

Monday 30th, Year 6

News from Mrs Gogarty: I hope you had a great weekend!

English

This week our focus in English will be on reading. Read the text about space carefully and then answer the questions in your book. I will give you the answers tomorrow.

Q1.

Space Tourism

In 1969, a man walked on the Moon for the first time. After this, many people thought that space travel would be available by the year 2000 and that we would all be space tourists. However, here we are in 2015 and space tourism is still an impossible dream for most of us. It is a reality for only a very few, very rich, people.

How would you get to your space hotel?

In the future there may be hotels in space for all the tourists. It wouldn't take long for the space shuttle to get out of the Earth's atmosphere. Then, without Earth's gravity, you would become weightless. Arrival at the hotel would be like an aeroplane parking at an airport but you would leave the cabin floating along the access tube, holding on to a cable.

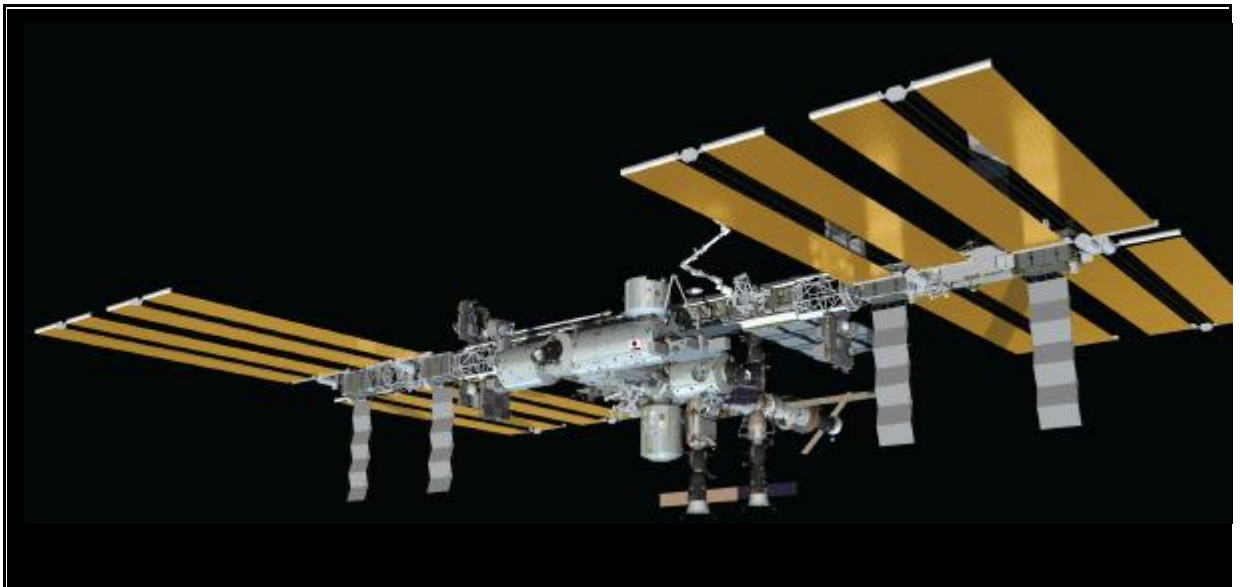
Fact: The Russian Space Agency offers flights on board a spacecraft to the International Space Station (ISS), where people can stay. The ISS was built in 1998 and is so big that it can be seen from Earth. Tickets to the ISS are very limited.

What would a space holiday be like?

Once in the hotel, you could admire the unique views of Earth and space and enjoy the endless entertainment of being weightless – and there would always be the possibility of a space-walk.



Fact: The first tourist in space was Dennis Tito in 2001. His trip cost him around £14 million.



Who has already had a holiday in space?

In 2006, Anousheh Ansari became the first female space tourist when she made the trip from Russia to the International Space Station (ISS). Anousheh stayed on the ISS for eight days and kept a blog (an online diary). Parts of her blog are shown here.

Anousheh's Space Blog

September 25th

Everyone wants to know: how do you take a shower in space? How do you brush your teeth? Well my friends, I must admit keeping clean in space is not easy! There is no shower with running water. Water does not 'flow' here, it 'floats' – which makes it a challenging act to clean yourself. There are wet towels, wet wipes and dry towels that are used. Now brushing your teeth in space is another joy. You cannot rinse your mouth and spit after brushing, so you end up rinsing and swallowing. Astronauts call it the 'fresh mint effect'.

September 27th

Being weightless has some wonderful advantages. You can lift a really heavy object with one hand and move it around with one finger. You can fly and float around instead of walking. You can do somersaults at any age. Everything is effortless. If you want to move forward, you slightly touch a wall with one finger and you start moving in the opposite direction. If you have left your book at the other side of the module, no problem – you ask someone close to it to send it to you. That means they pick it up and very gently push it towards you, and here it is – your book flying to you all the way from the other side.



Shooting stars

Be a space tourist at home

While space travel is an impossibility for most of us, you can still be a tourist from here on Earth by spotting shooting stars!

Space is full of huge and tiny pieces of rock, which burn up in a flash when they enter the Earth's atmosphere. The flash of burning rock is called a meteor. As it moves through the night sky, you can see the trail it leaves behind – which is what we know as a shooting star.

On most clear nights, you should be able to see up to 10 meteors every hour. But, at certain times of the year, many more meteors appear than usual. When this happens, we call it a meteor shower.

Star spotters' guide to seeing shooting stars

1. Find out when a meteor shower is due and arrange to go star spotting with an adult (they don't have to be an expert!).
2. Wear warm clothes and equip yourself with a blanket, a pillow and a torch.
3. You do NOT need a telescope or binoculars.
4. Go outside and find somewhere that is far away from town lights.
5. When you have found your spot, lie down on your blanket, switch OFF your torch and stare up at the sky.
6. Allow some minutes to pass. The longer you look, the more stars you will see as your eyes get used to the darkness.
7. Wait for the shooting stars to appear!



Q2.

1. Look at the introduction.
Why is space tourism *impossible* for most people?
1 mark
2. How would you get from the spacecraft to the space hotel?
1 mark
3. According to the text, what could you do on your space holiday?
Give **two** examples:
1.
2.
2 marks
4. How much did the first space tourist pay to go into space?
1 mark
5. How can you tell that the International Space Station is very large?
1 mark

6. How did Anousheh's trip into space make history?

1 mark

7. Look at the text box **Who has already had a holiday in space?**

Complete the table about Anousheh's trip into space.

Where did she start her trip?	
Where did she stay in space?	
How long did she stay in space?	

2 marks

8. Look at Anousheh's blog entry for September 25th.

Find and **copy** a group of words that shows that Anousheh wrote her blog for others to read.

1 mark

9. Look at Anousheh's blog entry for September 27th.

Explain how Anousheh felt about being in space that day.

2 marks

10. Match the events below to the year in which they happened.

Anousheh Ansari went to space.	1969
The first man stepped on the Moon.	1998
Dennis Tito went to space.	2001
The International Space Station was built.	2006

1 mark

11. Using information from the text, tick one box in each row to show whether each statement is a **fact** or an **opinion**.

	Fact	Opinion
Anousheh Ansari kept an online diary.		
Brushing your teeth in space is a joy.		
Being weightless is endlessly entertaining.		
Tourists can stay on the International Space Station.		

1 mark

12. ...*in a flash*...

1 mark

13. *Find out when a meteor shower is due and arrange to go star spotting with an adult...*

In this sentence, the word *arrange* is closest in meaning to...

Tick **one**.

set out.

meet.

pack up.

plan.

1 mark

14. How does the information make it sound easy to be a star spotter?

Give **two** ways.

1.

2.

2 marks

15. Tick **true** or **false** in the following table to show what you should do when spotting shooting stars.

	True	False
Take warm clothes, a blanket, a pillow and a torch.		
Stay close to town.		
Point your torch up to the sky.		
You must have binoculars.		

1 mark

Spellings

disappointed

dissatisfied

dissimilar

unsure

unnecessary

unnatural

overseas

overrule

overreact

impatient

immobile

immovable

Write these words in sentences in your home learning book.

Maths

Watch these video clips. They will remind you **how to find fractions of amounts**.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9jbTfvJV_8s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2QvVicQcMo>

Now turn to the next six pages in your home learning pack from Classroom Secrets on **finding fractions of amounts**. Spend 30 minutes working through them. (You can spend longer if you like.) You can do them on the sheets or in your book. You will all finish a different number of sheets, and that is fine.

If you don't have your home learning pack yet, please use this link. You can download the worksheets so that you can see them on the screen, and do them in your book.

<https://classroomsecrets.co.uk/free-home-learning-packs/>

Once you have finished, please ask someone at home to mark your work for you, using the answers from the answer pack. (The answer booklet is also available if you follow the link above.)

Extras

Don't forget to read!





















Practise your times tables – look at <https://www.timestables.co.uk/games/> and create a free account.

Log onto NumBots and Times Table Rock Stars.

Whole week projects: History. MAYA MATHEMATICS

Challenge 1: Numbers under 19

Please draw this key out in your book. Use it to write your date of birth, phone number and 30 Maths questions in Maya numerals. (They must all use numbers that are less than 20.) Remember, the Maya invented the number 'zero'.













 0	 1	 2	 3	 4
 5	 6	 7	 8	 9
 10	 11	 12	 13	 14
 15	 16	 17	 18	 19

Challenge 2: Numbers up to 399



Now, have a go at reading these higher numbers. Look really carefully at the explanation below. Then draw the Mayan numbers in your book and write their equivalent in our number system. (The answers are on the next page, but don't look until you've had a go at working them all out!)

0-399 Maya Number System

Can you work out these Maya numbers? Use the key to help you.

 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>
 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>
 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>
 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>	 <input type="text"/>




The Maya only counted up to 20. After that they would count in multiples of 20.

The symbols in the top row need to be added together and multiplied by 20:
 $(1+5) \times 20 = ?$

The bottom row simply needs to be added together:
 $1 + 1 + 5 + 5 = ?$

The total value of the symbols can be calculated by simply combining the two values together!
 $(6 \times 20) + (1 + 1 + 5 + 5) = ?$

Key	
	0
	1
	5
Number of 20s	
Number of 1s and 5s	



0-399 Maya Number System Answers

 6	 49	 132
 160	 120	 325
 50	 347	 258
 118	 59	 109

Science

L.O. To explain what electrical conductors and insulators are.

Watch this clip about conductors and insulators.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qIF90dhqGPY>

Your challenges can now be written up in your book.

Challenge one

Conduct electricity means to let electricity travel through it. Can you think of as many things as possible that conduct electricity, including items that you saw on the clip and things that you may have in your house? Put a heading of "Conductors of Electricity." Draw and label the items under this heading.

Challenge two

An **insulator** means something that will not let electricity pass through it. Can you think of as many things as possible that will not allow electricity to pass through them? Put a heading of "Insulators of Electricity." Draw and label the items under this heading.

Challenge three

Give a detailed explanation of the experiment that you saw in the clip.