



## Year 6 Homework – Term 2 2026– Wk 6-10

Remember to **READ EVERY NIGHT!**

Week	English	Spelling	Mathematics	Science/HASS
6	Noun Groups and Verb groups Use your knowledge of noun and verb groups to write an interesting, creative sentence about: a) a tsunami b) an eruption c) an explosion	<u>Every Week</u>  From the list of Core Words perform the following spelling activities:  <u>Code Breaking</u>	Answer the following 1. $2.34 \times 10$ to the power of 2 2. $345.23 \times 10$ to the power of 3 3. $903.27 \times 10^2$ 4. $1\ 325.459 \times 10^3$	Write a paragraph explaining the impact of a cyclone on a town. Consider the impacts to the natural environment and the community.
7	Write 10 words that you could use in report if you were writing a report about Earthquakes Hint: These words should be words related to earthquakes. Use these words in an informative paragraph.	Identify the following for each core spelling word <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syllable breaks</li> <li>• Consonants/vowels</li> <li>• Number of sounds in each syllable</li> </ul>	Explain why it is important to use brackets and follow BOMDAS.	In a cyclone-prone area, what materials should a house be built out of? What materials should be avoided? What else can we do to cyclone-proof our house?
8	Write 3 complex sentences. Circle the dependent clause. Underline the independent clause and highlight the conjunction. Include a comma.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underline any phonograms</li> <li>• Double underline the base word eg <u>education</u></li> </ul> <u>Vocabulary Building</u>	Plan a budget for a holiday. Research all the information you will need for your budget.	<i>Create a large scale design (map) of a settlement house Include BOLTSS (mapping conventions) and annotate using topic specific terms.</i>
9	Describe a character who would be impacted by a volcanic eruption. Use noun groups, verb groups, a metaphor and a simile.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlight any words you are unsure of and find the definition in the dictionary</li> </ul>	Create a budget for a holiday using excel. Include flights, accommodation and at least two activities.	Write a list of ways a volcano can impact the Earth's surface.
10	Plan a short narrative with your character from last week experiencing a volcanic eruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use your new understanding of the word to write it in a sentence</li> </ul>	Explain the budget you completed following the budget explanation checklist.	Show your knowledge of preparing and responding to a natural disaster in your short narrative.

# Spelling glossary

## Phonemes

These are the small **sounds** we hear in a word. For example, there are three phonemes in 'cat': /c/ /a/ /t/ and there are four phonemes in 'child': /ch/ /i/ /l/ /d/.

**Note:** If a letter is in forward slashes (/c/) we are referring to the sound that the letter makes, **not** the name of the letter.

## Graphemes

These are the **letters** we use to write down the sounds (phonemes) in words (e.g., the letters 'c' 'a' 't' are the graphemes in 'cat'). The letters 'ch' 'i' 'm' 'p' are the graphemes for 'chimp'. A grapheme can be one, two, three or even four letters (e.g., 's', 'sh', 'igh', 'ough').

## Digraph and trigraph

A digraph is a type of grapheme that has two letters, e.g., 'ch' (as in 'chat'), and 'ee' (as in 'tree').

**Two** letters are making **one** sound.

A trigraph is a type of grapheme that has three letters, e.g., 'igh' (as in bright).

**Three** letters are making **one** sound.

## Vowels

All words *must* have a **vowel** sound spelled with a vowel letter or letters. The vowel letters are 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u' and sometimes 'y' (e.g., gym, deny).

## Consonants

These are all the other letters of the alphabet that are **not** vowels.

## Syllables

These are the beats in a word. When we spell, every syllable must have one or more vowel letters to represent the vowel sounds. For example, there are two syllables in 'dentist': den/ tist. There are three syllables in 'fantastic': fan/ tas/ tic.

## Base

This is the main part of a word. For example, 'lock' is the base in the word 'locked'.

## Prefix

This is a letter or letters added to the beginning of a base. For example, 'un' is the prefix in 'unlock'.

## Suffix

This is a letter or letters added to the end of a base. For example, 'ed' is the suffix in 'unlocked'.

## Homophones

These are words that have different meanings but sound the same and have a different spelling (e.g., 'write' and 'right'; 'sun' and 's

# Weekly Spelling Homework Sheet

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Week: \_\_\_\_\_ Spelling Focus: \_\_\_\_\_

## This Week's Words

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

## Monday – Say it • Tap it • Write it

Say each word. Tap the sounds on your fingers. Write it while saying each sound/syllable. Star the tricky part.

## Tuesday – Look, Cover, Write, Check (Spaced)

Look carefully at the word, cover, write from memory, check, fix. Repeat after 10 minutes for 5 words.

## Wednesday – Dictation & Word Sort

Write 3–4 short sentences using your words. Sort by pattern: vowel pattern, syllable type, or morphology.

## Thursday – Retrieval Flashcards

Make flashcards. Hear the word → Say the sounds → Write → Flip and check.

## Optional Challenges

Create a Find-a-Word for your friend or a family member to complete.

Write sentences or a story using as many of your spelling words as possible.

## Friday Quiz

1.	2.
3.	4.
5.	6.
7.	8.
9.	10.

### Lessons 31–32: Open and closed syllables, 'rabbit' words

#### Easier (a)

family	hammer
chapter	bonus
hidden	alien
remember	animal
puppet	human

#### Harder (b)

focus	kindergarten
hiccup	museum
entertain	moment
calculator	happened
adventure	dinosaur

#### Extension (c)

microphone	triumph
hibernation	hippopotamus
conversation	butterflies
subtraction	enthusiastic
absolutely	environment

### Lessons 34–35: Soft 'c', soft 'g'

#### Easier (a)

city	urgent
danger	twice
circle	change
gentle	fancy
voice	large

#### Harder (b)

allergy	engine
strategy	bouncy
intelligent	stranger
sausage	success
privacy	gymnast

#### Extension (c)

confidence	language
gorgeous	excellent
concentrate	management
accepting	emergency
appearance	genius

## Word List 3: Lessons 28–41

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### Lessons 37–38: Mid-Term Review

#### Easier (a)

pencil	butterfly
giant	magnet
cement	traffic
damage	rescue
dollar	chased

#### Harder (b)

recycled	location
dangerous	poetry
accept	common
teenager	cruised
hibernate	included

#### Extension (c)

cylinder	difference
imagination	recognised
medicine	vegetable
engagement	humanity
generation	technology

### Lessons 40–41: dge/ge, tch/ch words

#### Easier (a)

touch	badge
catch	page
lunch	huge
switch	fridge
branch	watch

#### Harder (b)

stretch	fidget
kitchen	cringe
church	ridge
stopwatch	stranger
search	smudged

#### Extension (c)

quenched	porridge
approach	cartridge
mismatched	judgement
watchful	knowledgeable
researcher	percentage

