

Vale View Year 6 Home-learning Pack: Term 5 Week 5 WB 11/05/20

Blue = learning to completed away from a screen **OR** Red = online learning task. (I will be able respond to any learning on Purple Mash)

Maths	English	Topic- Evolution	Other
<p>Ongoing: Times Table practice: TTRS stars to improve your score.</p> <p>Mon/Tues/Wed Decimal Practice:</p> <p>1)Recap decimal fractions by drawing a number line with 10 divisions. At the top, label 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, etc. At the bottom, label 1/10, 2/10 etc. Make cards to match decimal numbers to fractions. Play pairs memory game with the cards. For example: 0.25 & 1/4, 0.11 & 11/100, 0.5 & 1/2 1.3 & 1 3/10</p> <p>2) Use two sets of digit cards 0-10 to create two numbers with 2 decimal places: 2.45 and 8.01. Use < or > or = to compare them. Give 7 examples.</p> <p>3) Play an online game:</p> <p>* https://www.teacherled.com/iresources/decimals/comparedecimals/</p> <p>* https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Flash.aspx?a=activity08 (you can search Mission 2111 Fractions to decimals)</p> <p>* To Do Purple Mash decimal activities</p> <p>Thurs/ Friday: Topic maths: Time</p> <p>1)Recap key facts about time relationships (minutes in a hour, days in a month, days in a year, etc). Complete Time Conversions on Purple Mash.</p> <p>2) Use a TV guide or bus/train time table to work out time intervals. (There is 56 minutes between first and last stop. There are 2 hours and 30 minutes between my two favourite programs...etc) Complete Time Problems and Time Tables on Purple Mash.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Continue your Covid-19 Time capsule journal or add to an existing diary that you have been keeping. https://www.kiddycharts.com/printables/free-covid-19-time-capsule-worksheets/ 2) Write definitions for vocabulary associated with evolution: evolution, adaptation, offspring, characteristics, survival, species, variation. 3) Practise -ent spellings: confidence, independence, obedience, decent, innocent, frequent. (See resources below) Then take the quiz which is set as a Purple MashTo Do. 4) Read Chapter 6 of Buster's Blitz on Purple Mash and answer the questions. Or spend 30 minutes reading your own book. 5) Complete the comprehension questions on Charles Darwin- see below. 	<p>Evolution</p> <p>For the next few weeks, we will be learning about Evolution and animal adaptation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Watch Oak National Academy Week 1, Wednesday, Foundation Lesson 3: Theory of Evolution (25 min lesson) and complete the sentences in your book. .https://www.thenational.academy/year-6/foundation/what-is-the-theory-of-evolution-year-6-wk1-3#slide-3 ➤ Research information about Charles Darwin. Write a fact file about Charles Darwin on Purple Mash or in your exercise book. <p>Science:</p> <p>Choose an animal that has clear adaptations that make it suitable to its environment: camel, polar bear, seal, thorny devil. Draw a detailed image of the animal and label the features it has that help it to survive in its habitat. (See owl example below)</p>	<p>PE:</p> <p>Try out PE with Joe Wicks on Youtube. Record your fitness levels completing your own circuit training workout and compare them to previous weeks.</p> <p>Music</p> <p>Continue to Learn The Fresh Prince of Bel Air Rap on Charanga. Let me know if you need your log in details again.</p> <p>Art:</p> <p>Create your own optical illusion pictures. You will need coloured pencils, paper (and black felt tip). 25 min video on National Academy Year 6, Wk 3 Fri Lesson 2. https://www.thenational.academy/year-6/foundation/optical-illusions-and-using-shading-to-show-form-year-6-wk3-5#slide-2</p>

Or Find & follow the time resources on Corbett maths Primary site (video 66 and worksheet) links on:
<https://corbettmathsprimary.com/2018/07/31/time-video/>
<https://corbettmathsprimary.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/time-pdf.pdf>

Spelling resources:

Year 6 Week 2 Spring 2

Focus: Words ending in **-ent, -ence, -ency**

Look Say Cover Write Check

Spellings	1st Attempt	2nd Attempt	3rd Attempt	4th Attempt	5th Attempt
<i>innocent</i>					
<i>innocence</i>					
<i>decent</i>					
<i>decency</i>					
<i>frequent</i>					
<i>frequency</i>					
<i>confidence</i>					
<i>obedience</i>					
<i>independent</i>					
<i>independence</i>					

Spelling resources: Ask a family member to read these aloud for you write in the gaps:

Year: 6 Spring: 2 Week: 2

Dictation

Focus: Words ending in **-ent,**
-ence, ency

Her _____ increased over the year.

The baby's _____ with eating was coming along.

Each guide dog demonstrates perfect _____.

She was a _____ and _____ member of society.

All boat services between the islands were _____.

He proclaimed his _____ to the teacher.

They had the _____ to confess to the missing watch.

The schools were both categorised as _____.

The _____ of buses at this time of day is less.

Spellings to read aloud

Her **confidence** increased over the year.

The baby's **independence** with eating was coming along.

Each guide dog demonstrates perfect **obedience**.

She was a **decent** and **innocent** member of society.

All boat services between the islands were **frequent**.

He proclaimed his **innocence** to the teacher.

They had the **decency** to confess to the missing watch.

The schools were both categorised as **independent**.

The **frequency** of buses at this time of day is less.

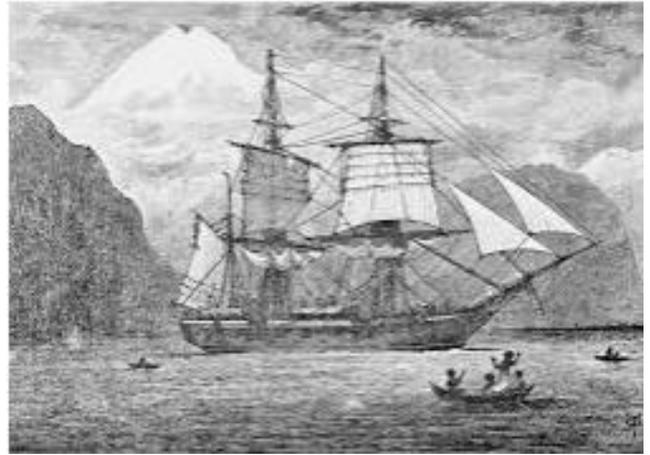
Who was Charles Darwin?



Charles Darwin was an English Scientist. He was born 200 years ago on 12 February 1809. His family was wealthy and Darwin always had plenty of money during his life. As a boy, he hated school but loved playing outdoors and collecting beetles. He and his brother did chemistry experiments in a shed in their garden which they called the 'lab'.

Darwin went to study medicine at Edinburgh University in Scotland when he was 16. He hated seeing people in pain on the operating table and left after two years. He then went to university in Cambridge. His plan was to work in a church as a vicar. But his real interest was still nature and he loved to be outdoors. At the age of 22, in 1831 Darwin was given the chance to travel the world on a ship called the Beagle.

His job was to observe and record all the plants and animals that he saw during the trip. Darwin explored remote regions so different from the ones he knew. He encountered birds with bright blue feet, sharks with T-shaped heads and oversized tortoises. The trip lasted for five years! He collected thousands of fossils, plants and animals that had never been seen before in Britain.



When he finally returned to England, Darwin had lots of ideas about what he had seen. He set out to explain the way he thought everything in nature was linked together. His BIG idea was that animals and plants were not created by God, but had slowly developed over millions of years. This BIG idea was called the theory of evolution. He spent the next twenty years working on his ideas in his house in Kent, often in his garden. He continued to collect thousands of specimens such as insects and flowers. He spent hours patiently experimenting with the pollen from flowers, for example, and watching cucumber plants climb. He used a microscope and magnifying glasses to study insects and plants. All these experiments helped him to explain why his BIG theory about nature must be right.

Darwin's most important book was called 'On the Origin of Species' which was published in 1859. This changed the way people thought about nature, animals and human beings. Darwin died in 1882 and was buried in Westminster Cathedral, a huge honour. Most people agree that his ideas changed the world.

Questions

- 1) Who is Charles Darwin?
 - 2) As a young boy, what did Charles Darwin enjoy collecting?
 - 3) At the age of 16, what did Darwin study?
 - 4) What was Charles Darwin interested in?
 - 5) In 1831 where did Darwin travel to and how did he get there?
 - 6) What was Darwin's job during the trip?
 - 7) 'Darwin explored remote regions'. What does that mean?
 - 8) How long did Darwin's trip last for and what did he find and collect?
 - 9) What does the word fossils mean?
 - 10) What was Darwin's big idea?
 - 11) Darwin believed that 'animals and plants were not created by god, but had developed slowly over time'. What do you think?
 - 12) What equipment did Darwin use to experiment?
 - 13) Why do you think Darwin did the experiments?
 - 14) What was his most important book called?
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Science adaptation example

Owl Adaptations



They have large eyes, set forward on the head for great depth perception for hunting. They have retinas that are packed with low light-sensitive rods to see at night.

Their flexible neck allows them to follow prey as they move.

They have sharp talons to catch prey on the fly.

They have totally silent flight feathers that muffle the sound of air passing through their feathers.