



This half term children will build on their scientific knowledge from Year 4, developing their knowledge of electrical circuits and be able to use correct symbols in a circuit diagram before building the actual circuit. In addition they will make the link between voltage and the difference it makes to the brightness of a bulb or volume of a buzzer. In addition, they will study light and its connection to vision, how it travels and why shadows are created.

The children are expected to complete the following tasks and bring them into school. It is parents' responsibility to ensure children complete the tasks. Teachers will keep records of which tasks are completed and celebrate the children's work.

<p>Discovery Reread electricity. Find out about its history, appliances and famous scientists involved in the field. Present your findings as a leaflet</p>	<p>Reading Please listen to your child read <i>at least</i> four times a week and sign their home reading record book.</p>																				
<p>Y6 Spellings <i>The children will be tested on these spellings during the week beginning 23 March</i> <i>Try learning two or three spellings a week.</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>criticise</td> <td>communicate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>thorough</td> <td>vegetable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>recognise</td> <td>yacht</td> </tr> <tr> <td>recommend</td> <td>vehicle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>nuisance</td> <td>appreciate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>opportunity</td> <td>definite</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sufficient</td> <td>community</td> </tr> <tr> <td>twelfth</td> <td>competition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>variety</td> <td>prejudice</td> </tr> <tr> <td>stomach</td> <td>soldier</td> </tr> </table>	criticise	communicate	thorough	vegetable	recognise	yacht	recommend	vehicle	nuisance	appreciate	opportunity	definite	sufficient	community	twelfth	competition	variety	prejudice	stomach	soldier	<p>Maths What is the total of the first ten numbers? What is the product? What is the mean? What fraction of them are even? What % are odd. What fraction are prime?</p> <p>Writing Could you manage a day without electricity? Imagine you did and write your diary entry for that day or Create a guide to managing in a power cut.</p> 
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<p>Discovery Reread electricity. Find out about its history, appliances and famous scientists involved in the field. Present your findings as a leaflet.</p>	<p>Art Create a piece of art entitled "electricity". Will you use paint? pastels? collage etc?</p>	<p>Design Create a leaflet or poster to persuade people to save electricity. Draw, design or make a model of an electrical circuit board, labelling power source, switch and bulb/buzzer.</p>																			

These tasks are optional but will greatly enhance the children's learning opportunities and understanding if completed:

<p>Discovery When you look into the back of a spoon your reflection is upside down. Why is that? Why do your eyes see it this way? Present your findings in any way you wish.</p>	<p>Discovery/Maths Research the amount of daylight time in different countries. Which country has the most? Which has the least? Draw a graph to show your findings.</p>	<p>Writing Research Marconi - why is he famous? Are there any other scientists associated with Chelmsford?</p>
<p>Discovery What are the different ways we can use to get/generate electricity? Research the alternatives. Which is best for the environment? How?</p>	<p>Art Take some photographs which show/use light in an interesting way. (This could be natural or artificial light)</p>	<p>Discovery Have a go at this quiz http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/revision/Science/light.html</p>

During this half term in maths, the children will be learning to:

- Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure, using decimal notation up to three decimal places where appropriate.
- Use, read, write and convert between standard units, converting measurements of length, mass, volume and time from a smaller unit of measure to a larger unit, and vice versa, using decimal notation to up to 3 decimal places.
- Convert between miles and kilometres.
- Recognise that shapes with the same areas can have different perimeters and vice versa.
- Recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes. Calculate the area of parallelograms and triangles.
- Calculate, estimate and compare volume of cubes and cuboids using standard units, including cm³, m³ and extending to other units (mm³, km³)
- Solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts.
- Solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found.
- Solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples

Glossary of terminology to support your children with maths:

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
Length	The measurement of something from end to end
Mass	The weight of an object
Volume	How much a container holds (capacity)
Time	
Area	Measurement of the quantity inside a 2 dimensional shape
Perimeter	Total measurement of the outside of a 2D shape
Volume (shape)	Measurement of the quantity inside a 3 dimensional shape
Quantity	The amount or number of something
Scale Factor	A number which scales or multiplies a quantity in an equation
Sharing/Grouping	Parts of a whole distributed equally

Glossary of terminology to support your children with reading and writing:

Complex sentence	Consists of a main clause which itself includes one or more subordinate clauses. Although it was late , I wasn't tired
Compound sentence	Has two or more clauses joined by <i>and</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>but</i> . The clauses are of equal weighting. I was late but I wasn't tired.
Cohesive Devices	A word or phrase to link clauses or sentences or paragraphs <i>Some examples of cohesive devices are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determiners and pronouns, which can refer back to earlier words Joe was given a bike for Christmas. He liked it very much. • Conjunctions and adverbs, which can make relations between words clear (<i>however, then, therefore</i>) I'm afraid we're going to have to wait for the next train. Meanwhile, we could have a cup of tea. • Ellipsis of expected words. Where are you going? [...] To school!
Determiner	Used with nouns and limit (i.e determine) the reference of the noun in some way. Some examples of determiners are: articles (the, a or an) demonstratives (e.g. this, those) possessives (e.g. my, your) quantifiers (e.g. some, every).
Direct speech	Uses the speaker's original words using inverted commas (or speech marks)
Ellipsis	Three dots to show that something is incomplete or omitted.
Homophone	Words which have same sounds as another but a different meaning