

**Primary 6/7**

**Tuesday 9th March**

**mardi le 9 mars**



# Precept of the Month

**“Kindness Brings Us Closer  
Together”**

**(Jason Barr p7)**

# Tuesday 9th March - Overview

- **HWB:** 9:30am “Teams Check In”

- **Literacy:** Reading Comprehension  
Reading

Break

- **Numeracy:** Warm Up (Times Tables)  
Number Talks (Subtraction)  
Measure

Lunch

- **HWB:** 1:30pm “Teams Check In”  
Sportshall Athletics - Event 3- Vertical Jump

- **IDL/Science:** Activity Choices

# Before Break

- **Health & Wellbeing**
  - 9.30am “Teams Check In”
- **Literacy (Reading Comprehension)**
  - Task 1: Read “Reading Comp Mrs Lester’s Group” attached as a PDF below today’s tasks.
  - Task 2: Answer the reading comprehension questions on the page after the text.
  - Task 3: Share your answers on teams
- **Literacy (Reading - myON)**
  - 20 mins independent reading - myON book of your choice (see myON instructions on the following slides)

# After Break

- **Numeracy & Maths**

- **Warm Up**

- [Times Tables Games](#) Practise the 2, 3 and 4 times tables

- **Number Talks**

- Subtraction (see number talks slide)

- **Measure**

- Ed City - Filled to Capacity (Activity)
    - Please complete the “Filled to Capacity” worksheet by finding the difference between the 2 different volumes. The worksheet is attached as a PDF below today’s tasks. **You will need to use a Number Talks subtraction strategy to complete each question.**

# Number Talks

## Subtraction Challenge

What level can you get to?

Use any resources you like and your number talk strategies to help you.

Level 3:  $105 - 78$

Level 2:  $82 - 67$

Level 1:  $48 - 15$

The image shows handwritten student work on a piece of paper. On the left, under the heading "Add Up", the equation  $42 - 16 = 26$  is written. Below it, a number line starts at 16 and has arrows pointing to 20, 40, and 42. The jumps are labeled "+4", "+20", and "+2". On the right, under the heading "Place Value", the following equations are written:  
 $38 - 16 = 22$   
 $30 - 10 = 20$   
 $8 - 6 = 2$   
 $20 + 2 = 22$

# Afternoon


- **Health & Wellbeing**

- 1.30pm “Teams Check In”
- Sportshall Athletics – Event 3 – Vertical Jump  
(see the next slide for links and information)

- **IDL/Science**

- There have been many tasks given over the past two weeks that very few people have completed and shared so this week you have the chance to catch up.
  - [Gravity Space Bottle Experiment](#), use the “Gravity Space Bottle Experiment” PDF
  - [Phases of the Moon](#), watch the video [Phases of the Moon](#). Read the information on the “Phases of the Moon” PDF and complete the “Phases of the Moon Worksheet”
  - [Mars Buggy Design Challenge](#), In order to build a buggy suitable for the task, there are some things you need to consider (see Mars Buggy slide)
  - [Space Travel Timeline](#), watch the video [Timelines](#). Read and organise the information (see Space Travel slide) in the correct chronological order and create a “Space Travel Timeline”. You can do it by hand or using ICT. Give your timeline a bold heading and illustrations.
  - [3D Planet Challenge](#), using materials/resources of your choice, create a 3D planet.



- Active Schools are pleased to announce the Virtual Athletics Pentathlon in partnership with Scottish Athletics and Sportshall Athletics. This is a great opportunity to challenge yourself and keep active at home.
- There are 5 events . Demos for each event can be found by clicking on this link [Sportshall Events](#).
- Record your scores for each event as you go! After you have completed all the events in the Virtual Pentathlon, please submit your scores via this form: [Score Form](#).
- Winners will be announced in each age group  .

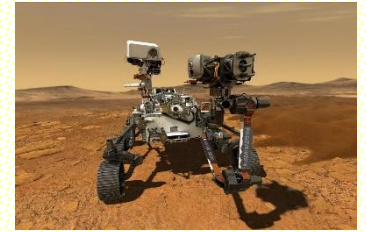




# Mars Buggy



- When designing your Mars Buggy please label it, showing how you have considered the following environmental factors that will have an impact on your Buggy's design
  - Mars is a very cold planet
  - Mars has a very dusty surface
  - Mars has day and night so sometimes it is very dark
  - The surface is bumpy and rocky with large hills and deep valleys
  - What technology will allow the buggy to remain powered for long periods of time and to be controlled from Earth via satellites?



**1963**

Russian cosmonaut **V a l e n t i n a** Tershkova is the first woman in space and a crater on the far side of the moon is named after her!

**2004**

The Rosetta/Philae mission began 2nd March 2004 but was completed late 2014. Philae was detached from the Rosetta aircraft where it would land successfully on the surface of a comet and transmit data back to Earth.

**1957**

On the 4th October, Russia launched Sputnik, the first satellite into space. 'Sputnik' means 'satellite' in Russian. From this day on, the space age had begun!

**2019**

China's Chang'e 4 explorer successfully becomes the first spacecraft to land on the far side of the Moon.

**1991**

Helen Sharman won a competition to become the first British astronaut in space. She had to undergo 18 months of intensive training and was part of a mission to the MIR space station.

**1949**

The first monkey is sent to space. His name is Albert II and was a Rhesus monkey. He set off on 14th June in an American rocket and flew 83 miles away from Earth!

# Space Travel

**1969**

On the 20th July, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin set foot on the moon! Their spaceship, Apollo 11 flew them 250,000 miles and the first words said on the moon were 'the eagle has landed.'

**1959**

Russian and American scientists were in a competition to send a spacecraft to the moon. Russia succeeded first. A space probe called Lunar 2 was sent and it travelled at such an immense speed that it would have killed a person if they were inside it!

**2016**

NASA's Juno space probe enters orbit around Jupiter, taking detailed photographs and studying the gas giant's composition.

**1942**

In 1942, the V2 was the first rocket to reach 100km from the Earth's surface. It was designed by a German engineer called Wernher Von Braun.