

Year 6 information



We hope the following information will help you support your child at home. If you want to know anything more specific linked to your child, come and have a chat to the class teacher. We will be holding Parents evening at the start of Autumn 2, which would be another opportunity to discuss how you can help.

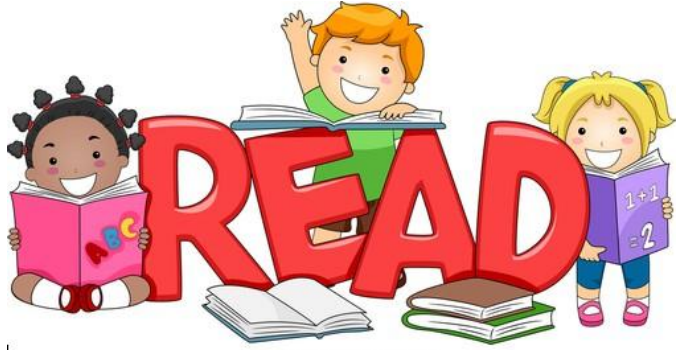
Year overview

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Reading as a minimum these books will be focussed on	Private Peaceful Oliver Twist		Trash		Wonder	
Writing Purpose and outcome	Entertain – narrative Inform – non chronological report Entertain – narrative Persuade – speeches		Inform – non chronological report Entertain – scene with dialogue Discussion – balance argument Entertain – fairy tale Inform – biography		Persuade – adv0cay campaign Entertain – narrative Entertain & persuade – poetry Discussion – blog Entertain – narrative	
Maths	Power Maths Book A 1: Place value within 10,000,000 2&3: Four operations 4&5: Fractions 6: Measure – Imperial and metric		Power Maths Book B 7: Ratio and proportion 8: Algebra 9: Decimals 10: Percentages 11: Measure - Perimeter, area & volume		Power Maths Book C 12: Statistics 13: Geometry - Properties shapes 14: Geometry – position and direction 15: Problem solving	
Science	Electricity voltage, circuit diagrams, manipulate circuits	Animals, including humans: circulatory system, drugs, diet, exercise, and nutrients	Light: travel, shadows, how we see	(science week)	Living things & their habitats: classification	Evolution, adaption & inheritance: Living things change over time
Humanities	Geography What makes Manchester great?	History Impact of WW1		History The History of (Haughton Green) Hat Making		Geography Ethical trading
RE	What do religions say to us when life gets hard?		What does it mean to be a Sikh in Britain today?	What difference does it make to believe in ahimsa (harmlessness), grace, and/or Ummah (community)?	What matters most to Christians and Humanists?	How and why should religious communities do more to care for the Earth?
The Arts	Drawing Artist: Lowry & Henry Moore	DT Design and make a mechanical game	The history of art	DT Design and make bridges	Painting Artist: Salvador Dali	DT Create a memory object using textiles
Music	Sing up: Hey Mr Millar		Dona Nobis Pacem			Instrument unit: Calypso (drums)
PSHE	My Happy Mind – Meet the Brain Pol-Ed - Relationships	My Happy Mind – Celebrate Pol-Ed - Relationships	My Happy Mind – Appreciate Pol-Ed – Keeping Safe	My Happy Mind – Relate Pol-Ed – Keeping Safe	My Happy Mind – Engage Pol-Ed – Understanding the law	Pol-Ed – Well being
PE	Rugby Team work games	Hockey Dance	Catch ball HRE: Circuit training	Basketball Dance	Tennis OAA	Cricket Athletics
Computing	Computing systems	Creating media	Programming	Data and information	Creating media	Programming
MFL	Spanish					

DATES TO REMEMBER

- Here is a link to our school calendar
<https://www.manorgreenprimaryacademy.co.uk/docs/Parents/academic-calendar-2025-2026.pdf>
- **Year 6 residential:** 24th – 26th September 2025
- **SATs:** 11th – 14th May 2026

Helping with reading at home



- Encourage your child to read at least 3 times a week for 10 minutes.
- Listen to your child read and ask them questions about the text. Encourage them to find evidence in the text that supports their answer.
- Read different types of texts for example: non-fiction, stories, graphic novels, comics, magazines.



READING EVERY DAY...

...**CREATES** lifelong readers.

...**TEACHES** children to find adventure, ideas, and answers through books.

...**STRENGTHENS** relationships and creates memories as a family activity.

...**OPENS DOORS** through which children can learn about themselves.

...**BUILDS** a diverse vocabulary and strengthens fluency in reading.

...**ALLOWS** a child's imagination and creativity to blossom.

...**GIVES** children the tools needed to become successful students.

...**TAKES** the "scary" out of reading in the classroom.

...**HELPS** children make connections to new places, people, and concepts.

...**AWAKENS** children to the world around them.



READ
Every Day
Lead a Better
LIFE

Helping with writing at home



- Spelling shed - <https://www.spellingshed.com/en-us>
- BBC Bitesize - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z4296rd>
- Top Marks - <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/7-11-years/writing>
- Splash Learn - <https://uk.splashlearn.com/english-games-for-year-6>
- Letter Join - <https://www.letterjoin.co.uk/log-in.html>



Use a range of suffixes

Suffixes are a group of letters that are added to the end of root words, changing or adding to their meaning. Sometimes, a letter has to be added to the end of the root word before a suffix can be added.

refer + **ed** = referred
refer + **ing** = referring

Use a range of prefixes

Prefixes are a group of letters that are added to the beginning of a root word, changing their meaning.

auto + matic = automatic bi + focal = bifocal
tele + vision = television trans + port = transport
aero + dynamic = aerodynamic

Spell words with silent letters

Spell words with silent letters

baguette stomach neighbour
twelfth rhyme environment

Use semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark independent clauses

An independent clause is a clause that can stand alone as a sentence, often expressing a complete thought. Independent clauses can be joined together to combine ideas.

A colon (:) is used between two independent clauses where the second clause expands or explains the first.

All the dance practice was worth it: Libby came in first place.

A semi-colon (;) is used between two closely linked clauses, that balance each other.

Ewelina wore the red shoes; Maya wore the blue shoes.

A dash (—) is used when the sentence is more informal or to show shock or surprise.

The book was very informative — I loved it!

Use formal and informal language

Informal language includes contractions (don't) and abbreviations (TV). Informal language is used when speaking to friends or people we know. Formal language avoids contractions, abbreviations and chatty language and is used for formal letters and pieces of writing.

find out (informal) = discover (formal)

Spell homophones correctly

Homophones are two or more words that are spelled differently and have different meanings, but they are pronounced the same (or almost the same).

principle/principal descent/dissent steel/steal
draft/draught their/there/they're stationary/stationery



Use colons and semi-colons in lists

A colon (:) is a punctuation mark that is used at the start of a list to introduce the items listed.

A semi-colon (;) is a punctuation mark that is used to separate items in a complicated list.

I would like to visit a number of European capital cities: Paris, France; Budapest, Hungary; and Oslo, Norway.

Use bullet points

Bullet points are used to list information clearly and concisely. They can make information easy to find. An introductory statement, known as a stem, is used to tell the reader what the list is about. A colon is used to introduce the bullet pointed list. Use a new line and bullet point for each item in the list.

You need several items for cookery tomorrow:

- Your ingredients
- An apron
- A bowl
- A tea towel

Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms are words that have the same (or nearly the same) meaning.

angry/livid/fuming/irate

Antonyms are words that have the opposite meaning.

fast/slow happy/sad

Use brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis

Parenthesis is an additional thought or piece of information that is inserted into a sentence which would make sense without it.

It can be added using brackets (), dashes — or commas ...

London (the capital of England) has a population of approximately 9 million people.

London — the capital of England — has a population of approximately 9 million people.

London, the capital of England, has a population of approximately 9 million people.



Use relative clauses

A relative clause comes directly after the noun it is referring to and provides more information about the noun. A relative clause usually begins with a relative pronoun (who, which, where, when, whose and that).

The man, who had been waiting in the queue for a while, decided to leave.

The relative pronoun can be omitted when it is the object of the clause.

The house my dad built was destroyed.

Use a thesaurus

A thesaurus provides you with a list of synonyms that mean the same thing as the word you wish to use.

1. Choose the word you wish to find alternatives for.
E.g. ugly.
2. Using the first letter of the word, turn to the section of the thesaurus that shows all words that begin with this letter. E.g. For 'ugly', find the section that consists of all the words beginning with 'u'.
3. Use the second and third letters of the word to find the word you are looking for.
4. Once you have found your word, read all the synonyms that could be used instead of that word and choose an appropriate one for your writing.
E.g. hideous, unsightly, repulsive.

Check spellings in a dictionary

Use the first four letters of a word to check a spelling or to locate a word's meaning using a dictionary.

1. Say the word aloud that you are trying to spell and identify the first four letters.
E.g. programme.
2. Take the first letter of the word and locate that section in the dictionary. A dictionary is always written in alphabetical order.
E.g. For 'programme', locate the 'p' section.
3. Repeat this process for the second, third and fourth letter of the word. E.g. Find all the words that begin with 'pr', then 'pro' and then, 'prog'.
4. Once you find the full spelling of the word, read the definition to check that it matches the word that you wish to use/spell.

GRAMMAR



Use adverbs or modal verbs

Adverbs and modal verbs can be used to show degrees of possibility (how likely something is to happen).

Adverbs - The sky went black, so surely it was going to rain.

Modal verbs - If I try my best, I might score a goal.

Use the passive voice

A sentence where the subject does not perform the action of the verb. Instead, the action is done to the subject.

The slipper was hidden by the mischievous dog.
The kettle was boiled by the welcoming gentleman..
The coffee was added to the mug.

Use expanded noun phrases

Expanded noun phrases can be used to combine information about a noun clearly and concisely.

The energetic boy, who had an infectious laugh and beaming smile, bounced into the crowded room next to the kitchen.

Use the subjunctive form

The subjunctive form is a verb form that expresses things that could or should happen. It is used to express wishes, hopes, requests, suggestions or demands.

It is recommended that you prepare the meal the day before.
If I were a cat, I would sleep all day.

Use a range of devices to build cohesion

Cohesion means the text makes sense, flows and is easy to read and follow. A range of devices can be used to build cohesion -

Conjunctions link clauses and improve the flow. They express a relationship between ideas. Repeating a word or phrase helps to link ideas across paragraphs. Adverbials are words or phrases that provide more information about a verb or clause. Adverbials such as **on the other hand** or **as a consequence** can help to link/move ideas on. Ellipsis can help the flow of a sentence by removing unnecessary words. 'Mr Smith loved football but his wife didn't love football.' can be changed to, 'Mr Smith loved football but his wife didn't.'

Use different layout devices

A range of devices can be used to make the layout of a text clearer and easier to read.

- Headings
- Sub-headings
- Columns
- Bullet points
- Tables

These are often used in non-fiction texts.

Use the perfect form of verbs

Perfect verb forms connect an event from the past to another point in time.

When using the past perfect tense, the word 'had' must be used, followed by a past tense verb.

I had read the book before watching the film.

When using the present perfect tense, the words 'has' or 'have' must be used, followed by a past tense verb.

I have known my best friend for ten years.

When using the future perfect tense, the words 'will have' must be used, followed by a past tense verb.

I will have been playing cricket for two years in September.

Spellings



Spellings which include:

Words with the prefix: over-, dis-, un-, im-

Words with the suffix: -ful, ably, -ible, -ibly

Words with origins in other countries and languages

Some examples are: ballet, blizzard, bungalow, origin, pyjamas, restaurant, veranda

At school we use **Spelling shed**: games, words and quizzes will be set regularly over each half term -

<https://www.spellingshed.com/en-us>

Word list – years 3 and 4

accident(ally)	early	knowledge	purpose
actual(ly)	earth	learn	quarter
address	eight/eighth	length	question
answer	enough	library	recent
appear	exercise	material	regular
arrive	experience	medicine	reign
believe	experiment	mention	remember
bicycle	extreme	minute	sentence
breath	famous	natural	separate
breathe	favourite	naughty	special
build	February	notice	straight
busy/business	forward(s)	occasion(ally)	strange
calendar	fruit	often	strength
caught	grammar	opposite	suppose
centre	group	ordinary	surprise
century	guard	particular	therefore
certain	guide	peculiar	though/although
circle	heard	perhaps	thought
complete	heart	popular	through
consider	height	position	various
continue	history	possess(ion)	weight
decide	imagine	possible	woman/women
describe	increase	potatoes	
different	important	pressure	
difficult	interest	probably	
disappear	island	promise	

Word list – years 5 and 6

accommodate	embarrass	persuade
accompany	environment	physical
according	equip (–ped, –ment)	prejudice
achieve	especially	privilege
aggressive	exaggerate	profession
amateur	excellent	programme
ancient	existence	pronunciation
apparent	explanation	queue
appreciate	familiar	recognise
attached	foreign	recommend
available	forty	relevant
average	frequently	restaurant
awkward	government	rhyme
bargain	guarantee	rhythm
bruise	harass	sacrifice
category	hindrance	secretary
cemetery	identity	shoulder
committee	immediate(ly)	signature
communicate	individual	sincere(ly)
community	interfere	soldier
competition	interrupt	stomach
conscience*	language	sufficient
conscious*	leisure	suggest
controversy	lightning	symbol
convenience	marvellous	system
correspond	mischievous	temperature
criticise (critic + ise)	muscle	thorough
curiosity	necessary	twelfth
definite	neighbour	variety
desperate	nuisance	vegetable
determined	occupy	vehicle
develop	occur	yacht
dictionary	opportunity	
disastrous	parliament	

Handwriting

Letter-join Pupil log-in

Dear Parents,

Our school is now part of the Letter-join handwriting scheme and our pupils can log in to the Letter-join website at home on iPads, tablets and computers.

There you will find the same, easy-to-use handwriting resources that we use at school.



PC DESKTOP AND LAPTOP LOG-IN

Log in at www.letterjoin.co.uk and use the Desktop log-in option with these details:

Username: **jk5715**

Password: **home**

PC Browsers:

Letter-join will work on the following browsers on PCs/Macs:

- Google Chrome
- Safari

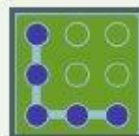
Do not use Internet Explorer.

IPAD AND TABLET LOG-IN

Go to www.letterjoin.co.uk and use the Tablet log-in option with these details:

Username: **jk5715**

Swipe code
(starting at top left):



Tablet/iPad Browsers:

Letter-join will run on the following tablets:

- iPads running iOS7 and above through the Safari browser.
- Windows 8 tablets (8 inch and bigger) using the built-in browser.
- Android tablets (8 inch and bigger) using Google Chrome.

Choose a Classroom



Once logged-in, choose your child's classroom and you can use Letter-join's resources and fun activities to reinforce the handwriting we teach at school. You can trace over the letters and words and play the games on your tablet.

We are limited to the number of users who can log in to this account, so please do not share these log-in details.

Helping with Maths at home

- TTRS - <https://ttrockstars.com/>
- Practice the four operations:

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	1	9	1	7	5
+	1	8	4	1	7
	3	7	5	9	2
	1			1	

Addition

	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	5	2	5	9	7
-	1	8	0	3	4
	4	4	5	6	3

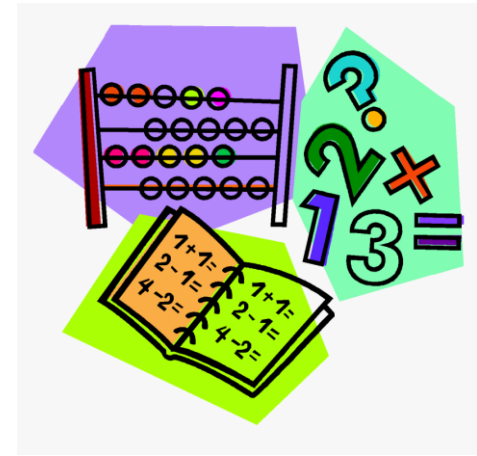
Subtraction

	Th	H	T	O
	1	4	3	
x		1	2	
	2	8	6	
	1	4	3	0
	1	7	1	6
		1		

Multiplication

		0	5	5	6	
	7	3	8	9	4	2

Division



- Multiplying and dividing by 10, 100, 1000

When we multiply by 10, each digit moves one place to the left. The space in the column is filled with a 0, which is called a place holder.

H	T	O
		9
	9	0

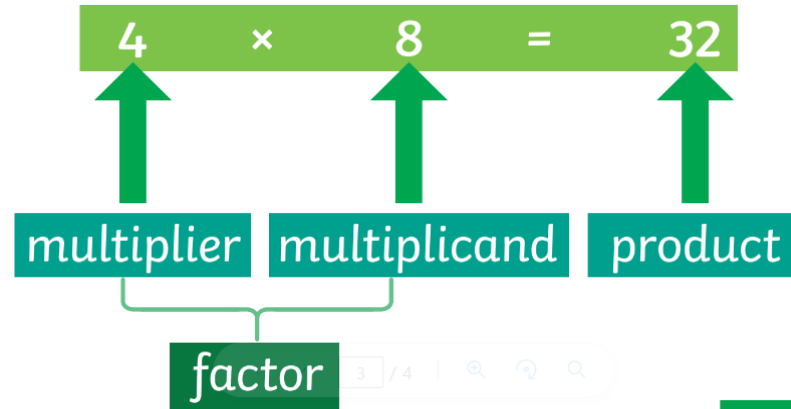
Example $3,502 \div 1,000 = 3.502$

TH	H	T	O	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$
3	5	0	2	.		
			3	.	5	0

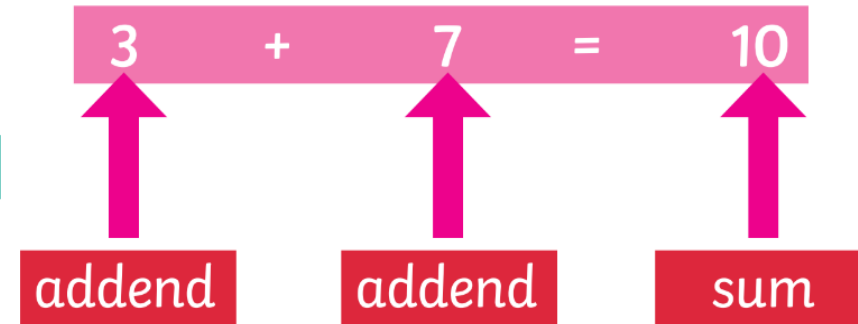
This becomes this

Some
mathematical
vocabulary we
use

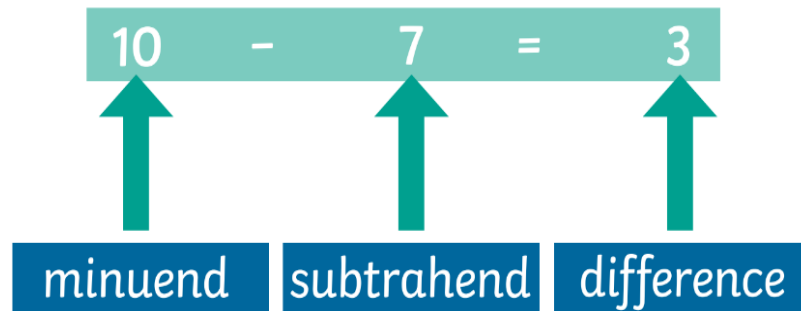
Multiplication



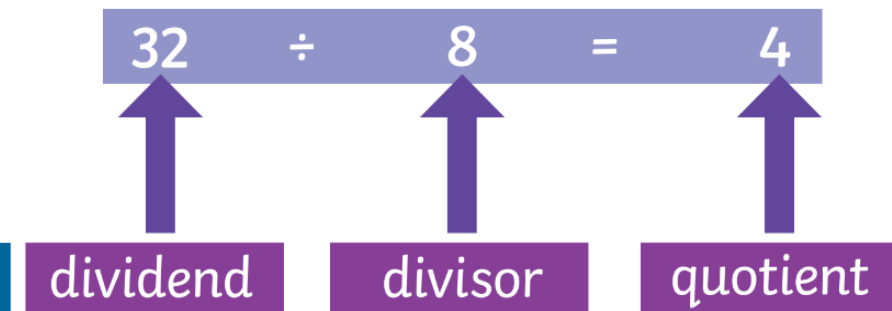
Addition



Subtraction



Division



Mathematical Games

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/mental-maths-train>



<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>



<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/multiples-and-factors>



<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/rocket-rounding>



Other useful information

- Phones – If your child wants to bring a phone into school, they can but it must be switched off and handed in at the start of the day.
- PE for the first half term:
 - Team Aquamarine – Monday and Thursday
 - Team Sapphire – Tuesday and Thursday



As part of our PSHE provision we use 'myHappymind'. 'myHappymind' is all based around helping children to understand how their brain works and to support them in developing positive skills and habits to be their very best selves!

If you would like to know more or use strategies from 'myHappymind', you can use their Parent App. These resources can be accessed online on your computer, or through an app on your phone.

To access these materials just go to <https://myhappymind.org/parent-resources> to create your free account. You will need to enter your name, email, and authentication code.

Your authentication code is **142286**

Or simply scan this QR code to sign up

Once you have created your account, you will receive an email with the next steps on downloading the app.



Follow us

Want to see things we get up to in school, why not follow us on X



School: @[TeamManorGreen](#)



Class: Team Sapphire - @MissCope6C

Team Aquamarine - @MrsFKauser

<https://www.manorgreenprimaryacademy.co.uk/>

Academic calendar 2025/26 UK

Calendar^{co.uk}
Your source for calendars

September 2025							
Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
36	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
39	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40	29	30					

October 2025							
Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
40			1	2	3	4	5
41	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
42	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
43	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
44	27	28	29	30	31		

November 2025							
Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
44						1	2
45	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
47	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
48	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

December 2025							
Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
49	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
52	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	29	30	31				

January 2026							
Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
1				1	2	3	4
2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
5	26	27	28	29	30	31	

February 2026							
Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
5							1
6	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
9	23	24	25	26	27	28	

March 2026							
Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
9							1
10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
13	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
14	30	31					

April 2026							
Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
14			1	2	3	4	5
15	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
17	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
18	27	28	29	30			

May 2026							
Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
18					1	2	3
19	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
22	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

June 2026							
Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
23	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
26	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
27	29	30					

July 2026							
Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
27			1	2	3	4	5
28	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
30	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
31	27	28	29	30	31		

August 2026							
Wk	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
31						1	2
32	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
34	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
35	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
36	31						

■ = Holiday
■ = KS2 SATS
■ = Inset Day
■ = Y1 Phonics Screening