



Year 6
Home Learning 7

Here are some topics which you can work from at home. All work can be recorded in a way you choose.
The theme for this week is **Nature's Pattern**

Each day we put a 'Word of the Day' on the grid below. See if you can:

- Find the definition
- Use the word in a sentence
- List any synonyms
- List any antonyms
- Use the word in a different context
- Use an image to represent the word - be creative!

Day	Word	English	Maths	Science	Physical	Creative
Monday	accommodate	<p>Reading and Research Research artists who use nature and pattern within their work. Look at the work of these two artists and answer the questions below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Morris. A Victorian artist. • Maurits Cornelis (M.C) Escher. A graphic artist. <p>1. How does nature influence the art? 2. Is there a pattern and what it is? 3. Are there any similarities between these artists?</p> <p>Complete the short reading comprehension attached below.</p>	<p>Topic: Translation https://www.thenational.academy/year-6/maths/to-translate-simple-shapes-year-6-wk4-2</p>	<p>Learning Link https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zky3bdm</p> <p>Firework Water Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Oil • Food Colouring (Any colour of your choosing) • 16 oz clear glass • Another 16 oz clear glass • A Fork <p>Instructions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fill the tall glass almost to the top with room-temperature water. 	<p>Start a challenge for this week.</p> <p>Challenge</p> <p>Step it up – This week your task is to walk. This can be around the house, the garden or on your family walk. Each day try to increase your steps by walking for an extra five minutes or adding on 1000 steps to your total. The</p>	<p>Learning Link https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zh4wmp3</p> <p>Your task is to create a sculpture using natural materials in the style of Andy Goldsworthy or the artist you have researched. You must design your sculpture first. Then create it.</p>

Tuesday	business	<p>SPaG.com Log onto SPaG.com and complete the online tasks.</p> <p>If you do not have access to the online resources. See the attached activity below.</p>	<p>Topic: Reflection https://www.thenational.academy/year-6/maths/to-reflect-simple-shapes-year-6-wk4-3</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pour 2 tablespoons of oil into the other glass. Add 2 drops of food colouring to the glass with the oil. 	<p>Year 6 teachers will be completing this challenge too.</p> <p>Can you design a new sport using home equipment? Please be careful and sensible with your choices and ask an adult before using the items.</p> <p>Saucepans catch – can you catch household items in a saucepan and how many?</p>	<p>Make sure you take a picture of the final piece.</p> <p>In depth Sketch</p>
Wednesday	definitely	<p>Writing Imagine you are William Morris. You have just designed a new wallpaper and need to advertise it. Create a poster advertising the wallpaper.</p> <p>You must include the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> repeated words. alliterative words. emotional language. a strong argument. rhetorical questions. colourful and eye-catching fonts / capitalised words. Humour representative of the time. 	<p>Topic: Coordinates https://www.thenational.academy/year-6/maths/to-describe-coordinate-positions-on-a-grid-year-6-wk4-1</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stir the oil into the food colouring using a fork. Stop once you break the food colouring into smaller drops. Pour the oil and colouring mixture into the tall glass. Now watch! The food colouring will slowly sink in the glass, with each droplet expanding outwards as it falls. Looks like fireworks! Right? 	<p>Can you build a den using natural materials and eat your lunch in it?</p>	<p>Select an element from your sculpture or another example of nature (such as a leaf). Imagine you have zoomed in to this and sketch the result.</p>  
Thursday	calendar	<p>Writing Use your research from Monday to create a fact file about an artist of your choice.</p> <p>Your fact file must include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subheadings Clear title Present tense Third person Fact boxes Technical language Paragraphs 	<p>Topic: Coordinate Problems 1 https://www.thenational.academy/year-6/maths/to-solve-practical-coordinate-problems-year-6-wk4-4</p>	<p>How it Works: Food colouring dissolves in water, but not in oil. So when you pour in your food colouring/oil mixture the oil will</p>		

<p style="text-align: center;">Friday</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">embarrass</p>	<p>Spelling Choose 10 different Year 6 spelling words and write a paragraph which includes them all. Can your paragraph include information about art and nature?</p> <p>Log on to Spelling Shed and complete this week's activities.</p>	<p>Topic: Coordinate Problems 2 https://www.thenational.academy/year-6/maths/to-solve-practical-coordinate-problems-year-6-wk4-5</p>	<p>float at the top of the water because it is less dense, and the food colouring will begin to dissolve once they sink through the oil and into the water.</p> <p>Extra Experiments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Try using red and blue as your food colouring and do one drop of blue and one drop of red when you start to mix the oil and food colouring together. 2. Try doing it without the oil and observe and record how the results are different. 3. Try using a larger glass, does it change the results? <p>Layers of liquid Materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tall clear drinking glass • A large spoon • Water • Oil, about 1 cup (vegetable works great) • Golden syrup • Optional: Food Colouring • Paper Towels 		
--	--	--	--	---	--	--

Instructions:

The great thing about this experiment is that you can mix the liquids in any order, but to begin with, this is our suggestion.

1. Fill the glass about halfway with regular water.
2. Add a drop of food colouring if you have some handy. Be careful not to add too much or you might not be able to see what is taking place.
3. Slowly pour some of the syrup into the water and observe what happens. Does it sink or float?
4. Slowly add some of the oil. It is a good idea to hold the spoon just above the water level, touching the side of the glass, then slowly pour the oil onto the spoon. Does the oil sink or float?

				<p>How It Works: Each of these liquids have different densities (the amount of molecules per square inch). The denser liquids have more molecules, this causes them to sink to the bottom. The less dense liquids float.</p> <p>Extra Experiments: What happens if you add the food colouring last? What happens if you switch the order or liquids? What happens if you do this in a closed container (water bottle), put the lid on and shake it up?</p> <p>Using what you have learnt in these experiments, can you now come up with your own? Remember to write out your experiment.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--	--

Websites

Maths and Art	Quizzes
<p>www.artfulmaths.com Really great ideas to link maths and art. There is also origami ideas on here too. It is very therapeutic and good for the mind.</p>	<p>www.educationquizzes.com/ks2/maths/ Lots of quizzes covering all subjects and topics. They have multiple choice answers. You could do them independently, play against people in your household or against your friends if you catch up online.</p>

SPaG Task

Apostrophes for possession and omission

Task A

Look at the sentences below. You need to decide whether to fill the gap with *its* or *it's*. Think carefully before writing these sentences out in your book.

- 1) Whose coat is this? ___ mine!
- 2) ___ a lovely day today.
- 3) The elephant raised ___ trunk.
- 4) Hurry up, ___ going to rain.
- 5) The book had lost ___ last page.

Task B

Now we are going to practise using the apostrophe for possession and omission. Think about who owns what in this sentence and which letters are missing.

1. The policemen's jacket was bright yellow.
2. The Primer Ministers car was hit by an egg.
3. The wardrobes doors werent clinging on to the hinges.
4. The childrens school dinners were delicious.
5. Hundreds of people packed in to the hall to hear the Mayors speech.

Task C

Answer the SATs questions.

1. Explain how the position of the apostrophe changes the meaning of the second sentence.

A) What are your brother's favourite toys?

B) What are your brothers' favourite toys?

2. Circle the word in the passage that contains an apostrophe for possession.

It's five o'clock. Let's leave early and we'll be able to go to Emma's house first.

3. Add the missing apostrophes to the sentences below.

That comedians jokes were hilarious.

Ryans parents are both doctors.

The castles dungeons are 300 years old.

4. Rewrite the sentence below to show the correct contracted forms of the underlined words.

"I cannot find my hat," moaned Asha. "I will ask Mum I bet she has seen it."

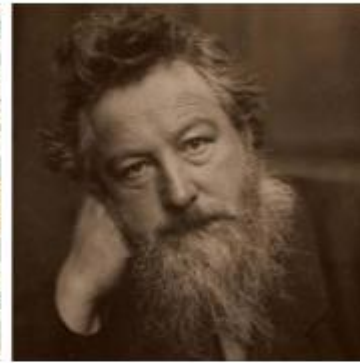
5. Rewrite the sentence below to show the correct contracted forms of the underlined words.

"It is a wonderful day out there now," said Mum. "The sun is shining. It might not be this sunny later."

Reading Comprehension Activity

William Morris

1834 - 1896



William Morris (1834-1896) was one of the most influential designers of the 19th century. His work included wallpaper design and print, furniture, stained glass windows, tiles and tapestries. He was also a writer and campaigner for environmental and social change. Morris trained as an architect at Oxford University, although he had early, unfulfilled ambitions to be a painter.

In 1859, Morris married Jane Burden. They spent the next two years furnishing and decorating the interior of their home. Morris did much of the work himself, with help from his artist friends. Prompted by the success of their efforts, they decided to start their own company.

In April 1861, Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co. was established and it produced a range of original domestic furnishings including embroidery, tableware and furniture, stained glass and tiles. Wallpapers were soon added to the list because Morris was unable to find any

he liked well enough to use in his own home. Morris revived the traditions of craftsmanship as he disliked the machine processes of the industrial revolution. As an environmental campaigner, Morris endeavoured to use natural materials in his work.

By the mid 1860s, Morris worked mainly on his wallpaper designs, the first of these being Trellis, Daisy and Fruit. Curiously, Morris was unable to draw birds and his friend Philip Webb drew them for the trellis design.

In 1875, Morris started a new company called Morris & Co, meaning that he took full artistic control. This period was considered Morris' most important and creative as a pattern designer.

William Morris died on 3 October 1896, when he was 65 years old. At the time, one of his doctors is said to have remarked that Morris carried out the work of ten men in one lifetime and it was this that brought about his death.

Questions:

1. Why was William Morris an influential designer?
2. Why did Morris decide to start his own company?
3. Why did Morris start to design wallpaper?
4. Why did Morris start a new company in 1875?
5. How did Morris practice what he preached?