Home Learning Timetable for 6D
Year 6 Term 6 Week 6 - 15.7.21

Session	Time	Hyperlink	Meeting ID	Password
English	10.00am	https://zoom.us/j/94321201010?pwd=Zkl6T2xyVUF1clhDUDlXaE1hZnNWQT09	Meeting ID: 943 2120 1010	Passcode: 79T2Bp
Maths	11.30am	https://zoom.us/j/94321201010?pwd=Zkl6T2xyVUF1clhDUDlXaE1hZnNWQT09	Meeting ID: 925 0385 4300	Passcode: VBV03V
Afternoon Session	2.00pm	https://zoom.us/j/94321201010?pwd=Zkl6T2xyVUF1clhDUDlXaE1hZnNWQT09	Meeting ID: 942 9165 6817	Passcode: 9AB6Ym

- Maths, English and Afternoon Sessions will be on Thursday and Friday.
- Please arrive on time to the sessions to avoid missing out. Place yourself in the waiting room five minutes before the lesson starts if you are able to.
- **Please ensure that your device is named as your first name and surname.**
- Record work in your home-learning book which can then be photographed and emailed to your teacher.

Thursday 15.7.21

Maths – Football themed code-breaker

Please complete the football code-breaker below by completing all of the arithmetic questions.

English – The History of the Olympic Games

Read through the Twink worksheet below to learn about the History of the Olympic games.
Answer questions 1-9

Leavers' Assembly

Please go on to the Team Garlinge YouTube channel at 2pm (details should be sent out to parents via the Weduc app) and watch the recorded Leavers' Assembly.

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCTpC1PIeUTth2XOcddK16Ug

Friday 16.7.21

Maths –

The mystery of the missing pirate treasure

Complete the mystery of the missing pirate treasure codebreaker below.

Can you find out where the missing treasure is?

English – Premier League Primary Stars

What is Racism?
How does racism make people feel and how can we act in solidarity with others?

Design a poster to promote equality and anti-racism once we have watched the videos and discussed what racism is and how it makes others feel.

PSHCE

What were your favourite memories about year 6 and your time in Garlinge.

Discussion and sharing opportunity. What are you looking forward to over the summer and in the future at your new school?

Other Activities for the Week

Use the following link to practise your times tables. https://ttrockstars.com

Try watching Newsround each day
.https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/news/watch_newsround

Can you write a list of top tips for the week linked to some of our mathematics learning? Remember to include key vocabulary.

English:

The History of the Olympic Games

Thought to have started over 2,700 years ago in ancient Greece, the Olympic Games have a rich history but where did it all begin? Read on to find out about the first Games, how they ended and the resurfacing of the modern Olympic Games.

The First Olympic Games

It is believed that the first ancient Olympic Games were held in 776 BC. These Games took place in Olympia, Greece and were held every four years. Although sporting events played a large part, the main focus was as a religious ceremony to honour the king of the Greek gods, Zeus.

Zeus is said to have travelled to Olympia from his home in Mount Olympus in 1200 BC. He announced his visit by throwing his thunderbolt from Mount Olympus into Olympia. This became the setting for the first ancient Olympic Games.

As part of the festival, people would travel from all over Greece to visit the Temple of Zeus. The main event was the sacrifice of 100 oxen on an altar in honour of Zeus. The ashes of previously sacrificed oxen were collected over the years and formed the altar. By around AD 200, this was thought to be six metres high.

Ancient Olympic Events

Running

During the running events, competitors would run up and down a track that was 192 metres long. Despite being rebuilt several times, the track always stayed the same length. Some people believe that this is because 192 metres is how long the Greek hero, Hercules, could run on a single breath.

The History of the Olympic Games

Wrestling and Boxing

The wrestling and boxing matches seen at the ancient Olympic Games were more violent than those seen today. Competitors were expected to show that they had surrendered by raising a finger into the air. One of the most aggressive matches was known as pankration. In this match, the only rule was that you couldn't bite your opponent or poke them in the eye.

Long Jump

In this event, competitors would hold large weights (called halteres) in their hands and swing their arms around. This would propel them forward. A man playing a flute often accompanied the athletes; the music is thought to have helped them to accurately time their jump.

The Fall of the Ancient Olympic Games

When ancient Greece was invaded by the Roman Empire in the 2nd century BC, the Games continued. However, it is thought that the quality of the Games began to go downhill. In AD 67, a Roman emperor named Nero took part as a competitor in the chariot race (a dangerous race around a circular track on chariots led by horses). Although he fell off during the race, he still announced himself as the winner.

By AD 393, an emperor named Theodosius I had called for a ban of Pagan festivals. This meant that the ancient Olympic Games were cancelled after nearly 1,200 years.

The Modern Olympic Games

Around 1,500 years after the ancient games were cancelled, a French baron named Pierre de Coubertin wanted to promote physical education. He suggested the idea of holding an international athletics competition every four years just like the ancient Games in Olympia. Two years later, this idea was accepted and he started the International Olympic Committee.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in 1896 in Athens, Greece. 14 different countries competed in a total of 43 events. Since then, the modern Olympic Games have been held every four years. Throughout their history, the modern Games have only been cancelled or postponed a total of four times. Once in 1916 due to the First World War, in 1940 and 1944 due to the Second World War and again in 2020 as a result of the coronavirus pandemic.

Questions

1. Where did the first ancient Olympic games take place? Tick one.

   - ○ Athens
   - ○ Mount Olympus
   - ○ Olympia
   - ○ Rome

2. Draw **four** lines and match each event to the year that it is thought to have happened in.

Emperor Nero declared himself as the winner of the chariot race.	1200 BC
The ancient Olympic Games were cancelled.	776 BC
Zeus travelled to Olympia.	AD 67
The first ancient Olympic Games were held.	AD 393

3. Look at the section titled **The First Olympic Games**.
   Find and copy one word which means the same as **declared**.

   _____

4. In a pankration match, what was the only rule?

   _____

5. In which section would you find information about the ancient Olympic Games being cancelled?

   _____

6. Compare the ancient Olympic Games to the modern Olympic Games. How were they different?

7. Read the first paragraph beginning **Thought to have started...**
Explain why the author has chosen to include this paragraph.

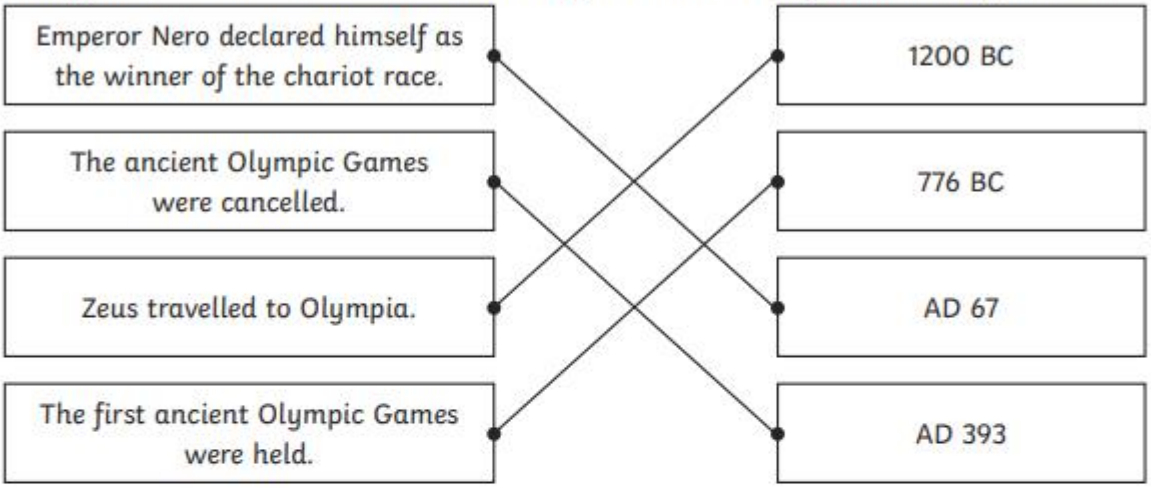
8. Using 20 words or fewer, summarise what you have learnt about the modern Olympic Games.

9. Would you have preferred to have been a spectator or a competitor at the ancient Olympic Games? Fully explain your answer

1. Where did the first ancient Olympic games take place? Tick one.

   - ○ Athens
   - ○ Mount Olympus
   - ✓ **Olympia**
   - ○ Rome

2. Draw **four** lines and match each event to the year that it is thought to have happened in.



3. Look at the section titled **The First Olympic Games**.
   Find and copy one word which means the same as **declared**.

   announced

4. In a pankration match, what was the only rule?

   The only rule was that you couldn't bite your opponent or poke them in the eye.

5. In which section would you find information about the ancient Olympic Games being cancelled?

   You would find this information in the section 'The Fall of the Ancient Olympic Games'.

6. Compare the ancient Olympic Games to the modern Olympic Games. How were they different?

   Pupils' own responses, such as: The ancient Olympic Games had more violent boxing and wrestling matches than the modern Olympic Games. The ancient Games were also a religious celebration for the Greek god, Zeus, which the modern Games are not.

7. Read the first paragraph beginning **Thought to have started...**
   Explain why the author has chosen to include this paragraph.

   Pupils' own responses, such as: I think that the author has chosen to include this paragraph to make the reader excited about reading the rest of the text. It also gives a hint about what the text is going to be about without giving everything away.

8. Using 20 words or fewer, summarise what you have learnt about the modern Olympic Games.

   Pupils' own responses, such as: They were first held in Athens in 1896 and were started by a French baron named Pierre de Coubertin.

9. Would you have preferred to have been a spectator or a competitor at the ancient Olympic Games? Fully explain your answer

   Pupils' own responses, such as: I would have preferred to be a spectator at the ancient Olympic Games because the sports sound too dangerous to take part in. I especially don't like the sound of taking part in pankration but I would enjoy watching it.

Maths:

Football-Themed Code Breaker

Solve the calculations and use the code breaker to spell out football-themed words.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
6	15	21	5	13	24	18	7	12	1	25	19	9

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
22	16	11	26	2	17	20	3	10	8	14	23	4

1.

	Answer	Letter
500 ÷ 100		
1300 ÷ 100		
2400 ÷ 100		
1.3 × 10		
220 ÷ 10		
5000 ÷ 1000		
13000 ÷ 1000		
0.02 × 100		

2.

	Answer	Letter
9000 ÷ 1000		
0.06 × 100		
200 ÷ 10		
0.21 × 100		
70 ÷ 10		

3.

	Answer	Letter
200 ÷ 100		
130 ÷ 10		
2.4 × 10		
0.13 × 100		
0.2 × 10		
1300 ÷ 100		
1.3 × 10		

4.

	Answer	Letter
150 ÷ 10		
0.06 × 100		
0.19 × 100		
190 ÷ 10		

5.

	Answer	Letter
25000 ÷ 1000		
120 ÷ 10		
2100 ÷ 100		
2.5 × 10		

6.

	Answer	Letter
0.018 × 1000		
1.6 × 10		
600 ÷ 100		
0.019 × 1000		
0.25 × 100		
0.013 × 1000		
13000 ÷ 1000		
0.11 × 100		
13 × 1		
0.02 × 100		

Football-Themed Code Breaker

Solve the calculations and use the code breaker to spell out football-themed skills.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
3	10	18	16	1	21	9	14	24	6	19	12	4

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
7	13	20	25	5	23	11	26	22	15	2	17	8

1.

	Answer	Letter
$\frac{2}{3}$ of 21		
$\frac{1}{10}$ of 10		
$\frac{1}{3}$ of 9		
$\frac{4}{5}$ of 20		
$\frac{1}{5}$ of 5		
$\frac{1}{6}$ of 30		

2.

	Answer	Letter
$\frac{1}{4}$ of 44		
$\frac{1}{6}$ of 18		
$\frac{3}{4}$ of 24		
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 38		
$\frac{2}{3}$ of 18		
$\frac{1}{6}$ of 6		

3.

	Answer	Letter
$\frac{3}{4}$ of 28		
$\frac{1}{4}$ of 20		
$\frac{1}{7}$ of 7		
$\frac{1}{12}$ of 12		
$\frac{1}{3}$ of 57		
$\frac{4}{5}$ of 30		
$\frac{6}{7}$ of 21		
$\frac{1}{10}$ of 190		

4.

	Answer	Letter
$\frac{2}{5}$ of 35		
$\frac{1}{5}$ of 15		
$\frac{4}{5}$ of 15		
$\frac{3}{7}$ of 49		
$\frac{2}{3}$ of 33		
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 26		
$\frac{3}{4}$ of 16		
$\frac{2}{3}$ of 18		
$\frac{1}{100}$ of 100		
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 34		

5.

	Answer	Letter
$\frac{4}{7}$ of 28		
$\frac{1}{5}$ of 25		
$\frac{4}{5}$ of 30		
$\frac{1}{5}$ of 50		
$\frac{2}{5}$ of 25		
$\frac{4}{7}$ of 21		
$\frac{2}{5}$ of 60		
$\frac{1}{7}$ of 49		
$\frac{3}{5}$ of 15		

Friday:

Stereotyping | KS2

Extra time: Design a poster

Premier League Primary Stars

First name:

Title:

Friday maths:

The Mystery of the Missing Pirate Treasure

The pirates of the Jolly Jack have been searching the Caribbean for months looking for the lost treasure of the Crusty Clam. Legend has it that the Crusty Clam was damaged in a terrible storm and washed up on an island. In its hold was said to be a treasure chest full of gold, jewels and gems.

The Jolly Jack's captain, Olly Eyepatch, has thought of nothing but finding the lost treasure of the Crusty Clam. She has spent weeks searching through old pirate books and maps trying to find out which island the legendary treasure is buried on.

Can you help Olly Eyepatch and her pirate crew to solve the clues and find out which island the legendary treasure is buried on?

Good luck!

Location	Highest point above sea level	Population	Distance	Location of the island's treasure caves
Albatross Cliffs Island	220m	17 246	251 miles	north
Barnacle Beach Island	575m	82 105	164 miles	south-west
Cutlass Creek Island	8m	6504	25 miles	north-east
Deserted Island	22m	19 995	39 miles	south-west
Fenny Bank Island	3m	11 785	156 miles	north-east
Grotto Island	314m	22 700	264 miles	east
Golden Ghost Island	307m	1687	189 miles	south-west
Helter-Skelter Island	689m	8452	65 miles	west
Kelpie Bay Island	64m	21 564	100 miles	south-east
Limpet Lookout Island	192m	8658	36 miles	south-west
Mermaid Mile Island	60m	1562	8 miles	north-west
Poison Reef Island	1m	12 092	154 miles	south
Ring of Rocks Island	218m	560	92 miles	north-west
Sinister Pool Island	562m	861	87 miles	south-east
Vulture Valley Island	258m	9027	98 miles	south-east
Whitewater Bay Island	452m	2929	58 miles	south-east

The buried treasure can be found on: _____

Clue 1

Check these maths calculations. If a calculation is right, put a tick. If it is wrong, put a cross.

Count up the number of ticks and crosses.

If there are more ticks than crosses, the buried treasure is more than 150 metres above sea level.

If there are more crosses than ticks, the buried treasure is less than 150 metres above sea level.

	Right ✓	Wrong ✗
32.6 - 21.52 = 11.8		
10.04 + 17.37 = 27.41		
2.3 + 1.84 + 3.07 = 6.94		
95.32 - 26.86 = 68.46		
1.257 + 15.682 = 16.939		
68.72 - 39.562 = 29.162		
15.686 + 39.868 = 55.554		
107.248 - 57.3 = 49.948		
84.732 - 69.92 = 14.64		
Total		

Clue 1: _____

_____

Clue 2

Use written methods of multiplication and division to solve these calculations. Colour the answers in the table below. Re-arrange the shaded words to find the second clue.

1. 18 × 36 =	2. 756 ÷ 9 =	3. 8.2 × 12 =
4. 1024 ÷ 8 =	5. 19 × 28 =	6. 65 × 92 =

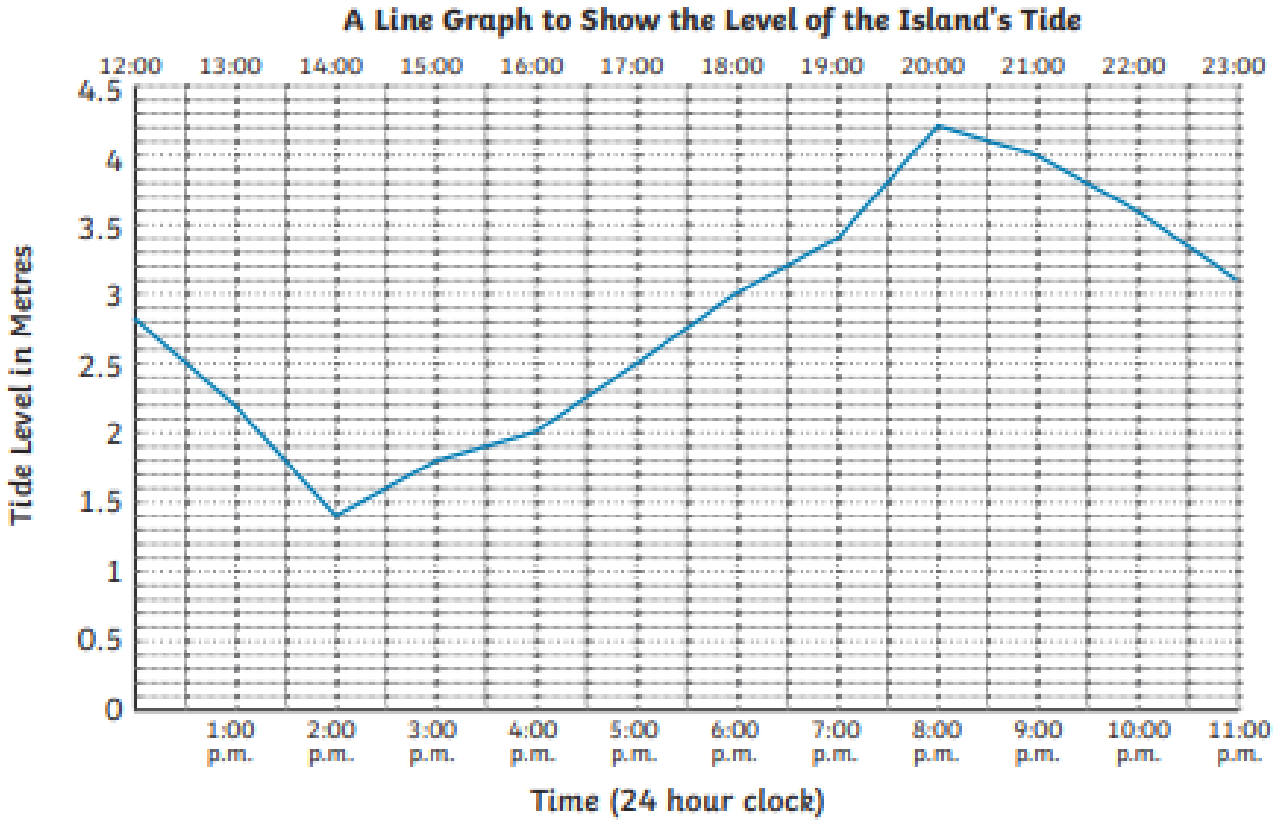
98.4 the	92.4 is more than	88 one thousand	540 six thousand
84 of the	532 population	640 five thousand	130 four thousand
648 island	128 is less than	5980 ten thousand	6980 three thousand

Clue 2: _____

_____

Clue 3

Answer the questions about the tide on the mystery treasure island. Colour the answers in the table below. Re-arrange the shaded words to find the third clue.



What is the height of the tide at 3:00 p.m. in the afternoon?

How many hours did it take for the tide to change from its lowest level to its highest level?

What is the height of the tide at 7:00 p.m.?

By how many metres did the tide level change between 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.?

By how many metres did the tide level change between 8:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m.?

6 hours	**1.7 metres**	**1.2 metres**	**1.1 metres**
the	is less than	60 miles	70 miles
5 hours	**3.4 metres**	**2.8 metres**	**1.8 metres**
80 miles	island	is more than	away

Clue 3: _____

Clue 4

Order each set of numbers from smallest to largest. Take the largest number in each set and colour it in the table below. Re-arrange the shaded words to find the final clue.

1.	2.6	1.84	1.8	1.805	2.06
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.19	2.2
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{11}{24}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	56 235	56 181	56 824	65 455	56 881
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	56.268	562.68	5.626	56 268	5626.8
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

the south-west 2.06	**located in** $\frac{5}{6}$	**treasure caves** 2.2	**the north-east** 2.1
island's 2.6	**the south-east** $\frac{2}{3}$	**the north** 56 881	**the east** 5626.8
are 65 455	**the south** 1.84	**the north-west** 56 268	**the west** $\frac{5}{8}$

Clue 4: _____

_____

Answers

Clue 1

	Right	Wrong ✗
32.6 - 21.52 = 11.8		✗ **(11.08)**
10.04 + 17.37 = 27.41	✓	
2.3 + 1.84 + 3.07 = 6.94		✗ **(7.21)**
95.32 - 26.86 = 68.46	✓	
1.257 + 15.682 = 16.939	✓	
68.72 - 39.562 = 29.162		✗ **(29.158)**
15.686 + 39.868 = 55.554	✓	
107.248 - 57.3 = 49.948	✓	
84.732 - 69.92 = 14.64		✗ **(14.812)**
Total	**5**	**4**

Clue 1: **The buried treasure is more than 150 metres above sea level.**

Clue 2

Use written methods of multiplication and division to solve these calculations. Colour the answers in the table below. Re-arrange the shaded words to find the second clue.

1. 18 × 36 = **648**	2. 756 ÷ 9 = **84**	3. 8.2 × 12 = **98.4**
4. 1024 ÷ 8 = **128**	5. 19 × 28 = **532**	6. 65 × 92 = **5980**

98.4 **the**	92.4 is more than	88 one thousand	540 six thousand
84 **of the**	**532** **population**	640 five thousand	130 four thousand
648 **island**	**128** **is less than**	**5980** **ten thousand**	6980 three thousand

Clue 2: **The population of the island is less than ten thousand.**

Clue 3

What is the height of the tide at 3:00 p.m. in the afternoon? **(1.8 metres)**

How many hours did it take for the tide to change from its lowest level to its highest level? **(6 hours)**

What is the height of the tide at 7:00 p.m.? **(3.4 metres)**

By how many metres did the tide level change between 2:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.? **(2.8 metres)**

By how many metres did the tide level change between 8:00 p.m. and 11:00 p.m.? **(1.1 metres)**

6 hours the	1.7 metres is less than	1.2 metres 60 miles	**1.1 metres 70 miles**
5 hours 80 miles	**3.4 metres island**	**2.8 metres is more than**	**1.8 metres away**

Clue 3: **The island is more than 70 miles away.**

Clue 4

1.	2.6	1.84	1.8	1.805	2.06
	1.8	**1.805**	**1.84**	**2.06**	**2.6**
2.	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.19	2.2
	1.1	**1.19**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**2.2**
3.	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{11}{24}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
	$\frac{11}{24}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$
4.	56 235	56 181	56 824	65 455	56 881
	56 181	**56 235**	**56 824**	**56 881**	**65 455**
5.	56.268	562.68	5.626	56 268	5626.8
	5.626	**56.265**	**562.68**	**5626.8**	**56 268**

the south-west 2.06	**located in $\frac{5}{6}$**	**treasure caves** 2.2	the north-east 2.1
island's 2.6	the south-east $\frac{2}{3}$	the north 56 881	the east 5626.8
are 65 455	the south 1.84	**the north-west 56 268**	the west $\frac{5}{8}$

Clue 4: **The island's treasure caves are located in the north-west.**

The buried treasure can be found on: **Ring of Rocks Island**