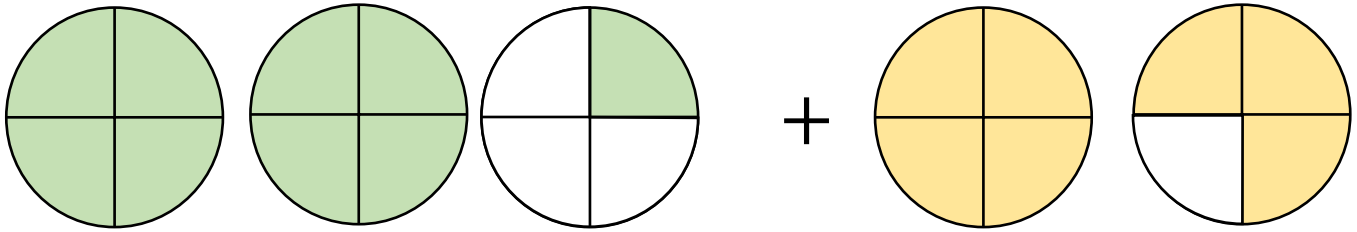
Year 6 Home Learning

16.11.21 - Tuesday

Maths

1) Complete the calculation that is represented:

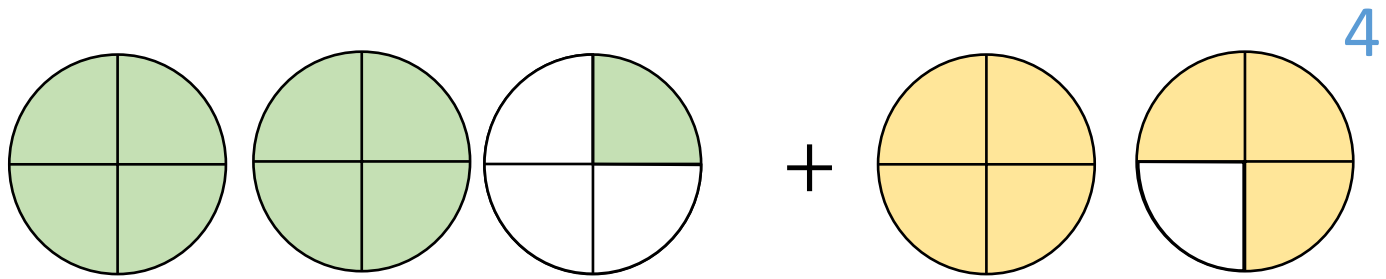


2) $\frac{5}{9} + \frac{2}{3} =$

3) Write your answer in its simplest form:

$1\frac{1}{2} + 6\frac{1}{6}$

1) Complete the calculation that is represented:



$2\frac{1}{4}$ + $1\frac{3}{4}$ = 4

2) $\frac{5}{9} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{9} + \frac{6}{9} = \frac{11}{9}$ or $1\frac{2}{9}$

3) Write your answer in its simplest form:

$1\frac{1}{2} + 6\frac{1}{6}$ $1 + 6 = 7$ $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{6}$ $7\frac{4}{6}$ $7\frac{2}{3}$

Complete the calculations:

Have a think 

$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} =$

$2\frac{4}{5} + 1\frac{1}{15} =$

$1\frac{8}{9} + 2\frac{1}{6} =$

Complete the calculations:

Divide each part into 4

$\frac{2}{3}+\frac{3}{4}=1\frac{5}{12}$

Divide each part into 3

$\frac{2}{3}+\frac{3}{4}=\frac{8}{12}+\frac{9}{12}=\frac{17}{12}$

Complete the calculations:

$$2\frac{4}{5} + 1\frac{1}{15} = 3\ \frac{13}{15}$$

$2 + 1 = 3$

$\times 3$

$$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{15}$$

$$\frac{12}{15}$$

$$\frac{12}{15} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{13}{15}$$

Complete the calculations:

$$1\frac{8}{9} + 2\frac{1}{6} = 3\frac{19}{18} = 4\frac{1}{18}$$

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$\frac{8}{9} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$\times 2$ → $\frac{16}{18}$ $\quad$ $\frac{3}{18}$ ← $\times 3$

Multiples of 9: 9, 18, 27, 36, 45

Multiples of 6: 6, 12, 18, 24, 30

Have a go at the questions on the worksheet

8 Three buckets are partly filled with water.

Each bucket can hold 10 litres in total.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ litres $2\frac{3}{4}$ litres $3\frac{4}{5}$ litres

$$3\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{3}{4} + 3\frac{4}{5}$$

Is it possible for all the water to fit into one bucket? _____

Show all your working.

$$3 + 2 + 3 = 8$$

$$8 + 2\frac{1}{20} = 10\frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{10}{20} + \frac{15}{20} + \frac{16}{20}$$

$$\frac{41}{20}$$

$$2\frac{1}{20}$$

Multiples of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20

Multiples of 5: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25

8 Three buckets are partly filled with water.

Each bucket can hold 10 litres in total.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ litres

$2\frac{3}{4}$ litres

$3\frac{4}{5}$ litres

$$3\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{3}{4} + 3\frac{4}{5}$$

Is it possible for all the water to fit into one bucket? _____

Show all your working.

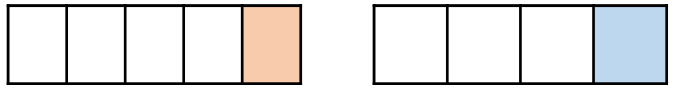
$3 + 2 + 3 = 8$

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5}$ has to be less than 2

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{4}{5} > \frac{31}{42}$

$\frac{31}{42} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5} > 2$

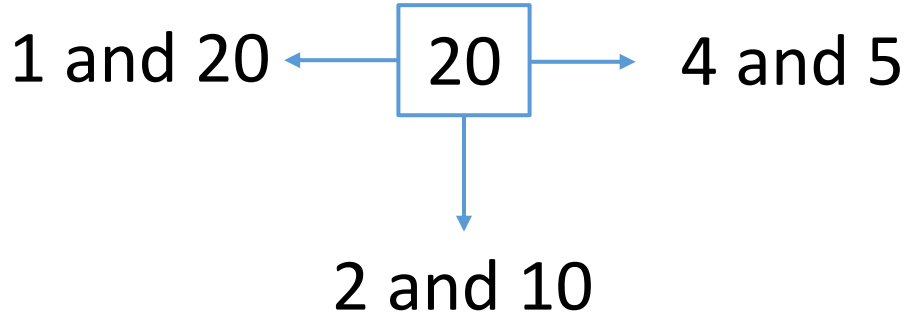


9 Use the digits 1 to 6 once each to complete the addition.

$8\frac{3}{20} = \square + \square$

1 2 3 4 5 6

$8\frac{3}{20}$



1, 2, 4, 5

9 Use the digits 1 to 6 once each to complete the addition.

$8\frac{3}{20} = \square + \square$

1	2	3	4	5	6

$8\frac{3}{20}$ _____ + _____

9 Use the digits 1 to 6 once each to complete the addition.

$8\frac{3}{20} = \square + \square$

1	2	3	4	5	6

$8\frac{3}{20}$ ——— + ——— (×5 to the first ———, ×4 to the second ———)

$6 + 1 = 7$

$\frac{15}{20} + \frac{8}{20} = \frac{23}{20} = 1\frac{3}{20}$

Add fractions

1 Complete the calculations.

$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \square$

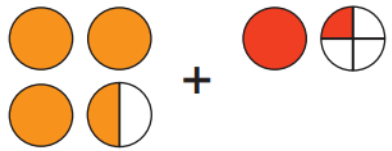
$1\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \square$

$1\frac{2}{5} + 1\frac{1}{5} = \square$

$2\frac{2}{5} + 1\frac{1}{5} = \square$

Talk to your partner about the methods you used.

2 Complete the calculation that is represented.

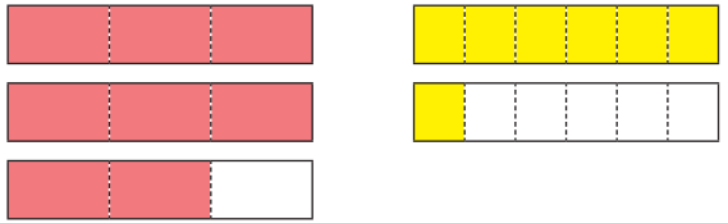


$\square + \square = \square$

Show the method that you used.

3 Work out the addition.

$2\frac{2}{3} + 1\frac{1}{6}$



Show your method.

4 Amir and Whitney are working out an addition.

$1\frac{3}{4} + 3\frac{2}{5}$

I will add the wholes and then the parts.

I will convert each number to an improper fraction first and then add them.

Complete Amir's and Whitney's methods.

Amir's method	Whitney's method
1 + 3 = 4 wholes $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{5} = \square + \square$	$1\frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$ and $3\frac{2}{5} = \square$

5 Complete the calculations.

a) $2\frac{3}{5} + 1\frac{3}{10} =$ ☐

b) $4\frac{7}{15} + 2\frac{1}{3} =$ ☐

c) $3\frac{5}{9} + 1\frac{1}{4} =$ ☐

d) $7\frac{5}{8} + 1\frac{2}{3} =$ ☐

6 Esther cycles $2\frac{7}{10}$ km and then takes a rest.

Later, Esther cycles $3\frac{1}{4}$ km.

How far does Esther cycle in total?

☐

7 Use the given fact to help you complete the calculations.

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{13}{15}$$

a) $12\frac{2}{3} + 11\frac{1}{5} =$ ☐

b) $270\frac{2}{3} + 125\frac{1}{5} =$ ☐

8 Three buckets are partly filled with water.

Each bucket can hold 10 litres in total.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ litres

$2\frac{3}{4}$ litres

$3\frac{4}{5}$ litres

Is it possible for all the water to fit into one bucket? _____

Show all your working.

9 Use the digits 1 to 6 once each to complete the addition.

$8\frac{3}{20} =$ ☐ + ☐

Name:_____

Week 10 Session 2
2020-21
Full Programme
4 a week

Times Tables Rock Stars

8 Times Tables

1	80 ÷ 8 = _____	21	80 ÷ 8 = _____	41	88 ÷ 8 = _____
2	48 ÷ 8 = _____	22	72 ÷ 8 = _____	42	96 ÷ 8 = _____
3	64 ÷ 8 = _____	23	72 ÷ 8 = _____	43	32 ÷ 8 = _____
4	64 ÷ 8 = _____	24	88 ÷ 8 = _____	44	40 ÷ 8 = _____
5	96 ÷ 8 = _____	25	64 ÷ 8 = _____	45	8 ÷ 8 = _____
6	16 ÷ 8 = _____	26	56 ÷ 8 = _____	46	48 ÷ 8 = _____
7	96 ÷ 8 = _____	27	80 ÷ 8 = _____	47	40 ÷ 8 = _____
8	8 ÷ 8 = _____	28	64 ÷ 8 = _____	48	16 ÷ 8 = _____
9	72 ÷ 8 = _____	29	16 ÷ 8 = _____	49	8 ÷ 8 = _____
10	88 ÷ 8 = _____	30	64 ÷ 8 = _____	50	24 ÷ 8 = _____
11	32 ÷ 8 = _____	31	48 ÷ 8 = _____	51	96 ÷ 8 = _____
12	96 ÷ 8 = _____	32	80 ÷ 8 = _____	52	8 ÷ 8 = _____
13	88 ÷ 8 = _____	33	56 ÷ 8 = _____	53	24 ÷ 8 = _____
14	96 ÷ 8 = _____	34	24 ÷ 8 = _____	54	8 ÷ 8 = _____
15	72 ÷ 8 = _____	35	32 ÷ 8 = _____	55	48 ÷ 8 = _____
16	96 ÷ 8 = _____	36	32 ÷ 8 = _____	56	64 ÷ 8 = _____
17	56 ÷ 8 = _____	37	80 ÷ 8 = _____	57	32 ÷ 8 = _____
18	8 ÷ 8 = _____	38	40 ÷ 8 = _____	58	48 ÷ 8 = _____
19	8 ÷ 8 = _____	39	24 ÷ 8 = _____	59	64 ÷ 8 = _____
20	16 ÷ 8 = _____	40	40 ÷ 8 = _____	60	48 ÷ 8 = _____

Time taken

:

3 minute time limit

Score

60

What's your rock status?

WANNABE
< 18 correct in 3 mins

GARAGE ROCKER
18-19 correct in 3 mins

BUSKER
20-21 correct in 3 mins

GIGGER
22-24 correct in 3 mins

UNSIGNED ACT
25-29 correct in 3 mins

BREAKTHROUGH ARTIST
30-35 correct in 3 mins

SUPPORT ACT
36-44 correct in 3 mins

HEADLINER
45-59 correct in 3 mins

ROCK STAR
All correct in ≤ 3mins

ROCK LEGEND
All correct in ≤ 2min

ROCK HERO
All correct in ≤ 1 min

TIMES TABLES ROCK STARS

Guided Reading

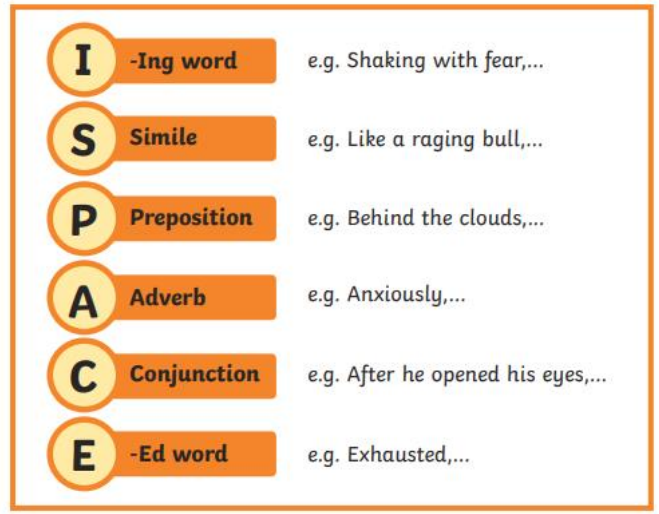
Use the Firebird text found in Monday's PDF.

Using Fronted Adverbials

Part A

Fronted adverbials are words or collections of words at the start of sentences that tell the reader more about the verb in the sentence.

Using ISPACE can help you remember six different ways to create fronted adverbials:



E.g. _____ the tree's branches blew in the wind.

Under a star-filled sky, the tree's branches blew in the wind.

Add your own fronted adverbials to the following sentences. Can you use a range of types of fronted adverbials as listed above?

Remember to place a comma after a fronted adverbial.

1. _____ the gardener picked up a glowing feather.
2. _____ the tsar summoned his sons and his gardener.
3. _____ Vasily put his flute in his bag.
4. _____ Dmitry tidied away his playing cards.
5. _____ Ivan asked his father if he could have a turn.
6. _____ the brothers sniggered at the gardener.
7. Can you write your own sentence which includes a fronted adverbial? It could be about something you have done today.

   _____

Using Fronted Adverbials

Part B

Fronted adverbials are words or collections of words at the start of sentences that tell the reader more about the verb in the sentence.

Using ISPACE can help you remember six different ways to create fronted adverbials:

I	-Ing word	e.g. Shaking with fear,...
S	Simile	e.g. Like a raging bull,...
P	Preposition	e.g. Behind the clouds,...
A	Adverb	e.g. Anxiously,...
C	Conjunction	e.g. After he opened his eyes,...
E	-Ed word	e.g. Exhausted,...

Write sentences linked to the story of 'Firebird' which include fronted adverbials. Aim to write a sentence starting with each of the types of fronted adverbials shown above in the ISPACE model.

Use the word bank to help you with ideas for your sentences.

E.g. for the '-Ing word', you might write:

Flapping her glorious wings, the firebird flew down and snatched a delicious golden apple.

Word Bank

gazing, grasping, dozing, shouting, struggling

like a ....., as quick as ..., as angry as ....., as tired as...

under, in, beneath, among, between

suddenly, finally, bravely, valiantly, nervously

after, while, whenever, if

determined, defeated, delighted, amazed

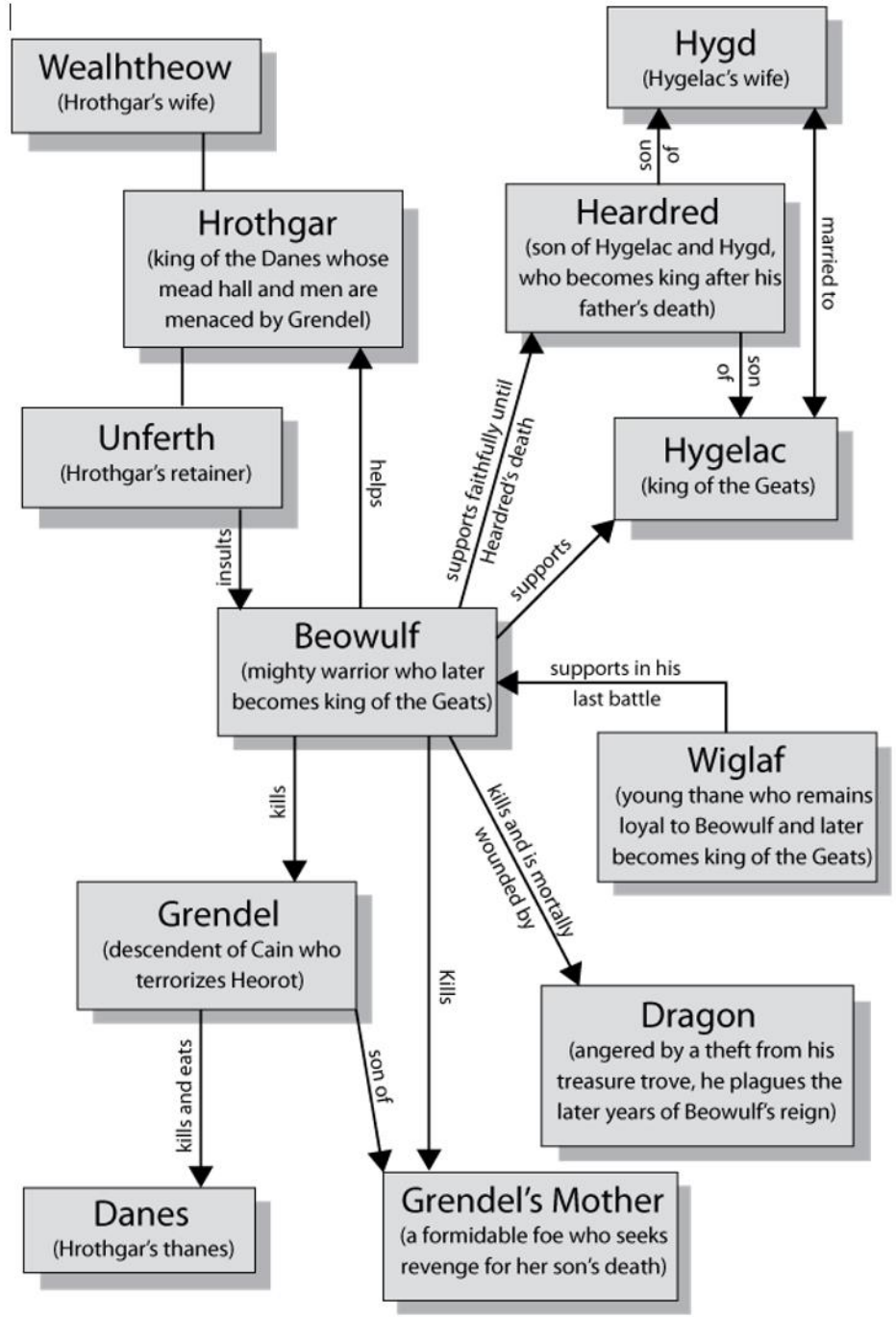
English

Beowulf – Newspaper Report – Phase 1

LO: To create a character map for the entire story

Create a character map for the story using what you know so far.

Use the example on the next page to support you.


Wealhtheow
(Hrothgar's wife)
Hygd
(Hygelac's wife)
son of
married to
Hrothgar
(king of the Danes whose mead hall and men are menaced by Grendel)
Heardred
(son of Hygelac and Hygd, who becomes king after his father's death)
son of
Unferth
(Hrothgar's retainer)
helps
supports faithfully until Heardred's death
Hygelac
(king of the Geats)
insults
supports
Beowulf
(mighty warrior who later becomes king of the Geats)
supports in his last battle
Wiglaf
(young thane who remains loyal to Beowulf and later becomes king of the Geats)
kills
kills and is mortally wounded by
Grendel
(descendent of Cain who terrorizes Heorot)
Kills
Dragon
(angered by a theft from his treasure trove, he plagues the later years of Beowulf's reign)
kills and eats
son of
Danes
(Hrothgar's thanes)
Grendel's Mother
(a formidable foe who seeks revenge for her son's death)

Geography

Exploring Scandinavia

Learning Objective:
To explore the physical features of Scandinavia.

What do we mean by the term physical geography?

How is it different to human geography?

Physical geography is the study of the Earth itself and how it works. This could include mountains, rivers, volcanoes, seasons, rocks, climate zones and weather.

Human geography explores how humans affect the Earth. This can include population, tourism, culture, cities, buildings and economic development.

Let's have a look at some of the physical features of Norway. For each photo, discuss what physical features you can see.

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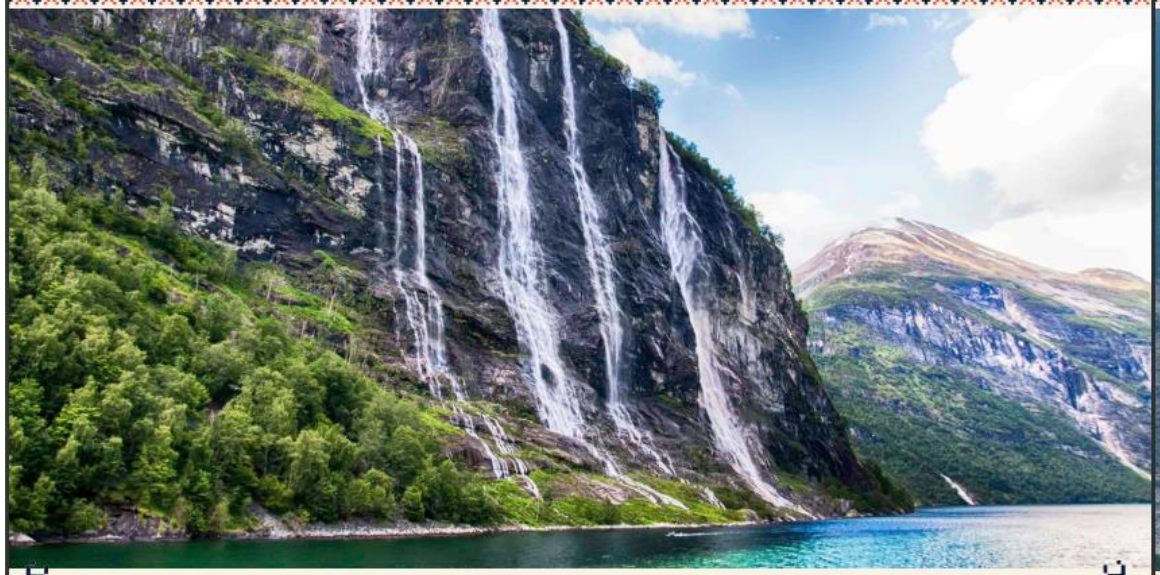

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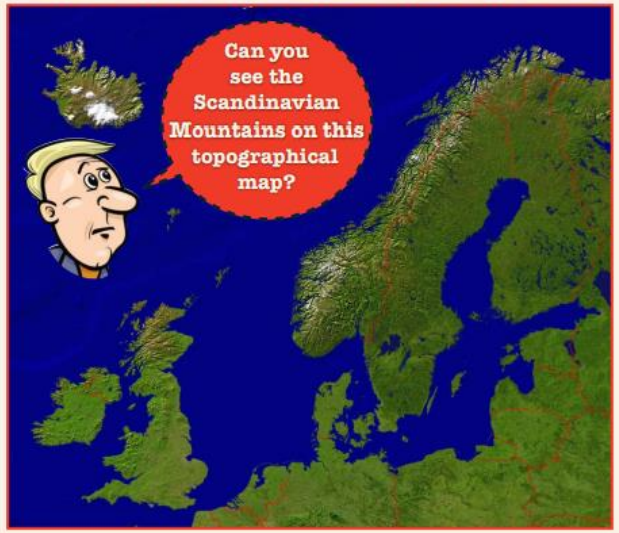
Norway has several distinctive physical features, one of the most dramatic being **glaciers**. A glacier is formed over a long period of time when snow is compacted into sheets of ice. Because the compressed ice becomes so dense and heavy, glaciers spread and move like a slow river. This makes them quite an impressive sight!

Another physical feature typical to Norway are **fjords**. A fjord is a body of water that is formed when a glacier retreats and carves a U-shaped valley into the landscape. This happens over millions of years. Fjords are usually surrounded by steep mountain sides and are long, narrow and deep.



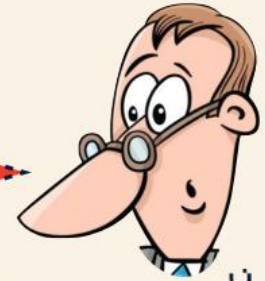
Norway is a very mountainous country. The Scandinavian Mountains run along the length of the country and extend into Sweden.

Galdhøpiggen in southern Norway is the tallest peak in Scandinavia. It has an elevation of 2,469 metres.

Climbing to the top of Galdhøpiggen takes about three hours!

All the tall mountains and waterways produce another physical feature that is a familiar sight in Norway - waterfalls. Waterfalls are cascades of water that fall from a height. This happens when a river or stream falls over a precipice or steep incline.

Did you know that nine out of the twenty tallest waterfalls in the world are found in Norway?



Vinnufossen waterfall is 865 metres high and the tallest waterfall in Norway. It is the 6th tallest waterfall in the world!

Kjelfossen is 755 metres high. It is the 18th highest waterfall in the world.

Do you think you would find all these physical features in the rest of Scandinavia? Why or why not?

The west of Sweden has some tall mountains and fjords, like Norway does. However, the rest of the country is mostly flat or slightly hilly. One of Sweden's significant physical features is Lake Vånern which is the third largest lake in Europe.

Can you spot Lake Vånern on this map?

Denmark has a very different physical landscape to Norway. Denmark is a low-lying country and has no tall mountains or hills. The highest point in Denmark is only 171 metres above sea level. Denmark has many rivers and fjords but because much of the land is very low, there is often a risk of flooding.

Which aspect of physical geography would you most like to explore in Scandinavia? Why?

Plenary:

Many tourists visit Norway each year for its spectacular mountains, fjords and waterfalls but there is another spectacle that people love to see - the **Northern Lights**.

Do you know what the Northern Lights are?

The Northern Lights occur when electrically-charged particles from the sun's atmosphere are blown towards Earth by solar winds. When they enter the Earth's atmosphere, they react with the atoms and molecules in the atmosphere, making them emit light.

The Northern Lights can be seen in an oval area above the North Pole. This means that northern areas of Norway and Sweden are good places for seeing the Northern Lights.

What words would you use to describe this phenomenon?

How do you think you would feel if you saw the Northern Lights for yourself?

BACK

NEXT

Research and fill in the glossary.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NORWAY: A GLOSSARY

beach	
cliff	
fjord	
forest	
glacier	
hill	
mountain	
river	
valley	
waterfall	

Imagine you are on Norway on a holiday to explore the scenery. Use the Picture Cards to help you write a letter to a friend explaining what you have seen and what the Norwegian landscape is like. Draw a picture for your friend in the box.