



Year 6



Term 6 Week 2 – 8th June - 12th June

This week's topic: The Americas

Dear Parents & Carers

We hope you are well and that the children enjoyed last week's history focus on the Victorians. Hopefully, you have all managed to settle back into your home routines and the "new norm" after an enjoyable half-term, and we look forward to hearing what you have been up to and seeing your learning outcomes via email. It is your final term at Dalmain before you embark on a new adventure and the next chapter of your educational journey. Although it is by no means the term we had planned for you, in these unprecedented times we encourage you to look back on the fond memories you have of your time at Primary School, but also to look towards your future and think about your aspirations – for you still have so much to look forward to!

Throughout your time in Primary School you have travelled the seven continents in your Geography lessons; this week's plan will test your knowledge of what you have learnt already. There is a particular focus on North and South America, which you have studied in Year 5 and we did some work on North America in the Spring Term. At the end of this document there are larger versions of the documents that you will see in the planning, these are provided so that they are easier to read. We do not expect you to print anything off, please do not hesitate to email the school office if you need anything.

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 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.* We are really excited that Trinity Laban have provided learning materials for you to use this week – Wendy always speaks so fondly of her dance lessons with Year 6, so we hope you enjoy her home tutorials too! Under PSHE, we have provided the BBC Bitesize link to secondary school transition videos that the children might like to watch if they are feeling excited, nervous, apprehensive (and everything in between!) about September. We will aim to support the children with this transition in our phone conversations and, should they return to school, through PHSE sessions before the end of the academic year. However, if you have any concerns or there is anything else we can do then please do not hesitate to contact us.

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 6 (w/c 1st June)**. 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. We now have the facility to give rewards (extra coins!) to those children who complete the work set.

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.jewisham.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



Your pack includes:

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

Day	Tasks	Completed?																											
<p>Don't forget to use NRich for challenges/investigations!</p> <p>https://nrich.maths.org/8113</p> <p>https://nrich.maths.org/factorsandmultiples</p> <p>https://wild.maths.org/</p> <p>https://nzmaths.co.nz/logic-puzzles</p> <p>https://nzmaths.co.nz/level-6-problems</p>																													
<p>MEI (Maths Education Innovation). Calculator Crunch: The day the numbers left.</p> <div data-bbox="95 781 1013 1236">  <p>CALCULATOR CRUNCH</p>  <p>Which calculation do you need to enter into the calculator to work out the missing number?</p> <table> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>÷</td> <td>7</td> <td>=</td> <td>56</td> <td rowspan="2">Remember to show the calculations you've done, rather than just the number.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>-</td> <td>18</td> <td>=</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>43</td> <td>+</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>=</td> <td>102</td> <td rowspan="3">Extra: Are there any that you can solve in more than one way?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1920</td> <td>=</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>x</td> <td>5 x 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>256</td> <td>x</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td>=</td> <td>4352</td> </tr> </table> </div>			<input type="text"/>	÷	7	=	56	Remember to show the calculations you've done, rather than just the number.	<input type="text"/>	-	18	=	52	43	+	<input type="text"/>	=	102	Extra: Are there any that you can solve in more than one way?	1920	=	<input type="text"/>	x	5 x 3	256	x	<input type="text"/>	=	4352
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<p>Aim of the game: To work out what to enter into the calculator so that the answer is the number that you need to write in the green box.</p> <p>e.g. to solve <input type="text"/> x 3 = 36 you would need to enter 36 ÷ 3 = into the calculator to get the answer 12, which is the number that goes in the green box to make the calculation (or equation) correct.</p> <p>You would record: 12 = 36 ÷ 3</p> <p>How to play (using a calculator) Look at the calculation (or equation) with the number missing from the green box. Work out what calculation you need to do on the calculator to work out what the missing number is.</p> <p>Challenge Are there any that you can solve in more than one way?</p> <p>Top Tip You need to think about using the inverse (opposite) but think carefully especially when the question involves x and ÷.</p>																													
<p>As requested here are links to the answers for the White Rose Maths activities week 5 (Victorians Planning)</p> <p>https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-1-Answers-Multiply-and-Divide-by-10-100-and-1000.pdf</p> <p>https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-2-Answers-Multiply-decimals-by-integers-2019-1.pdf</p> <p>https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-3-Answers-Divide-decimals-by-integers-2019.pdf</p> <p>https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-4-Answers-Decimals-as-fractions-2019.pdf</p>																													

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:

Book recommendations -

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

Free audio books -

<https://stories.audible.com/start-listen>

<https://www.harpercollinschildrensbooks.co.uk/listen-for-free/>

<https://www.storynory.com/>

<https://etc.usf.edu/lit2go/>



Monday

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/>

Maths: Summer Term – Week 6 (w/c 1st June) Lesson 1 – Fractions to percentages

<https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-1-Fractions-to-percentages-2019.pdf> (Work sheet)

<https://vimeo.com/420690848> (Video)

<https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-1-Answers-Fractions-to-percentages-2019.pdf> (answers)

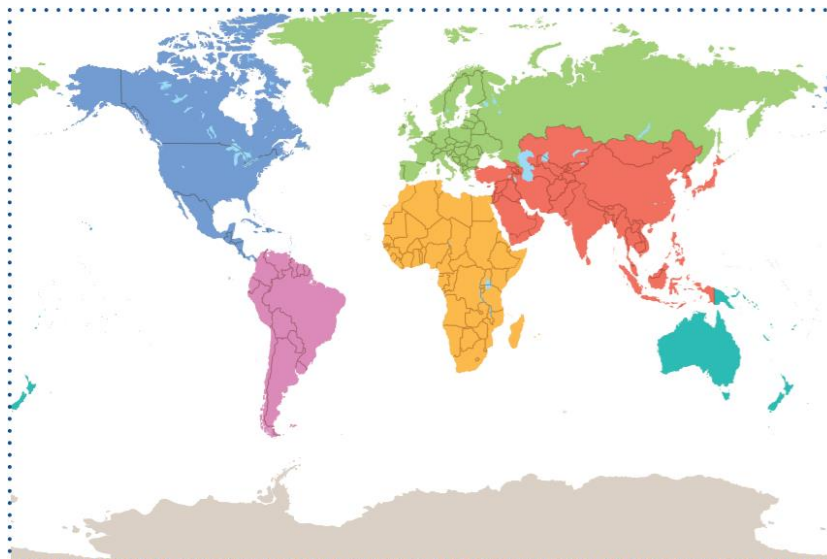
Look at the world map below, create a mind map of all the facts that you know. What countries/locations/continents can you name?

What is a continent and what is a country? Create your own definition for each one.

<https://mrnussbaum.com/interactive-world-map-and-world-map-games>

<https://mapmaker.nationalgeographic.org/>

<https://geology.com/world/world-map.shtml>



Task one: People connections

What connections do you have with places and people around the world?

Make a list of all the different people you know that have a link with another country. This could be you, friends, relations, other people in school, sports players such as footballers, entertainment stars etc.

Person and Connection	Country	Continent
<i>E.g. My Uncle David lives in the United States</i>	<i>USA</i>	<i>North America</i>
<i>Last year, I went on holiday to Spain</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Europe</i>

Use an atlas or a map on the computer to find and locate these countries.

- Do you have connections with all of the continents?
- How many countries do you have connections with?

Task two: now, you are going to investigate where everyday objects such as your clothing, toys, books and food come from.

How can you find out where an object comes from?

- Where an item of clothing was made? Look at the label.
- Where a book was printed? Look in information page at the beginning of the book.
- Where a food item comes from? Read the labels. Etc.

Choose a range of objects from around your house and find the country of origin. What continent is this country located in?

- How many different connections have you found with each continent?
- Are there any patterns?
- Do particular objects come from certain countries?



At home, carry out some research to find out where every day objects you use have come from. Have a look at different types of objects such as food, clothes, toys and books. Make a list of these objects and the country they link you to.

Object	Country	Continent
E.g. My trainers were made in China	China	Asia
The book I'm reading was printed in Singapore	Singapore	Asia

Challenge:

This third connections activity builds on the first two but takes a more abstract connection by looking at the country of origin of words in daily use in the English language.

Many of the words we speak everyday have come from other lands at some point in history. Some of these borrowed words became part of everyday English thousands of years ago like those from Ancient Greek and Latin. But new words continue to arrive from around the world every year and they soon become a natural part of the English language we use. Most of your parents and grandparents would not have known what nachos or sudoku were when they were growing up.

Borrowed Word

Modern English Meanings

Country and Origin of the Word

mayday: a short, easily remembered, phrase used to advertise an idea or product

nachos: a logic puzzle usually using the digits 1-9

shampoo: small pieces of tortilla covered with melted cheese, beans and spices

slogan: international distress signal

sudoku: a soapy liquid for washing hair

These **puzzles** have come to us from **Japan**. In Japanese, **su** means 'number' and **do** 'single'. The words describe these puzzles where a number can only occur once in a line or square.

This word comes from **India**. It is from the Hindi word **campe** meaning 'press'. How does this link to shampoo? It was the instruction given to a masseur when giving someone a head massage. The word's meaning has changed from the action to the cleaning liquid as it has moved into English.

This has nothing to do with the 24 hours in a certain spring month! It comes simply from the **French** words **m'aider** that mean 'help me'. The spelling and the words have become altered as they moved from French to English but the sound and the meaning is the same.

A chef in **Mexico** called **Ignacio Nacho Anaya** is thought to have invented this snack in the 1940s.

The **Scottish** word for a battle cry, **sluagh ghairm**, from sluagh 'army' and gairm 'shout'. The slogan shouted out would have been someone's surname or a place name.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/cbbcnews/hi/teachers/literacy_7_11/word/newsid_1658000/1658019.stm
<https://www.etymonline.com/word/kid>

Continent Definition: one of the Earth's large land masses

Country Definition: an area of land, with its people, culture and geography, that has a government that runs and organises the country

Tuesday

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/>
Maths: Summer Term – Week 6 (w/c 1st June) Lesson 2 Equivalent FDP

<https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-2-Equivalent-FDP-2019.pdf> (worksheet)
<https://vimeo.com/420690973> (video)
<https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-2-Answers-Equivalent-FDP-2019.pdf> (answers)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/ks2-christopher-columbus/z7j3hbk>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhpchbk/articles/znchkmn>
https://www.ducksters.com/biography/explorers/christopher_columbus.php
<https://www.coolkidfacts.com/christopher-columbus-facts/>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhpchbk/articles/znchkmn>

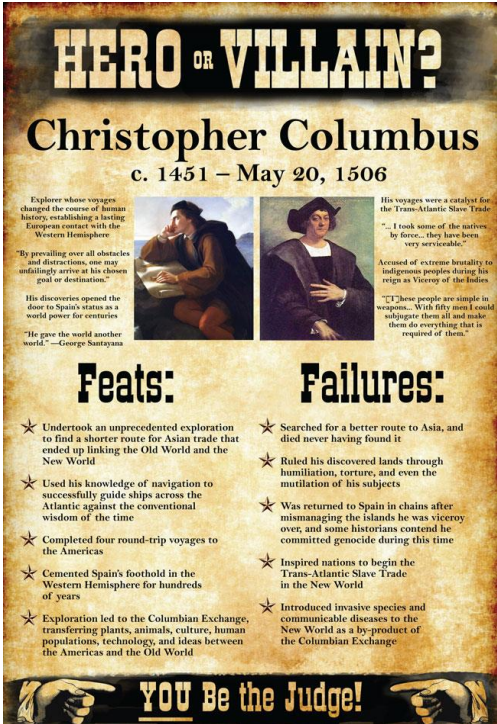
Explorers are people who try to go to place where no one else has been and pioneers are people who try to be the first people to do something.

Christopher Columbus was an Italian sailor in the 1400s. At that time, people had not made maps of the whole world and no one knew what was to the west of Europe across the Atlantic Ocean. Christopher Columbus thought that by crossing the Atlantic Ocean he could get to Asia more quickly than other people. Columbus convinced the King and Queen of Spain to give him the money to build the ships he needed for the journey. In return he promised to make them richer and more powerful. Columbus set sail in 1492 and navigated (found his way) by using a compass and the stars! Columbus thought he would reach Asia in a few days, but after five weeks they had not seen any land.

After 36 days, they finally landed on an island in the Bahamas, which Columbus called San Salvador and 'claimed' for Spain. However, Columbus believed that he had landed in India, in Asia, as he had planned! The islands that he discovered are still known as the West Indies because Columbus called the people there Indians.

Columbus Day was established as a national holiday by President Benjamin Harrison in 1892, 400 years after Columbus' first voyage to America. In 1971, the holiday was officially moved to the second Monday in October. Columbus Day is still a public holiday in many of the states of the United States.

However, there are many negative consequences that resulted in the voyages of Columbus. When Columbus and his men set foot in the Americas they were carriers of diseases such as small pox. The people that were in the Americas at the time did not have immunity to these diseases. Over the course of the next 200 years, millions of natives would die from South America into central Mexico because of Spanish explorers bringing diseases with them. They unknowingly were killing the native people.

	<p>Slavery was another negative consequence of Columbus' voyages. Columbus enslaved many of the Taino people and even brought some back to Spain to show the King and Queen how these people could be used. In the colonies, he forbade slaves to be baptized because that would free them from their bondage. Columbus also was not a kind ruler for the eight years he was in the Americas. He was referred to as a despot. A despot is where a single person rules with absolute power. Columbus and his two brothers tortured slaves and starved their subjects in the newly formed colonies in the Americas. They were not afraid to use violence toward anyone to prove who was the leader. At one point, Columbus was brought in chains back to Spain for the way he ruled only to be pardoned by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand.</p> <p>Task: Was Christopher Columbus a Hero or Villain? Write an argument stating what you think and give clear reasons and evidence to justify your opinions.</p>	
<p>Wednesday</p>	<p>https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/ Maths: Summer Term – Week 6 (w/c 1st June) Lesson 3 order FDP https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-3-Order-FDP-2019.pdf (worksheet) https://vimeo.com/420691109 (Video) https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-3-Answers-Order-FDP-2019.pdf (answers)</p> <p>Native Americans lived throughout North and South America. In the United States there were Native Americans in Alaska, Hawaii, and the mainland of the United States. Different tribes and cultures lived in different areas. The Native Americans were grouped into tribes or nations usually based on the area they lived in and their culture such as their religion, customs, and language. Sometimes smaller tribes were part of a bigger tribe or nation. As far as historians can tell, these tribes were fairly peaceful prior to the arrival of Christopher Columbus and the Europeans. The Native Americans did not write down or record their history, so we have to find out about them in other ways. Today, archaeologists are able to learn a lot about past cultures when they discover artefacts such as tools and weapons. Much of what we know comes from the written accounts of the first Europeans to arrive. We can also learn from traditions and stories that have been passed down within the tribes from generation to generation.</p> <p>All Native American people were very spiritual and they had many religious customs and rituals. They also had many gods. They believed in a special relationship with nature. For most, the Sun was the supreme god. They worshiped the sun because they needed it to grow their crops. They also needed rain, so many had a Rain god. Other elements in nature were also worshipped. Most tribes believed in the power of their dreams as they were</p>	

considered to be revelations made by the gods. Most had an important religious leader which some called shaman, or medicine man.

The Creation Story of the Maya:

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jb5GKmEcJcw&feature=youtu.be>)

This is an account of the beginning, when all was stillness, silence, and water. There was no light, no land, no plants, no people, and no animals. Six deities, covered, in green and blue feathers, lay in the primordial waters: the Framer and the Shaper, Tepew and Quetzal Serpent, along with Xpiyacóc and Xmucané. These deities, helped Heart of Sky, also known as Hurakán, create the Earth. Their spirit essence and their miraculous power gave the Earth its creative energy. Now the land had a heart, and they called it Heart of Earth. To separate the sky from the Earth they planted a tall ceiba tree, making space for all life. The roots penetrated deep into the nine levels of the Maya Underworld, the trunk was on the surface of the land, and the branches reached up to the thirteen levels of the Maya Upper-world. The plants were next created to live on the Earth. And then the animals were created. But the animals did not speak and could not worship. So the deities decided to create human beings from mud. But these first humans had no souls and were not good “keepers of the days.” They destroyed them in a great flood. The deities tried another time, and created humans from wood. But the wooden people could not worship either, so they were destroyed. Those that survived are said to have become the monkeys in the trees. The sky and Earth now existed, but there was no Sun and no Moon. A vain bird called Seven Macaw claimed to be the Sun and the Moon. But this was not true. Two amazing Twins, Hunajpu and Xbalanqué, defeated Seven Macaw, by shooting him with darts. The Hero Twins were conceived, when their mother, Ixkik’, spoke to the decapitated head of their father, Hun Hunahpu, who spit on her hand from a cacao tree. Hun Hunahpu had been killed by the Lords of Xibalbá, the Underworld. The Hero Twins became great ball players, and to bring their Father back to life, they challenged the Lords of the Underworld to a game in Xibalbá. The twins were permitted to play the ball game only after they had survived the dangerous trials set for them in the Underworld. Using great skill and cunning, the twins won the ball game, and this allowed their slain father to come back to life as the Maize God. The Hero Twins left Xibalbá and climbed back up to the surface of the Earth. They continued up into the sky, becoming the Sun, and the Moon. Now that the Sun and Moon were in the sky and illuminated the Earth, the deities created the final form of human beings using white and yellow corn. Corn is the precious substance that ultimately succeeds in producing true, and enduring, humans.

Extra information about the Maya hero twins:

https://www.ducksters.com/history/maya/hero_twins_maya_mythology.php

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jojLJNn87fU>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zq6svcw> (Mayans)

Hugh - this is based on an Apache myth. <https://vimeo.com/1177314>

The video shows an old shaman telling a story to 3 young children.

Ages ago, some human beings had big troubles because the sky was too low.

Birds could not fly and men were bended.

One day, small children decided to change things and attempted to raise the sky with stocks.

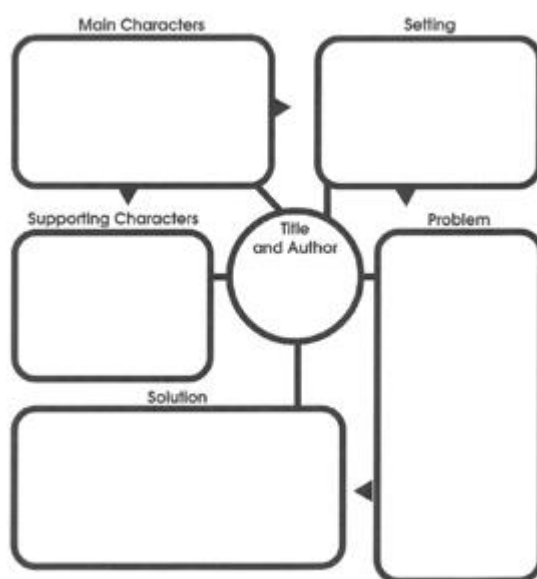
Other native American myths:

https://www.ducksters.com/history/native_americans/mythology_legends.php
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D53yGnJwjT0>

Task: tomorrow you will create a comic strip depicting your favourite creation story from one of the stories that you have read today.

Firstly, decided which story you would like to retell. Jot down the title in your exercise book. After this, identify the main characters. Where is the setting of your story?

Now create a story map of your story.



Thursday

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/>

Maths: Summer Term – Week 6 (w/c June 1st) lesson 4:

<https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-4-Percentage-of-an-amount-2-2019.pdf>

(worksheet)

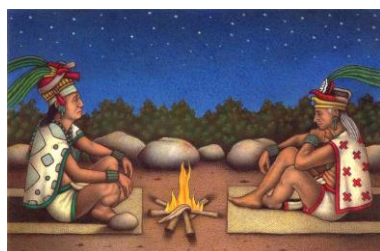
<https://vimeo.com/420691195> (video)

<https://resources.whiterosemaths.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Lesson-4-Answers-Percentage-of-an-amount-2-2019.pdf> (answers)

Task: Create your comic strip creation story.

Use your exercise book, or if you have an old roll of wall paper you can be creative and create a larger comic strip!

When you have finished your story, retell it to someone in your house or phone a relative and entertain them with your storytelling!



<https://www.teachingideas.co.uk/art/comic-strip-templates>

<https://www.printablepaper.net/category/comics>

Friday

Maths: Summer Term – Week 6 (w/c 1st June) Lesson 5 – Friday Maths Challenge

Quiz-tastic Friday!

Choose either North or South America.... or try both (you could even do half and half...choose five questions from each quiz)! We will post the answers next week!

North America Challenge:

Can you find out fascinating facts about the continent of North America?

1. The biggest and smallest countries in North America
 - a) Find the names of the two largest and smallest countries in North America and write them on the correct map below/or in your exercise book.
 - b) Just how big or small are they? Find and write their size or area in square kilometres (sq.kms.)
 - c) How many people live in these countries? Find out and write down the population.
2. A tiny hummingbird can beat its wings 80 times a second.
How many different varieties of hummingbirds are found in Costa Rica?
3. What musical instrument was invented in Trinidad and Tobago in the 1930s? They were originally made from empty oil drums.
4. In Guatemala, why is the currency, or money, called the quetzal? Clue: It is linked to the name of their national bird.
5. What do the people of Belize do with green iguanas?
6. What sport was invented in Canada? It is now their national game.
7. A very deadly frog lives in Panama. It is too poisonous to touch because its skin oozes a deadly toxin. The Choco Indians used the poison in their blow darts. What is this frog called?
9. This odd-looking creature is called an axolotls and lives in the underground lakes near Mexico City. What kind of creature is it and what unusual thing can it do?
10. In the Bahamas, what is Junkanoo? When and where does it take place?





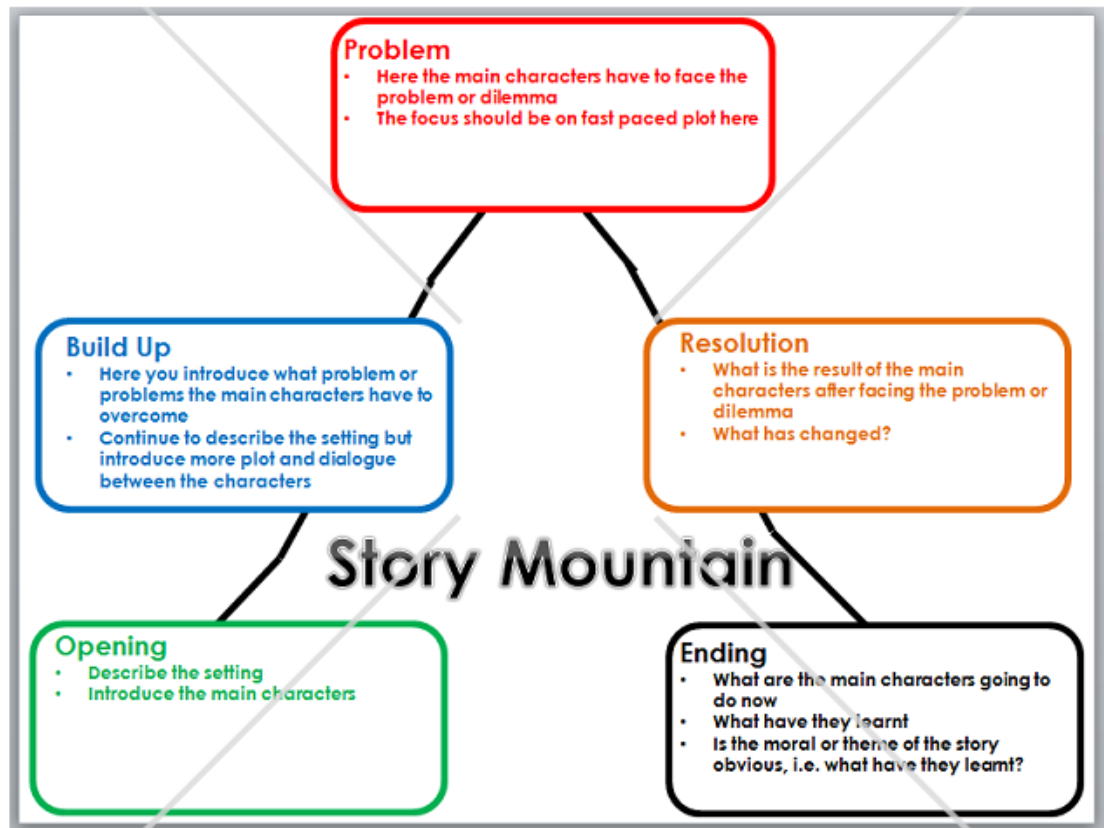
South America challenge.

Can you find out fascinating facts about the continent of South America?

1. The biggest and smallest countries in South America
 - a) Find the names of the two largest and smallest countries in South America and write them on the correct map below.
 - b) Just how big or small are they? Find and write their size or area in square kilometres (sq.kms.)
 - c) How many people live in these countries? Find out and write down the population.
2. The World's highest waterfall is found in Venezuela. What is it called and how high is it?
3. How many countries in South America are land-locked (that is they do not have any ocean borders)? Write down the names of each one.
4. Bolivia has the world's highest capital city and world's highest airport. What is the name of the capital city and how high is it?
5. Chile is a very long and very skinny country. More than 80% of the country is covered in mountains, many of them volcanoes. You will also find the driest place on Earth where it hasn't rained for 400 years! What is the name of this desert?
6. What is the Salt Cathedral in Columbia?

	<p>7. How did Ecuador get its name?</p> <p>8. Guyana's national bird is the hoatzin. How does it keep its predators away? Who are its close relations?</p> <p>9. What did the inca people build high up in the Andes mountains in Peru? What special status does their amazing creation now have?</p> <p>10. Uruguay is the smallest country to have won what world sporting event – not once but twice?</p>	
Additional Activities		

PSHE	 <p>https://www.5minutefun.com/wellbeing-activities-for-kids-stuck-indoors/</p> <p>How are you feeling about starting secondary school? We imagine that you are excited but also a little nervous and apprehensive! Use the link below to access different videos and information about starting secondary school – everything from making friends, daily life, schoolwork and being yourself...</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zh4wy9q/starting-secondary-school/1</p>
History & Geography	<p><u>Competition time!</u></p>  <p>How are you getting on with your historical fiction writing project? This week we recommend a final session on planning your story before writing it. Remember that entries are due on Friday 26th June.</p> <p>https://www.history.org.uk/primary/categories/530/news/3451/write-your-own-historical-fiction-competition-2020</p> <p>So far, you will have researched and planned the setting and main characters. Now it's time to think about your gripping plot! Use the story mountain below to plan the basic details for each part of your epic tale. You can draft your story mountain plan in your exercise book.</p>



Struggling for inspiration? You could use one of these writing prompts:

<https://thejohnfox.com/2016/06/historical-fiction-writing-prompts-and-ideas/>



<https://lizardpoint.com/geography/#>

Why not try 'The Americas' quiz section this week!



If you have a BBC iPlayer account at home, you could watch 'Seven Worlds One Planet' - the North and South America episodes - to explore the wildlife in these continents, narrated by David Attenborough (Rapinoe class watched some in school earlier in the year).

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episodes/p07dzjwl/seven-worlds-one-planet>



<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/home-is-good/>

There are loads of activities on this website! Go on the river adventure if you'd like to revisit this theme from a few weeks ago. Alternatively, choose an article to read from the 'Explore the Planet' section and create a factual poster to present the information you find.

EXPLORE THE PLANET!



Science

In certain parts of the world, there exist animal species that are found nowhere else on earth. Madagascar, Australia and New Zealand, for example.

Research some of these creatures and produce a report on them on your computer.
Research and explain why the fauna of these places is unique.

Challenge question: What is the Wallace line and why is it so important in the development of the theory of evolution?

The island of Surtsey first appeared in 1963, just off the coast of Iceland. Watch this fascinating documentary about how land is formed.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a0ZnlfDkErM>

Virtual biomes around the world:

<https://askabiologist.asu.edu/explore/Virtual-360-Biomes>

<https://thewildclassroom.com/virtual-reality-biomes/>

Extra fun!

Have some fun exploring this website:

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/earth/>

Some quizzes to test your knowledge, KS1 and KS2 (and more), and not just science! This site is a subscription site, but currently seems to be running a special offer: one subscriber can add 30 logins free! You can look around the site and try a few questions free. Suitable for all

<https://www.educationquizzes.com/>

All about the continents, continental plates and the structure of the earth. From this page a wide variety of discussion stimulating videos on many different science topics can also be accessed. Suitable for all.

<https://thekidshouldseethis.com/post/pangaea-pop-up>

Choose North America or South America for your Art inspiration this week!

North America

Abstract Photography: Paul Strand

Paul Strand was an American photographer and filmmaker who, along with fellow modernist photographers like Alfred Stieglitz and Edward Weston, helped establish photography as an art form in the 20th century. His works would often include ordinary objects manipulated by light and shadow, creating unique geometric forms. Have a look around you, exploring where objects around the home are changed by lighting, or where shadows form. Take photographs of any interesting patterns created. Can you compliment them with sketches of the patterns you see?



Pop Art:

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/pop-art>

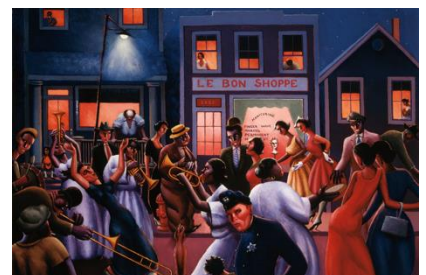
Create your own Pop Art inspired by Andy Warhol:

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/paint-draw/make-pop-art-warhol>



Harlem Renaissance

Artistic movement
The Harlem Renaissance was an intellectual, social, and artistic explosion centred in Harlem,



Manhattan, New York City, spanning the 1920s. Bold colours were used, and music played a key part in imagery. Paint or draw your own scene in the style of the Harlem Renaissance. You could capture images of your family or friends within your work. Remember, every picture tells a story!

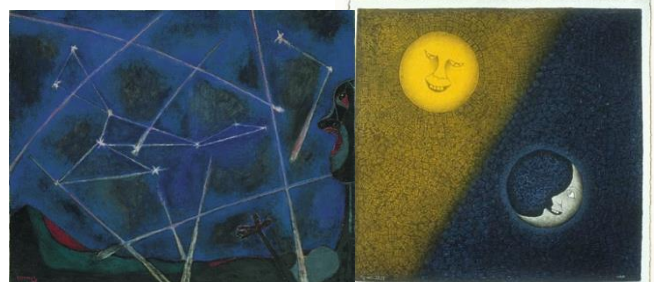
South America

Surrealism:

Surrealism is a modern movement in art and literature, in which an attempt is made to portray or interpret the workings of the unconscious mind as manifested in dreams: it is characterized by an irrational, fantastic arrangement of material.

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/surrealism>

Rufino Tamayo:



Rufino Tamayo was a Mexican painter renowned for painting figurative abstraction with surrealist influences. The night sky was a recurring theme in artworks throughout his life. He was fascinated by the shapes and patterns that emerged as he his mind played tricks on his vision (including the craters of the full moon becoming a face).

Have a look at the night sky, moon or even cloud formations and draw what you can see. What patterns and shapes can you create? Sketch with a pencil and add colours to highlight any unusual images you have seen.



Fernando Botero:

Colombian artist & sculptor

Fernando Botero Angulo is a Colombian figurative artist and sculptor, born in Medellín. His signature style, also known as "Boterismo", depicts people and figures in large, exaggerated form. Using tin foil, create an animal



Build a Mayan Temple:

Using Junk modelling materials build your own model of a Mayan Temple. If you don't have materials, you could build one out of Lego! Below is a tutorial to guide you.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7jHPk4MtRmg>

Or if you want to draw an Aztec Temple follow the tutorial below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F2JTKYrHbKY>

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

South America

Body percussion piece - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IVsDoCN8ELo>

Have a go at learning this body percussion piece of music. It is great to get your brain 'into gear' and good for co-ordination. Don't worry if you can't manage it all. Just try to master some of it.

Richie Valens – La Bamba.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jp6j5HJ-Cok>

[Get yourself into the South American mood by listening to 'La Bamba' which is a Mexican folk song.](#)

Now join in with some dance moves: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A-dtvDa_IWc

Wan Boto- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Lo4ToYFSap4->

'Wan Boto' is a traditional song from Suriname in South America. Can you try to keep the steady beat or pulse on your knees, the floor or anything else that could be a drum? Then join in with the drumming patterns.

'The little train of the Caipira' – Hector Villa Lobos

Hector Villa Lobos was an important Brazilian composer. This piece of music follows the journey of a train through the Brazilian countryside. 'Caipira' means a person of south-central Brazil and it also means the language spoken by people living in the south central part of Brazil.

Click on this link to listen to the music and to find some activities to do.

<https://www.classicalmpr.org/story/2020/04/09/classical-kids-music-lessons-the-little-train-of-the-caipira>

South America Mix. Folk music and images:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cGCQYuVtY2Y>

Folk music was originally music that is played or sung by ordinary people (not professional musicians). It is **traditional music** that people learn by listening to other people playing it and then copying them. Folk music is
Folk music reflects, the sounds, cultures and traditions of the area that it comes from. Listen to this music from different countries in South America. Can you hear any similarities or differences between the music of the different countries?

South American countries and their styles of music

Argentina – ‘Tango’

Columbia – ‘Salsa’

Brazil – ‘Bossa Nova’

Peru – ‘Follorico’

Can you find any examples of these styles of music?

Try finding some traditional British folk music to listen to and see how it compares with the South American music.

P.E.

Trinity Laban

The lovely Wendy has prepared a video for you all with some exercises so that you can practise dance and movement at home.

- 1) Make sure you have a clear space with your computer screen/iPad/laptop in front of you.
- 2) Find and listen to the music suggestions to accompany the exercises:
Warm Up - 'Salt' by Poppy Ackroyd
Routine - 'Anjos' by Juliana Barwick
- 3) Watch the dance tutorial – ‘Banksy Girl with Balloon’ - <https://vimeo.com/418432015>
- 4) Try using the movement and positions you have learnt to create your own piece, accompanied by the music.
- 5) If you would like to film your dance sequence, you can share it with us by sending it to the school email address!

There will be another tutorial in next week’s planning, we hope you enjoy the first one!





Basketball is one of the biggest sports in North America. The National Basketball Association is a men's professional basketball league in North America, composed of 30 teams. It is one of the four major professional sports leagues in the United States and Canada and is widely considered to be the premier men's professional basketball league in the world. Therefore, this week we are setting you some basketball challenges!

You will need:

- a ball (preferably a basketball/netball, or just a ball that bounces)

‘Bounce the Ball’ challenges:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can you bounce the ball using alternate hands? If that's straightforward, try it with your eyes closed! - Can you bounce the ball around your body and in between your legs? How many rotations can you do? - Can you bounce the ball from a standing position all the way to lying down, and back up again? No runaway balls allowed! - Can you bounce the ball whilst on the move – forwards, backwards, around obstacles, up and down stairs? For a challenge, increase the speed of your movement! <p>With permission from your parents, you can watch this YouTube clip showing the NBA Team's Best Play Of The Decade https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pS036KpTis0</p>
MFL  	<p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/french-ks2-virtually-there-france/zjby8xs</p> <p>https://www.french-games.net/frenchgames/four-in-a-row?topic=Colours&level=primary</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/french-ks2-radio-labo-index/z46ghbk</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z39d7ty</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xv8rOwQaDlc</p>
LEARNING LINKS Extra Fun	<p>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!</p> <p>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.</p> <p>https://www.scouts.org.uk/the-great-indoors/</p> <p>Virtual tours of Galleries and museums:</p> <p>https://www.theschoolrun.com/50-of-the-best-virtual-trips-and-educational-experiences-for-families</p> <p>Do you have more recycling materials than usual at home? Here are some Arts & Crafts ideas!</p> <p>https://cleanriver.com/recycling-projects-kids-schools/</p>

Borrowed Word

Modern English Meanings

Country and Origin of the Word

mayday

a short, easily remembered, **phrase** used to advertise an idea or product

These **puzzles** have come to us from **Japan**. In Japanese, **su** means 'number' and **duko** 'single'. The words describe these puzzles where a number can only occur once in a line or square.

nachos

a logic **puzzle** usually using the digits 1–9

This word comes from **India**. It is from the Hindi word **campo** meaning 'press'. How does this link to shampoo? It was the instruction given to a masseur when giving someone a head massage. The word's meaning has changed from the action to the cleaning liquid as it has moved into English.

shampoo

small pieces of **tortilla** covered with melted cheese, beans and spices

This has nothing to do with the 24 hours in a certain spring month! It comes simply from the **French** words **m'aider** that mean 'help me'. The spelling and the words have become altered as they moved from French to English but the sound and the meaning is the same.

slogan

international distress **signal**

A chef in **Mexico** called **Ignacio Nacho Anaya** is thought to have invented this snack in the 1940s.

sudoku

a soapy **liquid** for washing hair

The **Scottish** word for a battle cry, **sluagh-ghalm**, from *sluagh* 'army' and *gairm* 'shout'. The slogan shouted out would have been someone's surname or a place name.

caravan

a small, pampered,
curly haired breed
of dog

ketchup

a round vegetable,
which grows
underground and
is used in all sorts
of cooking including
chips, mash and
fish cakes

potato

loose trousers and
top worn in bed
at night

poodle

large sailing boat

pyjamas

a trailer that can be
towed by a car and
slept in for a holiday

yacht

tomato sauce often
eaten with chips

Batata was originally the name for a sweet potato in the Caribbean Island of Haiti. Sweet potatoes were introduced to Europe first, before white potatoes, so this name was used. The word changed slightly on its way across the Atlantic Ocean becoming **patata** in Spain and then **potato** in England.

This word comes from India. It translates simply as 'leg clothing' from the Urdu pay 'leg' and **jama** 'clothing'. Pyjamas started out as loose, cool cotton or silk trousers that men and women wore in warm countries in Asia. Europeans living there started wearing them in bed giving pyjamas their modern meaning in English.

Our word comes from the Dutch word *jachte* meaning 'light sailing ship'. Originally, it was taken from **jaghtschip** meaning 'fast pirate ship' so does that make a yacht a fast pirate?

Karwan were the groups of traders who travelled together across the desert in Iran with lots of baggage full of things to sell. At this time Iran was called Persia. A caravan then became the name for a covered wagon carrying the bags.

Traders introduced this term from China in the 17th century. In Chinese, **k'e chap** means tomato juice, so tomato ketchup really means tomato tomato juice!

Originally, a German hunting dog that retrieved ducks and geese that had been shot by its master from ponds and lake. These dogs were called **pudelhund** meaning puddle dog, and over time in English, puddle has become poodle!

coffee

part of the body that can contract and relax enabling other parts of the body to move

This word comes from the Latin word **musculus** meaning little mouse. The ancient Romans thought that a flexing muscle in the upper arm looked like a mouse moving. You will need to find a very strong person with big muscles to demonstrate this to see if you agree!

leg

a dark brown hot drink with a strong smell and flavour made from crushing beans

This word is thought to be an abbreviation of **ori korrect**, a jokey spelling of 'all correct' that was used as a slogan in the US presidential election campaign of Martin Van Buren in 1840. He didn't win the election.

marmelade

one part of the body of an animal or human that is used for walking or standing

In ancient Greece, mysteries were secret religious ceremonies. The people who took part in them were sworn to secrecy and had to promise never to tell anyone what happened in the mystery ceremony.

muscle

word used to show you agree

The original Portuguese **marmalada** was solid jelly cut into squares for eating. It was made from not from oranges but from quinces, which are hard fruits that look a bit like small apples. The first orange marmalade was made in Scotland.

mystery

a sweet spread, made from oranges, usually eaten on toast for breakfast

The Vikings probably brought the word leg to Britain, it is from the Old Norse **legg**, before this the word **shank** was used for this part of the body.

OK

something strange which has yet to be explained or understood

This comes from the Turkish word **kavveh**. The original wild plants came from Ethiopia but were taken to Arabia and cultivated there. Coffee was soon drunk throughout the Arabic world and was particularly popular in Turkey.

Lesson Introduction Map

Word:

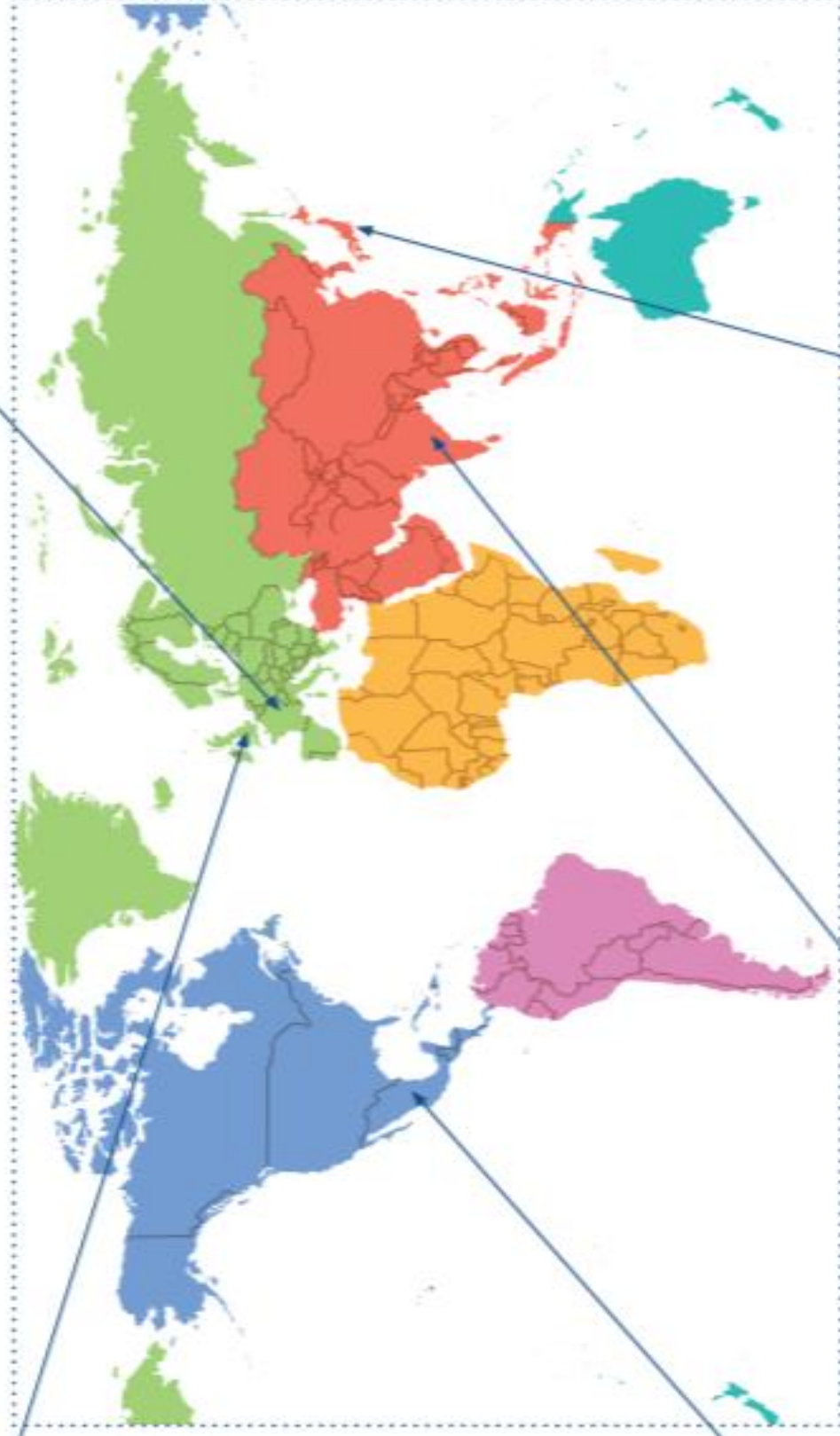
Country of Origin:

Continent:

Word:

Country of Origin:

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North America Challenge

Can you find out fascinating facts about the continent of North America?

1. The **biggest** and **smallest** countries in North America

- Find the names of the two **largest** and **smallest** countries in North America and write them on the correct map below.
- Just how big or small are they?
Find and write their size or area in square kilometres (sq.kms.)
- How many people live in these countries?
Find out and write down the population.

Two Largest Countries in North America



Country Name

Area

Population



Country Name

Area

Population

Two Smallest Countries in North America



Country Name

Area

Population



Country Name

Area

Population

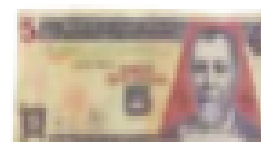
- A tiny **hummingbird** can beat its wings **80 times a second**.
How many different varieties of hummingbirds are found in **Costa Rica**?



4. What **musical instrument** was invented in **Trinidad and Tobago** in the 1930s? They were originally made from empty oil drums.



5. In **Guatemala**, why is the **currency**, or money, called **the quetzal**?
Clue: It is linked to the name of their **national bird**.



6. What do the people of **Belize** do with **green iguanas**?



7. What **sport** was invented in **Canada**? It is now their national game.

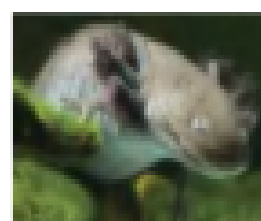


8. A very deadly **frog** lives in **Panama**. It is too poisonous to touch because its skin oozes a deadly toxin. The Choco Indians used the poison in their blow darts. What is this frog called?

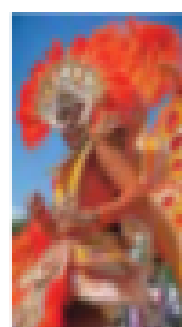


9. This odd looking creature is called an **axolotl** and lives in the underground lakes near **Mexico City**.

What kind of creature is it and what unusual thing can it do?



10. In the **Bahamas**, what is **Junkanoo**?
When and where does it take place?



South America Challenge

Can you find out fascinating facts about the continent of South America?

1. The **biggest** and **smallest** countries in South America

- Find the names of the two **largest** and **smallest** countries in South America and write them on the correct map below.
- Just how big or small are they?
Find and write their size or area in square kilometres (sq.kms.)
- How many people live in these countries?
Find out and write down the population.

Two Largest Countries in South America



Country Name

Country Name

Area

Area

Population

Population

Two Smallest Countries in South America



Country Name

Country Name

Area

Area

Population

Population

2. The World's **highest waterfall** is found in **Venezuela**.
What is it called and how high is it?



3. How many countries in **South America** are **land-locked** (that is they do not have any **ocean borders**)? Name them:

4. **Bolivia** has the world's **highest capital city** and world's **highest airport**. What is the name of the capital city and how high is it?



5. **Chile** is a very long and very skinny country. More than 80% of the country is covered in mountains, many of them volcanoes. You will also find the **driest place on Earth** where it hasn't rained for 400 years! What is the name of this desert?



6. What is the **Salt Cathedral** in **Columbia**?



7. How did **Ecuador** get its **name**?



8. **Guyana's national bird** is the **hoatzin**. How does it keep its predators away? Who are its close relations?



9. What did the **Inca people** build high up in the **Andes** mountains in **Peru**? What **special status** does their amazing creation now have?



10. **Uruguay** is the **smallest country** to have **won** what **world sporting event** – not once but **twice**?



HERO OR VILLAIN?

Christopher Columbus

c. 1451 – May 20, 1506

Explorer whose voyages changed the course of human history, establishing a lasting European contact with the Western Hemisphere

"By prevailing over all obstacles and distractions, one may unfailingly arrive at his chosen goal or destination."

His discoveries opened the door to Spain's status as a world power for centuries

"He gave the world another world." —George Santayana



His voyages were a catalyst for the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

"... I took some of the natives by force... they have been very serviceable."

Accused of extreme brutality to indigenous peoples during his reign as Viceroy of the Indies

"[T]hese people are simple in weapons... With fifty men I could subjugate them all and make them do everything that is required of them."

Feats:

- ★ Undertook an unprecedented exploration to find a shorter route for Asian trade that ended up linking the Old World and the New World
- ★ Used his knowledge of navigation to successfully guide ships across the Atlantic against the conventional wisdom of the time
- ★ Completed four round-trip voyages to the Americas
- ★ Cemented Spain's foothold in the Western Hemisphere for hundreds of years
- ★ Exploration led to the Columbian Exchange, transferring plants, animals, culture, human populations, technology, and ideas between the Americas and the Old World

Failures:

- ★ Searched for a better route to Asia, and died never having found it
- ★ Ruled his discovered lands through humiliation, torture, and even the mutilation of his subjects
- ★ Was returned to Spain in chains after mismanaging the islands he was viceroy over, and some historians contend he committed genocide during this time
- ★ Inspired nations to begin the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade in the New World
- ★ Introduced invasive species and communicable diseases to the New World as a by-product of the Columbian Exchange

 **YOU Be the Judge!** 