

# Monday 1st June

Dear Year 6,

We hope you and your families are keeping well and have had a good week.

Here are the activities for this week for you to follow and complete. We've attached a reading challenge that we would like you to try and complete this month. There are lots of books that you can read or listen to online for free. Two websites we would recommend are:

<https://readon.myon.co.uk/>

<https://stories.audible.com/start-listen>

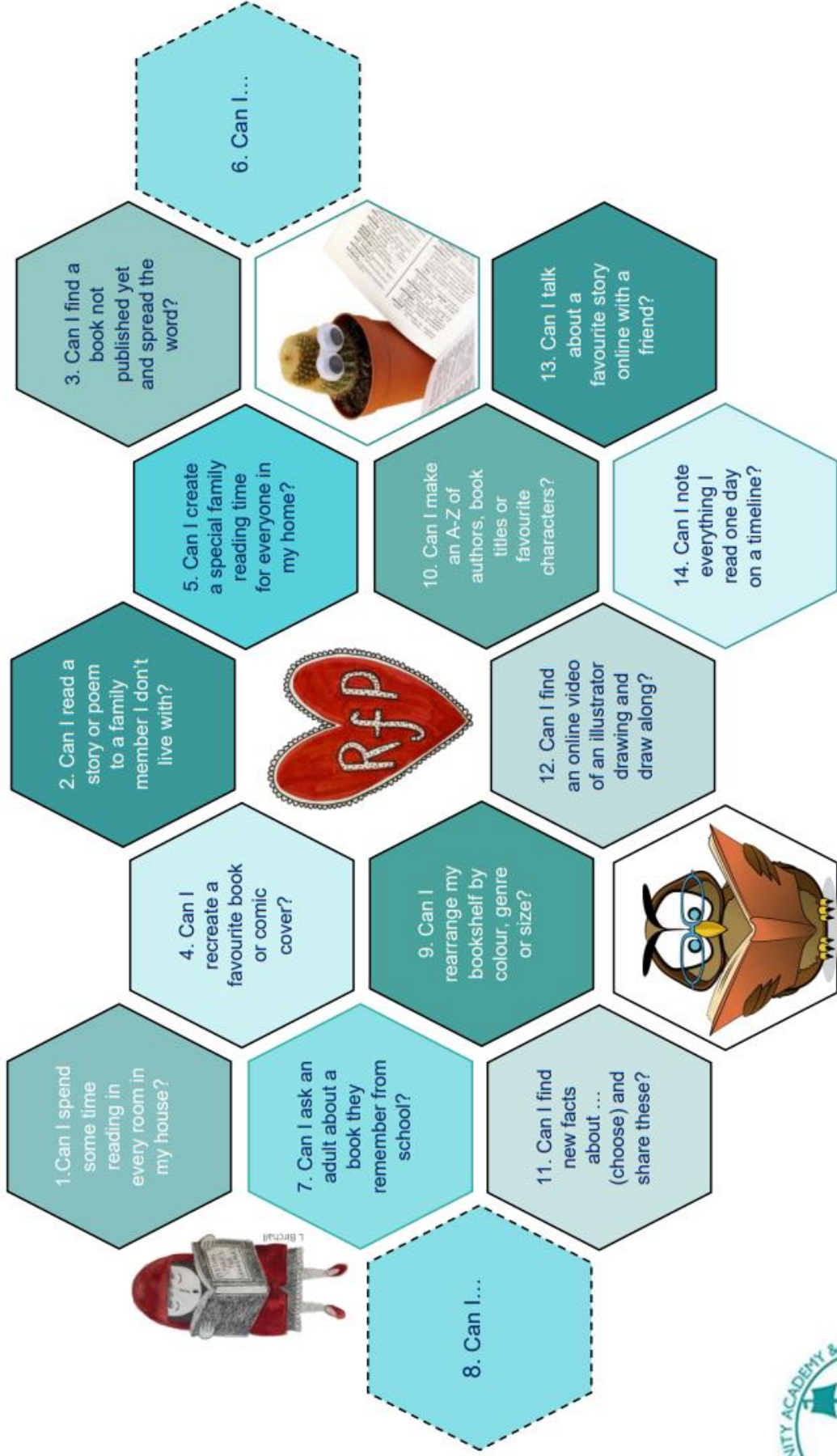
Try to read for at least 20 minutes a day and take Accelerated Reader quizzes from home by using this link [Howley Grange Renaissance at home](#) and logging on as usual using your username and password. To check that the book you are reading has a quiz, you can check it using on [Accelerated Reader Bookfinder](#). It's okay to read books which haven't got a quiz - just keep a record of what you have read.

As always, remember to take time to relax, exercise and be kind to yourselves and each other.

Take care and keep smiling,

Mrs Graham and Mrs North

# Sharing the Love of Reading: 9-11-year olds



# English Activity 1 - Reading Comprehension

We will be using the information in this reading comprehension in our science lesson too!

## Charles Darwin

Charles Darwin was born on the 12th of February 1809. He is most famous for being the English naturalist who first suggested the idea of natural selection.

As a child, Darwin was a disappointment to his father. He regularly failed to engage at school. His father famously wrote, "You care for nothing but shooting, dogs, and rat-catching, and you will be a disgrace to yourself and all your family."

Part of the problem was Darwin's love for natural history. However, to appease his father, he attempted to study medicine at Edinburgh University. He tried his hardest but was far too squeamish for the bloody nature of the course. After that, he tried his hand at studying law but left after he found it dull. In the end, he left university with a degree in divinity from Cambridge.

From there, the natural course of action would have been for Darwin to take up a position as a vicar in a small village somewhere. In fact, that was what Darwin seemed set to do before an offer came along that would change his life. Robert FitzRoy was the young captain of a ship named the HMS Beagle. The boat was a research vessel, and Darwin was offered the chance to join them on their next voyage. He was unpaid and was mainly there to keep the captain company.

Aside from entertaining the captain, Darwin had another benefit to the ship. FitzRoy was determined to find evidence around the world that the Bible's story of God creating the world was true. Darwin's degree in divinity made him the perfect choice to help with this. In the end, this proved to be a very ironic decision.

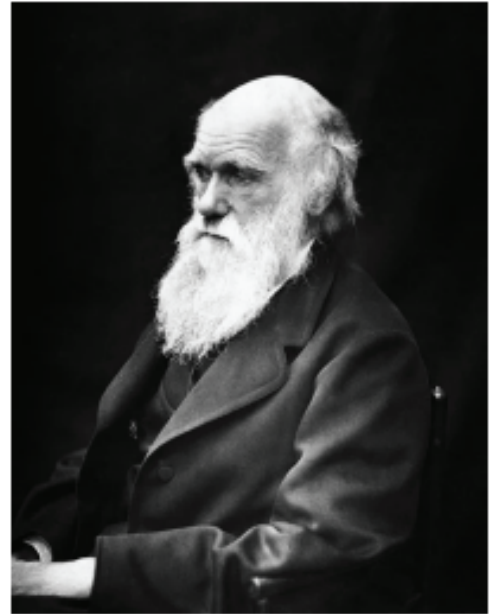
The voyage on the Beagle lasted from 1831 to 1836. During that time, Darwin was able to collect enough scientific specimens to make him a celebrity when he returned and to keep him busy until he died. He uncovered fossils, survived natural disasters and discovered new species.

Some people often confuse Darwin with coming up with the idea of evolution. He didn't. The idea of evolution was already well-known by the time he set foot on the Beagle.

What Darwin did was to realise that animals with a specific advantage - a bigger beak, sharper teeth, faster speed etc. - were more likely to be successful and live longer and, more importantly, pass the same trait on to their offspring. In other words, it was “survival of the fittest”, although Darwin didn’t actually use that phrase.

In later life, Darwin suffered from a series of illnesses. By the time he died in 1882, he was unable to work for any length of time and had resorted to increasingly obscure treatments including ice baths and giving himself small electrical shocks.

The world was very nearly denied Darwin’s theory. He knew that his ideas went directly against the views of his religious faith and that it would upset most of the country. In 1844, he locked his ideas away and moved on. It wasn’t until somebody else very nearly published their own version of the idea that Darwin finally moved forward with *On the Origin of Species*.



## VOCABULARY FOCUS

1. Which word tells you how Darwin’s father felt about him?
2. What does the phrase “failed to engage” tell you about how Darwin behaved at school?
3. Find a word or phrase that tells you that Darwin did something to make his father happy.
4. Highlight the word that is closest in meaning to “boring”.
5. Write a definition for the word “offspring”.

## VIPERS QUESTIONS

**R**

What was Darwin’s book called when he published it?

**I**

How did Darwin feel about his new ideas? Why?

**E**

How has the author used examples to make their point clearer?

**S**

Write the subjects that Darwin studied at university in order.

**R**

Why was Darwin invited to sail with the Beagle?



## Maths Activity 1a - ten in ten 😊

1)  $4586 \times 9 =$

2)  $9/11 - 6/11 =$

3)  $5/7 \times 8/9 =$

4)  $0.48 \times 6 =$

5)  $\quad - 843 = 548$

6)  $9 \times 4 \times 100 =$

7)  $0.356\text{kg} = \quad \text{g}$

8)  $25.8\text{L} = \quad \text{ml}$

9)  $1/6$  divided by 8 =

10)  $407.76 + 5.036 =$

Extension

11)  $8753 \times 24 =$

12)  $3 \frac{1}{2} + 2 \frac{3}{4} =$

13)  $42 - (8 \times 2) =$

14) 8832 divided by 32 =

You know the rule!

Ten minutes to answer ten questions 😊

## Maths Activity 1b - Time

We have included Learning Reminders that will help you with answering today's questions.

Don't forget that you can also use your Maths revision book to help you.

# Learning Reminder

Calculate time intervals using the 24-hour clock and add lengths of time.

Write down four events and their times using 12-hour format: one in the morning, one in the afternoon, one in the evening and one at night. Then convert each time to 24-hour format, e.g. teatime is quarter past 4pm so it is 16:15.

Here's an example.

10:30am 10:30  
4:15pm 16:15  
8:35pm 20:35  
02:45am 02:45

Now write two times with a difference of 1 hour 45 minutes.

Now think of another pair of times with a 1 hour 45 minute difference, the first between 11am and midday, and the second between midday and 1pm. Write them using the 24-hour clock.

Here's an example.



$$1 \text{ hour} + 25 \text{ mins} + 20 \text{ mins} = 1 \text{ hour } 45 \text{ mins}$$

Calculate time intervals using the 24-hour clock and add lengths of time.

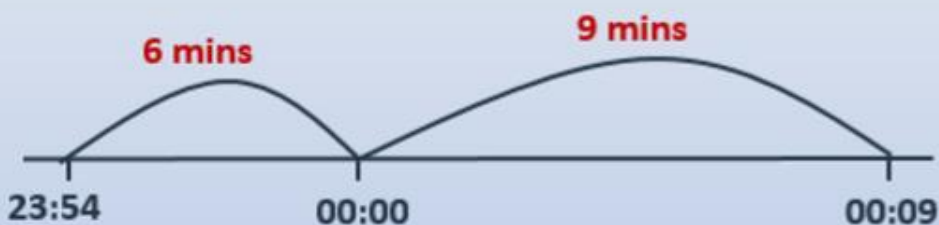
Think of a pair of times where:

- one time is on one day and the second time is on the next day;
- the difference between them is only 15 minutes.

Write them using the 24-hour clock.

23:54 and 00:09

Here's an example.



$$6 \text{ mins} + 9 \text{ mins} = 15 \text{ mins}$$

# Maths Activity 1b \*\* and \*\*\*

## Cinema listings

Fill in the missing information.

Film	Start time	Length of film	Finish time
Screen 1: Tom Ted's Holiday	14:20	75 minutes	
Screen 2: Molly the Mischievous Meerkat	14:35		15:55
Screen 1: Superheroes Reunite	15:50	100 minutes	
Screen 2: Voyage to Venus	16:10		17:50
Screen 1: The Legend of Zanuk	19:15	125 minutes	
Screen 2: Journeys of Magical Mystery	19:30		21:45

### Challenge

1. Work out how long each screen is empty between the first and second film.
2. Work out the total film time for each screen. Write each answer in hours and minutes.
3. Is there time to show 'Battlecats' before 'The Legend of Zanuk'? Battlecats has a running time of 1 hour 50 minutes.

## Cinema listings

Fill in the start times.

Film	Start time	Length of film	Finish time
Screen 1: Andy the aardvark's adventures		80 minutes	15:35
Screen 2: Tina the trainee superhero		75 minutes	15:40
Screen 1: Return of the dinosaurs		90 minutes	17:20
Screen 2: Planet rescue		95 minutes	17:30
Screen 1: Journey to Jupiter		130 minutes	21:20
Screen 2: The last sunrise		115 minutes	21:25

## Maths Activity 1c - Challenge

### Check your understanding

#### Questions

Here is the time each child goes to sleep.

Find out what time they each wake up if the first two sleep 9 hours and the second two sleep 9.5 hours.

Amit: asleep at 22:00

Anja: asleep at 21:45

Sunil: asleep at 21:55

Asha: asleep at 22:30

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Which of these times would **not** change if you were using 24-hour clock?

- 3 o'clock in the middle of the night.
- Quarter to 2 after lunch
- Midnight
- Twenty past midday.
- 6pm

Use 24-hour clock to write any that *will* change.



# PE - Active June Challenge

Challenge yourself and as many family members as you can to complete the Active June Challenge. There is an activity to do every day - at Bronze, Silver or Gold level - you choose!!!!

There as an A4 copy on the next slide if you want to print it out.

Who will complete ALL of the challenges???

## Active June!

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1 Do some <b>sit ups</b> : Bronze: 10 sit ups Silver: 20 sit ups Gold: 40 sit ups	2 Do some <b>star jumps</b> : Bronze: 20 times Silver: 30 times Gold: 50 times	3 Practise <b>balancing on right leg</b> : Bronze: 1 minute Silver: 2 minutes Gold: 3 minutes	4 Practise <b>balancing on left leg</b> : Bronze: 1 minute Silver: 2 minutes Gold: 3 minutes	5 Have a <b>jog</b> around: Bronze: 5 minutes Silver: 10 minutes Gold: 15 minutes	6 Create your own <b>throwing and catching game!</b>	7 <b>Teach</b> the people at home <b>your game</b> and see who scores the most points!
8 Do some <b>burpees</b> : Bronze: 10 burpees Silver: 15 burpees Gold: 20+ burpees	9 Try and do some <b>mountain climbers</b> : Bronze: 10 times Silver: 20 times Gold: 30+ times	10 Carefully try and do a <b>plank</b> : Bronze: 30 seconds Silver: 45 seconds Gold: 60+ seconds	11 See how many <b>tuck jumps</b> you can do in a row: Bronze: 10 jumps Silver: 20 jumps Gold: 30 jumps	12 <b>Push ups!</b> Bronze: 10 push ups Silver: 15 push ups Gold: 20+ push ups	13 Use a pack of cards and <b>create a game involving different exercises</b> and the different suits!	14 <b>Compete against someone at home</b> to see who can complete more exercises in a given time.
15 Try and do some <b>crunches</b> : Bronze: 10 crunches Silver: 20 crunches Gold: 30 crunches	16 Do some <b>lunges</b> on both legs: Bronze: 10 each leg Silver: 20 each leg Gold: 30 each leg	17 Do a <b>wall sit</b> – remember, stay still: Bronze: 20 seconds Silver: 30 seconds Gold: 60 seconds	18 <b>Squat</b> – count how many squats you can safely do in a minute: Bronze: 10 squats Silver: 15 squats Gold: 20+ squats	19 <b>High knees</b> – Keep going without stopping Bronze: 30 seconds Silver: 50 seconds Gold: 1+ minute	15 Challenge yourself to <b>learning some new yoga posts</b> – watch a Youtube video to help.	16 Practise those yoga skills your learned and <b>see if you can balance for longer</b> than you did yesterday.
22 Try doing some <b>scissor kicks</b> : Bronze: 30 seconds Silver: 45 seconds Gold: 60+ seconds	23 Do some <b>shuttle runs</b> : Bronze: 15 runs Silver: 30 runs Gold: 50 runs	24 <b>Hop</b> on the spot: Bronze: 10 each leg Silver: 25 each leg Gold: 50 each leg	25 <b>Hopscotch</b> until you need to stop Bronze: 30 seconds Silver: 45 seconds Gold: 2 minutes	26 Try safely to do some <b>jump squats</b> in a minute: Bronze: 10 squats Silver: 15 squats Gold: 20+ squats	27 Go outside and be active with someone from your house. <b>Go for a run or a walk!</b>	28 Use your outdoor time to <b>jump</b> over things, <b>balance</b> along things and <b>move</b> in different ways.
29 Try <b>hurdling</b> over something (or just jumping!): Bronze: 1 minute Silver: 3 minutes Gold: 5 minutes	30 <b>Step jumps</b> – find a step and jump up and down on it safely: Bronze: 10 times Silver: 20 times Gold 40+ times	<p><b>Let's get active in June!</b>  <b>Try each of these activities with the people you're with!</b>  <b>Challenge yourself to get as many bronze/silver/golds as you can! Keep track and celebrate your achievements!</b>  <b>Remember it is important to stay active and healthy!</b></p>				

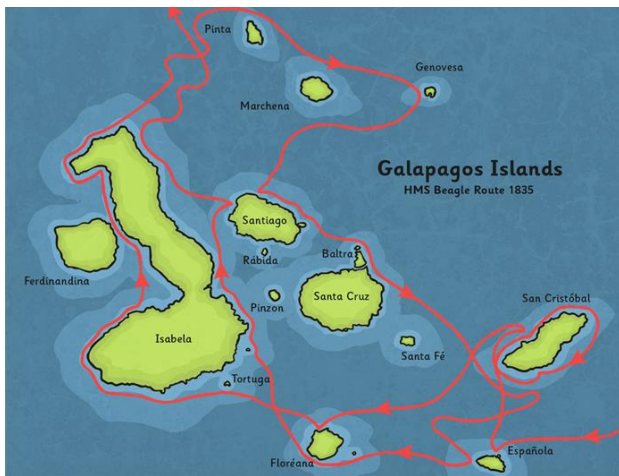
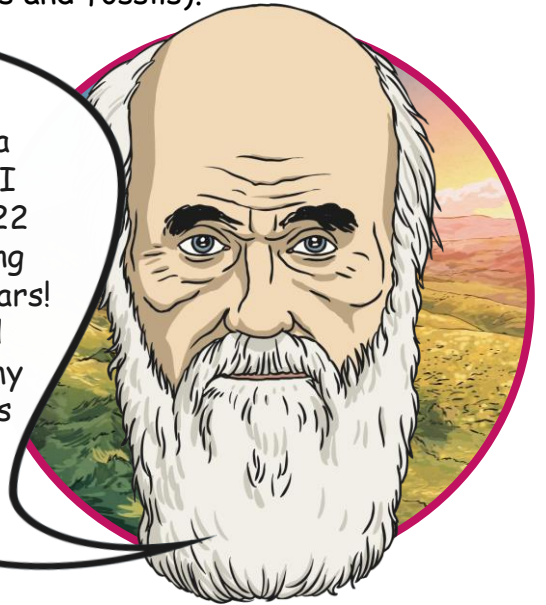
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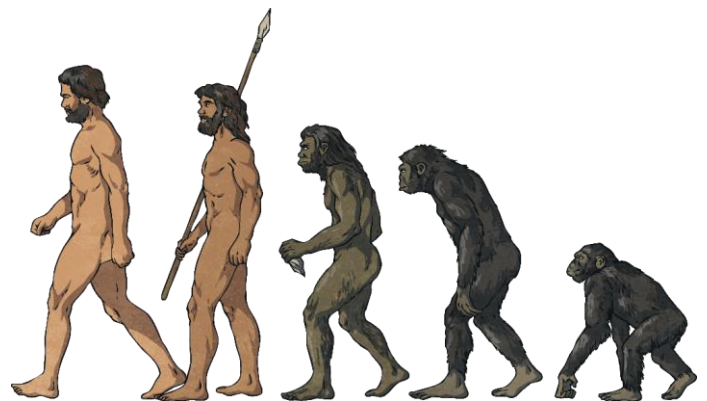
## The Theory of Evolution

Charles Darwin (1809-1882) introduced the theory of evolution. He was a famous English naturalist (an expert in studying nature), biologist (an expert in living things) and geologist (an expert in rocks and fossils).

From a young age I was fascinated by living things and studied them. I trained to be a doctor but could not deal with all the blood! So I studied plants and animals instead. When I was 22 years old I was able to go on the most fascinating journey to the Galapagos Islands, which took 5 years! It was in the Galapagos Islands that I studied different animals and started to come up with my greatest theory: the theory of evolution. It was the different types of finches (and nightingales) that really got me thinking.



He discovered that humans and apes shared **ancestors** which led to this famous image...

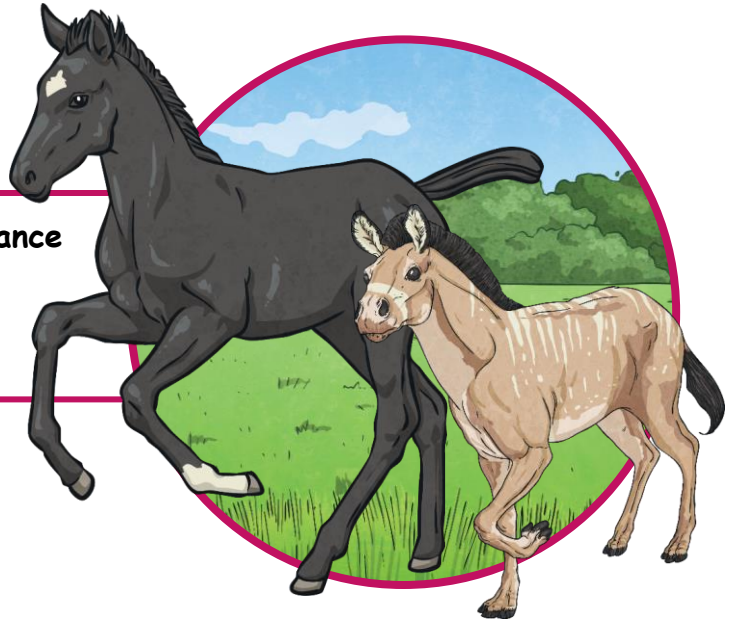


# How Evolution Works

The thing about **evolution** is that it happens over the space of a long, long, long time so we don't really notice it happening.

One animal, plant or person doesn't just change... there are small changes with each new **generation**.

Evolution happens through **inheritance** - meaning that tiny changes only happen as traits pass to the next generation.



## What Sort of Changes?

Animals and plants evolve to make adaptations to not only survive but to survive better. Some of these changes are down to habitats.



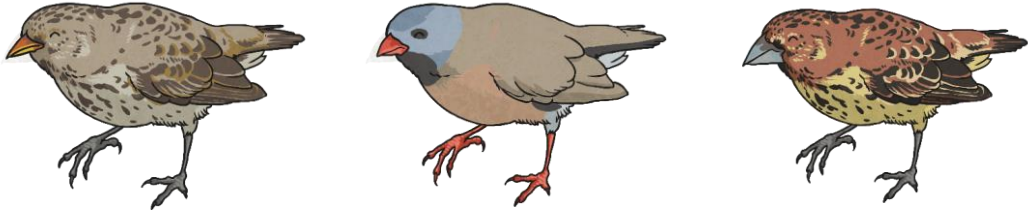
Darwin studied different finches living in different parts of the Galapagos Islands and realised, even though they were different, they all had the same ancestors!

Some had evolved to have larger beaks in certain areas, some with smaller beaks in other areas due to different food being available.

# Theory of Evolution

## The Galapagos Finches

I observed that there were lots of different types of finches. People believed that these were different species of birds that happened to have some similarities.



However, I realised that these birds were varieties of the same species and were related.

I thought that all the Galapagos finches had originated from one type of finch. The parents reproduced and created offspring. These offspring would have varied.

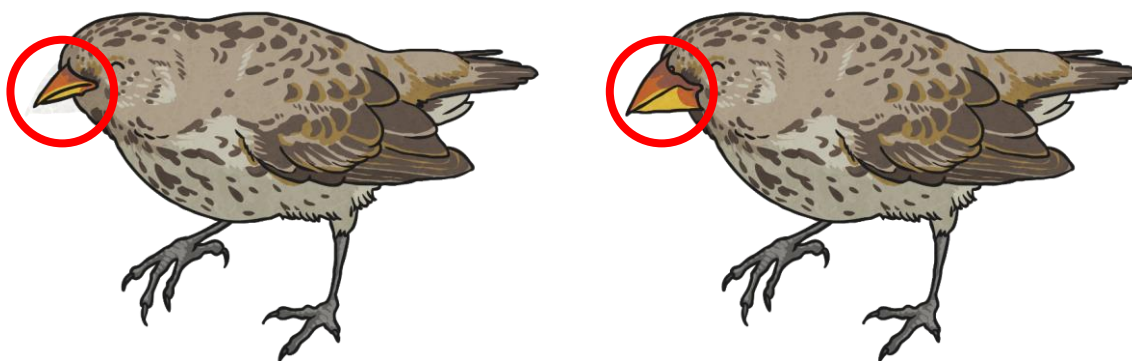




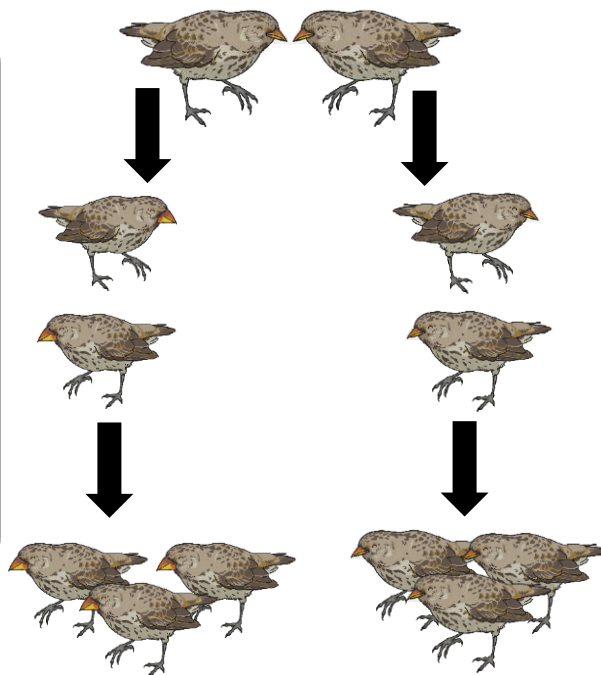
In one part of the Galapagos Islands, bad weather affected the plants and so only those with larger seeds were left. Those finches who had slightly larger beaks were able to eat these seeds while those with smaller beaks could not.



Only the offspring with large beaks could break open and eat the larger seeds. Therefore, these offspring survived and the other, smaller beaked offspring died. 'Survival of the fittest' means those that are most suited to their environment as a result of their inherited or adaptive traits survive while others do not.



The Galapagos finches with large beaks reproduced and had offspring. More of these offspring inherited large beaks and survived. In other parts of the Galapagos, smaller beaks ensured better survival than larger ones, larger eyes than smaller ones, etc. The adaptations caused by variation meant that over a long period of time the Galapagos finches evolved adaptive traits that caused differences between them.

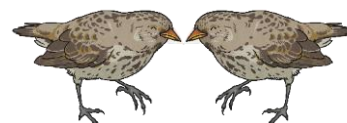


These offspring would also have differed due to inherited and environmental factors and so eventually over time stopped resembling their common finch ancestors.

Evolution is the process of adaptation over a long period of time.

This process, whereby certain inherited and adaptive traits allowed them to live and reproduce while others became extinct, is called natural selection.

### Finch Ancestors








Different varieties of finches who evolved from a common ancestor that exist today.








# Science Activity 1 - Darwin's finches

The table below has a picture and description of the functions of the beaks of five of Darwin's Galapagos Island finches

I. Large Ground Finch	II. Large Tree Finch	III. Warbler Finch	IV. Small Ground Finch	V. Cactus Finch
				
large strong crushing beak	strong sharp beak for grabbing and cutting	small pointed beak for probing into cracks	strong crushing beak	long tough beak for probing

1 Match the finch beak with the tool that most closely resembles the beak function.






- I.    \_\_\_    large ground finch - large strong crushing beak
- II.   \_\_\_    large tree finch - strong sharp beak for grabbing and cutting
- III. \_\_\_    warbler finch - small pointed beak for probing into cracks
- IV. \_\_\_    small ground finch - strong crushing beak
- V.   \_\_\_    cactus finch - long tough beak for probing

				
A. tweezers	B. small nutcrackers	C. long-nosed pliers	D. large nutcrackers	E. metal cutters

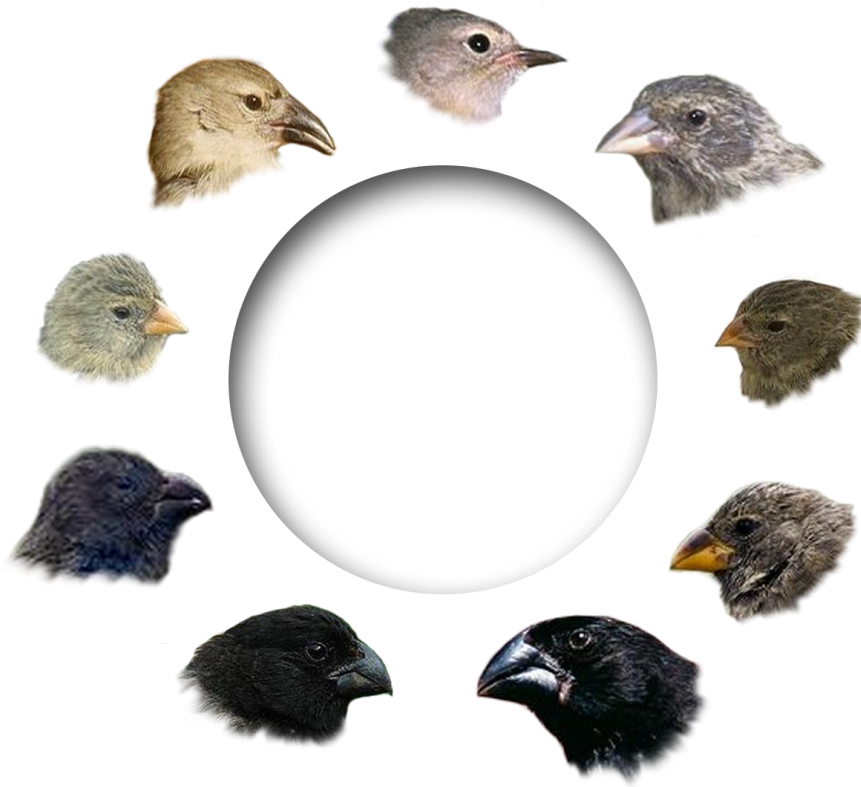
2 The shape and size of a bird's beak would most likely be affected by what environmental limiting factor? \_\_\_\_\_

3 Match the finch with the food it is best adapted to eat.

- I. Large Ground Finch    II. Large Tree Finch    III. Warbler Finch    IV. Small Ground Finch    V. Cactus Finch

A. Small insects in cracks and crevices.	B. Large hard seeds.	C. Cactus seeds and nectar.	D. Large insects such as beetles.	E. Small hard seeds.
				

## Science Activity 2 - Darwin's finches



Darwin believed that all of these finches have one single ancestor and that their differences are due to evolution.

What do you think their original ancestor looked like?

Draw the finch and then explain the reasons for your choices.

## Science Activity 3 - Darwin's finches

Using all of your learning from your English and Science activities today, create a presentation about Darwin and his Theory of Evolution. You might want to research more about him and his discoveries. Use as much detail as possible to explain all about him - include drawings and illustrations to help the reader. Aim your work to a Year 5 audience - making it simple but effective for Year 5 to understand.

We expect this to take two sessions to complete so you can continue it tomorrow.

# ANSWERS English Activity 1 - Reading Comprehension

Answers:

1. Disappointment
2. He didn't get involved or try his hardest
3. Appease
4. Dull
5. A child/children

R: On the Origin of Species

I: Conflicted/confused. He knew they were correct but he was also religious and natural selection went against that

E: The use of examples of specific advantages makes it clear what these might be

S: Medicine, law, divinity

R: To keep the captain company and because of his degree in divinity



**ANSWERS** Maths Activity 1a - ten in ten 😊

1) 41274

2)  $\frac{3}{11}$

3)  $\frac{40}{63}$

4) 2.88

5) 1391

6) 3600

7) 356g

8) 25800ml

9)  $\frac{1}{48}$

10) 412.796

11) 210072

12)  $6\frac{1}{4}$

13) 26

14) 276

# ANSWERS Maths Activity 1b \*\* and \*\*\*

## Cinema listings (mild)

Film	Start time	Length of film	Finish time
Screen 1: Tom Ted's Holiday	14:20	75 minutes	15:35
Screen 2: Molly the Mischievous Meerkat	14:35	80 minutes	15:55
Screen 1: Superheroes Reunite	15:50	100 minutes	17:30
Screen 2: Voyage to Venus	16:10	100 minutes	17:50
Screen 1: The Legend of Zanuk	19:15	125 minutes	21:20
Screen 2: Journeys of Magical Mystery	19:30	135 minutes	21:45

### Challenge

- Between the first and second film Screen 1 is empty for 15 minutes and Screen 2 is also empty for 15 minutes.
- The total film time on each screen is:  
Screen 1: 300 minutes / 5 hours  
Screen 2: 315 minutes / 5 hours 15 minutes.
- There isn't enough time to show Battlecats as there is only 1 hour 45 minutes between Superheroes Reunite and The Legend of Zanuk, Battlecats is 1 hour 50 minutes long.

Film	Start time	Length of film	Finish time
Screen 1: Andy the aardvark's adventures	14:15	80 minutes	15:35
Screen 2: Tina the trainee superhero	14:25	75 minutes	15:40
Screen 1: Return of the dinosaurs	15:50	90 minutes	17:20
Screen 2: Planet rescue	15:55	95 minutes	17:30
Screen 1: Journey to Jupiter	19:10	130 minutes	21:20
Screen 2: The last sunrise	19:30	115 minutes	21:25

## Answers - Challenge 1c

### Check your understanding

#### Answers

Here is the time each child goes to sleep.

Find out what time they each wake up if the first two sleep 9 hours and the second two sleep 9.5 hours.

Amit: asleep at 22:00 wakes at 07:00

Anja: asleep at 21:45 wakes at 06:45

Sunil: asleep at 21:55 wakes at 07:25

Asha: asleep at 22:30 wakes at 08:00

Children should be writing the digital times correctly, with 4 digits and a colon separating hours and minutes. A good way to solve these is to count on from the starting time using an empty timeline.

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Which of these times would *not* change if you were using 24-hour clock? All change apart from twenty past midday and 3 o'clock in the middle of the night.

Use 24-hour clock to write any that will change:

- 3 o'clock in the middle of the night. 03:00 - doesn't change.
- Quarter to 2 after lunch 13:45.
- Midnight 00:00.
- Twenty past midday. 12:20 – doesn't change.
- 6pm 18:00.






# ANSWERS Science Activity 1 - Darwin's finches

The table below has a picture and description of the functions of the beaks of five of Darwin's Galapagos Island finches

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- I. D large ground finch - large strong crushing beak
- II. E large tree finch - strong sharp beak for grabbing and cutting
- III. A warbler finch - small pointed beak for probing into cracks
- IV. B small ground finch - strong crushing beak
- V. C cactus finch - long tough beak for probing

				
A. tweezers	B. small nutcrackers	C. long-nosed pliers	D. large nutcrackers	E. metal cutters

2 The shape and size of a bird's beak would most likely be affected by what environmental limiting factor? The food and where it was found

3 Match the finch with the food it is best adapted to eat.

- I. Large Ground Finch    II. Large Tree Finch    III. Warbler Finch    IV. Small Ground Finch    V. Cactus Finch

III	I	V	II	IV
A. Small insects in cracks and crevices.	B. Large hard seeds.	C. Cactus seeds and nectar.	D. Large insects such as beetles.	E. Small hard seeds.
