

Tuesday 19th May

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. Our focus is upon 'Our Special People' in PSHE and we know that we are all getting through these difficult times with the love, help and support from our special people.

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. There are lots of online books at <https://readon.myon.co.uk/> if you have run out at home - and these all have quizzes too!

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

English Activity 2a - Flutag Explanation

Read the article below.

Once you have done this, explain Flutag to someone at home, so they are clear about what it involves and they know three facts about it.

Now highlight and name all of the punctuation that you can find in 'Flutag Explanantion'

Flugtag Explanation

Flugtag (German for flight day) is an event in which competitors attempt to fly home-made, human-powered flying machines. Teams that enter the competition are judged according to three criteria: distance, creativity and showmanship.

The crafts are limited to around 10m and 150kg. They must be powered by human-effort and gravity. The designs have to be unsinkable: they ultimately end up in the water. The flying machines are usually launched off a pier about 30 feet (9.1 m) high into the sea.

Most competitors enter for the entertainment value; the flying machines rarely fly at all. A design, in 2013, that paired a glider with a launch-tower, flew over 63m and broke the world-record.

The original format was invented in Selsey, a small seaside town in England, under the name Birdman Rally.

Flutag competitions happen each year – you could plan to take part one

English Activity 2b - linking clauses with semi-colons, colons and dashes

Use the revision cards to remind yourself about using colons, semi-colons and dashes to link clauses.

Complete the activities that follow.

Revision Card – Linking Clauses

Using Semi-Colons to link clauses

Semi-colons are used in formal writing.

Semi-colons can be used to link two independent clauses that are *closely related*.

We tried as hard as we could. We crashed within seconds.

We tried as hard as we could; we crashed within seconds.



The **semi-colon** emphasises the *close link*.

It links main clauses like a co-ordinating conjunction. The two clauses have *equal weight*.

Our machine had taken months to build; it was now in pieces.

We swam for the shore; the crowd applauded and laughed.

To link two clauses: replace the full stop with a semi-colon and then use lower case to start the second main clause.

Using Colons to link clauses

Colons are used in formal writing.

Colons are used slightly differently.

They also show a link between clauses, when *the second clause expands the first*.

She flew a record-breaking distance. Her craft was aerodynamic.

She flew a record-breaking distance: her craft was aerodynamic.



The **colon** emphasises how the second clause expands on the first.

It links clauses like a subordinating conjunction. The second clause has *less weight* than the first.

She deserved her success: she had planned her design carefully.

She was overwhelmed: she had not expected to break the record.

To link two clauses: replace the full stop with a colon and then use lower case to start the second main clause.

Using Dashes to link clauses

Dashes are used
in informal
writing.

We can use **dashes** like colons and semi-colons.
They indicate grammatical breaks.
They are used in informal writing—the rules are less precise.

My heart was beating like crazy—it was awesome .



I'm so proud—I can't wait to tell Nan.

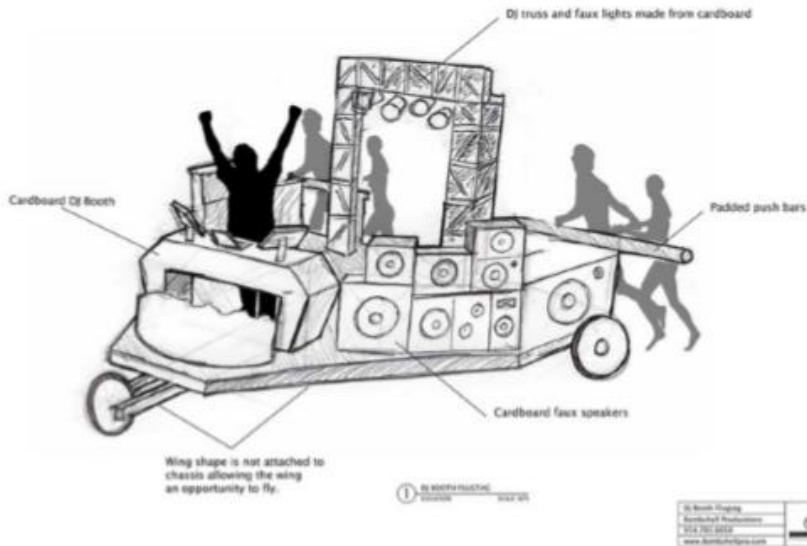
It just kept going—you're a complete hero.



To link two clauses: replace the full stop with a **dash** and then use lower case to start the second main clause.



Linking Clauses



Link the independent clauses using semi-colons.

1. The theme of the craft is a night-club it will include a booth.
2. The lights and speakers are made of cardboard the main chassis will be wooden.
3. Power will be provided by the team pushing from behind the pilot will simply enjoy the ride.

Link the independent clauses using colons

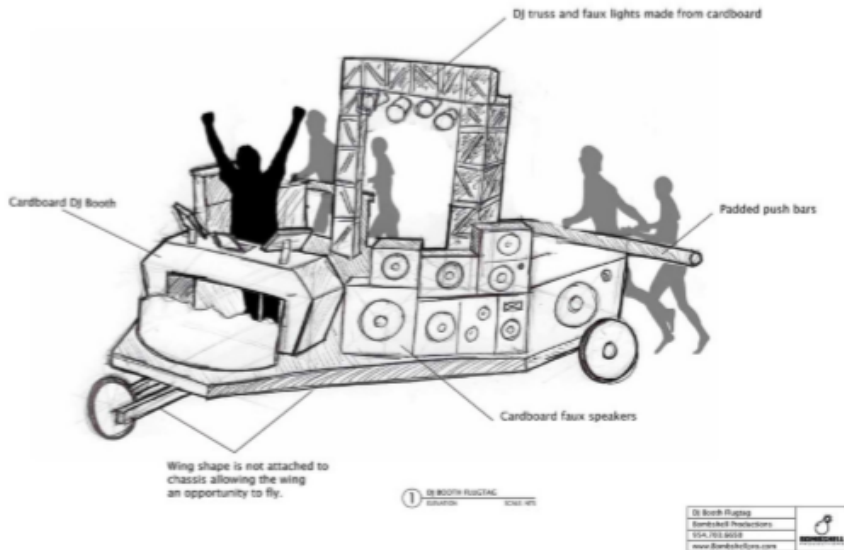
4. The design uses a lot of cardboard it is an environmentally friendly material.
5. The push bars are padded they will be more comfortable for the team.
6. The lights and speakers are not real they avoid the dangers of using electricity.

Link the independent clauses using dashes

7. I will stand at the front and wave my arms I'm just along for the ride!
8. We don't think we will get actually fly we hope to look cool rather than go far.
9. It's been great building it now let's see whether it flies!

Write explaining why we can choose semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark independent clauses.

★★★ Linking Clauses



Choose semi-colons, colons or dashes to mark the independent clauses. Think carefully about which you choose.

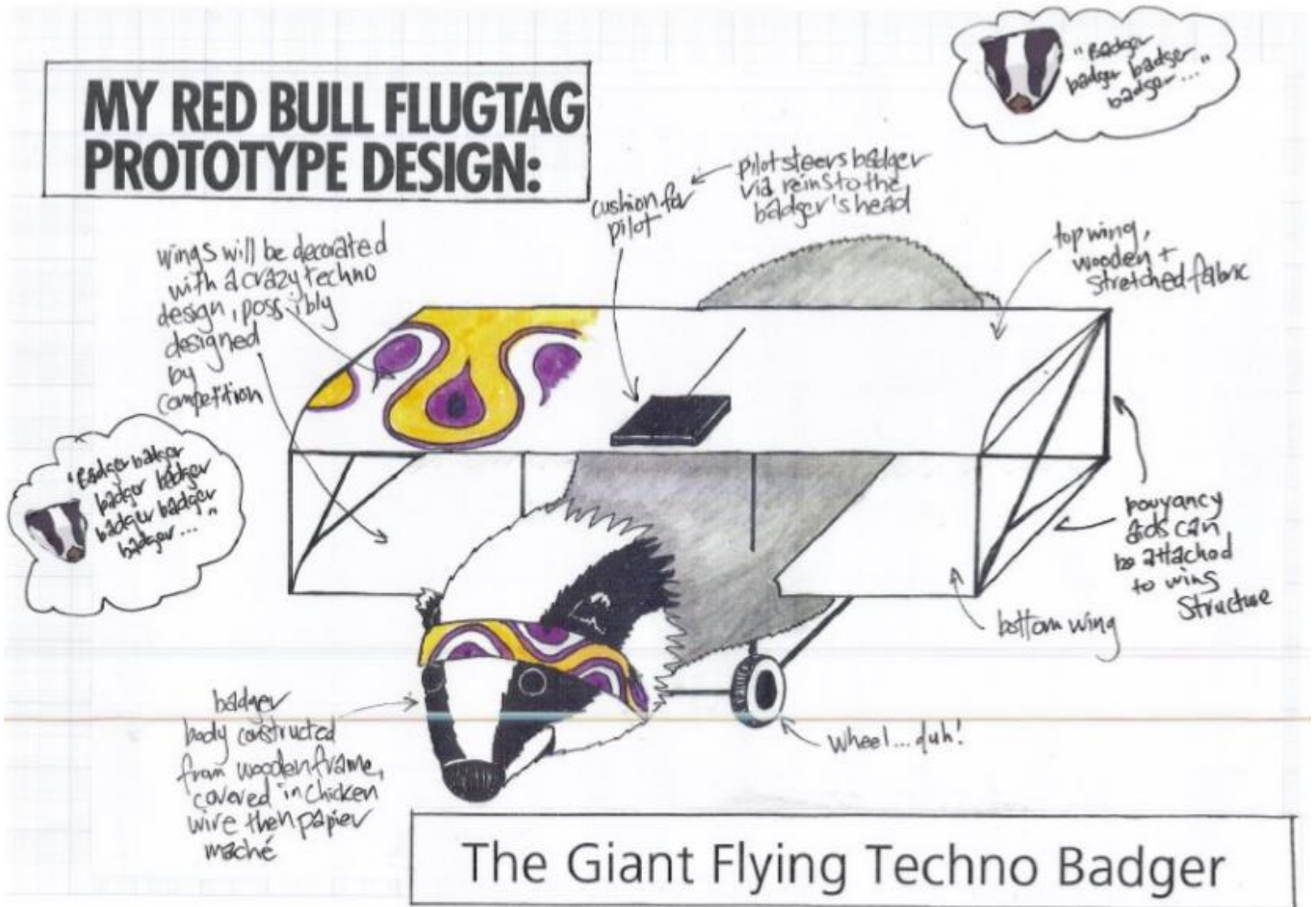
1. The theme of the craft is a night-club it will include a booth.
2. We don't think we will get it to actually fly we hope to look cool rather than go far.
3. The lights and speakers are made of cardboard the main chassis will be wooden.
4. The lights and speakers are not real they avoid the dangers of using electricity.
5. The design uses a lot of cardboard it is an environmentally friendly material.
6. The push bars are padded they will be more comfortable for the team.
7. I will stand at the front and wave my arms I'm just along for the ride!
8. Power will be provided by the team pushing from behind the pilot will simply enjoy the ride.
9. It's been great building it now let's see whether it flies!

Choose three of your sentences and explain why you chose that particular piece of punctuation.

English Activity 2c - linking clauses with semi-colons, colons and dashes

Look at the design for a Giant Flying Techno Badger below.

Write a detailed description about the plans. Include clauses separated with colons, semi-colons and dashes. Maybe use some of the 'Example Sentences' on the next page if you need ideas.

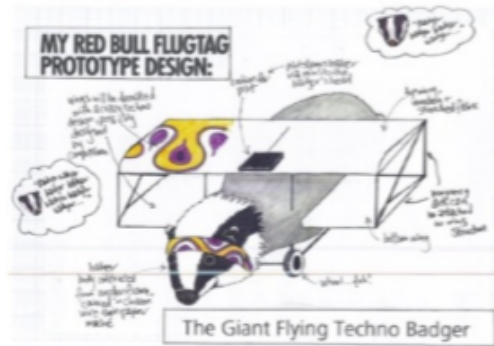


Fun-time extras:

Find out more about Flutag. There are lots of clips on YouTube - but ask a parent to check them first. Which is your favourite machine?

Design a Flutag Flying machine of your own.

Example Sentences



You will need to add semi-colons, colons or dashes to these sentence.

1. The design includes the following components* decorated wings, an animal nose-piece, a cushion for the pilot and a wheeled base.
2. The badger body is made from papier maché* the wings will use stretched fabric.
3. The design combines two elements* style and fun.
4. Buoyancy aids are essential* the craft will end up in the water.
5. The pilot will need many qualities* balance, bravery and a sense of humour!

Maths Activity 2a - ten in ten 😊

1) 806.12 divided by $100 =$

2) $0.93 \times 6 =$

3) $60 \times 90 =$

4) $83642 - 6374 =$

5) $9/12$ of $840 =$

6) 40% of $320 =$

7) $0.5 \times 5732 =$

8) $3/4 + 2/6 =$

9) $5.7 \times 60 =$

10) $1/8$ divided by $8 =$

You know the rule!

Ten minutes to answer ten questions 😊

Maths Activity 2b - Kilometres and Miles

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

Convert between metres and kilometres.

Write these distances in metres.

2km

2000m

24km

24,000m

0.6km

600m

1.5km

?

1.345km

1345m

0.25km

?

Know approximate conversion between miles and km; Draw a line graph and read intermediate points.

Distances on signs in the UK are shown in miles. ?

Do you know of any countries where distances are shown in kilometres - countries where you have holidayed or where relatives live?

A mile is longer than a kilometre, and a good approximate rule to convert from miles to kilometres or vice versa is to remember that 5 miles is approximately 8 km.

So how many kilometres is the same as 10 miles? ?
15 miles? 20 miles?

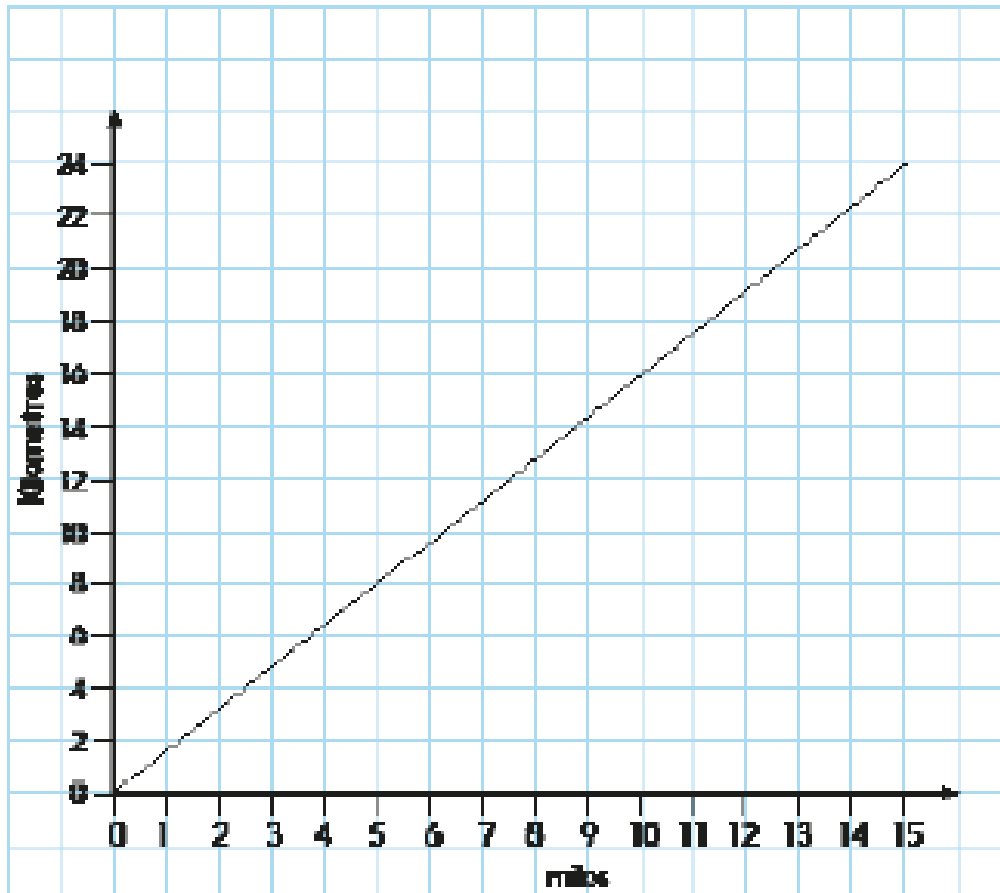
Miles	Kilometres
0	0
5	8
10	16
15	
20	

We could use the ratio to write more facts in this table.
We can find more distances very quickly if we draw a line graph...

Maths Activity 2b **

Converting between miles and kilometres

**



Use the graph to convert the following distances to the nearest kilometre.

1. 5 miles
2. 7.5 miles
3. 6 miles
4. 15 miles

Use the graph to convert the following distances to the nearest mile.

5. 4km
6. 16km
7. 19km
8. 21km

Challenge

Use your answers to estimate how many kilometres are equivalent to:

1. 30 miles
2. 20 miles
3. 25 miles
4. 100 miles
5. 1 mile (to 1 decimal place)

Maths Activity 2b ***

Converting between miles and kilometres

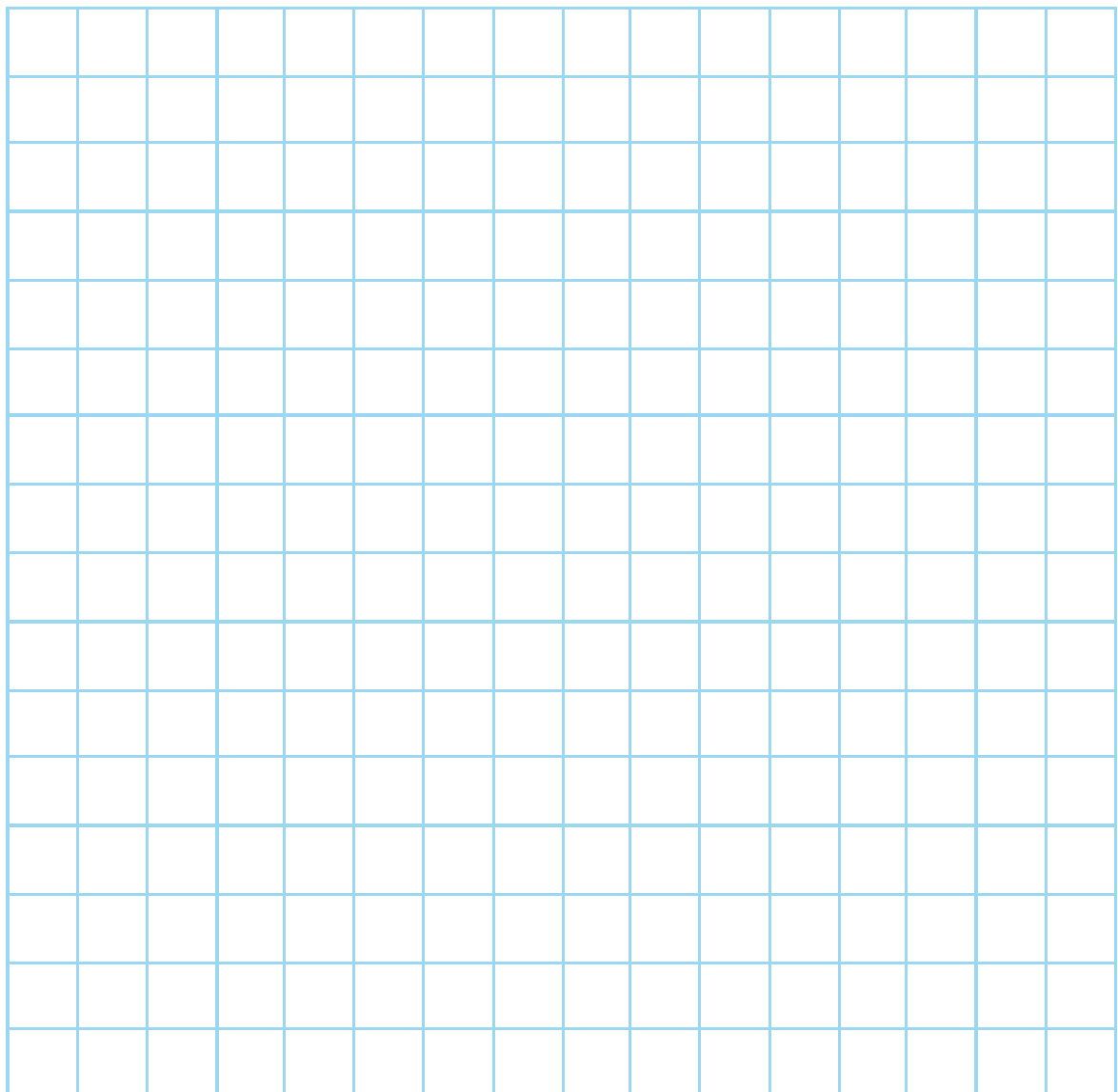
These are five of the UK's long distance footpaths:

- The Ridgeway - 86 miles
- Pennine Way - 431 kilometres
- Glyndwr's Way - 135 miles
- Cape Wrath Trail - 378 kilometres
- The Ulster Way - 665 miles



Draw a graph to help you convert these distances from miles to kilometres and vice versa.

How will you label the x- and y-axes to allow for these large numbers?



Maths Activity 2c - Challenge

Check your understanding

Questions

Use this fact: 5 miles = 8Km

- 50 miles is km
- miles is 4 km
- 32 km is miles
- 15 miles is km
- miles is 40 km
- 64 km is miles

Roughly how many miles is 250 km?

History - Rationing in World War 2

This week we will look at rationing during World War 2. You may remember what you discovered in Year 4 and we will use and build on this learning today.

History Activity 1 - What is rationing?

Write a detailed definition of what rationing means:

History Activity 2 - My menu

Write a menu plan to show what food you typically eat in a week.



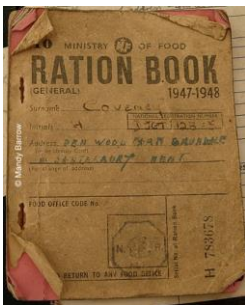
History - Rationing in World War 2

Before the Second World War began, Britain imported about 55 million tons of food from many different countries every year.



When war began in September 1939 this importing was stopped because the ships were being torpedoed by German submarines.

There was a worry that this would lead to a shortage of food supplies in the shops so rationing was introduced in January 1940.



Everyone was issued with a ration book containing coupons that had to be handed to the shop keeper when buying goods.

BLAYDON FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE.

FOOD RATIONING

Notice is hereby given that the Office of the Blaydon Food Control Committee is at:-

THE COUNCIL OFFICES,
SHIBDON ROAD,
BLAYDON-ON-TYNE.
(Telephone Blaydon 161 - 2 - 3.)

● All communications relating to Food Control should be addressed to the undersigned at the above address.

J. H. MULCAHY,
Food Executive Officer.

3rd November, 1939.

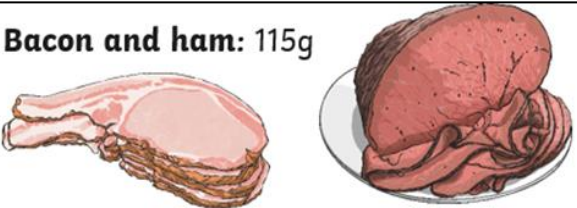

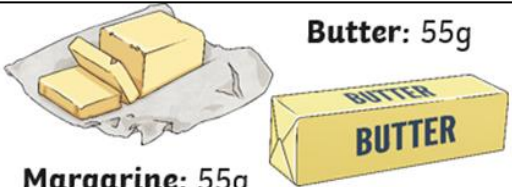
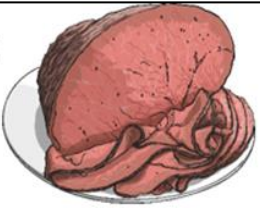

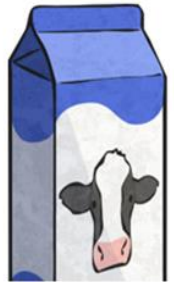






Bacon, butter and sugar were the first foods to be rationed, followed by others such as meat, eggs, cheese and milk. Potatoes, fruit and fish were not rationed.



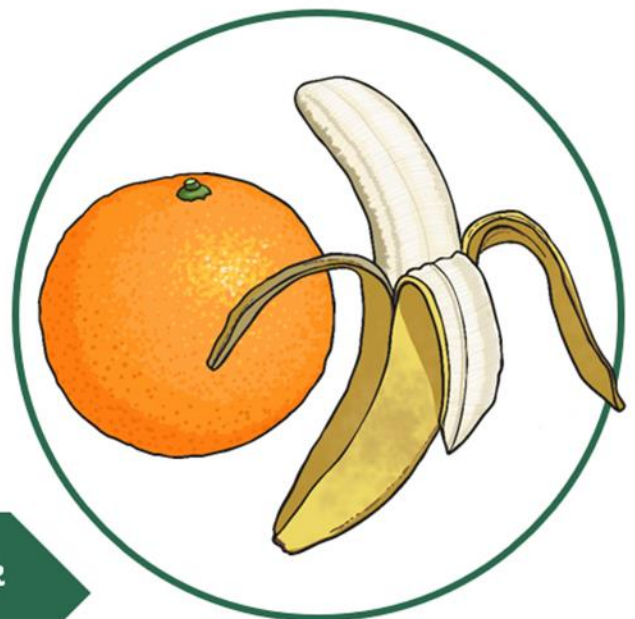
To buy restricted foods, people handed their ration book to the shop keeper. They removed the coupons and took the appropriate amount of money.



At its worst, in 1942, a typical ration for a child aged five to sixteen per week was:

Bacon and ham: 115g 	Jam: 115g 	Butter: 55g 
Meat: 175g (adults got double this) 	Margarine: 55g 	Milk: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints plus equivalent of 1 pint of powdered milk (and children got milk at school) 
Sugar: 225g 	Cheese: 115g 	Eggs: 3 (adults had 1) plus equivalent of 3 powdered eggs 
Tea: none (adults got 50g) 	Cooking Fat: 55g 	
Sweets: 75g 		

Although many foods were not officially rationed, they were in very short supply or simply not available. Some children grew up never seeing bananas or oranges for example, as these were imported from overseas. Some people sold or traded goods on the black market, which means to illegally trade goods that were in controlled or limited supply.



What foods or other goods do you think were in short supply? Why?

The following foods were never rationed during the war:



Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Although they were not readily available.



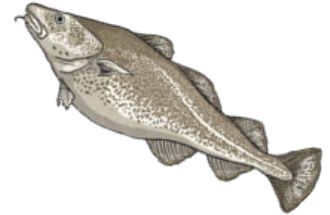
Bread

However, due to reduced importation of white flour, there was a 'national loaf' made with wholegrain flour, which many people said was like grey mush.



Fish

Although it was very expensive!



Some people also ate meat they could hunt themselves like rabbit or squirrel!

A 'Lend Lease' contract with America and Canada later in the war meant that the import of powdered milk and eggs and tinned meats, like corned beef and Spam, began.

twinkl

History Activity 3 - Food, food, food!

Look again at your weekly food menu from Activity 1. Circle the food that you would have been able to eat during the war.

Now, write a second menu to show what you might have eaten during the war using the previous pages to help. You may need to do a bit of research to help you. If you celebrated VE Day using wartime recipes, these may help too.

History Activity 4 - Food for thought

Think carefully about these questions before writing down your answers.

1. Does the amount of rations that people received surprise you? Explain why.
2. How do you now feel about the amount of food that you eat and waste?
3. What does rationing tell us about England during WWII?
4. Apart from hungry, how would you have felt living through rationing? Explain why

History - Rationing Propaganda

People were encouraged to grow their own food. The 'dig for victory' campaign asked every man, woman and child to keep an allotment.



Gardens and parks were used to grow vegetables to eat at home. Children were encouraged to get involved by digging and planting seeds.

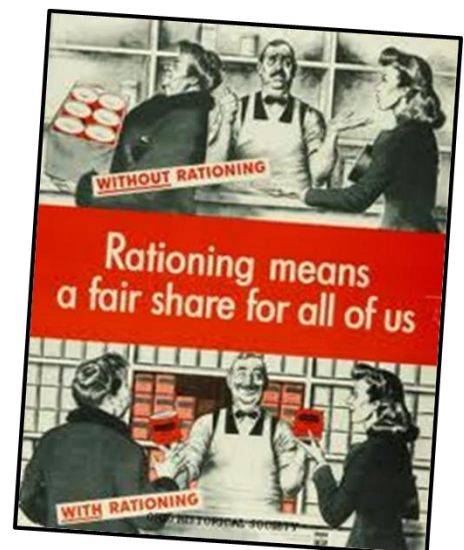
Scraps of food were kept to feed to pigs and other animals. Kitchen waste was kept in big bins and collected to feed the animals.



By 1939, Britain only grew enough food to feed one in three people - so rationing became a nationwide necessity.

Cleverly produced **propaganda** encouraged the British public to ration, grow their own food and to make their own 'contribution' to the war effort.

What does **propaganda** mean? Write down a definition.



History Activity 5 - Propaganda posters

On the next slide are examples of **Propaganda posters** used during WWII, which were used to encourage the public to ration.

Look at each poster carefully then fill in the table below:

Poster number :	HOW is it telling people to ration? (What is it telling people to do? What it is suggesting about what rationing will help to do?)	Sum the message of the poster up in 5 words	Who is the poster trying to appeal to? Why?
1			
2			
3			
4			

What features do the slogans on each poster have in common?

1

FOOD IS A WEAPON



DON'T WASTE IT!

BUY WISELY - COOK CAREFULLY - EAT IT ALL

FOLLOW THE NATIONAL WARTIME NUTRITION PROGRAM

2



RATIONING MEANS A FAIR SHARE FOR ALL OF US



Office of Price Administration
Washington, D. C.

© 1943

3

DIG ON FOR VICTORY



Peter Fraser

4

...every available piece of land must be cultivated



GROW YOUR OWN FOOD

supply your own cookhouse

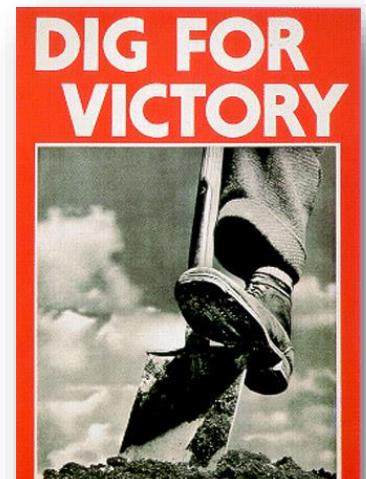
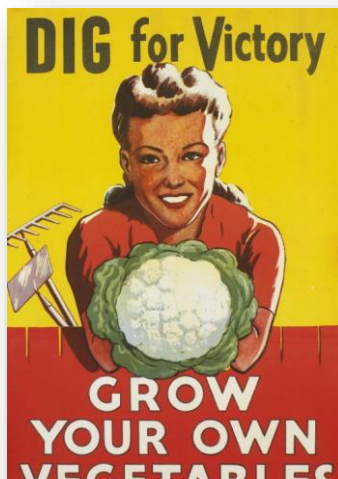
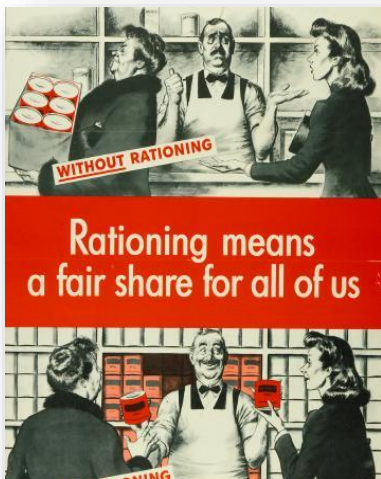
History Activity 6 - Create a propaganda poster

From the 5 words you wrote down for each poster in Activity 4, narrow each group of 5 down to just 1 word. **Circle** the word you wrote down that you think was the most important or sums up the poster. You should end up with 4 words which you can use in this activity.

Using what you have learnt about rationing and rationing propaganda, you are to design your own rationing campaign poster, which would be suitable for display in Britain during World War II.

In your poster you must:

- Use at least 2 out of the 4 words that you circled as part of your poster's slogan
- Use persuasive language and personal address such as "YOU MUST...", "YOUR OWN..." etc.
- Use an imperative verb to start the slogan



Examples of rationing campaigns and slogans:



History Activity 7 - Just for fun!

Ration Stamp Game

For the next 24 hours you can experience what it was like to live with rationing. As you use an item, mark an 'X' through its coupon. When your coupons have been used up, you may have no more of that item.

Stamp Codes:

S = 1 Sweet

B = 1 Biscuit

F = 1 Fizzy Drink

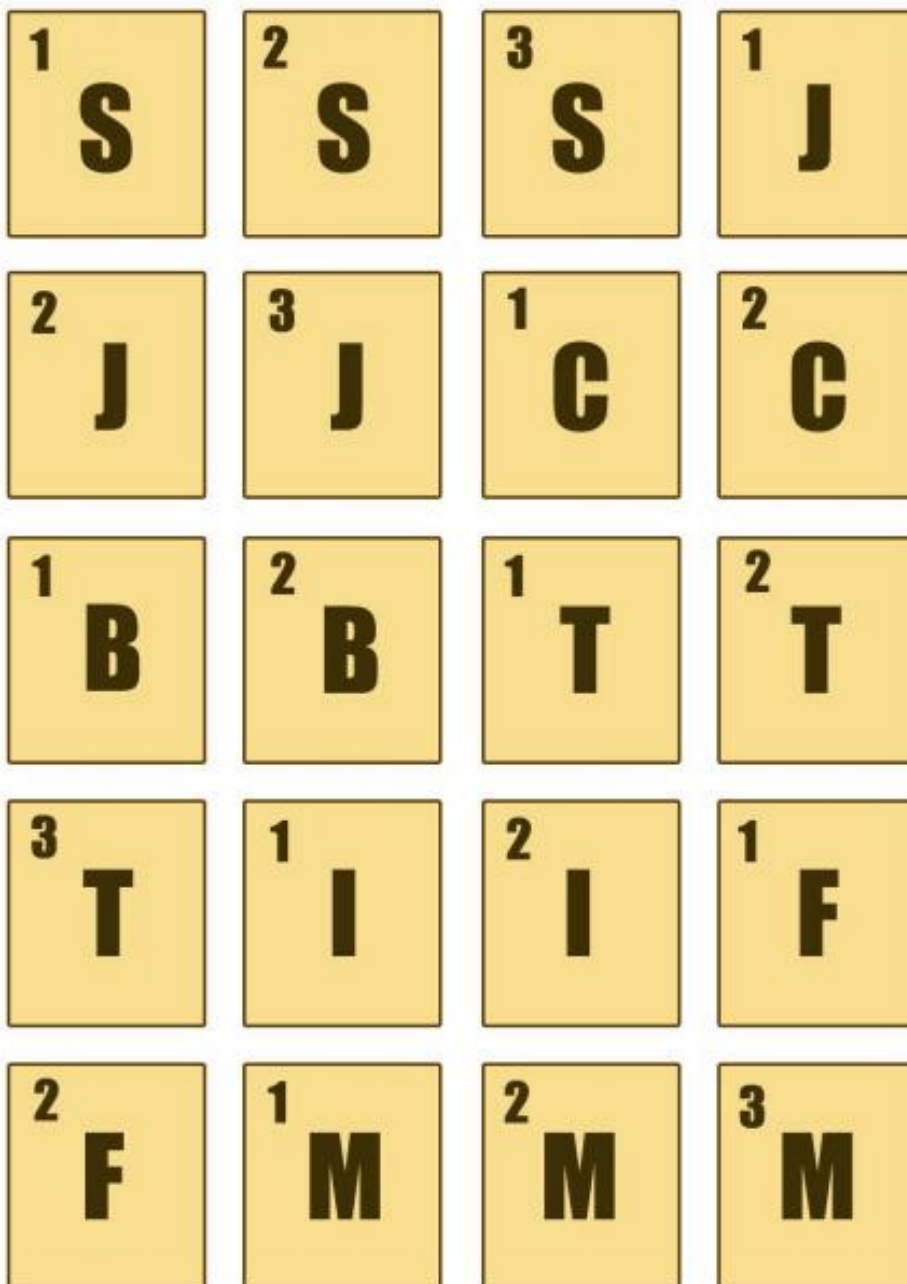
J = 1 Glass or Container of Juice

T = Half an Hour of Television

M = 1 Use of a Mobile Phone to text or call

C = 1 Packet of Crisps

I = Half an Hour of Internet



ANSWERS English Activity 2b - linking clauses with semi-colons, colons and dashes

Linking Clauses ANSWERS

Link the independent clauses using semi-colons.

1. The theme of the craft is a night-club; it will include a booth.
2. The lights and speakers are made of cardboard; the main chassis will be wooden.
3. Power will be provided by the team pushing from behind; the pilot will simply enjoy the ride.

Link the independent clauses using colons

4. The design uses a lot of cardboard: it is an environmentally friendly material.
5. The push bars are padded: they will be more comfortable for the team.
6. The lights and speakers are not real: they avoid the dangers of using electricity.

Link the independent clauses using dashes

7. I will stand at the front and wave my arms - I'm just along for the ride!
8. We don't think we will get actually fly - we hope to look cool rather than go far.
9. It's been great building it - now let's see whether it flies!

ANSWERS Activity 2a - Ten in ten

1) 8.0612

2) 5.58

3) 5400

4) 77268

5) 630

6) 128

7) 2866

8) 26/24

9) 342

10) 1/64

ANSWERS Activity 2b ** and ***

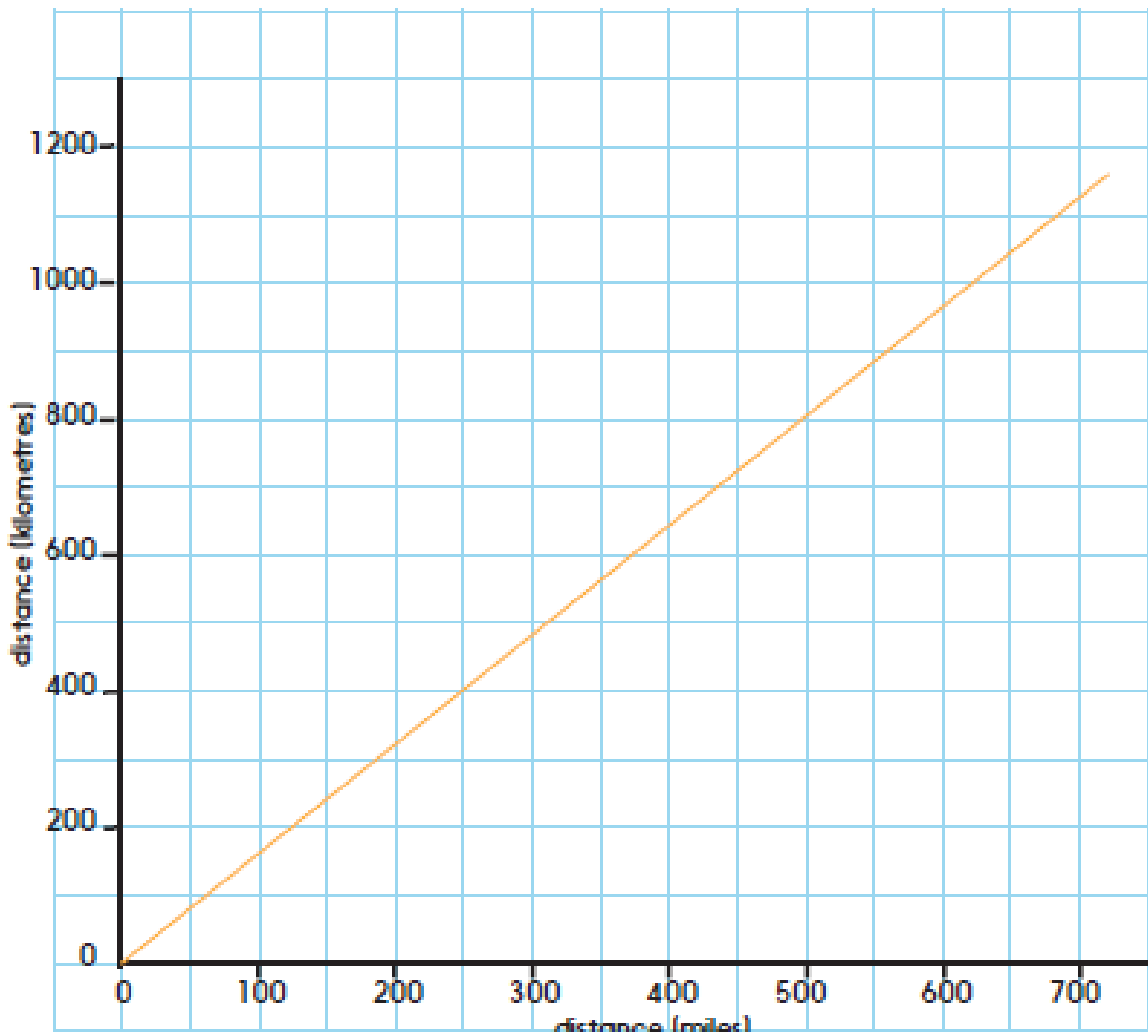
Converting between miles and kilometres: (mild)

- | | | | |
|----|-------|----|----------|
| 1. | 8 km | 5. | 2 miles |
| 2. | 12 km | 6. | 10 miles |
| 3. | 10 km | 7. | 12 miles |
| 4. | 24 km | 8. | 13 miles |

Challenge

- | | | | |
|----|-------|----|---------|
| 1. | 48 km | 4. | 1600 km |
| 2. | 32 km | 5. | 1.6 km |
| 3. | 40 km | | |

Converting between miles and kilometres: (hot)



ANSWERS Activity 2c Challenge

Check your understanding

Answers

Use this fact: 5 miles = 8Km

- 50 miles is 80km
- 2.5 (or $2\frac{1}{2}$) miles is 4 km
- 32 km is 20 miles
- 15 miles is 24 km
- 25 miles is 40 km
- 64 km is 40 miles

Roughly how many miles is 250 km? 155 miles.