

Remote Learning - 6 Trinity

Friday 26th February, 2020

Good morning 6 Trinity,

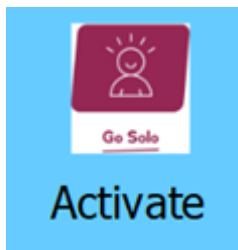
Go to your work you collected. If you're confused, email me straight away: year6.year6@hovingham.org

8.30 - 9: Wake up, get dressed and have your breakfast.

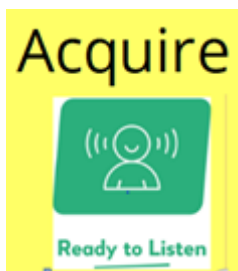
9 - 9.45: Maths

Aim

LI: To find the area of irregular shapes.



Complete the Maths Mania sheet in your pack. If you don't have your new pack or have a go on TTRS.



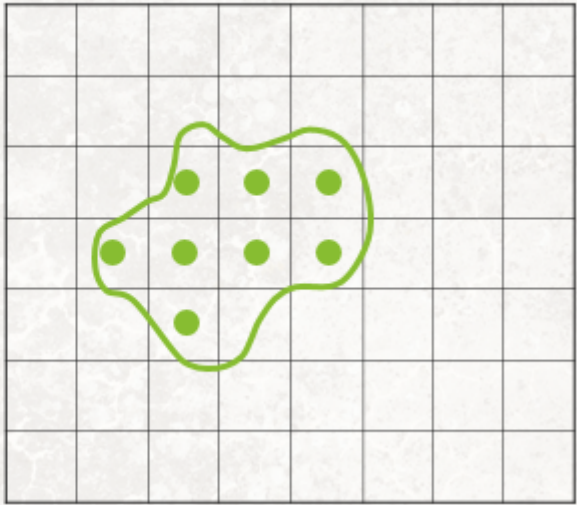
Sometimes the shape doesn't fit exactly on the grid. We can estimate the area by counting the squares that are

halfway or more. Mark each square that you have included so that you don't count it twice (and to show an examiner that you have counted the squares). You may also want to note every multiple of ten in case you lose count.

How to draw and identify a shape with the area of approximately 8 cm²

One method would be to put a dot in 8 of the squares.

Draw around the dots. If you have some dotted squares where you have not included the full square in your shape, then make sure you include part of a square without a dot to make up for the missing part.

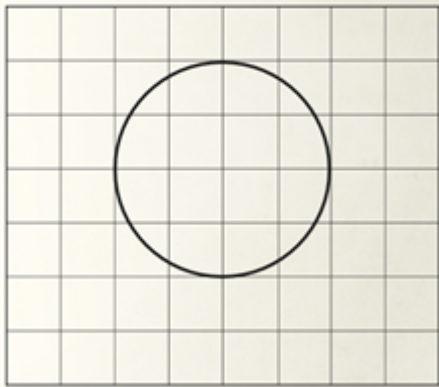



Ready to Practise


Apply

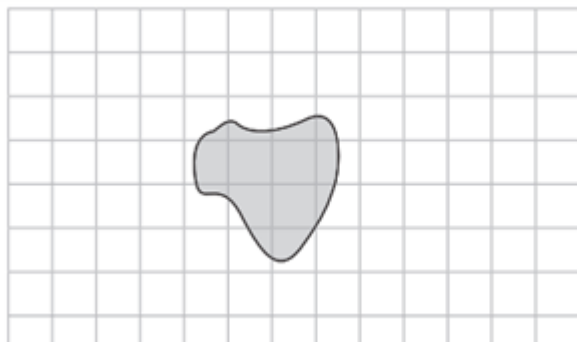

Go Solo

What is the approximate area of this circle if each square represents 1m^2 ?

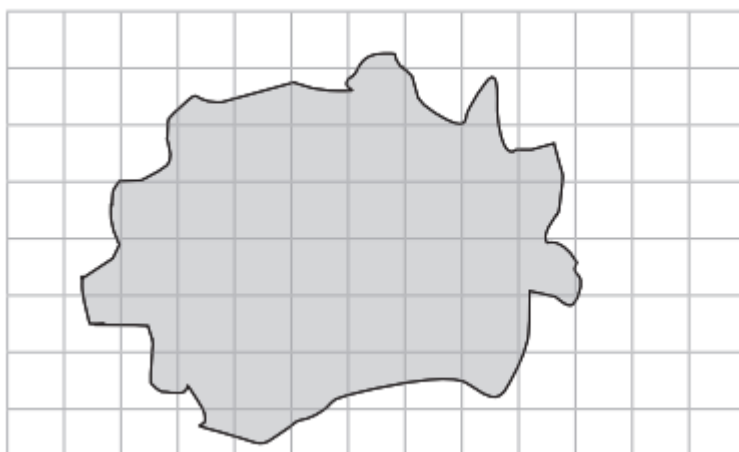


1.

2.



= _____ cm^2



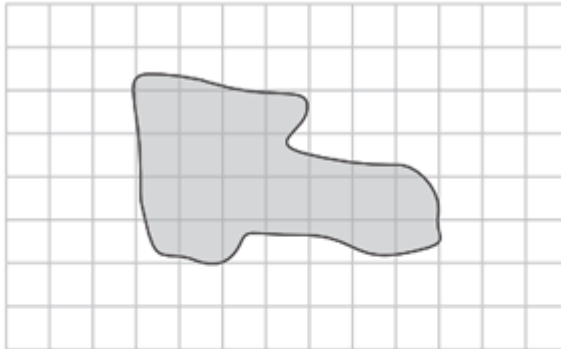
= _____ cm^2

3.

Task 2:

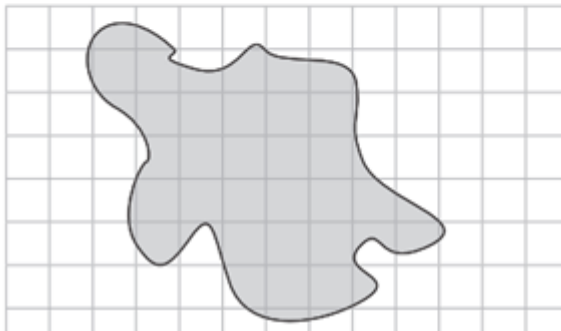
Estimate the area of the shape.

1.



= _____ cm^2

2.



= _____ cm^2

Reasoning:

Kamal thinks the pool has an area of 9m^2 .

What mistake do you think he has made?

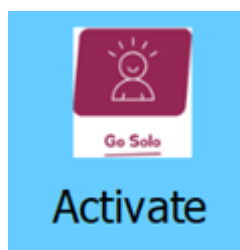
Assess

Check your answers!

9.45 – 10.30: Grammar/Writing

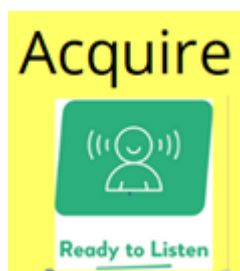
Aim

LI: to write a setting description.



Look at the picture. What can you see?

If you were there, what do you think you could hear, smell and feel?



This is a picture of carnival!

Here is an example of a setting description. It includes:

- **What can be seen**
- **What can be heard**
- **What can be felt**
- **What can be smelt**

- **What can be tasted**

It was a scorching hot summers day: perfect for a day at carnival. The sky was dotted with a few candy-floss clouds. Faint music could be heard from beyond the tall gates with the occasional happy scream suddenly piercing the air. Closer to the entrance, the massive structures of the rides could be seen: a rollercoaster, a big wheel, a helter skelter. Below, younger children stood watching, eating their sweets and snacks, while the scent of popcorn danced through the air. Ice creams wobbled perilously over the cones and dripped down their small fingers as they melted; some munched on brightly coloured balls soft sugar strands that dissolved on the tongue - sweeter than sweet and sticking to the teeth better than glue. A few ate too much and complained to their mummies and daddies.

Adjectives

People	Objects	Comfortable feelings	Uncomfortable feelings	Size	Time
adorable adventurous aggressive annoying beautiful caring confident clumsy confident considerate excitable glamorous grumpy happy helpful important intimidating obnoxious odd talented thoughtless timid handsome	bright clear distinct drab elegant filthy gleaming grotesque long magnificent precious sparkling spotless strange unsightly unusual valuable	brave calm cheerful comfortable courageous determined eager elated encouraged energetic excited exuberant fantastic fine healthy joyful pleasant relieved	angry annoyed anxious ashamed awful bewildered bored confused defeated defiant depressed disgusted disturbed dizzy embarrassed envious frightened hungry lonely scared terrified worried	big colossal enormous gigantic great huge immense large little long mammoth massive meagre mighty miniature minuscule petite puny short tall teeny tiny	ancient brief early fast late modern old quick rapid short slow swift young  visit twinkl.com

Apply



You task:

Imagine you have attended a carnival! Be sure to include:

- What you saw
- What you smelt
- What you felt
- What you tasted
- What you heard
- At least 3 paragraphs
- Your neatest handwriting

Use as much detail as possible, as well as a wide range of punctuation: full stops, commas, inverted commas for speakers, exclamation marks, question marks, brackets and dashes, semi colons and colons.

Assess

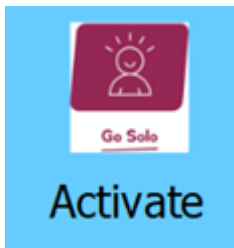
Check your answers!

10.30 – 11: Break-time. Have a snack and a drink of water or juice, play some games, draw or read!

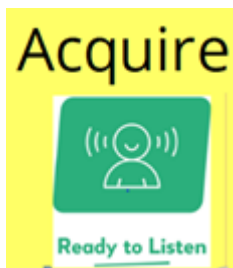
11:00- 12:00 - Reading

Aim

LI: To retrieve information and make inferences.



What are some celebrations we have throughout the year? How many can you think of?



Diverse: a **diverse** group is made up of people or things that are very different from each other. If your class mixes **kids** from all over the world, you could call it **diverse**.

Foreign: located outside of a place or country and especially outside of a person's own country

Brimming: be full to the point of overflowing



Traditions: the handing down of information, beliefs, or customs from one generation to another



Carnival

World celebrations and festivities

There are many festivals and celebrations around the world throughout the year. However, carnival is one of the most famous and colourful festivities. Many carnivals take place in the build-up to the religious season of Lent, which is the six weeks before Easter Sunday. Therefore, many carnivals take place during February. Often during Lent, people give up something that they will find difficult to do. This could be a type of food or a bad habit.

What is carnival?

Carnival can be different depending on the country. Lots of countries focus on their own traditions and are often a celebration of the culture of their country. In most countries at carnival, you will see masks, colourful costumes, music and parades. Some Carnivals have special trinkets or symbols. In New Orleans, they have sweet and very colourful cakes called King Cakes as a symbol of their carnival (Mardi Gras).

The largest carnival

The most famous and largest carnival in the world takes place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Carnival in Brazil is not just a fun celebration; it is a chance to experience the different types of culture in the country. Brazil is often referred to as a 'melting-pot' of culture. This is because there are a variety of different cultural influences brought about by the diverse population. There are many European, African and American influences. Carnival is about the Brazilian way of life and their way of thinking. There are many parties celebrating the songs, music and dances typical of Brazilian culture. The most popular form of music and dancing at the Rio carnival is samba - a style unique to Brazil. Samba music is often played on drums and there is lots of traditional dancing. The 'Sambódromo' is an avenue made to host carnival in Rio. Every year, there are over 500,000 foreign visitors to this area.

Carnival is often linked to religious traditions; however, it is also a time of fun, with lots of colour, costumes and laughter. It is a time enjoyed by millions across the world.



Carnivals in Europe

There are several carnivals in Europe.

Cadiz is where the largest Spanish carnival happens. It celebrates local traditions along with current and political events. Like Rio, there are parades and floats with lots of music.

Nice in France, is heavily influenced by Catholic traditions, and people indulge in lots of rich food in the build up to Lent. One of the most popular street celebrations is the Battle of the Flowers where there are lots of floats and costumes **brimming** with plants and flowers.

Cologne is one of the main carnival cities in Germany. The carnival season actually begins in November here and culminates the week before (and including) Shrove Tuesday. There are lots of parades and people dress up - even at work and school. It is one of Germany's most important cultural events.

1. a) When do most carnivals take place?

b) Why do you think this time of year is chosen?

2. The word **brimming** is in bold letters. What does this word mean in this sentence?

3. Where do they celebrate Mardi Gras and what is an important symbol of this carnival?

4. What is different about carnival season in Germany and most other countries?

5. Where does the large parade in Rio actually take place?

6. Why do you think carnivals are so popular across the world and attract so many visitors?

7. Name and describe two different European carnivals using your own words.

1a. Most carnivals take place...

b. I think this time of year is chosen because...

2. The word brimming means _____

3.They celebrate Mardi Gras...

An important symbol of this carnival is...

4. _____ is different about carnival season in Germany.

5. The large parade in Rio takes place...

6. I think carnivals are so popular and attract many people because...

Assess

Check your answers!

12 - 1: Lunch-time. Can you help the adults make lunch and tidy it away?

1 - 1.30: Spelling practice.

***Have someone at home quiz you on your spelling words! Email me a picture of your results! year6.year6@hovingham.org

1. siege

2. niece

3. grief

4. chief

5. fiend

6. shriek

7. believe

8. achieve

9. convenience

10. mischievous

1:30 - 2:00

P.E

P.E with Joe

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6v-a_dpwhro

2:00 - 3:00

Topic

Aim



LI: To identify and sort materials into electrical conductors and insulators.

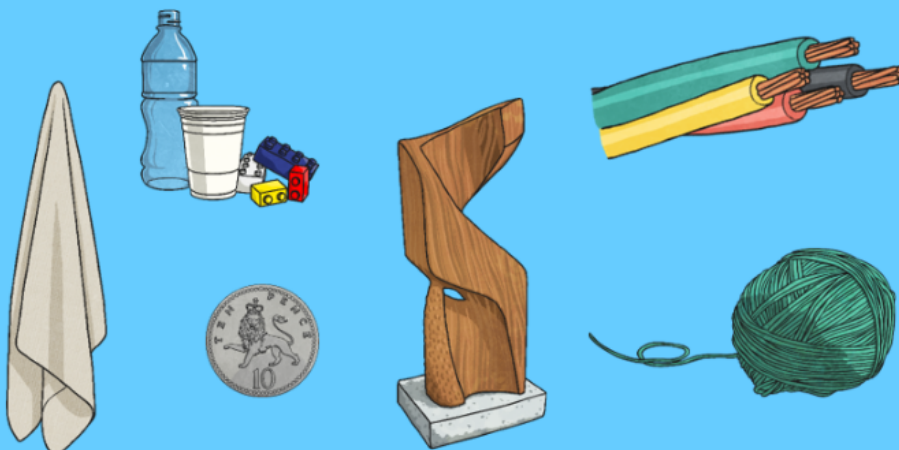
- I can explain why some materials conduct electrical currents and why others don't.
- I can test materials to check if they are conductors or insulators of electrical current.



Ready to Listen

Activate

Have a look at the materials in the picture and then label them.



Are there any you are unsure about?



Ready to Talk



Ready to Listen

Acquire



Some of these items are conductors and some are insulators.



Ready to Talk

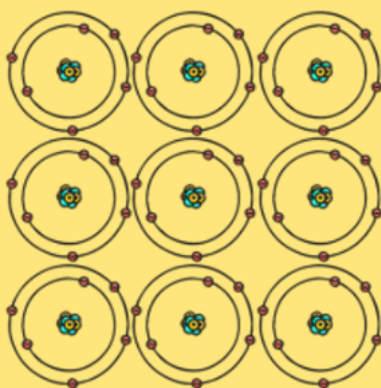


Ready to Listen

Acquire

Insulators and Conductors

In most materials, the atoms look like this:



- The **protons** and **neutrons** are attracted to each other as a result of the **strong nuclear force**, and they form the nucleus.
- The **electrons** are attracted to **protons**, but this attraction is not as strong as the **strong nuclear force** which makes the **protons** and **neutrons** stick together.
- Instead, the attraction means that the **electrons** orbit the **protons** in the nucleus.
- The **electrons** cannot move freely in these materials and therefore no **electric current** can be produced.

These materials are called **electrical insulators**.

If you create a circuit which includes an **electrical insulator**, it will be **incomplete** (even if it looks complete!) as no **electrons** will flow through the material.



Ready to Talk

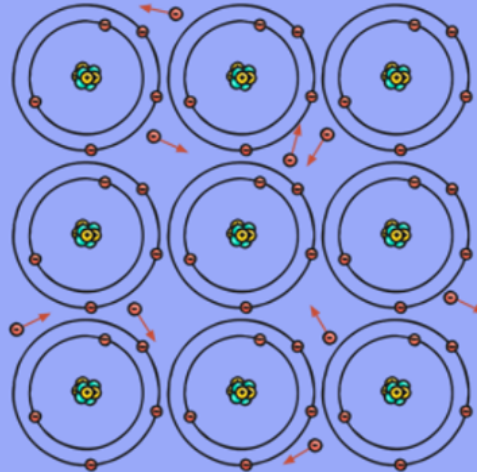


Ready to Listen

Acquire

Insulators and Conductors

- In some materials, some of the **electrons** are **free electrons** and can move.
- If you create a circuit with these materials, the **free electrons** can be made to move in one direction, creating an electric current.
- These materials are called **electrical conductors**.



N.B. If the circuit has not been set up correctly, then the electric current cannot flow, even through a conductor. Ensure that you check that you have connected all parts of the circuit together.



Ready to Talk



Ready to Listen



Acquire

Conductors

Some materials let electricity pass through them easily.

These materials are known as **electrical conductors**.

Many **metals**, such as **copper, iron and steel**, are good **electrical conductors**. That is why the parts of electrical objects that need to let electricity pass through are always made of metal.

Metal is used in plugs to allow electricity to transfer from the wall socket, through the plug, and into a device such as a radio or TV.

In a light bulb, the metal filament conducts electricity and causes the light bulb to light up.



Ready to Listen



Ready to Talk

Acquire

Insulators

Some materials do not allow electricity to pass through them. These materials are known as **electrical insulators**.

Plastic, wood, glass and rubber are good **electrical insulators**. That is why they are used to cover materials that carry electricity.

The plastic covering that surrounds wires is an electrical insulator. It stops you from getting an electrical shock.



Ready to Talk



Ready to Listen

Apply

Task 1:

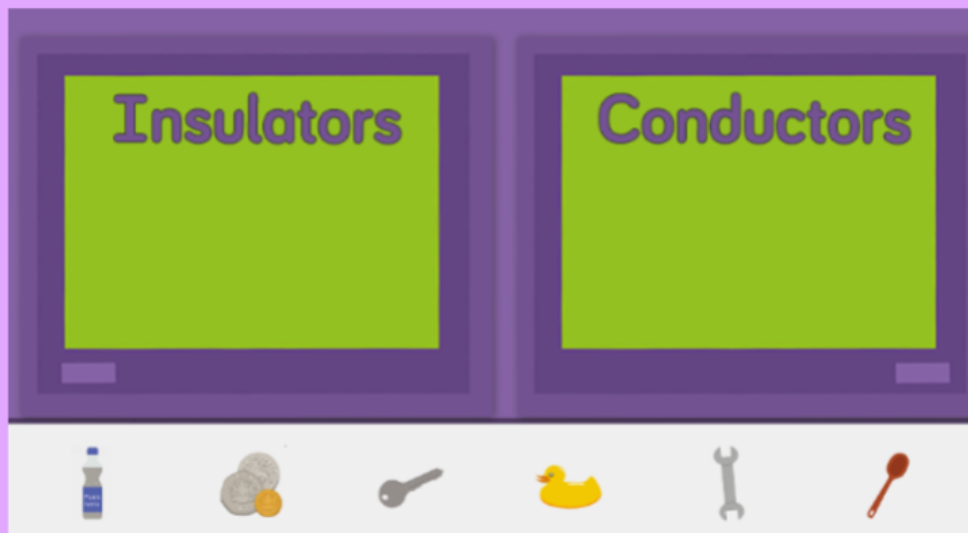
Sort these items into two Groups:
insulators and conductors

Task 2:

Why are insulators important?



Assess



Sort the items into the correct group. Explain how you made your choices.

