Tuesday 28th April

Dear Year 6

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

Here are the suggested activities for this week for you to follow and complete.

Please also remember to take time to relax, exercise and be kind to yourselves.

Take care and keep smiling,

Mrs Graham and Mrs North

Reading

As always, you should be aiming to read for **at least 20 minutes everyday**. Find some time today to sit quietly and read.

Remember you can now 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.

Keep reading and exploring new worlds and adventures!

English Activity 2 – Pattern of three

Read this extract from *The Snow-Walker's Son* by Catherine Fisher. You can listen to the extract here: https://soundcloud.com/talkforwriting/doors

The door was the last one in the corridor.

As the flames flickered over it, they showed it was barred; a hefty iron chain hung across it, and the mud floor beneath was red with rust that had flaked off in the long years of locking and unlocking.

The keeper hung his lantern on a nail, took the key from a dirty string around his neck, and fitted it into the keyhole. Then he looked behind him.

'Get on with it!' the big man growled. 'Let me see what she keeps in there!'

The keeper grinned; he knew fear when he heard it. With both hands he turned the key, then tugged out the red chain in a shower of rust and pushed the door. It opened, just a fraction. Darkness and a damp smell oozed through the black slit.

He stepped well back, handed the stranger the lantern, and jerked his head. He had no tongue to speak with; she'd made sure he kept her secrets.

The stranger hesitated; a draught moved his hair and he gazed back up the stone passageway as if he longed suddenly for warmth and light. And from what I've heard, the keeper thought, you won't be seeing much of those ever again.

Then the man held up the lantern and pushed the door. The keeper watched his face intently in the red glow, and his great hand, as it clutched a luck-stone that swung at his neck. The man went in, slowly. The door closed.

4

English Activity 2

Fisher uses the **pattern of three** actions in a sentence to advance the action and inject a sense of pace into her writing. This helps to balance description, action and dialogue. e.g.

- The keeper **hung** his lantern on a nail, **took** the key from a dirty string around his neck, and **fitted** it into the keyhole.

- With both hands he **turned** the key, then **tugged** out the red chain in a shower of rust and **pushed** the door.

- He **stepped** well back, **handed** the stranger the lantern, and **jerked** his head.

★ Can you come up with three of your own sentences using this skill?

Think carefully about your vocabulary and punctuation choices. Check your sentences carefully to correct any errors and to improve them further.

Maths Activity 2a – ten in ten ☺

1) 8.043 divided by 1000 =
2) 60 x 700 =
3) 0.6 x 8 =
4) 57302 - 9862 =
5) 4/6 of 360 =
6) 40% of 560 =
7) 0.5 x 670 =
8) 0.25 x 860 =
9) 56948 + 32497 =
10) 8 hours =   minutes

You know the rule!

Ten minutes to answer ten questions ☺

Maths Activity 2b - Finding Fractions of Amounts

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.

Use mental division and multiplication strategies to find fractions of amounts.

$\frac{1}{6}$ of 150
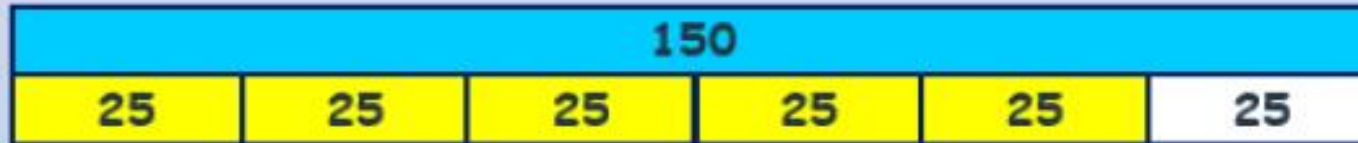
Divide 150 by 6 to find the answer...

$\frac{1}{6}$ of 150 =

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 6\overline{)15^30} \end{array}$$

So, how could we calculate $\frac{5}{6}$ of 150?

We could multiply **25** by 5, or subtract 25 from 150. Do both to check that you get the same answer...

150					
25	25	25	25	25	25

$\frac{5}{6}$ of 150 = **125**

Use mental division and multiplication strategies to find fractions of amounts.

What other fractions of 150 can we find which give whole-number answers?

HINT! Finding factors of 150 is helpful...

$\frac{1}{2}$ of 150 = _____

$\frac{1}{3}$ of 150 =

$\frac{1}{5}$ of 150 =

$\frac{1}{10}$ of 150 =

$\frac{1}{30}$ of 150 =

$\frac{1}{50}$ of 150 =

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Find unit fractions and non-unit fractions of amounts

1. $\frac{1}{6}$ of 120 is $\frac{5}{6}$ of 120 is

120

2. $\frac{1}{10}$ of 120 is $\frac{3}{10}$ of 120 is $\frac{9}{10}$ of 120 is

120
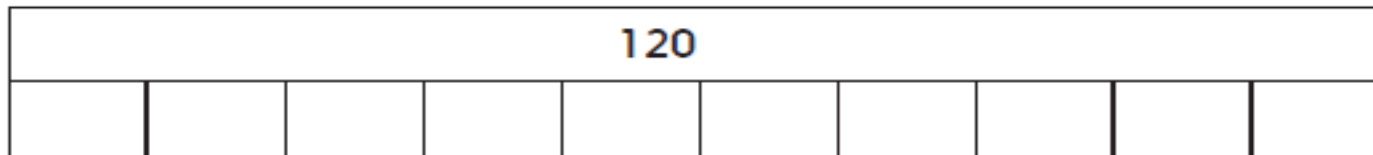
3. $\frac{1}{8}$ of 120 is $\frac{3}{8}$ of 120 is $\frac{7}{8}$ of 120 is

120
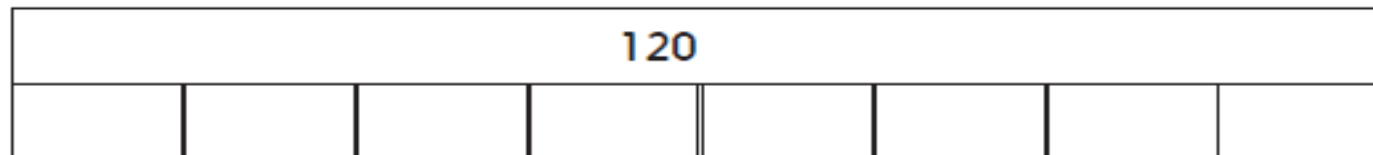
Now draw your own bar model to show thirds of 240. Use your bar model to find $\frac{1}{3}$ of 240 and $\frac{2}{3}$ of 240.

Now draw your own bar model to show sixths of 240. Use your bar model to find $\frac{1}{6}$ of 240 and $\frac{5}{6}$ of 240.

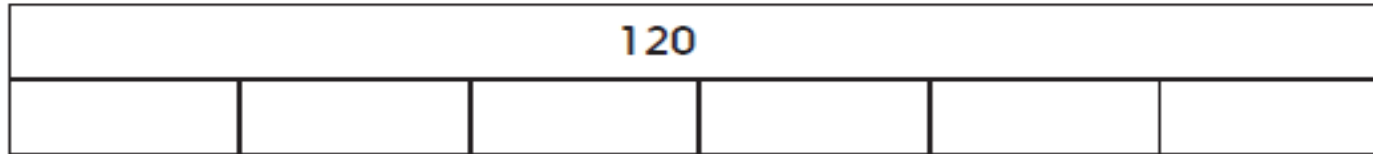Now draw your own bar model to show eighths of 240. Use your bar model to find $\frac{1}{8}$ of 240 and $\frac{5}{8}$ of 240.

Maths Activity 2b - Finding Fractions of Amounts

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Find non-unit fractions of amounts

1. $\frac{5}{6}$ of 240

2. $\frac{3}{8}$ of 240

3. $\frac{5}{12}$ of 240

4. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 180

5. $\frac{5}{6}$ of 180

6. $\frac{4}{9}$ of 180

7. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 124

8. $\frac{3}{8}$ of 168

9. Izzy is saving up for a telescope which costs £140. She has saved $\frac{5}{7}$ of the cost.
   How much has she saved? How much more does she need to save?

10. In a school of 256 children, $\frac{7}{8}$ have school dinners. How many children have school dinners?

11. A supermarket shelf holding 150 eggs collapses. $\frac{1}{6}$ of the eggs are broken.
    How many eggs are still whole?

12. A snail is crawling 125 metres home. It has crawled $\frac{3}{5}$ of the way. How far is left to crawl home?

Challenge

Write each answer to questions 9-12 as a percentage of the 'whole' amount. You might need to approximate, or write a range as your answer.

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Activity 2c - Challenge

Find $\frac{1}{5}$ of 280.   Now find $\frac{2}{5}$ of 280, $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$.

Find $\frac{1}{7}$ of 504.   Now find $\frac{2}{7}$ of 504, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{6}{7}$.

Show that one fifth of 320 is 3 less than one third of 201?

History Activity

To continue our learning about Raiders, Invaders and Settlers the next few slides are about King Alfred the Great.

Read the following two slides carefully - they are full of information about King Alfred. If you have access to the internet you may want to find even more about him.

Afterwards, use these facts to answer the question – **Why was Alfred the Great so great?**

You can choose how to present your learning - perhaps a biography, a poster, a radio interview script. Whichever way you decide, you must give reasons why King Alfred was considered great. Remember to use vocabulary, punctuation and grammar that Mrs North and Mrs Graham will be proud of!!

This activity may take two sessions to complete.

Alfred the Great

Born in 849 AD, Alfred was the youngest son of Aethelwulf, King of Wessex. He was a skilled huntsman, and loved poetry – although he did not learn to read until he was 12 years old! He had four older brothers: Aethelstan, Aethelbald, Aethelbehrt and Aethelred. After all four of his brothers had died, Alfred became King of Wessex in 871. He was 22.

Alfred's reign came at a difficult time in Britain. For more than eighty years, the Vikings had been terrorising the British coasts in their longboats, raiding and plundering towns and villages. The Anglo-Saxons were appalled by the death and destruction caused by the Vikings, and they lived in fear of their attacks.

At this time, England was divided into four separate kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, and Wessex. Having decided that they wished to settle in England, the Vikings assembled an army and attacked the kingdoms one by one. In 866, just a few years before Alfred became King of Wessex, they invaded and captured the city of York. Next, they seized lands in East Anglia and Mercia. There was only one kingdom left unconquered: Wessex.

King Alfred gathered an army, and fought bravely against the Viking warriors and their leader, Guthrum. Time and again, Alfred and his men were forced to flee, but every time they would reassemble their army and continue to fight. On one occasion, legend has it that King Alfred was given shelter by a peasant woman. Not knowing who he was, the woman left him to watch over some cakes she was cooking on the fire. Alfred was so busy thinking about the war that he forgot all about the cakes – and they burned to a crisp! The woman scolded him when she returned.

Finally, Alfred gathered one last army of men from Somerset, Wiltshire and Hampshire. They fought Guthrum and his Viking troops with all their might – and this time, they won. The Vikings surrendered, and agreed to be baptised into the Christian faith.

Not only had Alfred saved Wessex from the Vikings, he also got Guthrum to agree to give him part of the kingdom of Mercia – including the city of London. Now that there was peace in England, Alfred set about establishing schools and rebuilding the monasteries that had been ransacked by the Vikings.

Alfred died in 899 and was succeeded by his son, Edward.

14

King Alfred the Great

One of the best known Anglo-Saxon kings is King Alfred the Great. He is the only British monarch to have the title of 'great' in his name. So, what made King Alfred so great?

Alfred became king in AD 871 and he is credited with being the first Anglo-Saxon king to defeat the Vikings in battle and buy the people of Britain some peace. In AD 878, when the Vikings invaded Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding, he was not prepared to give up. In the same year, King Alfred and his small band of followers defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Edington. The Battle of Edington was reported as a fierce and bloody event and King Alfred was reported to charge into battle like a wild boar. Alfred and his men drove back at the attacking Vikings, who surrendered. It is said that the Viking leader of this battle, King Guthrum, immediately converted to Christianity and was baptised by King Alfred himself.

King Alfred knew that although he had been able to stop the Vikings from taking over in Wessex, he would never be able to control them in the rest of England. So, in AD 886 he made a deal with the Viking King Guthrum and established a treaty which gave the Vikings control over Northern and Eastern England, an area which later became known as Danelaw. The treaty allowed King Alfred to keep control over Wessex and he also got to rule over West Mercia and Kent. This arrangement also helped to establish more peaceful relationships between the English and the Vikings. Alfred the Great remained king until his death in AD 899.

Answers – 28/4/20

Activity 2a - 10 4 10

1) 0.008043
2) 42000
3) 4.8
4) 47440
5) 240
6) 224
7) 335
8) 215
9) 89445
10) 480

Activity 2b ** and ***

Practice Sheet Answers

Find unit fractions and non-unit fractions of amounts (mild)

$\frac{1}{6}$ of 120 is 20 $\frac{5}{6}$ of 120 is 100

$\frac{1}{10}$ of 120 is 12 $\frac{3}{10}$ of 120 is 36 $\frac{9}{10}$ of 120 is 108

$\frac{1}{8}$ of 120 is 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ of 120 is 45 $\frac{7}{8}$ of 120 is 105

$\frac{1}{3}$ of 240 is 80 $\frac{2}{3}$ of 240 is 160

$\frac{1}{6}$ of 240 is 40 $\frac{5}{6}$ of 240 is 200

$\frac{1}{8}$ of 240 is 30 $\frac{5}{8}$ of 240 is 150

Find non-unit fractions of amounts (hot)

1. $\frac{5}{6}$ of 240 is 200.
2. $\frac{3}{8}$ of 240 is 90.
3. $\frac{5}{12}$ of 240 is 100.
4. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 180 is 120.
5. $\frac{5}{6}$ of 180 is 150.
6. $\frac{4}{9}$ of 180 is 80.
7. $\frac{3}{4}$ of 124 is 93.
8. $\frac{3}{8}$ of 168 is 63.
9. Izzy has saved £100. She needs another £40.
10. 224 children have school dinners.
11. 125 eggs are still whole.
12. The snail has another 50 metres left to crawl.

Challenge

9. Izzy's £100 is 71.4% of the full £140. Children may say that this is $\frac{100}{140}$ or $\frac{10}{14}$, which $\equiv \frac{5}{7}$. If they find $5 \div 7$ as a short division, the answer is 0.7142, or 71.4%
10. $\frac{7}{8} \equiv \frac{175}{200}$, which is equivalent to $\frac{87.5}{100}$ or 87.5%
11. 83.3%
12. $\frac{50}{125} \equiv \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 = 40\%$

Activity 2c Challenge

Check your understanding
Answers

Find $\frac{1}{5}$ of 280. Now find $\frac{2}{5}$ of 280, $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$.
$\frac{1}{5}$ of 280 = 56
$\frac{2}{5}$ of 280 = 112
$\frac{3}{5}$ of 280 = 168
$\frac{4}{5}$ of 280 = 224

Find $\frac{1}{7}$ of 504. Now find $\frac{2}{7}$ of 504, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{6}{7}$.
$\frac{1}{7}$ of 504 = 72
$\frac{2}{7}$ of 504 = 144
$\frac{3}{7}$ of 504 = 216
$\frac{4}{7}$ of 504 = 288
$\frac{5}{7}$ of 504 = 360
$\frac{6}{7}$ of 504 = 432

Show that one fifth of 320 is 3 less than one third of 201.
$\frac{1}{5}$ of 320 = 320 ÷ 5 = 64
$\frac{1}{3}$ of 201 = 201 ÷ 3 = 67

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