

Grazebrook Primary School  
Year 6

# WEEKLY REVISION



WB: Monday 30th March 2026

# Week 1



## YEAR 6 REVISION

### SCHEDULE

Every Monday

Reading  
Comprehension  
Task  
30 minutes

Every Tuesday

Arithmetic Task  
  
30 minutes

Every Wednesday

Reading  
Comprehension  
Task  
30 minutes

Every Thursday

SPaG Task  
  
30 minutes

Every Friday

Maths Reasoning  
Task  
  
30 minutes

Every Sunday

Spelling Practice  
  
20 minutes

BE PREPARED!



*This is an extract from a story set on the island of Corfu, Greece. The author, Gerald Durrell, has just woken up to find that his family (his mother, brothers Larry and Leslie, and sister Margo) have given him a very unusual birthday present.*

## A Donkey in Corfu

The donkey stood there looking like a refugee from a circus, chewing a piece of tinsel meditatively, while I scrambled out of bed and flung on my clothes. Where, I enquired breathlessly of Mother, was I to keep her? Obviously I couldn't keep her in the villa in view of the fact that Larry had just pointed out to Mother that she could, if she so wished, grow a good crop of potatoes in the hall.

'That's what the house Costas built is for,' said Mother.

I was beside myself with delight. What a noble, kindly, benevolent family I had! How cunningly they had kept the secret from me! How hard they had worked to deck the donkey out in its finery! Slowly and gently, as though she was some fragile piece of china, I led my steed out through the garden and round into the olive grove, opened the door of the little bamboo hut and took her inside. I thought I ought to try her for size, because Costas was a notoriously bad workman. The little house was splendid. Just big enough for her.

I took her out again and tethered her to an olive tree on a long length of rope, then stayed for half an hour in a dreamlike trance admiring her from every angle while she grazed placidly. Eventually I heard Mother calling me in to breakfast and I sighed with satisfaction. I had decided that, without any doubt whatsoever, and without wishing in any way to be partisan, this donkey was the finest donkey in the whole of the Island of Corfu. For no reason that I could think of, I decided to call her Sally. I gave her a quick kiss on her silken muzzle and then went in to breakfast.

After breakfast, to my astonishment, Larry, with a magnanimous air, said that if I liked he would teach me to ride. I said that I didn't know he could ride.

'Of course,' said Larry, airily. 'When we were in India I was always galloping about on ponies and things. I used to groom them and feed them and so forth. Have to know what you're doing, of course.'

So, armed with a blanket and a large piece of webbing, we went out into the olive grove, placed the blanket on Sally's back and tied it in position. She viewed these preparations with interest but a lack of enthusiasm. With a certain amount of difficulty, for Sally would persist in walking round and round in a tight circle, Larry succeeded in getting me on to her back. He then exchanged her tether for a rope halter and rope reins.

'Now,' he said, 'you just steer her as though she's a boat. When you want her to go faster, kick her in the ribs with your heels.'

If that was all there was to riding, I felt, it was going to be simplicity itself. I jerked on the reins and dug my heels into Sally's ribs. It was unfortunate that my fall was broken by a large and exceptionally luxuriant bramble-bush. Sally peered at me as I extricated myself, with a look of astonishment on her face.

'Perhaps,' said Larry, 'you ought to have a stick so then you can use your legs for gripping on to her and you won't fall off.'

He cut me a short stick and once again I mounted Sally. This time I wrapped my legs tightly round her barrel body and gave her a sharp tap with my switch. She bucked several times, indignantly, but I clung on like a limpet and to my delight, within half an hour, I had her trotting to and fro between the olive trees, responding neatly to tugs on the rein. Larry had been lying under the olives watching my progress. Now, as I appeared to have mastered the equestrian art, he rose to his feet and took a pen-knife out of his pocket.

'Now,' he said, as I dismounted, 'I'll show you how to look after her. First of all, you must brush her down every morning. We'll get a brush for you in town. Then you must make sure that her hooves are clean. You must do that every day.' I enquired, puzzled, how did one clean donkeys' hooves?

'I'll show you,' said Larry nonchalantly.

He walked up to Sally, bent down and picked up her hind leg.

'In here,' he said, pointing with the blade of the knife at Sally's hoof, 'an awful lot of muck gets trapped. This can lead to all sorts of things, foot rot and so forth. It's very important to keep them clean.'

So saying, he dug his pen-knife blade into Sally's hoof. What Larry had not realised was that donkeys in Corfu were unshod and that a baby donkey's hoof is still, comparatively speaking, soft and very delicate. So, not unnaturally, Sally reacted as though Larry had jabbed her with a red-hot skewer. She wrenched her hoof out of his hands and, as he straightened up and turned in astonishment, she did a pretty pirouette and kicked him neatly in the pit of the stomach with both hind legs. Larry sat down heavily, his face went white and he doubled up, clasping his stomach and making strange rattling noises. The alarm I felt was not for Larry but for Sally, for I was quite sure that he would exact the most terrible retribution when he recovered. Hastily I undid Sally's rope, flicked her on the rump with the stick and watched her canter off into the olives. Then I ran into the house and informed Mother that Larry had had an accident. The entire family, including Spiro who had just arrived, came running out into the olive grove where Larry was still writhing about uttering great sobbing, wheezing noises.

'Larry, dear,' said Mother distraught, 'what have you been doing?'

'Attacked,' gasped Larry in between wheezes. 'Unprovoked... Creature mad... Probably rabies... Ruptured appendix.'

With Leslie on one side of him and Spiro on the other they carted Larry slowly back to the villa, with Mother and Margo fluttering commiseratingly and ineffectually around him. In a crisis of this magnitude involving my family, one had to keep one's wits about one or all was lost. I ran swiftly round to the kitchen door where, panting but innocent, I informed our maid that I was going to spend the day out and could she give me some food to eat. She put half a loaf of bread, some onions, some olives and a hunk of cold meat into a paper bag and gave it to me. Fruit I knew I could obtain from any of my peasant friends. Then I raced through the olive groves, carrying this provender, in search of Sally.

I eventually found her half a mile away, grazing on a succulent patch of grass. After several ineffectual attempts, I managed to scramble up on to her back and then, belabouring her behind with a stick, I urged her to a brisk trot as far away from the villa as possible.



1. When Gerald receives the donkey, what is his first concern?

---

1 mark

2. *I led my steed out through the garden.*

What is the effect of using the word *steed* to describe the donkey?

---

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2 marks

3. What are Gerald's **two** concerns about the house that Costas built?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

4. Larry is kicked in the stomach by the donkey.

According to the text, why does Gerald help the donkey first?

---

---

---

1 mark

5. After he calls the family to help Larry, what **two** things does Gerald do?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

6. Describe the personality of Sally the donkey.

Explain fully, referring to the text in your answer.

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
---

3 marks

7. What impression does the reader get of Gerald (the narrator)?

Give **two** characteristics that describe Gerald and provide evidence from the text to support your choices.

	Characteristic	Evidence
1	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
2	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

2 marks

1.

$6.48 + 8.6 =$

2.

$2.12 \div 10 =$

5.

$8 - 5.123 =$

6.

$26 - 2.012 =$

9.

$10 - 2\frac{1}{4} =$

3.

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

4.

$\frac{7}{10}$  of 30 =

7.

15% of 3,200 =

8.

$2\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} =$

10.

$\frac{4}{5} \times 400 =$

Tuesday

11.

$$6,155 + 501 + 649 =$$

12.

$$10 +$$

$$= 302$$

13.

$$2.12 + 10 =$$

14.

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

15.

$$26 - 2.012 =$$

16.

$$= 240 + 8$$

17.

$$6 \times 10 \times 11 =$$

18.

$$\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ \times 83 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Show your method	<input type="text"/>
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2 marks

19.

$$\frac{7}{10} \text{ of } 30 =$$

20.

$$80\% \text{ of } 115 =$$

Tuesday



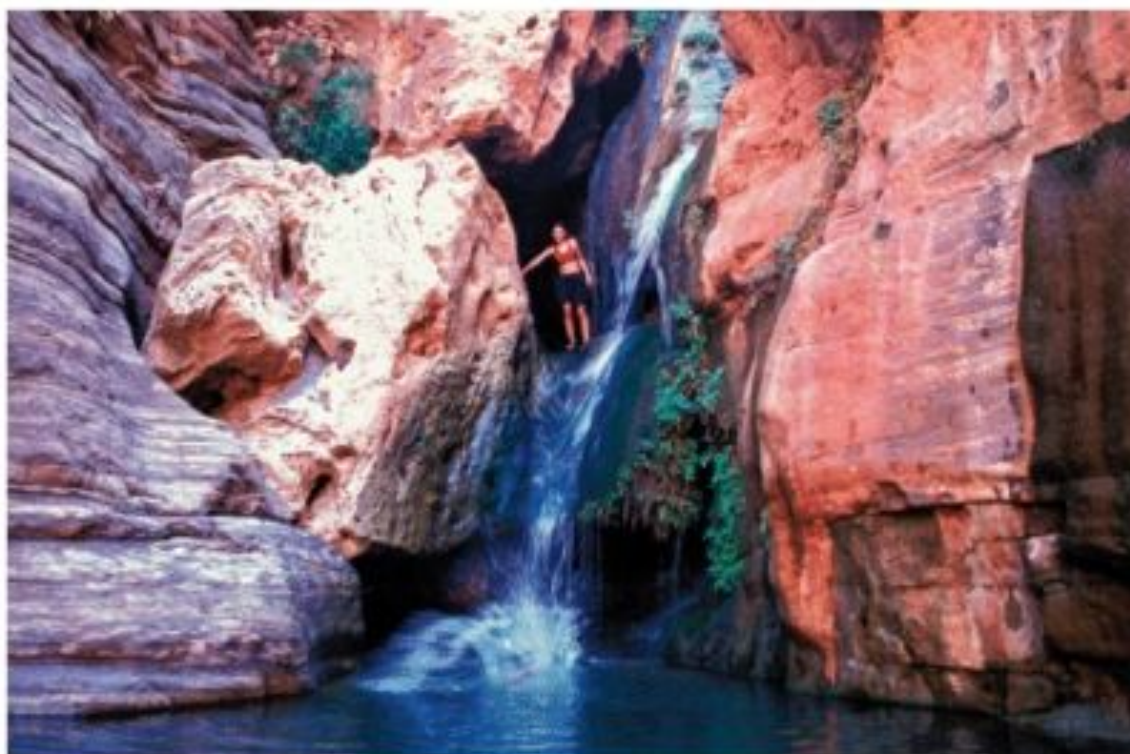
## An interview with Lisa Clark, an experienced caver

*My first question has to be: why do you do it? Why do you go exploring caves?*

Because they're there. That's what mountaineers sometimes say when asked that question and I think my answer's the same. I suppose the big difference is that a climber can stand and look up and see the challenge while for a caver, really you have to imagine it. To me, that makes it even more appealing. How does what I imagine a cave system will be like compare to what I find when I get in there?

*How did you get started as a caver?*

Well, as a child my interests were all to do with exploration, but on the surface! On family walking holidays in the Lake District my brother, Chris, and I used to go racing ahead of our parents, always trying to get to the top of some hill to see what was there. But actually it was only when I went to university that I got the chance to try caving. Chris is a keen climber now and I haven't been able to tempt him underground!





*What was it like the first time you went underground?*

It was here in Daveley Dale! My first thought was: this is crazy, I can't see a thing! Then of course your eyes get used to the dark and you begin to make out shapes in the light from the headlamps. But in those first few moments your other senses take over – you realise how reliant you're going to be on touch or hearing for example. You know the saying about hearing a friendly voice? Well that's exactly how it is when you're underground: hearing that familiar voice, especially if it's an experienced caver, is very reassuring.

*What's the most dangerous thing you've done while caving?*

I think it would have to be an exploration of the caves in New Dell. It's not a particularly dangerous system and we were well prepared, but while we were underground there was a flash flood. That's one of the biggest threats to cavers because the water level can rise so suddenly. Team work is critical in caving, you really do have to work together and in this case, the team on the surface realised we might be at risk and were ready to help us; luckily we made our own way out just in time.

*And the best moment?*

For me, it's that moment when you've been sliding on your stomach for ages, moving more like a worm than a two-legged creature and wondering just why you're doing this, when the tunnel opens out and you slither into a cavern in all its silent splendour. There's tremendous beauty of a sort that you just don't see anywhere else – everywhere you look you can see the work of nature rather than the hand of a human. And how many other places are like that in this country, completely without human influence? There's nothing to compare it to on the surface.

In which order did the interviewer organise the interview?

Insert numbers in the boxes to show the order. The first one has been done for you.

worst moment

early childhood memory

first caving experience

best moment

what inspires Lisa to go caving

Look at the second paragraph: *How did you get started...*

How can you tell that Lisa would like her brother to try caving?

---

---

Look at the third paragraph *What was it like the first time...*

Give the meaning of the word *familiar*.

---

What does Lisa say is the main difference between caving and climbing a mountain?

---

---

Lisa always goes caving with other people.

Give **two** reasons from the text why she does this.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

The interviewer spoke to Lisa's mother too.

Write down what you think she would have said about Lisa, using what you have read in the interview.

Ever since Lisa was a child, I always knew she'd do something like caving because she ...

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Modal Verbs (indicating possibility)	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Simple Past	Simple Present	Past Progressive	Future Perfect
could, should, would, can, may, might, must, shall, ought, will	Paul kicked the ball. Eva licked the lolly.	The ball was kicked by Paul. The lolly was licked by Eva.	Lily licked the lolly.	Paul kicks the ball.	Paul was kicking the ball. Eva was licking the lolly.	Paul will have kicked the ball.
Present Progressive	Past Perfect	Subjunctive	Adverbs (indicating possibility)	Present Perfect	Punctuating Bullet Points	
Paul is kicking the ball. Eva is licking the lolly.	Paul had kicked the ball past the goalkeeper.	If Paul were a better footballer, he could kick the ball straight.	never, always, often, rarely, maybe, perhaps, probably	Paul has kicked the football. I have eaten the lolly.	Eva is hoping to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make lollies</li> <li>• play football with Paul</li> </ul> The plan for this lesson is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will learn more about SPaG.</li> <li>• The class will have fun.</li> </ul>	Simple Future <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paul will kick the ball.</li> <li>• Lily is going to lick the lolly.</li> </ul>
Relative Clause	Expanded Noun Phrase	Commas (to clarify meaning)	Colons	Colons (to introduce a list)	Relative Pronouns used at the beginning of a relative clause	
Paul, who enjoyed football, played every week.	The dark haired girl with a taste for frozen lollies.	Eva likes fruit pasta and a drink for lunch. 'Fruit pasta?'	Paul likes two things: football and reading.	The children will need several items: lollies, footballs and books.	who, whom, which, whose, that, where, when	Paul will be kicking the ball.
Hyphens (to avoid ambiguity)	Brackets, Dashes and Commas (for parenthesis)	Dashes	Semi-Colons	Relative Pronouns used at the beginning of a relative clause		
a man eating snake a man-eating snake	• Eva (the lolly fan) is ten. • Paul - the football fan - plays in goal. • Eva and Paul, my friends, are kind.	Eva and Paul are friends - they have known each other for years.	Eva loves lollies; strawberry-flavoured ones are her favourite.	Cheetahs, which are the fastest land mammals, have a decreasing population.		

1. Circle the **subject** of the sentence below.

Josh wrote a letter to his Canadian friend.

1 mark

2. Circle the **object** in the sentence below.

My friend bought a cake from the bakery.

1 mark

3. Circle the three **determiners** in the sentence below.

The black kitten licked its paws and curled itself up into a tight ball.

1 mark

4. What is the **word class** of the underlined words in the sentence below?

The girl brought a sandwich and an apple to eat for lunch.

Tick **one**.

adjectives

adverbs

determiners

nouns

1 mark

5. Replace the underlined words in the passage below with the correct pronouns. Write one **pronoun** in each box.

Maggie and Helena wanted to visit the museum. Maggie and Helena

↓

tried to go after school but the museum was closed.

↓

1 mark

6. Circle the **possessive pronoun** in the sentence below.

The house next to ours, which belongs to Mrs Green, is for sale.

1 mark

7. Circle the **relative pronoun** in the sentence below.

The boy who knocked on our door was at the wrong house.

1 mark

8. Circle all the **conjunctions** in the sentence below.

When my brother visits, we always go to the park so that we can play cricket.

1 mark

9. Rewrite the sentence below in the **active**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

A song will be sung by the children.

---

1 mark

10. Rewrite the sentence below in the **passive**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

The wind damaged the fence.

---

1 mark

1. One tonne is 1,000 kilograms.  
A truck can carry a load of 2.3 tonnes.  
How many **kilograms** can the truck carry?

1 mark

2. 6 divides into 40 with a remainder of 4  
Write **one** other number that divides into 40 with a remainder of 4

1 mark

3. There are 432 places at a dance school.  
There are two age groups.

This table shows the number of classes and the number of pupils in each class for each age group at the moment.

Age in years	Number of classes	Number of pupils in each class
7-12	15	16
13-18	10	18

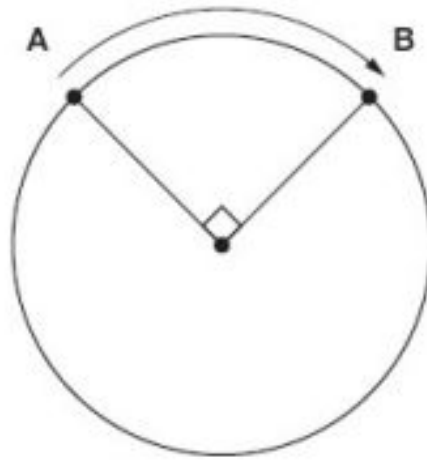
How many **more** pupils can join the dance school?

Show your method

2 marks



6. The **circumference** of this circle is 60 centimetres.



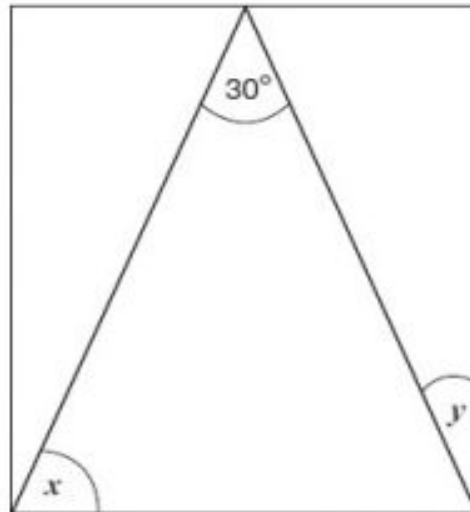
Not actual size

What is the distance around the edge of the circle from **A** to **B**?

cm

1 mark

7. Here is an **isosceles** triangle inside a rectangle.



Not to scale

Calculate the sizes of angles  $x$  and  $y$ .

Show your method

$y = \quad \circ$

$x = \quad \circ$

2 marks



# Spellings

Use the holidays to  
revise the Year 6  
word list



# Week 2



# YEAR 6 REVISION

## SCHEDULE

Every Monday

Reading  
Comprehension  
Task  
30 minutes

Every Tuesday

Arithmetic Task  
  
30 minutes

Every Wednesday

Reading  
Comprehension  
Task  
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Every Thursday

SPaG Task  
  
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Every Friday

Maths Reasoning  
Task  
  
30 minutes

Every Sunday

Spelling Practice  
  
20 minutes

BE PREPARED!



# Giants

How would you like it –  
Supposing that you were a snail,  
And your eyes grew out on threads,  
Gentle, and small, and frail –  
If an enormous creature,  
Reaching almost up to the distant skies,  
Leaned down, and with his great finger touched  
Your eyes  
Just for the fun  
Of seeing you snatch them suddenly in  
And cower, quivering back  
Into your pitiful shell, so brittle and thin?  
Would you think it was fun then?  
Would you think it was fun?

And how would you like it,  
Supposing you were a frog,  
An emerald scrap with a pale, trembling throat  
In a cool and shadowed bog,  
If a tremendous monster,  
Tall, tall, so that his head seemed lost in the mist,  
Leaned over, and clutched you up in his great fist  
Just for the joy  
Of watching you jump, scramble, tumble, fall,  
In graceless, shivering dread,  
Back into the trampled reeds that were grown so tall?  
Would you think it a joy then?  
Would you think it a joy?

*Lydia Pender*

1.

(a) What does the 'giant' do to frighten the snail?

---

1 mark

(b) What does the 'giant' do to frighten the frog?

---

1 mark

2.

*Gentle, and small, and frail*

Which part of the snail do these words describe?

Circle the part of the snail in the picture below.



1 mark

3.

*Gentle, and small, and frail.*

How do these words make the reader feel about the snail?

---



---

1 mark

4.

How does the snail behave when it is afraid?

Give **two** ways.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

1 mark

5. *Into your pitiful shell, so brittle and thin*

In this line, the word *brittle* is closest in meaning to...

Tick **one**.

shiny.

soft.

delicate.

rough.

1 mark

6. Explain **two** things that the words *emerald scrap* suggest about the frog.

---

---

---

2 marks

7. What is the *tremendous monster*?

---

1 mark

8. *Just for the joy  
Of watching you jump, scramble, tumble, fall*

**Find** and **copy** two more words from the poem that show that the frog was frightened.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

1 mark

9. What is the main message of the poem?

People can learn a lot from holding small creatures.

People should think about how their actions affect others.

People are much bigger than frogs and snails.

People should overcome their fear of nature.

1 mark

1  $997 + 10 =$

1 mark

4  =  $607 + 598$

1 mark

2  $39 + 621 =$

1 mark

5  $396 - 9 =$

1 mark

3  $1,023 - 100 =$

1 mark

6  $542 \times$   =  $542$

1 mark

7  $86 \div 2 =$

1 mark

10  $3 \times 6 \times 5 =$

1 mark

8  =  $1,000 - 75$

1 mark

11  $768 \times 5 =$

1 mark

9  $79,968 + 3,403 =$

1 mark

12  $90 \times 40 =$

1 mark

13  $902 \div 100 =$



1 mark

16  $536 \div 4 =$



1 mark

14  $2.061 + 5.52 =$



1 mark

17  $284,381 - 13,999 =$



1 mark

15  $267.54 - 93.4 =$



1 mark

18  $5^2 - 14 =$



1 mark

19  =  $1.007 \times 10$

1 mark

22 30% of 2,400 =



1 mark

20  $8 - 1.99 =$



1 mark

23  $1,265 \div 11 =$



1 mark

21 
$$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ \times 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Show your method



2 marks

24  $23 \times 5.4 =$



1 mark

25  $\frac{4}{9} + \frac{7}{9} =$

1 mark

28

$$\begin{array}{r} 7085 \\ \times 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Show your method

2 marks

26  $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{8} =$

1 mark

29

$$26 \overline{)884}$$

Show your method

2 marks

27 5% of 680 =

1 mark

30  $\frac{7}{8} + 2\frac{5}{16} =$

1 mark

31  $\frac{6}{11} \div 3 =$

1 mark

34

$$47 \overline{)1269}$$

Show your method

2 mark

32  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} =$

1 mark

35  $\frac{3}{7} \times 175 =$

1 mark

33  $1\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2} =$

1 mark

36  $8^2 - 3 \times 2$

1 mark

# Space Tourism

In 1969, a man walked on the Moon for the first time. After this, many people thought that space travel would be available by the year 2000 and that we would all be space tourists. However, here we are in 2015 and space tourism is still an impossible dream for most of us. It is a reality for only a very few, very rich, people.

## How would you get to your space hotel?

In the future there may be hotels in space for all the tourists. It wouldn't take long for the space shuttle to get out of the Earth's atmosphere. Then, without Earth's gravity, you would become weightless. Arrival at the hotel would be like an aeroplane parking at an airport, but you would leave the cabin floating along the access tube, holding on to a cable.

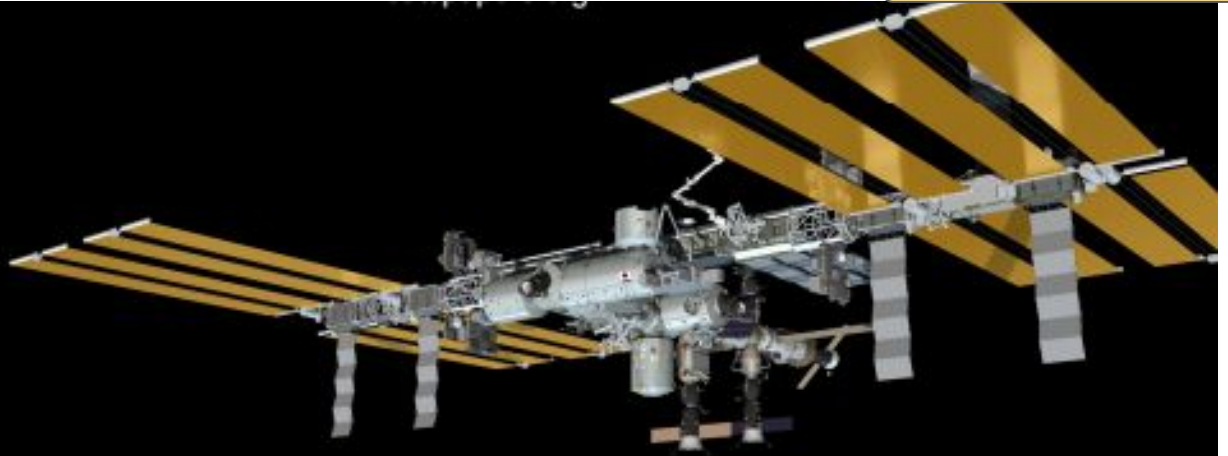
**Fact:** The Russian Space Agency offers flights on board a spacecraft to the International Space Station (ISS), where people can stay. The ISS was built in 1998 and is so big that it can be seen from Earth. Tickets to the ISS are very limited.

## What would a space holiday be like?

Once in the hotel, you could admire the unique views of Earth and space and enjoy the endless entertainment of being weightless – and there would always be the possibility of a space-walk.

**Fact:** The first tourist in space was Dennis Tito in 2001. His trip cost him around £14 million.





### Who has already had a holiday in space?

In 2006, Anousheh Ansari became the first female space tourist when she made the trip from Russia to the International Space Station (ISS). Anousheh stayed on the ISS for eight days and kept a blog (an online diary). Parts of her blog are shown here.

### Anousheh's Space Blog

#### September 25th

Everyone wants to know: how do you take a shower in space? How do you brush your teeth? Well my friends, I must admit keeping clean in space is not easy! There is no shower with running water. Water does not 'flow' here, it 'floats' – which makes it a challenging act to clean yourself. There are wet towels, wet wipes and dry towels that are used. Now brushing your teeth in space is another joy. You cannot rinse your mouth and spit after brushing, so you end up rinsing and swallowing. Astronauts call it the 'fresh mint effect'.

#### September 27th

Being weightless has some wonderful advantages. You can lift a really heavy object with one hand and move it around with one finger. You can fly and float around instead of walking. You can do somersaults at any age. Everything is effortless. If you want to move forward, you slightly touch a wall with one finger and you start moving in the opposite direction. If you have left your book at the other side of the module, no problem – you ask someone close to it to send it to you. That means they pick it up and very gently push it towards you, and here it is – your book flying to you all the way from the other side.



# Shooting Stars

## Be a space tourist at home

While space travel is an impossibility for most of us, you can still be a tourist from here on Earth by spotting shooting stars!

Space is full of huge and tiny pieces of rock, which burn up in a flash when they enter the Earth's atmosphere. The flash of burning rock is called a meteor. As it moves through the night sky, you can see the trail it leaves behind – which is what we know as a shooting star.

On most clear nights, you should be able to see up to 10 meteors every hour. But, at certain times of the year, many more meteors appear than usual. When this happens, we call it a meteor shower.

### Star spotters' guide to seeing shooting stars

1. Find out when a meteor shower is due and arrange to go star spotting with an adult (they don't have to be an expert!).
2. Wear warm clothes and equip yourself with a blanket, a pillow and a torch.
3. You do NOT need a telescope or binoculars.
4. Go outside and find somewhere that is far away from town lights.
5. When you have found your spot, lie down on your blanket, switch OFF your torch and stare up at the sky.
6. Allow some minutes to pass. The longer you look, the more stars you will see as your eyes get used to the darkness.
7. Wait for the shooting stars to appear!



1. Look at the introduction.

Why is space tourism *impossible* for most people?

---

---

1 mark

2. How would you get from the spacecraft to the space hotel?

---

---

1 mark

3. According to the text, what could you do on your space holiday?

Give **two** examples:

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

4. How much did the first space tourist pay to go into space?

---

1 mark

5. How can you tell that the International Space Station is very large?

---

---

1 mark

6. How did Anousheh's trip into space make history?

---



---

1 mark

7. Look at the text box *Who has already had a holiday in space?*

Complete the table about Anousheh's trip into space.

Where did she start her trip?	
Where did she stay in space?	
How long did she stay in space?	

2 marks

8. Look at Anousheh's blog entry for September 25th.

**Find** and **copy** a group of words that shows that Anousheh wrote her blog for others to read.

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1 mark

9. Look at Anousheh's blog entry for September 27th.

Explain how Anousheh felt about being in space that day.

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2 marks

10. Match the events below to the year in which they happened.

Anousheh Ansari went to space.	1969
The first man stepped on the Moon.	1998
Dennis Tito went to space.	2001
The International Space Station was built.	2006

1 mark

11. Using information from the text, tick one box in each row to show whether each statement is a **fact** or an **opinion**.

	Fact	Opinion
Anousheh Ansari kept an online diary.		
Brushing your teeth in space is a joy.		
Being weightless is endlessly entertaining.		
Tourists can stay on the International Space Station.		

1 mark

12. ...in a flash...

What does this tell you about the burning of rocks in space?

---



---

1 mark

13.

Find out when a meteor shower is due and arrange to go star spotting with an adult ...

In this sentence, the word *arrange* is closest in meaning to...

Tick **one**.

set out.

meet.

pack up.

plan.

1 mark

14.

How does the information make it sound easy to be a star spotter?

Give **two** ways.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 marks

15.

Tick **true** or **false** in the following table to show what you should do when spotting shooting stars.

	True	False
Take warm clothes, a blanket, a pillow and a torch.		
Stay close to town.		
Point your torch up to the sky.		
You must have binoculars.		

1 mark

Modal Verbs (indicating possibility)	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Simple Past	Simple Present	Past Progressive	Future Perfect
could, should, would, can, may, might, must, shall, ought, will	Paul kicked the ball. Eva licked the lolly.	The ball was kicked by Paul. The lolly was licked by Eva.	Lily licked the lolly.	Paul kicks the ball.	Paul was kicking the ball. Eva was licking the lolly.	Paul will have kicked the ball.
Present Progressive	Past Perfect	Subjunctive	Adverbs (indicating possibility)	Present Perfect	Punctuating Bullet Points	
Paul is kicking the ball. Eva is licking the lolly.	Paul had kicked the ball past the goalkeeper.	If Paul were a better footballer, he could kick the ball straight.	never, always, often, rarely, maybe, perhaps, probably	Paul has kicked the football. I have eaten the lolly.	Eva is hoping to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make lollies</li> <li>• play football with Paul</li> </ul> The plan for this lesson is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We will learn more about SPaG.</li> <li>• The class will have fun.</li> </ul>	Simple Future <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paul will kick the ball.</li> <li>• Lily is going to lick the lolly.</li> </ul>
Relative Clause	Expanded Noun Phrase	Commas (to clarify meaning)	Colons	Colons (to introduce a list)	Relative Pronouns used at the beginning of a relative clause	
Paul, who enjoyed football, played every week.	The dark haired girl with a taste for frozen lollies.	Eva likes fruit pasta and a drink for lunch. 'Fruit pasta?'	Paul likes two things: football and reading.	The children will need several items: lollies, footballs and books.	who, whom, which, whose, that, where, when	Paul will be kicking the ball.
Hyphens (to avoid ambiguity)	Brackets, Dashes and Commas (for parenthesis)	Dashes	Semi-Colons	Relative Pronouns used at the beginning of a relative clause		
a man eating snake a man-eating snake	• Eva (the lolly fan) is ten. • Paul - the football fan - plays in goal. • Eva and Paul, my friends, are kind.	Eva and Paul are friends - they have known each other for years.	Eva loves lollies; strawberry-flavoured ones are her favourite.	Cheetahs, which are the fastest land mammals, have a decreasing population.		

1. How does the use of the **passive** in the second sentence affect the way the information is presented?

1. Max dropped the red bucket.
2. The red bucket was dropped.

Tick **one**.

It does not say who dropped the bucket.

It shows that the action happened in the past.

It shows that it was an accident.

It does not say why the bucket was dropped.

1 mark

2. Rewrite the sentence below in the **active**.  
Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

The dog was fed by Bill.

---

1 mark

3. Rewrite the sentence below in the **passive**.  
Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

The children grew vegetables.

---

1 mark

4. Rewrite the sentence below in the **passive**.  
Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

The wind damaged the fence.

---

1 mark

5. Which sentence uses the **passive**?

Tick **one**.

The school proposed building a new playground.

The issue was discussed at a council meeting.

The council voted in favour of the proposal.

They started building the new playground last week.

1 mark

6. Circle the **modal verb** in the sentence below.

Kate hoped that she would see goats and sheep at the farm.

1 mark

7. Which sentence expresses the greatest certainty?

Tick **one**.

It may rain later in the week.

The train might arrive late again today.

I will walk through the park to get to school.

It should be sunny and warm tomorrow.

1 mark

8. Explain how the **modal verb** changes the meaning of the second sentence.

1) Yusuf and his sister go swimming with their dad.

2) Yusuf and his sister might go swimming with their dad.

---

---

1 mark

9. Underline the **relative clause** in each sentence.

We visited the funfair that came to our town.

My uncle who lives in Australia has sent me a present.

My friend whose rabbit I look after is on holiday.

1 mark

10. Circle the **relative pronoun** in the sentence below.

The boy who knocked on our door was at the wrong house.

1 mark

11. Insert a **relative pronoun** to complete the sentence below.

Everyone loved the music \_\_\_\_\_ was played last night.

1 mark

12. Complete the sentence below with a **relative clause**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

His sister, \_\_\_\_\_ ,

is learning to speak Polish.

1 mark

13. Use the information in the box to complete the sentence below with a **relative clause**. Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

My grandma, \_\_\_\_\_ , went on

My grandma loves travelling.

holiday to Spain.

1 mark

14. Circle the **relative pronoun** in the sentence below.

The children who were going swimming had their lunch earlier than we did.

1 mark

15. Circle the **possessive pronoun** in the sentence below.

The house next to ours, which belongs to Mrs Green, is for sale.

1 mark

16. What is the **word class** of the underlined word?

Our school is bigger than theirs.

Tick **one**.

a co-ordinating conjunction

a subordinating conjunction

a possessive pronoun

a relative pronoun

1 mark

17. Circle the **possessive pronoun** in the sentence below.

When Mum saw that I was wearing Oliver's gloves, she wanted to know where mine were.

1 mark

18. Circle the four **nouns** in the sentence below.

The strength of the wind made the trees in the forest sway sway and bend.

1 mark

19. Complete each sentence with the **simple past** of the verbs in the boxes.

I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework on the computer.

to do

I \_\_\_\_\_ to do a project about horses.

to choose

I \_\_\_\_\_ by making notes about different breeds.

to begin

1 mark

20. Circle the three **adverbs** in the sentence below.

Because it was raining hard, the driver was unable  
to see clearly and almost crashed his shiny new car.

1 mark

- 1 Circle the number that is closest to 1,000

1,003      909      1,090      996

1 mark

Write the missing value to make this number sentence correct.

$$\boxed{\phantom{0000}} + 100 = 14,507$$

1 mark

- 2 This table shows average house prices in five cities in Britain:

Town	Average house price
Portsmouth	£215,700
Bournemouth	£265,000
Southampton	£214,600
Edinburgh	£203,500
Bristol	£253,400

Which of these cities has the lowest average property price?



1 mark

- 3 Write the three missing digits to make this subtraction correct.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \quad 3 \quad 7 \\
 - 4 \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}} \quad 3 \\
 \hline
 \boxed{\phantom{0}} \quad 5 \quad \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

2 marks

- 4a This table shows the number of new car registrations in one year.

Brand	Registrations
Fiat	38,549
Hyundai	56,580
Jaguar	19,958
Land Rover	49,015
Toyota	62,030

What was the combined total of the two highest selling brands?




1 mark

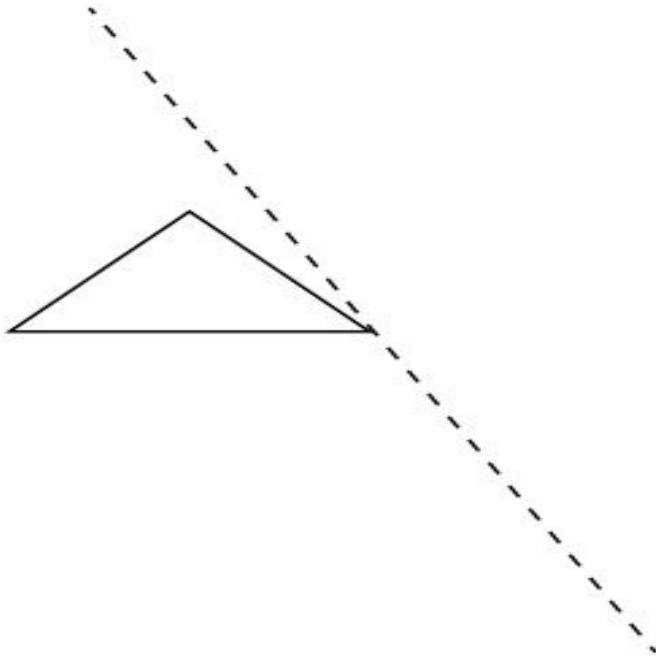
- 4b Volvo had 11,515 fewer registrations than Fiat.  
Complete the table to show the number of Volvo registrations.

Brand	Registrations
Fiat	38,549
Hyundai	56,580
Jaguar	19,958
Land Rover	49,015
Toyota	62,030
Volvo	

1 mark

5  $140 + 77 = \square - 20$

1 mark




1 mark

1 mark

7  $\frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{12} + \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{\quad}$

Write the letter for each fraction in order of size starting with the **smallest** fraction.

One has been done for you.

a  $\frac{9}{10}$    b  $\frac{1}{2}$    c  $1\frac{3}{4}$    d  $\frac{40}{30}$    e  $\frac{4}{5}$

\_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_

1 mark

8 Put the correct symbol, < or >, in each box.

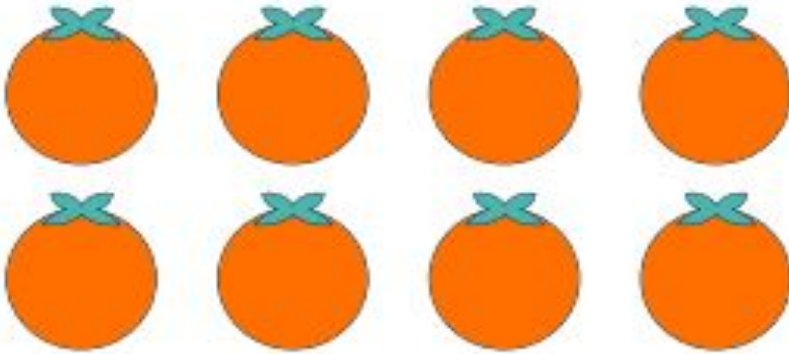
3.033  3.3

1 mark

$2\frac{3}{7}$    $2\frac{4}{6}$

1 mark

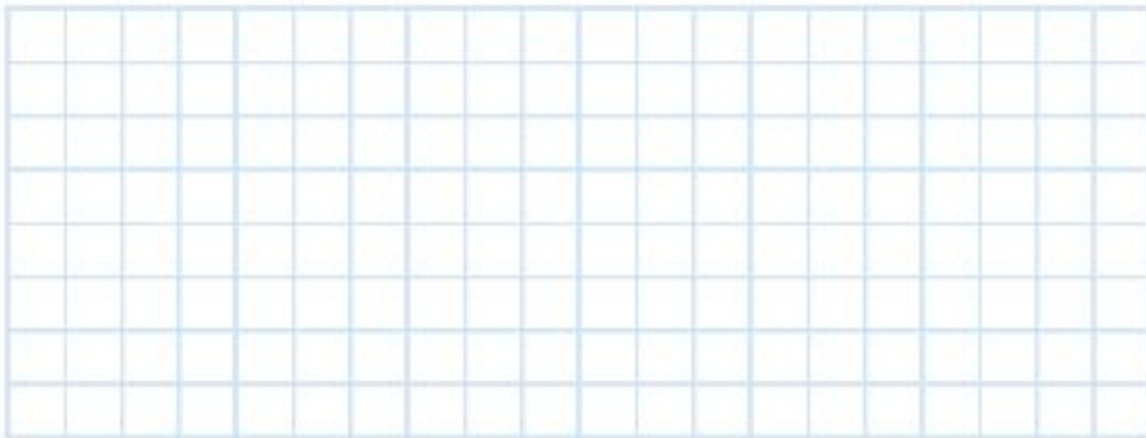
9 8 oranges cost £1.52.



4 oranges and a banana cost 90p.



How much does one banana cost?  
Show your method.





2 marks

10  $24 \times \square = 192$

1 mark

- 11 This diagram shows some parcels on a balance scale.  
Each small parcel is identical.

Calculate the weight of one small parcel, in grams.





2 marks

- 12 Work out the value of  $p$ .

$$7p - 4 = 24$$

1 mark

If  $t = 12$ , what is  $5t + 8$ ?

1 mark



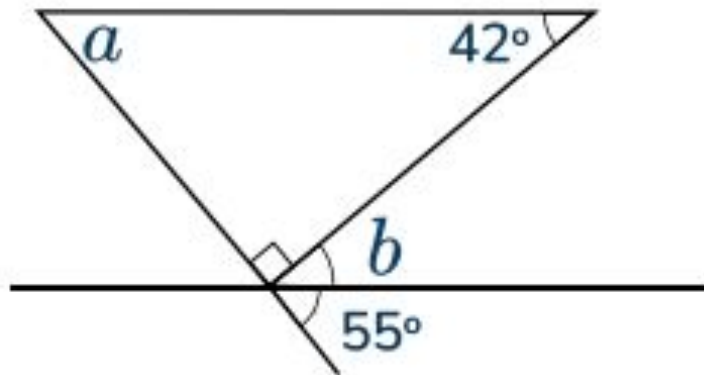
- 16 Write the number that is twenty less than one million.

  
1 mark

Write the number that is ten thousand less than ten million.

  
1 mark

- 17 Calculate the sizes of angles  $a$  and  $b$ .  
The diagram is not to scale.



$a =$   <sup>°</sup>

1 mark

$b =$   <sup>°</sup>

1 mark

- 18 Write the missing numbers.

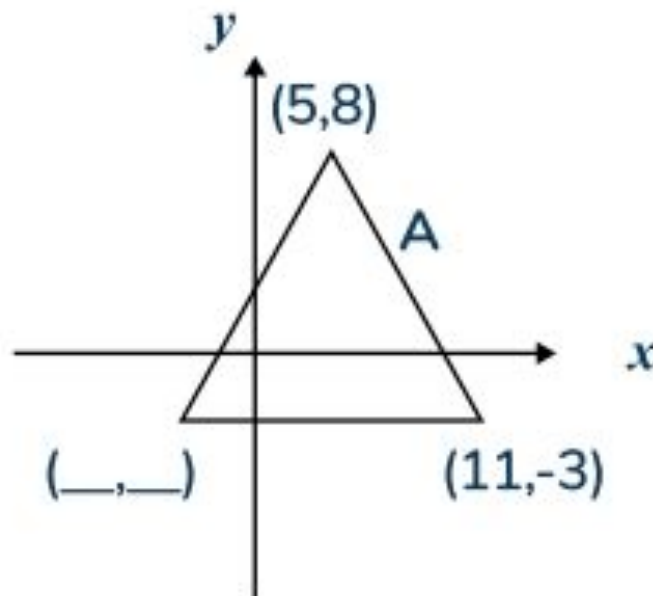
$$100 \div \boxed{\phantom{000}} = 2.5$$

  
1 mark

$$30 \times \boxed{\phantom{000}} = 27$$

  
1 mark

- 19 Shape A is an isosceles triangle drawn on co-ordinate axes. Write the missing co-ordinate.



1 mark

- 20 Mr and Mrs Scott have employed a decorator to paint their kitchen and lay a new floor.
- The decorator charges £10 per hour.
- The paint costs £11.40 per litre.
- Flooring costs £26.70 per  $\text{m}^2$
- The decorator spends  $18\frac{1}{2}$  hours decorating the kitchen.
- He uses 3 litres of paint and  $20\text{m}^2$  of flooring.
- Calculate the total cost to decorate the kitchen.



£



3 marks

# Spellings

Use the holidays to  
revise the Year 6  
word list

