Weekly learning pack

Year 6

English

Task 1

Choosing a home

Name: _____

Five villages cluster round the market town of Deepdale. Four of them, Denhill, Alnthorp, Rigsby and Chestham are built among the hills, while Moorcroft is built on flat land. Rigsby and Denhill both have primary schools and Alnthorp is the only village with a shop. The area's only post office is at Moorcroft and the railway station is at Rigsby, which is also situated close to Tarnside Lake. All the villages are on bus routes to Deepdale and there are football and cricket facilities in Denhill, Alnthorp and Moorcroft. A golf course is being developed at Denhill and is due to open soon.

1. Use ticks and crosses to complete the grid below.

	Denhill	Alnthorp	Rigsby	Chestham	Moorcroft
hills					
flat land					
schools					
shop					
post office					
station					
lake					
bus route					
football/cricket					
golf course					

Task 1

Mr Patel

He is over seventy years of age and finds it difficult to walk very far. He needs to be near a post office so that he can easily collect his weekly pension. Mr Patel likes to visit friends and relations by bus.

Most suitable village: .....

Reason for choice: .....

Mr and Mrs Carter

They have three children. The family likes to walk in the countryside at weekends. Mr Carter likes to watch live sport when he can and Mrs Carter hopes to take up a new outdoor sporting hobby as soon as possible.

Most suitable village: .....

Reason for choice: .....

Sally Jones

She is hoping to buy her first home. She has no car but needs to make regular business trips to London and Birmingham. Sally is particularly interested in wildlife and spends her spare time photographing and drawing water birds and plants.

Most suitable village: .....

Reason for choice: .....

Task 2

The Seasons in Ancient Egypt

Life in Ancient Egypt depended on the River Nile, which watered the land so that people could grow their food. The seasons of the year were decided by the behaviour of the Nile. There were three seasons:

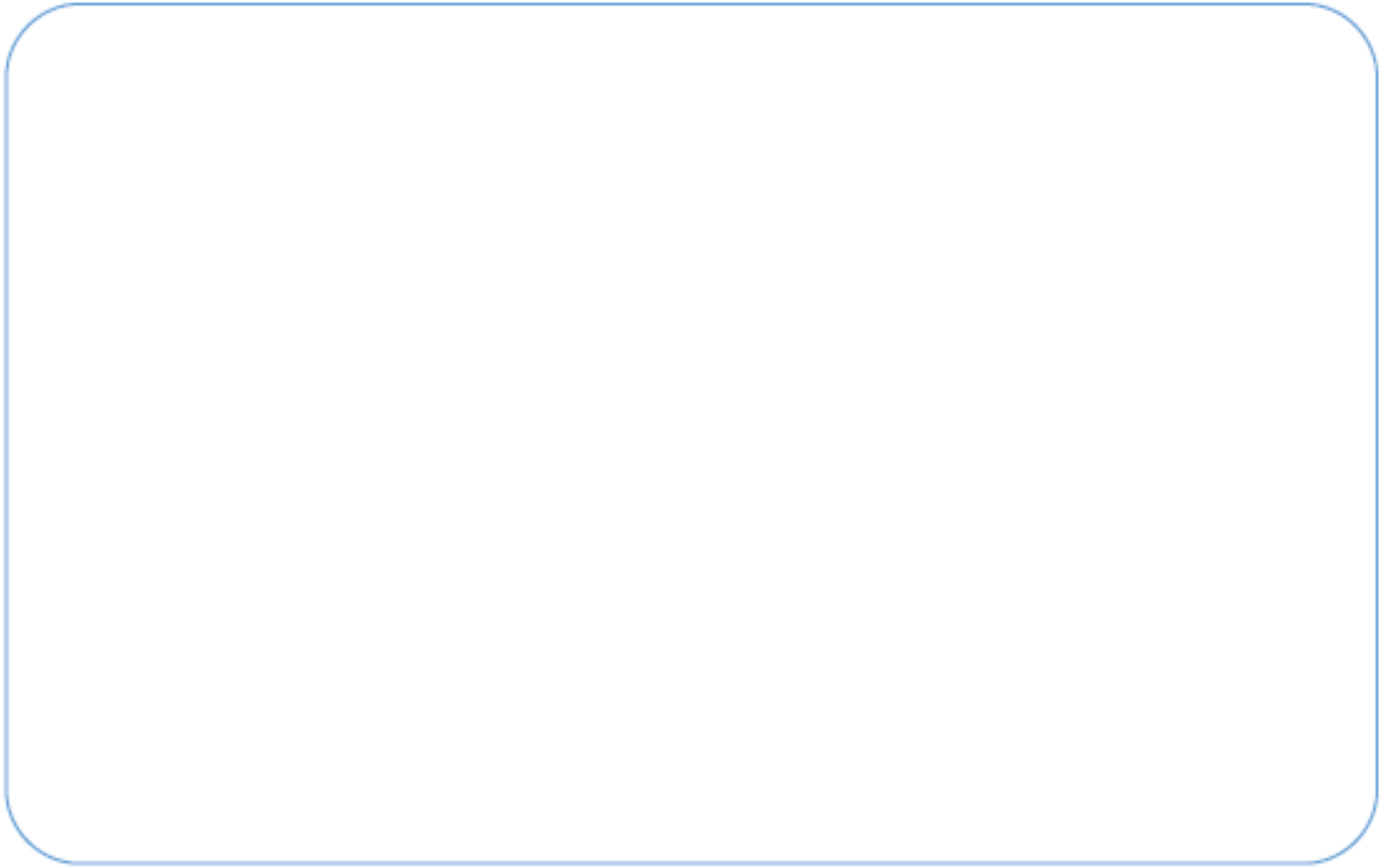
- **Inundation:** when the land was flooded because the Nile was full and burst its banks (June to October).
- **Emergence:** when the level of the Nile went down and fields were free of the waters (October to February).
- **Drought:** when the water in the Nile was very low, from February to June.

The annual rhythm of the seasons led to a regular pattern of work and activity for the farmers of Egypt. During inundation, most of them went to work on great building projects for the Pharaoh – hauling huge stone blocks to build pyramids, temples or tombs. During emergence, they went back to their lands, dug irrigation ditches and planted and tended to their crops. When drought came, they harvested the crops and threshed the cereals to store grain for the rest of the year.

1. Make a cycle model (diagram) to show the seasons of the year in Ancient Egypt. You can use the space below to plan your model.

Task 2

2. Add labels and illustrations in the spaces that are left inside and around the model to show what jobs the Ancient Egyptians were doing during each of the three seasons.



3. Compare your finished model with your classmates' models and decide which model is closest to the description of the seasons.

Task 3

League table

Name: _____

This is the top of the County League table. Teams get three points for a win and one point for a draw.

Team	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals for	Goals against	Points	Goal difference
Rushall	8	6	1	1	37	12	19	25
Christchurch	7	5	2	0	29	16	17	13
Hamworthy	8	4	4	0	30	17	16	13
Burnham	8	4	4	0	25	19	16	6
Bloomfield	6	4	0	2	28	24	12	4
Cleeve	8	3	3	2	19	21	12	-2
Blandford	8	2	3	3	15	26	9	-11
Maldon	8	1	5	2	12	30	8	-18

These are the results of the most recent matches in the league:

Results		
Christchurch	4-2	Rushall
Cleeve	2-2	Blandford
Hamworthy	5-1	Bloomfield

Task 3

1. On the blank table, update the league figures to include the results of the new matches and reorder the teams to show their new positions.

Team	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals for	Goals against	Points	Goal difference

2. Now answer the following questions:

Who leads the league table now? .....

Who has scored the most goals? .....

Who has let in the most goals? .....

Who has the best goal difference? .....

Who has the worst goal difference? .....

Which teams are still unbeaten? .....

Task 4

Name: _____

The Victorians

Most information books have a table of contents at the front. This can be a very useful guide when you want to find a particular aspect of the topic you are studying.

Contents	Page
Who were the Victorians?	4
Queen Victoria	7
Streets and houses	11
Factories and work	16
Education	20
Religion	25
The Great Exhibition	31
Public health	39
Counting the people	45
The Crimean War	50
Trade and Empire	58
A Victorian Christmas	64

Here is the contents list from a history book about the Victorians.

Where in the book would you be most likely to find the answers to the following questions? Write the name of the section and the page number on which it begins.

Task 4

1. Who was Queen Victoria's husband? _____ Page: _____

2. How many children did she have? _____ Page: _____

10. Which were the largest towns in Victorian times? _____ Page: _____

11. What famous event happened during the Battle of Balaclava? _____ Page: _____

12. How many people went to church in Victorian times? _____ Page: _____

13. How long did the Victorian period last? _____ Page: _____

14. Who was Florence Nightingale? _____ Page: _____

15. How many servants did wealthy people employ? _____ Page: _____

16. What did Victorian children learn at school? _____ Page: _____

10. Who first introduced Christmas trees into this country? _____ Page: _____

11. What are cholera and typhoid? How did people catch them? _____ Page: _____

12. What jobs did most Victorian children have to do? _____ Page: _____

13. Which goods did Victorian Britain export from other countries? _____ Page: _____

Maths

For the following maths slides, there is an online lesson and answers that you can find at:

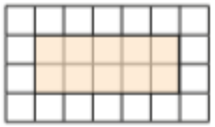
https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/

Task 1

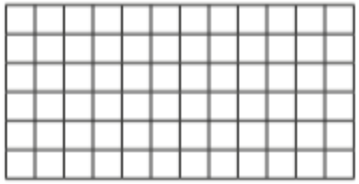
Using scale factors

White Rose Maths

1 a) Here is a rectangle.

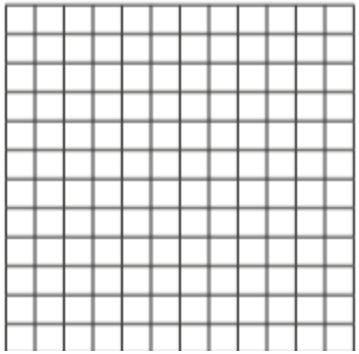


Draw another rectangle where each side is twice as big.



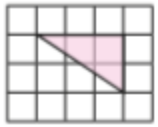
b) Here is a square.

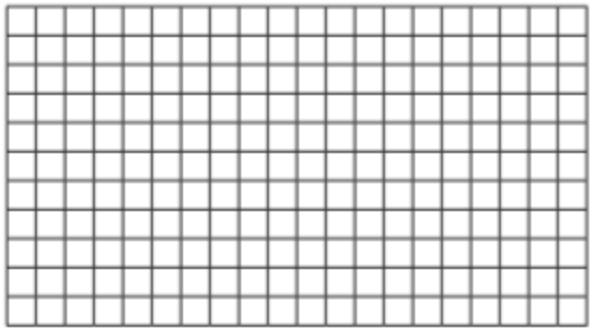
Draw another square where each side is 4 times as big.



2 a) Explain what it means for a shape to be enlarged by a scale factor of 2

b) Enlarge the shapes by a scale factor of 2





3 Complete the sentence.

A shape in which each side has tripled in size has been enlarged by a scale factor of ☐

Task 1

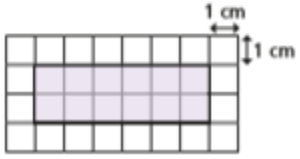
4 Here is a rectangle.

a) Measure the side lengths of the rectangle and label them on the diagram.

b) Enlarge the rectangle by a scale factor of 3 and label the side lengths.

5 The sides of the rectangle are increased by a scale factor of 2

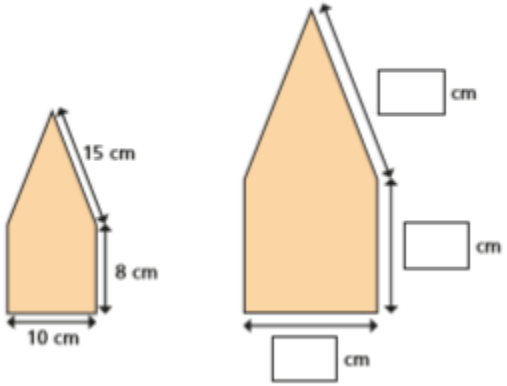
What is the perimeter of the new shape?



☐ cm

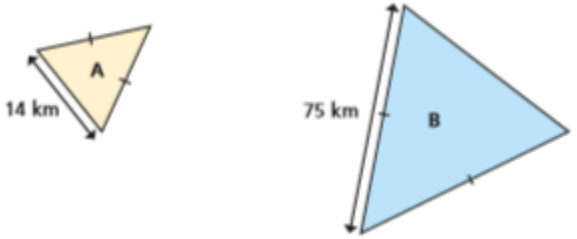
6 The shape has been enlarged by a scale factor of $1\frac{1}{2}$

Fill in the dimensions of the new shape.



7 Triangle A has been enlarged by a scale factor of 5 to make triangle B.

Find the perimeter of each triangle.

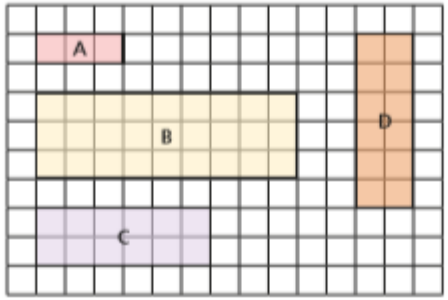


perimeter of A = ☐ perimeter of B = ☐

Task 2

Calculating scale factors

1 Complete the sentences.

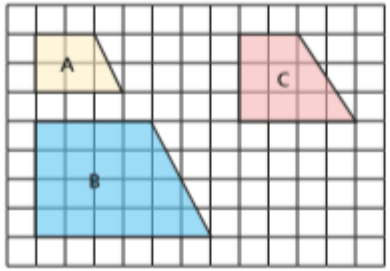


Shape B is an enlargement, by a scale factor of ☐, of shape A.

Shape C is an enlargement, by a scale factor of ☐, of shape A.

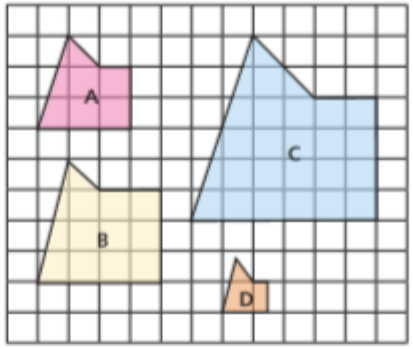
Shape D is an enlargement, by a scale factor of ☐, of shape A.

2 Shape B is an enlargement of shape A. Shape C is not an enlargement of shape A.



Talk to a partner about why this is the case.

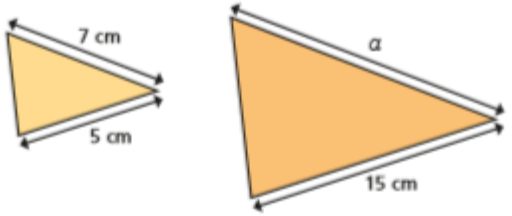
3 Tick all the shapes that are an enlargement of shape A.



How do you know which shapes are enlargements?

4 The two triangles are similar.

Find the length of a.

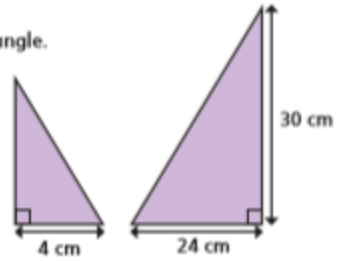


$a =$ ☐ cm

Task 2

5 The two triangles are similar.

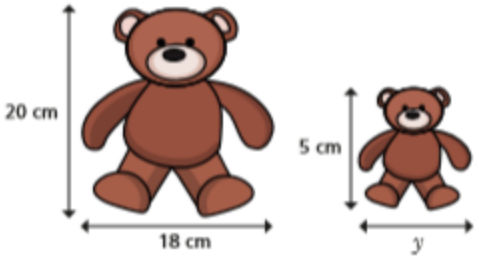
Find the area of the smaller triangle.



area = ☐ cm²

6 These two children's toys are similar.

Find the length marked y.

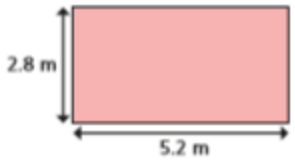


y = ☐ cm

7 The rectangle is enlarged by a scale factor.

The perimeter of the enlarged rectangle is 64 m.

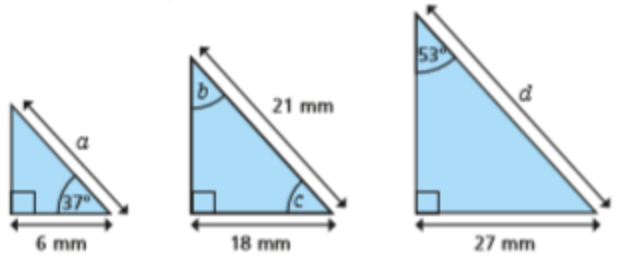
What is the scale factor of enlargement?



scale factor = ☐

8 The diagram shows three similar triangles.

Calculate the missing values.



a = ☐ b = ☐ c = ☐ d = ☐

Task 3

Ratio and proportion problems

White Rose Maths

1 Whitney buys 6 cans of lemonade for £3

a) How much do 12 cans cost? ☐

b) How much do 3 cans cost? ☐

c) How much do 15 cans cost? ☐

2 The ratio of red to green grapes in a bowl is 3 : 1

a) Explain what this means.

b) There are 12 more red grapes than green grapes.
What is the total number of grapes in the bowl?

3 Amir is making some chocolate chip biscuits.

He has this list of ingredients to make 6 biscuits.

Chocolate chip biscuits (makes 6)

120 g butter
72 g sugar
180 g plain flour
60 g chocolate chips

a) How much of each ingredient does Amir need to make 2 biscuits?

butter ☐ g plain flour ☐ g

sugar ☐ g chocolate chips ☐ g

b) How much of each ingredient does Amir need to make 10 biscuits?

butter ☐ g plain flour ☐ g

sugar ☐ g chocolate chips ☐ g

c) Amir has 240 g of chocolate chips.
What is the maximum number of biscuits he can make?

Task 3

4 Dexter has some 20p and 50p coins in a jar.

For every three 20p coins he has one 50p coin.

There are 12 coins in the jar in total.

How much money is in the jar?

5 A drink is made using 3 parts orange juice to 2 parts lemonade.

Esther makes 1.2 litres of this drink.

How much orange juice does she need?

ml

6 Two shops sell the same cereal but in different-sized boxes.

Shop A	Shop B
500 g of cornflakes	750 g of cornflakes
£2.10	£3.30

Which shop is better value for money? Shop _____

Explain why.

7 Dora draws two similar rectangles.

The length and width of both rectangles are even numbers.

What is the largest possible area for the small rectangle?

cm²

8 Aisha has two boxes of sweets.

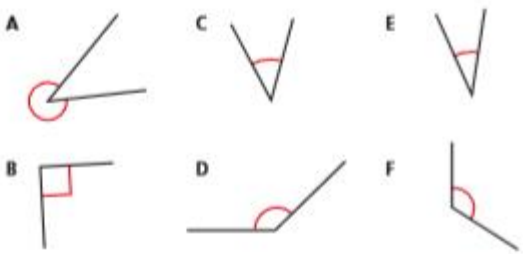
- In the first box, the ratio of red sweets to green sweets is 3 : 1
- In the second box, for every 2 orange sweets there are 3 yellow sweets.
- There is the same number of sweets in each box.
- There are 12 yellow sweets in the second box.

How many sweets are in the first box?

Task 4

Measure with a protractor

1 Here are some angles.



a) Sort the angles into the table.

Acute angle	Obtuse angle	Right angle	Reflex angle

b) How did you decide where to place each angle?

c) Estimate the size of each angle.

A ☐ C ☐ E ☐

B ☐ D ☐ F ☐

Compare answers with a partner.

2 What is the size of each angle? Circle your answer.

a)

40° 140°

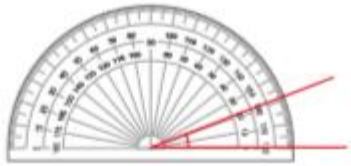
b)

61° 119°

c)

37° 143°

d)



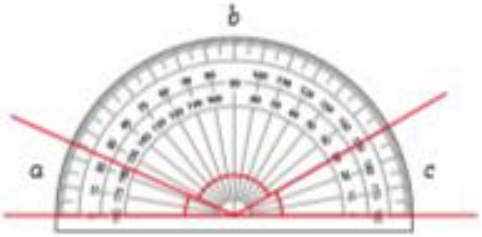
21° 159°

Look at the angles you have **not** circled.

Why might somebody think they are correct?

Task 4

4 a) Work out the sizes of the angles.



a = ☐

b = ☐

c = ☐

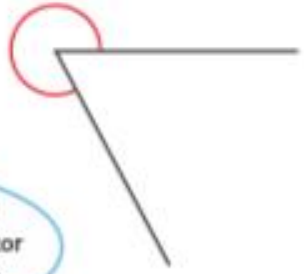
b) Discuss with a partner how you worked out each angle.

c) Find the total of your three angles. ☐

What do you notice?

_____

5 Rosie is measuring the size of this angle.



a)

I can't measure it because my protractor doesn't go that far.

Do you agree with Rosie? _____

Explain your answer.

_____

_____

Curriculum (Geography or History)

Task 1

Keeping Safe during an Air Raid

Answer these questions using as much detail as possible.

What were air raids and why were they so dangerous?

What different kinds of shelters were used? Which do you think were safest?

Why did the government want people to carry gas masks?

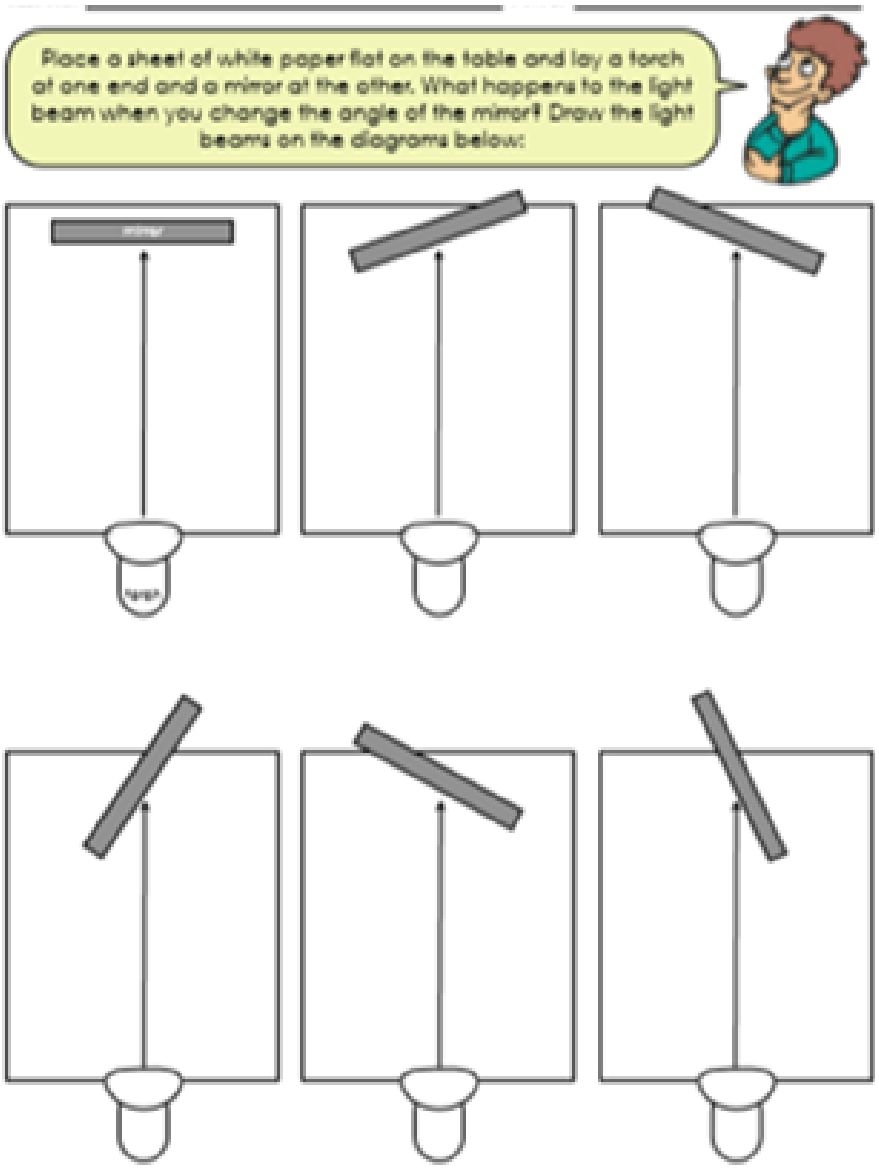
What was evacuation and why was it used?

What were the advantages and disadvantages of a blackout?

Would you have liked to have been an evacuee? Why or why not?

Science

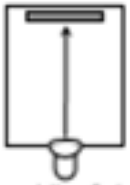
Task 1



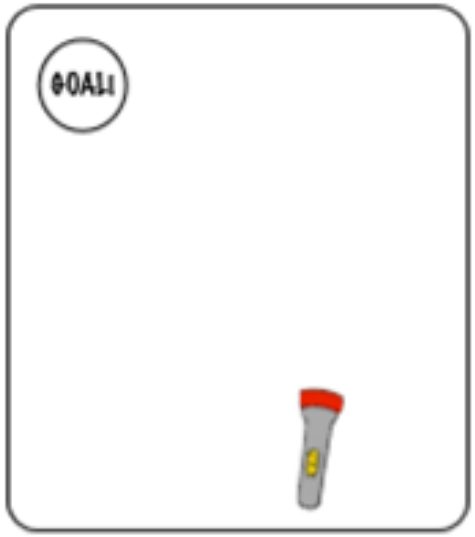
Use a mirror and a torch to investigate what happens to the light beam.

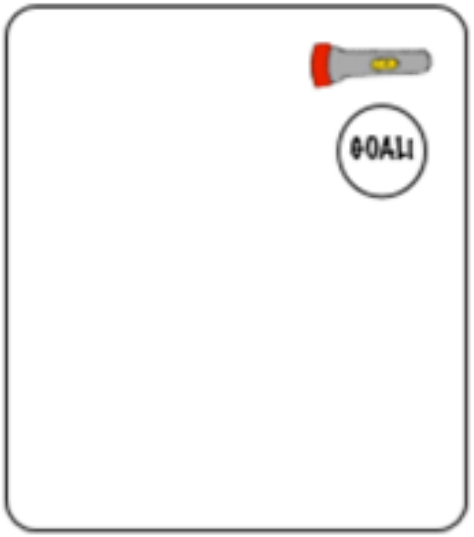
Task 1

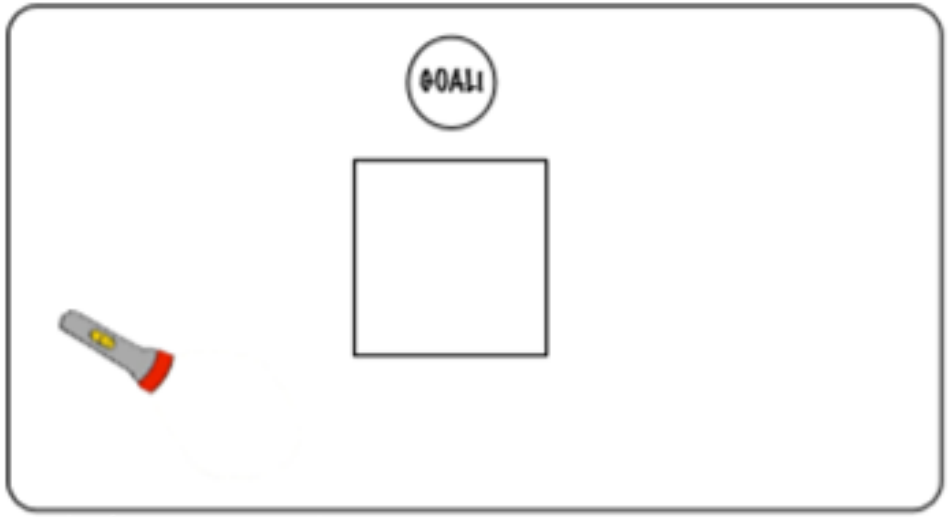
Place a sheet of white paper flat on the table and lay a torch at one end and a mirror at the other. What happens to the light beam when you change the angle of the mirror?



Use what you have found out to draw mirrors into each diagram to direct the light beam to the goal:







Task 1

Making a Periscope

Follow these instructions to make your own working periscope.

You will need:

A cereal box 

A pair of scissors 

2 safety mirrors 

Sticky tape 

Step 1

Carefully open up your cereal box and lay it out flat.

Step 2

Stick the 'mirror' templates in the centre of the wide panels of the cereal box.

Step 3

Stick the 'window' templates in the centre of the narrow panels of the cereal box.

Step 4

Carefully cut along the lines for the mirrors, and cut out the windows.

Step 5

Use sticky tape to stick the cereal box back together.

Step 6

Push the mirrors through the mirror lines you cut, and out the other side of the box so they are held firmly in place.

You should now be able to use your periscope to look around or over things! Look through one viewing window to see an image from the other window.

Task 1

Making a Periscope

How Does it Work?

The mirrors in the periscope reflect light to enable you to see an image of an object around a corner or over the top of another object. Explain how they do this by completing the sentences below.

Light from a light source _____ an object.

The light travels through the top window and hits the first _____.

The light _____ off this mirror down the _____, then hits the second mirror.

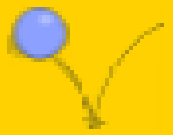
The light ray is _____ off this mirror, and travels out of the viewing window to my _____.

I can see an _____ of the object!

Use these words to fill the gaps.

periscope 

eyes 

bounces 

travel

reflected 

image 

mirror 

hits

RE

Task 1

RE

L.O. To express how I would make the world a better place.

To finish off this term's RE, complete the following task. If you were starting a religion now that would help make the world a better place, what would be the Ten Commandments you would ask people to live by?