Autumn 1- Year 6

Homework & Reading Record
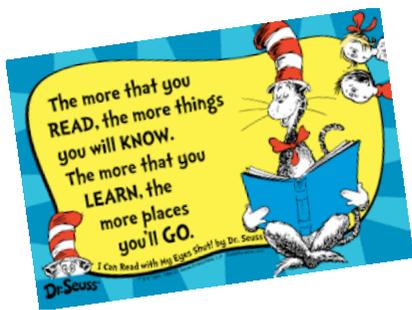

Week	Reading at Home 3 times a Week			Additional Reading (optional)	Spellings	Grammar Focus	Grammar	Reading Comp	My Maths	DK Times Tables
9.9.19					**Year 5/6 Spelling Rule:** vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious, gracious, spacious **Year 5/6 Keyword/s:** profession	**Spelling rule:** Endings which sound like 'shus' spelt -cious or -tious. Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in -ce, the 'shus' sound is usually spelt as -cious e.g. vice becomes vicious. **Grammar/Punctuation focus:** Sentence structure: main clauses contain a subject and a verb. The subject performs the verb.				
16.9.19					**Year 5/6 Spelling Rule:** ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious, anxious **Year 5/6 Keyword/s:** programme, pronunciation, queue	**Spelling rule:** Endings which sound like 'shus' spelt -cious or -tious. Not many common words end like this. If the root word does not end in -ce, the 'shus' sound is usually spelt as -tious e.g. ambition becomes ambitious. Exception: anxious. **Grammar/Punctuation focus:** Main and subordinate clauses and conjunctions. Main clauses (independent clauses) can 'stand alone'. Subordinate clauses (dependent clauses) cannot. FANBOYS are the coordinating conjunctions.				
23.9.19					**Year 5/6 Spelling Rule:** special, official, artificial, partial, confidential, essential **Year 5/6 Keyword/s:** recommend, restaurant, rhyme	**Spelling rule:** Endings which sound like 'shul'. The -cial ending is common after a vowel letter and -tial is common after a consonant letter. There are some exceptions. **Grammar/Punctuation focus:** Complex, simple and compound sentences. Simple sentences contain one main clause. Complex sentences contain a main and a subordinate clause. Compound sentences contain two main clauses.				

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30.9.19					**Year 5/6 Spelling Rule:** initial, financial, commercial, provincial **Year 5/6 Keyword/s:** rhythm, sacrifice, secretary, shoulder, signature	**Spelling rule:** Endings which sound like 'shul'. The -cial ending is common after a vowel letter and -tial is common after a consonant letter. There are some exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to finance, commerce and province). **Grammar/Punctuation focus:** Use of commas to avoid ambiguity, demarcate a list and demarcate complex sentences beginning with a subordinate clause. Commas should not be used to mark the boundary between two main clauses.				
7.10.19					**Year 5/6 Spelling Rule:** observant, observance, observation, hesitant, hesitancy, hesitation, expectant, expectation **Year 5/6 Keyword/s:** sincere	**Spelling rule:** Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency i.e. observant and innocent. They both sound like 'unt' at the end. Use -ant and -ance/-ancy if there is a related word with an 'ay' or 'a' sound in the right position: -ation endings are often a clue. **Grammar/Punctuation focus:** Use of apostrophes for contraction to indicate omitted letters. When adding apostrophes for possession, find the owner, add an apostrophe, and then add 's' if there isn't one.				
14.10.19					**Year 5/6 Spelling Rule:** tolerant, tolerance, toleration, substance, substantial **Year 5/6 Keyword/s:** sincerely, soldier, stomach, sufficient	**Spelling rule:** Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency i.e. observant and innocent. They both sound like 'unt' at the end. Use -ant and -ance/-ancy if there is a related word with an 'ay' or 'a' sound in the right position: -ation endings are often a clue. **Grammar/Punctuation focus:** Accurately punctuating direct speech at the beginning, middle and end of a sentence. New line for a new person speaking.				

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