# P6 Home Learning

## Thursday 11th March

Morning Starter Activity Grid (20-30 mins)
Choose a different activity each day.

**CREATE Glasgow** – Choose an activity that interests you.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ja5sH75jlwM

**Scratch** – Coding. https://scratch.mit.edu/

**Pobble 365** – Create your own story or complete the tasks connected. https://www.pobble365.com/

**Animal Cam** – Choose an animal, watch the webcam for 20 minutes each morning and write a diary entry to describe what the animal is doing at that time.
https://www.edinburghzoo.org.uk/webcams/panda-cam/

**National Geographic Kids** – Explore this website, find something that interests you and read the information for 20 minutes. https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/

**Nasa Kids** – Explore this website and find something that interests you. https://www.nasa.gov/kidsclub/index.html

**Hit the Button** – Multiplication and division game.
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button

## HWB – Jo Wicks


https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxWIXT0iEJo0TYlRfn6rYQ

# Newsround

https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround


Complete the template with today's news highlights.

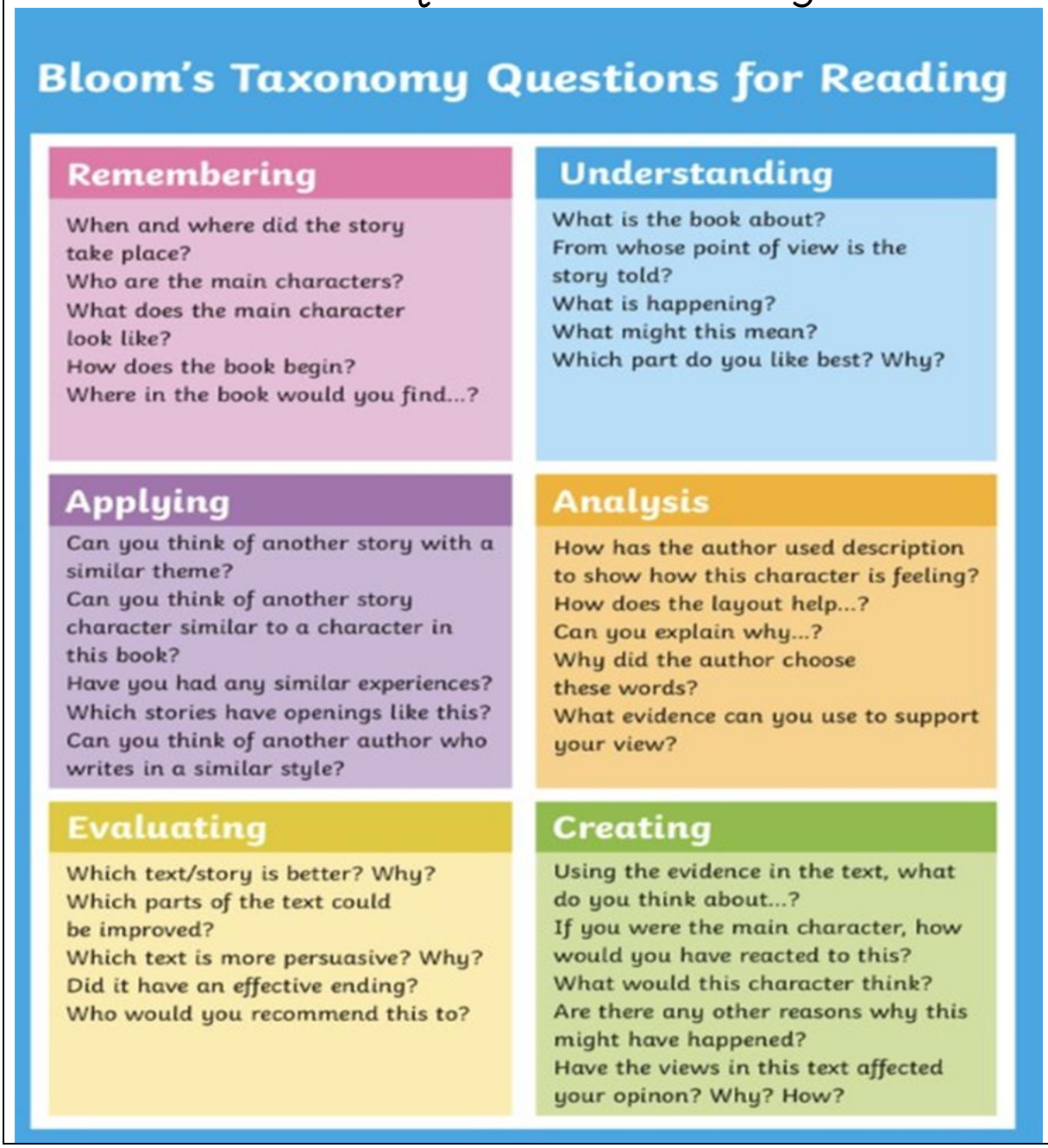
# Literacy – Reading Comprehension

Please log on to ReadTheory for 30 minutes of reading comprehension tasks.

# Literacy – DEAR (Drop Everything And Read)

Please read a book of your choice for 30 minutes.

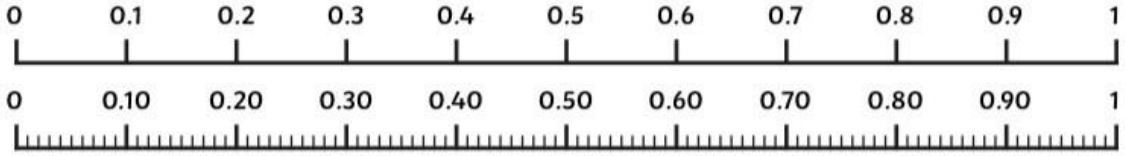
Answer at least 5 questions from the grid below.



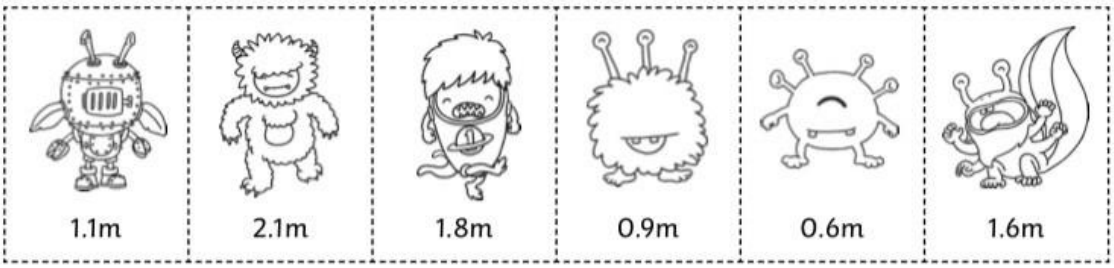
# Numeracy – Tenths and Hundredths

Direct teaching available on **Teams at 1pm**.

## Monster Line-Up




The pupils in Class 3 at Monster High need to line up in height order for their class photo.
Cut out each monster and stick them in order from smallest to largest. Use the number line to help you to work out the order.

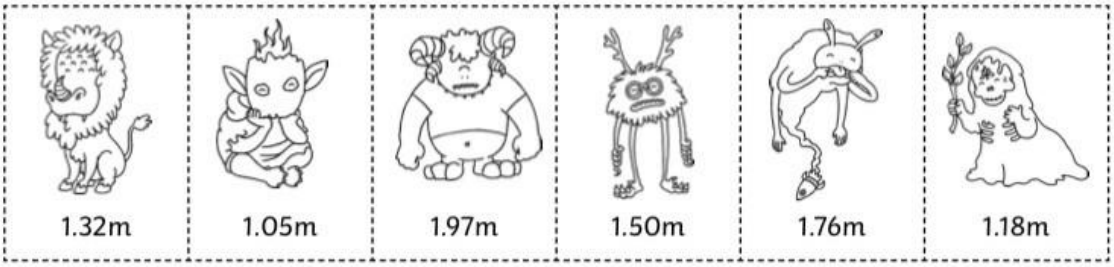



Complete the statements by writing < or > in each box.

0.6m ☐ 1.1m  1.1m ☐ 0.9m  1.8m ☐ 0.6m

2.1m ☐ 1.8m  1.6m ☐ 2.1m  0.9m ☐ 1.6m

Next, it's Class 4's turn for their photo so they need to line up in height order too.
Cut them out and put them in order from smallest to largest. Use the number line to help you to work out the order.



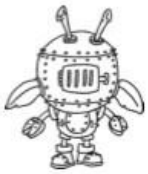

Complete the statements by writing < or > in each box.

1.97m ☐ 1.32m  1.50m ☐ 1.76m  1.50m ☐ 1.05m

1.18m ☐ 1.05m  1.97m ☐ 1.18m  1.76m ☐ 1.32m

# Monster Line-Up

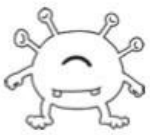
The pupils in Class 3 at Monster High are all different heights. Cut out each monster. Draw a number line and put each monster in the appropriate place on your number line.


1.1m


2.1m


1.8m


0.9m


0.6m


1.6m

Complete the statements by writing < or > in each box.

0.6m ☐ 1.1m  1.1m ☐ 0.9m  1.8m ☐ 0.6m

2.1m ☐ 1.8m  1.6m ☐ 2.1m  0.9m ☐ 1.6m

Class 4 at Monster High have measured themselves more accurately. Cut out each monster and draw another number line to place these monsters on.


1.32m


1.05m


1.97m


1.50m


1.76m


1.18m

Complete the statements by writing < or > in each box.

1.97m ☐ 1.32m  1.50m ☐ 1.76m  1.50m ☐ 1.05m

1.18m ☐ 1.05m  1.97m ☐ 1.18m  1.76m ☐ 1.32m

# Monster Line-Up

The pupils in Class 3 at Monster High are all different heights.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  1.1m |  2.1m |  1.9m |  0.9m |  0.6m |  1.6m |

Complete the statements by writing < or > in each box.

0.6m ☐ 1.1m  1.1m ☐ 0.9m  1.9m ☐ 0.6m

2.1m ☐ 1.9m  1.6m ☐ 2.1m  0.9m ☐ 1.6m

Use the clues to work out who's who and write the correct name of each monster in the boxes above.
Think about which clues are the most useful starting points.

- Blob is shorter than Grin.
- Grin's height has a 6 in the tenths column.
- Bugz is the tallest.
- Grue is taller than Grin.
- Warp is exactly 1m shorter than Bugz.
- Fuzz is shorter than everyone.

Class 4 at Monster High have measured themselves more accurately.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  2.18m |  1.50m |  1.05m |  1.76m |  1.18m |  1.97m |

Complete the statements by writing < or > in each box.

1.97m ☐ 1.32m  1.50m ☐ 1.76m  1.50m ☐ 1.05m

1.18m ☐ 1.05m  1.97m ☐ 1.18m  1.76m ☐ 1.32m

Use the clues to work out who's who and write the correct name of each monster in the boxes above.
Think about which clues are the most useful starting points.

- Croc is the shortest.
- Ooze's height has a 7 in the tenths column.
- Octo's height has a 7 in the hundredths column.
- Fizz is 1m taller than Glob.
- Ooze is taller than Tangle.





# PE BINGO


## Physical Education Bingo

Be active for at least 60mins every day!

| B | I | N | G | O |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  40 Jumping Jacks |  40 High Knees |  40 Toe Touches |  40 Butt Kicks |  20 Squats |
|  40seconds Plank |  20 Mountain Climbers |  20 High Jumps |  2 minute Dancing |  20 Shoulder taps |
|  10 Burpees |  10 Knee Push ups | 1 Good Deed |  15 Sit ups |  2 minute Meditation |
|  2 minute Jump rope |  20 seconds Crab Walk |  20 Star Jumps |  20 Lunges |  20 seconds Bear Walk |
|  20 High Kicks |  30s each side Tree pose |  30 seconds V-sit Hold |  1 minute Wall Sit |  1 minute Running on spot |

# Science – Science Week

Check you have what you need for these experiments at home. Ask a family member to help you with this.

BRITISH SCIENCE WEEK

Innovating for the future

HOW IT WORKS

## Split light into different colours

### About this activity

Spectrography is an incredibly useful process for astronomers and other scientists. It allows them to investigate the chemicals in objects found trillions of miles from our planet. The atoms of different elements have their own distinct patterns, and by observing these patterns scientists can determine what objects such as stars or planets are made of.

Spectrography is not just about observing space, it also has numerous applications in the laboratory or in your very own home. In this activity, you will investigate light and study it on an atomic level with your very own spectroscope.

### Kit list

- Kitchen roll tube
- Two pieces of A4 black card
- Transparent CD
- Roll of packing tape
- Pencil
- Glue
- Pair of scissors

### Next steps

*How It Works* is the action-packed magazine that's bursting with the answers to your curious questions - every issue is jam-packed with the most exciting advances in science and technology and features everything you need to know about how the world around you - and the universe - works. Exclusive offer for schools and students! Get How It Works for 6 months for £9.99 plus other great offers over on: magazinesdirect.com/bsw2021 or telephone 0330 333 1113 and quote 89AA. Offer ends 30 September 2021.

### Instructions

1. Take your kitchen roll tube and insert the black card so that it lines the inside. Then carefully cut off any excess and tape it in place.
2. Take the remaining piece of black card and place the kitchen roll tube upright on top of it. Draw and cut out a circle that is 1cm wider than the end of the tube.
3. Cut out a rectangle in the middle of your circle then stick the circle to one end of the kitchen roll tube. Next, taking the remaining card, cut two smaller rectangles and tape them either side of the central rectangle so that only a narrow slit is left open. It's very important that the final slit is straight and level at either side.
4. Take your CD and stick it onto the other end of the kitchen roll tube so that you can look through the transparent part and into the tube.
5. Check that everything is secure and there are no gaps in your spectroscope, then hold it up to a fluorescent light while looking through the CD end of the tube. Do not put your eye directly to the CD, keep a distance of at least 15 cm. You should see a colourful, rainbow-like spectrum on the transparent surface of the disc. This works especially well if you cover one of your eyes.

The spectroscope is splitting the light into the colours of the rainbow. The CD screen bends the light as it passes through, filtering the wavelengths of the white light so that you can see all the colours of the spectrum. Try looking at different light sources like the TV, computer screen, or LED displays and see whether the spectrum of colours you can see is any different.

### Skills set

Logical, Creative, Observant

### Career options

There are several career options that you could take that involve making use of the splitting of light: optometry. You can even use it in the manufacture of telescopes, binoculars, cameras and spectacles, amongst others.

**Watch out!**

Never use your spectroscope to look at the sun and don't look at any light source for too long. When using your spectroscope, never look through it with your eyes pressed to the viewing screen – always keep it 15 cm away from your eye.

BRITISH SCIENCE WEEK

INEOS

Innovating for the future

# Which plastic?

## About this activity

Different types of plastic are used to make many everyday objects but do you know which plastic is which? Learn how to help the environment as you carry out simple tests and use a chart to identify different plastics for recycling. You will also find out how one company supports a recycling scheme to reduce the amount of single-use plastic sent to landfill sites.

## Time

1 hour

## Kit list

- Ask an adult to cut out four plastic samples (approximately 6cm by 2cm) and number them 1 to 4 with a permanent marker. Use the following items:
  - **Sample 1:** shower gel bottle.
  - **Sample 2:** clear packaging used for greeting card multi-packs or gift sets.
  - **Sample 3:** white foam container used for takeaway food
  - **Sample 4:** clear fizzy drinks bottle
- 1 litre bowl or container filled with ½ litre of cold water
- Identification chart included in the instructions

## Instructions

1 Think about the objects you use every day that are made from plastic. Did you know that there are many different types of plastic, each one useful for different things?

2 Share with a partner what you know about how plastics are made from materials found in fossil fuels formed millions of years ago from the remains of living things. Plastic is often thrown away after one use and this can have a negative effect on our environment by ending up in landfill sites or as litter pollution.

3 Consider the 'sustainability' of plastics; in other words, how often they can be reused and recycled so that we can keep using them for longer.

4 Gather your numbered plastic samples.

5 Half fill your container with water and place sample 1 under the water before letting it go. Do the same for the rest of the samples. Observe and record which plastics float and which sink.

6 Using the same samples (removed from the water) fold each piece of plastic backwards and forwards to see what happens - some plastics snap under pressure; others simply fold into a crease whilst some plastics show a white line called stress whitening.

7 Record your results.

8 Use this classification key to identify which type of plastic is which:

Can you identify and sort four different types of plastic in order to send any waste materials to the correct recycling centres?