Primary 6/7

Tuesday 9th March

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CAIRN PRIMARY

Tuesday 9th March - Overview

- **HWB:** 9:30am "Teams Check In"
- **Literacy:** Reading Comprehension
  Reading

Numeracy meet @ 11.30am every day!

Break

- **Numeracy:** Number Talks (Division)
  Speed, Distance, Time

Lunch

- **HWB:** 1:30pm "Teams Check In"
  Sportshall Athletics - Event 3- Vertical Jump
- **IDL/Science:** Activity Choices

Precept of the Month

“Kindness Brings Us Closer Together”

(Jason Barr p7)

Before Break

- **Health & Wellbeing**
  - **9.30am "Teams Check In"**
- **Literacy (Reading Comprehension)**
  - **Task 1: Read the information on the PDF attached below today's tasks called "World Book Day Reading Comprehension".**
  - **Task 2: Answer the questions on the page after the information.**
  - **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**
  - **Number Talks (Division)**
    - **See Number Talks slide**
  - **Measure (Speed, Distance, Time)**
    - **Speed, Distance, Time Please watch this video before moving on to the other tasks**
    - **Complete the 4 questions on the Speed, Distance, Time slide, using what you have learned from the video to help you.**
    - **Please complete the "Speed, Distance, Time" PDF attached below today's tasks**

Number Talks

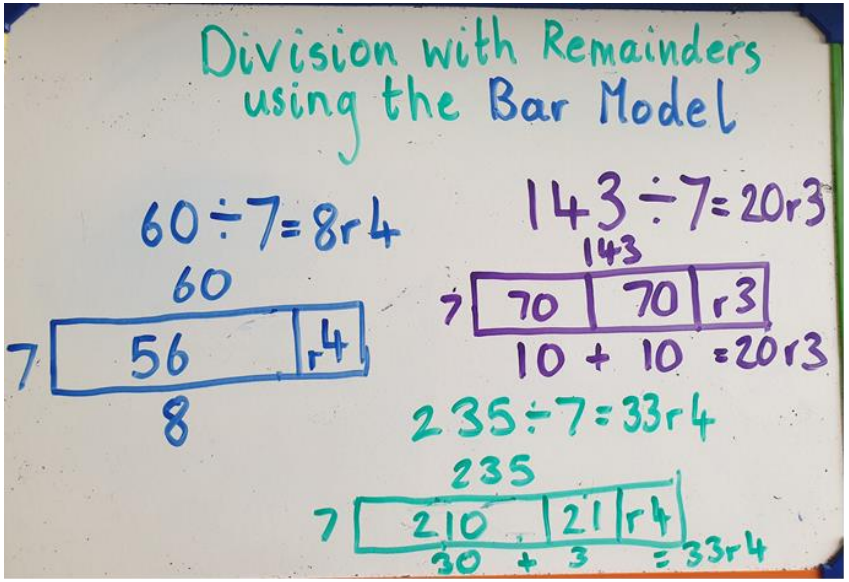
Division Challenge (Bar Model)

What level can you get to???

Level 3: 261 ÷ 6

Level 2: 186 ÷ 6

Level 1: 75 ÷ 6



Speed, Distance, Time

1. A car drives 180 miles in 4 hours.
Calculate the average speed, in mph, of the car.

2. Kevin runs 400 metres in 50 seconds.
Work out his average speed.

3. A train travels 175 miles at an average speed of 25 mph.
Work out how long the journey lasts.

4. A bird flies for 6 hours at an average speed of 40 km/h. Calculate how far the bird flies.

Use the video and the next slide to help you.

Corbettmaths

Speed, Distance, Time

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{Distance} = \text{speed} \times \text{time}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{speed}}$$

30mph

Time	Distance travelled
1 hour	30 miles
2 hours	60 miles
3 hours	90 miles
4 hours	120 miles
10 hours	300 miles

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 tow 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.**

Sportshall Awards at Home

- 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.

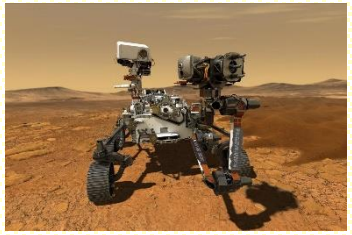
- There are 5 events . Demos for each event can be found by clicking on this link Sportshall Events.

- 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?

Space Travel

2019
China's Chang'e 4 explorer successfully becomes the first spacecraft to land on the far side of the Moon.

1963
Russian cosmonaut Valentina 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 detatched 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!

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!

2016
NASA's Juno space probe enters orbit around Jupiter, taking detailed photographs and studying the gas giant's composition.

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!

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.