



Belleville Wix Academy

Year 6 Home Learning

Time frame: week beginning: 4/01/2021

We are so sorry you are unable to be at school. Whilst you stay at home, we want you to keep learning, so please complete the following work I have set for you.

- Choose the work for the correct day of the week. Our home learning provision each day includes the following: one maths lesson, one English lesson and a curriculum subject of your child's choice.
- The maths learning will always be based on the Maths No Problem lesson the class is doing. **Please ensure you have signed up to the parent guide for Maths No Problem.**
- **Please ensure you upload your work onto Seesaw – it is important that the class teacher can see all the fantastic learning you are doing at home.**

Year 6 Timetable

Zoom	
Wake Up, Shake Up 8.30am 30 minutes	'Wake Up, Shake Up' - Live Fun Fitness Sessions with Mr Bartlett and your schoolmates on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.30-9.00am. Start your day right with a fun fitness session and challenges with Mr Bartlett and your schoolmates! What better way to move your body, laugh with your friends and feel great for the rest of the day! They are open to all pupils and families at Belleville Wix, no matter your age. You may even spot a few of your teachers getting involved! Daily exercise has the power to improve your health, fitness and learning. Why not give it a go?!
Registration 9am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be dressed in your uniform• Have your resources to hand• Registration• Home learning for the day explained
Maths 9:05am-9:30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Teacher to teach the maths concept – up to 20 minutes.• Pupils sent off to complete their work independently.• Some pupils may stay on with teacher to discuss further.
English 11am-11:30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Teacher to teach the English concept – up to 20 minutes.• Pupils to complete their work independently.• Some pupils may stay on with teacher to discuss further.
Curriculum When you have completed Maths and English	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pupils to complete the curriculum work in the home learning document.• Pupils to post their work on Seesaw to be marked by the teacher.

12:30pm-1:30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During this time, pupils to have lunch and take some exercise.
Afternoon Registration 1:50pm-2:20pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole class reading session. • Pupils to share their work and say goodbye for the day.

	<p>Maths</p> <p>You can find our maths home learning on the Q1E website: https://www.q1e.co.uk/current-home-learning/</p>
Monday	INSET day
Tuesday	Workbook 6A – Chapter 9 – Worksheet 8 and 9 (Multiplying decimals)
Wednesday	Workbook 6A – Chapter 9 – Worksheet 10 and 11 (Dividing decimals)
Thursday	Workbook 6A – Chapter 9 – Worksheet 12 (Multiplying a decimal by a two-digit whole number)
Friday	Workbook 6A – Chapter 9 – Worksheet 13 (Dividing a decimal by a two-digit whole number)
Reading	
Continue to read the book you are reading at home every day for at least 30 mins with an adult. You should also use your Bug Club account.	
Grammar and Spelling	
Ask an adult to test you on your spellings to learn for the week. Look up the meaning. Write the spelling in a sentence. Your spellings to learn are:	
cough drought enough although thorough through bought fought thought	
<p>Other Curriculum Subjects</p> <p>You can find out curriculum home learning on the Q1E website: https://www.q1e.co.uk/current-home-learning/</p>	
Science	Two sessions per week
History	One session per week
RE	One session per week
Music	
PE	

Mr Mullin



The graphic features four speech bubbles hanging from black lines, each containing a letter of the acronym 'SAFE'. Below each letter is a corresponding colored box with a safety tip. The 'S' bubble is green, 'A' is orange, 'F' is pink, and 'E' is blue. The tips are: 'Speak to somebody if you need help', 'Ask an adult before going online', 'Friends are real people we know', and 'Enjoy play, have fun and stay safe'.

S
Speak to somebody if you need help

A
Ask an adult before going online

F
Friends are real people we know

E
Enjoy play, have fun and stay safe

e-safety adviser

Stay safe online

Quality First Education Trust

English Home Learning

Monday	INSET
Tuesday	<p>Answer the following questions:</p> <p>What is a newspaper report?</p> <p>What is its audience?</p> <p>What is its purpose?</p> <p>Read the newspaper report about Goldilocks in Resource 1 below.</p> <p>Read Resource 2 to find the features of a newspaper report?</p> <p>60 people were killed at Balham Underground Station in 1940 when a bomb hit the street above and collapsed the tunnels below. The full details of this were kept out of the press to avoid risking the nation's morale; as a result, stories of the bombing cannot be found within the pages of the British Newspaper Archive.</p> <p>This week, you are going to write the newspaper article that would have been written had there been a full account of the Balham bombing in the press.</p> <p>Read through the information in resources 3 and 4 and write down the 5W's and H. Who-What-Where-When-Why-How?</p>
Wednesday	<p>Relative clauses</p> <p><i>What is a relative clause?</i></p> <p>A relative clause can be used to give additional information about a noun.</p> <p>A relative pronoun can be used such as 'that', 'which', 'who', 'whose', 'where' and 'when'.</p> <p>Veronica Jones said: "People were stampeding to get out and many were trampled on the ground."</p> <p>She is 33.</p> <p><i>How could these sentences be combined into one sentence?</i></p> <p>Veronica Jones, who is 33, said: "People were stampeding to get out and many were trampled on the ground."</p> <p>In newspapers, journalists often add the relative clause without using a relative pronoun.</p>

Veronica Jones, 33, said: "People were stampeding to get out and many were trampled on the ground."

There are different ways to punctuate sentences with relative clauses. You could use pairs of commas, brackets or dashes.

Try turning these pairs of sentences into **one sentence** using a relative clause:

1. Balham Station suffered major damage in the bombing.
Balham Station is used as a shelter every night by hundreds of civilians.
2. Peter Jones said the scene was horrendous.
Peter Jones is an air raid warden.

Speech

What are the important things to remember when punctuating dialogue?

Why do newspaper articles include quotes?

Including quotes is a useful way of bringing opinion and expertise into your article and they will make the story more interesting.

Read this quote and use it to remind yourself of the rules of speech punctuation:

John Mills, the bus driver, said: "The bus began prancing about like a horse and the next thing I knew was that I was lying in a shop doorway."

When punctuating speech, you need to remember the following:

- Put inverted commas (or speech marks) around the exact words spoken;
- Use a **capital letter** for the first word spoken;
- Use punctuation before closing inverted commas; and
- Use punctuation after the reporting clause (*John Mills, the bus driver, said:*)*.

In a newspaper report, the reporting clause will often appear before the quote. This helps the reader to understand who spoke and why they have been quoted (here, the relative clause explains that John Mills is the bus driver, an important person in the news story).

Newspaper articles often use a colon (:) after the reporting clause – this is more formal than using a comma.

In your newspaper report, who might be quoted?

	<p>Station/ rescue workers/ air raid wardens/ government spokesman are just a few suggestions of people who may be quoted.</p> <p>Direct speech involves exact words spoken that use speech marks in a sentence. Whereas, reported speech, also known as indirect speech is when something someone has said is summed up, without writing the speech out fully.</p> <p>Write two correctly punctuated direct quotations</p> <p>Write two correctly punctuated reported speech</p>
<p>Thursday</p>	<p>What is a headline?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grabs a reader's attention and hooks them into the story. • "tells and sells" so it must tell the reader enough to attract their attention but leave them wanting to know more so they read the full story. • Is short, accurate and attention grabbing. • sums up the news story in as few words as possible; every word counts in a headline and any unnecessary words are left out. <p>For example:</p> <p>A baby is found alive two days after the earthquake in Turkey</p> <p>Baby Found Alive Two Days After Earthquake</p> <p>Write down as many headlines as possible about Balham Bombing.</p> <p><i>What is the first paragraph of a newspaper report called? What is its purpose?</i></p> <p>Lead: should be concise and explain the full story in as few words as possible. [5 W's/ H]</p> <p>I will model writing the lead. Remember that 'how/ why' will not always be known if a newspaper report is written straight after an event such as the Balham station disaster.</p> <p>I will model writing the second paragraph with more details about the air raid, going into more detail about the consequences of the bombing. Remember that this section/ these paragraphs should be written chronologically.</p> <p>Write the lead and second paragraph of your newspaper report.</p>

Friday

Read over your first two paragraphs from yesterday.

I will model writing the rest of the newspaper report, explaining what happened next i.e. rescue workers searching for survivors/ clean-up-operation/ officials still asking that people shelter when air-raid signal is heard etc.

Write the rest of the newspapers report.

Edit and improve your work using ARMS and CUPS.

Resource 1

Shocking Twist at Trial

By R. Eporter

The shocking trial which has gripped the nation has ended today with an arrest.

Yesterday evening, at 7:30pm, a young girl by the name of Goldilocks Curl was taken into custody by Nursery Rhyme Police after being found in the Bear family's home in Green Wood, Rhyme-on-Thames.

As the evening of Monday 26th March 2019 drew in, Mr Bear and his young family grew increasingly anxious when they heard noises coming from their cottage in the middle of the forest. At 7:00pm, he decided to call the police to investigate further: it was this call which caused the atrocious discovery.

"I didn't know what was best to do: should I barge through the door myself or make sure my family are safe? My kids were scared and my wife was crying her eyes out," Mr Bear explained at the scene later with a journalist from Rhyme Reports.

When police arrived, they could not believe what they were faced with: absolute destruction and thousands of pounds worth of damage, (including jewellery and honey pots). Still unaware if the perpetrator was in the house, detectives hunted through the ruins and found Miss Goldilocks Curl hiding under chairs which had been broken with a bowl of porridge in her hand.

Detective Inspector Smith has reported that this is the most damage theft he has been involved in investigating during his entire career. Nobody could have predicted this happening last night; however it seems Miss Curl is known to local police for stealing porridge packs from her nearby supermarket.

This morning, Goldilocks was escorted to the High Court where she listened to her punishment: a twenty-one month community service and lifelong ban from Green Woods. All of us at Rhyme Reports wish the Bear family the best of luck repairing their home and moving on from this upsetting time.

The thief: Goldilocks Curl arriving at court today.



Resource 2

WHAT'S IN A NEWSPAPER REPORT?

CAPTION

The information in or under a photograph which explains what the picture is about.

PHOTO



The photograph needs to tell the story.

HEADLINE

The title of the story designed to summarise the story and grab the reader's attention.

FONT

The style and size of type e.g. headlines are in large, clear font to hook the reader into the story, quotes can be in italics, bold or different colours to make them stand out.

				TOTAL	
1	Russia	31	16	16	66
2	Britain	20	28	22	74
3	Italy	15	17	18	60
4	Netherlands	15	15	13	43
5	Germany	13	17	23	53

Dina Asher-Smith wins triple gold

LEAD

The important first sentence or paragraph that summarises the story and answers as many as possible of the 5 W's Who? What? Where? When? Why? and How?.

BRITAIN'S Dina Asher-Smith lit up the European Championships by becoming the first woman since 1990 to win three European sprint titles at one championships.

The 22-year-old broke her own British record to win the 100m race, then did the same in the 200m. She then led Britain to a win in the women's 4x100m relay final on the final day of the competition.

Before Asher-Smith, German sprinter Katrin Krabbe was the last woman to win three golds at a European Championships, 28 years ago.

UK Athletics performance director Neil Black described Asher-Smith's trouble as "out of this world" he went on to say: "What she's done is incredible. It's better than

anything I've seen in my time at UK Athletics."

All eyes will be on the new star of British athletics at the 2019 World Championships in Qatar.

Asher-Smith's success capped off a stunning tournament for Britain's track and field stars. The men's 4x300m relay, while Laura Muir swept to 1,000m gold. Eilish McColgan took silver in the 5,000m.

The medal rush meant Britain finished top of the athletics table with 18: seven gold, five silver and six bronze. In the overall table, Russia came out on top.

BODY

The full details of the news story. Each paragraph tells one part of the story.

DIRECT QUOTATION

The exact words someone uses. Quotation marks are always used. They are included to give the reader the viewpoint of someone involved in the story.

THE INVERTED PYRAMID

The inverted pyramid report style has the most important information about a story in the lead paragraph. If your editor has to cut the last paragraph/s from the body text, your story should still make sense.

COLUMNS

The vertical blocks of text into which a page of a newspaper is divided.



Resource 3

Disaster at Balham Tube station

They had gone to the Tubes for safety, instead they found worse than bombs, they found the unknown, terror. Women and children, small babes in arms, locked beneath the ground. I can only visualize their feelings, I can only write how it has been told to me, but it must have been Hell. On top of this there came a cloud of gas. People not killed outright were suffocated, the rest drowned, drowned like rats in a cage.



There was huge demand for space on the London underground during the Blitz, probably the safest place to be. Yet nowhere was entirely safe. The Elephant and Castle station was only six stops along the Northern Line from Balham station.

Mike Harris at **BBC People's War** recalls sleeping at Balham Underground station before his evacuation from London.

When I was a young boy, I remember going down the Underground at Balham station on the Northern Line during the worst of the German air raids. I well

remember the sound of the first train in the morning which woke us up from the bunk beds we were sharing. I remember the stuffy atmosphere but the sense of togetherness among the people.

He was fortunate not to be there on the 14th October 1940 when at 8.02pm a 1400 kilo semi armour piercing bomb penetrated 32 feet underground and exploded just above the cross passage between the two platforms.



The bomb exploded above the cross passage between the platforms for the up and down lines. Massive quantities of debris fell into the tunnel.

Above ground a No.88 London double decker bus, travelling in blackout conditions, plunged into the crater created by the bomb. The dramatic spectacle of the trapped bus was to become emblematic of the dangers of the Blitz, a series of pictures of it appeared in publications around the world.



The bomb exploded directly in front of a No 88 London bus which drove straight into the crater.

The water and gas mains, along with the sewage pipes, had been broken: water poured down, flooding the tunnels below, and gas hampered rescue efforts. Almost all of the casualties would have resulted from the blast and debris. Yet stories soon developed of trapped people drowning in the flood waters and of miraculous escapes by people swimming along the tunnels to the next station. Colin Perry wrote in his diary:

This bomb I think penetrated the steel-encased Tube below the ground, and I hear too that something, by a million to one chance, went down the ventilator shaft of the underground station. The water main was burst and the flood rolled down the tunnels, right up and down the line, and the thousands of refugees were plunged into darkness, water. They stood, trapped, struggling, panicking in the rising black invisible waters.

They had gone to the Tubes for safety, instead they found worse than bombs, they found the unknown, terror. Women and children, small babes in arms, locked beneath the ground. I can only visualize their feelings, I can only write how it has been told to me, but it must have been Hell. On top of this there came a cloud of gas. People not killed outright were suffocated, the rest drowned, drowned like rats in a cage.

See **Boy in the Blitz: The 1940 Diary of Colin Perry**.

It was easy for such stories to take a hold but there is no mention of these scenarios in the official accounts of the rescue. In total sixty-six people died, although over the years there has been confusion over the exact number and only recently Transport for London has agreed to revise the memorial plaque at the station.



People are still moving along the footway beneath as the double decker bus is removed from the bomb crater at Balham.

The recovery of bodies was to take almost until Christmas yet remarkably the damage was repaired and trains were running through the station on 8th January 1941, and the station itself reopened on the 19th January.

Nick Cooper's London Underground at War has a very comprehensive account of the Balham aftermath drawn from official sources, and a huge amount of detail on everything about the Tube during the war.

Resource 4

Memories, written by the public, gathered by the BBC

Felicity Edwards was 17 when war broke out in 1939. She worked for the Milk Marketing Board and lived with her family in Balham, London throughout The Blitz. On the day of the Balham Bombing, Felicity remembers sitting with her mother in the kitchen, listening to the noise from the waves of planes and anti-aircraft fire when suddenly the whole house felt as though it had been lifted up. They both knew then that something really powerful had gone off close by. A bomb had fallen in the High Road and then through the roof of the northbound line of the Underground, and on to the line. The explosion punctured sewage, water and gas pipes, so these were all affected in the Balham area. The power was off in the Tube station which led to general panic and then a stampede as people fought to get up the escalator and out of the station. Ironically no-one was directly killed by the bomb, but people were trampled and killed as they tried to escape from the Station. Walking to Balham High Road the next day Felicity could see the huge crater left after the explosion with a double-decker red London bus stuck in it. Apparently, the bus had driven into it by accident late at night in the blackout, got stuck and was unable to be got out again. Photographs of this sight made all the National newspapers.

Later in the War Felicity joined the ATS — the Women's section of the Army. She was stationed at Arborfield with the ROAC as it was initially, though while she was there it was re-named, and REME was born. She trained to be a projectionist and spent her working days showing training films to groups of soldiers. Each group saw the film once, but of course Felicity had to sit through each and every run of the film. Tank maintenance — essential though it was - proved to be extremely boring when you watched it many times a day! There was also a film explaining an American system for waterproofing tanks following the tragedy of the Dieppe landings, when vital tanks broke down on the beaches because of water leaking in. Felicity had to show this day after day in the lead-up to D-Day as it was imperative that the tanks were fully functional for the invasion. Felicity knew that film word for word! On VE Day the whole camp went mad! Buttonshaw Avenue — site of the elite housing for important officers and their families — was strictly Out of Bounds for ordinary soldiers and being found there without permission was a punishable offence. However, on VE Day the whole camp — including Felicity - walked down the Avenue en masse, and unpunished!

When air raids were a daily occurrence Felicity remembers an air of instability. You were never sure of what was going to happen. Would your home, family, friends, life still be there next week, month, year? Making any kind of plans for the future was impossible. While you were living through it all, it felt as though the war would just go on and on and on, and it was difficult to imagine that it would ever end.