HILL WEST Primary
FOUR OAKS

Home Learning Pack

Year 6

Autumn Term Week 4

Home Learning Links

Oak National Academy
Oak National Academy is an online classroom and resource hub. It provides high-quality video lessons and resources to support teachers, parents and pupils.
www.thenational.academy

BBC Bitesize
With BBC Bitesize it is easy to keep learning at home. You can access regular daily lessons in English, maths and other core subjects.
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize

Read Works.org
Read Works offers access to 3000+ comprehension for all age groups. Just sign up for a free account to access fantastic texts.
https://www.readworks.org/

Education Quizzes
A series of short quizzes for children to complete related to the National Curriculum subjects. Just select KS1 for Reception, Year 1 & Year 2 and select KS2 for Years 3-6.
https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks2/

Top Marks
A range of activities here but especially good interactive activities for maths.
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/

Classroom Secrets
The platform is aimed at primary aged children and covers subjects such as maths, reading, grammar and spelling. The platform is really child-friendly so that they're able to access it on their own. There are a load of games and interactive activities from phonics to SATs
https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/

National Geographic
National Geographic is a great platform for learning and it's totally free. There are online games, resources and competitions, too.
https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/teacher-category/primary-resources/

Reading Eggspress
https://readingeggs.co.uk/

Top Marks
A website for great interactive maths games.
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/

Times Tables Rockstars
This is a great times tables game, practice all of the tables up to 12 x 12. Your child's username and password can be found in their Homework Book.
https://ttrockstars.com/

Monster SATs
On-screen and paper-based resources, including curriculum-based games for primary schools.

https://www.monstersats.co.uk/group-login-page/

SPaG.com
SPaG.com provides KS1 and KS2 practice punctuation & grammar tests. Plus 80 additional tests covering grammar objectives for every year group
https://www.spag.com/

White Rose Maths Hub
Daily 'home learning' lessons for Years 1-9. Every lesson comes with a short video showing you clearly and simply how to help your child complete the activity successfully.
https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/

Khan Academy
A great website for learning, with all activities and videos for every topic. A favourite of Mr Ellison.
https://www.khanacademy.org

Codeclub
Fancy something a bit different. Try out the Code Club website for free tutorials and guides no creating code in a range of platforms.
https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/codeclub

Duolingo
Fancy something a bit different. Try out the Code Club website for free tutorials and guides no creating code in a range of platforms.

Monday

English: The Case of John Walker

Date

LO: To explain how the contexts in which texts are written and read contribute to meaning.

Handwriting:
Challenge: use in a sentence

available

average

Lesson 7: Assess

-able -ible

Dictated sentences

Children can be adorable, but they can also be horrible! This is reversible by the use of sensible and enjoyable lessons.

The gingerbread house is both edible and breakable. It's also incredibly delicious.

Handwriting needs to be legible so that words are identifiable and it is possible to read it.

*Write down particularly tricky ones to practise.

The Invisible Man

by H.G. Wells

The stranger came early in February, one wintry day, through a biting wind and a driving snow, the last snowfall of the year, over the down, walking from Bramblehurst railway station, and carrying a little black portmanteau in his thickly gloved hand.

He was wrapped up from head to foot, and the brim of his soft felt hat hid every inch of his face but the shiny tip of his nose; the snow had piled itself against his shoulders and chest, and added a white crest to the burden he carried. He staggered into the "*Coach and Horses*" more dead than alive, and flung his portmanteau down. "*A fire,*" *he cried, "in the name of human charity! A room and a fire!*" He stamped and shook the snow from off himself in the bar, and followed Mrs. Hall into her guest parlour to strike his bargain. And with that much introduction, that and a couple of sovereigns flung upon the table, he took up his quarters in the inn.

Mrs. Hall lit the fire and left him there while she went to prepare him a meal with her own hands. A guest to stop at Iping in the wintertime was an unheard-of piece of luck, let alone a guest who was no "haggler," and she was resolved to show herself worthy of her good fortune. As soon as the bacon was well under way, and Millie, her lymphatic aid, had been brisked up a bit by a few deftly chosen expressions of contempt, she carried the cloth, plates, and glasses into the parlour and began to lay them with the utmost eclat. Although the fire was burning up briskly, she was surprised to see that her visitor still wore his hat and coat, standing with his back to her and staring out of the window at the falling snow in the yard. His gloved hands were clasped behind him, and he seemed to be lost in thought. She noticed that the melting snow that still sprinkled his shoulders dripped upon her carpet. "*Can I take your hat and coat, sir?*" she said, "*and give them a good dry in the kitchen?*"

"*No,*" he said without turning.

She was not sure she had heard him, and was about to repeat her question.

He turned his head and looked at her over his shoulder. "*I prefer to keep them on,*" he said with emphasis, and she noticed that he wore big blue spectacles with sidelights, and had a bush side-whisker over his coat-collar that completely hid his cheeks and face.

Retrieval

1) Where has the stranger just come from?

2) What is the name of the inn?

3) Why does Mrs Hall think that the stranger's arrival is good fortune? Give two reasons to support your answer.

Vocabulary

4) Look at the second paragraph. Find and copy a word which means the same as **thrown**.

5) *"..to strike his bargain..."* What does the word **strike** mean in this sentence?

hit | attack | uncover | arrange

6) *"...she was resolved to show herself worthy of her good fortune..."*

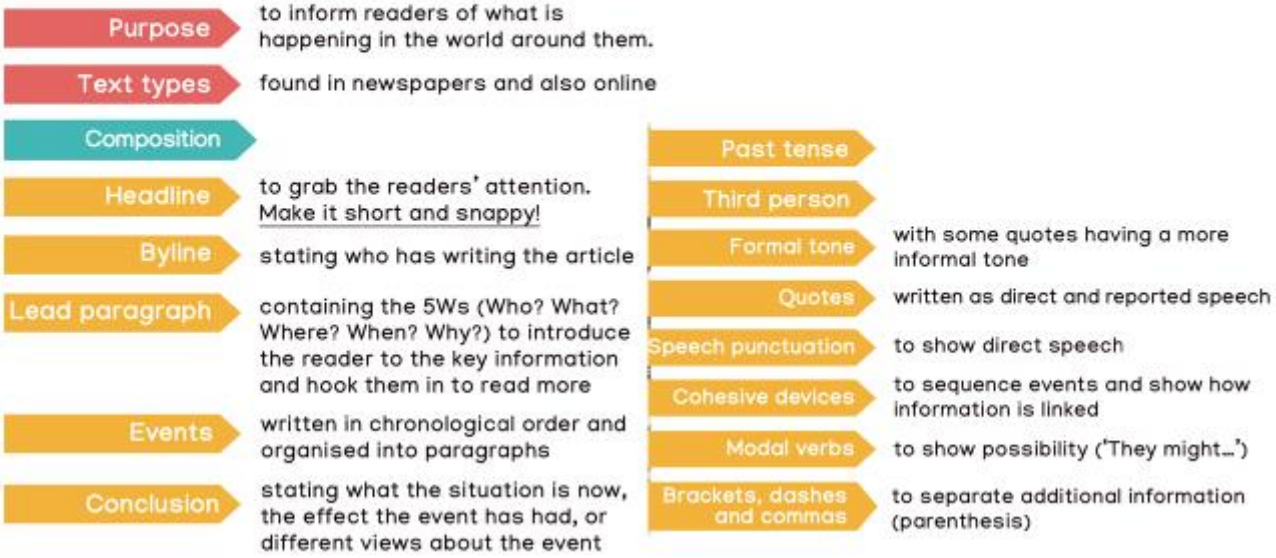
What does the word **resolved** mean in this sentence?

solved | answered | determined | settled

7) *"...the fire was burning up briskly..."* What does the word **briskly** mean in this sentence?

quickly | slowly | noisily

To find the features of a newspaper



LO: To add and subtract decimals

1. 0.5 as a percentage	2. $\frac{4}{5}$	3. 0.8 as a percentage	4. $\frac{1}{10}$
5. $\frac{3}{10}$	6. 0.1 as a fraction	7. $\frac{1}{2}$	8. 80%
9. 0.5 as a fraction	10. 0.3 as a fraction	11. 0.8 as a fraction	12. 50%

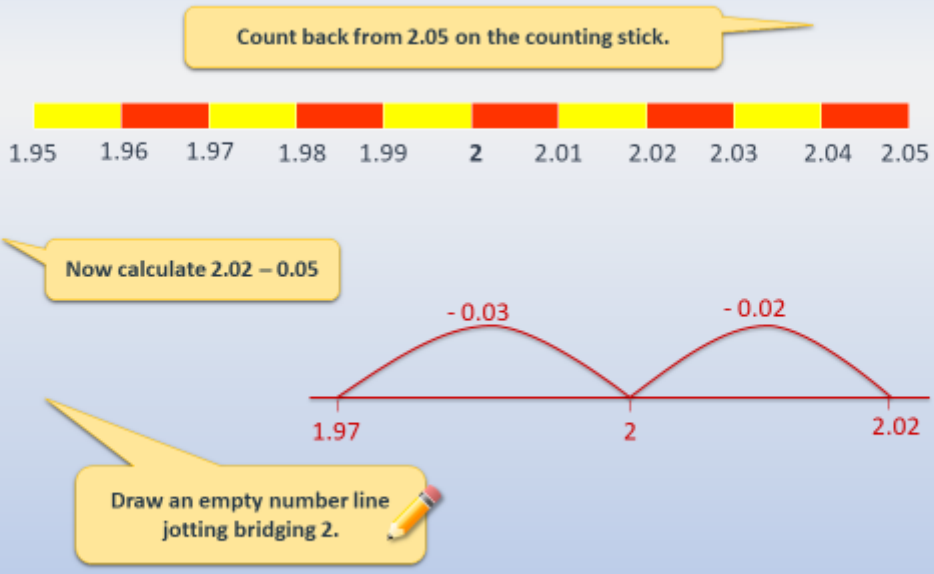
How much more to £2? £1.56	Solve 2.35 + 3.70 =
Missing number ..... + 2.45 = 3.6	What change from £10? £5.99 for sandals £3.50 for socks.
Patrick says you can't solve 3.4 - 2.67 because 2.67 has hundredths and 3.4 does not.	

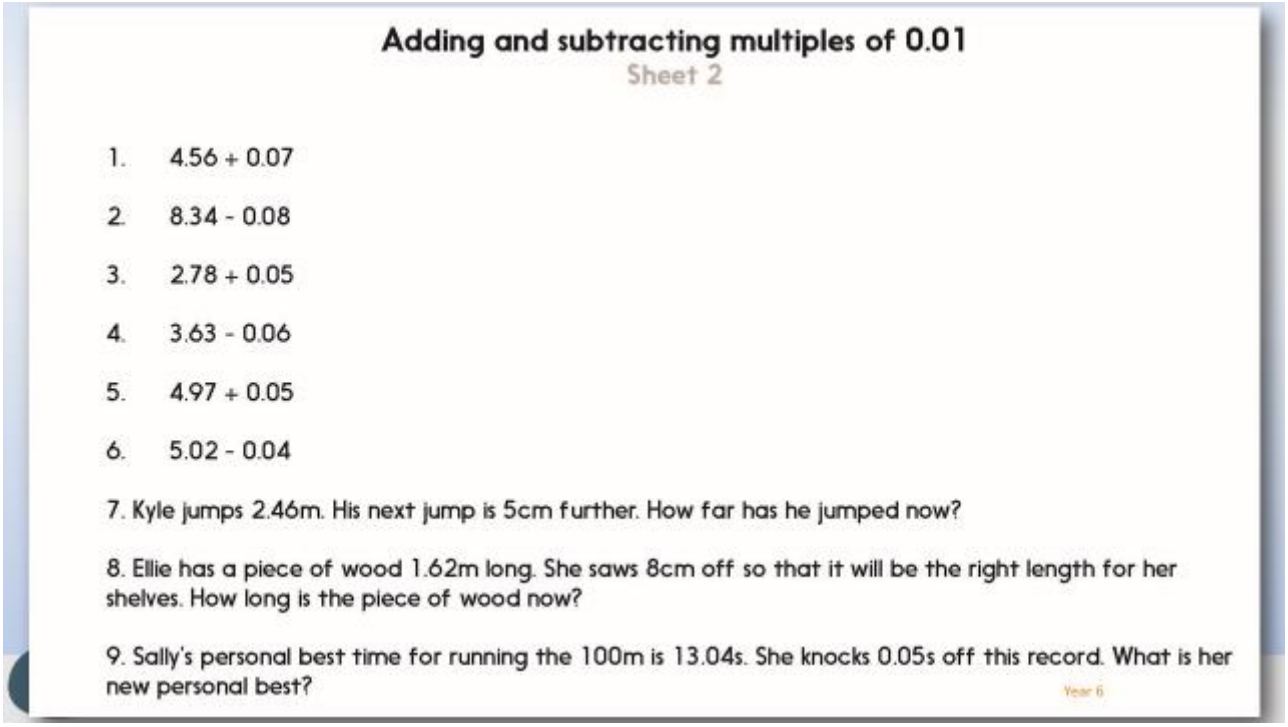
Day 1: Add/subtract multiples of 0.01 to/from numbers with two decimal places, crossing multiples of 0.1 and 1.

Count in steps of 0.01 from 2.45 to 2.55.

2.52 – 0.03 Count back from 2.52 on the counting stick to find the answer.
We can use place value and number facts to bridge 2.5:

2.47 + 0.07 We can **count on** from 2.47 on the counting stick to find the answer.
We can also use place value and number facts to bridge 2.5:





Adding and subtracting multiples of 0.01

Sheet 2

1. 4.56 + 0.07
2. 8.34 - 0.08
3. 2.78 + 0.05
4. 3.63 - 0.06
5. 4.97 + 0.05
6. 5.02 - 0.04

7. Kyle jumps 2.46m. His next jump is 5cm further. How far has he jumped now?

8. Ellie has a piece of wood 1.62m long. She saws 8cm off so that it will be the right length for her shelves. How long is the piece of wood now?

9. Sally's personal best time for running the 100m is 13.04s. She knocks 0.05s off this record. What is her new personal best?

Year 6

LO: To use formal methods of subtraction

Answers at the end.

Tuesday

English: The Case of John Walker

Date

LO: To use passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.

Handwriting:

awkward

Challenge: use in a sentence

bargain

Vocabulary deconstruction

Antonyms:	Prefix:	Root word:	Suffix:

Synonyms:	Word: • transportation	Etymology:

Definition:

Sentences:

The Invisible Man

by H.G. Wells

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He was wrapped up from head to foot, and the brim of his soft felt hat hid every inch of his face but the shiny tip of his nose; the snow had piled itself against his shoulders and chest, and added a white crest to the burden he carried. He staggered into the "*Coach and Horses*" more dead than alive, and flung his portmanteau down. "*A fire,*" *he cried, "in the name of human charity! A room and a fire!*" He stamped and shook the snow from off himself in the bar, and followed Mrs. Hall into her guest parlour to strike his bargain. And with that much introduction, that and a couple of sovereigns flung upon the table, he took up his quarters in the inn.

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"*No,*" he said without turning.

She was not sure she had heard him, and was about to repeat her question.

He turned his head and looked at her over his shoulder. "*I prefer to keep them on,*" he said with emphasis, and she noticed that he wore big blue spectacles with sidelights, and had a bush side-whisker over his coat-collar that completely hid his cheeks and face.

Inference

8) Why was Mrs Hall unsure if she heard the stranger?

9) What impression of the stranger do you get from this extract? Give **two** impressions. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

10) Explain how H.G. Wells makes the stranger appear interesting and mysterious.

LO: To add and subtract decimals

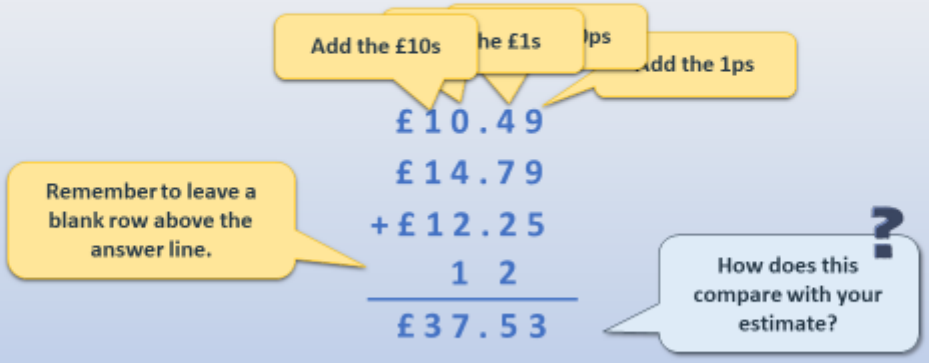
×	8	4		2
			54	18
7	56	28		14
				6
5	40	20	30	

Solve 4.45 - 2.7 =	Order 3.42, 2.43, 2.34, 3.24, 3
Equivalent? 40% as a decimal	How much more to £5? £2.75

SpongeBob says when he adds 0.33 and 0.4, he gets answer 0.37. Explain why he is incorrect.

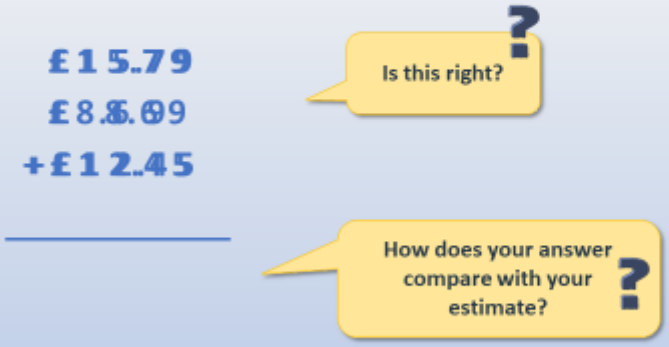
Day 2: Add 2 or 3 amounts of money using column addition; Use rounding to check answers.

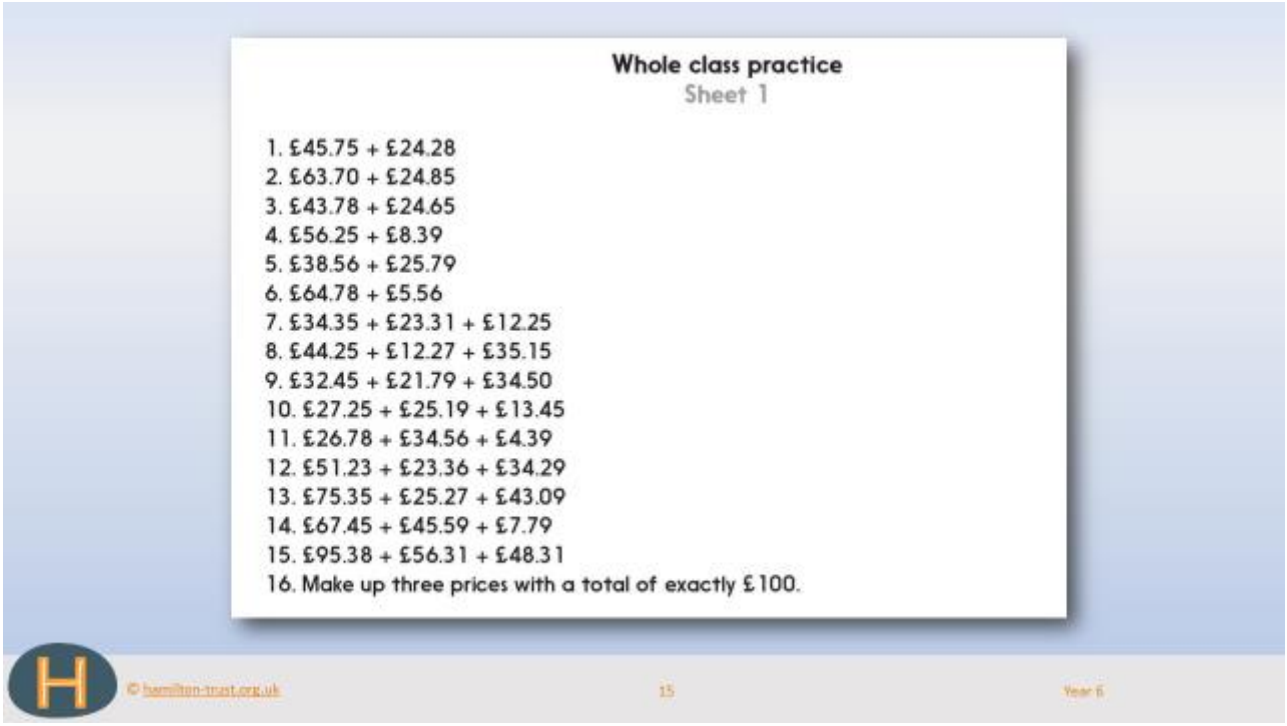
- Three DVDs cost £10.49, £14.79 and £12.25.
- Round to the nearest pound in order to give an estimate of the total cost.
- Now let's find the exact cost using compact column addition.



Day 2: Add 2 or 3 amounts of money using column addition; Use rounding to check answers.

- Three DVDs costing £15.79, £8.69 and £12.45.
- Round to the nearest pound in order to give an estimate of the total cost.
- Now use compact column addition to find the exact total.





Maths

LO: To use formal methods of subtraction

Wednesday

English: The Case of John Walker

Date

LO: To recognise the vocabulary structures typical of informal and formal speech

Handwriting:
Challenge: use in a sentence

bruise

category

Lesson 8: Teach

Adding suffixes beginning with vowels to words ending in '-fer'

-ed	-ing
-ence	-al

refer
prefer
transfer

Rule:

The 'r' is doubled if the '-fer' is still stressed when the ending is added'.

The 'r' is not doubled if the '-fer' is no longer stressed.

Supporting resource: 6.6 Suffix and word cards

A Christmas Carol

by Charles Dickens

Once upon a time – of all the good days in the year, on Christmas Eve – old Scrooge sat busy in his counting-house. The city clocks had only just gone three, but it was quite dark already – it had not been light all day – and candles were flaring in the windows of the neighbouring offices, like ruddy smears upon the palpable brown air. The fog came pouring in at every chink and keyhole, and was so dense without, that although the court was of the narrowest, the houses opposite were mere phantoms. To see the dingy cloud come drooping down, obscuring everything, one might have thought that Nature lived hard by, and was brewing on a large scale.

The door of Scrooge's counting-house was open that he might keep his eye upon his clerk, who in a dismal little cell beyond, a sort of tank, was copying letters. Scrooge had a very small fire, but the clerk's fire was so very much smaller that it looked like one coal. But he couldn't replenish it, for Scrooge kept the coal-box in his own room; and so surely as the clerk came in with the shovel, the master predicted that it would be necessary for them to part. Wherefore the clerk put on his white comforter, and tried to warm himself at the candle; in which effort, not being a man of a strong imagination, he failed.

Charles Dickens, 1812 - 1870

'*A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!*' cried a cheerful voice. It was the voice of Scrooge's nephew, who came upon him so quickly that this was the first intimation he had of his approach.

'*Bah!*' said Scrooge, '*Humbug!*'

He had so heated himself with rapid walking in the fog and frost, this nephew of Scrooge's, that he was all in a glow; his face was ruddy and handsome; his eyes sparkled, and his breath smoked again. '*Christmas a humbug, uncle!*' said Scrooge's nephew. '*You don't mean that, I am sure?*'

'*I do*' said Scrooge. '*Merry Christmas! What right have you to be merry? What reason have you to be merry? You're poor enough.*'

Retrieval

1) What time is it at the start of the story?

2) Why did Scrooge keep his door open?

3) How did the clerk try to warm himself?

Vocabulary

4) *"..the houses opposite were mere phantoms..."*

This means:

- The houses had been destroyed
- The houses were difficult to see through the fog
- The houses were scary

5) Find and copy a word which means the same as **hiding**.

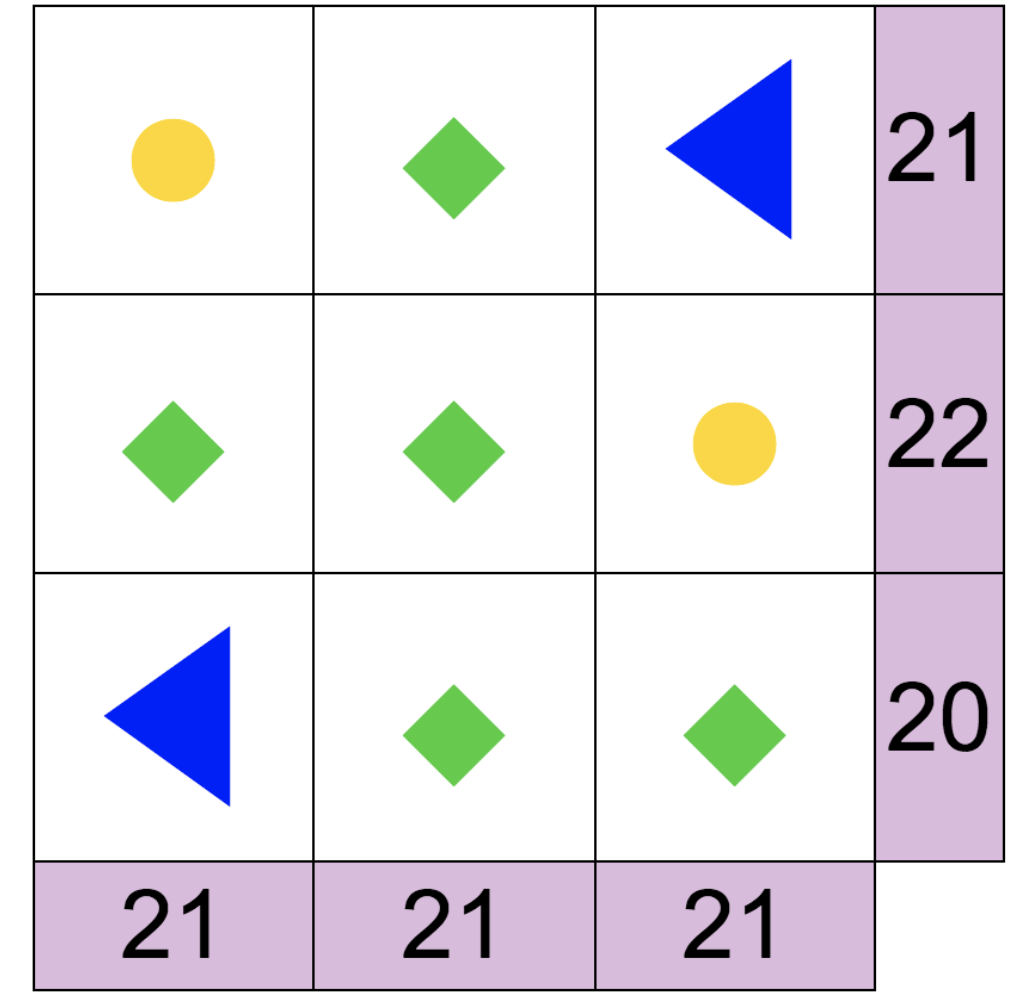
6) *"...but he couldn't replenish it..."* What does the word **replenish** mean in this sentence?

7) *"..this was the first intimation he had of his approach..."* Which of these words is closest in meaning to **intimation** as it is used here?

rumour | warning | story

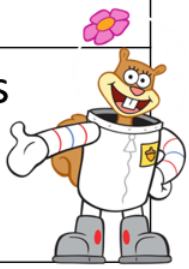
8) Look at the second from last paragraph. Find and copy a word which means the same as **quick** or **fast**.

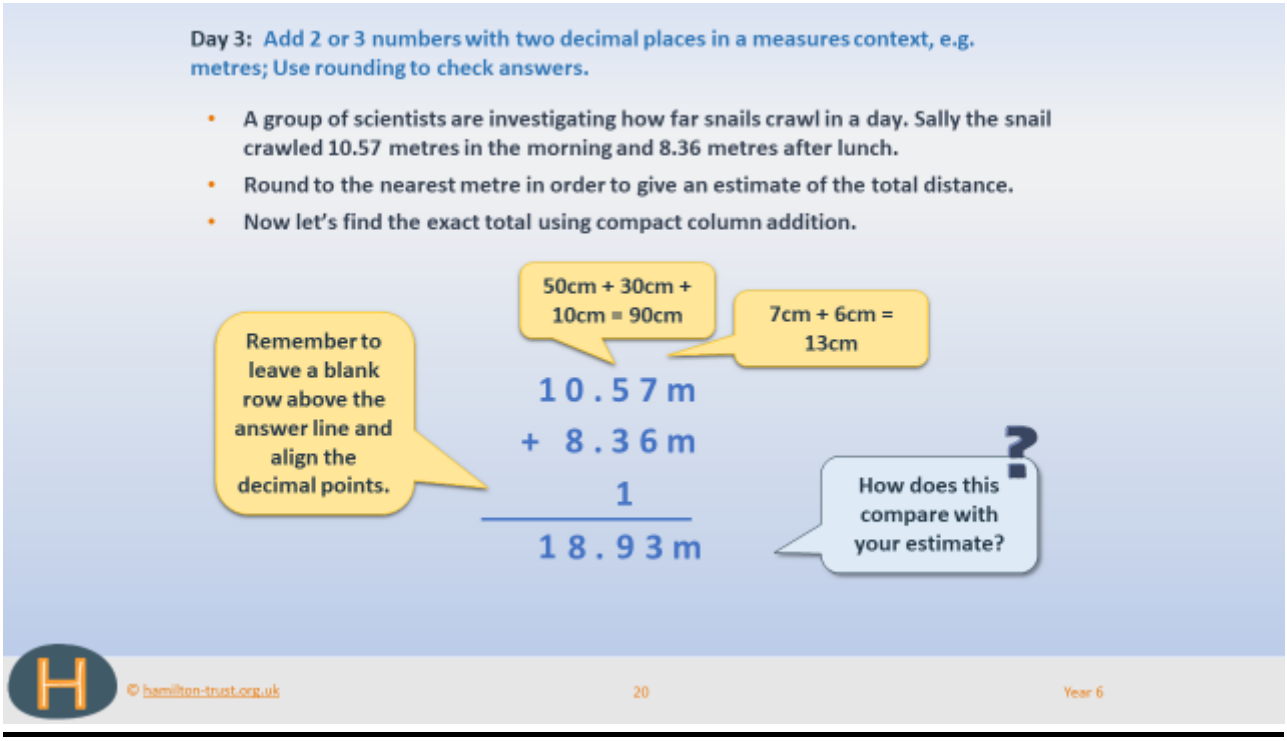
LO: To add and subtract decimals

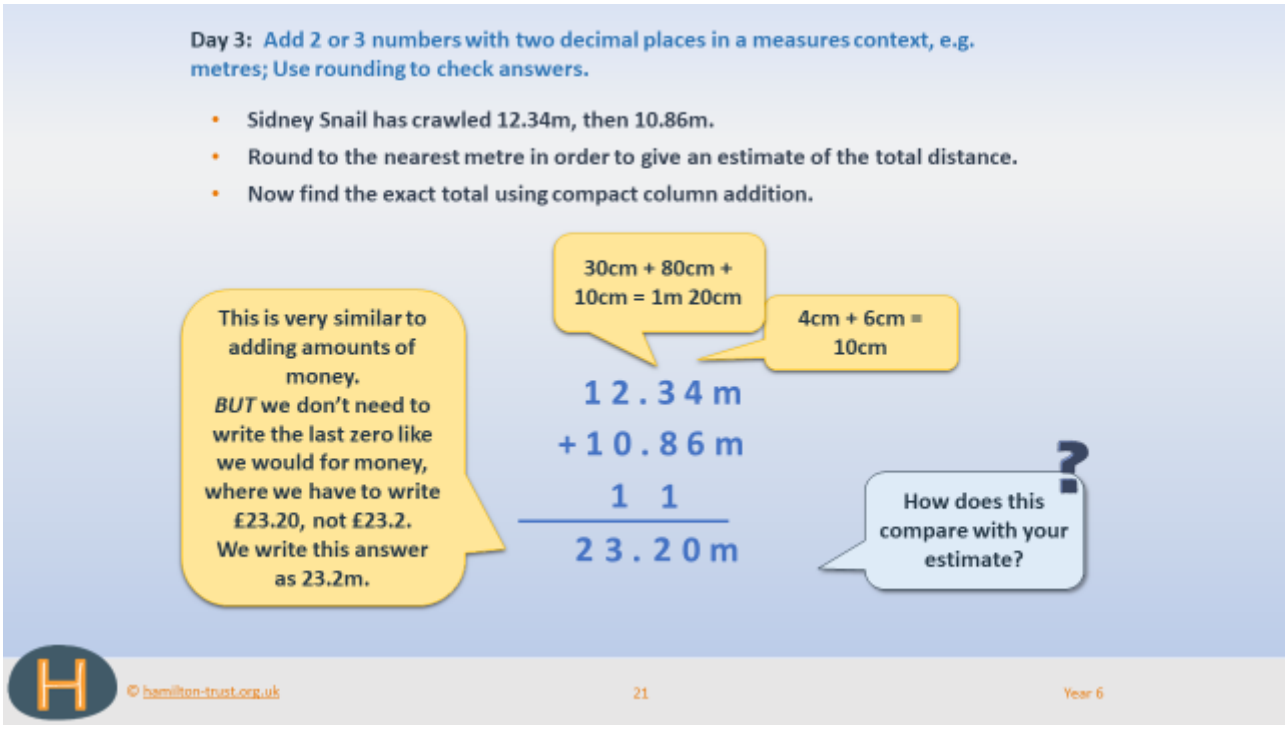

21
22
20
21
21
21

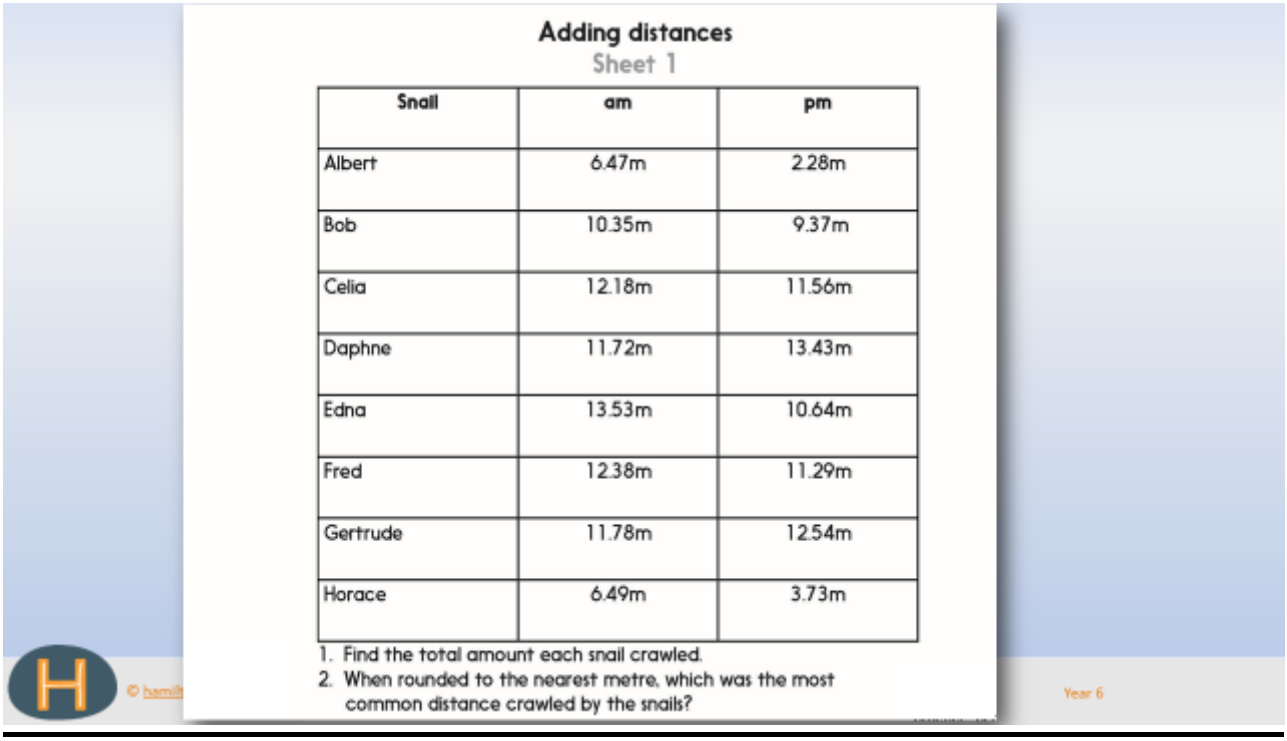
Missing number 2.35 + …… = 6.1	Solve 2.66 + 2.55 =
A number between? 3.45 and 3.54	Equivalent? 0.56 as a fraction

When + or - decimals, Sandy says that you should always try and eliminate and hundredths and tenths as soon as you can.









Adding distances

Sheet 1

Snail	am	pm
Albert	6.47m	2.28m
Bob	10.35m	9.37m
Celia	12.18m	11.56m
Daphne	11.72m	13.43m
Edna	13.53m	10.64m
Fred	12.38m	11.29m
Gertrude	11.78m	12.54m
Horace	6.49m	3.73m

1. Find the total amount each snail crawled.
2. When rounded to the nearest metre, which was the most common distance crawled by the snails?

Thursday

English: The Case of John Walker

Date

LO: To explain and discuss my understanding of what I have read.

Handwriting:

cemetery

Challenge: use in a sentence

committee

To use relative clauses beginning with *who, which, where, when, whose, that*

Relative pronouns

Can you spot the relative pronouns in these sentences?

The men who sailed the ship reported to the Captain.

Many specimens that Charles Darwin collected are stored at the Natural History Museum, London.

Relative clauses

A relative clause is a type of subordinating clause. It is connected to the main clause using a relative pronoun. It describes or gives extra information about a noun.

The sailors reached the island **where the tsunami hit.**

Darwin, **who was a famous British scientist,** observed plants and animals.

Relative clauses

Some relative clauses are called DEFINING clauses.

They are needed to tell the reader which noun is being referred to.

The sailors reached the island **where the tsunami hit.**

Without the relative clause we would not know which island was visited.

The lady **who sat beside me** read a book.

Without the relative clause we would not know which lady was reading.

Relative clauses

Some relative clauses are called NON-DEFINING clauses.

These give additional information about the noun, but are not needed to understand the sentence as we already know who the noun is.

These relative clauses need a comma.

Darwin, **who was a famous British scientist,** observed plants and animals.

More information about Darwin is added. Commas are needed as we already know who the noun is (Darwin) so the relative clause is not needed to understand the sentence (a non-defining clause.)

Origin of the Species, **which he wrote in 1859,** is one of Darwin's most famous books.

More information about Origin of the Species is added. We already know that it is a book from other information in the sentence, so the relative clause is not needed to understand the sentence but it adds additional information about it

Relative clauses

Find the relative clauses in these sentences:

The ship, which sat not too far out to sea, was tiny.

The ideas and theories that Darwin had are now widely accepted.

Relative clauses

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The ideas and theories **that Darwin had** are now widely accepted.

A Christmas Carol

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Charles Dickens, 1812 - 1870

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'*A merry Christmas, uncle! God save you!*' cried a cheerful voice. It was the voice of Scrooge's nephew, who came upon him so quickly that this was the first intimation he had of his approach.

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'*I do*' said Scrooge. '*Merry Christmas! What right have you to be merry? What reason have you to be merry? You're poor enough.*'

Inference

9) What impression of Scrooge do you get from this extract? Give two impressions. Use evidence to explain your answer.

10) What impression of Scrooge's nephew do you get from this extract? Use evidence to explain your answer.

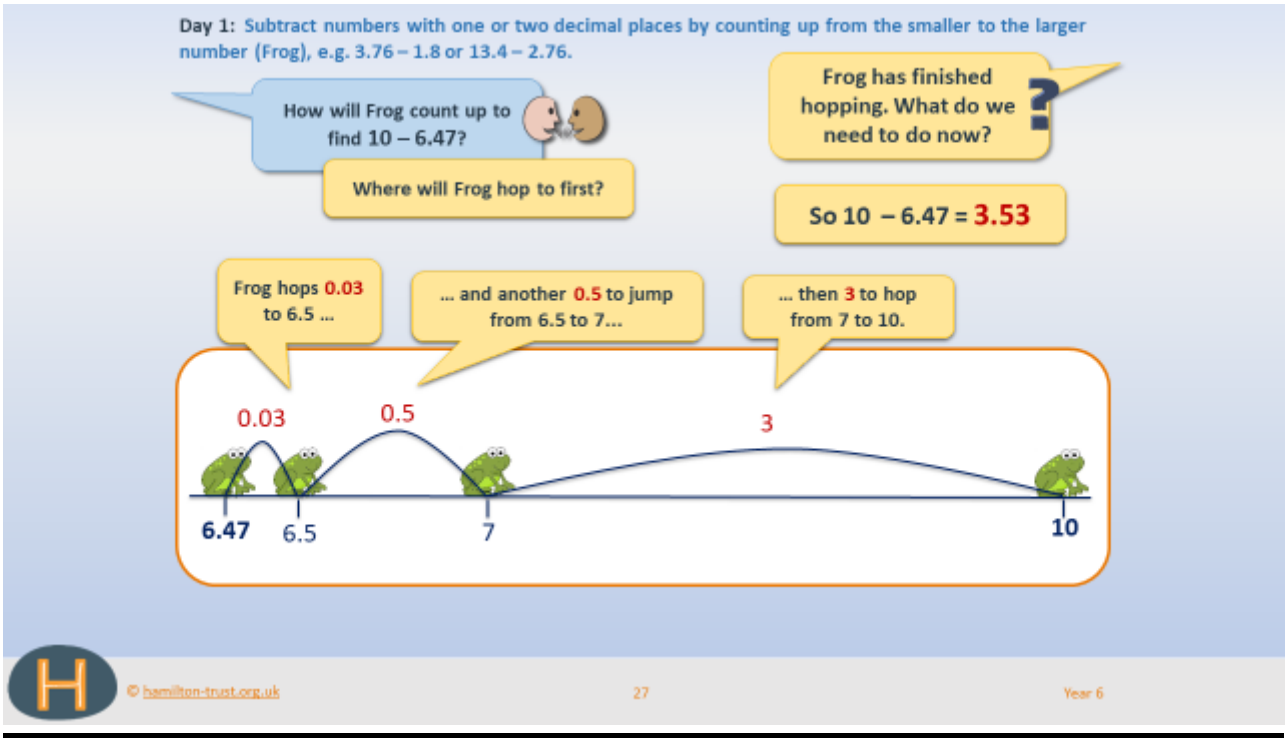
11) "...for Scrooge kept the coal box in his own room; and so surely as the clerk came in with the shovel, the master predicted that it would be necessary for them to part..." Explain, in your own words, what this means.

LO: To subtract decimals to 2.dp

×	6			7
			32	
3	18	15	24	
	54	45	72	63
2	12	10		

Solve 3.33 - 2.28 =	Next 3 terms? 6.38, 6.39, 6.4.....
Between? 11.1 and 11.2	Difference? 3.4 and 8.95 =

Squidward says that the number after that the next number in the sequence is 7.1. 6.98, 6.99, 7, ...



Day 1: Subtract numbers with one or two decimal places by counting up from the smaller to the larger number (Frog), e.g. 3.76 – 1.8 or 13.4 – 2.76.

Show on your whiteboards how you would calculate 9 – 8.63.

- Katie's best long jump this year was 2.85 metres, but today she has jumped a huge 3.18 metres!

How much further has she jumped? How can we work it out?

Use the pair to 100 to work out the size of this hop.

Use place value to work out the size of this hop.

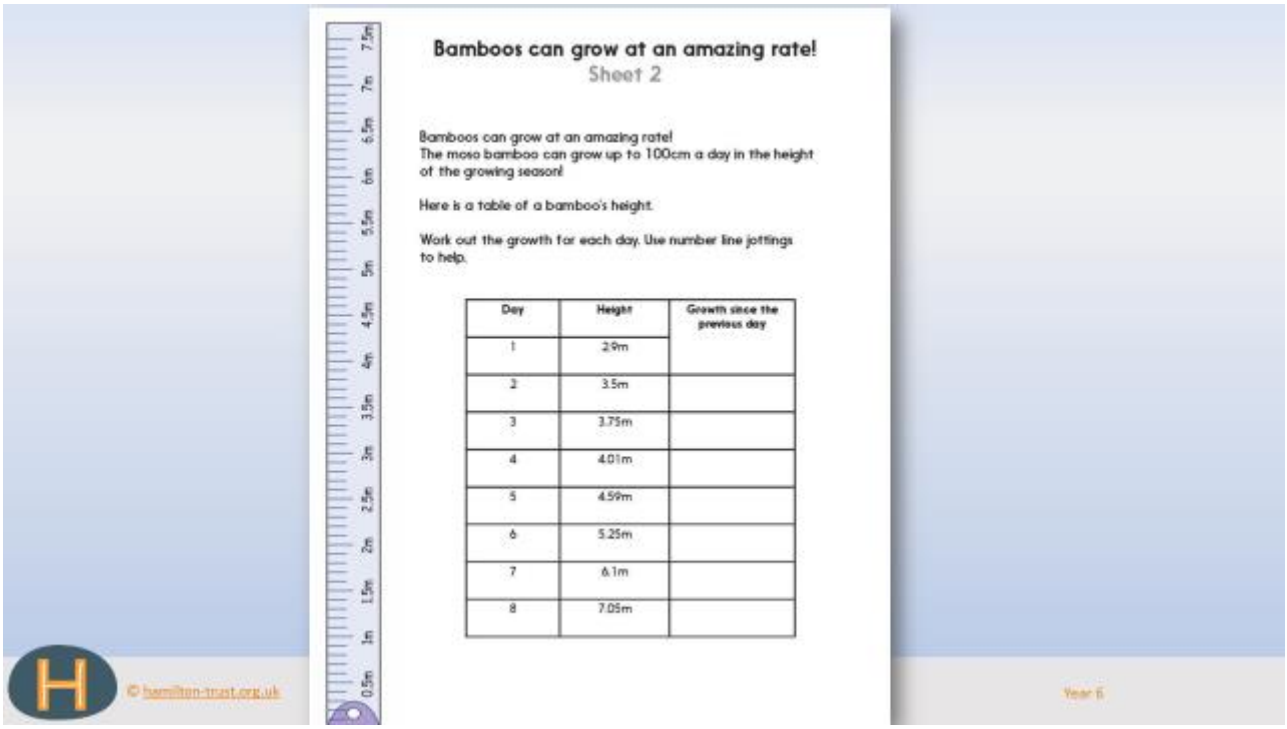
Now add the hops. HINT! Convert the hops to centimetres.

Day 1: Subtract numbers with one or two decimal places by counting up from the smaller to the larger number (Frog), e.g. 3.76 – 1.8 or 13.4 – 2.76.

- Katie's younger brother Tim's best jump before today was 1.83m, but today he jumped 2.2m. Work out how much further he jumped today.

Work with a partner to find how much further Tim jumped.

Share your jottings with another pair.



Bamboos can grow at an amazing rate!

Sheet 2

Bamboos can grow at an amazing rate!
The moso bamboo can grow up to 100cm a day in the height of the growing season!

Here is a table of a bamboo's height.

Work out the growth for each day. Use number line jottings to help.

Day	Height	Growth since the previous day
1	2.9m	
2	3.5m	
3	3.75m	
4	4.01m	
5	4.59m	
6	5.25m	
7	6.1m	
8	7.05m	

Friday

English: The Case of John Walker

Date

LO: To I can plan my writing by identifying the audience and purpose of writing,

Handwriting:

Challenge: use in a sentence

communicate

community

Lesson 9: Practise

Adding suffixes beginning with vowels to words ending in '-fer'

Pair work: Build words by adding suffix cards to the words cards. How many real words can you make?

-ed	-ing
-ence	-al

refer
prefer
transfer

Record in your spelling journals where the 'r' doubles and where it doesn't.

Supporting resource: 6.6 Suffix and word cards

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

by Mark Twain

"TOM!"

No answer.

"TOM!"

No answer.

"What's gone with that boy, I wonder? You TOM!"

No answer.

The old lady pulled her spectacles down and looked over them about the room; then she put them up and looked out under them. She seldom or never looked THROUGH them for so small a thing as a boy; they were her state pair, the pride of her heart, and were built for "style," not service – she could have seen through a pair of stove-lids just as well. She looked perplexed for a moment, and then said, not fiercely, but still loud enough for the furniture to hear:

"Well, I lay if I get hold of you I'll –"

She did not finish, for by this time she was bending down and punching under the bed with the broom, and so she needed breath to punctuate the punches with. She resurrected nothing but the cat.

"I never did see the beat of that boy!"

She went to the open door and stood in it and looked out among the tomato vines and "jimpson" weeds that constituted the garden. No Tom. So she lifted up her voice at an angle calculated for distance and shouted:

"Y-o-u-u TOM!"

There was a slight noise behind her and she turned just in time to seize a small boy by the slack of his roundabout and arrest his flight.

"There! I might 'a' thought of that closet. What you been doing in there?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing! Look at your hands. And look at your mouth. What IS that truck?"

"I don't know, aunt."

"Well, I know. It's jam – that's what it is. Forty times I've said if you didn't let that jam alone I'd skin you. Hand me that switch."

The switch hovered in the air – the peril was desperate –

"My! Look behind you, aunt!"

Retrieval

1) Why is Tom hiding?

2) Name two of the places Tom's aunt looked for him.

3) Why does Tom's aunt wear glasses?

Vocabulary

4) *"She seldom or never looked THROUGH them…"*

What does the word **seldom** mean in this sentence?

5) Look at the paragraph beginning: *"the old lady pulled her spectacles…"*

Find and copy one word which means the same as **confused**.

6) *"…She resurrected nothing but the cat…"* What does the word **resurrected** mean in this sentence?

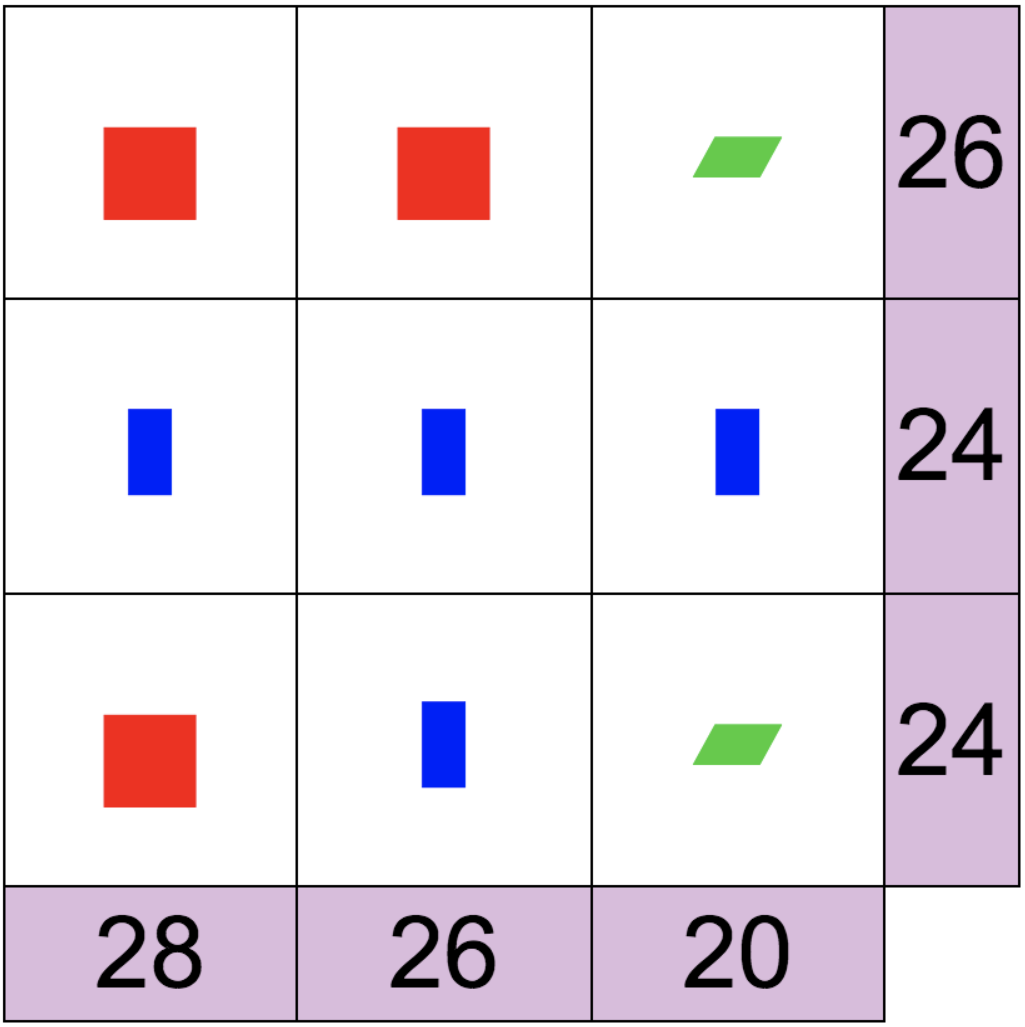
boosted | awoke | killed | restarted

7) *"…by the slack of his roundabout and arrest his flight…"* What does the word **arrest** mean in this sentence?

stop | help | capture

8) Find and copy a phrase which shows how **loudly** the aunt is calling.

LO: To subtract decimals to 2.dp

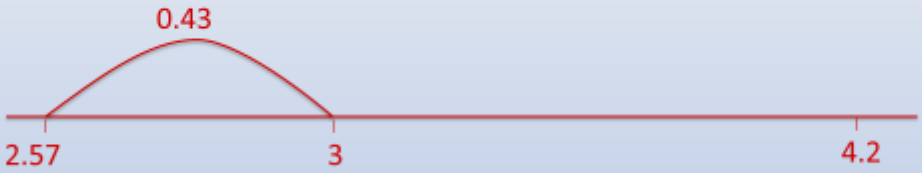


Order 2.11, 2 , 0.11, 1.21, 1 , 0.21	Difference? 13.4 and 8.9 =
Solve 17.5 + 13.13 =	Equivalent decimal 42%
Plankton says 12.4m + 2.34m equals 35.4m. Explain where he has gone wrong....	

Day 2: Subtract numbers with one or two decimal places by counting up from the smaller to the larger number (Frog), e.g. 3.76 – 1.8 or 13.4 – 2.76.

- 4.2 – 2.57
- Draw a line from 2.57 to 4.2.

Where will Frog hop to first?
How big is this hop?
HINT! Use your pairs to 100 to help!



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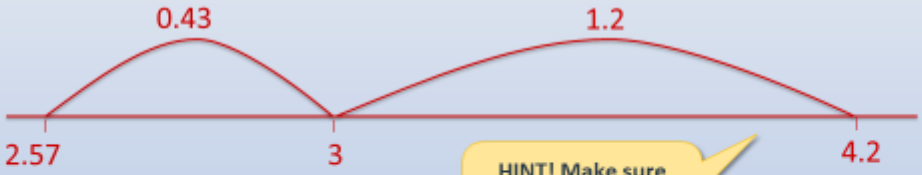
- 4.2 – 2.57
- Draw a line from 2.57 to 4.2.

How big is the next hop?

What do we need to do now?



HINT! Make sure you add tenths to tenths.

Day 2: Subtract numbers with one or two decimal places by counting up from the smaller to the larger number (Frog), e.g. 3.76 – 1.8 or 13.4 – 2.76.

Now work out 6.5 - 4.78 and 6.5 - 4.38. Remember, it's really important that you add the correct digits together!

Check your addition of hops with a partner. Did you find one harder than the other? Why?

Now have a go at 4.27 - 3.8

Day 2: Subtract numbers with one or two decimal places by counting up from the smaller to the larger number (Frog), e.g. 3.76 – 1.8 or 13.4 – 2.76.

Whole class investigation

- Work with a partner.
- Use counting up to work out the following subtractions with consecutive digits: 9.8 – 7.65, 8.7 – 6.54, 7.6 – 5.43 …
- What do you notice about your answers?

- Repeat with 9.87 – 6.5, 8.76 – 5.4, 7.65 – 4.3 …
- What happens this time?

Choosing how to subtract

Sheet 1

Work with a partner to decide whether to use counting back/place or Frog (counting up) to work out each of these four subtractions.

5.82 – 3.1 5.22 – 3.75 5.76 – 2.4 5.43 – 3.96

Work out the answers then write them in the sets below.

Now agree at least 3 other subtractions to put in each set. Work out the answers to each.

Counting back/ place value	Frog (counting up)

Problem solving and reasoning questions

Jo counts from a number to 4.5 in eleven steps of 0.03. What was her starting number?

Write the next 4 numbers in each sequence.
2.68 2.69 __ __ __ __
6.43 6.42 __ __ __ __
1.98 1.99 __ __ __ __

Write the missing numbers.
3.24 + 0.04 = [__]
[__] + 0.07 = 3.5
4.56 + [__] = 4.76

Jim runs 13.85 kilometres and Ann runs 12.78 kilometres to meet him. How far have they run in total?

Problem solving and reasoning questions

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Decimals and Fractions
Problem solving and reasoning questions

Write the missing number in the bar diagram:

4.06	
2.68	?

Write two 2-place decimal numbers which add to 6. Write two different 2-place decimal numbers which add to 4.5.

Frog counts up from a number, finishing on 3.4. He makes 3 jumps: first 0.23, then 1, then 0.4. Write the subtraction he is solving.

Calculate 7 – 2.89 mentally without writing anything. Check your answer using Frog.

Decimals and Fractions
Problem solving and reasoning questions

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Science

LESSON 4

How do we see light?

1. Fill in the sentence below:

Refractions takes place when light changes _____ as it moves from one _____ material to another.

2. Write down if light is reflected or refracted in each of the examples below and say why:

This is r_____
because _____

This is r_____
because _____

From a previous cycle:

3. What are the three states of matter?

a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

4. Fill in the gaps below in the definitions:

The independent variable is the thing you _____ .

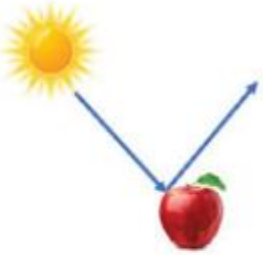
The dependent variable is the thing you _____ to see _____.

Control variables are the things _____ to make sure you have completed a _____ .

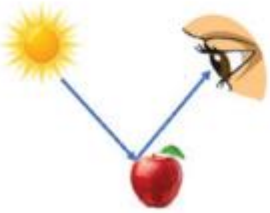
Watch the video. Fill in the gaps to complete the steps.

1. A light source produces light

2. Light travels in a straight line from the l_____ s_____ to the o_____



3. Light bounces off object

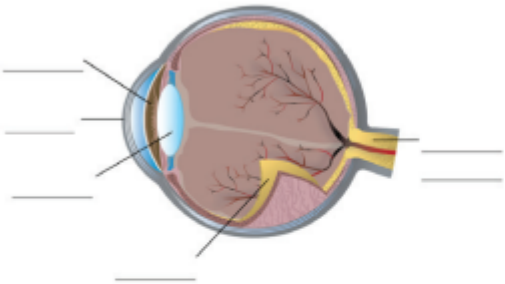


4. Light travels from object to our eye

5. Light enters our eye through the _____

6. Our eye sends a s_____ to our br_____

3. Read the following passage about the human eye – add labels to the parts of the eye below as you go along.



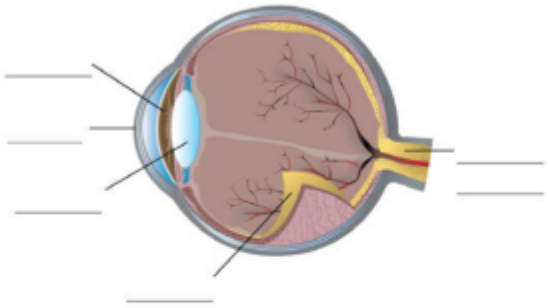
4. What is the pupil?

5. What do lens and cornea do together?

The job of the human eye is to take in light from wherever we look and convert this light to signals that are sent to the brain. In many ways, it is like a camera for the human body and cameras and eyes have a lot of the same parts. Firstly, they both need a hole for light to come in through. In a camera, this is known as the aperture; for the human eye, this is called the pupil. This opens up to become very big when more light is needed (like the eyes of a cat can do) but goes small when light is bright.

Secondly, we need a way to focus (which means collect together) light that is bouncing of the object we are trying to see. For this we have a lens in a camera or the lens and cornea of the human eye. A lens is the same thing that is used in magnifying glasses to help you see something close up.

If the lens and cornea that people have in their eye is too strong or too weak, then they may have to have glasses. Glasses have lenses that add focus or reduce focus of light to help people to see. If the lens and cornea that people have in their eye is too strong or too weak, then they may have to have glasses. Glasses have lenses that add focus or reduce focus of light to help people to see.



Finally, we need a way of detecting the light that enters the eye. In cameras this is done with film but in the human eye this job is done by the retina. The retina made of cells that can sense light and change it into an electrical signal moves up the optic nerve to the brain which puts the signals together to give us a picture of what we are seeing. The retina can be damaged for a short time or even permanently if it received too much light. That is why you should not stare at the sun for example.

7. What does the retina do?

8. What do electrical signals travel up to get to the brain?

Match the part of the eye to its function

Pupil	Carries signals from the eye to the brain
Lens/Cornea	Focuses light onto the retina
Retina	A hole through which light enters the eye
Optic nerve	Cells that sense light and convert it into electrical signals

Why is it a good idea to wear sunglasses when the weather is very sunny?

How do we see light?	• Describe how we see • State the parts of the eye • Describe ways in which people can be partially sighted

The job of the human eye is to take in l_____ from wherever we look and convert this light to s_____ that are sent to the brain. In many ways, it is like a camera.

- Firstly, a hole for light to come in through called the p_____. This opens and closes as more or less light needed.
- Secondly, like a l__s, a way to focus light that is bouncing of the object we are trying to see. This is called the c_____.
- Finally, we need a way of detecting the light that enters the eye. In the human eye this job is done by the r_____. The r____ made of cells that can sense light and change it into an electrical signal moves up the o____ nerve to the b____ which puts the signals together to give us a picture of what we are seeing.

Computing

https://codeclub.org/en/python1

Date

RE - Judaism

LO: To learn how Judaism celebrates its heritage

Which Jewish festivals have we learned about so far?

Rosh Hashanah

The Jewish New Year—a holiday observed with festive meals and a day spent in prayer or quiet meditation.

Yom Kippur

The Jewish Day of Atonement—the most solemn day of the Jewish year. A day devoted to self–examination, and the chance to begin the New Year with a clean slate.

Sukkot

Sukkot is a little like Thanksgiving. It is a festival for giving thanks for many things, like food and shelter. The holiday celebrates the farmer's yearly harvest, which takes place in the fall. Sukkot also commemorates the biblical story of the Jews' escape from Egypt.

Pesach
Key Vocab

Pesach is a festival held in March or April that celebrates the Jews' escape from slavery in Egypt. It lasts for seven to eight days and begins with the **Seder**, which consists of a service and a meal.

Pesach ×

The Jewish festival (Passover) which remembers the redemption of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.

Seder ×

A Jewish ritual meal, held outside Israel on the first and second day of the Passover festival. In Israel it is held on the first day only.

Wine is served, as it is at all Jewish festivals, but on Pesach it takes on another meaning as a symbol of the lambs' blood painted onto the doorposts to save Jewish children from the final of the **ten plagues**. **Matzah** is eaten to represent the fact that the Jews did not have time to let the bread rise before their escape.

ten plagues ×

The ten plagues that God sent to Egypt until the Pharaoh released the Israelites as Moses requested.

matzah ×

Unleavened bread eaten by Jews at Pesach.

Main Task: Why is it import to remember your roots – where you came from?

-

-

-

-

Challenge: How is this similar/different to festivals and events you may have seen or been to before?

Geography

Geography

Date

To know what a grid reference is.

Today's key questions

- What are the blue **grid lines** on a map?
- What are **grid squares**?
- What are **four figure** grid references?
- What are **six figure** grid references?

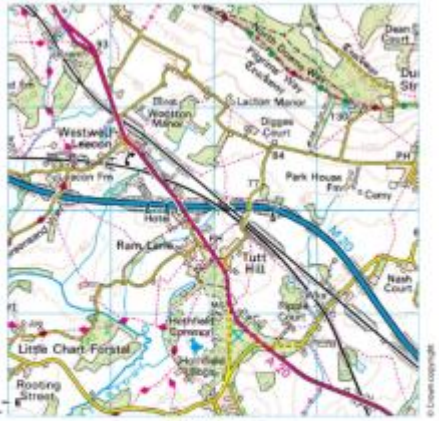
			HO	HP		
			HT	HU		
	HW	HX	HY	HZ		
NA	NB	NC	ND	NE		
NF	NG	NH	NJ	NK		
NL	NM	NN	NO	NP		
	NR	NS	NT	NU		
	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OV	
		SC	SD	SE	TA	
		SH	SJ	SK	TF	TG
	SM	SN	SO	SP	TL	TM
	SR	SS	ST	SU	TQ	TR
SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TV	

			HO	HP		
			HT	HU		
	HW	HX	HY	HZ		
NA	NB	NC	ND	NE		
NF	NG	NH	NJ	NK		
NL	NM	NN	NO	NP		
	NR	NS	NT	NU		
	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OV	
		SC	SD	SE	TA	
		SH	SJ	SK	TF	TG
	SM	SN	SO	SP	TL	TM
	SR	SS	ST	SU	TQ	TR
SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TV	

What are grid squares?

OS maps are covered with blue grids

- Grid squares are equally spaced and overlay the map
- The vertical lines are called **eastings** - as the go east
- The horizontal lines are called **northings** - as the go north

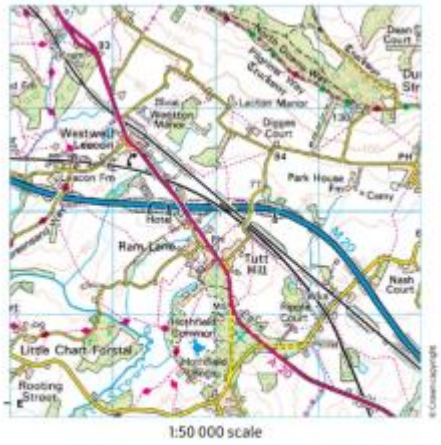


1:50 000 scale

Why do we need grid squares?

Grid squares and grid references allow you to identify a specific area on a map.

As maps are large you may want to pinpoint an area for navigation.



1:50 000 scale

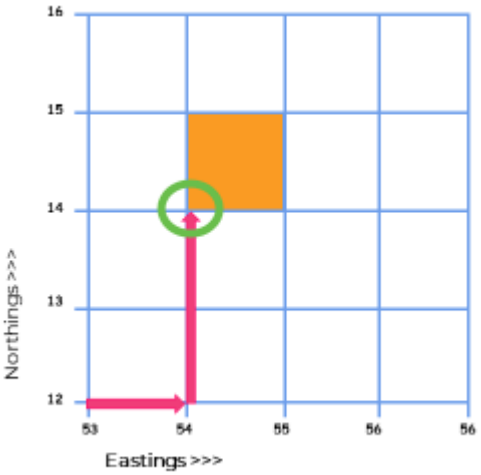
Maps courtesy of Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright

Four-figure grid references

The orange square is in grid square 5414

You always take the grid reference at the bottom left corner of the grid square (green circle)

- It is the meeting point of the Easting and Northing at the bottom left.



Art

https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/kandinsky-part-2-71j68r

What are we doing today in Art?

Looking at the artist Wassily Kandinsky we are going to...

Listen	Describe/evaluate	Copy
Listen and try to remember some of the key points about Wassily Kandinsky	Complete 3 abstract compositions	Select your favourite composition and work into it using key features of Kandinsky's work

5

History

Date

History

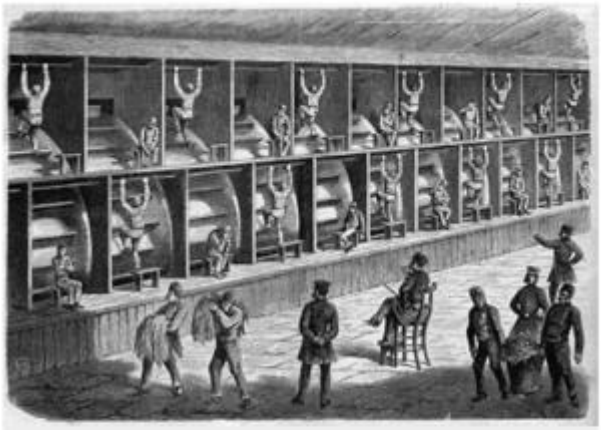
LO: To understand Victorian punishment and compare it with our own.

Retrieval 

- When did the Industrial Revolution start?
- When was the Victorian Era?
- What were the three main social classes?
- What caused people to move to cities?

What punishment is this? (Discuss)

- For the first time in history, prisons became the main form of punishment in this period. They were awful places.
- Transportation: Many criminals were sent to Australia for hard labour. The law allowing this was eventually changed in 1857.
- 'Prison hulks' were ships that moored in the harbour and housed criminals who were to be transported or taken to court.
- Hard labour was a common punishment. Many Victorians believed that having to work very hard would prevent criminals committing crime in the future.



Prisoners on the treadmill at Colboth Fields Prison.

Question 5: What does the word 'moored' mean in the text?

Question 6: In which year did the law change to stop people from being sent to Australia.

Prison discipline,1884. A Dartmoor prisoner turning the crank as solitary punishment.

- Pointless work in prison included, pulling apart and cleaning a metre length of tarred ships rope a day. The rope was then sold by the prisons – this is where the phrase 'money for old rope' came from.
- Prisoners often had a large crank (a type of handle) in their cells. They had to turn it 20 times a minute, up to 10,000 times a day. Prison officers sometimes tightened a screw to make the crank harder to turn. This is where they got their nickname 'screws' from.

Question 9: Where did the phrase money for old rope come from?

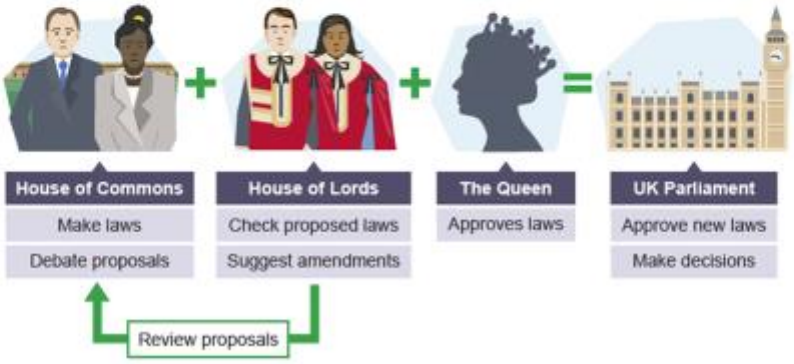
Question 10: Why does the author include 'a type of handle' in brackets?

PDW

Date

PDW

To understand what constitutes a fair democracy.



HILL WEST Primary FOUR OAKS

Article 4

Governments must do all they can to make sure every child can enjoy their rights by creating systems and passing laws that promote and protect children's rights.

1. Free and fair elections

Reflects the free expression of the will of the people.

- Regular
- Secret ballot
- Universal suffrage
- Majority rule

2. Multi party system

A multiparty system allows for a wider range of ideas.

- Choice
- Scrutiny
- Limitation of power

3. Protection of human rights

A strong democracy should also aim to protect the interest of the people, protect human rights and civil liberties.

- Freedom of Speech
- Freedom of association
- Individual and minority rights

.

4. Active participation of citizens

Essential to democracy is the active participation of citizens.

- Civic
- Electoral
- Political voice

5. The rule of law

Public officials can only act if they are authorised to do so by law. No one is above the law.

- Laws must be clear, publicised, stable and evenly apply.
- Citizens are protected from the abuse of power.

6. Separation of powers

It is a fundamental principle whereby powers and responsibilities are divided among the legislative branch, executive branch, and judicial branch.

- Scrutiny and accountability
- Checks and balances