## Home Learning Pack



Year 6

Name\_\_\_\_\_

## Home Learning Packs

- English Read through the Powerpoint and complete work in book.
- Maths Work is set on purplemash/mathletics
- Reading Set on Scholistic/purplemash
- Topic, RE, Science Read through Powerpoint and complete work in book.

 Additional work is set on purplemash and you can still follow the lessons set on Bitesize.

	Session	Session	Session	<u>Break</u>					
Start Time	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	11.00-	Se	ssion 4		Session 5	
8.45	8.45-	9.20-	10.20-	11.15	11.	20-12.20		1.00-2.30	
	9.20	10.20	11.00						
Monday	PSHE Self Care	Sport 9.20 – 10.20 MUGA	Reading			Maths 3: Investigating s in Triangles	GA)	RE The creation and fall.	_
Tuesday	PSHE Self Care	English LI - To use figurative language	Reading			Laptops Topic	Lunch Outside (MUGA) 1.00 Inside	Topic/Art	Collection 2.30pm
Wednesday	PSHE Separation Anxiety	English LI: To use my senses.	Reading		A	Maths 4: Investigating Angles in adrilaterals	<b>LL</b> 12.20 Out		Coll.
Thursday	PSHE Separation Anxiety	English LI: To plan my writing.	10.30 – 1	nce 1.15 Main all	Break 11.15- 11.30	Maths Lesson 5: Solving Problems Involving Angles in Triangles and Quadrilaterals		Laptops Computing	
Friday	PSHE Separation Anxiety	English LI: To write in first person.	Reading		11.	Fitness 20 – 12.00 n Playground		Science LI -To give reasons based on common characteristics.	

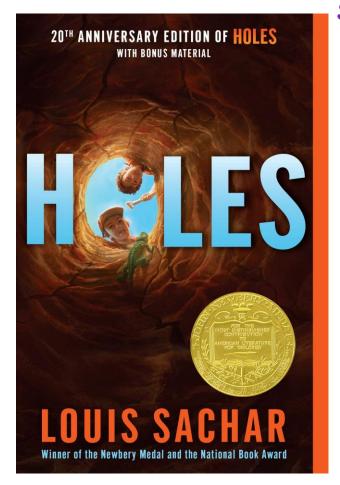
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## Monday 8th June 2020

LI: To use figurative language. sc -I can use metaphors

SC - I can use personification.

**SC-** I can use hyperbole.



## Chapter



## Personify these objects.









## What other forms of figurative language could you use?

- Metaphor
- Onomatopoeia
- Alliteration
- Simile
- Idiom
- Hyperbole

#### Metaphor

She is a ray of sunshine.

Heart of stone.

He is the light of my life.

A rollercoaster of

emotions.

### Personification

The snow speaks.
The grass tickled my feet.
The leaves danced on the
trees.
The husky corn spoke.

#### Onomatopoeia

Crash! Splash! Boom! Pop! Bam! Snap! Honk! Buzz! Drip! Swish! Ring! Crackle!

#### Alliteration

Evil eagles eat eels.
Dreary, dismal darkness.
Pretty purple purses.
Adjectives and adverbs.

#### Simile

Pure as snow.
Quiet as a mouse.
Busy as a bee.
Cute as a kitten.

#### Idiom

Time flies. Cat got your tongue. Broken heart. Face the music.

#### Hyperbole

For the millionth time, be quiet!

He's got a brain the size of a pea.

These shoes are killing me.

Speed up- a snail can go faster than you!

#### Example Lines:

Sweat huddled together forming a circle under my armpits and on my back...

The chair hugged me to tight I felt as though I was suffocating...

Feelings of abandonment broke my heart. I was alone. (Well if you consider the driver and guard you'd argue otherwise). I don't care about them and they don't care about me.. So I am alone. Alone with my thoughts. Alone with my pain. Alone with this injustice.

Independent task- to write your description of Stanley's journey using a variety of figurative language devices.

#### Metaphor

She is a ray of sunshine.

Heart of stone.

He is the light of my life.

A rollercoaster of

emotions.

#### Personification

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For the millionth time, be quiet!

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## Tuesday 8<sup>th</sup> June 2020 LI: To use my senses.

SC -I can use my senses.

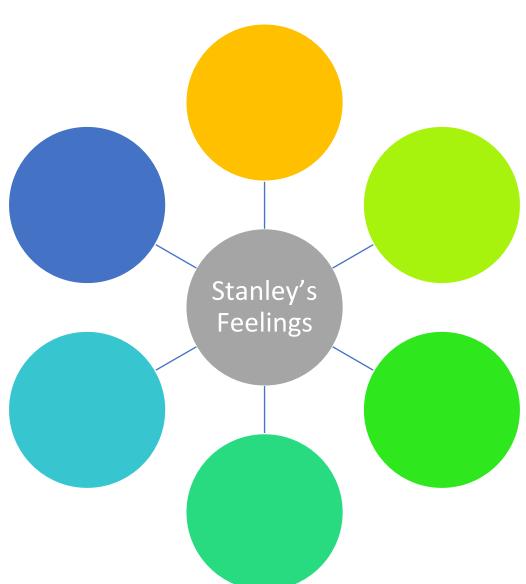
SC - I can use figurative language.

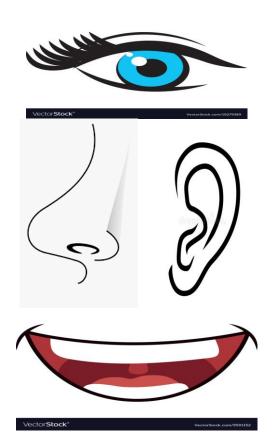
## What will we cover:

- □ Senses
- □Writing in first person
- □ Metaphors
- □ Personifications
- $\Box A$  range of punctuation

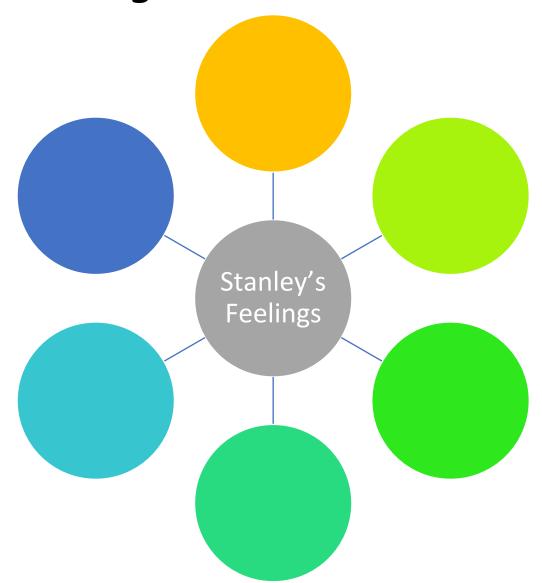
Create a mind-map about how Stanley might be

feeling?





How can we link Stanley's feelings to his senses?



**All About Sentences** 

## First Person

First person is used when writers are talking about themselves or writing about a personal experience.

We use the words: I, me, myself, mine, my, we, us, our, ours, ourselves

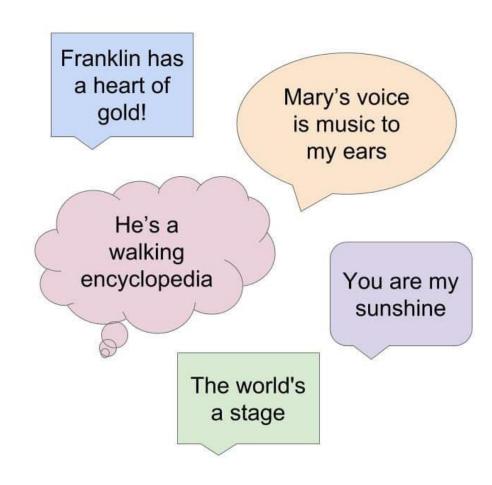
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Metaphor examples

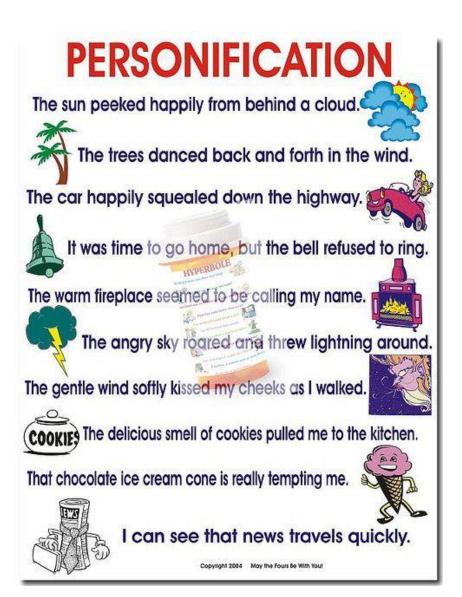
Pain cried from Stanley's soul.

A sea of sand stretched for miles.



## Personification examples





Read through your work and consider how you can make it better based on what you have learnt today.

What sentences should you keep in your monologue?

 What could you do to up level you work?

## From these images can you recap the story.









## Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> June 2020

LI: To plan my writing.

Let's start by reading chapter 4.

After you have read Chapter 4 watcl this clip.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w xBk91 CLCs



### Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> June 2020 LI: To plan my writing.

### Stanley's Monologue

Paragraph one	What is happening?	What senses/ figurative will you use?	Punctuation
Inner thoughts and feelings	5.		







## Thursday 11<sup>th</sup> June 2020 LI: To write in first person.

SC -I can use my senses.

SC - I can use figurative language.

## Today you will need

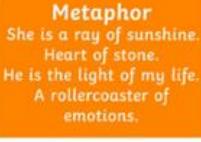
- ☐Your plan
- □Your senses paragraph.
- ☐Your figurative language paragraph.

## Let's construct a writing checklist

- \A/bat da wa want ta aaa in aun wnitina?
<ul> <li>What do we want to see in our writing?</li> </ul>

Reviewing and applying everything you have learnt and edited this week. You need to write your final draft of your monologue.







## Onomatopoeia Crash! Splash! Boom! Pop! Bam! Snap! Honk! Buzz! Drip! Swish! Ring! Crackle!

## Alliteration Evil eagles eat eels. Dreary, dismal darkness. Pretty purple purses. Adjectives and adverbs.



Time flies.
Cat got your tongue.
Broken heart.
Face the music

#### Hyperbole

For the millionth time, be quiet! He's got a brain the size of a pea. These shoes are killing me. Speed up- a snail can go faster than you!



## Writing Checklist

Year 6 Writing Checklist	
	Example
1) Range of sentences	Simple (The man went to the shop) Compound (The man went to be shop <b>because</b> he had no milk) Complex (The man, <b>with feelings of disappointment</b> , went to the shop)
2) Inverted commas	"You're fantastic" exclaimed the teacher.
3) Punctuation	Dashes (Tap—don't go) Brackets (additional information) Ellipses () Question marks (What are you doing?) Rhetorical questions.
4) Literacy devices	Metaphor, Simile, Personification, Repetition, Rhyme
5) Fronted adverbial	Yesterday,
6) Range of vocabulary	Synonyms (good—fantastic)
7) Range of conjunctions	Also, as well as, although, however, whereas, as, consequently

## Friday 12<sup>th</sup> June 2020 LI – To edit my writing

Self Assessment	Date:
What feature have you u	sed well:
Next time I will	

## Let's construct a writing checklist

• What do we want to see in our writing?

Self Assessment	Date:
What feature have you used well	
Next time I will	18
<del></del>	

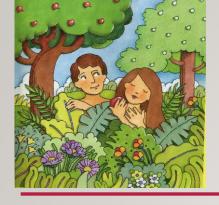
You need to use our checklist to assess your own work.

# RE—THE BIG STORY OF THE BIBLE

WEEK TWO – THE CREATION AND THE FALL

### CREATION AND FALL

- <a href="https://request.org.uk/restart/2020/03/26/bible-quest-fall/">https://request.org.uk/restart/2020/03/26/bible-quest-fall/</a>
- <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D7LZnMHYrmY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D7LZnMHYrmY</a>



### CREATION AND FALL



- Thinking about the work we completed last week.
- Publish your questions and answers in PurpleMash.



How many different species of living things are there on Earth?



Scientists believe that there could be as many as 10 million different species on Earth! It would be very hard to study the lives and behaviours of all these living things without grouping them together somehow.

Scientists sort and group living things according to their similarities and differences.
This is called classification.
Scientists who classify living things are called taxonomists.



Taxonomists classify living things by comparing them. Let's look at an example of how this works.

Look at the snacks on this table. How could we group them? Taxonomists would start by splitting them into two large groups. Can you think of two groups to use to split up the snacks?

There are several ways you could split these snacks into two groups. Share your ideas with the class.





Let's say you split them into 'Healthy' snacks and 'Unhealthy' snacks.

Now each group can be split into another two groups. Look at the 'Healthy' snacks. How could you split them into two smaller groups?





Again, there are several ways you could split these snacks into two groups.

They could be grouped into 'Fruits' and 'Vegetables'.

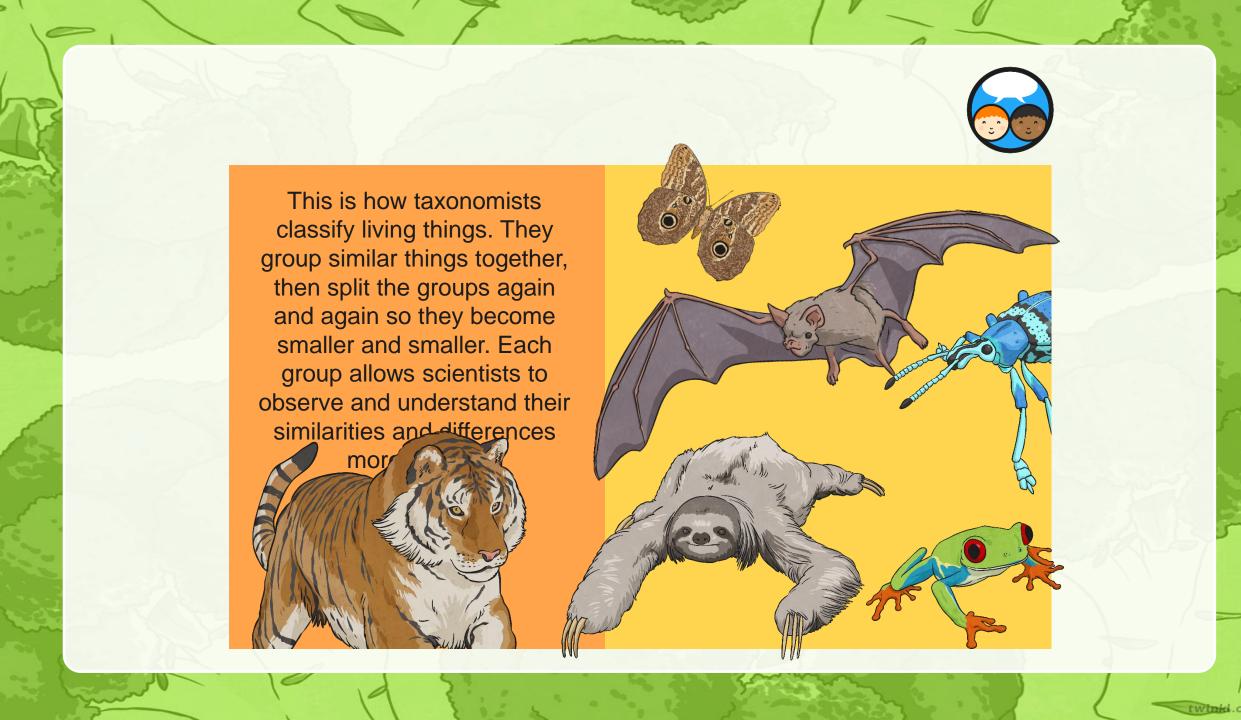




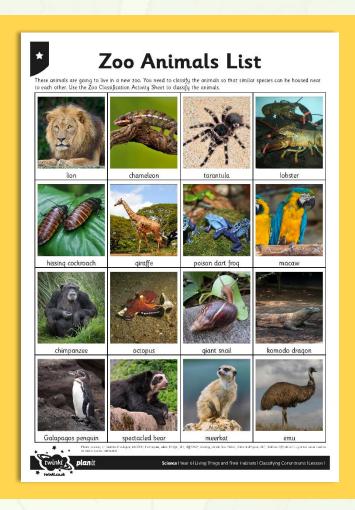
Now, the 'Vegetables' group can be split up into two smaller groups.

They could be split into 'Roots' and 'Florets', or even 'Carrots' and 'Broccoli'.









Imagine that a new zoo is going to open in your local area. You have been asked to sort and group the animals that will live in the zoo, so that similar species can be housed in enclosures near one another.

You will act as a taxonomist, so it is up to you to decide how to classify the animals and give reasons for your classification.

Look at the animals on your Zoo Animals List and use the Zoo Classification Activity Sheet to sort and group the animals.



Talk to other people in your group about how they classified the animals in their zoo. Did they sort and group the animals in the same way as you did?

Do you think taxonomists use different classification methods like you may have done? Is it important to use the same method of classification?

In your next lesson, you will find out about the standard method of classifying living things.



