

# Year 6 revision pack

Part 1 - Sentences revision

Part 2 - SPAG sentences questions

Part 3 - Spelling

Part 4 - Arithmetic

Part 5 - Reasoning

## What Is a Sentence?

A sentence has a capital letter at the beginning and ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!). It must have a verb in it and it must make complete, grammatical sense on its own.

There are four different types of sentences which are: statements, questions, commands and exclamations. Use this section to help you to identify the different sentence types.

## Statements

A statement is simply a sentence that tell you something. They usually end with a full stop (.). For example:

**The rainbow has many colours.**

**Henry VIII had six wives.**

A statement can contain conjunctions and several clauses (often called a multi-clause sentence) so long as it still makes sense and finishes with a full stop (.):



**The bright and colourful rainbow appeared after the terrible thunderstorm had hit.**



**Henry VIII, who was King of England in Tudor times, had six wives.**

## Exclamations

Exclamations start with the interrogative words 'what' or 'how', and always contain a subject and a verb.

**What amazing children they are!**

**How beautiful you are!**

**How kind of him to do that!**

Exclamation sentences should not be confused with using an exclamation mark for punctuation to show a heightened emotion (fear, surprise, shock, etc.)

**It's too dangerous to climb that tree!**

**Be careful!**

**Smile!**

## Commands

Commands are sentences that tell you to do something. They are found in instructions but they can also be urgent, angry and very short. A command can end with a full stop (.) or sometimes an exclamation mark (!). They always contain imperative (bossy) verbs.

All these sentences are commands. They are all telling someone what to do. The first one doesn't sound as commanding as the others but it is still a command.

**Please pass the salt.**

**Shut the door.**

**Smile.**

**Concentrate!**

**Mix the mixture together.**



## Questions

A question sentence asks a question – it is a sentence used to find out information. They always finish with a question mark (?) and often start with an interrogative word such as why, how, who, what and which.

**Why is your bedroom so messy?**

**Who were you playing with at break time?**

Some questions don't start with an interrogative word and have a question tag at the end of the sentence.

**You've been to Spain, haven't you?**

**You don't like broccoli, do you?**

## Part 2 - Sentences questions

1. Tick the sentence that must end with a question mark.

	Tick one
We went on an exciting trip	<input type="checkbox"/>
Can you guess where we went	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ask me where we went on holiday	<input type="checkbox"/>
I will tell you where we went on holiday	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Draw a line to match each sentence with its correct function. Use each function box only once.

Sentence	Function
I hope the football team win the match	question
What a fantastic football match that was	statement
Do you think the team will win	command
Watch the match carefully	exclamation

3. Rearrange the words in the question below to make it into a statement. Use only the given words. Remember to punctuate your sentence correctly.

Question: Is he going to the cinema?

Statement: \_\_\_\_\_

4. What is the function of the sentence below?

What a wonderful day it was

Tick one

a question

a command

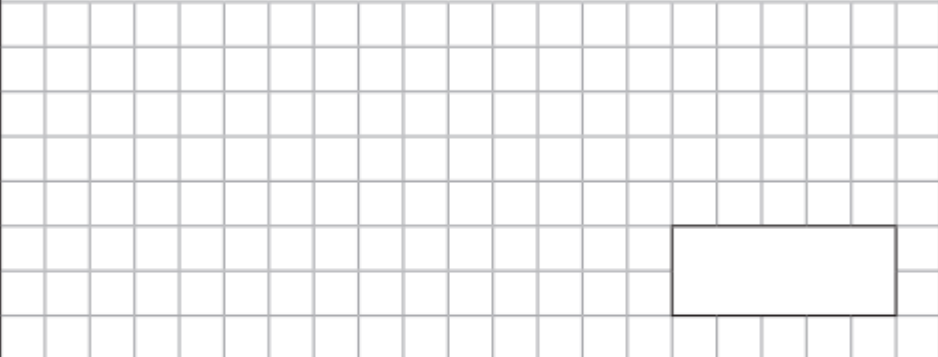
a statement

an exclamation



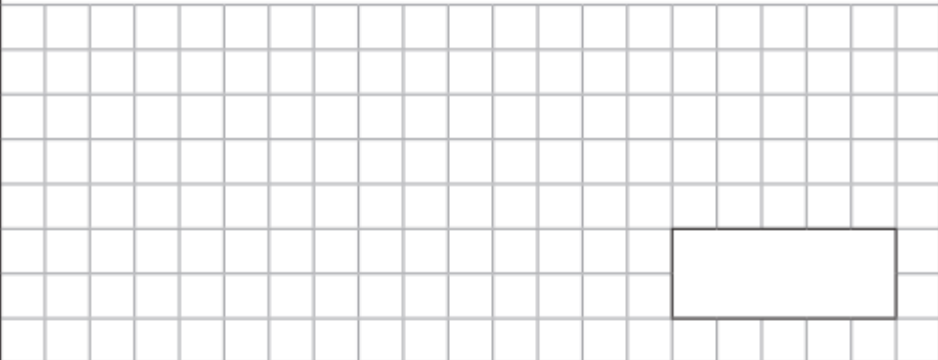
## Part 4 - Arithmetic

**1**  $14 \times 6 =$



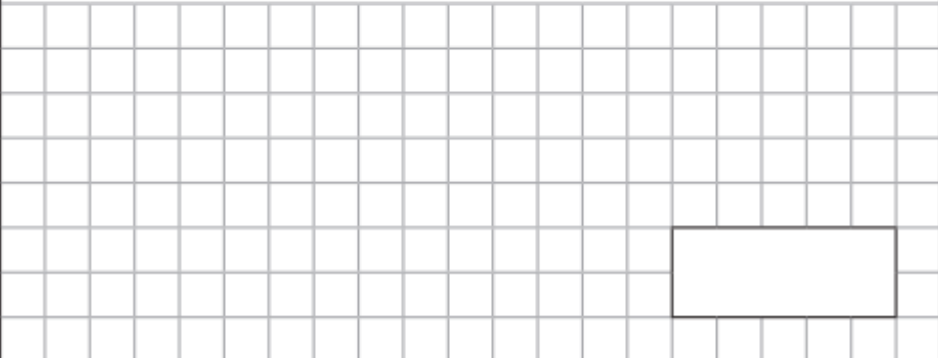
1 mark

**2**  $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{5} =$



1 mark

**3**  $4782 + 382 =$



1 mark

4

$$3 \times 9 \times 2 =$$

A 10x10 grid for working out the answer. A rectangular box is drawn on the right side of the grid, spanning 4 columns and 2 rows, intended for the student to write the final result.

1 mark

5

$$34 \times 4 =$$

A 10x10 grid for working out the answer. A rectangular box is drawn on the right side of the grid, spanning 4 columns and 2 rows, intended for the student to write the final result.

1 mark

6

$$6.003 + 5.21 =$$

A 10x10 grid for working out the answer. A rectangular box is drawn on the right side of the grid, spanning 4 columns and 2 rows, intended for the student to write the final result.

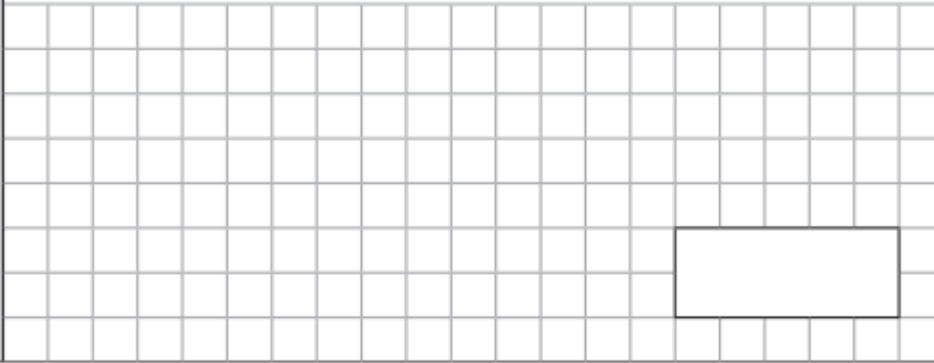
1 mark





**10**

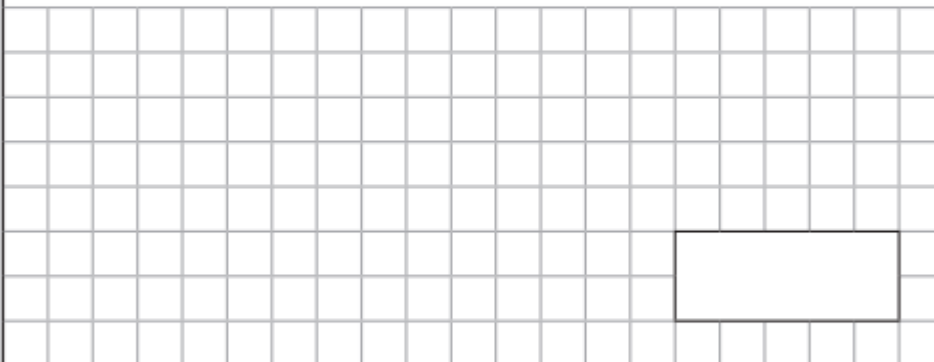
$1.4 \times 10 =$



A grid for calculation consisting of 20 columns and 10 rows. A rectangular box is drawn on the grid, spanning 10 columns and 2 rows, intended for the student's answer.

**11**

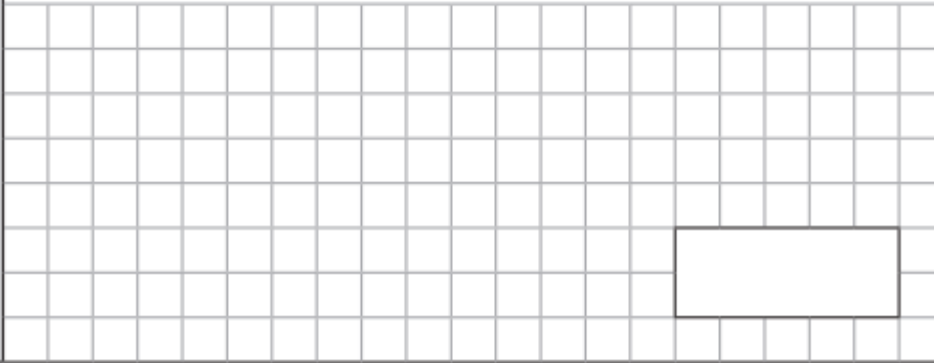
$61.2 - 6.77 =$



A grid for calculation consisting of 20 columns and 10 rows. A rectangular box is drawn on the grid, spanning 10 columns and 2 rows, intended for the student's answer.

**12**

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



A grid for calculation consisting of 20 columns and 10 rows. A rectangular box is drawn on the grid, spanning 10 columns and 2 rows, intended for the student's answer.





## Part 5 - Reasoning

Jamal is making juice to sell for charity.

He sells each glass of juice for 49p.

**Eight** apples are used to make 1 glass of juice.

Jamal has **336** apples.

How much money does Jamal make for charity?

£

The cost of renting a cottage for 2 weeks is **£1,785**



What is the cost **per day** for renting the cottage?

£



Two shops are having a sale.

**Shop A**

20% off

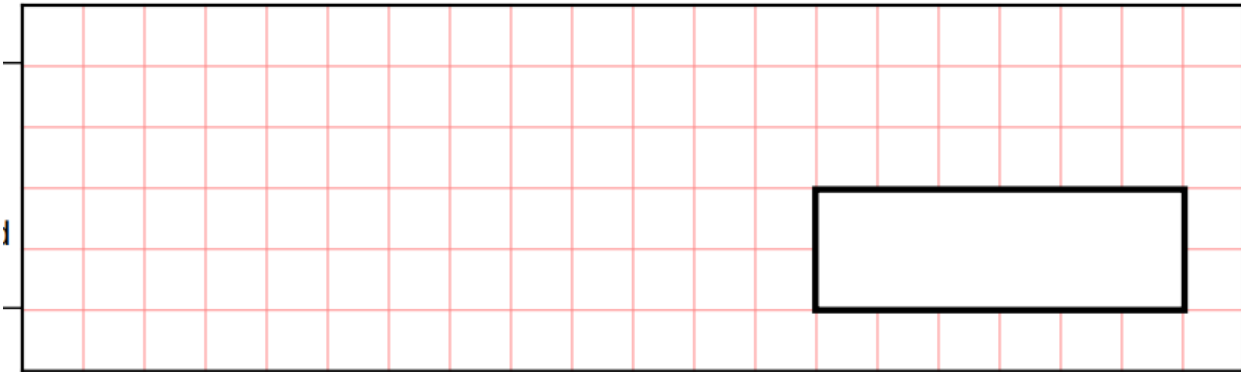
**Shop B**

15% off

Eva wants to buy a video game for the **cheapest** price.

- The cost before the sale in Shop A is £30
- The cost before the sale in Shop B is £28

Where should Eva buy the video game?



Jamal is thinking of a two-digit **prime** number.

His number rounded to the nearest ten is 50

What could Jamal's number be?

Write the numbers in **descending** order.

3 tenths

0.332

$\frac{35}{100}$

The table shows temperatures for three cities in December.

City	Temperature
London	5°C
Leeds	
Manchester	-1°C
Newcastle	
Edinburgh	-13°C

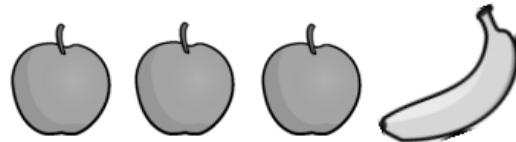
- The temperature in Leeds is 9°C warmer than the temperature in Edinburgh.
- The temperature in Newcastle 7°C colder than the temperature in London.

Complete the table.

Six apples cost £1.68



Three apples and one banana cost £1.18



What is the cost of one banana?

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