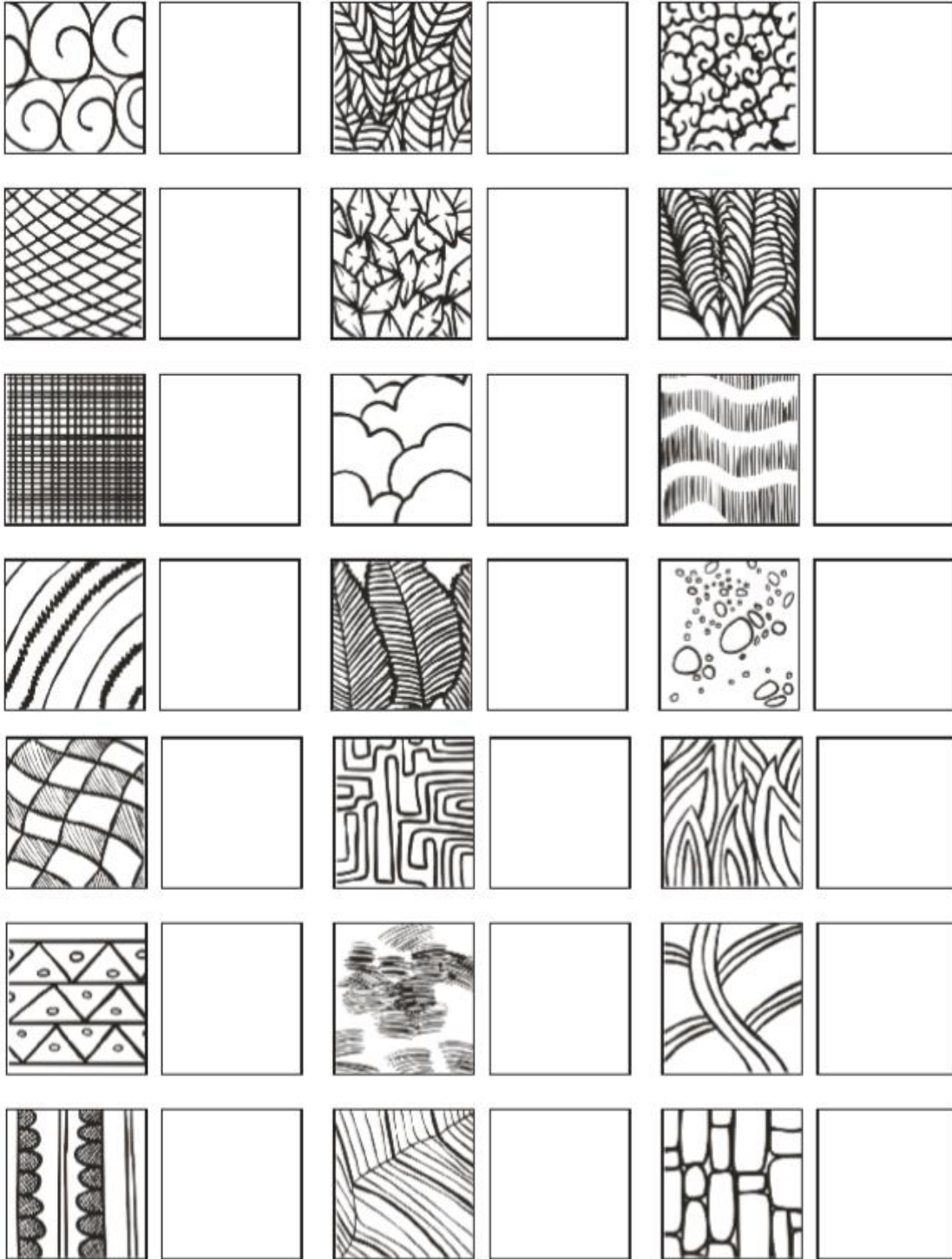Dear Year 6, I hope you have been keeping safe and well and are making the most of the good weather! I've attached a variety of activities in this week's pack. In maths we are focusing on short & long division. English includes a BIG Write and a reading comprehension, and for art there is an activity which helps you practise drawing textures.

1. Practise drawing a texture with a pencil by copying these textured squares.

Maths – Short & Long division

Use the following examples to help you answer the questions.

Dividing by a Two-Digit Number

5284 ÷ 12

1

         5
12 | 5 ²2 8 4

First we divide 5 (thousands) by 12. This gives a result of 0 with a remainder of 5. The remainder 5 (thousands) is exchanged for 50 hundreds and placed into the hundreds column. This is shown by a small 5 in front of the existing 2 hundreds to make 52 hundreds.

2

              4
12 | 5 ⁵2 ⁴8 4

Next, we divide 52 (hundreds) by 12. This gives a result of 4 (hundreds) remainder 4. The remainder 4 (hundreds) is exchanged for 40 tens and placed into the tens column. This is shown by a small 4 in front of the existing 8 tens to make 48 tens. The 4 is written in the hundreds position of the answer above the line.

3

           4   4
          5   4
12 | 5 2 8 4

Next we divide 48 (tens) by 12. This gives a result of 4. The 4 is written in the tens position of the answer above the line.

4

           4 4 0
12 | 5 2 8 4

Next, we divide 4 (ones) by 12. This cannot be done, so there are four remaining. A zero is placed in the ones answer section as well as remainder 4.

5284 ÷ 12 = 440 r4

(With a decimal remainder)

5286 ÷ 12

1

12 | 5 ⁵2 8 6

First, divide 5 (thousands) by 12. This gives a result of 0 with a remainder of 5. The remainder 5 (thousands) is exchanged for 50 hundreds and placed into the hundreds column. This is shown by a small 5 in front of the existing 2 hundreds to make 52 hundreds.

2

4

12 | 5 ⁵2 ⁴8 6

Next, divide 52 (hundreds) by 12. This gives a result of 4 (hundreds) remainder 4. The remainder 4 (hundreds) is exchanged for 40 tens and placed into the tens column. This is shown by a small 4 in front of the existing 8 tens to make 48 tens. The 4 is written in the hundreds position of the answer above the line.

3

4 4

12 | 5 ⁵2 ⁴8 6

Next, divide 48 (tens) by 12. This gives a result of 4. The 4 is written in the tens position of the answer above the line.

4

4 4 0

12 | 5 ⁵2 ⁴8 6. ⁶0

Next, divide 6 (ones) by 12. This cannot be done. This gives a result of 0 with a remainder of 6. Extend the number being divided to show the tenths place. The remainder 6 (ones) can now be exchanged for 60 tenths and placed into the tenths column. This is shown by a small 6 in front of 0 tenths to make 60 tenths. Remember to place the decimal point in your answer section.

5

4 4 0. 5

12 | 5 ⁵2 ⁴8 6. ⁶0

Next, divide 60 (tenths) by 12. This gives a result of 5. The 5 is written in the tenths position of the answer above the line.

6

5286 ÷ 12 = 440.5

(Long Division)

$$443 \div 14$$

answer section

1

```
            3
14 | 4   4   3
     4   2
```

First, work out how many 14s there are in 44. The answer to this question is 3, which is written above the 4 Tens. We then write the product of 3 and 14 (42) under 44 and subtract giving 2. The 3 Ones are then brought down and written next to 2 to make 23.

answer section

2

```
           3   1
14 | 4   4   3
     4   2
         2   3
         1   4
             9
```

Next, work out how many 14s there are in 23. The answer is 1, which is written above the 3 Tens. Then, write the product of 1 and 14 (14) under 23 and subtract it, giving 9. These are your remainders.

$$443 \div 14 = 31 \ r9$$

5 | 4 3 3

5 | 1 3 7

7 | 4 3 9

10.

8 | 4 8 9

11.

1 1 | 3 4 2

12.

1 2 | 2 9 8

3. 1415 ÷ 12 =

4. 4465 ÷ 19 =

5. 1946 ÷ 31 =

6. 1371 ÷ 40 =

Reading

Estanislao Gonzáles Ferrer was a plant expert, called a botanist, who collected lots of cactus plants from different parts of the world. He gave his collection to the famous artist, architect and environmentalist César Manrique (born in 1919) who created the cactus park in Lanzarote. The park is set inside an old, circular quarry, which is a deep pit like a mine where rock, stone or other material has been taken   **5** from. The park has an upper and lower layer around the perimeter to show the plants at their best. There are over 10 000 plants on show with over 1000 different species covering a huge variety of colour, size, shape and country of origin. As Lanzarote is a volcanic island belonging to Spain with no rivers, streams or lakes, the cactus plants are ideal as they require so little water and they can store the   **10** water they do need in their fleshy, thick body or leaves. This means that cacti (the word for more than one cactus) can survive in very dry places.

The cactus park is a miniature world of peace and calm where little lizards run freely and the only noise is from the gentle chatter of visitors as they sit under the shade in the small café. The cactus garden took 20 years to perfect and was completed in   **15** 1990. Manrique himself died just two years after completing the park.

For a wonderful experience, the Jardín de Cactus is somewhere that everyone should visit at least once in their life. You would be amazed at how beautiful a cactus garden can be. Until then, there are some fantastic photographs of the park online.   **20**

Did you know...?

Cactus plants have spines that do a range of important jobs:

1 They provide protection to stop the plant being eaten by animals.

2 They help the cactus to remain camouflaged.

3 They help to create water by trapping air around the surface of the cactus.

4 They can reduce the loss of water by providing shade for the cactus which   **25** lowers the temperature of the plant.

Ⓐ How did Ferrer help César Manrique? [1]

_____

_____

_____

_____

Ⓑ What shape is the cactus park? [1]

_____

Ⓑ What shape is the cactus park? [1]

_____

Ⓒ *The park has an upper and lower layer around the **perimeter** to show the plants at their best.*

Tick the word below which is closest in meaning to the word *perimeter* in this sentence.
Tick **one**. [1]

centre   ☐

area   ☐

edge   ☐

top   ☐

Ⓓ *He **gave** his collection to the famous artist, architect and environmentalist César Manrique*

Which word below could be used to replace the word *gave* in this sentence?
Tick **one**. [1]

stole   ☐

donated   ☐

sold   ☐

bought   ☐

Ⓔ Use a line to join the dates to the events. [1]

César Manrique dies	1919
The Jardín de Cactus is completed	1970
César Manrique is born	1990
The creation of the Jardín de Cactus is begun	1992

Ⓕ Why are cactus plants well-suited to Lanzarote? [2]

_____

_____

_____

Ⓖ Find and copy a group of **nine** words that shows how someone can see the cactus park without having to visit Lanzarote. [1]

_____

Ⓗ Tick the following statements to show whether they are **true** or **false**. [1]

	True	False
César Manrique cared about the environment.		
Lanzarote belongs to Canada.		
There are beautiful lakes on Lanzarote.		
The spines on cactus plants help the plant's survival.		

Ⓘ Look again at the 'Did you know…?' text and find the sentence: *They help the cactus to remain* **camouflaged**

Tick the word below which is closest in meaning to the word *camouflaged* in this sentence. Tick **one.** [1]

safe ☐

vulnerable ☐

protected ☐

disguised ☐

Ⓙ How is the cactus park described as a quiet place?

Find and copy **three** words or short phrases. [1]

_____

_____

_____

Ⓚ Give **two** reasons why the author thinks that everyone should visit the cactus park. [2]

_____

_____

_____

_____

Ⓛ *There are over 10 000 plants on show with over 1000 different* **species** *covering a huge variety of colour, size, shape and country of origin.*

Tick the word below which is closest in meaning to the word *species* in this sentence. Tick **one.** [1]

types ☐

animals ☐

trees ☐

special ☐

Answers

(A) Ferrer gave his cactus collection to César Manrique. [1]

(B) Circular / round [1]

(C) edge [1]

(D) donated [1]

(E) All correctly matched for 1 mark: César Manrique dies = 1992 / The Jardín de Cactus is completed = 1990 / César Manrique is born = 1919 / The creation of the Jardín de Cactus is begun = 1970. [1]

(F) 1 mark each for any two: Cactus plants do not need much water / They can store water in their thick, fleshy stems / Lanzarote has no water other than the sea. [2]

(G) *There are some fantastic photographs of the park online* [1]

(H) All correct for 1 mark: True, False, False, True [1]

(I) disguised [1]

(J) All correct for 1 mark (in any order): *peace / calm / gentle chatter* [1]

(K) 1 mark for each: The cactus park is a *wonderful experience* / It is a *beautiful* place. [2]

(L) type [1]

Writing

The BIG Write

Similar to last week, have a look at the picture above and discuss/think about the following questions:

- Can you think of some powerful vocabulary or phrases which describe the picture?
- Where do you think this is?
- How do you think the plane ended up there?
- How long do you think the plane has been there?

Can you use this picture as a short story prompt? Possible ideas could include an expedition into the unknown… Or a plane crash lands in a desolate environment where the crew/passengers enter a desperate battle for survival.

Remember Mr M's top tips when doing a BIG Write!

- Try to write in clear, concise sentences that make sense
- Try to think about the plot and the direction in which you want to take the story – carefully think about the beginning, middle and end
- Can you punctuate your sentences with commas, full stops, semi-colons and colons (check the resources below to help you with this)?
- Can you develop the atmosphere of your story by using powerful descriptions?

Semi-colons can be used to link two closely related independent clauses instead of using a conjunction.

Sasha was excited to meet the queen; she hoped she'd be wearing her crown.

Semi-colons can also be used to separate items in a list, especially when the list contains commas.

I'd love to visit the following places: Paris, in France; Rome, in Italy; and Geneva, in Switzerland.

Colons can expand a sentence by linking independent clauses. They can introduce an idea that explains, expands or balances the information before the colon.

You often see dogs panting in the summer: it helps them to cool down.

Colons can also be used to introduce a list.

There are several hiding places in our classroom: behind the door, under the rug, in the cupboard and in the bin.