

## Year 6 - Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> July



We hope you and your child are enjoying accessing the home learning tasks.

Learning will be set each Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

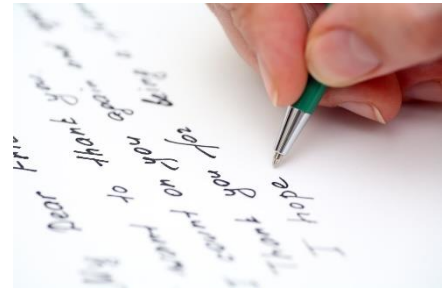
To help us feedback to your child, please can you email to: [year6@friarage.n-yorks.sch.uk](mailto:year6@friarage.n-yorks.sch.uk) or **drop off** at least 3 pieces of work each week by the following Monday.

Drop off will be available at the school gate, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between 11am and 11.45am

Please continue to check the website: <https://friarageprimary.org.uk/> and the Twitter feed: <https://twitter.com/FriarageS> for all updates.

### Writing

Today you will write your letter to secondary schools to introduce yourself and find out some further information to answer any questions you may have. Use the activities you have completed on Monday and Wednesday to help you plan and write your letter. A suggested planning format in below.



Introduction: Dear... Reason why you are writing

Paragraph 1: Information about self and time at Friarage - friends, hobbies, favourite lessons, etc

Paragraph 2: Thoughts about going to secondary school - what looking forward to, if have any friends, relatives, knowledge about it, etc

Paragraph 3: At least 3 questions

Conclusion: Thank you, look forward to receiving a reply, etc...

## Maths

Work through the division problems below. Remember, you don't need to complete all of the work: spend between 30 and 60 minutes working hard and then move on to a different subject and activity.

1b. Find the multiples and complete the long division calculation.

1	5	2	5	5
		-	1	5
			↓	
			1	0
			5	
		-	1	0
			5	
				0

Key facts	
1 x 15 =	15
2 x 15 =	30
3 x 15 =	45
4 x 15 =	60
5 x 15 =	75
10 x 15 =	150

3b. Use long division to find the correct answer.

$$209 \div 11 =$$

14      16      19

Key facts	
1 x 11 =	11
2 x 11 =	22
3 x 11 =	33
4 x 11 =	44
5 x 11 =	55
10 x 11 =	110

VF



VF

2b. True or false?

		0	1	2
1	2	2	0	4
		-	1	2
			↓	
			0	2
			4	
		-	2	4
				0

Key facts	
1 x 12 =	12
2 x 12 =	24
3 x 12 =	36
4 x 12 =	48
5 x 12 =	60
10 x 12 =	120

A.  $285 \div 15 =$

B.  $210 \div 15 =$

Key facts	
1 x 15 =	15
2 x 15 =	30
3 x 15 =	45
4 x 15 =	60
5 x 15 =	75
10 x 15 =	150

1b. There are 270 children that need to be split equally onto 18 minibuses for a trip. Using long division, work out how many children will be on each minibus. If 3 minibuses break down, how many children would be on each bus now?



Key facts	
1 x 18 =	18
2 x 18 =	36
3 x 18 =	54
4 x 18 =	72
5 x 18 =	90
10 x 18 =	180

PS



2b. Work out which numbers or digits have been covered by the splats.

		0	3
1	2	2	7
		-	2
			↓
			0
			6
		-	
			0

Key facts	
1 x 12 =	12
2 x 12 =	24
3 x 12 =	36
4 x 12 =	48
5 x 12 =	60
10 x 12 =	120

3b. Kelvin knows he has made an error in his formal division but he can't find the mistake.

Explain the mistake Kelvin has made.

		0	1	1
1	1	1	5	4
		-	1	1
			↓	
			1	1
			0	
		-	1	1
			0	
				0

Key facts	
1 x 11 =	11
2 x 11 =	22
3 x 11 =	33
4 x 11 =	44
5 x 11 =	55
10 x 11 =	110

## History

Today I would like you to research the mummification process. Find out why the Egyptians mummified bodies and how they did it.

The following video is a good introduction to mummification:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-social-studies-ks2-mummification-in-ancient-egypt/zdcrkmn>

Once you have completed the research, you could have a go at mummification yourself by following the instructions below (continues on the next page):

# Make Your Own Mummified Fruit

The Ancient Egyptians used a method similar to this in order to preserve bodies in the mummification process. After the brains and internal organs were removed, the body needed to be dried so that it didn't rot. This was done using natron. We are going to recreate this drying part of the process by making our own natron and drying out some fruit.

### **You Will Need:**

- Half an apple or 2 tomatoes
- Knife (for carefully cutting the apple or tomato)
- 80g of salt
- 40g of baking soda
- 2 plastic cups
- Optional: If using a tomato, you will need a teaspoon as well.

### **Instructions for the Apple:**

1. Cut the apple in half (you will only need one half) and half again.
2. Put a quarter of the apple into each cup.
3. Mix together the salt and baking soda. This is our natron.
4. Pour the salt mixture into only one cup, making sure the apple piece is completely covered.
5. Leave both the covered and uncovered apple pieces in their cups, somewhere out of direct sunlight, for one week.
6. After one week, uncover the salty apple piece and compare the two apple pieces.
7. Don't eat them!







### **Alternatives for Using a Tomato:**

- Slice the lid off the tomato and use the spoon to hollow out the inside. This is a bit like removing the internal organs from the body.
- Make sure that there is natron mixture inside the tomato as well as around the tomato.
- Leave one tomato uncovered in the class so you see how the natron has affected the other tomato.

### **What Happens?**

- The salty apple piece/tomato should be dried up and not mouldy.
- The uncovered apple piece/tomato will probably have gone a bit mouldy and started to rot.

### **How Does It Work?**

- Natron is a desiccant- this means that it draws water out of things and dries them up. This is why salty things make you thirsty.
- By drying something out, it doesn't have the moisture it needs for the rotting process, so it works as a preservative.

### **Other Things to Try:**

- Try a different fruit or vegetable.
- Use an apple and cut a face shape in it.
- You could even use different fruits to make a whole body (e.g. cucumbers for legs and a pepper for the body).
- Add googly eyes!

