Literacy

L.I. – To read for information

I read the text, read the questions and then re-read the text carefully

I can identify the main ideas of a text

I can use a highlighter to assist me

I can skim and scan for information

I can identify key words in a text

I can draw on my own experience to help me

I can read on and back in the text to try and help me understand

I can answer questions in full sentences with capital letters and full stops.

Mild

Children's Rights

Everyone in the world has rights. Rights are rules about what people are allowed to do or to have. Babies, children and young people have special rights.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is a promise to look after the rights of everyone under the age of 18. Most countries in the world have agreed to do this.

The UNCRC contains lots of rights. Children have the right to an education, to be listened to, to have healthy food and to grow up safely.

Children's rights are important as they help all children to grow up safely, to be happy and to be the best that they can be.

Questions

Children's Rights

1. What is the UNCRC?
   _____

2. Who has rights? Tick one.
   ○ Babies
   ○ Children
   ○ Everyone

3. Find a word in the text that means many.
   _____

4. Number the sentences to show the order they come in the text. The first one has been done for you.
   [ ] The UNCRC contains lots of rights.
   [1] Everyone in the world has rights.
   [ ] Most countries in the world have agreed to do this.
   [ ] Babies, children and young people have special rights.

5. Why are children's rights important?
   _____

6. Draw a picture and write a sentence to describe one right that all children have.

Spicy

Andy Murray
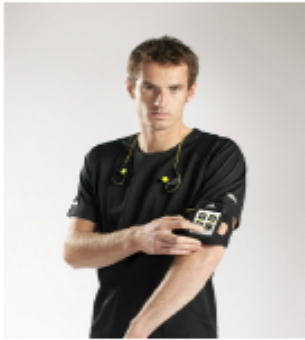
Andy Murray, was born on the 15th May 1987, in Glasgow, Scotland. Andy was brought up in Dunblane, near Stirling and has been playing tennis since he was a boy. He won his first tournament as an under-10 junior at the Dunblane Sports Club.

Andy became a professional tennis player in 2005. He won his first Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) title, the SAP Open, in California a year later. In the next two years, Andy won seven more titles and reached his first Grand Slam final, the 2008 US Open.

The Grand Slam tournaments, also called majors, are the four most important tennis events of the year. The Grand Slam events are the Australian Open in January, the French Open in May and June, Wimbledon in June and July and the US Open in August and September. Each tournament is played over two weeks.

In 2012, Andy became the US Open Champion and in the same year he competed in the London Olympics, winning gold in the Men's Tennis Singles and silver in the Mixed Doubles, alongside his teammate Laura Robson. In 2012, Andy was awarded an OBE (Order of the British Empire) in the Queen's New Year's Honour list.

In 2013, Andy became the Wimbledon Champion. He was the first British male since Fred Perry to win this event in London, for 77 years.

Andy has won the Queen's Club Tennis Championships five times, from 2009 to 2016. The Queen's Club Championships is a tournament held every year in June, for male tennis players, at the Queen's Club in London. They start one week after the French Open and finish one week before the start of the Wimbledon Championships.

Andy's coaches are former tennis players, Ivan Lendl and Jamie Delgado.

Murray married Kim Sears, daughter of former tennis player Nigel Sears, in 2015, at Dunblane Cathedral. The couple have a daughter, Sophia Olivia, who was born on 7th February 2016.

Andy Murray Questions

1. When was Andy Murray born?

   _____

2. Where did Andy Murray win his first tournament?

   _____

3. When did Andy become a professional tennis player?

   _____

4. What are the Grand Slam tournaments?

   _____

5. Which medals did Andy win at the London 2012 Olympics?

   _____

6. What tournament did Andy win in 2013?

   _____

7. How many times has Andy won the Queen's Club Tennis Championships?

   _____

8. Who are Andy's coaches?

   _____

9. Where did Andy and his wife Kim get married?

   _____

10. What is Andy and Kim's daughter called?

    _____

Plastic Pollution

When people think about plastic, they may think of a range of everyday objects that serve to make our lives easier: containers in which to store food, toys and gadgets that we play with and even the pipes that carry water to and from our homes. In fact, plastic is so popular in the UK today that it is almost impossible to imagine life without it.

However, while plastic makes human lives easier, it makes the lives of Britain's wildlife much harder and could be endangering the existence of some of our much-loved species.

79% of plastic produced over the last 70 years has been thrown away.

Plastic Waste Facts

160,000 plastic bags are used around the world every second.

By 2015, 6,300 million metric tonnes of plastic waste had been created.

9%

79%

12%

Of this:
9% recycled,
12% burned, 79% in landfills or the natural environment.

Plastic and the Environment

There are many different ways that plastic can enter the environment:

- not disposing of it properly, e.g. littering;
- washed down drains from face washes and clothing;
- spilled overboard by ships;
- escaped from factories and warehouses;
- blown out of bins or landfills by the wind;
- abandoned, e.g. fishing nets.

So much plastic enters the environment each year that it can be found in fresh water, soil, air and oceans around the world.

The Problem with Plastic

Although few forms of plastic can be classed as biodegradable – meaning that they will break down completely over time if exposed to the right conditions – most types of plastic are neither biodegradable nor compostable. Therefore, any plastic that ends up in the local environment will not break down over time, unlike paper, fruit peel or natural fabrics. They will simply remain indefinitely until they are removed by humans or mistakenly consumed by wildlife.

A huge problem with the plastic that ends up in the environment is the chemicals it releases. Over time, pieces of plastic litter will break into smaller pieces. When plastic breaks into tiny pieces, known as microplastics, it is consumed by wildlife that mistake it for food. Alarmingly, these microplastics contain toxic chemicals and heavy metals – poisonous and deadly to local wildlife. These make their way into the food chain, affecting not only the creature who ate the plastic but any animal that goes on to consume them.

"Female Mallard By Water With Rubbish" by Martin Kessel

Threats to Wildlife

The largest threats to wildlife from plastic waste in the environment are:

- death or injury caused by becoming tangled in plastic waste, for example, birds becoming trapped in fishing nets or hedgehogs caught in plastic can holders;

- mistakenly eating plastic waste thinking that it is food, for example, birds eating plastic bags that float in a pond, mistaking them for fish;

- poisoning from the chemicals contained within the plastic which can lead to illness and death.

How We Can Help

The plastic problem we face today has not been created by one single place. It is a problem that has been created by every country and it is one which cannot be solved overnight. The key way to prevent any further harm to wildlife is by changing our attitude towards plastic. Some helpful tips are:

- Instead of using plastic items, such as straws and plastic bags, buy reusable items, e.g. flasks for hot drinks and canvas shopping bags.

- Glitter (which is often made of plastic) and balloons can also be damaging to the environment and dangerous to animals, who may mistake them for food.

- Recycle as much of your waste as possible.

- Safely pick up litter you see in the environment.

Questions

1. **...they will simply remain indefinitely until removed by humans...**
   Which of these is the most accurate definition for the word indefinitely? Tick one.

   ○ globally problematic
   ○ for the foreseeable future
   ○ restricted from view
   ○ negatively impactful

2. Match the sub-heading to the best summary of its contents.

Plastic and the Environment	•	•	A visual representation of facts and figures regarding plastic use and disposal.
Plastic Waste Facts	•	•	An explanation of different ways plastic enters natural habitats.
Threats to Wildlife	•	•	An exploration of the damaging impact plastic pollution has on creatures and their habitats.

3. **...and could be endangering the existence of some of our much-loved species.**
   Define the word **endangering** based on its use in this sentence.

   _____

4. What percentage of plastic produced over the last 70 years has been thrown away?

   _____

5. Which creature may birds mistake plastic bags for?

   _____

6. Fully explain how plastic pollution endangers Britain's wildlife.

   _____

   _____

   _____

7. Plastic pollution is a global problem. Propose three steps which could be taken globally to reduce plastic pollution.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Summarise what is meant by microplastics in 15 words or less.

_____

_____

_____

9. Comment on one change you have already made and one change you will make in the future in order to reduce plastic pollution.

_____

_____

_____

_____

10. Summarise the purpose of this text and its intended audience.

_____

_____

_____

_____

L.I. – To solve challenging word problems

EXTRA HOT

Number Puzzles

1. Nikki gave Luke ½ of her crayons. Luke gave Chelsea ½ of the crayons that he had received from Nikki. Chelsea kept 12 crayons & gave the remaining 6 to Eve. How many crayons did Nikki give to Luke? _____

2. The sum of the page numbers on the open pages of a large dictionary is 573. What are the page numbers? _____

3. Solve this. Do not use a calculator.

	→	× 8	→	÷ 0.7	→	× 6	→	÷ 9	→	102.4

4. Sam wrote all the whole numbers between 1 & 100. How many times did he write the number 2? _____

5. Jamie asked if he could have pocket money. His father gave him a choice: either £1.25 a week, or 1p on Mon, 2p on Tues, 4p on Wed & so on to Sun.

a) How much pocket money would Jamie receive each week using the 2nd payment method? _____

b) Which way would give him more pocket money? _____

c) How much more would he get? _____

6. Megan noticed that the number of hours left on Tues was $\frac{1}{5}$ of the number of hours already passed. What time was it? _____

L.I. - To solve challenging word problems

1 A can holds 330 ml of pop.
Pop is sold in packs of 6

Karl buys 12 packs of pop.
How many litres of pop does he have?

2 £290 is shared between 10 boys and 12 girls.
Each girl receives £15
How much money does each boy receive, if they each get the same amount of money?

3 Here is a sequence

2, 5, 9, 12, 2, 5, 9, 12, 2, 5, 9, 12, ...

What is the sum of the first 200 numbers in this sequence?

Explain your method.

White Rose Maths

Complete these number sentences.

$25 + 25 + 25 + 25 = \boxed{} \times 25$

$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = \boxed{} \times 5$

$25 + 25 + 25 + 25 = \boxed{} \times 5$

$25 + 25 + 25 + 25 = \boxed{} \times 100$

$25 + 25 - 25 - 25 = \boxed{} \times 25$

50 in

2 Louise is thinking of a 4-digit number.
Here are some clues to the number.

The number lies between 4,000 and 5,000

All the digits are different

The digit in the tens place is twice the digit in the thousands place

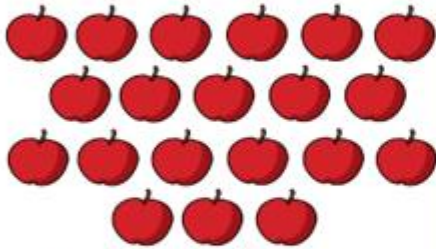The sum of the digits is 24

The number is odd

What could Louise's number be?

White Rose Maths

Mild

L.I. – To solve challenging word problems

MILD

1 Lily has 20 apples.

She packs the apples into bags of 4

How many bags does she need?

2 Gemma has £20
She buys 2 of these magazines.

£6

How much money does Gemma have left?

White Rose Maths

There are 26 children in a class.

There are 17 girls in the class.

How many more girls than boys are in the class?

Max has 4 number cards.

| 25 | 35 | 45 | 55 |

He uses them to make 2 calculations.

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} = 70$$

$$\boxed{} - \boxed{} = 20$$

Work out where the numbers should go.

The tree is 18 metres shorter than the lighthouse.

24 m

What is the total height of the tree and lighthouse?

White Rose Maths

Science
LI: To researching features of Light and Shadow (see below)
I can use online resources safely
I can search using key words
I can make sure the information is relevant
I can record what I find.
https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/community/collection/12741/year-6-light

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z3nnb9q

Researching a topic

Find out 10 interesting persuasive facts for "Light and Shadow". Make sure you understand the fact before writing it, remember, you need to inform the reader why Light and Shadow are important