Thursday 26th March

Well done everyone – you have adapted to 'school from home' really, really well – we are all very proud of you! Thank you to those of you that have accessed work and sent me powerpoints and work you've had a go at – we are so impressed with your commitment and enthusiasm to complete the tasks.

So on to today's activities.

Task 1 English – Spag activity – Have a look at the rules of the passive voice and then change the active sentences to passive in your own books.

# Using the Passive

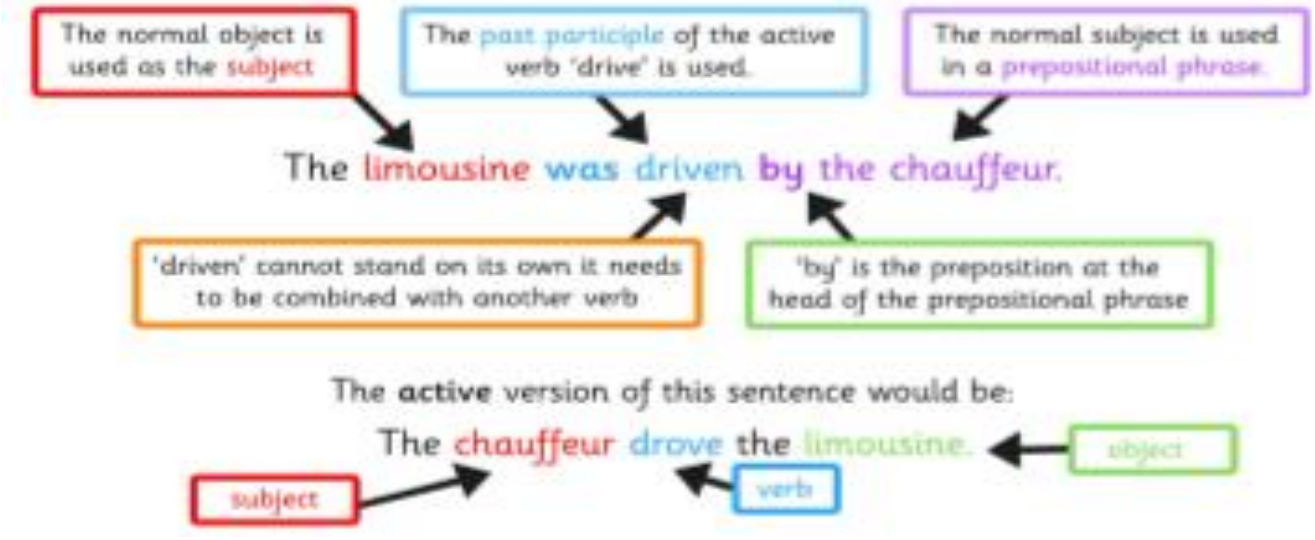
## Recognising the Passive Form

Passive sentences contain passive versions of active verbs.
e.g. 'was driven' is the **passive form** of the **active** verb drive.

Passive sentences use the **past participle** verb form. These verb forms cannot be used on their own; they are linked to another verb in the sentence, like:
**be, was, will, were, is, get, got.**

The thing that would normally be the object in an active sentence becomes the subject in a passive one.

In passive sentences the normal subject is sometimes used in a preposition phrase.



**Annotate this sentence to explain why it is passive.**

| |
|---|
| The car was washed by Dad. |

**Now change the following active sentences to passive.**

1. Cheryl Cowell glared at the Factor X contestant.

_____

2. The year 6 children run a tuck shop.

_____

3. Your cat took the last biscuit.

_____

4. Mrs. Tellman organised a theatre trip.

_____

5. The tiger gnawed at the bone.

_____

6. John gave away his old toys.

_____

7. Freddie saw the Harry Potter film.

_____

8. Mr Mitchell spoke about the playground incident.

_____

9. The new vicar replaced Father Peter.

_____

10. Sarah took the hamster to the vet.

_____

Task 2 – Spag activities (passive voice / synonyms and antonyms) are set as a '2do' on PurpleMash – You will need to log on and you should have some notifications from me to get to the activities I've set.

**Maths Activity.**

Yesterday's Answers:

8 x 12 = 96

90 x 8 = 720

600 x 6 = 3600

30 x 12 = 360

120 x 11 = 1320

700 x 9 = 6,300

21 ÷ 3 = 7

1440 ÷ 12 = 120

2800 ÷ 40 = 70

4000 ÷ 8 = 500

5400 ÷ 60 = 90

6400 ÷ 800 = 8

Today's tasks – Practise and apply more known multiplaction and division facts

Use multiplying and dividing by 10 100 and 1000 to support your calculations. Copy and complete in your books.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0.09 x 4 = | 0.6 x 7 = | 0.008 x 6 = | 0.04 x 8 = |
| 0.6 x 9 = | 7 x 0.007 = | 12 x 1.2 = | 0.7 x 0.8 = |
| 8 x 0.9= | 8 x 0.09 = | 8 x 0.009 = | 0.6 x 0.7 = |
| 0.3 x 0.04 = | 17 x 0.8 = | 45 x 0.6 = | 73 x 0.05 = |
| 0.07 x 28 = | 1.2 x 47 = | 8.5 x 10 = | 1.5 x 73 = |

Task 2 – I have included some '2dos' that can be accessed through PurpleMash.

Both activities include decimals and multiplication – you may need a scrap piece of paper and pencil to make jottings to support your calculations.

Task 3 – Science. All about electricity – read the key information and then answer the questions in your book.

In modern life, we use electricity on a daily basis and do not think anything of it. We take it for granted. However, for most of human history electricity was not known about so how and why did that change? Read on!

We Ancient Greeks knew that rubbing amber would make light objects attract to it. We thought it became magnetic.

What they were actually observing was static electricity!

While we did not know that electric currents existed, we were aware of shocks from a fish. We called it 'Thunderer of the Nile'.

Ancient Egyptians thought that electric fish were 'protectors' of other fish. Electric fish were written about by the Ancient Greeks, Romans and Arab Scholars.

**Benjamin Franklin** was the first person to study electricity in depth. One of his most important findings was proving that lightning was electrical (it had been thought of as different up until then). He flew a kite during a storm, to which he had attached a key. When the kite was indeed hit by lightning, he felt electric sparks from the key.

He was very fortunate not to be electrocuted! This is not an experiment that needs to be repeated!!

He was also the first to store electricity and knew it consisted of positive and negative charges.

**Alessandro Volta** invented the first battery – which was known as the 'voltaic pile' as it was made of layers of zinc and copper which was either combined with sulphuric acid or saltwater brine to create an electric current.

Volta's name was also the basis for the following words:

**Voltage**: This is the electric force that causes free electrons to move from one atom to another.

**Volt**: Is the unit of measurement for Voltage (written as V).

It was not until hundreds of years later in the 1600's that **William Gilbert** studied and distinguished between magnetism of metals and static electricity. He used the Greek word for amber – 'elektron' – and invented a new Latin word – electricus.

The voltaic pile was hugely important as it allowed an electric current to be released steadily and efficiently. Therefore it was now possible to use an electric current as a form of power for other objects.

**Michael Faraday** used Volta's discoveries and was able to make an electric current move by using a magnet inside a wired coil. He was able to build an electric motor and generator!

**Thomas Edison** invented the modern lightbulb. While lightbulbs were not a new idea, he did improve on the previous designs which were not useful as they did not stay lit for very long.

**Lewis Latimer** worked for Edison and invented a filament (the metal part that you can see in lightbulbs, through which the electric current passes) which enabled Edison's lightbulb to stay lit for a long time.

From these electrical inventions, many others followed and changed the way we live our everyday lives!

Questions are on the next page.

Read each question carefully and answer questions in **sentences**.

1. What does the word 'electricus' mean?

2. What key discoveries did the following scientists make? (Pick only **one**)

William Gilbert

Alessandro Volta

Michael Faraday

Thomas Edison

Lewis Latimer

3. What did Franklin's kite experiment prove?

4. Did Thomas Edison invent the lightbulb?

5. Name one modern appliances that use electricity and explain why you think it is useful.

6. The voltaic pile ensured a steady electric current. Why did this lead to the wider use of electricity?

When you have done the questions, have a look at the following website: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zq99q6f/articles/zs7g4j6 Watch the clips and see if you can draw and label some of the circuit diagram symbols in your book. USE A RULER!

Have a great day!

Any problems – remember yearsix@blowers.dudley.sch.uk