

## Year 6 remote learning for Thursday 25/02/2021

Warm up activity – ‘Mathsbot’ sheet that we did every morning when you came in:

1)  $2 \times 10$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

2) Simplify  $\frac{4}{32}$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

3) 9% of 30

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

4) Share 18 in the ratio 1:2.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

5)  $\frac{10}{14} - \frac{6}{12}$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

6)  $(-40) \div (-5)$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

7)  $\frac{4}{8} \times \frac{3}{10}$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

8)  $\frac{8}{13} + \frac{2}{6}$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

9) Round 0.53466 to 3 decimal places.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

10)  $6 \times (-10)$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

11)  $280 - 90$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

12)  $22 \div 10$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

13)  $196 + 52$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

14)  $-2 + (-9)$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

15) Find the mean of the following set of data:

4, 10, 4, 5, 10, 10, 9

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

16)  $\frac{10}{18}$  of 54

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

17)  $-1 - 2$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

18) Round 59.4 to the nearest 10

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

19)  $\frac{3}{13} \div \frac{3}{10}$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

20)  $2 + 8 \times 8$

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

Total: \_\_\_\_ / 20

**Answers**

<b>Answers</b>				
1) 20	2) $\frac{1}{8}$	3) 2.7	4) 6 : 12	5) $\frac{3}{14}$
6) 8	7) $\frac{3}{20}$	8) $\frac{37}{39}$	9) 0.535	10) -60
11) 190	12) 2.2	13) 248	14) -11	15) 7.43
16) 30	17) -3	18) 60	19) $\frac{10}{13}$	20) 66

## Mathematics lesson:

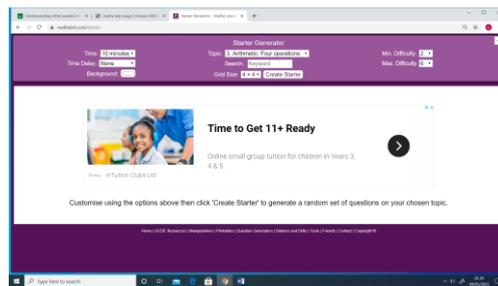
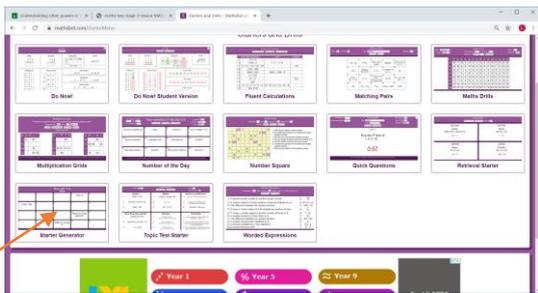
5-a-day booklet first. Answers can be found on: <https://corbettmathsprimary.com/2018/05/30/5-a-day-november-answers/>

Alternatively, if you have picked up the next pack, the February answers are here:

<https://corbettmathsprimary.com/2018/05/30/5-a-day-february-answers/>

## **Mental maths:**

Use mathsbot as we normally do in class. <https://mathsbot.com/starterMenu>



Choose starter generator. Then choose time: 10 minutes, topic: four operations, min difficulty: 2, max difficulty 6. Then click create starter. You will have 10 minutes to complete the starter as we would do normally in class. Once the time has run out, click each box to reveal the answers.

## **Main part of the lesson – Fractions – of amounts or a number**

**Activity 1:** Today we are going to recap how to find a fraction of a whole number.

Follow the link below for an explanation:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-FCj7ED8xxw>

**Activity 2:** Now have a go at the questions on the next page. Answers are on the page after.

★		★★		★★★	
A1.Ϸ	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 36	B1.Ϸ	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 40	C1.Ϸ	$\frac{2}{9}$ of 432
A2.Ϸ	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 12	B2.Ϸ	$\frac{1}{10}$ of 40	C2.Ϸ	$\frac{5}{16}$ of 224
A3.Ϸ	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 8	B3.Ϸ	$\frac{4}{5}$ of 45	C3.Ϸ	$\frac{14}{15}$ of 120
A4.Ϸ	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 28	B4.Ϸ	$\frac{6}{7}$ of 35	C4.Ϸ	$\frac{1}{9}$ of 90
A5.Ϸ	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 16	B5.Ϸ	$\frac{2}{5}$ of 30	C5.Ϸ	$\frac{16}{17}$ of 255
A6.Ϸ	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 32	B6.Ϸ	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 24	C6.Ϸ	$\frac{8}{19}$ of 95
A7.Ϸ	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 28	B7.Ϸ	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 32	C7.Ϸ	$\frac{18}{19}$ of 57
A8.Ϸ	$\frac{3}{4}$ of 20	B8.Ϸ	$1\frac{1}{9}$ of 54	C8.Ϸ	$\frac{7}{19}$ of 285
A9.Ϸ	$\frac{2}{3}$ of 48	B9.Ϸ	$\frac{4}{9}$ of 126	C9.Ϸ	$1\frac{1}{19}$ of 171
A10.Ϸ	$\frac{1}{3}$ of 21	B10.Ϸ	$\frac{5}{7}$ of 126	C10.Ϸ	$\frac{2}{5}$ of 120

## Answers:

★	★★	★★★
A1.0 27	B1.0 20	C1.0 96
A2.0 9	B2.0 4	C2.0 70
A3.0 6	B3.0 36	C3.0 112
A4.0 21	B4.0 30	C4.0 10
A5.0 8	B5.0 12	C5.0 240
A6.0 16	B6.0 18	C6.0 40
A7.0 14	B7.0 24	C7.0 54
A8.0 15	B8.0 60	C8.0 105
A9.0 32	B9.0 56	C9.0 180
A10.0 7	B10.0 90	C10.0 48

## English lesson:

**Activity 1:** Hopefully you now have been able to answer the questions set about the rainforest. I would now like you to create a factsheet about the rainforest. On the next few pages there are a couple of examples of how you could lay out your information.

Remember to use:

- Subheadings
- Bullet points, a table or a labelled diagram
- Pictures
- Colour – make your factsheet eye-catching

**You will have 2 days to complete the factsheet, just as you would do in class.**

## Factsheet 1

### Parts of a Plant

There are many different types of plants in the world, but most are made up of the same parts.

#### Roots

The roots are at the bottom of the plant, underneath the ground. They anchor it into the soil and keep it in place. Nutrients and water enter the roots from the soil to feed the plant.



*The roots of a tree*



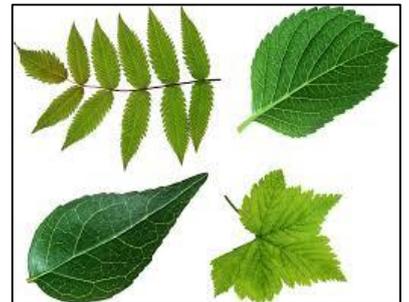
#### Stem

The stem holds up the plant. When the nutrients and water enter the plant, they travel up through the stem.

*The stem of a flower*

#### Leaves

A plant's leaves are very clever. They take in light from the sun and use it to make food for the plant.



*Some different leaves*



#### Flower

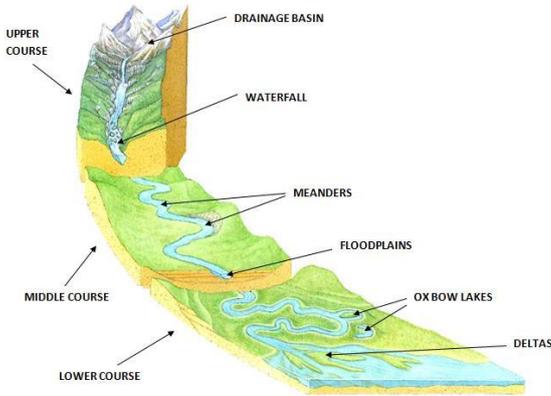
The flower makes seeds that can grow new plants. Insects are attracted to the flower because it is bright and colourful.

*Flowers growing in a meadow.*

## Factsheet 2

### A River's Journey

Water is constantly circulating between Earth's surface (the land and oceans) and the atmosphere above in a never-ending process called the water cycle. Rivers are the main part of this as they carry water from the highlands (mountains and hills) to the lower parts (lakes and seas).



Rivers are always flowing downhill. Unlike seas, which are salty, rivers are filled with freshwater to which the lives of many different creatures (insects, animals, and humans too) have become perfectly adapted.

The journey of a river from the mountains to its final destination of the sea can be divided into three main sections - the upper, middle and lower courses.

#### Upper Course

A river begins life high in the hills or mountains. In a cold region, a river may be created by melting snow or a glacier. In warmer places, a typical source is a spring where water comes out of the ground. This water then drains from a whole series of upland slopes (known as a basin) to create streams. As those streams merge together they make a river, these streams are tributaries.

Flowing down from high hills and mountains, the upper part of a river is usually narrow and steep so the water flows quickly (this causes the water to cut through the land in a process called erosion).

#### Middle Course

As rivers leave the hills and mountains where they're created, they become wider, slower and less steep. The water causes deeper cuts in the landscape called valleys, and S-shaped bends called meanders. Wider meanders can be cut off from the main stream of the river by a build of soil and rocks, this creates an oxbow lake.



Sometimes two rivers will join together at a point called a confluence. Floodplains surround a river and become flooded if the river overflows.

#### Lower Course

Some feature of the middle course, such as meanders, are found in the lower course. But the lower course of a river is less steep than the middle course and the water runs even more slowly. Rivers finally reach the sea at estuaries (wide, deep, open river mouths) and deltas (an area of sediment that builds up in the mouth of the river).

## **Spellings for the week: Last practise before your test tomorrow!**

### **Mrs. Rudd's group**

### **Mrs. Switzer's group**

official	great
special	grate
artificial	grown
social	groan
racial	plain
crucial	plane
facial	piece
beneficial	peace
superficial	rain
antisocial	reign

### **Vipers:**

This week our focus is Vocabulary. In the text 'World burn down', the author uses a range of verbs. Find them and underline them. How does using a range of verbs enhance the reading of the text?

### **Science lesson:**

This half term we are learning about light and shadow. Watch the videos on the link below in 'learner guides' and also go onto the 'class clips' section and watch those. Hopefully these videos will help to refresh your memory about this topic ready for next week's lesson.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zbssgk7>