

Tuesday 9th 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 the reading challenge to Monday's tasks, in case you didn't get the chance to start it last week. 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.

We've also included the Active June Challenge in Monday's activities, just in case you haven't started that yet!

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

Re-read the text from yesterday then complete today's activity.



The Rhiswanozebtah

An information text by Ted Splorer

The Rhiswanozebtah is an extremely rare, flying creature from the subfamily Rhinofelinae.

Rhiswanozebtahs, although uncommon, are easy to identify, as they are a mixture of four distinct animals. They have the head of a rhino, the body of a swan and zebra and the tail of a cheetah. They have a wingspan of 2.8 metres and can grow to over 5 metres in length, which means they are the largest flying creatures since Pterodactyl dinosaurs. Additionally, their skin tends to be covered in feathers but as they get older, the zebra stripes become more prominent. Their tails are covered in fur and their heads are covered in leathery, grey skin. However, juveniles are born completely bald and develop their fur, feathers and colourings when they mature.

Most Rhiswanozebtahs are found across South Africa, although some have been known to inhabit the deepest rainforests of Venezuela. Amazingly, Rhiswanozebtahs like to burrow and therefore make their homes underground. They use their Rhino tusk to gouge the sun-baked soil and tunnel deep down, to create soil cocoons to sleep in. Some have been known to sleep in trees, but only the largest Kapok branches can support their enormous weight.

All Rhiswanozebtahs are carnivores and only eat meat. Interestingly, their favourite prey is the Springbok antelope, which they descend on from great heights and then wrestle to the ground. They have also been known to devour many smaller mammals such as African Wild Cats and aardvarks. Furthermore, many will guzzle gallons of water a day and sadly, these creatures can cause huge water shortages during the dry season.

As well as being the largest flying animal in the world, the Rhiswanozebtah is also the most talented. The majority can use their vocal cords to create the most beautiful morning chorus as the sun rises. This is with the exception of the young males. Their voices do not develop until they are 15 years old and some explorers have reported that their calls are high-pitched, squeaky and very unpleasant to listen to. In addition to this, and despite their size, all Rhiswanozebtahs are tremendously agile. They can stand on one leg for long stretches of time, roll and flip whilst running or flying and can balance on narrow branches and cliff edges when surveying for prey.

For many years, scientists have been secretly tracking the Rhiswanozebtahs in the wild and now know that there are only approximately 625 roaming the savannahs and nesting in rainforests. Amazingly, however, there have been rare sightings in other parts of the world, so just maybe, the Rhiswanozebtah will be spotted in a neighbourhood near you in the not-so-distant future.

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English Activity 2 - Reading Comprehension

Let's think about the text a little more



We're going to answer some comprehension questions about The Rhiswanozebtah.

1. What are the four distinct animals that make up the Rhiswanozebtah?
2. The Rhiswanozebtah likes to sleep in patches of grass. Is that statement true or false?
3. What evidence is there to suggest that the Rhiswanozebtah is agile?
4. Find and copy a word that is closest in meaning to *unlikable*.
5. The text refers to areas the Rhiswanozebtah inhabits. What are they?
6. Look at the table below. Tick the food that the Rhiswanozebtah would eat.

	Would eat	Wouldn't eat
Rabbits		
Cauliflower		
Leaves		
Snakes		
Water buffalo		



7. Why might the Rhiswanozebtah be so rare? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

8. Which section of the text tells you about what the Rhiswanozebtah can do? Write the opening sentence of the section below:

9. Give two ways in which the Rhiswanozebtah can be a nuisance.

10. At the end of the text it states:

Amazingly however, there have been rare sightings in other parts of the world, so just maybe, the Rhiswanozebtah will be spotted in a neighbourhood near you in the not-so-distant future.

What might happen if a Rhiswanozebtah did make its home near to where you live? List the things you might witness as a result of this new creatures moving in. Consider all the facts about how it behaves. Give reasons to support your answer.



Maths Activity 2a - ten in ten 😊

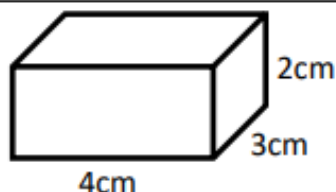
1) $3\frac{2}{5} + 5\frac{1}{5}$

2) What is 50% of £48?

3) Write down all the factors of 45.

What is the volume of this cuboid?

4)

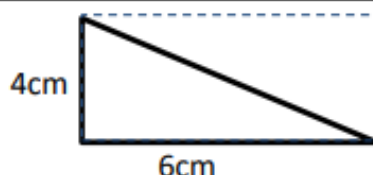


5) Convert 37% into a fraction.

6) Write $3\frac{4}{5}$ as an improper fraction.

What is the area of this triangle?

7)



8) Round 6257.5 to the nearest 10

9) Find the value of x if $3x + 1 = 16$.

10) The flight time from Boston to London is 6 hours 20 minutes. I arrive in London at 4:05pm. What time did I set off from Boston?

You know
the rule!

Ten
minutes to
answer ten
questions



MATH-SALAMANDERS.COM

Maths Activity 2b - Drawing pie charts

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.

If you are still unsure of what to do, there is a 'Bit Stuck' activity to try that might help.

If you have access to the internet, you could watch <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sdMT6iasnYQ> to help too. Please ask your parent's permission before watching.

There are additional practice questions and answers at <https://corbettmaths.com/2019/09/02/drawing-pie-charts-practice-questions/> 6

Learning Reminder

Construct pie charts.

12 children were asked which times table they found most difficult to learn. This is a table of the results.

What do you think the table shows?

We are going to draw a pie chart to show the results, but first we will work out how big each segment needs to be.

Times table	Number of children who found this most difficult	Degrees
2	0	
3	0	
4	0	
5	0	
6	2	60°
7	4	120°
8	3	90°
9	1	30°
10	0	
11	0	
12	2	60°

How many degrees do we need to show 4 children?
HINT! 4 is $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 children.

3 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 children, so we need a quarter of 360° (the full circle) to show 3 children.

How many degrees do we need to show 1 child?

Now check that the total number of degrees is 360°.

How many degrees do we need to show 2 children?
HINT! 2 is $\frac{1}{6}$ of 12 children.

Construct pie charts.

Times table	Number of children who found this most difficult	Degrees
2	0	
3	0	
4	0	
5	0	
6	2	60°
7	4	120°
8	3	90°
9	1	30°
10	0	
11	0	
12	2	60°

- 6 times table
- 7 times table
- 8 times table
- 9 times table
- 12 times table

1 child: $\frac{1}{12}$ of the circle, 30°.

2 children: $\frac{1}{6}$ of the circle, 60°.

2 children: $\frac{1}{6}$ of the circle, 60°.

3 children: $\frac{1}{4}$ of the circle, 90°.

4 children: $\frac{1}{3}$ of the circle, 120°.

Maths Activity 2b ** and ***

Homework reasons or excuses?

A teacher has kept a record of the reasons children have given for not handing in homework.

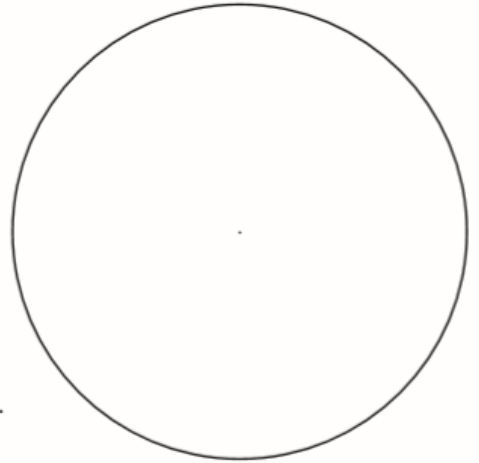
$\frac{1}{3}$ of children said they forgot.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of children said they had lost it.

$\frac{1}{6}$ of children said they didn't understand.

$\frac{1}{8}$ of children said their dog had eaten it.

$\frac{1}{8}$ of children said their little brother/sister had drawn on it.



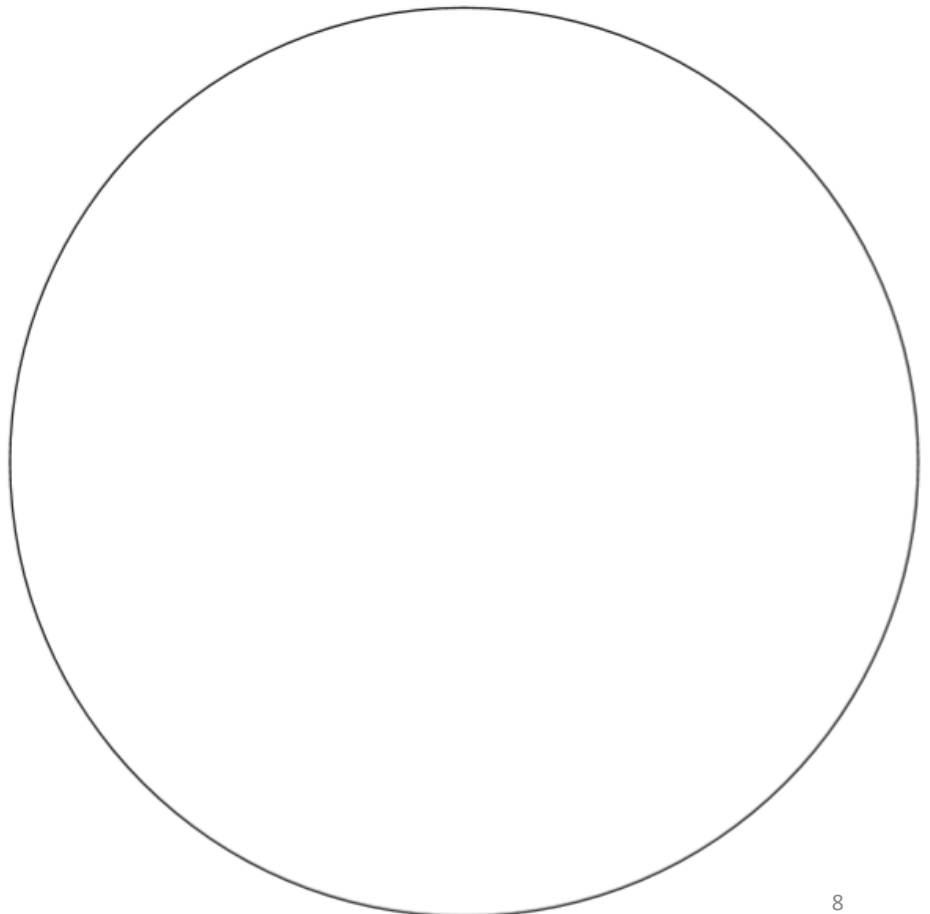
Sketch a pie chart of these results.

Challenge

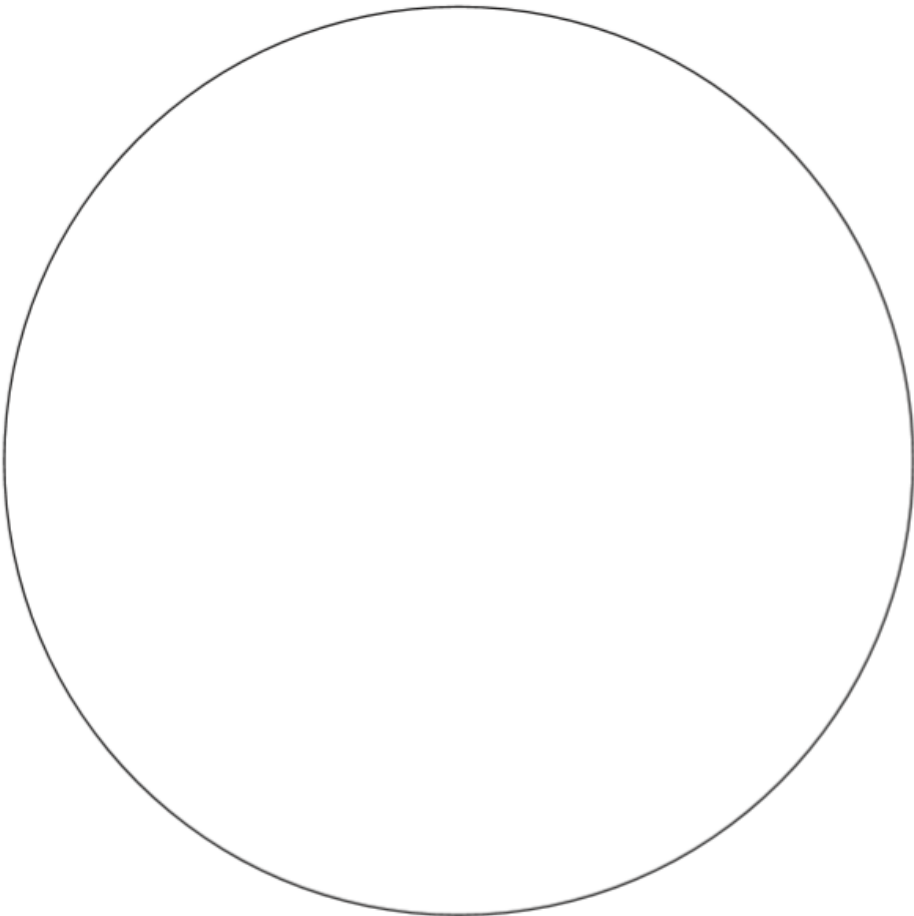
Hot: Tackle this Challenge!

Now can you calculate exactly how many degrees each section measures?

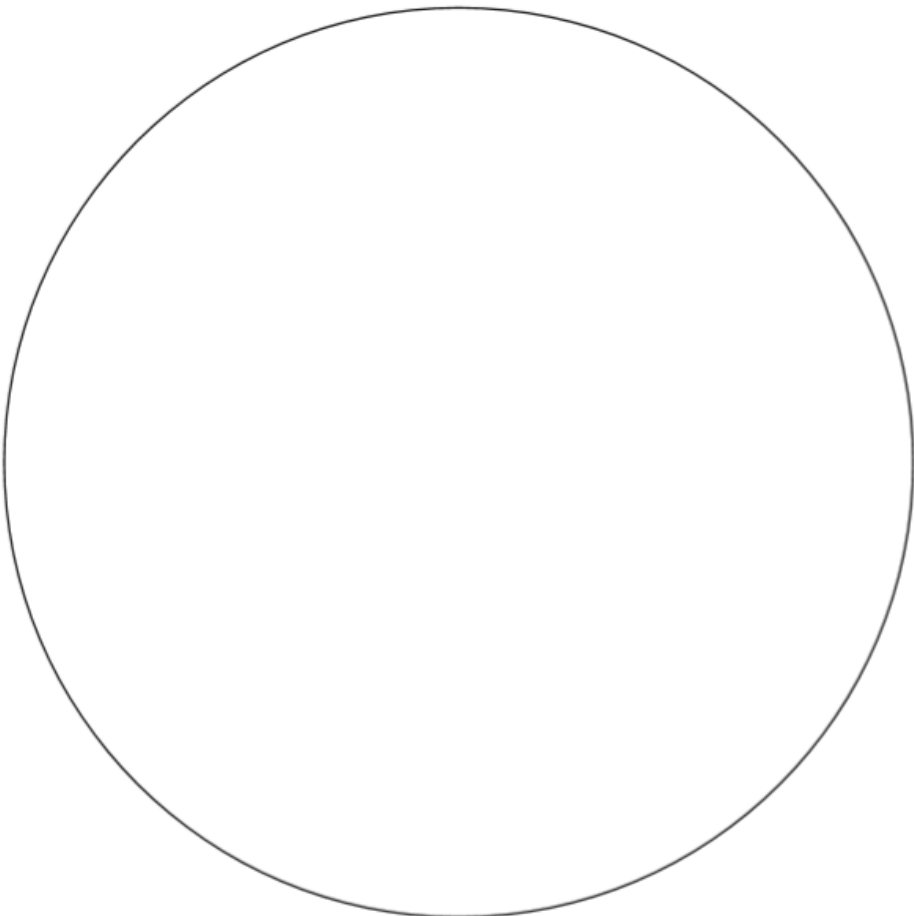
Blank pie chart.



Blank pie chart.



Blank pie chart.



A bit stuck - Drawing pie charts

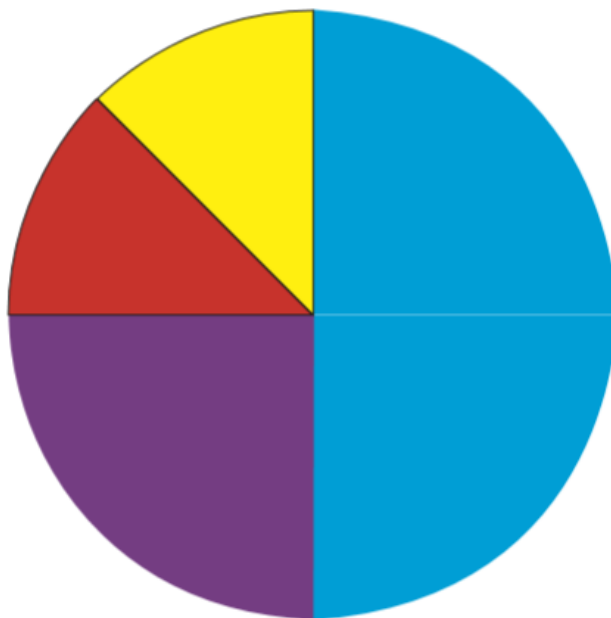
Things you will need:

- 'Blank pie chart'



32 children were asked for their favourite sport.
The results are shown in this pie chart.

'My favourite sport to do' (32 children)



- Which was the most popular sport chosen?
- What fraction chose this sport? How many children is this?
- What fraction of the children chose athletics? How many children is this?
- What fraction chose dancing? How many children is this?

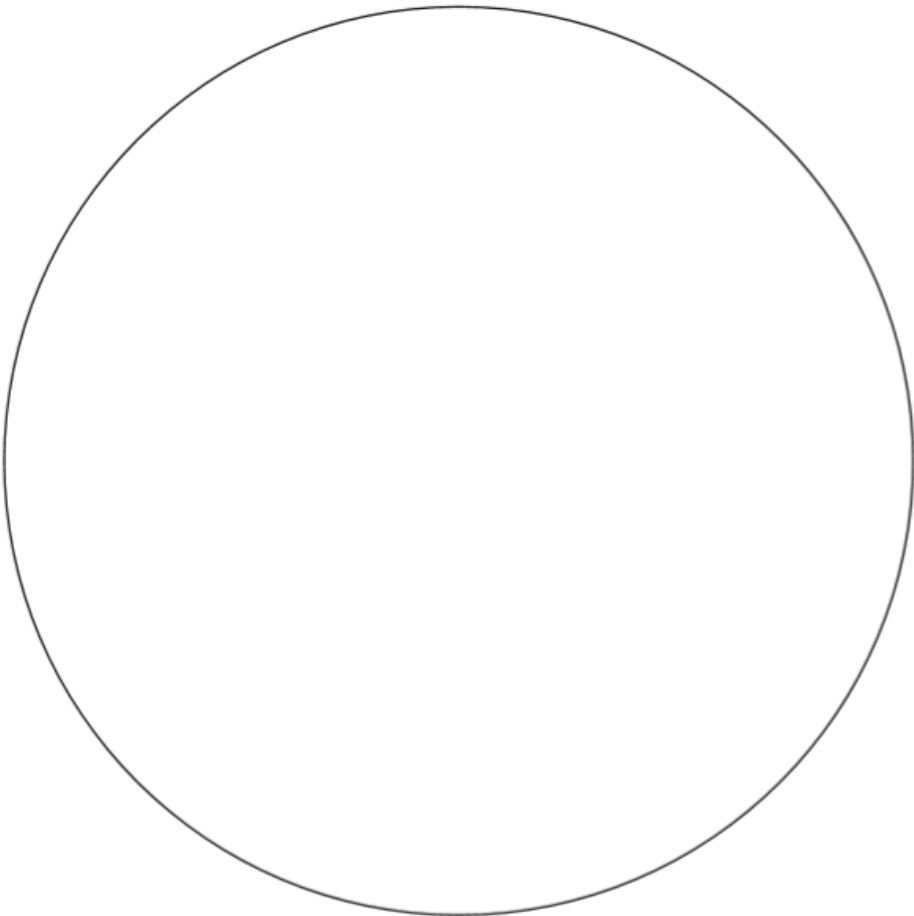
And now draw your own pie chart...

- Once we know what fractions a pie chart shows, we can use our division skills to find out the number this fraction represents.
This also helps us to draw pie charts.
- In a different class, 30 children were asked for their favourite sport. Here are the results.

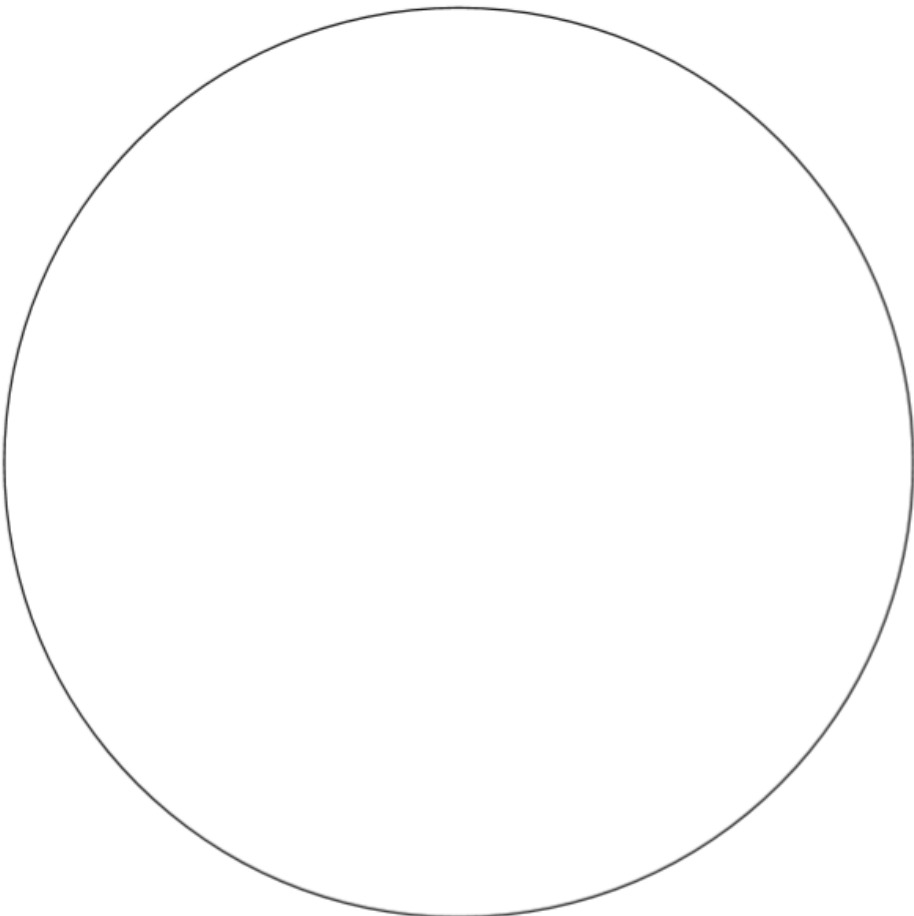
	Swimming	Running	Gymnastics
Number of children	15	10	5

- What fraction prefer swimming?
- What fraction prefer running?
- What fraction prefer gymnastics?

Blank pie chart.



Blank pie chart.

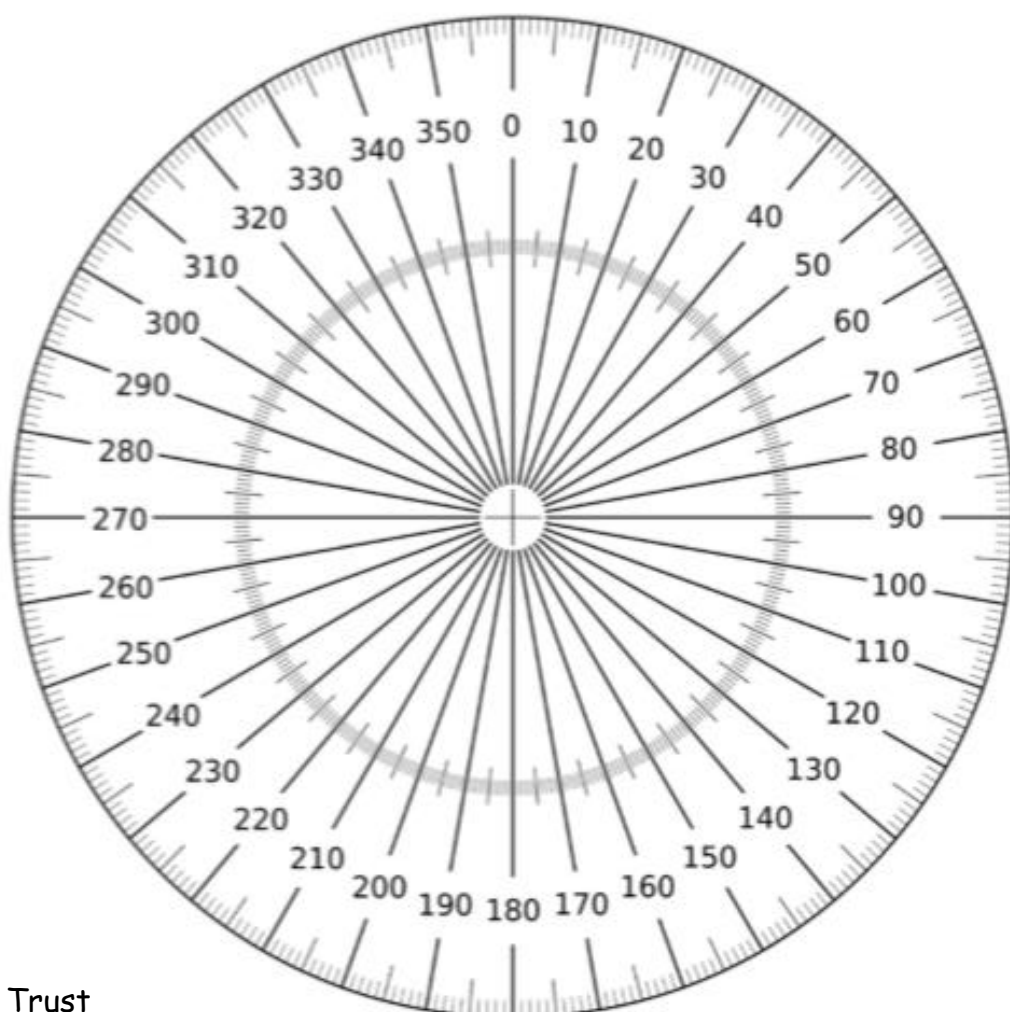
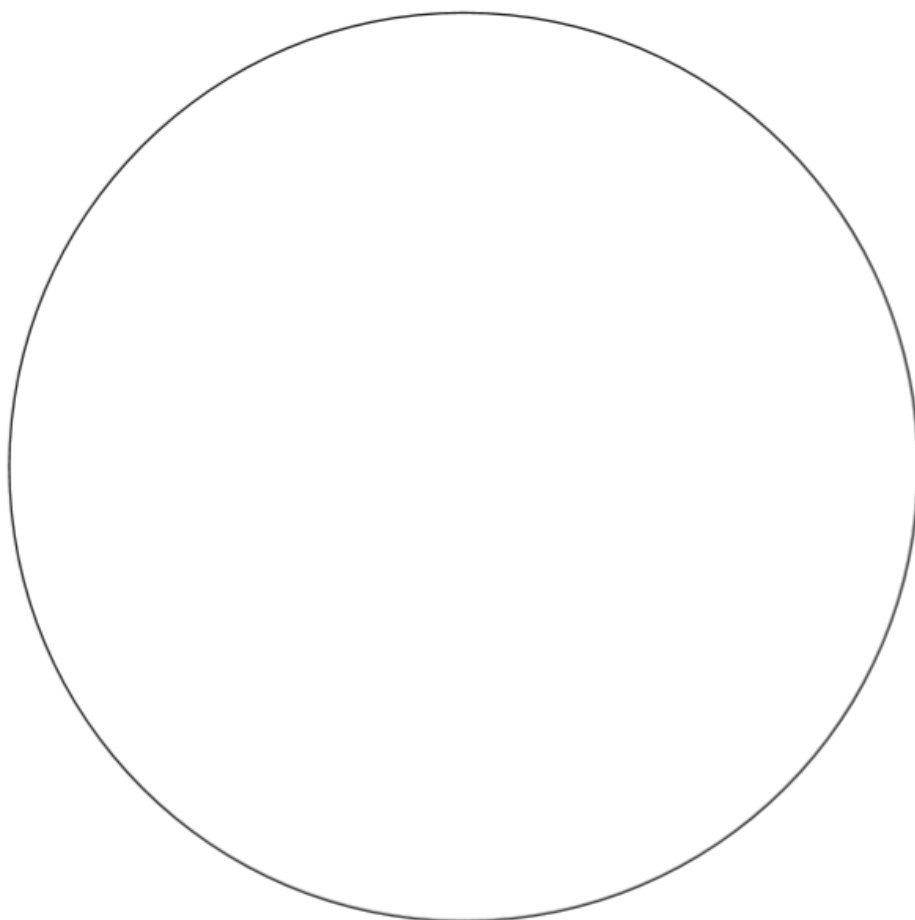


Maths Activity 2c -Pie Chart Challenge

- Look at two different cereal packets (or two different smoothies, snacks, packs of biscuits or crisps).
- Find the nutritional information panel and write down the % (or grams per 100g) protein, carbohydrates (divided into sugar and non-sugar), fibre, and other elements (e.g. salt, added vitamins, minerals).
- How many degrees will 1% represent on a pie chart?
Use a calculator to multiply the percentages by 3.6 to find the numbers of degrees needed to represent each proportion on a pie chart.
- Draw two pie charts to show the proportion of protein, carbohydrates (divided into sugar and non-sugar), fibre, other elements (e.g. salt, added vitamins, minerals) in each cereal.
- Use a protractor to draw each segment to the nearest degree on a pie chart. If you don't have a protractor at home, use the picture of a protractor below to help you to sketch the pie chart, labelling each segment with the number of degrees it should be.
- What do your pie charts tell you about the two cereals?
Which has most sugar? And fibre?
Do your lists or pie charts make this information clearer? Why?
What do your pie charts tell you about the two cereals?

Hint:
Calculate
 $360 \div 100$

Blank pie chart.



PSHE Activity 5 - My Emotional Scale

Another thing that can be useful to do, in terms of understanding our feelings, is to rate the emotion, asking ourselves how serious or intense the emotion is. We can do this by using a scale like this...

The Emotional Scale

Joy/Love
Gratitude
Enthusiasm
Belief/Optimism
Hopefulness
Contentment
Boredom
Pessimism
Frustration
Disappointment
Doubt
Worry
Loneliness
Discouragement
Stress
Anger
Rage
Jealousy
Insecurity/Guilt
Fear/Grief

Use this blank chart to create your own emotional scale. You can choose which emotions to put on and which colours to use for each emotion. You can also add a strategy that you could try to move up the scale when you experience the more uncomfortable emotions (the bottom four sections).

My Emotional Scale

PSHE Activity 6 - Thinking about emotions

So, we are learning to pay attention to our feelings, recognise how they feel in our bodies and even place them on a scale.

Now take a look at the following statement and take a few moments to think about it...

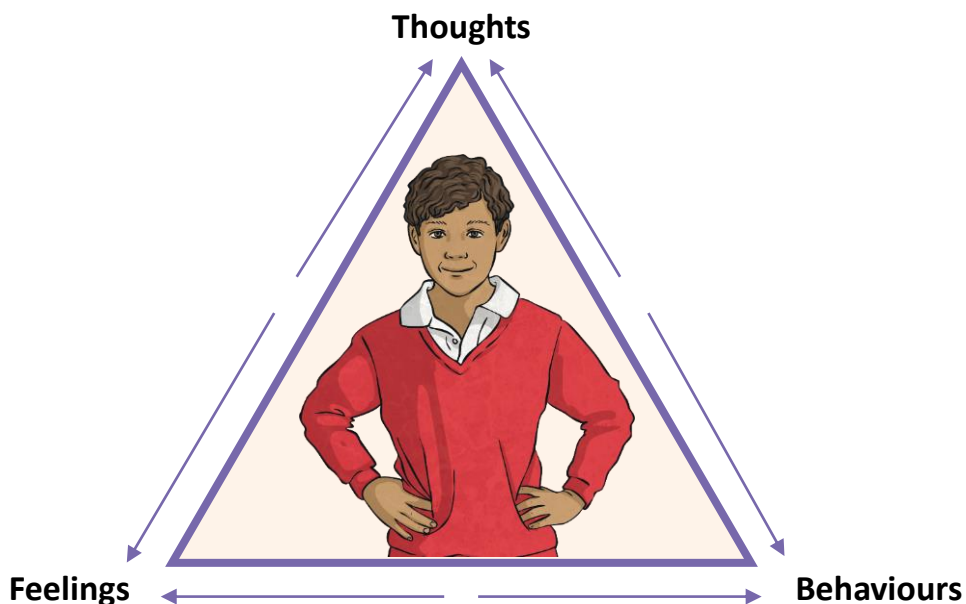
'If feelings and emotions are inside us, they cannot have an impact on our actions, nor on anyone else.'

Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Can you explain why you agree or disagree?

Understanding the impact of our feelings

Some of you might have said that the way we feel can affect our actions - and our thoughts. This is because our thoughts, feelings and actions are all linked to one another.



PSHE Activity 7 - Managing our feelings

The more we experience different emotions, the more we learn how to deal with them.

Different people like to use different strategies to help manage their feelings.

Talk to a grown up at home about any strategies you use, or have heard about, to help manage emotions, including the uncomfortable feelings.

Talk to someone about how you are feeling.

Count to ten and focus on your breathing.

Take some time out, away from the current situation.

Write your feelings down.

Listen to music or spend time with a pet.

Read a book.

We hope that these activities have made you much more aware of your emotions, how to recognise them and how they are linked to your actions and thoughts.

Next time you start to experience any of the uncomfortable feelings - use the list that you created in this last activity to help you to move up the scale to feel less uncomfortable.

Remember that you need to find what works for you because everyone is different.

Let's think about the text a little more



We're going to answer some comprehension questions about The Rhiswanozebtah.

1. What are the four distinct animals that make up the Rhiswanozebtah?
Rhino, swan, zebra, cheetah.
2. The Rhiswanozebtah likes to sleep in patches of grass. Is that statement true or false?
False - they make their homes underground.
3. What evidence is there to suggest that the Rhiswanozebtah is agile?
They descend on their prey from great heights and wrestle it to the ground. They can also stand on one leg for a long time, roll and flip whilst running or flying and balance on narrow branches and cliff edges.
4. Find and copy a word that is closest in meaning to *unlikable*.
unpleasant
5. The text refers to areas the Rhiswanozebtah inhabits. What are they?
South Africa savannahs and Venezuelan rainforests.
6. Look at the table below. Tick the food that the Rhiswanozebtah would eat.

	Would eat	Wouldn't eat
Rabbits	/	
Cauliflower		/
Leaves		/
Snakes	/	
Water buffalo	/	

7. Why might the Rhiswanozebtah be so rare? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Optional answers - with support from the text

8. Which section of the text tells you about what the Rhiswanozebtah can do? Write the opening sentence of the section below:

As well as being the largest flying animal in the world.....

9. Give two ways in which the Rhiswanozebtah can be a nuisance.

1. Break branches of kapok trees
2. Hunting their prey - depleting wildlife
3. Causing huge water shortages as they drink gallons of water a day
4. Digging deep tunnels underground
5. Young male voices which are unpleasant to listen to

10. At the end of the text it states:

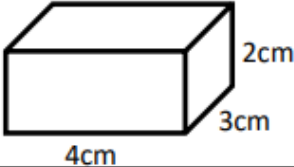
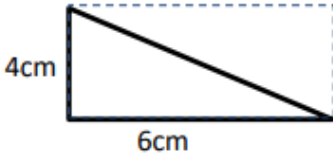
Amazingly however, there have been rare sightings in other parts of the world, so just maybe, the Rhiswanozebtah will be spotted in a neighbourhood near you in the not-so-distant future.

What might happen if a Rhiswanozebtah did make its home near to where you live? List the things you might witness as a result of this new creatures moving in. Consider all the facts about how it behaves. Give reasons to support your answer.

Optional answers - with support from the text



ANSWERS Activity 2a - Ten in ten

1)	$3\frac{2}{5} + 5\frac{1}{5}$	$8\frac{3}{5}$
2)	What is 50% of £48?	£24
3)	Write down all the factors of 45. _ _ _ _ _	1 3 5 9 15 45
4)	What is the volume of this cuboid? 	24cm^3
5)	Convert 37% into a fraction.	$\frac{37}{100}$
6)	Write $3\frac{4}{5}$ as an improper fraction.	$\frac{19}{5}$
7)	What is the area of this triangle? 	12cm^2
8)	Round 6257.5 to the nearest 10	6260
9)	Find the value of x if $3x + 1 = 16$.	$x = 5$
10)	The flight time from Boston to London is 6 hours 20 minutes. I arrive in London at 4:05pm. What time did I set off from Boston?	9:45am



ANSWERS Activity 2b ** and ***

Homework reasons or excuses?



Challenge

Lost it = 90°

Dog ate it = 45°

Drawn on = 45°

Didn't understand = 45°

Forgot = 135°