



A message from your teachers...



Hello Year 6,

*We can't quite believe that we are entering into yet another week of lockdown. We still miss seeing your **happy faces**, hearing your **infectious laughs** and listening to your **wonderful stories**.*

Where is the time going?

*We are still so proud to hear that you are all working incredibly hard and are staying positive during these challenging times. **Thank you** to those of you who sent in recordings for the music project, we loved hearing your lovely voices. We have been very **impressed** with the manga cartoons you have been sending in too. Keep up the good work!*

With love,

Miss Doughty, Miss Reddington, Mrs Godfrey, Mrs Wear and Mrs O'Doherty x

English

Complete the activities on the slides, consisting of a writing task, a reading comprehension and some grammar and spelling activities. **Please remember to also keep logging onto [Reading Plus](#) for 45 minutes each day to keep improving your reading comprehension.**

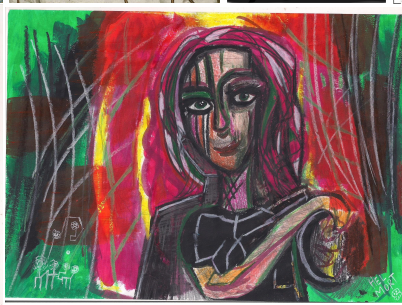
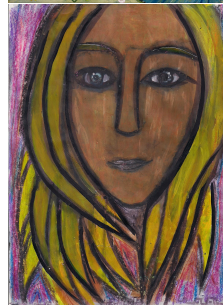
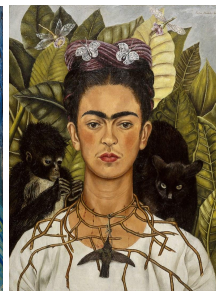
Maths

Complete the challenges on the slides. There are a range of **arithmetic**, **problem solving** and **reasoning style** questions that may take you longer to solve as they require lots of thinking time! **Try your hardest to have a go!**

Other curriculum focus...

ART

This week we would like you to create a self portrait.



You may wish to research artists who have produced their own self portraits such as Van Gogh, Frida Kahlo, Andy Warhol, Rembrandt, Da Vinci.

Remember to check the newsletters that have been saved on the school website and facebook site detailing the art and music projects. We would like as many of you take part as possible!

Maths Challenge One

Arithmetic



1. $12 \times 3 \times 9 =$
2. $64 + 847 =$
3. $14.8 + 1.45 =$
4. $4612 - 2548 =$
5. $90 + 8457 =$
6. $125 \times 65 =$
7. $8.95 \times 100 =$
8. $17 \times 1.4 =$
9. $0.30 \times 80 =$
10. $65\% \text{ of } 800 =$
11. $12 \times \underline{\quad} = 156$
12. $300 \times 0.2 =$
13. $47 \times 210 =$
14. $\underline{\quad} = 953 - 37$
15. $35\% \text{ of } 900 =$

Problem Solving and Reasoning

Complete these number sentences.

$$25 + 25 + 25 + 25 = \square \times 25$$

$$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = \square \times 5$$

$$25 + 25 + 25 + 25 = \square \times 5$$

$$25 + 25 + 25 + 25 = \square \times 100$$

$$25 + 25 - 25 - 25 = \square \times 25$$

Problem solving and Reasoning

£290 is shared between 10 boys and 12 girls.

Each girl receives £15

How much money does each boy receive, if they each get the same amount of money?

Problem solving and Reasoning

Here is a sequence

2, 5, 9, 12, 2, 5, 9, 12, 2, 5, 9, 12, ...

What is the sum of the first 200 numbers in this sequence?

Explain your method.

Maths Challenge Two

Arithmetic



1. $4781 - 74 =$
2. $8.56 \times 1 =$
3. $55\% \text{ of } 900 =$
4. $6^2 + 45 + \underline{\quad} = 310$
5. $1 \times 12 \times 12 =$
6. $865 + 5012 =$
7. $10 \times 913 =$
8. $8467 - 201 =$
9. $37 \times 497 =$
10. $478 \underline{\quad} 100 = 4.78$
11. $12^2 \times 7 =$
12. $91 + 28 \times 3 =$
13. $\underline{\quad} \times 100 = 87469$
14. $1000 - (13 \times 8) =$
15. $45\% \text{ of } 1020 =$

Problem Solving and Reasoning

Louise is thinking of a 4-digit number.
Here are some clues to the number.

The number lies between 4,000
and 5,000

All the digits are different

The digit in the tens place is twice
the digit in the thousands place

The sum of the digits is 24

The number is odd

What could Louise's number
be?

Problem solving and Reasoning

Elijah says he divided 32 by a
number and got 64
Is this possible?

Problem solving and Reasoning

Complete these number sentences.

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = \square \times 5$$

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \square \times 5$$

$$10 + 10 + 10 = \square \times 5$$

$$5 - 5 = \square \times 5$$

Maths Challenge Three

Arithmetic



1. $16 \times 126 =$
2. $9140 \times \underline{\quad} = 0$
3. $85\% \text{ of } 750 =$
4. $7.77 - 1.78 =$
5. $6004 - 2034 =$
6. $2030 - \underline{\quad} = 589$
7. $5520 \div 16 =$
8. $100 \times 1459.4 =$
9. $8^2 - 5^2 =$
10. $9846 + 1005 =$
11. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5} =$
12. $8.05 + 8.12 + 0.02 =$
13. $549 - \underline{\quad} = 137$
14. $\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{4} =$
15. $13^2 + 120 =$

Problem Solving and Reasoning

**A can holds 330 ml of pop.
Pop is sold in packs of 6**



**Karl buys 12 packs of pop.
How many litres of pop does he
have?**

Problem solving and Reasoning

**Write down all the common multiples
of 4 and 6 that are less than 50
Show or explain your method.**

Problem solving and Reasoning

What are the missing numbers?

$$\boxed{} \times 10 = 42$$

$$\boxed{} \div 10 = 42$$

Literacy Activity One - Reading Comprehension

My Mind

In my head's a journey that only I can take,
there is no one else can ever read my mind.
I must tread carefully, for all the thoughts I make
must be mine alone, not lost upon the wind.

Inside are paths and mazes.
There are caverns, pits and keys.
There are wolves and saints and crazes.
A wave, a storm, a breeze.

There are patterns, wonder, colours.
Music, thunder, voices.
My mind is like no other's –
Only I can make my choices.

Mind out, that is, if you don't mind,
I must be gentle, treat it kind.
Your mind is your own, I think you'll find.
One day I hope to know my own mind.

Retrieval Questions

- 1.) What word does the poet use as a synonym for 'hole'?
- 2.) How does the poet say she must behave towards her mind?
- 3.) The poet uses the word 'mind' in different ways so that it has different meanings. Give two examples from the poem.

Making inferences

- 4.) Why do you think the poet wants their thoughts to "be mine alone"?
- 5.) Do you think the poet is a young person or an older person? Explain why using evidence from the text.
- 6.) Why do you think the poet compares her mind to "paths and mazes"?
- 7.) Do you think the poet's mind is a happy, sad, or angry place? Support your answer with examples from the text.

Literacy Activity Card Two - Creative Writing

The City of Silence



Starting Game: The City of Silence

Have you ever wondered what it is like in ...

★ the mountain of imagination, ★ the castle of doom, ★ the city of wonder, ★ the maze of wishes, ★ or the cellar of despair?

Well, you are about to find out! In this game, we are going to create our own unique settings by combining places and things. Let's get started by completing a list of places!

Task 1 - Make a list of places

Here we want as many different type of places as possible - the more the better. For example: **wood**, **city**, **shed**, **street**, **station**, **maze**, **cellar** ...

Top Tip: generic places are what we are looking for here, not the actual names of particular places: we want city not London, planet not Jupiter.

Sorting your ideas One way to sort your places is to put them into categories. This often helps you to think of more ideas as one idea can lead to another and so on.

Water	Where people live	Buildings	Outer space
lake	town	shed	moon
river	house	supermarket	planet

Can you list more than 50 places?

Task 2 - Make a list of abstract nouns

Remember! An abstract noun is something that exists but you cannot see/touch e.g. **love**, **dream**, **fear**, **hope**, **joy**, **friendship**, **happiness**, **pain**, **doom**, **sadness**, **curse**, **vision**, **dream**, **nightmare**, **determination**, **confusion**.

Can you make your own list of abstract nouns? If you're stuck, magpie from the ones above or ask your family if they can think of any.

Task 3 - Make your own combinations

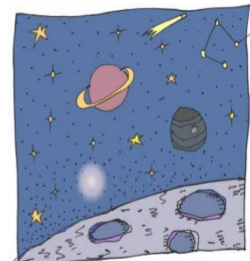
Choose one word from each list and put them together to make an interesting combination. Here is an example:

Places	Abstract Nouns	Combinations
church	love	The church of love
village	dreams	The village of dreams
station	pain	The station of pain
tunnel	hope	The tunnel of hope
river	anxiety	The river of anxiety

How many combinations can you make?

Task 5- Create a simple list poem

Have a go at writing a simple poem now from your favourite 10 or so ideas. They could be around a theme (e.g. **space**, **happiness**, **darkness**) or just the combinations that really caught your eye. Why not add some illustrations too?



Task 4 - Try some alliteration

Let's make some more combinations but this time try to make them alliterative: this means both your place and your abstract noun need to start with the same sound: *The cave of curiosity, The temple of terror, The office of honesty, The motorway of mischief, A star of sorrow, The fairground of fear.*

Space

*The planet of doom
The star of freedom
The black hole of light
The moon of isolation
The galaxy of hope
The universe of infinity
The sun of nightmares
The solar system of confusion*

CAN YOU WRITE
YOUR OWN LIST
POEM?

Literacy Activity Card Two - *EXTENSION* - Creative Writing

The Cave of Curiosity

In the cave of curiosity, I created
an angry ant ambling along,
a terrified tarantula tickling a tornado
and a curious computer calling cautiously to the King.

In the cave of curiosity, I created
the sound of silence closing its lips,
a hummingbird's wings flickering,
as the sea silently scrapes the pebbles and ten tired lorries trundle by.

In the cave of curiosity, I created
the touch of smooth stones from the summer beach,
the stickiness of honey on a fingertip
and the heat from a teaspoon as it stirs my morning tea.

In the cave of curiosity, I created
the coldness of frost as it freckles the windowpane,
the sharpness of a saw as it crunches through wood
and the sadness of a tear as it trickles down a cheek.

In the cave of curiosity, I captured
the moon's cold gleam imprisoned in a box,
the joy of a merry-go-round as it spins like a feral ferris wheel
and the force of a rainbow as it dazzles the sky with a smile that stuns.

Let's look at a model poem - On the left hand side of the page is a poem written by Pie Corbett using *The City of Silence* game. It is called *The Cave of Curiosity*. It is a great example of a poem using a repetitive pattern; this time he starts each verse with the phrase: *In the cave of curiosity*. Start by reading the poem out loud a few times. You can also listen to a reading of the poem here <https://soundcloud.com/talkforwriting/city/s-UmP7BEbB2cG>

Now let's look at the poem closely and try to respond to what we have read.

- 1) Which is your favourite word, line or verse? And why?
- 2) Which line would you like to change? What would you change it to?
- 3) Which part of the poem did you find scariest, saddest or most unusual?
- 4) Find a part of the poem that uses alliteration really effectively.
- 5) Write Pie a short piece of feedback about his poem. It could follow this structure:
1. Give some praise 2. Offer some advice 3. Ask a question

Using '*The Cave of Curiosity*' as a model text. Can you create your own poem?

Look at your simple poem and see if you can add detail. You might do this by: adding well-chosen adjectives, adding in a character, telling the reader what might be in your place, what could happen if you went there or how it got its name!

Top tip: Remember poems don't have to rhyme - and they're often more powerful if they don't!

We would absolutely
LOVE

To see you recording yourself reading your poems! Why not have a go and send them to the email address below

yearsix@st-alloysius.co.uk

Literacy Activity Three - Grammar and Spelling

Relative clauses

Relative clauses **add information** to sentences by using a **relative pronoun** such as **who, that** or **which**. The relative clause is used to add information about the noun, so it must be 'related' to the noun.

Examples of relative clauses:

*Rachel loved the new chair, **which was very comfortable.***

*I don't like the clown, **that has a bright red nose.***

*That's the girl, **who lives near to school.***

Relative pronoun	Noun that the pronoun refers to
who	Refers to a person
which	Refers to an animal, place or thing
that	Can refer to a person, place or thing

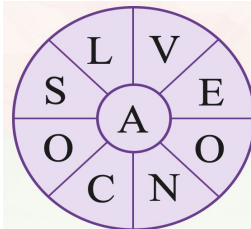
Task 1: Write out each of the following sentences, putting commas in the correct places to indicate the relative clause.

1. Our neighbour who broke his arm last year always waves when he sees me.
2. The cheetah which is the fastest land mammal easily outran the ostrich.
3. Neil Armstrong who was an American astronaut was the first man to stand on the moon.
4. My mum who works for a mobile phone company was promoted last week.
5. That YouTuber who makes millions each year is only 19.
6. The hotel which everyone was complaining about was right on the beach.
7. Fraser whose mum had won the parents' race on sports day was very proud.
8. Sophia who had scored the winning goal celebrated with her team.

Task 2: Complete these sentences with a relative clause of your own. Don't forget to include the correct punctuation.

1. Joe was always the first to get to school.
2. The great white shark always hunts alone.
3. Jackson usually performed badly in his spelling tests.
4. The children enjoyed World Book Day.
5. Amelia's brother could be quite irritating.
6. The new hoody had shrunk in the wash.

Challenge: How many words can you find in this word wheel using the centre letter every time?
Can you also find the nine-letter word?



Resource Card One: ART

Before starting your self portrait we would like you to watch the following video:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/art-and-design-draw-self-portrait/z6ytsqw>

You can take inspiration from other artists and use whichever materials you think would work best.

We would love to see your work. Please send your portraits in to the email address: yearsix@st-alloysius.co.uk

