

Tuesday 14th July

Hello again Year 6,

We can't believe that this is your last week -it's definitely not the ending we expected and we know just how amazing you have all been over the past few months.

We've tried to make this week as fun as possible so we hope that you enjoy your learning. In Maths and English we've put together lots of puzzles and investigations (and some art too!). PSHE is focusing on our goals for the future and, as always, there are a few other activities hidden throughout the week!

If you have some spare time or want to do some extra learning, you could visit <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize> or <https://www.thenational.academy/online-classroom> where there are lots of lessons and activities to choose from.

As always, try to read for at least 20 minutes a day and take Accelerated Reader quizzes from home by using this link [Howley Grange Renaissance at home](#) and logging on as usual using your username and password. To check that the book you are reading has a quiz, you can check it using on [Accelerated Reader Bookfinder](#).

Whilst you have been learning from home, you have been able to access free books online using myON which is linked to our Accelerated Reader scheme. These books can still be accessed for free but you will now need our school login details to do this. After reading a book, you can then click on the 'Take AR Quiz' option and login to your account using your usual Accelerated Reader username and password.

Our myON login details are:

Go to myon.co.uk and enter:

1. a. **School Name:** Howley Grange Primary School (*type the first few letters and select from the drop-down menu*)
2. b. **Username:** howley136student
c. **Password:** read
3. Click on the **Sign In** button, select a book, and start reading!

This message has also been sent as a parentmail and there is a pdf attached to that which explains how to choose books using myON. If you have any problems with myOn or questions about Accelerated Reader you can contact Mrs Graham using the school email.

Take care and keep being wonderful,

Mrs North and Mrs Graham

A Letter to My Future Self

Task:

You are going to write a letter to your future self. This could be you in a year's time or you in a few years' time, at the end of secondary school.



Imagine what you would like to become. How would you like to be portrayed? What do you want people to think and say about you? This letter will be private and should be a chance to open up about your thoughts, feelings and goals.

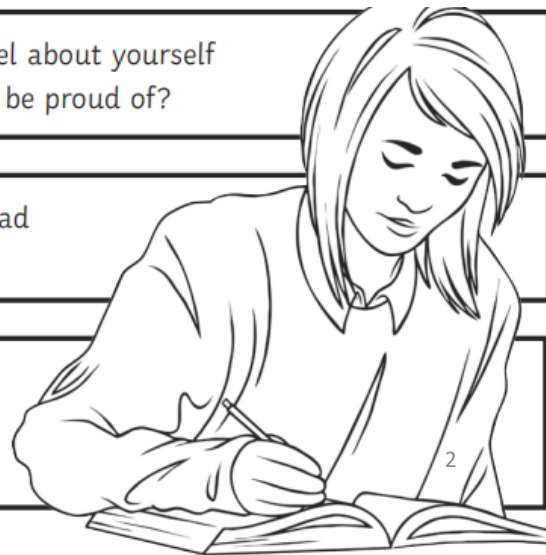
Ideas:

- What advice would you give yourself when starting something new?
- What would you like to change about yourself?
- How can you improve yourself?
- What are your ambitions?
- What are your goals?
- What are your dreams?
- Who would you like to get to know?
- What new things would you like to take part in?
- If you were somebody else starting a new year at school, what would you tell them?

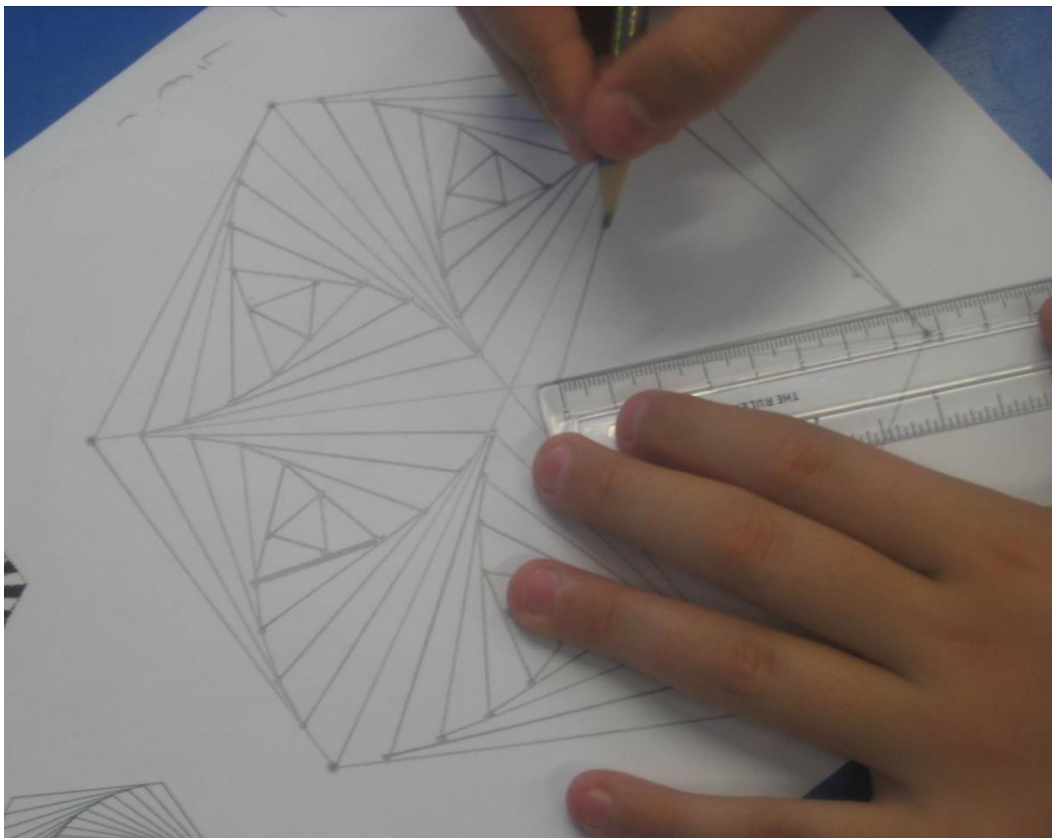
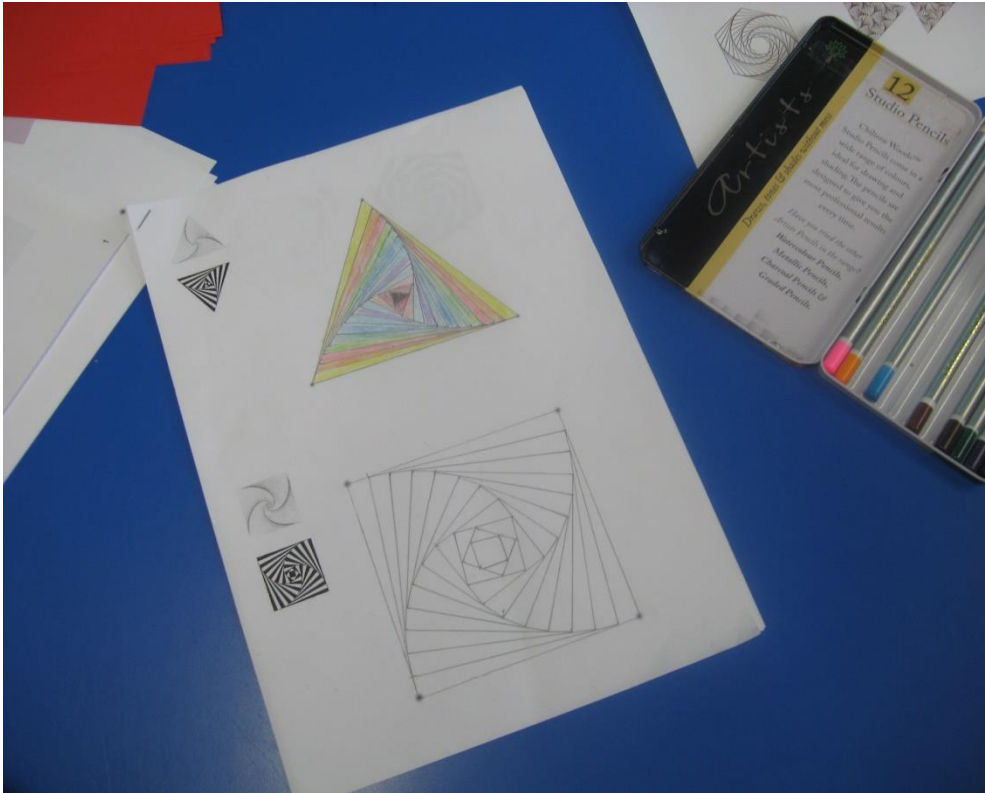
Think about what is important to you, how you want to feel about yourself and how you want others to feel about you. What will you be proud of?

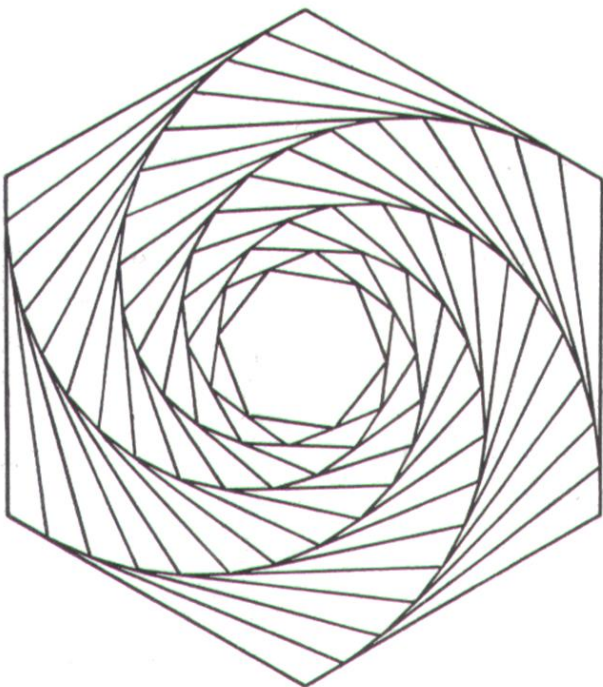
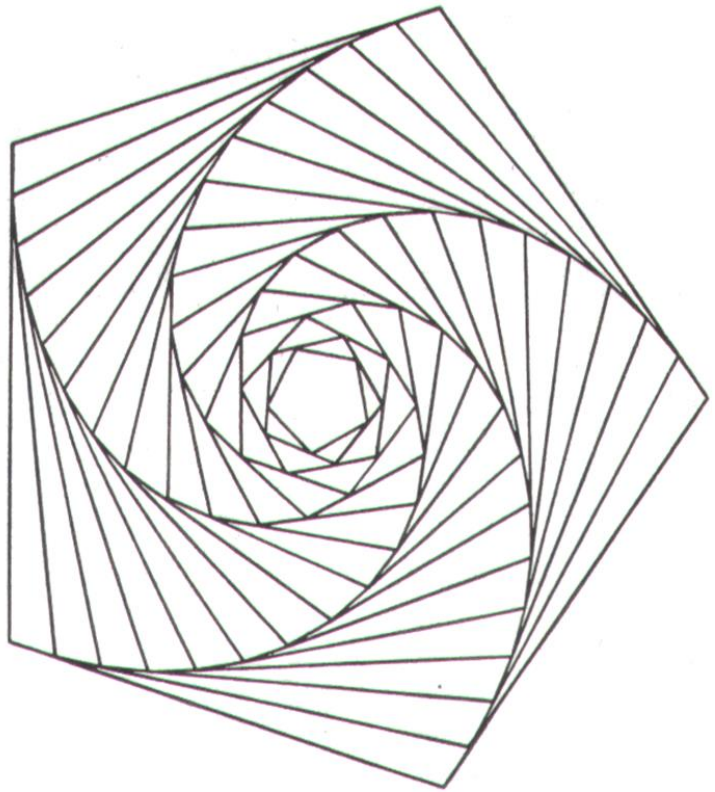
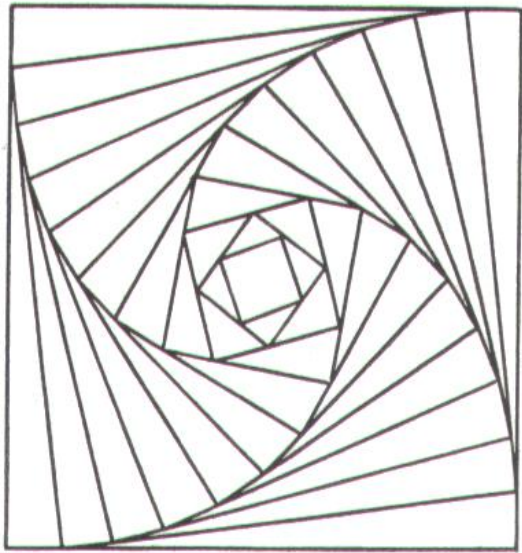
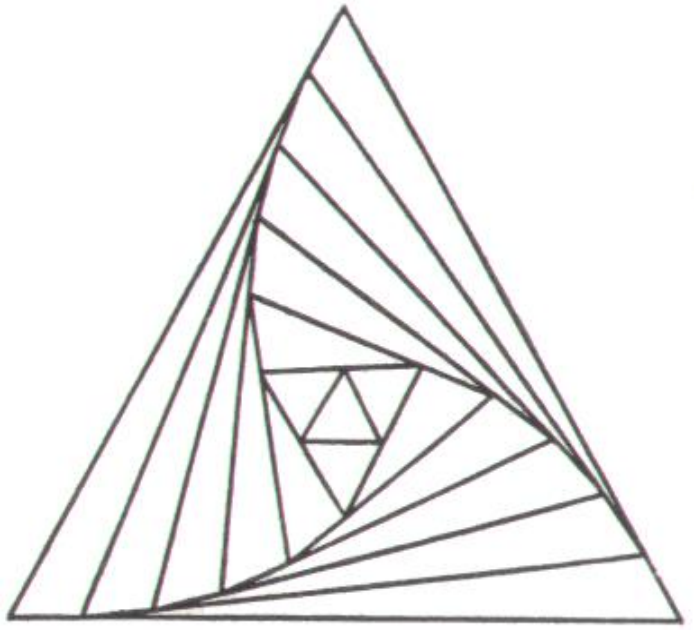
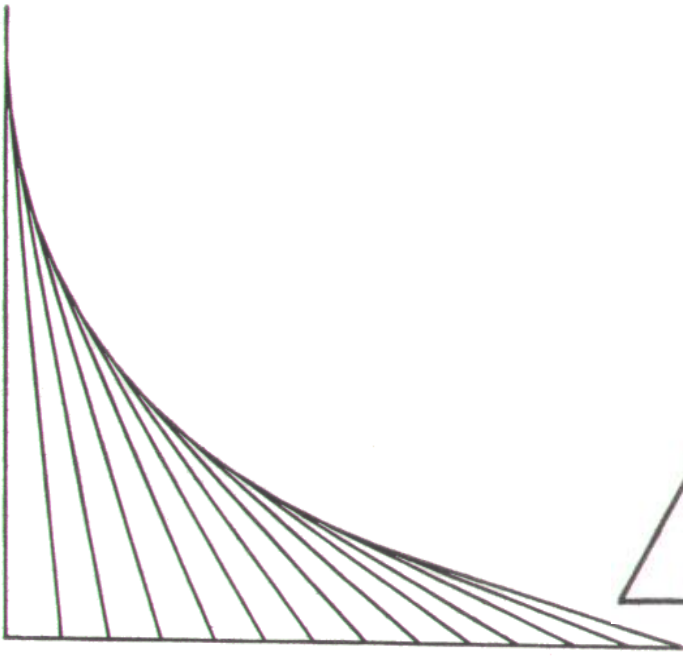
When you have completed your letter, take some time to read it over and think through the advice you have given.

When your letter is finished, place it in an envelope in a safe place. At the end of Year 7, remember to find your letter and read it to see just how far you have

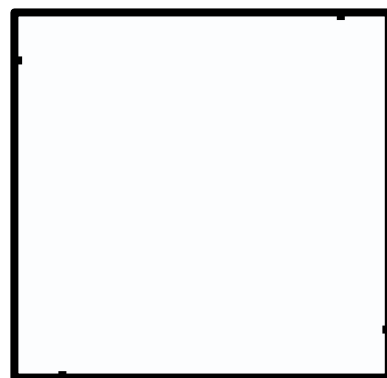


Maths Activity 3 - Curves of pursuit



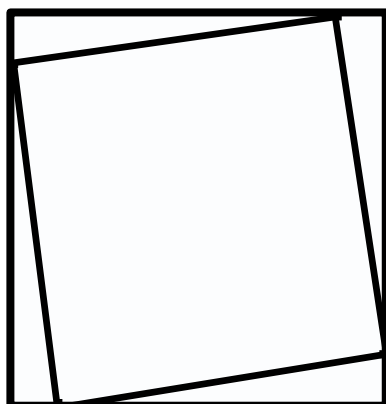
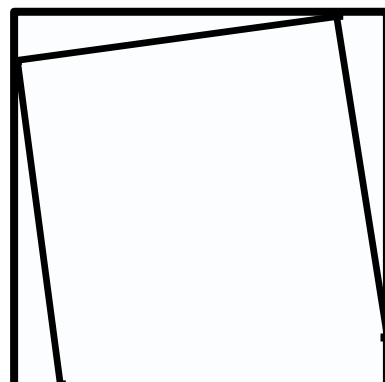
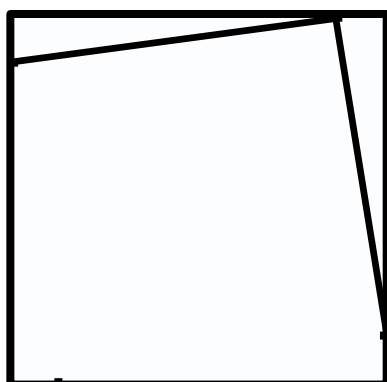
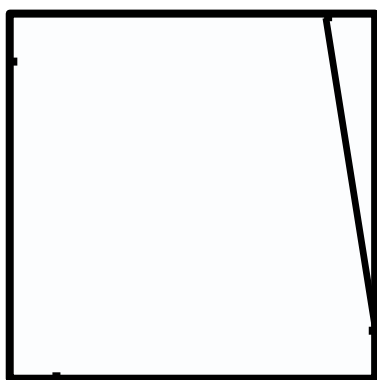


Start by drawing a regular polygon.
(There are some shape templates to help later in the slides.)



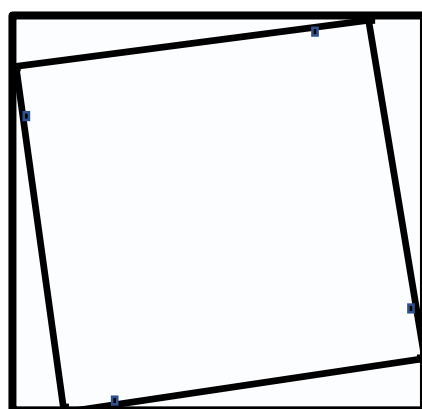
Make 4 small marks 0.5cm in from each side...

then join the marks up...

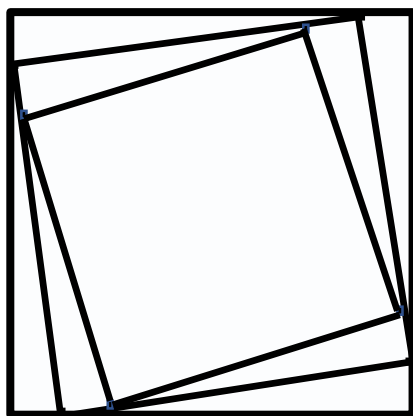
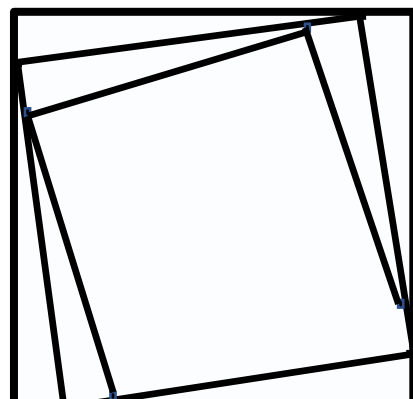
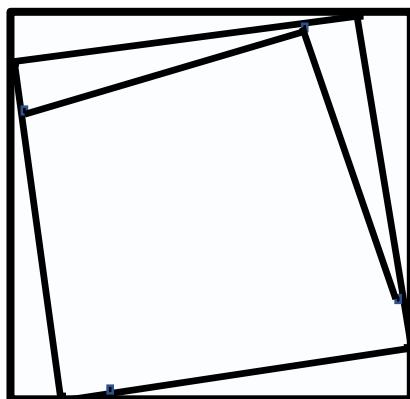
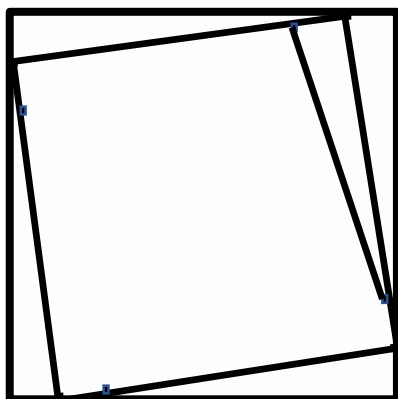


to make a smaller polygon
within the larger one.

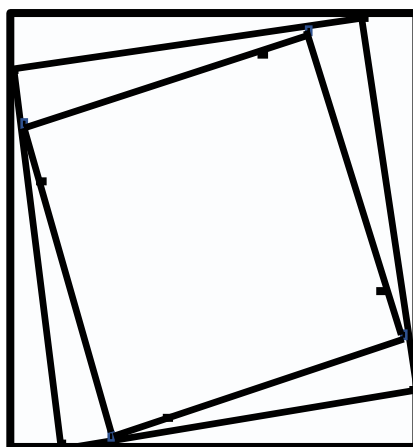
And again, make 4 small marks
0.5cm from each side of the new
polygon...



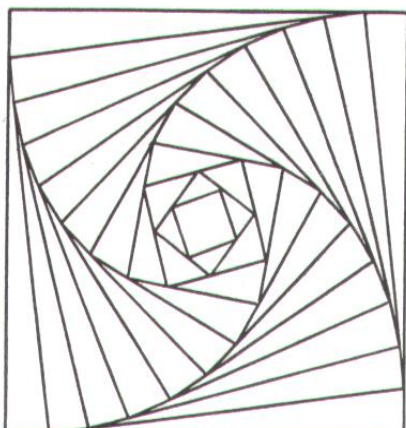
and join the marks up...



to make a smaller polygon within the larger one.

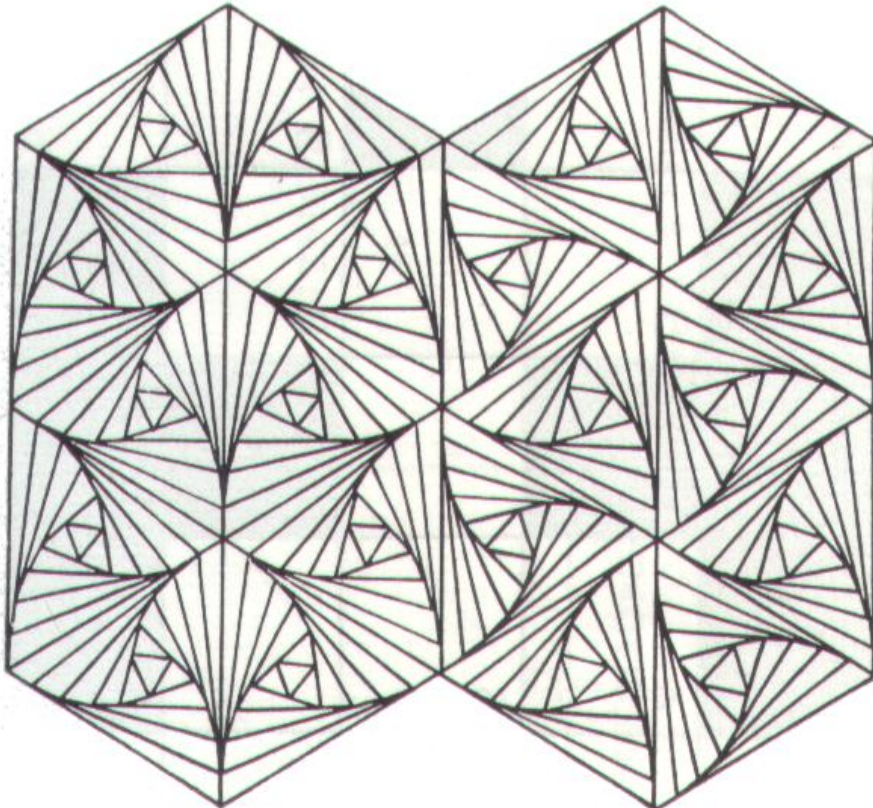
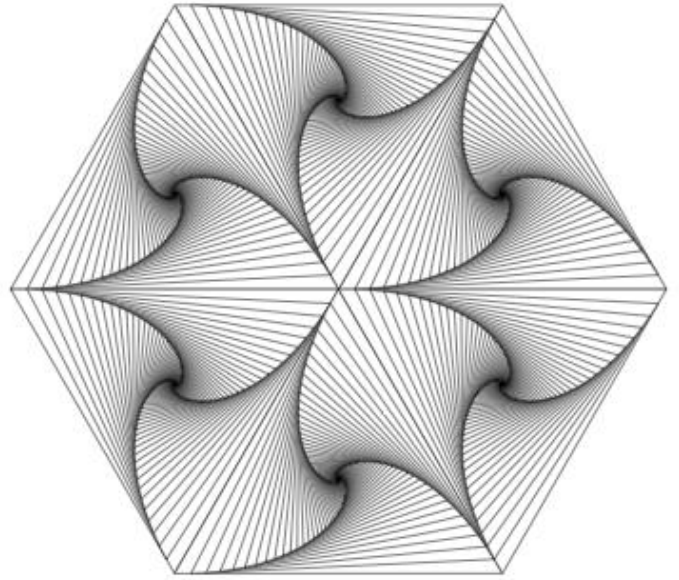
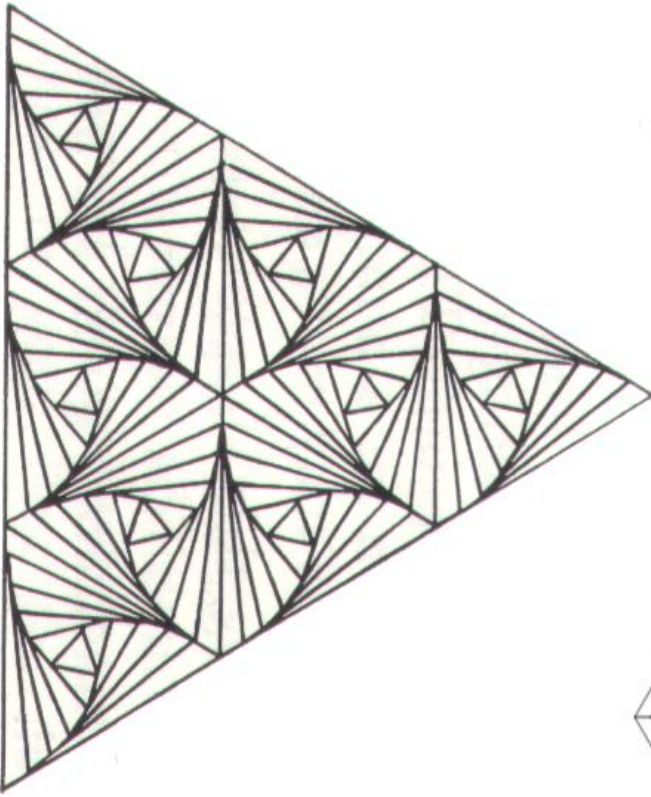


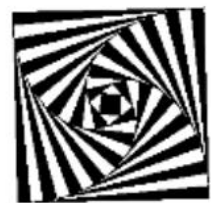
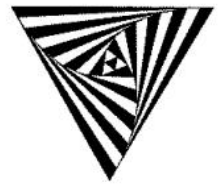
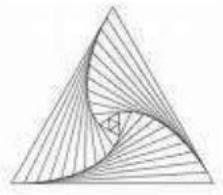
And again, four small marks... join them up....and on and on and on and on....

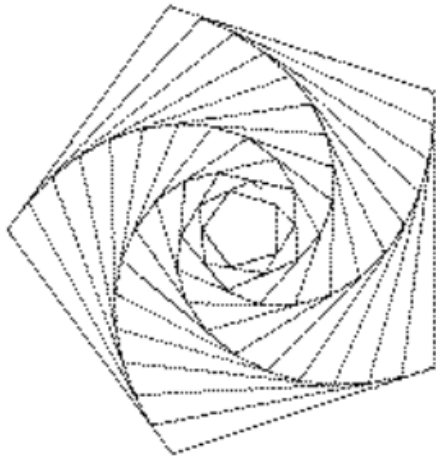


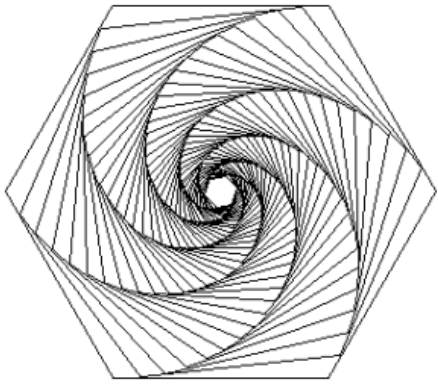
Complete a square, a triangle and perhaps a hexagon.

Can you create a triangle made up of smaller triangles?

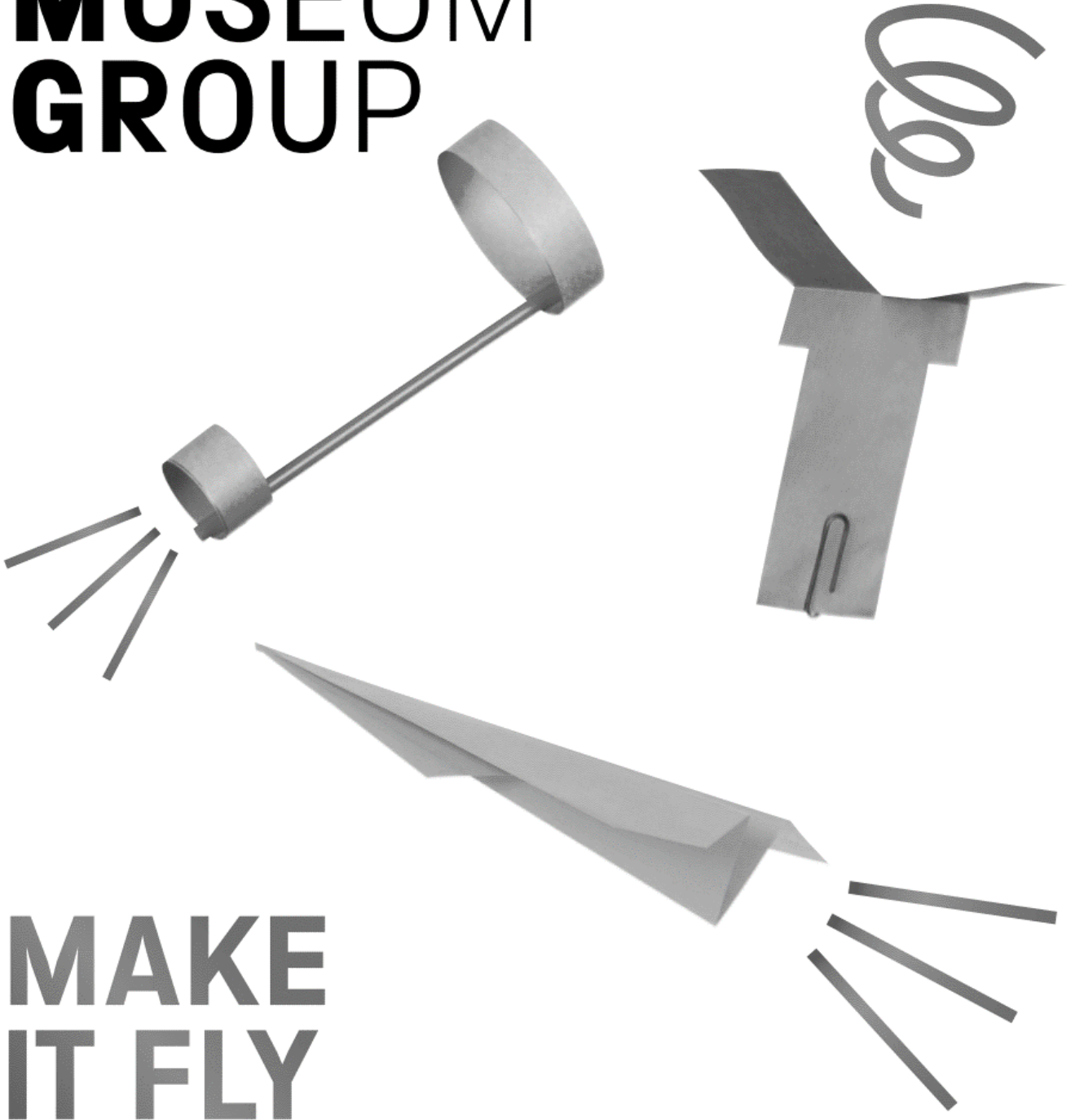










SCIENCE MUSEUM GROUP



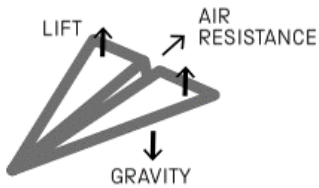
MAKE IT FLY

MAKING 	Age 7-11	Topic FORCES	 30 MIN
	Skills used CREATIVE PROBLEM-SOLVING • CURIOSITY		11

Overview for adults

A paper aeroplane, glider or helicopter falls to the ground much more slowly and more gracefully than a scrunched-up piece of paper – as the designs in this activity show. It's all thanks to the forces generated by air pressing on and moving over the surface of the paper.

What's the science?



Gravity pulls everything downwards. But as they move towards the ground, the wings of the aeroplane, the wings of the glider and the blades of the helicopter create higher air pressure underneath than on top. This creates a lift force that counteracts some of gravity's pull and makes them fall more slowly. Moving through air also creates a kind of friction called air resistance, or 'drag', which tends to slow down anything moving through the air.

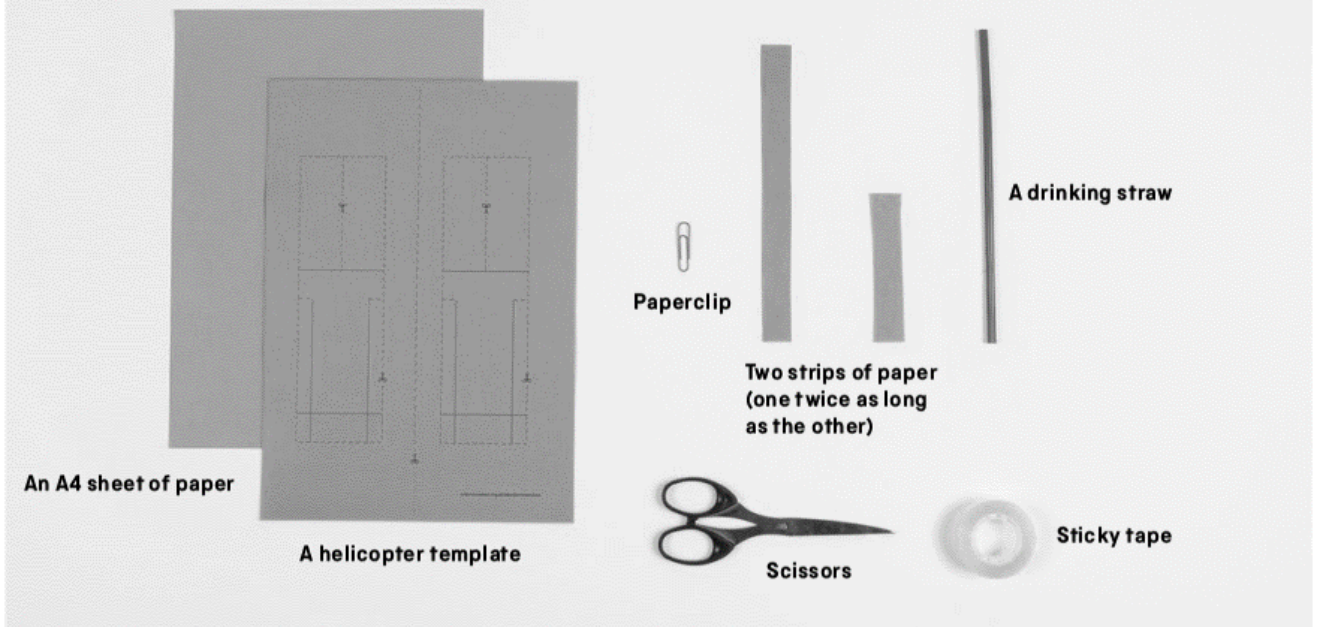
Science in your world

Real aeroplanes create lift in the same way as paper gliders – but they have powerful engines that push them through the air, so the lift is generated continuously. Real helicopter rotors turn, generating lift that stops them from falling out of the sky.

Did you know...?

In December 2010 a paper aeroplane thrown by Takuo Toda in Hiroshima, Japan, stayed in the air for 29.2 seconds – a world record.

You will need...



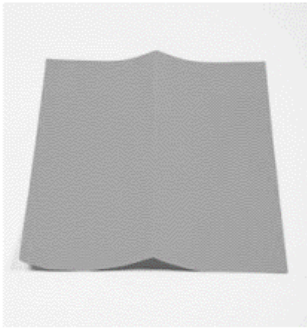
Think and talk about...

- Which design travels fastest and why do you think this is?
- Why do these designs behave differently to a crumpled-up piece of paper?
- How do your paper planes compare with the shapes of real planes you've seen?

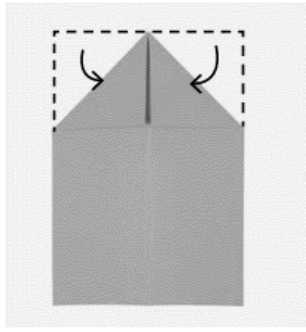
Investigate...

- Which way does the helicopter spin? Can you make it spin the other way?
- What do you notice if you make the front of the plane heavier?
- Make your own plane design and see if you can make it travel further than the others.

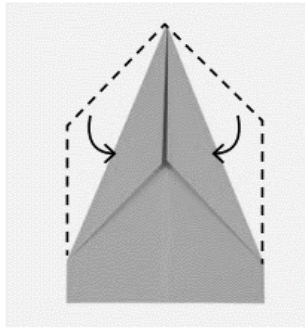
Follow these steps...



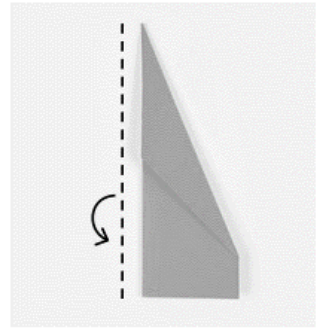
1 Take the A4 sheet of paper. Fold it in half, as shown, then unfold it.



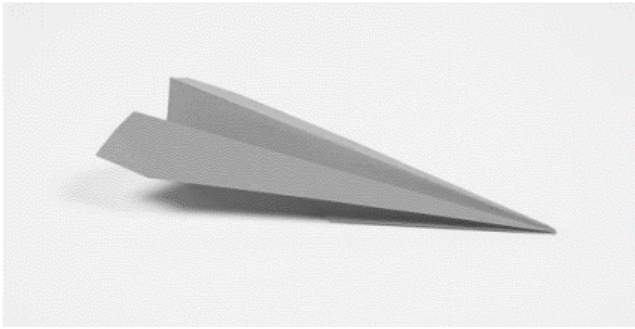
2 Fold the two top corners in to make a point.



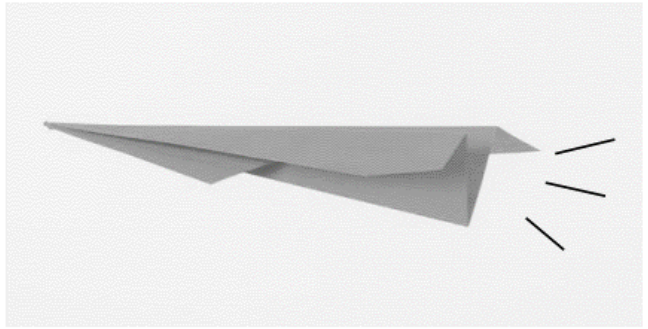
3 Now fold the edges in again so they meet in the middle from the tip.



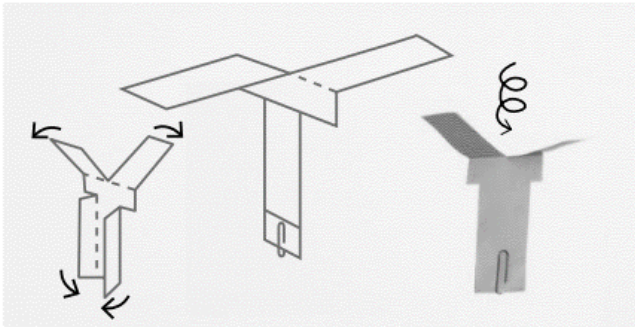
4 Fold the plane in half again.



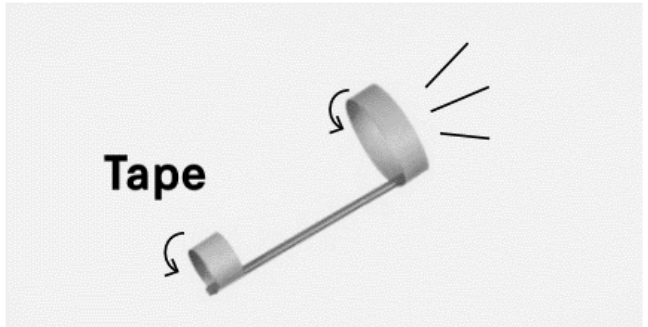
5 Now fold the diagonal edge down to meet the straight edge on each side, making the wings. Your plane is complete.



6 Test out your paper plane!



7 Use the template and the diagram to help you make a paper helicopter, and then drop it to see it spin.



8 Curl the strips of paper into loops and tape them to each end of a straw to make a glider.

Science in your world

Real aircraft behave in very similar ways to your glider and paper plane – but they have powerful engines that keep pushing them through the air, so they stay up. Real helicopter blades are pushed around by powerful engines too. Look out for these designs in nature as well.

