Year 6

Term 5 Week 5: 1st – 5th June

This week's topic: The Victorians

Dear Parents & Carers

We hope that you are all well. A huge well done for such a successful Summer Term 1 – those 5 weeks really flew by! Our highlights were getting to speak to the children and seeing some of the work they produced at home. We hope you had a lovely half term and that the children enjoyed some downtime away from learning. In this week's learning topic, we travel back in time to the Victorian era. The period of Queen Victoria's reign, from 1837 until her death in 1901 was marked by sweeping progress and ingenuity. It was the time of the world's first Industrial Revolution, political reform and social change, Charles Dickens and Charles Darwin, a railway boom and the first telephone and telegraph. Wow! That's a lot to cover in one week! Therefore, as always we recommend that you choose the activities that are most helpful and will work well in your home routine.

In addition to the daily outlined tasks, there are other learning opportunities that you can choose for the foundation subjects including Science, PSHE, History, Art, Music, PE and newly updated Geography. Please note that these activities are optional and that the children do not have to complete them all – we have tried to give them a choice of activity where possible.

Please continue to encourage your child to read every day and complete the daily White Rose Home Learning maths lessons – this week's topic will be **Summer Term Week 5 (w/c 18th May)**. We now have a subscription for the White Rose worksheets, a link for these is available each day in the plan below. You can still continue to use the BBC Bitesize website and there are other Maths online resources (see page 2). You do not need to print off worksheets, the children can write/draw their own calculations in to their exercise books.

We will continue to update **SumDog** with weekly challenges and class competitions for the children to enjoy.

It has now been a number of weeks since we were at school and this may have impacted on your child's bedtime and when they wake up in the mornings. If so, you are not alone. This link from BBC Newsround explains how many children have altered their sleep times during lockdown. https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/52506961

Your pack includes:

- Open ended project ideas and research topics
- Activities to explore independently or together
- Daily Maths lessons
- Games to play
- Ideas for science experiments
- Art and craft ideas
- Links to other learning resources

If you have any questions or would like to share any of your child's learning outcomes with us then please do forward them to the school email address admin@dalmain.lewisham.sch.uk – we would love to see the work you have produced and help in any way we can!

Take care and best wishes,

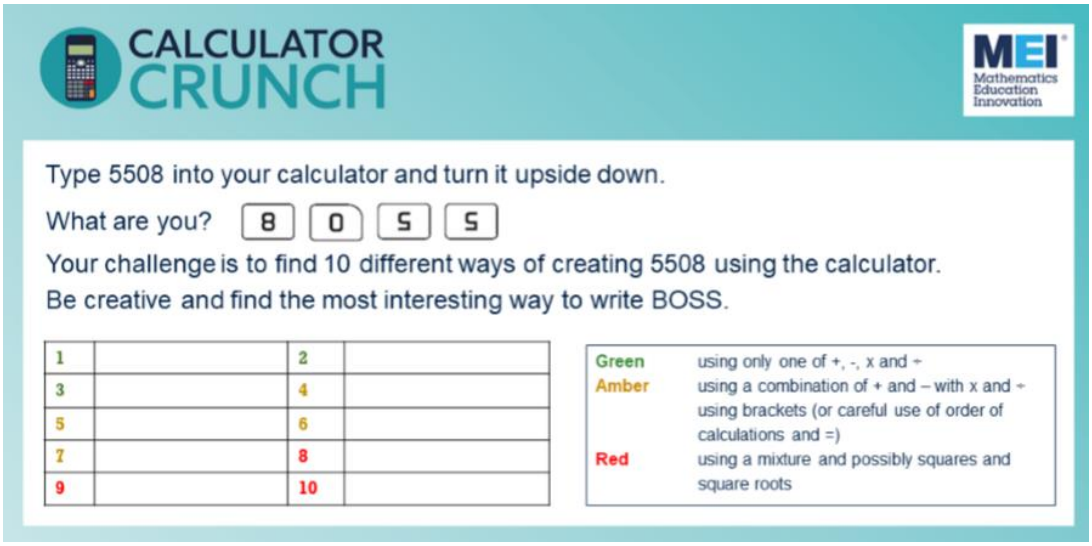
Miss Biggs and Miss Bissell

Day	Tasks	Completed?

Don't forget to use NRich for challenges/investigations!
https://nrich.maths.org/8113
https://nrich.maths.org/factorsandmultiples
https://wild.maths.org/
https://nzmaths.co.nz/logic-puzzles
https://nzmaths.co.nz/level-6-problems

MEI (Maths Education Innovation) fun and free summer challenge is back for 2020!
The Calculator Crunch is a fun way to get Year 6s 'calculator-ready' for the secondary curriculum and provide extra practice for Year 7s. Across nine school days, they will post engaging calculator questions for students to work on. They all involved using a calculator (basic or scientific) to solve an interesting problem. The problems are designed to develop mathematical thinking skills. In preparation for this year's challenge, we will include the 2019 challenges in the learning packs each week.

Be the Boss!



Aim of the game:
To create different calculations which equal 5508 and to be as creative as possible with the numbers and operations (+ − × ÷ √ etc.)
How to play:
Use any calculator you have at home, on a computer or on a phone.
How many different calculations can you find which have the answer 5508?
5500+8 is a start but can you be more creative?
Can you use × and ÷ calculations? Can you use a mixture of operations +− × ÷?
Can you use squares and square roots?
The Green, Amber and Red ideas might help you to think of other possibilities.
Green – using only one of +,−,× and ÷
Amber – using a combination of + and − with × and ÷ – using brackets (or careful use of order of calculations and =)
Red – using a mixture and possible squares and square roots

You don't have to stop at ten different ways!
Using a calculator
Does it matter which order you enter the calculations?
Top Tips: In Year 6, children learn about BODMAS or BIDMAS which helps them to remember the order of operations:
B – brackets
O/I – indices (powers)
D and M – division and multiplication (in any order)
A and S – addition and subtraction (in any order)

If you use a scientific calculator then it will automatically apply this rule. A basic (four operation) calculator will not. If you have both then it is interesting to compare the answers when you enter the same calculation into each.

Grammar:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhrrd2p
https://www.teachwire.net/news/7-of-the-best-online-grammar-games-for-ks2
https://www.hamilton-trust.org.uk/topics/upper-key-stage-2-topics/spelling-punctuation-and-grammar/
https://www.theschoolrun.com/english/grammar

Reading:
https://www.booksfortopics.com/branching-out?utm_campaign=138f3c76-67eb-4eb5-8384-be3d7c0fca61&utm_source=so&utm_medium=mail&cid=e9e97dd9-54c4-4746-b521-d389ca97af6c

https://stories.audible.com/start-listen (includes Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone by Stephen Fry and also in multiple languages!)
https://www.harpercollinschildrensbooks.co.uk/listen-for-free/
https://www.storynory.com/
https://etc.usf.edu/lit2go/

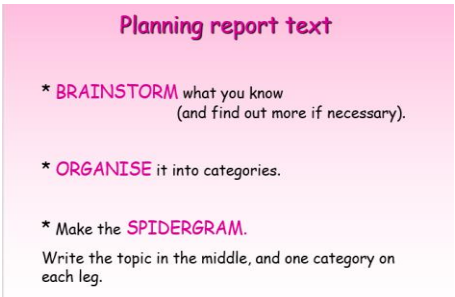
Monday

Maths: Summer Term – Week 5 (w/c 18th May) Lesson 1 – Lesson 1 - Multiply and divide by 10 100 and 1000
https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-1-Multiply-and-divide-by-10-100-and-1000.pdf (worksheet)
https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Year-6.pdf (video link)
optional: https://garyhall.org.uk/maths-objectives/215/identify-the-value-of-each-digit-in-numbers-given-to-3-decimal-places-and-multiply-and-divide-numbers-by-10-100-and-1000-giving-answers-up-to-3-decimal-places

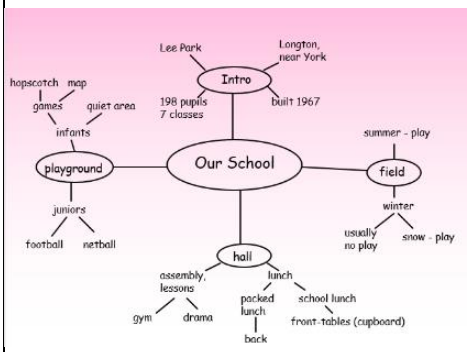
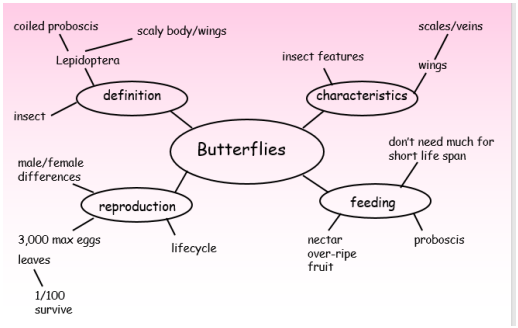
There is a lot of wonderful Victorian History in our local area, sadly Ms Biggs is not familiar with this information because she lives in a different borough (as well as the fact that she originally lived in Cardiff!) For your first task this week we would like you to create an information leaflet about one of the infamous exhibits that was created during the Victorian Era. We would like you to create an information leaflet about either the Horniman Museum or The Great Exhibition at Crystal Palace.

Horniman Museum:
Sat on a large hill, the Victorian building with its majestical clock tower is stunning. The museum houses the private collection of Frederick Horniman, a Victorian tea trader who filled up his whole house with fascinating objects such as stuffed animals, Egyptian mummies and musical instruments.

Crystal Palace:
The Great Exhibition, also known as the Crystal Palace Exhibition, was an international exhibition held in Hyde Park, London, England, from 1 May to 15 October 1851 and the first in a series of World's Fair exhibitions of culture and industry that were to be a popular 19th century feature.



Today's Task:

	Research: find out as much information as you can for your information leaflet, organise your information into categories on a spidergram plan. **<u>Information that you need to find:</u>** **When**- when was the museum built/exhibit created? **Where**- tell the reader the location **Who**- who created the museum/exhibit, mini biography! **What** – tell the reader about the gallery/exhibits/museum, what will they see? **Why?** - what is the purpose of the exhibit/museum? Why was it created? **How?** -building construction…is there anything special about it?  **Spidergram template at the end of this document.** Examples – remember the more information that you add to your plan the easier it will be when you are creating your information leaflet.  	
Tuesday	**Maths: Summer Term – Week 5 (w/c 18th May) Lesson 2** - Multiply decimals by integers **https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-2-Multiply-decimals-by-integers-2019.pdf (work sheet)** **https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Year-6.pdf (video link)** **optional: https://garyhall.org.uk/maths-objectives/216/multiply-one-digit-numbers-with-up-to-2-decimal-places-by-whole-numbers** **Task: create an information leaflet.** Create your leaflet using the information that you gathered yesterday. The design and layout is up to you, refer back to the purpose to ensure your information is clear and appealing to your audience. You must also ensure you have included the 5W's and 1H. **<u>Information that you need to find:</u>**	

When- when was the museum built/exhibit created?
Where- tell the reader the location
Who- who created the museum/exhibit, mini biography!
What – tell the reader about the gallery/exhibits/museum, what will they see?
Why? - what is the purpose of the exhibit/museum? Why was it created?
How? -building construction…is there anything special about it?

Success criteria:

Does my first paragraph tell the reader something general to introduce the topic? - Natural disasters are changes, which are so great they cause damage to the land or to living things – and then who, what, where, when	
Do my paragraphs contain information about the same topic and are they in a logical order?	
Have I included detail about special features, or made comparisons? A moth's wings are not like…. The pass was identical to … This animal is related to …	
Does presentation make the information easy to locate? Underlined headings or subheadings, labels, CAPITALS, bold print, text boxes.	
Have I used: • factual adjectives, • precise and formal nouns (humans, mammals), • modal verbs?	
Have I used some conjunctions to explain points further (so, because, also, when, which)?	
Have I used present tense and third person all the way through?	
Is the style formal, sometimes using the passive voice? (The eggs are laid in the spring.)	

Wednesday

Maths: Summer Term – Week 5 (w/c 18th May) Lesson 3 - divide decimals by integers
https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-3-Divide-decimals-by-integers-2019.pdf (worksheet)
https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Year-6.pdf (video link)
optional: https://garyhall.org.uk/maths-objectives/217/use-written-division-methods-in-cases-where-the-answer-has-up-to-2-decimal-places

The Owl and the Pussy Cat.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HpwAP36-w7E

EDWARD LEAR – b.1812 London, England--d.1888,Italy
The twentieth child of Jeremiah Lear, a London stockbroker, and his wife Ann, Lear grew up to become a prolific writer as well as a talented artist of both landscapes and birds . Lear also gave drawing lessons to Queen Victoria of England. Lear was particularly enchanted with nonsense poetry, and devoted a number of his books to collections of such poems as this;

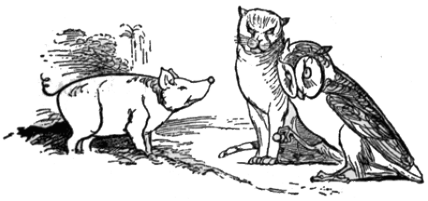
There was an Old Man with a beard,
Who said, 'It is just as I feared!
Two Owls and a Hen,
Four Larks and a Wren,
Have all built their nests
in my beard!'

Lear is perhaps best known for his whimsical poem, The Owl and the Pussycat.

The Owl and the Pussy-Cat went to sea
In a beautiful pea-green boat:
They took some honey,
and plenty of money
Wrapped up in a five-pound note.

The Owl looked up to the stars above,
And sang to a small guitar,
"O lovely Pussy, O Pussy, my love,
What a beautiful Pussy you are,
You are,
You are!
What a beautiful Pussy you are!"

Pussy said to the Owl, "You elegant fowl,
How charmingly sweet you sing!
Oh! let us be married;
too long we have tarried:
But what shall we do for a ring?"
They sailed away, for a year and a day,
To the land where the bong-tree grows;
And there in a wood a Piggy-wig stood,
With a ring at the end of his nose,
His nose,
His nose,
With a ring at the end of his nose.
"Dear Pig, are you willing to sell for one shilling
Your ring?" Said the Piggy, "I will."
So they took it away, and were married next day
By the Turkey who lives on the hill.
They dined on mince and slices of quince,
Which they ate with a runcible spoon;



And hand in hand on the edge of the sand
They danced by the light of the moon,
The moon,
The moon,
They danced by the light of the moon.

Task 1:
If you could go on a magical journey, where would you go?
How would you get there?

What animals are mentioned in the poem?
Why do the Owl and the Pussy-cat decide to sail away?
What do they buy for one shilling?

In your books, note down important vocabulary from the Owl and the Pussy-cat. What do these phrases mean? Can you draw the phrases?

The sea
A pea-green boat
O let us be married

Task 2:
Nonsense words, we found lots of these when we read the Jabberwocky! Why are nonsense words used? Think about how they were used in the Jabberwocky, think about the different word classes.

Look at this extract:
They dined on mince and slices of quince,
Which they ate with a runcible spoon

Can you spot the nonsense word? Can you say the word…happy? Sad? Angry? Does this help to decipher what the word might mean?

Create some nonsense words of your own, and then put them in a sentence.

Task 3:
Julia Donaldson has created her own version of the Owl and the Pussy-cat:

Extract 1:

The Owl and the Pussy-cat went to sleep
By the light of the moon so pale.
Their beautiful ring was tied with string
In a bow round the pussy-cat's tail.

They dreamed of mice, and raspberry ice,
While slumbering cheek to cheek.

Extract 2:

The Owl and the Pussycat sailed away
In a beautiful blue balloon.
They took some jam, and a honey-raost ham,
Which they ate with their runcible spoon.

Extract 1:
What similarities can you see between this version and Edward Lear's version?
Where is the ring tied?
How do the Owl and Pussy-cat fall asleep?

Extract 2:
How do the Owl and Pussy-cat sail away?
What do they use to eat their food?

	Find some examples of poetic devices in Julia's poem: • Rhyme • Repetition • Alliteration **Learn the poem using sign language:** **https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/b0756lvb/sign/magic-hands-series-2-1-the-owl-and-the-pussycat** **https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episodes/b0756gmh/magic-hands**	
Thursday	**Maths: Summer Term – Week 5 (w/c 18th May) Lesson 4** - decimals as fractions **https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-4-Decimals-as-fractions-2019.pdf (worksheet)** **https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Year-6.pdf (video link)** **optional: https://garyhall.org.uk/maths-objectives/219/recall-and-use-equivalences-between-simple-fractions-decimals-and-percentages-including-in-different-contexts** **The Owl and the Pussy Cat.** **https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HpwAP36-w7E** **Optional tasks, choose one to complete:** **Task 1:** Edward Lear had begun to pen the sequel, The Children of The Owl and the Pussycat, but sections of the poem remained incomplete at the time of his death in 1888. The portion that was complete, was published posthumously (meaning, after his death) in 1938. It begins; The Children of the Owl and the Pussycat Our mother was the Pussy-cat, our father was the Owl, And so we're partly little beasts and partly little fowl, The brothers of our family have feathers and they hoot, While all the sisters dress in fur and have long tails to boot. Continue using Edward Lear's style to finish his poem, add at least two more stanzas. **Task 2:** Create a short story or poem using the phrases/vocabulary from yesterday. It should have a clear beginning, middle and ending. It should also have an interesting setting, characters, objects and key phrases! When you have finished you can perform it to someone in your house, or open a window and perform it to your neighbours! **Task 3:** In Julia Donaldson's alternative version, when the Owl and Pussy-cat fall asleep they dream of 'mice, and raspberry ice.' Write a short poem about your own dreams using the poetic techniques from both versions of the poem.	

	Learn the poem using sign language: **https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/b0756lvb/sign/magic-hands-series-2-1-the-owl-and-the-pussycat** **https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episodes/b0756gmh/magic-hands**	
Friday	**Maths: Summer Term – Week 4 (w/c 18th May) Lesson 5 – Friday Maths Challenge** **https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Year-6.pdf (video link)** **It is Friday, time for a bit of fun and exploration. This task may take a few days to create!** **Roll up! Roll Up! For _____Exhibition!** The Victorian era saw huge developments in science, technology and engineering. The Great Exhibition took place in Hyde Park. It celebrated all the inventions, innovations and some of the technological and scientific developments of the time. Hold your own Great Exhibition, using the following science and technology-based activities suggestions. Create stands around your home/garden/bedroom with your own homemade exhibits! Remember to reuse and recycle materials from around the house so that your exhibit is also eco-friendly! For each exhibit you will want to let your visitor know what it is, how it works etc. For each exhibit you create you need to write a short information report to give your visitor the information they need about the latest exciting, scientific discovery! **Ideas:** **Exhibit 1:** The Telephone (Sound) Use the pencil to make a hole through the bottom of each paper cup. Thread one end of the string up through one of the cups and tie a knot on the inside. Ensure that the string is long enough to allow a reasonable distance between you and the learner. Thread the other end of the string through the hole in the other cup. Tie a knot on the inside. Hold the cup up to your mouth and talk into it. It is important to keep the string taut between the cups. https://www.sciencekids.co.nz/projects/stringphone.html https://lifestyle.howstuffworks.com/crafts/science-projects/science-projects-for-kids-producing-sounds2.htm **Exhibit 2:** Instruments (Vibration) feel the vibrations as you strike guitar strings, pluck elastic bands stretched across a box or shake a sealed pot of dried peas. Explore making sounds softer and louder by putting a ticking clock or wind-up musical box into a container such as a cardboard box or a metal bucket. https://feltmagnet.com/crafts/Music-Instruments-for-Kids-to-Make https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/music--science-ks2-what-is-sound/zbnmhbk https://www.educationquizzes.com/ks2/science/sound/ **Exhibit 3:** Pulleys (Forces and Energy) Simple pulley (i) Choose an object such as a favourite toy or a bright, eye-catching object. Tie this to one end of the string. Loop the other end of	

the string around the rolling pin and fasten. Roll the rolling pin around and so lift the item on the simple pulley.
Explore other types of pushing and pulling, for example wheeled toys, opening and closing doors, being pulled along the floor in a blanket or reaching out for items.
https://www.schoolsofkingedwardvi.co.uk/ks2-science-year-5-5c-forces-simple-machines/
https://littlebinsforlittlehands.com/homemade-outdoor-pulley-play-idea-simple-machines/
https://www.science-sparks.com/ideas-for-learning-about-forces/
https://www.fizzicseducation.com.au/category/150-science-experiments/force-movement-experiments/

Exhibit 4:
Light and Dark Darken your room or use the sensory room to explore different light sources. Shine lights onto the dark wall or window blinds, concentrating on one light source at a time.
Copy the Great Exhibition feature of a stained glass wall, by making simple stained glass windows, your work on a window.
https://lifestyle.howstuffworks.com/crafts/science-projects/sci ence-projects-for-kids-light-and-heat.htm
https://lifestyle.howstuffworks.com/crafts/science-projects/science-projects-for-kids-spectrum-of-colors.htm
https://lifestyle.howstuffworks.com/crafts/science-projects/science-projects-for-kids-reflection-and-refraction.htm

Exhibit 5: Materials Encourage your visitors to explore materials.
https://www.science-sparks.com/category/key-stage-2-science/materials-and-their-properties-key-stage-2/
https://www.britishscienceweek.org/plan-your-activities/activity-packs/?gclid=Cj0KCQjwnv71BRCOARIsAIkxW9HDUAEkV6l5RtJqZZIVVSooG3jtw1tqVAx9yfSA5YfQayqIqJcJH0kaAgKwEALw_wcB
https://www.jamesdysonfoundation.co.uk/resources/challenge-cards.html?gclid=Cj0KCQjwnv71BRCOARIsAIkxW9GlSuH_fRycWC1pbap-I2QJkXkdjNXGWKM08Le_fbTZgydmBNEa0lsaAufYEALw_wcB

You could create a toy exhibit! Life was very different for children in Victorian times. There was no TV, no central heating, no cars (until the last few years of Queen Victoria's reign) and many children went to work, not to school.
Victorian children didn't have computers or television so they played lots of games. Board games such as Snakes and Ladders, Ludo and Draughts were popular indoor games. Outdoors, Victorian children played with toys like hoops, marbles and skipping ropes, with friends in the street, or in the school playground. They played chasing games such as Tag, Blind Man's Bluff, and played catch with balls. If they didn't have a proper ball, they made them from old rags, and made bats from pieces of wood. Some of the games that were popular in Victorian times are still played in playgrounds today. Have a go at playing hopscotch with your friends and family.

Instead of a science exhibition make a toy exhibition and display all the latest toys and games to keep children entertained.
https://victorianchildren.org/victorian-toys-and-victorian-games/
http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/victorians/toys.htm
https://downloads.bbc.co.uk/history/handsonhistory/victorians_games.pdf
https://www.auntannie.com/FridayFun/MiniMovie/ (Thaumatrope)
https://babbledabbledo.com/how-to-make-a-spinning-top-with-simple-materials/ (spinning top)
https://babbledabbledo.com/how-to-make-a-doll/
https://chertseymuseum.org/domains/chertseymuseum.org.uk/local/media/images/medium/Resources_For_..._Victorian_Toys.pdf

Make a theatre show of the Owl and the Pussy-cat.
http://www.vam.ac.uk/content/articles/m/make-your-own-toy-theatre/?gclid=Cj0KCQjwnv71BRCOARIsAIkxW9Esl6kT0o0DWGVKOuvc9tTASRiSHAy_u9dKFJjjE1JfzawouBb_07AaAkRSEALw_wcB
http://www.bbc.co.uk/victorianchristmas/activity/toy-theatre.shtml?userid=14247471

Victorian toys

The toys children played with in Victorian times often depended on how wealthy their family was. Children from rich families played with rocking horses, train sets, doll's houses and toy soldiers, whereas children from poor families tended to play with home-made toys such as peg dolls, spinning tops and skipping ropes.

45 mins

Peg dolls are easy to make. Just get a traditional wooden dolly peg and decorate it with a face and clothes!

Make a thaumatrope

A popular toy during Victorian times was the thaumatrope. The thaumatrope is a disc or card with a picture on each side which is attached to two pieces of string. When the strings are twirled quickly the two discs spin round and animate the pictures! A popular Victorian thaumatrope featured a picture of a bird and a cage. When you spun the thaumatrope, the two images became one and it would appear that the bird was actually in the cage.

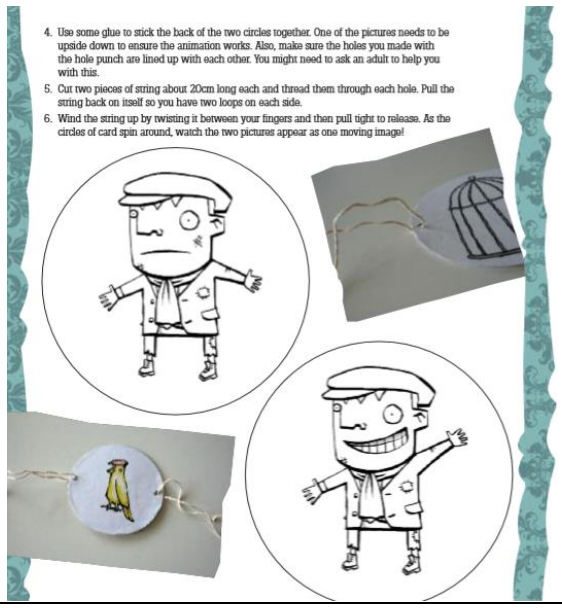
Follow the instructions to make your own thaumatrope. You can use the template of Eric on the next page or design your own.

You will need

- Cardboard, scissors, pencil, coloured pens, string, glue

Instructions

1. If you are going to use the pictures of Eric – cut them out and stick them to some card. If you're designing your own thaumatrope, cut out two circles of card. You could draw round a cup to get a perfect circle.
2. Use a hole punch to punch two holes through each of your circles of card.
3. Now you can add your design. If you're using Eric, colour him in. If you are using your own design, draw it on to your circles of card. You need to choose two images that will form an animation – like a fish and a fishbowl, a bird and a cage or a smiley face and an unhappy face.



4. Use some glue to stick the back of the two circles together. One of the pictures needs to be upside down to ensure the animation works. Also, make sure the holes you made with the hole punch are lined up with each other. You might need to ask an adult to help you with this.
5. Cut two pieces of string about 20cm long each and thread them through each hole. Pull the string back on itself so you have two loops on each side.
6. Wind the string up by twisting it between your fingers and then pull tight to release. As the circles of card spin around, watch the two pictures appear as one moving image!

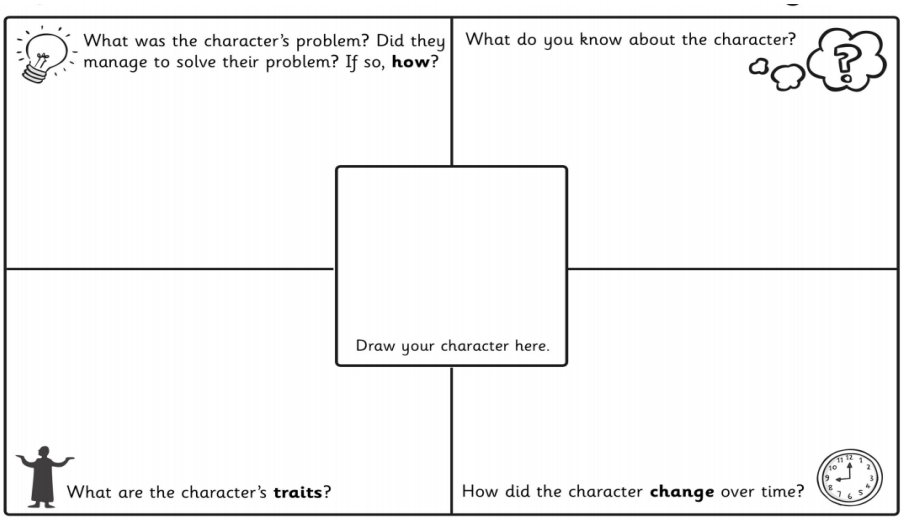
Additional Activities

PSHE	**The British Red Cross 'Kindness and Resilience activities'** https://www.redcross.org.uk/get-involved/teaching-resources/kindness-resource-list## https://www.redcross.org.uk/get-involved/teaching-resources/five-activities-of-kindness-and-resilience  https://www.5minutefun.com/wellbeing-activities-for-kids-stuck-indoors/
History & Geography	**Competition time!** Historical Association Continue with last week's project to write your own historical fiction. https://www.history.org.uk/primary/categories/530/news/3451/write-your-own-historical-fiction-competition-2020

Last week, we asked you to explore your setting in great detail. This week we would like you to consider the main character, also known as a protagonist. You might want to use this checklist or the planning sheet below to help you develop ideas for your character's journey through the story.

- ☐ Appearance
- ☐ Background
- ☐ How (s)he might speak
- ☐ How (s)he moves
- ☐ His/her actions, thoughts & feelings
- ☐ Describe his/her personality
- ☐ Figurative language to enhance your description, for example:

his heart swelled with a sea of tears a mouth
as sour as a green gooseberry



https://www.nationalgeographic.org/idea/fun-geography/
The make your own papier-mâché globe looks particularly fun!

WWF WILD CLASSROOM

https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/wild-classroom-daily-activity-plans
There's all sorts on this website! Arts and Crafts, Documentaries, Articles, Quizzes and Colouring Pages! *Please note: an adult will need to enter their email address to access these resources.*

lizardpoint https://lizardpoint.com/geography/#
Test your geographical knowledge with a variety of different quizzes to choose from!

	 This was a recommendation from Year 5 and we think it's well worth a watch! This fascinating documentary series on children from across the world and their treacherous journeys to school. If you have a subscription to Amazon Prime, you can watch it here, https://www.amazon.co.uk/Most-Dangerous-Ways-School/dp/B07DY2764C ***Or with adult supervision, you can use the Youtube link below.*** Note: There are ads intermittently throughout these videos Kenya: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rm9ow1RDTAo Nepal: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bwGKy_dREpg Oimjakon (Russia): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5HXXJg4vDF8 Peru: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rYA8SbqRwt8 Himalayas (India): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EEJpkEctSEA
Science	<u>Dinosaurs!</u> You might have already seen the dinosaurs in Crystal Palace Park. Have you ever wondered why they don't look much like the dinosaurs we know about today? They are mentioned on this website, which has many other dinosaur themed activities for you to investigate. https://www.nhm.ac.uk/discover/dinosaurs.html You could try making your own fossil! https://www.childrensmuseum.org/blog/saturday-science-make-a-fossil https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/makes/presenters-making-a-fossil <u>Transport!</u> You may have heard of Elon Musk's proposed hyperloop. An interesting series of local Victorian inventions shows that there is a history behind the idea. https://se26.life/t/early-pneumatic-railways-in-sydenham-and-forest-hill/1043 What else can you find out about these railways? Does any evidence of them still remain? <u>General</u> Lots of different experiments to try! Have a good look around the site. https://www.sciencefestival.co.uk/event-details/kids-lab?gclid=EAIaIQobChMI1M-84Pey6QIViaztCh3GIwbcEAMYASAAEgKWXvD_BwE

Art / DT

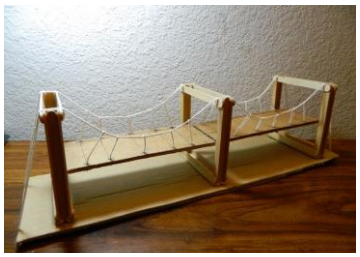
The Victorians

Build your own suspension bridge!

The Victorians were excellent builders and engineers, building the first suspension bridges. With an adult or older sibling, put your building expertise to good use and make a bridge out of cardboard, sticks or toothpicks. You can even use **marshmallow and spaghetti!** Just make sure you don't eat the building materials! Here are some ideas to guide you:

https://www.gordiehoweinternationalbridge.com/en/build-a-bridge-challenge

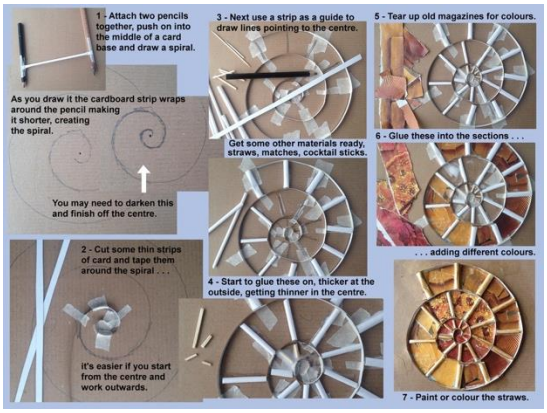
https://www.instructables.com/id/Simple-Suspension-Bridge-Model/



https://www.theclassroom.com/dress-potatoes-school-project-7875459.html

Make your own ammonite!

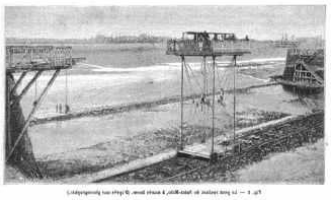
The Victorians loved dinosaurs and collecting fossils. Follow these instructions created by sculptor Darrel Wakelam to build your own ammonite fossil!

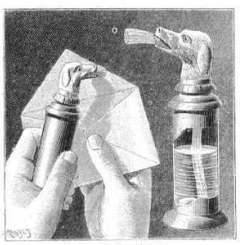


Waterhouse Hawkins was famous for his sketches and sculptures which can be seen in Crystal Palace. Using a pencil or pen, sketch a scene in the style of Waterhouse Hawkins. You can use hatching and cross hatching to create tonal values and shadows.

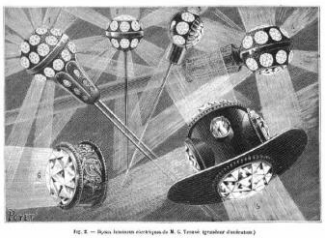
Victorian Invention:

The Victorian era is renowned for the growth of industry and inventiveness. The lightbulb, the first batteries (voltaic piles) steam powered paddleboats and the birth of photographs are just a few examples. However, amongst the incredible machines and feats of engineering came some less well-known examples of creativity……





The Stamp Licker

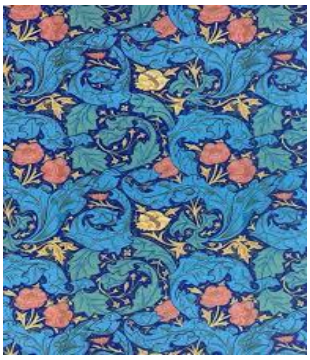


Electric Jewellery

The Rolling Bridge

Using pen and ink or pencil, create your own fantastical Victorian invention! Draw it as a diagram and provide a brief explanation of how it works. If you are feeling very inventive why not build your first prototype out of what you have at home? Just don't dismantle any electrical equipment or furniture in the quest for materials!

Become an Interior Designer!



William Morris was a British textile designer, poet, novelist, translator, and socialist activist associated with the British Arts and Crafts Movement. He was a major contributor to the revival of traditional British textile arts and methods of production.

Using paint or colouring pencils design your own patterned wallpaper or textile in the style of William Morris. If you look at the example above, you will notice repetition in the pattern. Try and replicate this in your own design.

Here is a tutorial to help you:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=taM8UrOXLrw&feature=youtu.be

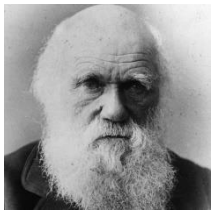
Challenge:

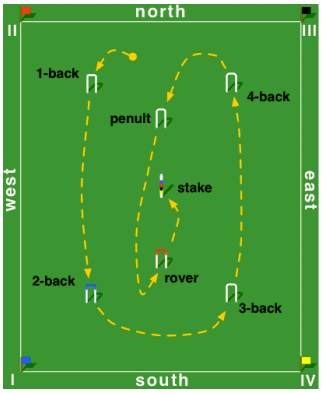
Create your own silhouette portrait using patterns inspired by William Morris.

Tutorial:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DEJtmYZ_Vi8

We now have a Dalmain Twitter Art page @dalmain_art for you to share your work with the rest of the school community! We would love to see what you have created to celebrate the gifted artists we have in the school. We will also be sharing ideas and inspirational arts and crafts so don't forget to take a look.

Music	**The Victorian Music Hall** http://www.victorianschool.co.uk/victorian-music-hall.php  The Music Hall was a very popular form of theatre entertainment during Victorian times. People would go there to hear their favourite songs being sung by the music hall stars of the day. They would also go to see famous comedy acts and other variety acts such as jugglers and magicians. Click on this link to hear some of the songs that would be sung in the music halls. Everyone in the audience would join in. They were the pop songs of the day. Can you find out the names of some of the most popular Music Hall artists of the Victorian era? Why not perform some of your favourite songs to your family in true Victorian Music Hall style? Could you dress up to make the performance more fun? **Charles Darwin** - https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/watch/horrible-histories-song-darwin-natural-selection-song  Charles Darwin was a famous Victorian naturalist. What is a naturalist? Watch this clip to find out all about him. **'Queen Victoria - British Things' song** - https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/watch/horrible-histories-song-british-things-song Watch this clip and think about the message that is being sent to us. What did Queen Victoria find out about some of her favourite things? **'Hurray for the nineteenth century'**https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/primary-school-songs-famous-people/z7y9rj6 Another song about famous people from the Victorian era. How many more important people from the Victorian era can you name? **Romanticism** (also called the **Romantic era** or the **Romantic period**) is a style of art, literature and **music** that was developed during the Victorian era Romanticism was a style where feelings, imagination, nature, and old folk traditions such as legends and fairy tales were important. In music the orchestra became bigger with more instruments added and composers would also write fantastic pieces for the piano which had become more advanced than it had been before. **Sibelius 'Finlandia'** - https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ten-pieces/ten-pieces-at-home/zjy3382 Sibelius was a Finnish composer who wrote music in the Romantic style. Watch the Ten Pieces introduction film. Sibelius wrote this piece of music to celebrate the vast, majestic landscape of his homeland Finland. Join in singing the beautiful hymn-like melody of the piece that with the world-famous BBC singers. You could even upload your performance onto the 10 pieces website. **'Enigma Variations' by Edward Elgar** https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/ten-pieces/ten-pieces-at-home/zjy3382 Elgar was an English composer from the Romantic era. His 'Enigma Variations' are a set of pieces describing his friends – they are like musical portraits. Draw some pictures of your family or friends that you are missing during lockdown. Maybe you could send the picture to them?

	Another piece of music by a composer who wrote in the 'Romantic' style. **'The Sorcerer's Apprentice from Fantasia' by Dukas** https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2DX2yVucz24 The Sorcerer's apprentice uses some magic to help him with his chores but things don't quite go to plan… **BBC Bitesize KS2 Music** https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zwxhfg8 This is a site that has short clips about different areas of music learning. The first section is about 'Rhythm and Pulse' – we have been calling 'Pulse' the 'steady beat' in school. Watch some of the clips films and test yourself with the quiz.
P.E.	https://www.city-academy.com/news/best-dance-tutorial-videos/ Choose a dance tutorial and perfect your moves! Send your dance video by email to Miss Biggs or Miss Bissell and we will judge the winning dance! **Do you want to learn about what sport was like in the Victorian era?** http://victorian-era.org/victorian-sports.html http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/victorians/sport_01.shtml **Croquet** was a very popular sport amongst women - Victorian women were considered to lack in both strength and technique in anything that they did. Therefore, croquet was supposed to be a sport that did not require either. The Victorian people, particularly women, really did enjoy it. It never caught on with men like it did women at that time, but it was a sport that both men and women could play together so it was certainly something that the people enjoyed and took seriously. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_TkM2kkZDfM watch some recent clips of croquet competitions! Can you recreate the game at home with a ball, a hammer-like object, and a series of obstacles? https://www.rulesofsport.com/sports/croquet.html  Sport England's guidance on how to stay active indoors and outdoors: https://www.sportengland.org/stayinworkout
MFL	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/french-ks2-virtually-there-france/zjby8xs https://www.french-games.net/frenchgames/four-in-a-row?topic=Colours&level=primary https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/french-ks2-radio-labo-index/z46ghbk https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z39d7ty https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xv8rOwQaDlc
Extra Fun	**LEARNING LINKS** **https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zf2f9j6/articles/z3c6tfr -** This is BBC's touch typing dance mat a great skill to have, and something that Miss Biggs needs to work on!

	https://www.girlguiding.org.uk/what-we-do/adventures-at-home/for-ages-10-14/ - These activity cards share ideas from the Girlguiding programme – but they're great fun for all young people. **https://www.scouts.org.uk/the-great-indoors/** **James Dyson Foundation: Are you ready for a challenge?** Can you skewer a balloon without popping it? Coat a nail in copper? What happens when you plug a clock into a potato? https://www.jamesdysonfoundation.co.uk/content/dam/pdf/JDF_with%20cover%20challenge-cards_DIGITAL.pdf https://www.designweek.co.uk/issues/30-march-5-april-2020/dyson-challenges-kids-lockdown/ **Virtual tours of Galleries and museums:** https://www.theschoolrun.com/50-of-the-best-virtual-trips-and-educational-experiences-for-families

The Great Exhibition facts for kids

The Great Exhibition in Hyde Park 1851.

The enormous Crystal Palace went from plans to grand opening in just nine months.

The Great Exhibition, also known as the Crystal Palace Exhibition, was an international exhibition held in Hyde Park, London, England, from 1 May to 15 October 1851 and the first in a series of World's Fair exhibitions of culture and industry that were to be a popular 19th century feature.

The Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations (its full title) was organized under the leadership of Prince Albert and members of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce. It was a celebration of modern industrial technology and design.

Its prime motive was for "Great Britain [to make] clear to the world its role as an industrial leader". Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's consort, was an enthusiastic promoter of the exhibition, which was self-financing. Queen Victoria and her family visited three times.

Technology and moving machinery was popular, especially working exhibits. Visitors could watch the entire process of cotton production from spinning to finished cloth. Scientific instruments included electric telegraphs, microscopes, air pumps and barometers, as well as musical, horological and surgical instruments.

The Crystal Palace

A special building, The Crystal Palace, was built to house the show. It took the form of a massive glass house, 1851 feet (about 564 metres) long by 454 feet (about 138 metres) wide. It was built with a cast iron-frame and glass. It was made almost entirely in Birmingham and Smethwick.

It was designed by Joseph Paxton with support from structural engineer Charles Fox. The committee which oversaw its construction included Isambard Kingdom Brunel. The building was architecturally adventurous. Paxton's had experience designing greenhouses for William Cavendish, the 6th Duke of Devonshire.

The Crystal Palace was an enormous success. It was an architectural marvel, but also an engineering triumph which showed the importance of the Exhibition itself. The building was later moved and re-erected in an enlarged form at Sydenham in south London, an area that was renamed "Crystal Palace". The building was destroyed by fire on 30 November 1936.

Horniman Museum:

Frederick Horniman was born

1853

He was born in Bridgwater, Somerset, the son of Quakers John and Ann Horniman. John, a tea merchant, sold his products in towns throughout the south west of England. The family later moved to Croydon.

Joining the family business

1850

When he was 14, Frederick left the Quaker Friends' School in Croydon where he had been a pupil from 1845-50. He joined the family firm, an increasingly successful tea company.

Horniman's Tea grows

1855

Many foods during Victorian times were contaminated with chemicals to make them colourful. In 1855 the results of hundreds of tests were published. Horniman's tea was declared pure and safe, giving a huge boost to sales.

The Horniman family

1859

In 1859 Frederick married Rebekah Emslie. They had two children, Annie (1860) and Emslie (1863). Annie went on to found the first repertory company at the Gaiety Theatre in Manchester.

Travels around the world

1860

Frederick began collecting objects, specimens and artefacts 'illustrating natural history and the arts and handicrafts of various peoples of the world' from around 1860. His overarching mission was to 'bring the world to Forest Hill' and educate and enrich the lives of the local community.

His travels took him to destinations such as Egypt, Sri Lanka, Burma, China, Japan, Canada and the United States collecting objects which 'either appealed to his own fancy or that seemed to him likely to interest and inform those who had not had the opportunity to visit distant lands'.

1884

The Horniman family often travelled overseas. In 1884 Frederick signed the visitor's book at the Alhambra Palace in Granada, Spain. He brought back models of the magnificent architectural restorations, used as guides for the painters.

"The collection goes or we do..."

1888

With a house rapidly filling up with objects, Rebekah, Frederick's wife, is reported to have said 'either the collection goes or we do'.

1898

With that, the family moved to Surrey Mount - the grounds of which adjoined those of the former residence. The location of there house is where our Prehistoric Garden now sits.

Surrey House Museum opens

1890

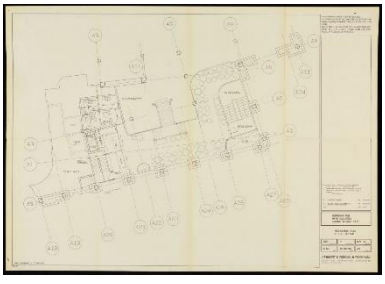
Surrey House Museum was officially opened to the public on Christmas Eve by famous physician Sir Morell Mackenzie. In the following nine years there were more than half a million visitors.

Open for business

1890

The museum was initially open every Wednesday and Saturday from 2pm until 9pm and on bank holidays from 10am to 9pm. Arrangements were made for the reception of schools, societies and clubs and every visitor was supplied with a free hand guide catalogue to help them examine and interpret the objects on display.

The collection was divided into two sections - Art and Nature. During its first year, the museum was open for 110 days and received 42,808 visitors. Mr Horniman and his staff including the museum's first curator Richard Quick continued to actively develop the collections with regards to both display and content. In 1893, it was necessary to build an extension onto the museum to accommodate the growing collection.



'Agents in every town'

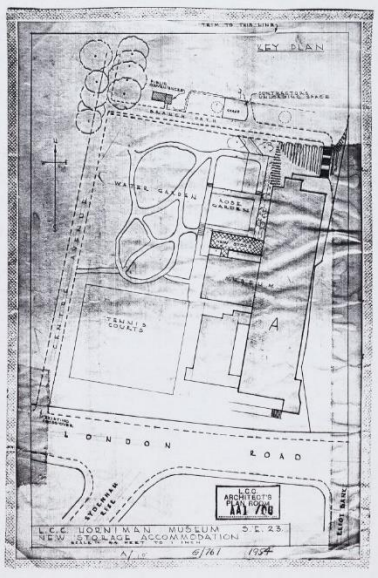
1891

Extensive new warehouses for Horniman's Tea were opened at the docks where the Horniman at Hay's pub now sits. It was reported that Horniman's had 'warehouses in the docks and agents in every town in the world'.

The Gardens opening

1895

The Gardens adjoining the Museum were officially opened to the public on 1 June 1895.



1850

They included a water Garden, a wishing seat, tennis courts and a putting green.

Elected as an MP

1895

Frederick was elected as Member of Parliament for Penryn and Falmouth, in Cornwall. He was a member of the Liberal Party, which later introduced the welfare reforms that led to the British welfare state.

A new museum

1898

On 29 January, Surrey House Museum opened for the last time before the move to a purpose-built building. Frederick demonstrated the new Edison Phonograph to the crowds with a recording of his own voice. Construction started on a purpose built Museum at a cost of about £40,000.

The Horniman opens

1901

The original Museum building opened to the public on 29 June 1901 by the Duke of Fife, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of London. It now has grade 2* listed status. It is made of Doulting stone (shelly granular limestone as used in Wells Cathedral and Glastonbury Abbey), and was designed by Charles Harrison Townsend.