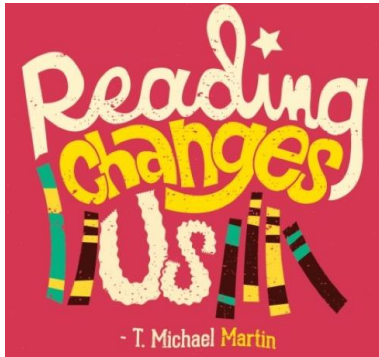


Monday 8th June 2020

Happy Monday everyone. Welcome to another week of home-learning. Although the weather has not been great over the past few days, I do hope that you have had a good rest, had time to relax and are now raring to go for another week!



Please remember to keep up with your reading while you are at home. Record any books that you have read in your home-school reading diary. Reading will have such a positive impact on your learning - make sure you are doing it often! I hope you have enjoyed the book bundles that were sent home last month.



Friday's maths had a little bit of everything thrown in! Check your answers below.

1. $80 \times 12 = 960$
2. $0.16 \times 100 = 16$
3. Calculate: $100 - (2 \times 8 \times 3) = 52$
4. Change 90 % into a fraction: $= \frac{9}{10}$ (nine tenths)
5. What is the change from £10 after buying two books at £4.35 each? £1.30
6. Circle the prime numbers: 3 29 17 87 16 51 (Be careful!)
7. Round 254,935 to the nearest 1000 = 255,000
8. Round 2.1 kg to nearest whole kg. 2 kg
9. $640 \div 4 = 160$
10. $1812 \div 6 = 302$
11. Two angles of a triangle are 45° and 45° .
What is the size of the third angle? Third Angle = 90° degrees
12. Find the change from £5 after buying 700g of apples at 35p per 100g? £2.55
13. List these temperatures in descending order:
 10°C 5°C
 -2°C -4°C 15°C answer= 15°C 10°C 5°C -2°C -4°C
14. If $3a - 12 = 39$ what is the value of a? $a = 17$
15. If the time is 8.55 pm. How many minutes until it is 2300? 125 mins.
16. $10 \times 25 \times 9 = 2,250$
17. $25,435 - 10,167 = 15,268$
18. The three angles of a quadrilateral are 108° , 155° , 42° .
What is the size of the other angle? 55°
19. Cancel (simplify) this fraction: 50 hundredths = $\frac{1}{2}$
20. What is 20% of 400? 80
21. What is half of 4 kg and 200 g? 2kg 100g or 2.1kg or 2100g
22. $27 \times 45 = 1,215$
23. $567 \times 34 = 19,278$
24. find three quarters of 56? 42
25. What is $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{2}$? $\frac{11}{10}$ or 1 and $\frac{1}{10}$

Task 1 Maths.

Have a look at the following work on sequences. Remember a sequence is created by performing the same mathematical operation each time. Have a go at completing the activities below. Spotting sequences is an extremely important mathematical skill.

A

Write the first six numbers in each sequence.

	Start at	Rule		Start at	Rule		Start at	Rule
1	4	+10	6	65	-7	11	26	+9
2	38	-2	7	15	+20	12	30	-3
3	7	+3	8	110	-11	13	$\frac{1}{2}$	$+\frac{1}{2}$
4	29	-4	9	21	+2	14	80	-5
5	0.5	+1	10	948	-101	15	25	+25

B

Complete these sequences by filling in the boxes. Write the rule each time.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 44 47 50 53 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 9 5 3 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> -7 |
| 2 89 85 81 77 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 10 37 <input type="text"/> 55 <input type="text"/> 73 <input type="text"/> 91 |
| 3 115 140 165 190 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 11 366 316 <input type="text"/> 216 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 66 |
| 4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 12 <input type="text"/> -15 -10 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 5 10 |
| 5 -2 -4 -6 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> -14 | 13 $1\frac{6}{7}$ <input type="text"/> $1\frac{2}{7}$ 1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> $\frac{1}{7}$ |
| 6 119 114 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 94 89 | 14 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 4.5 5 <input type="text"/> 6 6.5 |
| 7 -9 -6 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 6 9 | 15 <input type="text"/> 182 <input type="text"/> 380 <input type="text"/> 578 677 |
| 8 $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> | 16 10 6 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> -10 -14 |

C

Copy these sequences and write the next three numbers. What is the rule for each sequence?

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1 84 72 60 48 | 7 75 67 59 51 | 13 135 156 177 198 |
| 2 64 71 78 85 | 8 0.02 0.04 0.06 0.08 | 14 36 28 20 12 |
| 3 1.1 1.07 1.04 1.01 | 9 15 11 7 3 | 15 50 175 300 425 |
| 4 4 $3\frac{5}{8}$ $3\frac{2}{8}$ $2\frac{7}{8}$ | 10 43 55 67 79 | 16 1.25 1.5 1.75 2 |
| 5 165 146 127 108 | 11 -20 -14 -8 -2 | 17 10 $8\frac{3}{4}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 6 -9 -7 -5 -3 | 12 5 4.5 4 3.5 | 18 -11 -8 -5 -2 |

Copy and complete the sequences in your books. Choose the section that you think will challenge you the most.

English Task 1. Punctuating Speech.

Remind yourself of the rules when punctuating speech - see box below.

Speech always **ends** with a **punctuation** mark **inside** the speech marks, **wherever** it comes in the sentence.

Fran said, "We love cats."

comma capital letter full stop

"Is it time," he asked, "to go home?"

punctuation mark

If the speech is **continued**, you **don't** need to **start** with a **capital letter**.

Complete the tasks below. Just copy out the sentences that have punctuated speech correctly in section 1. Write out the paragraph and punctuate correctly in section 2. 😊

1 Tick the sentences which are punctuated correctly.

"This is my favourite cabbage" said Farmer Giles proudly. ☐

"Can you pass me those dirty dishes, please?" asked Harini. ☐

My gran always says, "never judge a book by its cover" ☐

"This," the scientist told us, "is the most deadly jellyfish of all." ☐

"Believe it or not", said the host, "you've won first prize!" ☐

2 Fill in the boxes with the correct punctuation to complete each sentence.

"I am through to the national finals! cried the gymnast

Erik asked "How do I say 'good morning' in French "

Artem yelled as loud as he could, "I've found the secret tunnel

"I always have a sandwich and an apple for lunch Beth said.

The police officer said calmly "Tell me where the money is "

Marco put up his hand and asked, Is the answer seventeen?

"You've lost my magazine, she said "and I only bought it today!"

"If we don't leave now, said Mum angrily, "we'll miss the plane!

Task 3. Science - Animals and their Habitats

Read the following information.

Animals and their Habitats

Introduction

There are many different types of animals in the animal kingdom, in fact scientists predict there are **approximately** 7.77 million **species** across the world altogether. They can be split up into different groups so that they can be **identified** or **classified** more easily.

Some animals are **domestic** animals. These are animals which have been **domesticated** by humans and so are tame and live close to humans. Some of these animals have been tamed to help us. Examples of these types of animals are cats and dogs as well as sheep and cows.

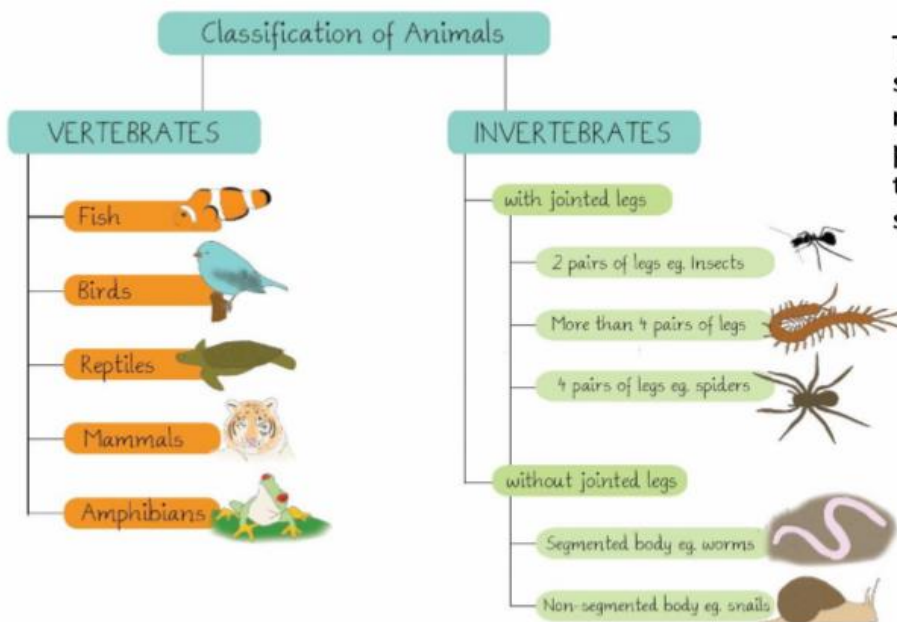


Other animals are known as wild animals. These animals are those which are not domesticated and live in their natural habitat.

How do we classify animals?

Animals are grouped together by their **characteristics** or their features. We generally follow a chart that helps us identify how to group a new species. Firstly we need to decide if an animal is a **vertebrate** or an **invertebrate**. A vertebrate has a backbone and an invertebrate does not. When we have decided this we can follow the chart to identify which group the animal is in.

When a new species is found it is given a common name and a scientific name. The common name is the name we tend to know the animal by, whereas, the scientific name is created so that each species has an **accurate** name for scientific use world wide. For example, when studying a bluegill sunfish in one country, it may have a different common name in another country, but it always has the same scientific name of *Lepomis macrochirus* (le-pom-is ma-cro-tris).



This means that when scientists want to compare research from different places, they can ensure that they are talking about the same species.

Habitats

A habitat or **biome** is a place where an animal lives. There are many different types of habitats across the world and they vary from country to country. Biomes are often defined by the type of plants that live there, the **climate** and the geography of the area. Habitats can be on land or in water. There are three main groups of habitats; **terrestrial** (on land), freshwater and **marine**.

Marine Habitats

Marine habitats are ocean habitats and around 71% of the world is covered by oceans meaning that this is the biggest group of habitats. Even though the oldest species of animals are found in the seas and oceans, most of this habitat is unexplored due to the depth of the oceans and seas we have. Marine habitats include rock pools, sea beds, shallow seas, **estuaries** and deep oceans.



Freshwater Habitats

This is the smallest group of habitats that can be found. Only a tiny percentage of the water on Earth is freshwater. Freshwater habitats come in the form of lakes and ponds, rivers and streams, bogs, swamps and **wetlands**.

Terrestrial Habitats

Terrestrial habitats are land habitats. There are many different types of land habitats across the world. Some of these types include anywhere from parklands, deserts, **mountainous regions**, forests and farmland **amongst** others.



Ecosystems

In each of these habitats there will be thousands of species of animals and plants all living together. We call this an ecosystem. Some habitats have a balanced ecosystem which means that all the animals and plants interact well with the non-living things such as air, water and mineral soil, and all the animals and plants can live in **harmony**. However there are too many ecosystems that are no longer balanced because of **pollution** and human **population** which are **disrupting** the **harmonious** balance.

Glossary

biome – a community of plants and animals

common name – a more familiar name given to a plant or animal

invertebrate – an animal that has no backbone, such as a worm or starfish

marine – habitats that involve water such as oceans and seas

scientific name – a name given to only one species, a scientific name is known across the world for a particular species

terrestrial – habitats on land

vertebrate – animal that has a backbone, vertebrate groups include mammals, birds, fish, reptiles and amphibians

Use the information above to answer the questions below. Write your answers in your exercise books. Remember to write in full sentences and be sure to make reference to the text where necessary.

1. What is the text about? What is its purpose?
2. Does the layout help the reader? If so, how?
3. Why are the headings underlined?
4. What are the pictures for? What are their purpose?
5. Is it true or false that a fish is classed as an invertebrate? How do you know?
6. Could the information be presented in a more effective way? How?
7. Why are the words *Lepomis macrochirus* written in italics in the text?
8. What is the purpose of writing (le- pom - is ma - cro- tris) after the words *Lepomis macrochirus* in the text?
9. Why is there a glossary in the text? What is it useful for? Do you notice anything special about the glossary?
10. What groups do scientists use to identify the type of habitat and animal lives in?
11. What can you use in the text to tell you what groups of animals there are?

Additional task

Some of the key scientific vocabulary has been highlighted in purple in the passage above. Can you find the meanings for some of these words and write a definition. Use an online dictionary or a dictionary of your own to support you. You may even want to put these words and definitions into alphabetical order to create a glossary like the one above.

Well done class 6 - keep up the good work.

Mr Thompson

