 45 = 82$$

$$9 + 45 = 54$$

$$(7 \times 4) = 28$$

$$54 + 28 = 82$$

$$1 \quad 6 \times 9 - (3 + 4) = 498$$

$$6 \times 81 = 486$$

$$(3 + 4 = 12)$$

$$486 +$$

$$\frac{12}{}$$

$$498$$

$$81 \times$$

$$\frac{6}{}$$

$$486$$

F. D. P

Fraction	Decimal	Percentage
$1/2$	0.5	50%
$1/4$	0.25	25%
$1/5$	0.20	20%
$3/4$	0.75	75%
$1/3$	0.33	33.33%

Algebra

$$X = 10$$

$$2x - 7 = 13$$

$$3x - 17 = 13$$

$$5x - 20 = 30$$

$$20 - 7 = 13$$

$$30 - 17 = 13$$

$$50 - 20 = 30$$

$$Y = 13$$

$$2Y + 2 = 15$$

$$2Y \times 2 = 52$$

$$26 \times 2 = 52$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26x \\ \underline{2} \\ 52 \end{array}$$

Try your own
calculations:

English

Basics

1. Punctuation
2. Sentence structures
3. Handwriting
4. Adjectives and adverbs
5. Contracted words

Year 6 Higher Level

6. Active and passive voice
7. Subjunctive form
8. Genes
9. Relative clause
10. Modal verbs

Punctuation

In your writing, you must use the punctuation listed below:

- a comma (,)
- a full stop (.)
- a dash (-)
- a pair of brackets ()
- speech marks / inverted commas (" ")
- a colon (:)
- a semi-colon (;)

These will make your writing more fluent to help your writing flow.

Sentence Structures

You will have different types of sentences to write in your English book. Here are a few: Simple Sentence; Compound Sentence and Complex Sentence.

Here are the meanings of them:

Simple Sentence - Only has a noun and a verb.

Compound Sentence - Has a noun, verb and a conjunction.

Complex Sentence - Has a subordinate clause.

These vary the sentences for your suitable genre to fit in with your writing.

Handwriting

In your English Book, you ~~now~~ must make sure your handwriting has the following techniques:

- It MUST be legible
- It cannot be too small or too big
- It must be joined (unless jotting down notes in your rough book).
- Written in a suitable size to fit lines and squares

Adjectives and adverbs

You are expected to use good, suitable adjectives and adverbs with feeling and power. There are some I wouldn't recommend like:

- nice
- kind
- happy
- sad
- good
- angry

Make sure they are exciting and your writing will be really good.

Contracted words

For contracted words you always need to remember not to join the letter before the apostrophe with the letter after it.

E.g

- won't
- couldn't
- shouldn't
- wouldn't

Active and passive

Are used to show different ways of writing a sentence
E.g

Passive - The dog was stroked by the girl.

The chocolate was eaten by James

Active - The girl stroked the dog.

James ate the chocolate

Subjunctive form

Subjunctive form is the change of formality in a sentence or in a piece of writing.

For example:

If I were to have a pet
I would have a rabbit

No one saw where she went
but if they were to they
shall say.

Genres

We do many types of writing in year 6. The main ones are:

- story
- persuasive writing
- letters
- poster
- non-chronological report
- chronological report
- biography
- autobiography
- poem
- legends
- short
- horror
- setting description
- character description

Relative clauses

Relative clauses are just to add extra information into a sentence

E.g

The books, that were on the table, belonged to Leo.

Relative clauses start with:

- who
- which
- that

Modal verbs

Modal verbs are to show the probability of something happening.

They are:

- could
- will
- might
- maybe
- must
- should
- can
- can't

