

Primary 6/7


Wednesday 10th March

mercredi le 10 mars



Wednesday 10th March - Overview

- **HWB:** Joe Wicks (catch up on any missed workouts)
9:30am “Teams Check In”
- **Literacy:** **Big Writing**
Break
- **Numeracy:** **Number Talks (division)**
Speed, Distance, Time
Lunch
- **HWB:** 1:30pm “Teams Check In”
- **IDL/Science:** **Activity Choices**



Numeracy meet
@ 11.30am
every day!

Precept of the Month

**“Kindness Brings Us Closer
Together”**

(Jason Barr p7)

Before Break

- **Health & Wellbeing**

- Joe Wicks - Morning Workout (Click on the link)
- 9.30am “Teams Check In”

- **Literacy (Big Writing)**

- Task 1: Think about what it will be like going back to school, what have you missed? What are you looking forward to?
- Task 2: Click on the link [Acrostic Poem](#) and have a look at the next slide to refresh your memory on “Acrostic Poems”. Create your own **Back to School** Acrostic Poem.
- Task 3: Please share your poem on teams.

Back to School Acrostic Poem

B
A
C
K

T
O

S
C
H
O
O
L

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**Remember in an acrostic poem,
the first letter of each line must
help spell a word from the
poem's title.**

Back To School

Bells ringing,

As the school year starts.

Children smiling,

Keen to learn.

Ties tied and everyone is

On their mark for the first lesson to begin.

School is a place filled with friends and fun.

Classes excited all day long.

Help is here just ask someone.

Over the page adventures begin.

Open your mind,

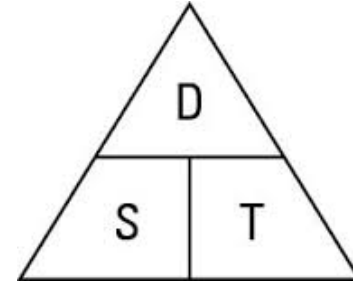
Let memories flow in.

After Break

- **Numeracy & Maths**

- **Number Talks (Division)**

- See Number Talks slide



$$D = S \times T$$

$$S = D \div T$$

$$T = D \div S$$

- **Measure (Speed, Distance, Time)**

- [Speed Distance Time Activity](#) click on the link to do the activity. You will need to write down/be able to see the speed, distance time triangle to help you.
- Complete “Speed, Distance, Time Matching Activity” attached as a PDF below today’s tasks

Number Talks

Division Challenge (Bar Model)
What level can you get to???

Level 3: $589 \div 8$

Level 2: $483 \div 8$

Level 1: $90 \div 8$

Division with Remainders
using the Bar Model

$60 \div 7 = 8r4$

7	56	r4
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60
8

$143 \div 7 = 20r3$

7	70	70	r3
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143
10 + 10 = 20r3

$235 \div 7 = 33r4$

7	210	21	r4
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235
30 + 3 = 33r4

Afternoon

- **Health & Wellbeing**

- 1.30pm “Teams Check In”

- **IDL/Science**

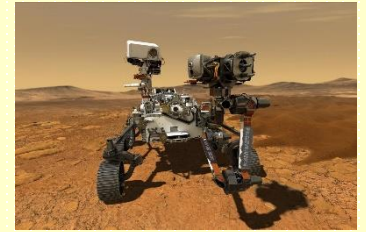
- There have been many tasks given over the past two weeks that very few people have completed and shared so this week you have the chance to catch up.
 - [Gravity Space Bottle Experiment](#), use the “Gravity Space Bottle Experiment” PDF
 - [Phases of the Moon](#), watch the video [Phases of the Moon](#). 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.



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.