Friday 24th April 2020

Aloha indeed! It's Friday! Just today's lessons to do and then I'll let you have two days off.

Thank you once again for all your efforts this week. I love receiving your emails and messages – they really do brighten up my day. Thanks as well to those that have sent photos and pictures of your work and artwork. I have been amazed – you really are a talented bunch. I have shared some of your work with other members of the Blowers Green staff and they too send a massive 'well done' to you all.

Yesterday's maths answers. (I hope they weren't too ***mean!!!!)***

Section A

1. 9	2. 4	3. 8	4. 5	5. 10

Section B

1. 97	2. 23	3. 3	4. 2	5. 17

Section C

1. 1.4	2. 2.5	3. 12	4. 7	5. 4.4

Task 1 English - Adverbs

Ambled tottered strolled staggered sauntered sprinted raced darted dashed

Learn the spellings – they are all synonyms for ran or walked. When you have practised your spellings (write them out 5 times – Look, cover, write, check) can you use them in a sentence of your own to show your understanding. Email me your sentences as I'd love to read them – use a range of punctuation and see which sentence types you can use.

Task 2 English – Reading

Before the holiday we started reading the online book *'A Bridge on* Fire' – a story set in World War Two. The story is on the Purple Mash Website. I have set chapter 2 and 3 as 2do activities so you should have a notification when you log in to purple mash. Can you read the two chapters. There are some activities attached to the chapters. You don't have to do these but they are there if you would like to have a go.

Task 3 Maths – This week's homework sheet 😊

Y6 Name……class……Maths test 3

1. 12 x _____ = 72

2. 0.5 x 100 = _____

3. Calculate: 200 – (9x 10 x 2) = _____

4. Change 80% into a fraction: = ……

5. What is the change from £10 after buying two books at £1.05 each?

6. Circle the prime numbers: 7 11 16 53 81 97

7. Round 6381 km to the nearest 10 km. _____km

8. Round 4.556 kg to nearest whole kg. _____kg

9. 240 ÷ 6 = _____ **10.** 6006 ÷ 6 = _____

11. Two angles of a triangle are 95° and 55°.

    What is the size of the third angle? _____ degrees

12. Find the change from £10 after buying

    1 kg of apples at 55p per 100g. £_____

13. List these temperatures in **descending** order:

    10°C - 5°C - 10°C - 4°C 5°C answer= ……. ……. ……. ……. …….

14. If 50 – 5a = 10 what is the value of a ? a = _____

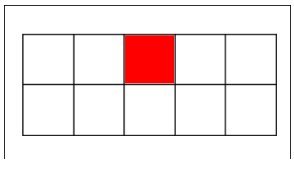
15. If the time is 10.25 pm. How many minutes until it is 2300 ? _____ min.

16. 10 x 70 x 10 = _____ **17.** 2435 – 101 = _____

18. The three angles of a **quadrilateral** are 40°, 150°, 50°.

    What is the size of the other angle? _____°

19. Simplify this fraction: 60 hundredths =



20. What percentage of this shape is **shaded?** …….

21. What is half of 3 kg and 100 g. _____

22. A clock shows 22.05 but is 5 mins slow. Correct time =……

23. Name this quadrilateral: opposite sides equal, no right angles……

24. 2050 x 5 = _____

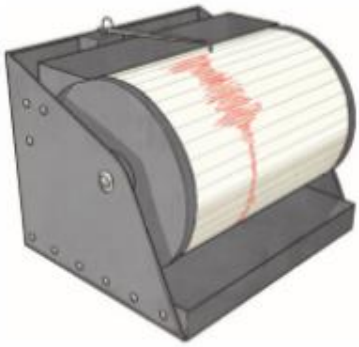
25. What is 30 % of 90? _____

Task 3 – Topic -Geography – Revision of Earthquakes

Read the following information and then answer the comprehension questions in your blue exercise books.

The Earth's Crust

The Earth's crust and the top of the mantle have about twenty tectonic plates, which are like jigsaw puzzle pieces covering the Earth. These plates are always moving and bumping into each other. We call the edges of the plates 'plate boundaries', which are made up of faults. These faults are where most of the world's earthquakes occur. As the plates move, the edges get stuck because they are not smooth, but the rest of the plate keeps moving. When the force is too much, it slips and bumps and that causes an earthquake.



Seismograph

A seismograph (say: size-mo-graf) is a special piece of equipment that records earthquakes. Seismometers are securely fastened to the Earth, so when the ground starts to shake, the instrument's case moves too. What doesn't move is a weight that hangs on a string inside the case. When there is an earthquake, the case shakes with the ground but the weight does not, and it draws a line to show how much the ground shook. Scientists use seismograms (graphs produced by the seismograph) to measure how big each earthquake is.

Interesting Fact

Six Italian scientists were convicted of manslaughter (killing someone without planning or being hateful) and sent to prison for not predicting (knowing it was coming and warning people) the 2009 L'Aquila earthquake in which 309 people died. They argued against their cases and won, so were eventually not sent to prison.

Questions are on the next page.

Questions About Earthquakes

1. Which layer of the Earth do the tectonic plates make up and how many are there?

They make up...

2. What are plate boundaries?

Plate boundaries are...

3. Where in the world do earthquakes take place?

Earthquakes take place...

4. Describe what causes earthquakes.

Earthquakes are caused by...

5. Which part of the seismograph moves? The case or the weight on a string?

The part of the seismograph that moves is...

Challenge:

Find out about earthquakes around the world. Where do they happen? What do cities and towns do to protect themselves against earthquakes.

Have a great weekend and speak to you all again on Monday

Mr Thompson