HOME LEARNING

YEAR 6

30/04/2020

Morning Message

Good morning year 6,

We hope you have been enjoying the work set this week. Remember that if you would like your teacher to comment on the work you have done on Purple Mash then you should hand it in by Friday. And don't forget to check Mathletics on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Today's fact of the day:

The Mars Curiosity Rover, the car-sized robot sent to Mars by Nasa to investigate its climate and landscape, was programmed to sing itself 'Happy birthday' for its first birthday back in August 2013. Imagine that – a solitary little machine all alone on a vast planet singing happy birthday to itself! Kind of sad when you think about it! The NASA engineers only programmed it to sing for its first birthday as they didn't want to waste too much battery. Every other year that it has remained on Mars (it is still there) it has remained silent.

The answer to yesterday's riddle is *your name*. Today's riddle: *What goes up but never comes down?*

Mr Larke and Ms. Yerlisu

Today's Picture

Writing

You are sitting alone on a bench in a park in the middle of the city, minding your own business when suddenly lightening starts to crash down and the spaceship above lands right in front of you.

The door opens and somethings comes out.

Your task for today is to write a description of what emerges. It could be anything you decide. Ideas:

- a robotic species of spider-like creatures whose means of communicating is through song

- a human-like species with three arms and one eye

Write two or three detailed paragraphs describing how they look, sound, smell, communicate, move etc

Tips for success:

- include a variety of descriptive vocabulary using all five senses

- include relative clauses (who, whose, that, which)

- any speech that they use (it might not be English – perhaps you could invent a new language)

Reading

Day 3: Pupil-led questions.

1. **Write 3 on-the-line questions**

2. **Write 2 between-the-lines questions**

3. **Write 1 beyond-the-text question**

Ask a family member to answer the questions.

Maths

In this lesson, you will use knowledge of the notation used to label a right angle, the angle sum of triangles and quadrilaterals, angles on a straight line or at a point and vertically opposite angles to find missing angles.

Tips
- Recall the sum of the interior angles in a triangle or quadrilateral. In triangles it is 180⁰, quadrilaterals 360⁰
- Find the missing angle on a straight line when you know the other angles. Add known angles and take away from 180⁰
- Use properties of shape to reason about the size of angles. A rectangle has 4 right angles, isosceles triangle 2 angles always equal.

Power Up

A baker has 28 kg of apples. He wants to divide the apples equally into 16 apple pies. How many kilograms of apples will be in each pie?

An electrician has a piece of wire that is 81 m long. She needs to cut it equally to wire up 12 houses. How much wire will there be for each house?

Tip
Remember all the answers are in 2 decimal places. Kg and m can't be with the remainder.

If you use long division method remember you can carry calculation adding 0 to the remainder after the decimal point to quotient.

$87_{120} \div 15 = 5.8$
blue remainder   red adding zero after decimal point

Problem solving – properties of shapes ❶

Discover

Question I

116°

a

b

Not drawn to scale

The diagram shows an isosceles triangle inside a rectangle. Calculate the sizes of angles a and b.

1 **a)** Calculate the size of angle a.

b) Now use what you know to calculate angle b.

Share

a)

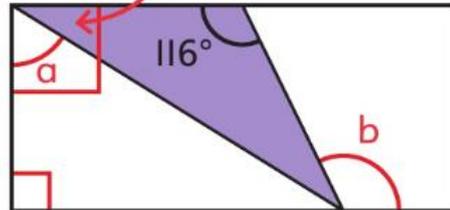I am going to write all the information I know on the diagram.

one of two equal angles in the isosceles triangles

We can calculate the size of each of the equal angles in the isosceles triangle:

$(180° - 116°) \div 2 = 32°$

Angle a is part of a right angle, 90°.

angle a = 90° − 32°, so angle a is 58°.

116°

a

b

b) We know two of the angles in the right-angled triangle.

We can work out the third angle:
$180° - 90° - 58° = 32°$

Angle b is one of three angles on a straight line.

32°
a
58°
116°
32°
b
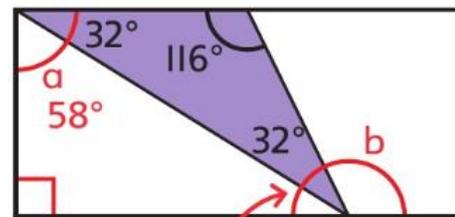
one of three angles on a straight line

Remember that angles on a straight line add up to 180°.

We now know that 32° + 32° + b = 180°.

So, 180 − 64 = 116.
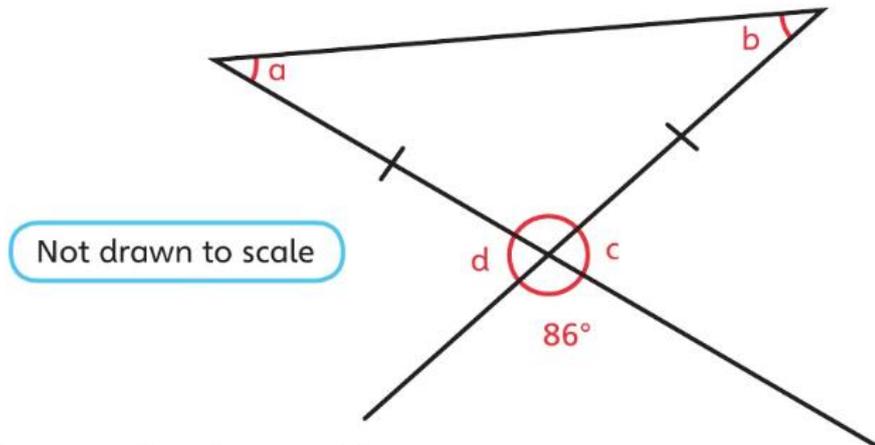
Angle b is 116°.

Think together

1 This diagram includes an isosceles triangle.

Not drawn to scale

86°

a) What are the sizes of angles a and b?

Angles a and b are both ☐°.

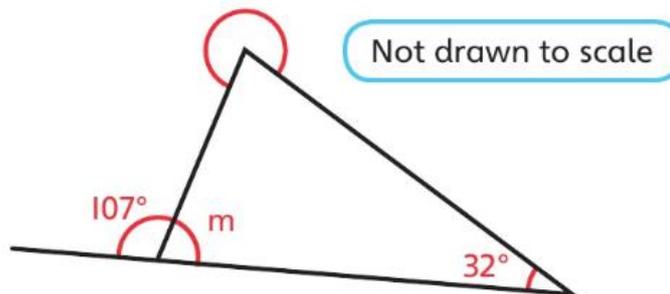**b)** What are the sizes of angles c and d?

Angles c and d are both ☐°

2 Here is a scalene triangle.

Angle m is ☐°.

Angle n is ☐°.

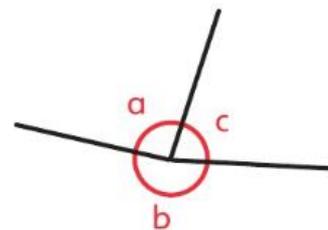Not drawn to scale

107°   m   32°

Remember that angles that meet at a point add up to 360°.
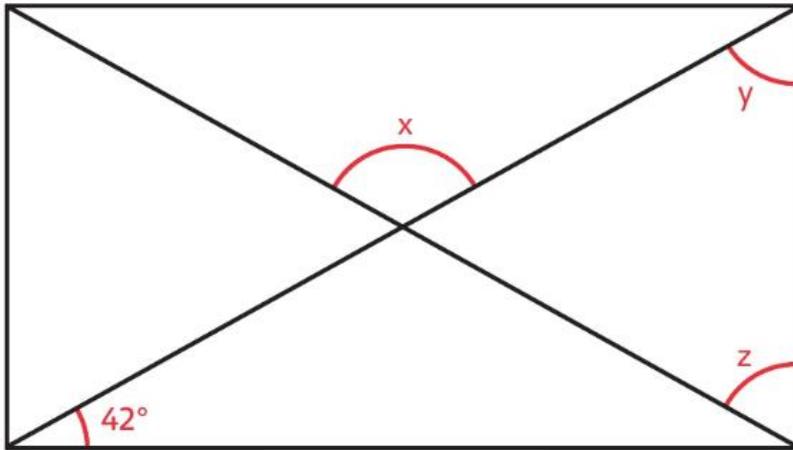
3 Three angles meet at a point.

Angle a is obtuse. It is half the size of angle b.

Angle c is acute. It is 15° smaller than a right angle.

What is the size of each angle?

4 Work out the size of angles x, y and z.

x

y

z

42°

Not drawn to scale

I'm going to need to work out the size of some of the other angles before I can work out the size of angles x, y and z.

Power Maths Book- 81, 82, 83
Check Mathletics

Weekly Spellings

This week we will be learning/revising the final 25 words from the spelling list. Learn from *queue* to *yacht.*

Word list – years 5 and 6

accommodate	embarrass	persuade
accompany	environment	physical
according	equip (–ped, –ment)	prejudice
achieve	especially	privilege
aggressive	exaggerate	profession
amateur	excellent	programme
ancient	existence	pronunciation
apparent	explanation	queue
appreciate	familiar	recognise
attached	foreign	recommend
available	forty	relevant
average	frequently	restaurant
awkward	government	rhyme
bargain	guarantee	rhythm
bruise	harass	sacrifice
category	hindrance	secretary
cemetery	identity	shoulder
committee	immediate(ly)	signature
communicate	individual	sincere(ly)
community	interfere	soldier
competition	interrupt	stomach
conscience*	language	sufficient
conscious*	leisure	suggest
controversy	lightning	symbol
convenience	marvellous	system
correspond	mischievous	temperature
criticise (critic + ise)	muscle	thorough
curiosity	necessary	twelfth
definite	neighbour	variety
desperate	nuisance	vegetable
determined	occupy	vehicle
develop	occur	yacht
dictionary	opportunity	
disastrous	parliament	

Foundation Topic Work (for the week)

This term we will be learning about electricity in science. Obviously we have not had a chance to learn anything in class, so you will need to do some research at home in order to complete this. Your job is to complete a leaflet on electrical safety at home. You might want to include sections on:
- how electricity works
- why it is useful
- why it is dangerous
- how to keep safe when using it at home

Include pictures and text. Make sure you use the whole leaflet. If you click on the small arrows at the bottom in the corner then it will unfold the pages and give you much more space to write. Remember to hand it in when you want your teacher to look at it. By Friday please.

Diary

Write a diary of what work and activities you did today. Remember to include your thoughts, feelings and opinions.