

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

ANSWER PACKS

Whilst school is closed, we have planned and designed a variety of tasks for the Year 6 children to complete. The tasks are designed to follow the learning that would have been happening in school, as closely as possible. In addition, we also expect all pupils to read daily, as well as use **TT Rockstars** and **Spelling Shed** to practise their times tables facts and spellings.

Please see answers to each task set for
MATHEMATICS
on the following pages.

If feedback or assistance is needed on specific tasks, please don't hesitate to contact the Year 6 team via

Mrs Fogarty-Slack
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YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Maths: arithmetic

1 $457 + 100 =$

557

1 mark

2 $164 - 80 =$

84

1 mark

3 $88 \div 4 =$

22

1 mark

7 $6173 - 366 =$

5,807

1 mark

8 $6 \times 7 =$

42

1 mark

9 $5 \times 7 \times 3 =$

105

1 mark

4 $\frac{1}{7} + \frac{5}{7} =$

$\frac{6}{7}$

1 mark

5 $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{3}{8} =$

$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

1 mark

6 $4527 + 3298 =$

7,825

1 mark

10 $462 \times 8 =$

3,696

1 mark

11 $3.4 + 0.9 =$

4.3

1 mark

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

$3.2 + 5.1 =$

8.3

$\frac{2}{9} \times \frac{3}{4} =$

$6/36 = 1/6$

$9 \times 2\frac{1}{4} =$

$20 \frac{1}{4}$

$3,941,626 - 324,925 =$

$3,616,701$

$136 - 67.6 =$

68.4

$3.63 \times 4 =$

14.52

$20\% \text{ of } 8240 =$

164.8

$\frac{3}{6} \times \frac{2}{4} =$

$6/24 = 1/4$

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

$$3598 \div 14 =$$

257

$$\frac{7}{8} \text{ of } 56 =$$

49

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} =$$

11/12

$$? = 5612 + 914$$

6526

$$726,328 \div 1000 =$$

726.328

$$45 \times 19 =$$

855

$$30 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 2400$$

80

$$5^2 + 8 = 74 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

41

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

$60 \times 80 =$

4800

$8207 \times 34 =$

279038

$100 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 31,200$

312

$\frac{4}{10} - \frac{1}{20} =$

7/20

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0.6 \div 10$

6

$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 20\% \text{ of } 3400$

68

$325.39 - 82.2 =$

243.19

$15 \times 4.7 =$

70.5

$15\% \times 660 =$

99

$1\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{4} =$

19 / 20

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

$$\frac{2}{7} \text{ of } 420 =$$

120

$$8674 \times 26 =$$

225,524

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 765.8 - 249.67$$

516.13

$$5786 \div 15 =$$

385.4

$$\frac{2}{9} \text{ of } 81 =$$

18

$$4900 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 700$$

7

$$\frac{5}{8} \div 5 =$$

18

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 3 \times 8 \times 5$$

120

$$50 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 23.67$$

26.33

$$27 + 13 - 8 \times 3 =$$

16

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 368 \div 1$$

368

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 5,900 + 800$$

6700

$$4.9 + 6.025 =$$

10.925

$$297 \times 4 =$$

1188

$$9 \times 66 =$$

594

$$60 + (72 \div 8) =$$

69

$$45\% \times 280 =$$

126

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{5} =$$

$6/20 = 3/10$

$$3652 \times 48 =$$

175,296

$$637 \div 7 =$$

91

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Maths: reasoning

- 1 The table shows the ages of people in a theme park.

Age	Number of people
Under 18	126
18 - 60	195
Over 60	38

These are the entry costs.

How much money did the theme park make from entry costs?

£2846



- 3 What are the missing numbers?

$$4.2 \times 10 = 42$$

$$420 \div 10 = 42$$

- 4 Order the following numbers. Start with the smallest.

3.1

$18\frac{1}{5}$

$3\frac{1}{4}$

- 2 Given that

$$\triangle + \triangle + \star + \star = 100$$

$$\heartsuit + \heartsuit + \triangle + \star = 78$$

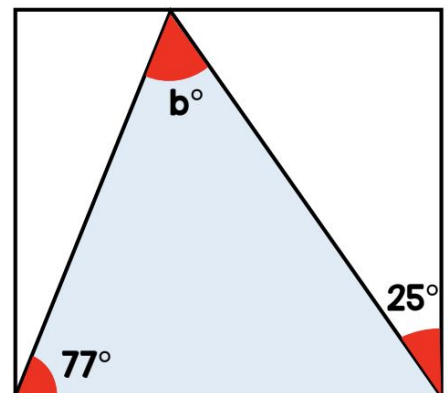
Work out the value of the



14

- 5 Find the size of angle b.

38°

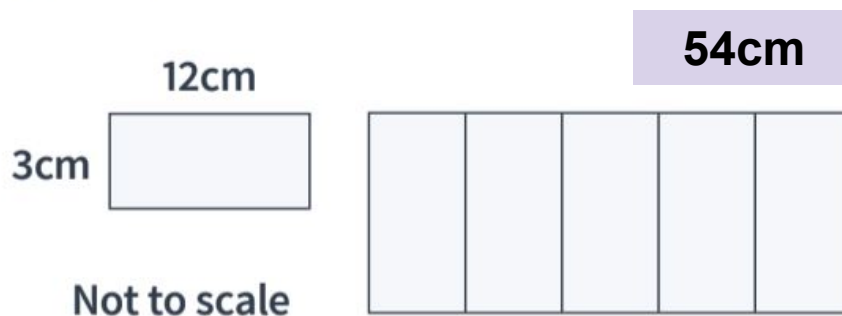


YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Maths: reasoning

1

A large rectangle is made up of five smaller rectangles.



What is the perimeter of the large rectangle?

2

Put one of the following symbols in each box to make these statements correct.

<

=

>

$$5 \times 4 + 2 \div 2 \quad \boxed{=} \quad 11$$

$$3 \times (4 + 5) \quad \boxed{>} \quad 3 \times 4 + 5$$

$$20 + 3 \times 4 \div 2 \quad \boxed{<} \quad (20 + 3) \times 4 \div 2$$

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Maths: reasoning

- 1 Dexter is selling ice-creams.
He uses this formula to work out the price.

$$\text{Price} = \text{£}1.50s + \text{£}0.40t$$

Where s is the number of scoops and t is the number of toppings.

Work out the cost of an ice-cream with 2 scoops and 3 toppings.

£4.20

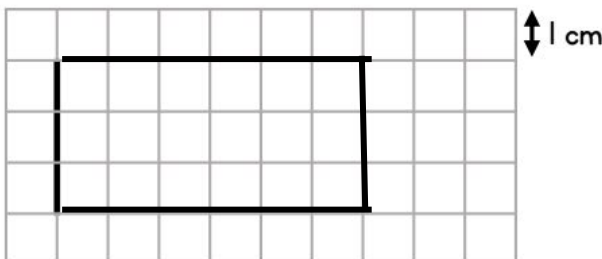
Libby buys an ice-cream that costs £2.30
How many scoops does she have?

1 scoop

How many toppings does she have?

2 toppings

- 2 The perimeter of a rectangle is 18 cm.
One of the sides is shown.



Complete the rectangle.

3

Mo cuts a piece of ribbon.
First he cuts a length of 25 cm.
Then he cuts a length of 1.45 m.
He now has 56 cm left.

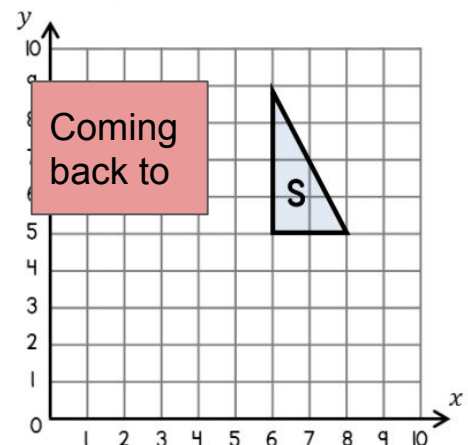


How much ribbon did he have at the start?
Give your answer in metres.

2.26m

4

Translate triangle S, 2 left and 3 down.
Label your triangle T.



YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Maths: reasoning

1

Wicked Washes car wash processes
54 cars per day.

They charge £13 per car.

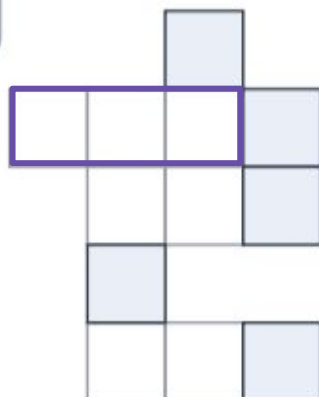
How much money will they have made
in three days?

£2106

2

Complete these diagrams so that $\frac{2}{3}$ of
each diagram is shaded.

a



b



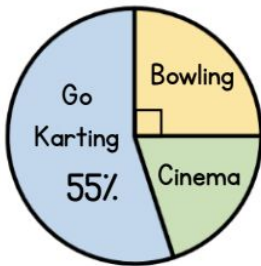
**10
sections
should be
shaded
altogether**

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Maths: reasoning

1

20 children were asked where they would like to go on a trip. The pie chart shows the results.



What percentage of children chose bowling?

25%

What percentage of children chose the cinema?

20%

How many children want to go Go Karting?

11

Work out the missing values.

$$10 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{10}{3}$$

$$10 \times \frac{2}{7} = \frac{20}{7}$$

$$10 \times \frac{7}{9} = 7\frac{7}{9}$$

$$10 \times \frac{1}{5} = 2$$

3

2

Complete the table by putting the labels in the correct place.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A Square number | C Multiple of 6 |
| B Not a square number | D Not a multiple of 6 |

	A	B
C	36 144	6 24 60 18
D	9 16 100 25 49	7 15 31

Complete using <, > or =

$\frac{1}{2}$	>	$\frac{1}{3}$
$\frac{5}{6}$	>	$\frac{7}{9}$
$\frac{4}{9}$	<	1

4

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Maths: reasoning

1

Fill in the missing boxes in this calculation.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 5 & 6 & 8 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 + \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 7 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \hline
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 6 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

2

The area of a farmer's field is 703m^2 .

The field is rectangular. The width of the field is 19m .



Not to scale

What is the height of the field?

37 m

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Maths: retrieval

Fluency

Round 1,710,456

to 10 = 1,710,460
to 100 = 1,710,500
to 1,000 = 1,710,000

Round 345.66

to 10 = 350
to 0.1 = 345.7
to 100 = 300

Fluency

Write in numerals:

1, 075, 010

One million, seventy five thousand and ten.

Eight hundred and fourteen thousand, two hundred and twelve.

814,212

$$\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4}$$

Which calculations
both have the same
answer?

Apply

4

5

5

9

8

Using the digit cards, create the largest possible
multiple of 5.

98,545

Using the digit cards, create the smallest
possible even number.

55,498

Fluency

Solve mentally

$$345 + 27 = 372$$

$$68 + 134 = 202$$

$$85 + 145 = 230$$

$$96 + 236 = 332$$

$$85 + 17 = 102$$

$$46 + 24 = 70$$

$$15 + 35 = 50$$

$$34 + 78 = 112$$

Fluency

$$1\text{km} = 1000\text{m}$$

$$500\text{m} = 0.5\text{km}$$

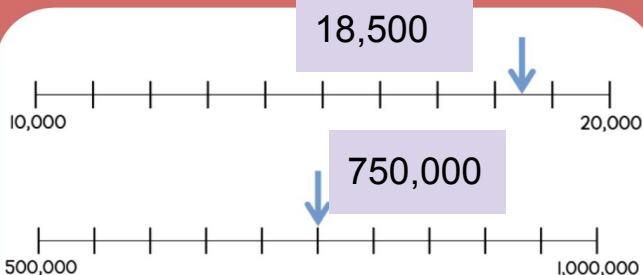
$$1/4\text{kg} = 250\text{g}$$

$$700\text{g} = 0.7\text{kg}$$

$$890\text{g} = 0.89\text{kg}$$

$$15\text{mm} = 1.5\text{cm}$$

$$186\text{cm} = 1.86\text{m}$$



Apply

		1	3	6	
	X			5	
		6	8	0	

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Maths: retrieval

Fluency	8^2	64
	4^2	16
	9^3	729
	7^3	343

Fluency

$$0.5 = 50\% = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$0.25 = 25\% = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$0.2 = 20\% = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$0.75 = 75\% = \frac{75}{100}$$

Apply	$\frac{3}{5} \div 2 =$	$\frac{3}{10}$
	$\frac{2}{7} \div 4 =$	$\frac{1}{14}$
	$\frac{2}{3} \div 9 =$	$\frac{2}{27}$
	$\frac{5}{6} \div 5 =$	$\frac{1}{6}$

Apply

$$17 \div 100 = 0.17$$

$$6.3 \times 1000 = 6300$$

$$194.5 \div 10 = 19.45$$

$$5.6 \times 100 = 560$$

$$0.28 \times 1000 = 280$$

$$346.01 \times 10 = 3460.1$$

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Maths: retrieval

S: Time Facts

1. 2 hours = 120 mins
2. 3 days = 72 hours
3. 5 1/2 minutes = 330 seconds
4. 180 seconds = 3 mins
5. 2 days = 48 hours
6. 2 hours = 120 minutes
7. 420 seconds = 7 mins
8. 11 minutes = 660 secs
- 2.5 days = 60 hours
- 10.8 hours = 480 mins
- 11.7 weeks = 49 days
- 108 months = 9 years
14. 108 months = 9 years
15. 4 1/2 days = 108 hours
16. 17 years = 6205 days
17. 3 leap years = 1098 days
18. 7 1/2 years = 390 weeks

20: How many days are there altogether in:

1. January, November and July?
2. May, June and December?
3. April, August, October?

1. 91
2. 92
3. 92

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Rounding Numbers

1a. Which two numbers will round to the same value when rounded to the nearest 10,000?

A + B

Millions	Hundred thousand	Ten thousand	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
● ●	●	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●		● ●

b 2,158,011

c Two million, one hundred and fifty-one thousand, nine hundred



VF

Rounding Numbers

1b. Which two numbers will round to the same value when rounded to the nearest 100,000?

A + B

Millions	Hundred thousand	Ten thousand	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●	●		● ● ● ●	● ● ● ●

b 5,663,120

c Five million, seven hundred and nineteen thousand, six hundred



VF

2a. Which numbers round to 2,000,000 when rounding to the nearest 1,000,000?

2,565,705

1,625,900

Two million, three hundred and fifty-five thousand, eight hundred and five



VF

2b. Which numbers round to 4,500,000 when rounding to the nearest 100,000?

4,712,805

4,465,715

Four million, five hundred and two thousand, five hundred and thirty



VF

3a. Tick to show whether the number rounds to 2,900,000 or 3,000,000 to the nearest 100,000.

Number	Rounds to 2,900,000	Rounds to 3,000,000
2,858,790	★	
3,015,830		★
2,945,745	★	



VF

3b. Tick to show whether the number rounds to 4,900,000 or 5,000,000 to the nearest 10,000.

Number	Rounds to 4,900,000	Rounds to 5,000,000
4,896,344	★	
4,995,051	★	
5,003,688		★



VF

4a. Round the number below to the nearest 10,000, 100,000

Two million, seven
five thousand, six
fifty-four

Will come back to



VF

4b. Round the number below to the nearest 10,000, 100,000 and 1,000,000.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	●	● ● ● ●



VF

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Fractions to Decimals 1

1a. Use the digit cards to complete the statements.

$\frac{30}{40}$ is equivalent to 0 . 5

$\frac{3}{100}$ is equivalent to **0.03**

3 0 7 3 0



VF

Fractions to Decimals 1

1b. Use the digit cards to complete the statements.

$\frac{3}{5}$ is equivalent to 0 .

$\frac{47}{100}$ is equivalent to **0.47**

0 6 7 4 5



VF

2a. True or false?

0.07 is equivalent to $\frac{70}{100}$.

False



VF

2b. True or false?

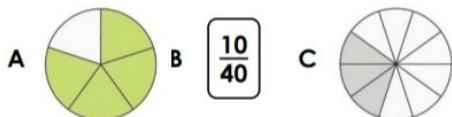
0.65 is equivalent to $\frac{65}{100}$.

True



VF

3a. Convert the fractions below to decimals.



0.8

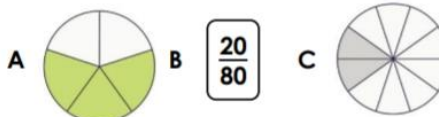
0.25

0.3



VF

3b. Convert the fractions below to decimals.



0.6

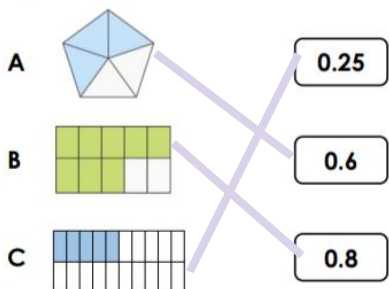
0.25

0.2



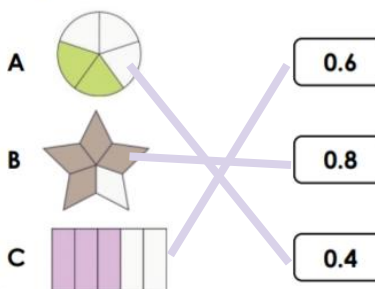
VF

4a. Match the decimals to the equivalent image.



VF

4b. Match the decimals to the equivalent image.



VF

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

Fraction of an Amount

1a. A book has 336 pages.
 $\frac{5}{8}$ of the pages of the book contain pictures.

How many pages of the book do NOT contain pictures?



136

PS

Fraction of an Amount

1b. A chef makes 255 pizzas on at a restaurant on Monday. $\frac{2}{5}$ of the pizzas made on Monday are Margheritas.

How many pizzas made on Monday were NOT Margheritas?



135

PS

2a. Liam and Tia are reading the same book which has 630 pages.

Liam says,



I have read $\frac{5}{9}$ of the book.

Tia says,



I have read $\frac{4}{7}$ of the book.

Who has read the most pages?
Convince me.



Tia

R

2b. Twins, Amy and Simon, are given £8.40 each.

Amy says,



I have spent $\frac{5}{8}$ of my money.

Simon says,



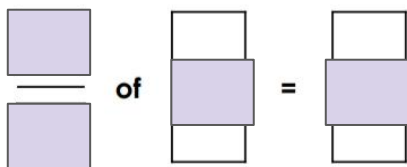
I have spent $\frac{2}{3}$ of my money.

Who has spent the most money?
Convince me.



R

3a. Use the cards to complete the statement below. Each card can only be used once in a statement. Find 2 different solutions.



720

5

600

7

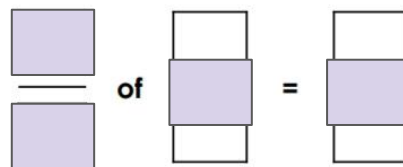
840

6



PS

3b. Use the cards to complete the statement below. Each card can only be used once in a statement. Find 2 different solutions.



440

6

660

5

550

4



PS

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

ANSWER PACKS

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LOL WRITING
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YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Writing



Write a paragraph to describe this picture - who are the two mysterious strangers? What happens at Castle Midnight? Why is the Master so formidable? **Send us your paragraphs by e-mail!**

Challenge: The past tense

Fill in the gaps in the sentences below, using the past progressive form of the verb in brackets.

While the creature (to fly) **was flying** through the sky, the strangers (to talk) **were talking** to each other in the back.

Can you identify where you have used simple past tense or progressive past tense in your writing today?

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Writing

<u>Expanded Noun Phrases</u>	<u>Expanded Noun Phrases</u>
<p>1a. Underline the expanded noun phrase in the sentences below.</p> <p>A. Old car with the rusty door</p> <p>B. Clear, cloudless sky</p> <p>C. Over-excited, friendly dog</p> <p>★ VF</p>	<p>1b. Underline the expanded noun phrase in the sentences below.</p> <p>A. Large, over-grown garden.</p> <p>B. Injured athlete.</p> <p>C. Ancient city of Rome.</p> <p>★ VF</p>
<p>2a. Which sentence below gives the most concise information?</p> <p>Sentence B – parenthesis (dashes) helps to structure the extra information so that it is more concise/precise.</p> <p>★ VF</p>	<p>2b. Which sentence below gives the most concise information?</p> <p>Sentence B – subordinate clause first helps to keep information concise, whereas in sentence 1 three conjunctions are used, making the sentence less concise.</p> <p>★ VF</p>
<p>3a. Insert the most suitable expanded noun phrase into the sentence below.</p> <p>old, decrepit house (as it was due to be demolished, so shows it is old rather than new)</p> <p>unsure.</p> <p>★ VF</p>	<p>3b. Insert the most suitable expanded noun phrase into the sentence below.</p> <p>round, brilliant cut diamond</p> <p>The ring with the _____ was bought by the gentleman who wanted to propose to his partner.</p> <p>★ VF</p>
<p>4a. Change the adjectives in the sentence below to create a new sentence.</p> <p>The newly-qualified pilot landed the plane safely despite the dangerous weather conditions.</p> <p>★ VF</p>	<p>4b. Change the adjectives in the sentence below to create a new sentence.</p> <p>The tall girl with the athletic frame smiled happily as she took to the podium after winning first place.</p> <p>★ VF</p>

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Writing

Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

1a. Write a sentence containing each of the following word classes. Label one example of each word class.

noun	verb	adjective
adverb	preposition	determiner
conjunction	subject	object



A

Identifying Word Classes in Sentences

1b. Write a sentence containing each of the following word classes. Label each part.

noun	verb	adjective
adverb	preposition	determiner
conjunction	subject	object



A

Knowledge

- **Adjective** - An adjective is a word that describes a noun.
- **Noun** - A noun is a person place or thing.
- **Verb** - A verb is a doing or being word.
- **Preposition** - A preposition tells us where or when a noun is.
- **Conjunction** - A conjunction is a word that joins two parts of a sentence eg and but so.
- **Adverb** - An adverb is a word that describes a verb and often (but not always!) ends in -ly.
- **Articles** - Articles are: A an or the.
- **Determiner** - A determiner is a word that clarifies a noun, *e.g. those, many, a few, thirty, my, her, our*
- **Subject** - Subject is the noun doing the action.
- **Object** - Object is the noun receiving the action.

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Writing

2a. Sara is trying to improve her writing by adding an adverb to the sentence below. Is this possible?

We crept down the hallway hoping to get past the door without being heard.

Crept down the hallway [adverb]

**If so, where can the adverb go?
Is there more than one possibility?**



R

2b. Ron is trying to improve his writing by adding a conjunction to the sentence below. Is this possible?

Her daughter really disliked going to the dentist, she had to have her tooth out.

No adverb possible.

**If so, where can the preposition go?
Is there more than one possibility?**



R

3a. True or false? These sentences need to have a noun. Explain your answer.

False - could simply be the command, 'Sit down!'

True - so person knows what to mop.

True - so sentence makes sense/meaning is clear.



R

3b. True or false? These sentences need to have an adjective. Explain your answer.

False - sentence makes sense without.

False - sentence makes sense without.

True - 'final' describes which task.



R

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Writing




Using the Passive Verb

Using the Passive Verb

Knowledge - active and passive voice

- **Subject** - Subject is the noun doing the action.
- **Object** - Object is the noun receiving the action.
- **Active voice** - Active voice is when a sentence is written so in the following order: subject/verb/object (so that the subject is doing the verb to/on the object).
- **Passive voice** - Passive voice is the sentence is written in the following order: object/verb/subject (so that the object comes first, and the subject is experiencing the action being done to them).

ACTIVE VOICE and PASSIVE VOICE

<p>The active voice of a verb tells us that someone (or something) does the action in a sentence.</p> <p>James watered the flowers.</p> 	<p>The passive voice of a verb tells us that someone (or something) has an action done to them.</p> <p>The flowers were watered by James.</p>
<p>Sarah finished the homework.</p> 	<p>The homework was finished by Sarah.</p>
<p>The puppy chewed the shoe.</p> 	<p>The shoe was chewed by the puppy.</p>

Can you change this sentence so the verb is in the **passive voice**?

The horse ate the carrot.

Can you change this sentence so the verb is in the **active voice**?

The book was written by Sam.

Passive Verb Form

The car was driven by Tom.
 The grapes were picked by the gardener.
 The fox was chased by the yapping dog.
 Fines are issued by the courts.
 Photographs were taken by dad.
 This path was laid in 1905.
 Tina's book is being marked by Miss Gee.
 The victim was bitten by a vampire.
 Jack was given a warning by the referee.
 The songs are performed by the school choir.

The cat was chasing the mouse.



The mouse was being chased by the cat.

Active Verb Form

Tom drove the car.
 The gardener picked the grapes.
 The yapping dog chased the fox.
 The courts issue fines.
 Dad took photographs.
 They laid this path in 1905.
 Miss Gee is marking Tina's book.
 A vampire bit the victim.
 The referee gave Jack a warning.
 The school choir performs the songs.

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Writing

Using the Passive Verb

1a. True or false?

The sentence below uses the passive verb correctly.

False -
The stained glass window
was smashed by the ball.



VF

2a. Rewrite the sentence below in the active form.

The man fed the horse
before it was ridden through the
enormous, grassy fields.



VF

3a. Rewrite the sentence below in the passive form.

The warm fluffy coat was put on by Harry
before he opened the brown,
wooden door.



VF

4a. Tick the correct passive version of the active sentence below.

I put the coffee in the cup and poured
in the hot water.

The coffee I put in the cup and
the hot water was poured in.

☐

The coffee was put in the cup
and the hot water was poured in.

☒

The coffee put in the cup and
the hot water poured in.

☐


VF

Using the Passive Verb

1b. True or false?

The sentence below uses the passive verb correctly.

False -
The cheese sandwiches were finished
before the cakes and biscuits were brought
out of the kitchen.



VF

2b. Rewrite the sentence below in the active form.

Jamie washed the dirty dishes
after the delicious roast
dinner was eaten.



VF

3b. Rewrite the sentence below in the passive form.

The beautiful song lyrics were written by Grace
before she composed the
dramatic music.



VF

4b. Tick the correct passive version of the active sentence below.

I picked flowers from the soil then I
planted new seeds.

Flowers were picked from the
soil then I planted new seeds.

☐

From the soil I picked flowers
then planted new seeds.

☐

Flowers were picked from the soil
then new seeds were planted.

☒


VF

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK

ANSWER PACKS

Whilst school is closed, we have planned and designed a variety of tasks for the Year 6 children to complete. The tasks are designed to follow the learning that would have been happening in school, as closely as possible. In addition, we also expect all pupils to read daily, as well as use **TT Rockstars** and **Spelling Shed** to practise their times tables facts and spellings.

Please see answers to each task set for
READING
on the following pages.

If feedback or assistance is needed on specific tasks, please don't hesitate to contact the Year 6 team via

Mrs Fogarty-Slack
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YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Reading

Anne Frank



Anne Frank was born in Frankfurt, Germany on 12th June, 1929. Her parents were named Otto and Edith and her elder sister was named Margot. Anne was passionate and vivacious. Growing up, she had many friends and her early life in Germany was like that of any other child: going for family trips out to the seaside and riding her bike.

In 1933, Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany and life for Anne was never the same again. As leader of the Nazi political party, Hitler despised Jews. He unfairly blamed them for many of Germany's problems. Jewish people were forced to wear a yellow star and were not allowed to own or run businesses. As a result, many Jews left Germany in search of a safer place to live. Anne and her family were Jewish, so they moved to Amsterdam in the Netherlands when she was just four years old.



For a while, life seemed to be safe and normal again. With the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, Anne's father feared the Nazis would invade the Netherlands. In 1940, that is exactly what happened.



Despite this, Anne happily celebrated her thirteenth birthday and received a red journal that was to become a record of her experiences as a Jew in the Second World War. Anne loved to write and, naming her journal 'Kitty', she began to do so every day. She wrote about her wish for the war to end and other hopes for the future.

Otto Frank began to plan a safe hiding place for his family. He had a secret annexe behind his office where his family could hide away from the Nazis, safe and unseen. After packing what they could, the family moved quickly to the small annexe. They hid away for two years with the help of friends. Anne wrote in 'Kitty' every day.



YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Reading

Anne Frank

In total, eight people hid away in the annexe. They had to be very quiet, walking barefoot and hanging heavy curtains at the windows. Anne described the families she lived with and often wrote about how tired she was of living in the cramped space. Just as news about the nearing end of the war reached the Franks, they were betrayed and the Nazis found their hiding place.



In 1944, the families were arrested, split up and sent to concentration camps. Anne was sent with Margot. In 1945, just a month before the end of the war, they died from a disease called typhus. Anne was just fifteen years old.

The only family member to survive was Otto Frank. When he returned to Amsterdam, he found Anne's journal. He decided to publish it, sharing Anne's personal thoughts and sufferings with the world. It has been read all over the world and is translated into sixty-five languages.

Anne Frank Timeline

1929	12th June: Anne is born in Germany.
1933	Adolf Hitler comes to power as leader of Germany. Anne Frank moves to Amsterdam.
1940	May: Germany invades the Netherlands.
1942	Jews must wear a yellow star. 14th June: Anne begins her journal. July: Anne's family go into hiding.
1944	4th August: The Franks are discovered and arrested. 3rd September: The Franks are taken to a concentration camp.
1945	March: Anne dies from Typhus.
1947	Anne's father Otto publishes her journal.

Now answer the questions on the next page.

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Reading

Anne Frank Answers

1. When and where was Anne Frank born?

Anne Frank was born on June 12th, 1929 in Frankfurt, Germany.

2. Anne is described as 'vivacious'. Tick the word with the closest meaning.

Lively, happy.

3. Who was Adolf Hitler?

Adolf Hitler was the leader of the Nazi Political Party in Germany.

4. Explain why Otto Frank was worried about his family when Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany.

Because the Frank's were Jewish, Otto Frank was worried about the safety of his family. This was because Adolf Hitler despised Jews, unfairly blaming them for Germany's problems. Hitler began to make life difficult for Jews and Otto Frank felt his family would be in danger.

5. Where did Otto Frank take his family to live safely?

Otto Frank took his family to live in Amsterdam, in the Netherlands.

6. Jews were made to wear a yellow star. Why do you think the Nazi's made this rule?

Jewish people were made to wear a yellow star so that the Nazi's could easily identify them.

7. Otto Frank planned a secret annexe for his family to hide from the Nazis. Give two ways the occupants helped to stay hidden.

To stay hidden, the people in the secret annexe had to walk barefoot so they didn't make a noise, and hang heavy curtains at the windows so no one could see them.

8. What gift did Anne Frank receive on her thirteenth birthday?

Anne received a red journal for her thirteenth birthday.

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Reading

Winston Churchill Fact File

Winston Churchill is one of Great Britain's most famous statesmen and Prime Ministers because he was the British leader twice and he also led Britain to victory in the Second World War.

Early Life

He was born Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill on 30th November 1874 at Blenheim Palace (the seat of his grandfather, the 7th Duke of Marlborough) in Oxfordshire. His father was Lord Randolph, a Conservative politician, and his mother was Jeanette, Lady Randolph Churchill. When he was 13, he only managed to make the lowest class at Harrow school, so his father put him in the army class to prepare for a career in the armed forces.



Early Career

He commenced his army career as a cadet in 1893 at Sandhurst, after having three attempts to pass the entrance exam. He eventually became a cavalry officer and war reporter, spending his 21st birthday working in Cuba. In 1898, he went to fight in the Sudan but he knew that politics was his first love and his aspiration. He, therefore, spent time following the news from home and reading past parliamentary debates that his mother sent to him.

Famous Churchill Quotes:

"Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts."

"Success consists of going from failure to failure without loss of enthusiasm."

"Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

"We shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender."

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Reading

Into Politics at Last!

At the 1900 general election, he became MP for Oldham and he made his first speech in Parliament in 1901. He always prepared well and used notes to help attempt to overcome his lisp. Meanwhile, in his private life, he married Clementine in 1908 and they went on to have five children.

Rising to the Top

By 1910, Churchill had become Home Secretary and was in charge of the Royal Navy. He then spent a short amount of time as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in charge of the country's taxes and money. The initial part of the Second World War in 1939 did not go well for Britain and in 1940, Britain needed a new Prime Minister. That was to be Winston Churchill.

Later Life

Churchill led Britain through the Second World War with his direction, his 'V' for victory hand sign and his many famous speeches. However, not long after the war, Britain needed a change and the Conservatives lost power. Churchill kept up with his writing. A second chance to lead the country came round when the Conservatives were re-elected to power and Churchill was Prime Minister once more from 1951 to 1955. Even after that, he continued to be an MP until 1964. In 1965, he died aged 90. He is buried in a small churchyard in Oxford and his headstone reads: 'Remember Winston Churchill'.

Now answer the questions on the next page.

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Reading

Winston Churchill Answers

1. What does MP stand for?

Member of Parliament

2. In the 'Early Career' paragraph, the author uses the word 'attempts'; write two or more synonyms for this word.

Accept two or more from: tries, efforts, goes, shots, bids, stabs, cracks (or any other acceptable synonym)

3. In the government, of what is the Chancellor of the Exchequer in charge?

Money and taxes

4. Why did Churchill follow the news from home while he was in the Sudan?

Because he loved politics and had an ambition to work in politics

5. The author uses the subheading 'Into Politics at Last!' for one of the paragraphs. Why has the author used the phrase 'at last' and an exclamation mark?

The author used 'at last' because it was Churchill's goal to get into politics but he did lots of other things first; the exclamation mark turns the subheading into a shout of joy or relief, as Churchill has finally achieved his goal.

6. Find an example of a fronted adverbial in the text.

'Meanwhile', 'In 1898', 'By 1910'

7. On what exact date was Churchill in Cuba?

30th November 1895 (it was his 21st birthday).

8. In the Famous Churchill Quotes section, what does the word 'fatal' mean?

Causing the death or the end of something

9. In the 'Rising to the Top' paragraph, what does the word 'initial' mean?

Initial means 'first'

10. Churchill is famous for his quotes; what do you think about the ones here? Have any of them made you think, and why? Which do you like best?

Open ended, good for class or group discussion

YEAR 6 HOMEWORK - Reading

The Battle of Britain and The Blitz

4 The Battle of Britain

16 This event began on the 10th July, 1940 when British ships in
25 the English Channel were bombed by the German Luftwaffe.
33 Mass bombing of airfields, harbours, radar stations and
39 aircraft factories began in August 1940.

41 The Blitz

50 (The word 'Blitz' comes from the German term Blitzkrieg
54 which means 'lightning war'.)
64 This event began on the 7th September, 1940 when the
73 Luftwaffe turned their attention to the bombing of London
83 and other cities, rather than the military targets they had
91 previously focused on. London was bombed for fifty-seven
100 consecutive nights and suffered extensive damage and the loss
105 of thousands of civilian lives.



The Role of Women During the Second World War

10 Life for most women before the war was quite different
19 than today. Typically, most women stayed at home and
24 did not go to work.

34 When the war started in September 1939, the role of
37 women changed rapidly.

49 With men called up for active service, there was a need for
59 women to undertake the jobs that the men had previously
67 done, giving them the opportunity to become patriotic
76 heroines. During the war, women were employed in a
83 range of positions including: munition factory workers
91 (making weapons); working in the armed forces (army,
102 navy and air force); working as Land Girls; driving buses or
110 trains; working as nurses or ambulance drivers; building
113 ships; becoming searchlight
116 operators and becoming
119 air raid wardens.

124 In 1943, almost 90% of
128 single women and 80%
132 of married women were
134 in employment.



ANSWERS



1. Where did the Luftwaffe come from?

Accept: Germany



2. Find and copy two words that mean the same as
'a large amount'.

Accept: 'mass', 'extensive' or 'thousands of'.



3. Why do you think The Blitz was so named?

**Accept reference to 'the lightning war' and
the flashes of light that would have been seen
when the bombs were dropping.**



4. Summarise the main points about The Blitz in 20
words or less.

**Accept any reasonable summary which
includes the main facts about The Blitz
and is 20 words or less in length.**

ANSWERS



1. Find and copy two words related to 'working'.

**Accept: 'employment', 'work', 'jobs',
'positions' or 'employed'**



2. What percentage of married women were
working by 1943?

Accept: 80%



3. How did life change for women during the
Second World War? Give two examples.

**Accept reference to men being away
on active service; they began to
work rather than stay at home.**



4. Why does the author use the phrase 'patriotic
heroines'?

**Accept any explanation of the fact that
they were helping their country to win
the war. Also accept reference to women's
role being important and heroic.**