



Year 6 Home learning - October

Please use the following to support home learning during this time.

To help us feedback to your child, please can you email to: year6@friarage.n-yorks.sch.uk or **drop off** at school if and when safe to do so.

Please continue to check the website: <https://www.friarage.org.uk/> and Facebook page www.facebook.com/friaragecpschool/ for all updates.

Reading

Read something every day.

You could:

Read your school reading book.

Read your own books.

Use word hippo to find the meaning of new and unfamiliar words in your text

Write a prediction about what will happen next.

Summarise a chapter using a story S or a five finger summary.

Create a new book cover using events from the story.

Number

Practise your number skills.

You could:

Add and subtract whole numbers and decimals

e.g. $384,927 - 142,637$, $47.35 + 2.649$

Multiply and divide up to 4 digit by 2 digit numbers

e.g. 3745×34 , $476 \div 14$

Order numbers up to 7 digits and write them in words

Multiply and divide whole numbers and decimals by 10, 100 and 1000

Daily Activities

Please practise your number, reading and writing skills daily.

Writing

Practise your writing skills every day.

You could:

Write a story

Write a balanced argument about your chosen subject

Write a poem or a song

Write a newspaper report

Write a letter to your friend or teacher

Write a diary and add to it each day

Write a fact file/report

Spellings

Use the Y5/6 spelling list to choose some words you don't know how to spell. Practise and learn how to spell them.

You could:

Ask a grown up to test you

Do look, cover, spell, check

Play on Spelling Shed

Revise challenge words: secretary, achieve, interfere, controversy and

Other Online and Offline Activities



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zvqgsk7>



National Literacy Trust Activities

<https://literacytrust.org.uk/family-zone/>



A daily schedule of video lessons, quizzes and worksheets for every year group.

<https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom/schedule>

Learn about light

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-is-light-and-where-does-it-come-from-6rv3je>

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-is-reflection-and-how-can-we-use-it-6mt3gd>



Try the 60-second challenges on the Youth Sport Trust website.

<https://www.youthsporttrust.org/60-second-physical-activity-challenges>

Have a go at reading these Phonic books at home.

<https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/>



Practice your times tables and become a Rock star!

www.ttrockstars.com

Could you design an educational comic strip to teach your peers about what you have learned in science so far?

Draw a portrait of someone at home.

Build!

Could you make a junk model? We have been learning about tourism in Scarborough. Could you use this to inspire your build?

Design your own website about your favourite animal. Remember to think about how websites are ranked.

Draw a map of your local area

Include your house, shops, school, relatives' or friends' houses and other key locations



Key Questions

- How does light travel?
- How do we see things?
- How are shadows formed and why do they have the same shape as the object which cast them?
- How does the shape of a shadow change when the position of the light source changes?

What should I already know?

- Something which produces **light** is called a **light source**
- **Darkness** is where there is very little or no **light**
- We need **light** so that we can see
- At night, it is **dark** because our part of the earth is not facing the sun
- Some objects can be confused with **light sources**, such as the moon, but are not because they **reflect light** but don't produce it
- **Shadows** are formed when an **opaque** object blocks light

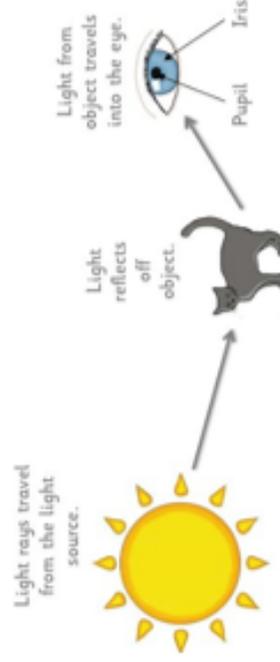
How Light Travels

- **Light** originates from **light sources** (which can be **natural** or **man-made**)
- **Light** travels in a straight line
- When you place a torch on a table in a **dark** room, the beam travels in a straight line
- Beams of **light** can **reflect** off a **surface**, which changes the direction light is travelling

How We See

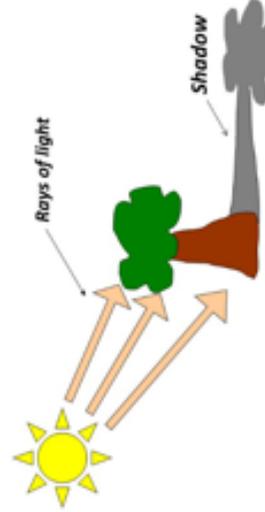
- There are two ways that we see:
- An object is a **light source** which sends **light** to our eyes
 - **Light** from a **light source** reflects off an object and travels to our eyes

When **light** enters our eyes, we see the object.



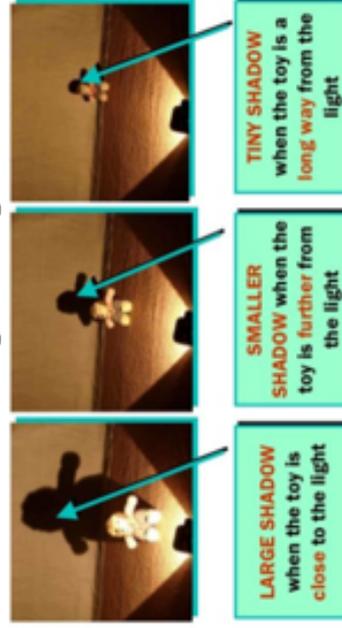
How Shadows are Formed

- **Shadows** are caused by objects blocking rays of **light** from a **light source**
- **Shadows** will be formed if an object is **opaque** or **translucent**
- **Transparent** objects do not stop any **light** from passing through, therefore they do not cast **shadows**
- Because **light** travels in straight lines, a **shadow** will have the same shape as the object blocking the light



Size of Shadows

The size of a shadow changes as the light source moves



Key Vocabulary

absorb	To take in or soak up	reflect	Sent back from the surface, not passing through it
angle	A point where two lines meet	shadow	A dark shape caused by an opaque or translucent object blocking light
dark	The absence of light	source	Where something comes from
light	A brightness that lets you see things	surface	The flat top part of something, or the outside of it
man-made	Created by humans	translucent	Some light travels through the material
natural	Produced by nature, not humans	transparent	A see-through material which lets light pass through
opaque	Light cannot travel through the material	visible	Able to be seen



Key Questions

- What made Scarborough one of the first tourist resorts in the UK?
- Why was it/is it so popular?
- How has the role of the town changed throughout time?
- How have the needs of tourists changed over the decades?

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Tourist	A person who visits somewhere for a short break.
Decade	A period of time (10 years).
Domestic tourism	This is when people from the UK visit other places in the UK for a period of time to take part in various leisure activities.
Century	A period of time (100 years).

Scarborough Timeline.

- 370** The Romans built a signalling station at Scarborough
- 1136** A castle is built at Scarborough
- Late 1600's** In the late 17th century it prospers as a spa town.
- 1827** Cliff Bridge opens
- 1829** The Rotunda Museum opens
- 1844** A waterworks company is formed
- 1845** The Railway reaches Scarborough
- 1865** Valley Bridge opens
- 1904** Trams begin running in the streets of Scarborough
- 1991** A Sea Life Centre opens.

Prior Knowledge

Scarborough is a small seaside town in North Yorkshire.

OS map: Ordnance Survey is a national mapping agency for Great Britain first used in 1745.

Grid Reference: A grid reference system is a simplified grid used for a map area to make looking up coordinates easier.

Symbol	Meaning
	Campsite
	Motorway
	Railway
	Railway station
	River
	School
	Place of worship
	Post office (rural areas only)
	Woods

Scarborough Spa

The Scarborough Spa has been of great importance to the town and has attracted for a variety of reasons since the early 1700's. Its role has changed over time and adapted to suit the ever-evolving needs of the tourist.

