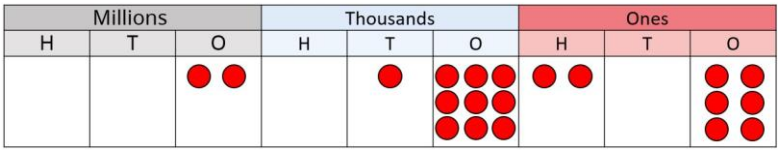
YEAR 6 - Wednesday 24th and Thursday 25th Home Learning TASKS

	Wednesday 24th
1	Make your own - Production front cover – see the example below – use the paper enclosed. The BEST one will be used on our programme!

2	Maths **Flashback 4** Year 6 | Week 3 | Day 3 1) 84,300 − 44,300 = ☐ DLIX 2) Round 275,450 to the nearest 1,000 3) What number is 1,000 more than the number shown?  4) Mo is facing north. He turns 90° anti-clockwise. What direction is he now facing?  Now…thinking about our Maths the last few weeks… Last lesson we looked at activities you could do whilst on your dream holiday. • Research which activities you would like to do on your holiday. • Challenge: how much would it cost you in English pounds and also in the currency used at your dream location? • If your budget were £200 for activities, does this limit what you can do?
3	Science. https://www.thenational.academy/teachers/programmes/science-primary-ks2/units/keeping-healthy/lessons/healthy-hearts • Design a fitness circuit

Thursday 24th	
1	Production poster – design your own – see Wednesday task 1 for an example. These posters will be used around the school.
2	Maths – time problems – • worksheet enclosed. Year 6 Time Problems – Helpful Guide **Use these steps whenever you solve time questions.** 1. Know the key time facts • 60 seconds = 1 minute • 60 minutes = 1 hour • 24 hours = 1 day • Quarter past = 15 minutes after • Half past = 30 minutes after • Quarter to = 15 minutes before 2. Convert minutes into hours and minutes Example: 85 minutes = 60 minutes + 25 minutes = 1 hour 25 minutes 3. Read the question carefully 1. Underline the important times. 2. Decide whether you need to add time or subtract time. 3. Draw a timeline if it helps. 4. Work in easy chunks (hours first, then minutes). 4. Example Annie's flight is at 18:05. She must arrive 2 hours early and lives 85 minutes away. Step 1: 18:05 − 2 hours = 16:05 Step 2: 85 minutes = 1 hour 25 minutes Step 3: 16:05 − 1 hour = 15:05 Step 4: 15:05 − 25 minutes = 14:40 Answer: Annie needs to set off at 14:40. 5. Top Tips • Use a number line or timeline. • Break large amounts of time into hours and minutes. • Check whether your answer makes sense. • Always include am/pm or 24-hour time when needed.

3	Reading comprehension

Year 6 Reading Comprehension: The Great UK Heatwave

Read the text carefully and then answer the questions.

The Great UK Heatwave

One summer, the UK experienced one of its hottest heatwaves on record. Temperatures climbed above 30°C in many areas, and some places reached over 40°C. Parks became busy, ice cream sales increased, and many people headed to beaches and swimming pools to cool down.

Although sunny weather can be enjoyable, very hot temperatures can also be dangerous. During a heatwave, the human body has to work harder to stay cool. If people do not drink enough water, they can become dehydrated. Dehydration happens when the body loses more water than it takes in. Signs of dehydration include feeling thirsty, having a headache, feeling dizzy, or being tired.

Children, older adults, and pets can be especially affected by hot weather. Schools often remind pupils to bring water bottles, wear sun hats, and stay in the shade during the hottest part of the day. Sunscreen should also be applied regularly to protect the skin from harmful ultraviolet (UV) rays.

Experts recommend drinking water throughout the day, even before feeling thirsty. Sugary drinks may seem refreshing, but water is usually the best choice for keeping hydrated. Eating foods with a high water content, such as watermelon, cucumber, and strawberries, can also help.

During a heatwave, it is important to think about others too. Neighbours, family members, and friends may need help staying cool and hydrated. By following simple safety advice, everyone can enjoy the sunshine while reducing the risks of hot weather.

Questions

Retrieval Questions

1. What temperature did some places in the UK reach during the heatwave?

2. What is dehydration?

3. Name two signs of dehydration mentioned in the text.

4. Which groups of people are especially affected by hot weather?

5. What type of drinks does the text recommend for staying hydrated?

Vocabulary Questions

6. What does the word *hydrated* mean?

7. Find a word in the text that means *harmful or risky*.

Inference Questions

8. Why do schools encourage children to stay in the shade during a heatwave?

9. Why might watermelon be a good snack to eat on a very hot day?

Challenge Question

10. Imagine your town is expecting a heatwave. Write three pieces of advice you would give to children to help them stay safe.