



THE DEAN TRUST
Partington Central Academy

Week 2 – Home Learning Year 6.

Remember to email some photos of your work to your teacher each week.

(This doesn't need to be every task!)

- Record all of your work on paper.
- Ensure it is neat.
- Think about your presentation- remember: neat cursive handwriting, punctuation and spellings- Just like you would in school!

Website Links:

<https://classroom.thenational.academy>

<https://www.onceuponapicture.co.uk>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/levels/zbr9wmn>

<https://www.purplemash.com/sch/forest-m31>

<https://www.mymaths.co.uk>

<https://www.spag.com>

Monday - Spelling

- On the next slide you will see your spellings for this week.
- Read them out loud to yourself.
- If you are unsure ask a grown-up to help you.
- Cover them up one by one and try to write them down correctly.
- Look at them to check they are correct or ask a grown up to check them for you.

Monday - Spelling

Spelling patterns adding suffixes to words of more than one syllable, **extension**, word list



I preferred listening to the music wearing headphones.



Spellings	Write	Write	Cover and write	Cover and write
prefer				
preferring				
preferred				
listen				
listening				
listened				
forbid				
forbidden				
address				
answer				
				Total (10)

Monday - Guided Reading

Victorian Toys

Victorian toys were usually made from wood, metal and paper. The toys that Victorian children had depended on how much money their family had.

Children from rich families had toys like clockwork train sets, toy soldiers and tea sets whereas children from poorer families normally played with home-made toys (e.g. peg dolls).



To Make a Peg Doll:

1. Paint the peg, including a face.
2. Cut out circular piece of fabric double the height of the peg. Cut a small hole in the middle.
3. Pull the fabric over the head of the peg, using a rubber band or piece of string to secure the fabric in place.
4. Use a pipe cleaner to create arms.
5. Cut wool for hair; glue the hair onto the doll's head.
6. Add beads and sequins for decoration.



Quick Questions

1. Give two examples of toys that a child from a rich family might have?

2. Find two adverbs of frequency in the text.

3. Why do you think that poorer children played with home-made toys?

4. Why has the author used imperative verbs?

Monday - English

Lesson 1

Write all work on a piece of paper.

English

LO: To analyse a film clip and generate vocabulary

Lesson 4 of 10



Miss Vincent



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Copy and paste the website link into internet browser to access or click the link below

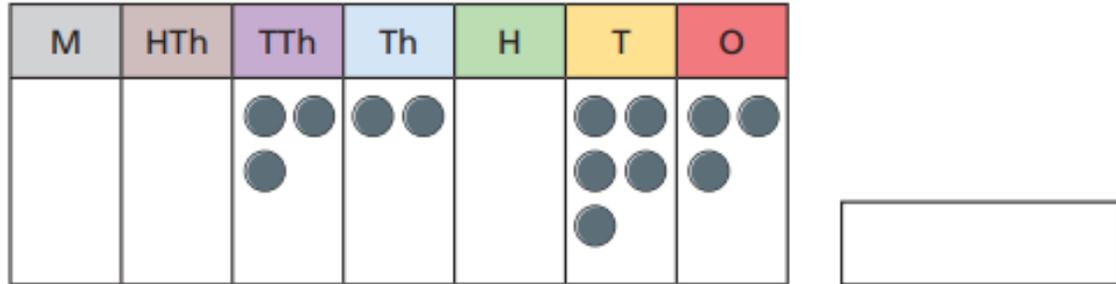
[To analyse a film clip and generate vocabulary \(thenational.academy\)](https://thenational.academy)

Monday - Maths - Recap numbers to 10 million.

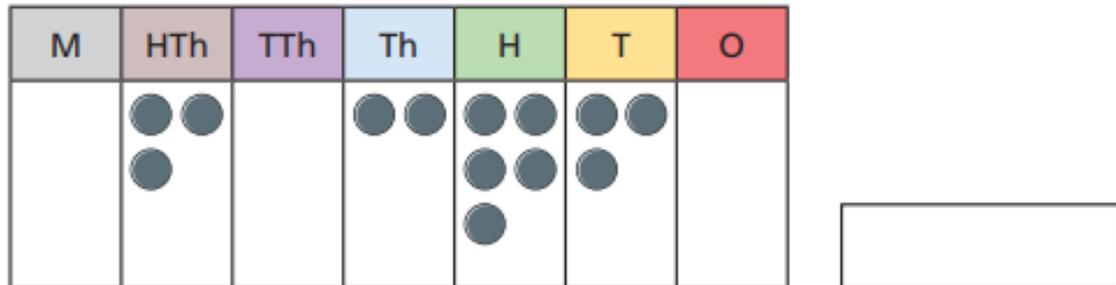
Warm up! Complete the questions before you watch the video.

What numbers are represented in each place value chart?

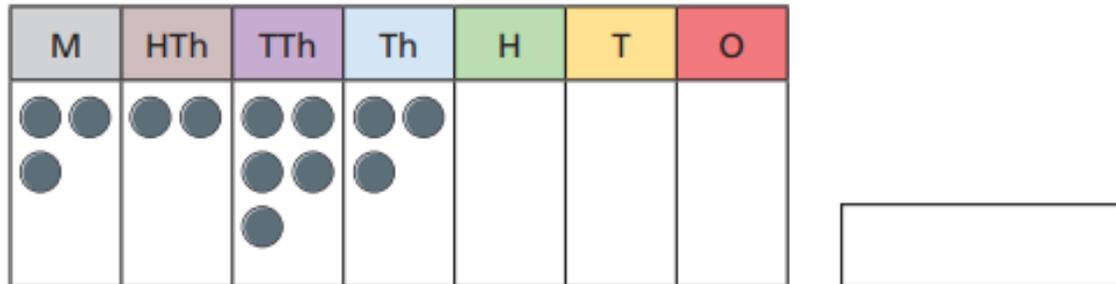
a)



b)



c)

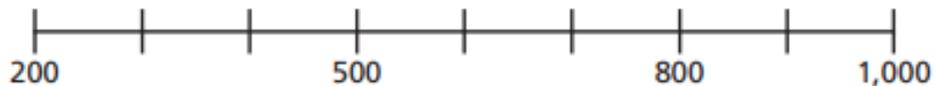


Please click on the link below to access the video for your learning.

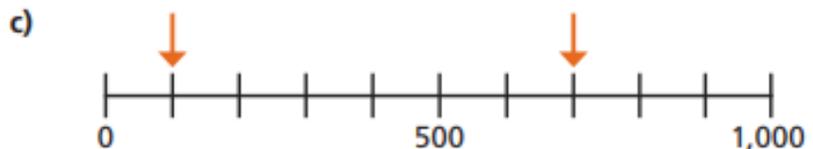
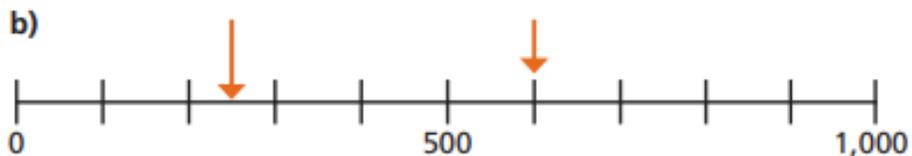
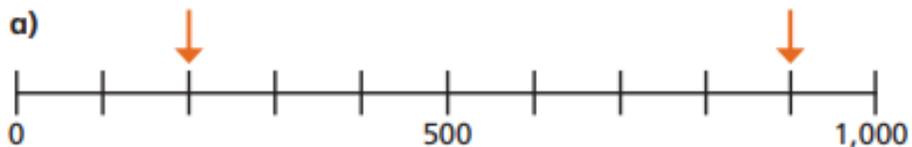
<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/week-1/>

Monday - Maths - Recap numbers to 10 million. *Complete the questions on paper.*

1 Complete the number line.

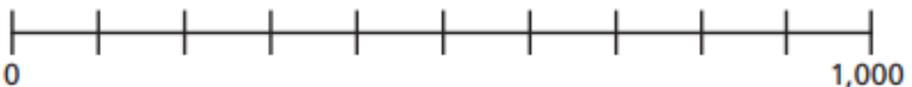


2 What numbers are the arrows pointing to?

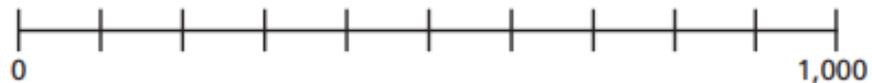


3 Write these numbers on the number line.

400 150 600 990

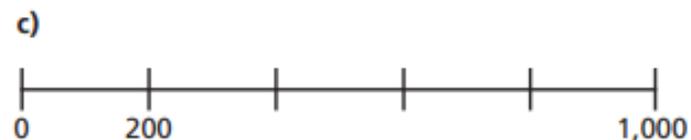
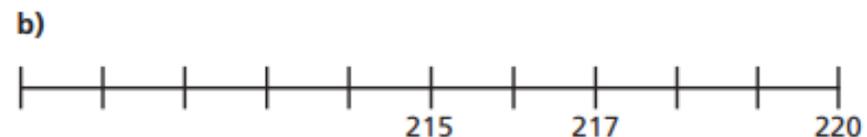
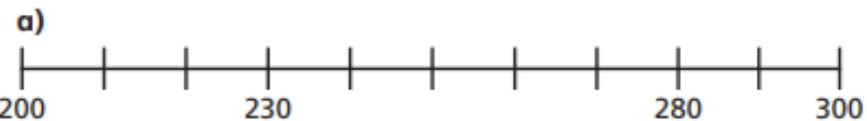


4 Here is a number line from 0 to 1,000



Label 500 and 750 on the number line.

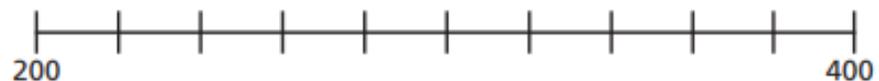
5 Complete the number lines.



6 a) Label 470 on the number line.

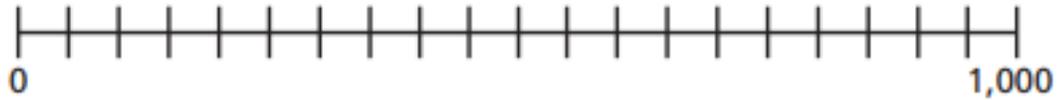
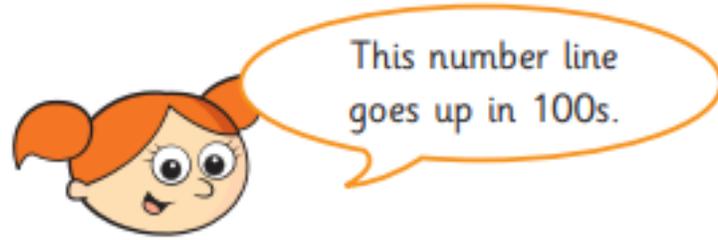


b) Label 280 on the number line.



Monday - Maths - Recap numbers to 10 million. *Complete the questions on paper.*

7

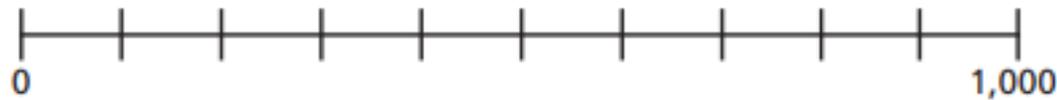


Is Alex correct? How do you know?

8

Draw an arrow to 785 on each number line.

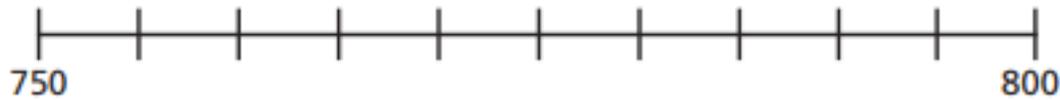
a)



b)

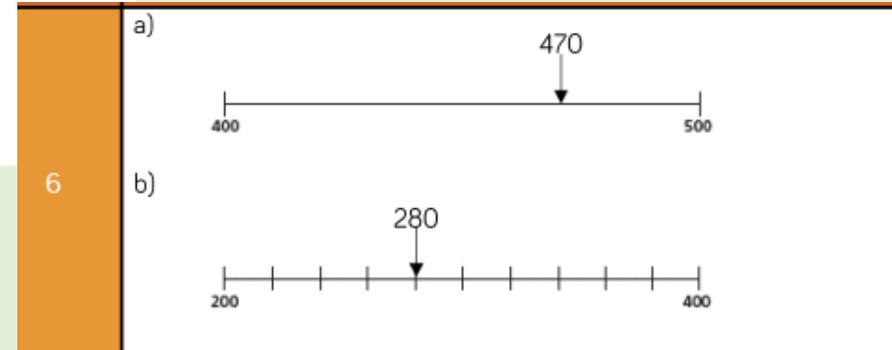
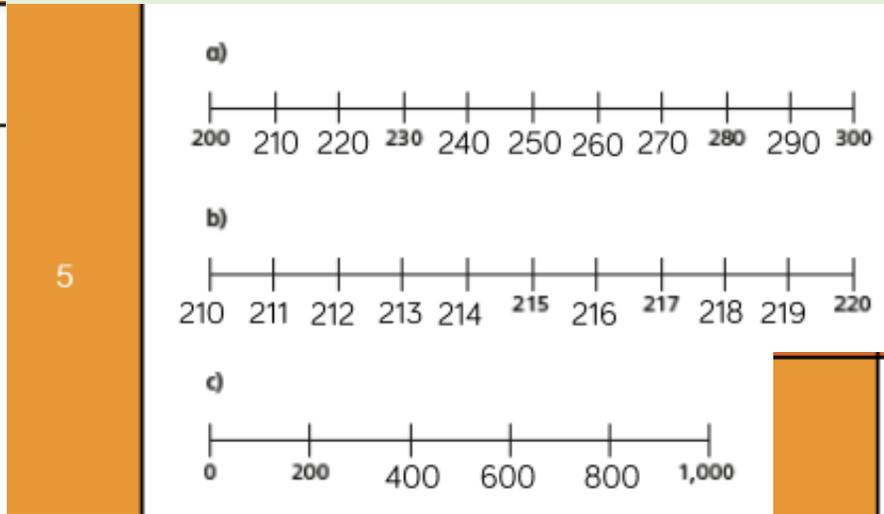
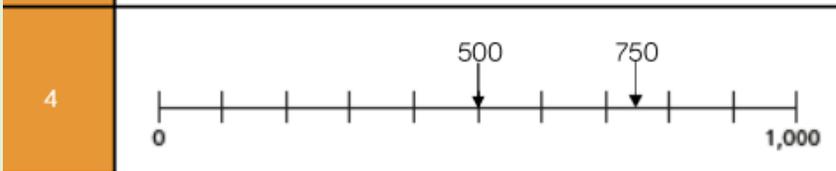
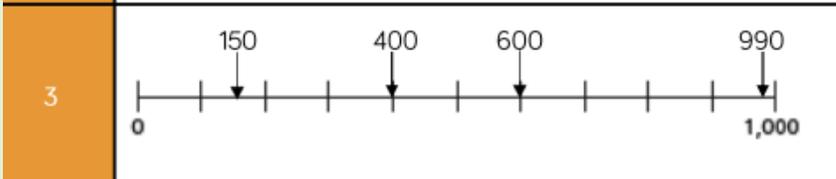
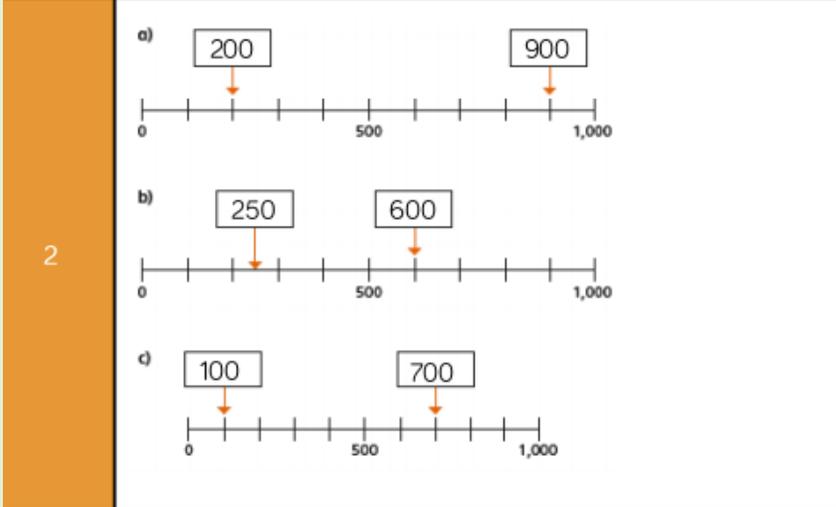
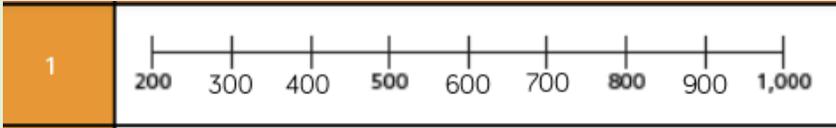


c)



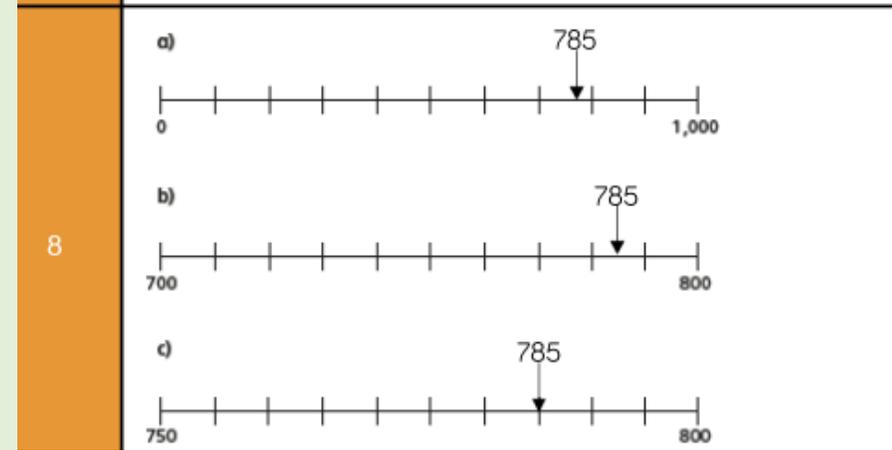
Monday - Maths - Recap numbers to 10 million.

Answers - see how you did!



7

Alex is incorrect.
The number line is going up in 50s
If the number line was going up in 100s, the last number would be 2,000



Monday - PE - Get moving with some yoga!

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC5uIZ2KOZZeQDQo_GsiqbQ?reload=9

Monday - Geography



Can you guess what our Geography Topic might be about from these pictures?



Monday - Geography

Watch the following video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xLx4fVsYdTI>

Note down the issues that the video raises.

Monday - Geography

Where Is Plastic Found?

Plastic is *versatile* and cheap to make, so it is used to make lots of things. It is quite easy to tell when some items are plastic, such as drinks bottles and shopping bags.

However, plastic can be found in some surprising places:

- Some shampoos, face washes and toothpaste have plastic in them.
- Clothes made from material like nylon, polyester and lycra come from plastic.
- The outside of golf and tennis balls are made from plastic.



Glossary

versatile: Can be used in lots of different ways.

Monday - Geography

Why Does Plastic Damage the Environment?

The main problem with plastic is that it takes an extremely long time to **decompose**. A plastic bottle can last for up to 500 years. That means that a bottle dropped in the ocean or put in a **landfill site** today could still be there in the year 2518!

Plastic has **toxins** in it that are harmful to wildlife.

Glossary

decompose: Rot, decay, break down.

landfill site: Rubbish sites where refuse is buried underground.

toxins: Poisonous substances.



Monday - Geography

Why Does Plastic Damage Oceans?

Sea creatures can get stuck in plastic bags or the rings that hold drinks cans together. This can cause suffocation, starvation (because they can't get to food), or means that they cannot escape predators.

Sea turtles sometimes confuse plastic bags with jellyfish and eat them. This damages their insides and they can die. Around 70% of dead sea turtles are found to have eaten plastic.

Did You Know...?

- It is thought that by the year 2050, there will be more plastic than fish in the seas.
- 99% of seabirds have eaten plastic.



Monday - Geography



Monday - Geography

Coral reefs are not just beautiful, brightly coloured backgrounds for serene snorkelling experiences — they are vital to life on earth. At least a quarter of the world's marine life needs coral reefs for some part of their life cycle. Despite their beauty and importance, coral reefs around the world are disappearing fast. Water pollution, overfishing and coastal development are taking their toll on coral reefs at the local level, while carbon pollution threatens reefs worldwide and remains their biggest threat.

Monday - Geography



Monday - Geography

Nowadays, too much plastic ends up in our oceans. This can damage our coral reef, it can harm animals in the sea and on land. For example, turtles can become entangled in plastic found on cans. 8 million tonnes of plastic end up in the ocean every single year. Unfortunately, plastic can take 500 years to decompose.

Monday - Geography

Create a thought shower of things that humans can do to help reduce plastic pollution.



Tuesday - Spelling

Complete the tasks from the worksheet onto paper 😊

Add the suffix -ing to the words below to complete the sentences. Some will need the final consonant doubling.

happen garden begin occur listen forget

I enjoy
.....



Why does this
mistake keep on
..... ?



I keep
what to do.



I can't believe this is
..... to me!



Miss said we have to
read page 10 from the
.....



I hope you have all been
..... to me.



Tuesday - Guided Reading

World Travel



Tuesday - Guided Reading

Write all answers onto paper.

World Travel - Follow-Up Work

1. What does the image represent?

2. What do the landmarks represent?

3. If the image were used as an advert, what might it be advertising?

4. The image has a key message in it. Explain what you think this message is.

Tuesday - Guided Reading

Write all answers onto paper.

5. Use three adjectives to describe the image.



6. Why do you think different modes of transport are shown in the image?



Tuesday - English

Lesson 2

Write all work into your workbook or on a piece of paper.



English

LO: To develop a rich understanding of words associated with meals

Lesson 5 of 10

Ms Butt

OAK NATIONAL ACADEMY

The screenshot shows a video player interface with a green background. At the top left, the word "English" is displayed. Below it, the Learning Objective (LO) is stated: "LO: To develop a rich understanding of words associated with meals". Underneath the LO, it says "Lesson 5 of 10". In the bottom left corner, the name "Ms Butt" is visible. In the bottom right corner, there is a logo for "OAK NATIONAL ACADEMY" which consists of a stylized acorn icon and the text "OAK NATIONAL ACADEMY". A play button icon is centered on the screen, indicating that the video is paused.

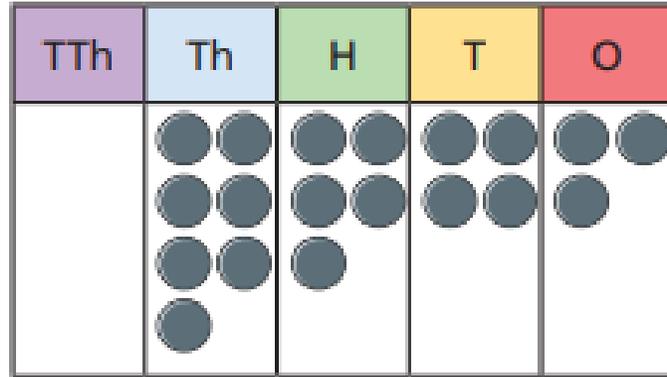
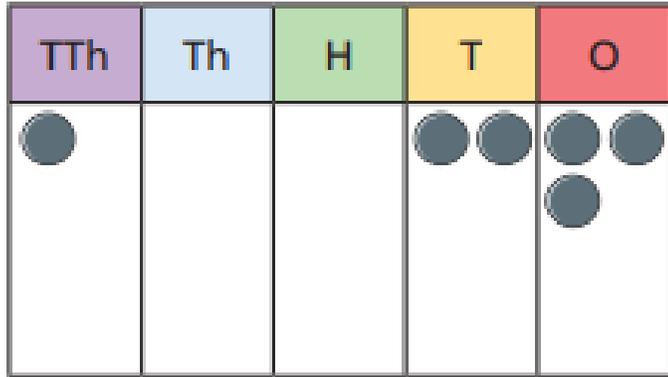
Copy and paste the website link into internet browser to access or click the link below

[To develop a rich understanding of words associated with meals \(thenational.academy\)](https://www.thenational.academy)

Tuesday - Maths - Recap comparing and ordering numbers.

Warm up! Complete the questions before you watch the video.

Which place value chart represents the greater number?



Please click on the link below to access the video for your learning.

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/week-1/>

Tuesday - Maths - Recap comparing and ordering numbers. *Complete the questions on paper.*

4 Circle all the numbers greater than 350
 700 396 299 167 342 400

5 Circle all the numbers less than 718
 634 800 715 720 66 1,000

6 Write $>$, $<$ or $=$ to make the statements correct.

a)

100s	10s	1s
2	9	5

100s	10s	1s
3	7	2

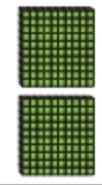
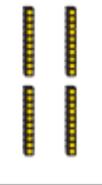
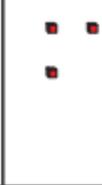
b)

100s	10s	1s
4	0	1

100s	10s	1s
4	2	6

c)

100s	10s	1s
2	5	7

100s	10s	1s
		

d) Which place value columns did you have to compare in part c)?

7 Write the missing phrase.

is less than

 is greater than

a) 328 _____ 344
 b) 916 _____ 490
 c) 510 _____ 517

9 Write $<$, $>$ or $=$ to make the statements correct.

a) 176 281 e) 1,000 699
 b) 397 452 f) 820 90
 c) 757 747 g) 392 300 + 90 + 2
 d) 812 810 h) 392 300 + 90 + 3

10 What could the missing digits be?
 a) 621 is greater than $_24$ b) $500 < _54$
 621 is greater than 6_4 $500 < 5_2$
 621 is greater than $62_$ $500 < 53_$

11 Write all the possible missing digits.
 a) 778 is less than 7_4
 b) 778 is less than 7_9
 c) 778 is less than $77_$

Tuesday - Maths - Recap comparing and ordering numbers.

Answers - see how you did!

Don't worry if you made a mistake; you will learn from any mistakes you make.

4	700, 396, 400
5	634, 715, 66
6	a) < b) < c) > d) the ones columns
7	a) 328 is less than 344 b) 916 is greater than 490 c) 510 is less than 517
8	Steel Man lasts the longest.
9	a) < b) < c) > d) > e) > f) > g) = h) <

10	a) 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1 0 or 1 0 b) 6, 7, 8 or 9 any digit any digit
11	a) 8, 9 b) 7, 8, 9 c) 9

Tuesday -PE

It's time to dance! Click on the link below for access to Just Dance videos on You Tube.

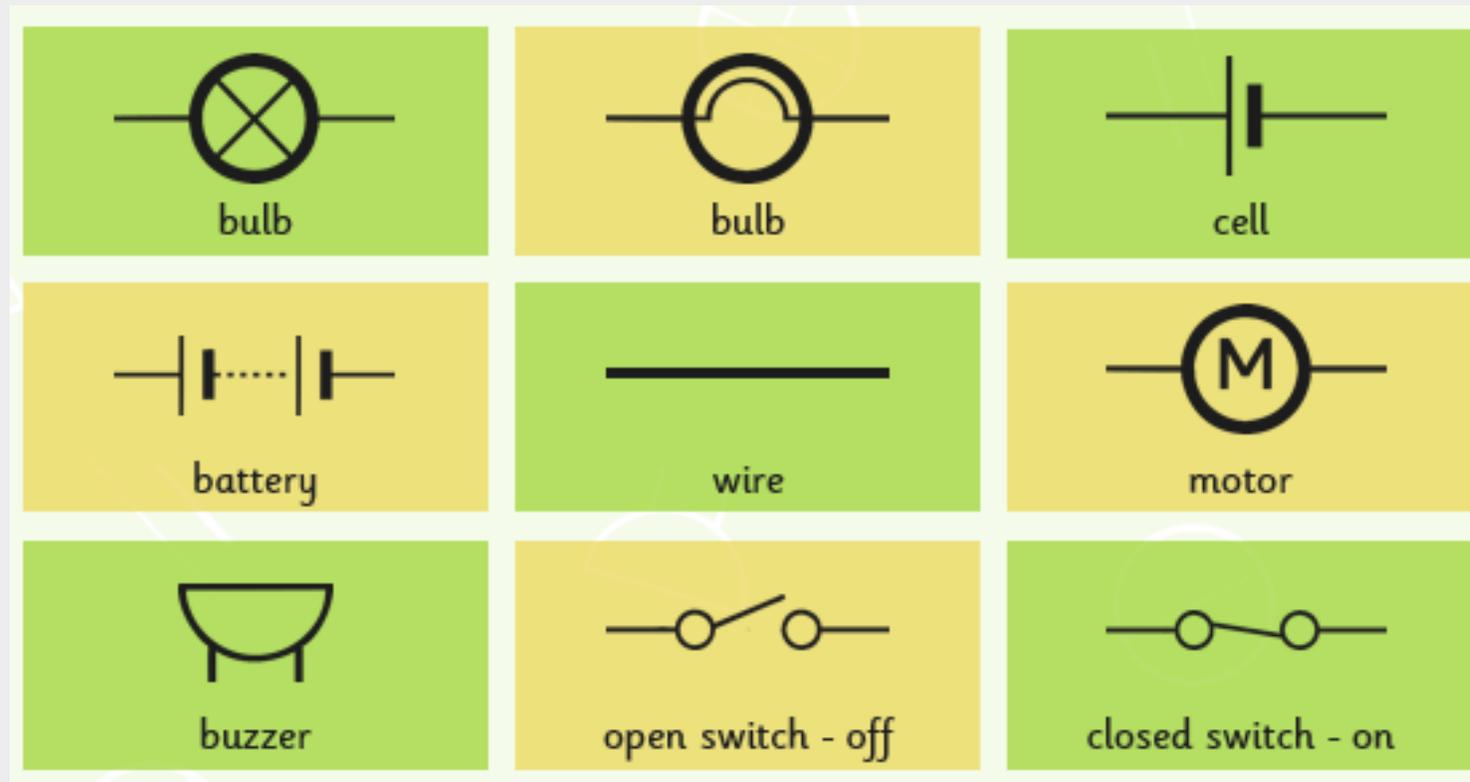
There are many to choose from and I know you are all fantastic dancers, so off you go!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gVfgTw_W_JY

Tuesday - Science - Draw circuit diagrams using correct symbols.

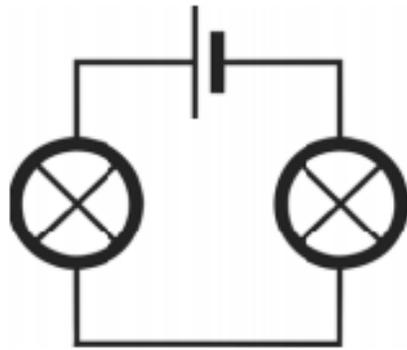
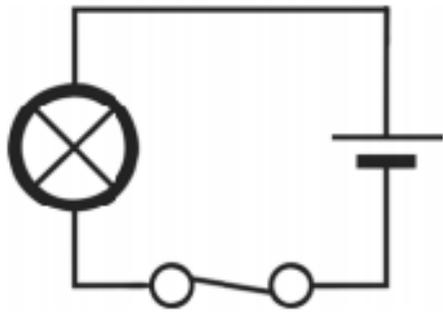
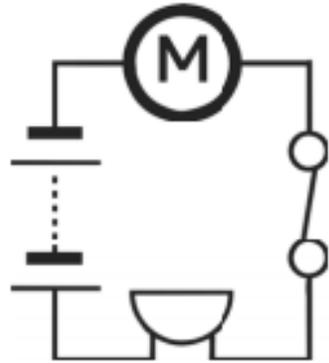
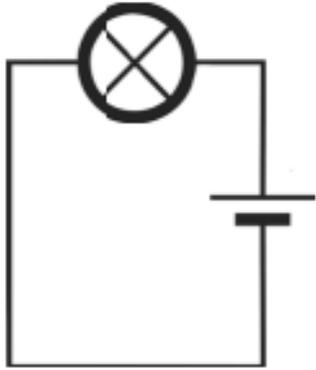
Remember these symbols from last week?

Now you are going to use them to help you label and draw circuit diagrams. Make sure you use a ruler or something with a straight edge to draw the circuit diagrams.

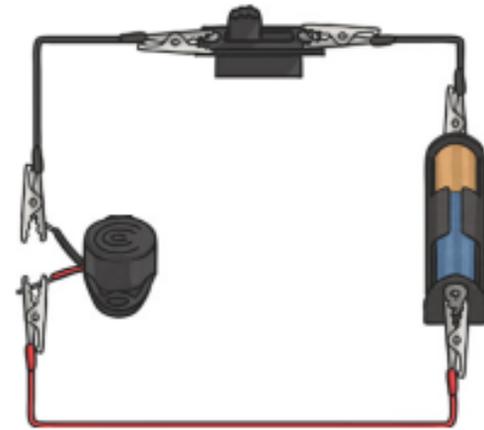
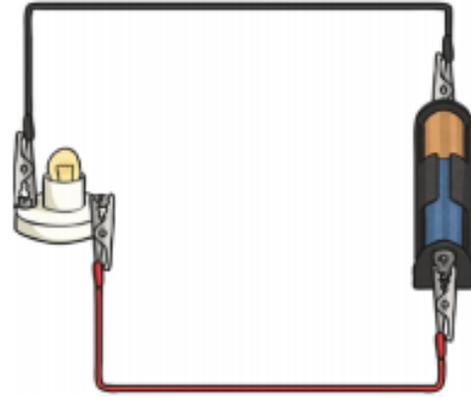


Tuesday - Science - Draw circuit diagrams using correct symbols.

Look at the circuits below and label each part.



Draw the following circuit using the scientific circuit symbols.



Wednesday - Spelling

Add the suffix **-ed** to the words below to complete the sentences. Some will need the final consonant doubling.

prefer occur visit happen limit target

What
to your hair?



These books are
.....
at boys.



My knowledge
of French is quite
.....



I
playing football to
playing rounders.



I
my grandad today.



It never
to me that the field was
muddy.



Wednesday – Guided Reading

To look as fabulous as me, follow these simple beauty steps. First, bathe in milk and honey to keep your skin nourished and soft. I scrub away the dead skin using sea salt and then I like to use crushed green grapes to give my skin a golden glow.

I usually keep my makeup quite simple and natural. I crush up lapis lazuli stone to create a deep blue eye shadow base and then I add some sparkle with little chunks of gold pyrite. Next, I make my eyelashes and eyebrows darker using charcoal and animal fat. Then, I just rub some red clay into my lips and cheeks and I'm ready to head down to the pyramids for the day.

Get Ready with Cleopatra



1. Through whose eyes is this text told?

2. Find and copy a phrase which shows that Cleopatra thinks that she looks good.

3. *'I usually keep my makeup quite simple and natural.'* What makes you think that this is not true?

4. Explain why Cleopatra does not use the same makeup products that women use today.

Wednesday - English

Lesson 3

Write all work into your workbook or on a piece of paper.

Copy and paste the website link into internet browser to access or click the link below

[To plan the first part of an opening scene
\(thenational.academy\)](https://thenational.academy)

English

LO: To plan the first part of an opening scene

Lesson 6 of 10

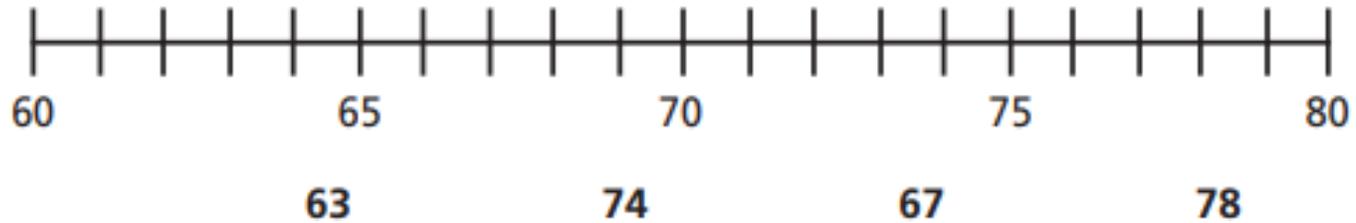
Miss Vincent



Maths Wednesday- Recap rounding numbers to 10, 100 and 1,000.

Warm up! Complete the questions before you watch the video.

1 Use the number line to help you round each number to the nearest 10



Please click on the link below to access the video for your learning.

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/week-2/>

Maths Wednesday- Recap rounding numbers to 10, 100 and 1,000.

Complete the questions on paper.

- 2 Round each number to the nearest 10
a) 48 248 548 1,748
b) What do you notice about your answers in part a)?

- 3 Round each number to the nearest 100
a) 1,532 1,542 1,552 1,562
b) What do you notice about your answers in part a)?

- 4 Round the numbers to the correct values.
- | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----------------------|----|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a) | | 743 | b) | | 9,867 |
| | to the nearest 10 is | <input type="text"/> | | to the nearest 10 is | <input type="text"/> |
| | to the nearest 100 is | <input type="text"/> | | to the nearest 100 is | <input type="text"/> |
| | to the nearest 1,000 is | <input type="text"/> | | to the nearest 1,000 is | <input type="text"/> |

- 5 a) Circle the numbers that round to 650 when rounded to the nearest 10
653 655 645 545 648 641
- b) Circle the numbers that round to 5,400 when rounded to the nearest 100
5,430 5,450 5,380 5,340 5,425 5,325
- c) Circle the numbers that round to 12,000 when rounded to the nearest 1,000
12,475 11,780 12,399 12,111 11,999 11,501

- 7 Complete the table.

Number	3,561	9,730	21,075	903
Rounded to the nearest 10				
Rounded to the nearest 100				
Rounded to the nearest 1,000				

- 8
- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 9 | 9 | 1 |
|---|---|---|---|
- a) Mo makes a 4-digit number using the digit cards.
His number rounds to 9,100 to the nearest 100
What number does Mo make?
- b) Kim makes a different 4-digit number using the digit cards.
Her number rounds to 10,000 to the nearest 1,000
What does Kim's number round to, to the nearest 10?

- 9
- 
- 37 rounded to the nearest 100 is zero.
- Is Dexter correct?
Draw a number line to represent your answer.

Maths Wednesday- Recap rounding numbers to 10, 100 and 1,000.

2	<p>a) 50 550 250 1,750</p> <p>b) All the answers end with 50 because 48 will always round to 50 to the nearest 10 regardless of how many hundreds, thousands, etc. there are.</p>
3	<p>a) 1,500 1,600 1,500 1,600</p> <p>b) Two of the answers round down to 1,500 and two round up to 1,600 The numbers that are less than 1,550 are closer to 1,500 and so are rounded down. The numbers that are more than 1,550 are closer to 1,600 and so are rounded up.</p>
4	<p>a) 740 700 1,000</p> <p>b) 9,870 9,900 10,000</p>
5	<p>a) 653 645 648</p> <p>b) 5,430 5,380 5,425</p> <p>c) 12,475 11,780 12,399 12,111, 11,999 11,501</p>

Answers - see how you did!

Don't worry if you made a mistake!

7	Number	3,561	9,730	21,075	903
	Rounded to the nearest 10	3,560	9,730	21,080	900
	Rounded to the nearest 100	3,600	9,700	21,100	900
	Rounded to the nearest 1,000	4,000	10,000	21,000	1,000
8	<p>a) 9,119</p> <p>b) 9,910 (Kim's number is 9,911)</p>				
9	<p>yes</p> <p>number line showing 37 is closer to 0 than 100, so 37 rounded to the nearest 100 is 0</p>				

Wednesday PE

Have a go at some 'PE with Joe', I'm sure you will all be aching afterwards!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sX05HHni9Wk>

Wednesday - PSHE – How to keep your teeth healthy.

How should you keep your teeth healthy? Have a think and then watch the video below.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GHS27DHyli0&feature=emb_logo

Now see if you can create a poster about how to keep your mouth clean and hygienic. Be creative! You could create it on paper or using your device.

You might need these words:



plaque	decay	fluoride	toothpaste	cavity	enamel
diet	sugar	acid	floss	dental	rinse

Spellings
prefer
preferring
preferred
listen
listening
listened
forbid
forbidden
address
answer

Write each word into an exciting sentence.

Remember to use capital letters in the correct places and the correct punctuation.

Jobs for Children

Do you have what it takes to apply for these jobs for children?

Factory Worker

- Must be able to work for 16 hours a day, with only Sunday off (to go to church).
- Must be able to stay focused to avoid losing fingers in the machinery.
- Must not be easily distracted: sitting, chatting or gazing through windows (where there are any) is not allowed.

Chimney Sweep

- Must be small - most chimneys are 12 inches (30cm) wide.
- Must not require large meals – you need to remain small.
- Must not scare easily – if you refuse to go up the chimney, it might start to get quite hot!

Apply today and you could start contributing to your family by earning a wage of a few pennies a week!



Quick Questions



1. For which job was it important to be small? Why?



2. Find two verbs that are antonyms of each other.



3. Why do you think the chimney could get hot if the child refused to go up?



4. Summarise the main information about the factory worker job in 20 words or less.

Thursday English

Lesson 4

Write all work into your workbook or on a piece of paper.

English

LO: To practise and apply knowledge of the suffixes -tion, -sion, -ssion and -cian, including test
Lesson 7 of 10

Clare Richards



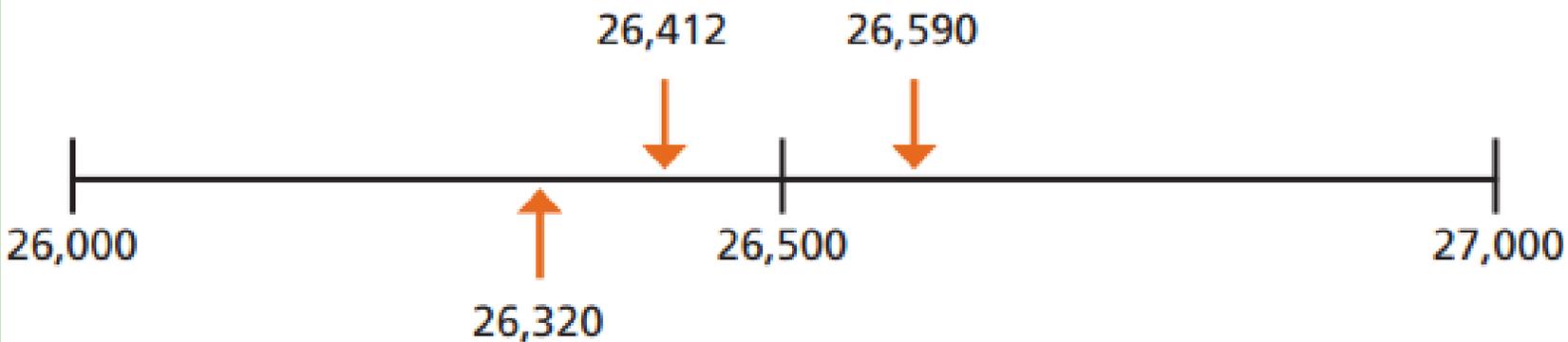
Copy and paste the website link into internet browser to access or click the link below

[To practise and apply knowledge of suffixes: -tion, -cian, -sion, -ssion \(thenational.academy\)](https://www.thenational.academy)

Thursday- Maths - Recap rounding any number.

Warm up! Complete the questions before you watch the video.

Are these numbers closer to 26,000 or 27,000?



a) 26,320

b) 26,412

c) 26,590



Please click on the link below to access the video for your learning.

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/week-2/>

Thursday- Maths - Recap rounding any number. *Complete the questions on paper.*

4 Dora makes a number using place value counters.

Th	H	T	O
1,000	100 100 100 100 100	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 1 1

- Round Dora's number to the nearest thousand.
- Round Dora's number to the nearest hundred.
- Round Dora's number to the nearest ten.

5 Circle the numbers that round to 9,000 to the nearest 1,000

8,600 8,590 8,340
9,105 938 9,566

6 Circle the numbers that round to 9,100 to the nearest 100

9,130 8,950 9,059
9,045 9,009 9,107

7 Round each number to the nearest 1,000

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a) 3,500 | e) 2,460 | i) 4,591 | m) 2,925 |
| b) 749 | f) 2,560 | j) 5,925 | n) 1,925 |
| c) 2,260 | g) 2,660 | k) 4,925 | |
| d) 2,360 | h) 1,795 | l) 3,925 | |

8 Complete the table.

Number	Rounded to the nearest 10	Rounded to the nearest 100	Rounded to the nearest 1,000
755			
2,904			
5,997			

9 What could the missing digits be?

- 3,8_8 rounded to the nearest 100 is 3,900
- 3,8_8 rounded to the nearest 1,000 is 4,000
- 3,8_8 rounded to the nearest 10 is 3,890

10 Rosie rounds a number to the nearest 1,000 and gets 3,000

Amir rounds a number to the nearest 100 and gets 3,400

Rosie's number is 100 more than Amir's.

What could their numbers be?

Thursday- Maths - Recap rounding any number.

Answers - see how you did!

Don't worry if you made a mistake; you will learn from any mistakes you make.

4	a) 2,000 b) 1,600 c) 1,580
5	8,600 8,590 9,105
6	9,130 9,059 9,107
7	a) 4,000 h) 2,000 b) 1,000 i) 5,000 c) 2,000 j) 6,000 d) 2,000 k) 5,000 e) 2,000 l) 4,000 f) 3,000 m) 3,000 g) 3,000 n) 2,000

8	Number	Rounded to nearest 10	Rounded to nearest 100	Rounded to nearest 1,000
	755	760	800	1,000
	2,904	2,900	2,900	3,000
	5,997	6,000	6,000	6,000
9	a) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 b) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 c) 8			
10	Various possible combinations. Rosie's number has to be between 2,500 and 3,499 Amir's number has to be between 3,350 and 3,499 For Rosie to have a number 100 more than Amir, Amir must have a number between 3,350 and 3,399 and Rosie's will be 100 more e.g. Amir 3,370 and Rosie 3,470			

Thursday- PE - Get active and have a go at the activity below in the garden or in the living room!

pe
planning

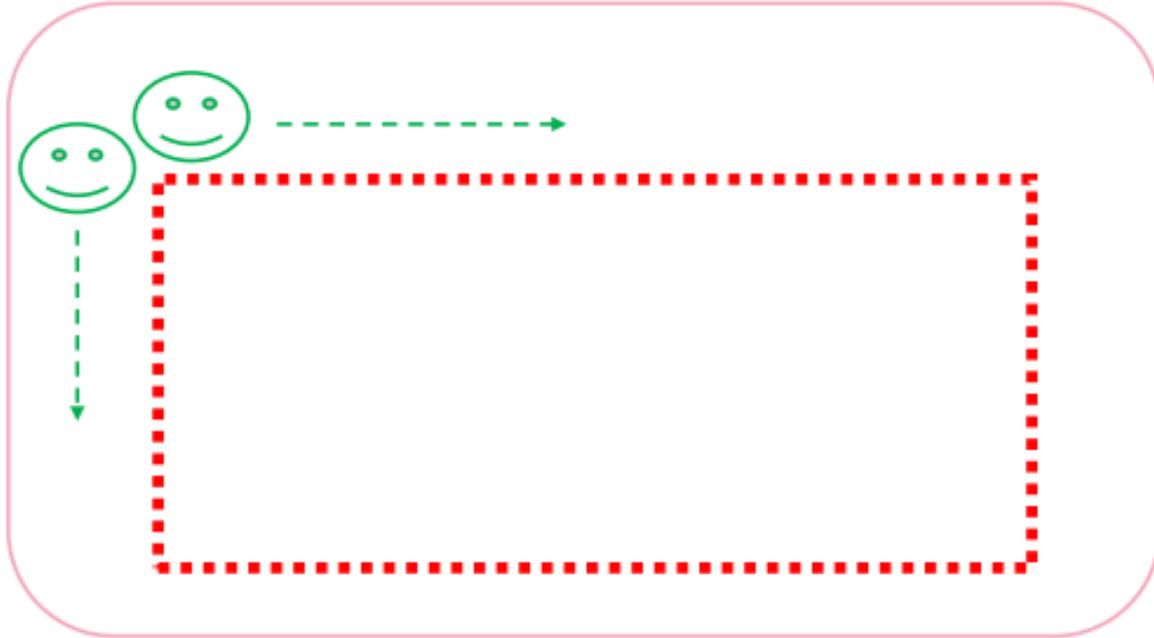
garden games // high five

home learning

how to score:

- Allow a time limit to get as many high 5's as possible.
- Can you continue running until you achieve 10, 15 or 20 high 5's?

[Video Demonstration](#)



how to play:

- Pairs set off running in opposite directions around the garden.
- When they meet each other, they must high 5, turn around and run back in the opposite direction meeting each other again to high 5.

Thursday- History

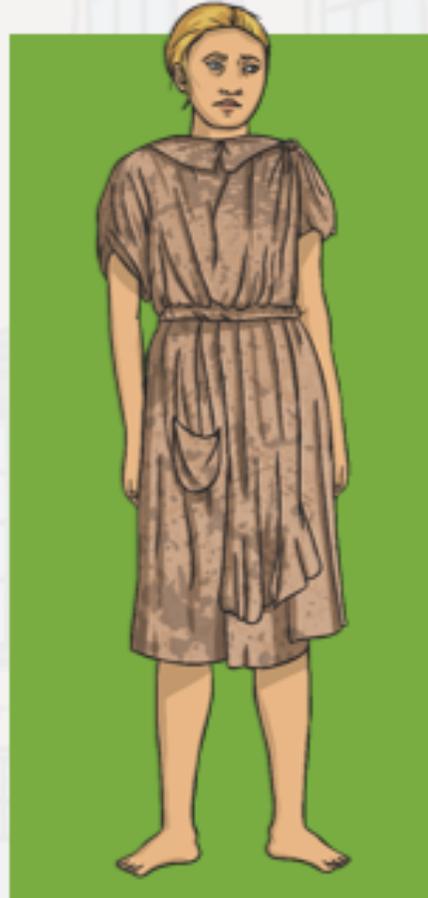
What can you recall about Victorian life?





What Was Life Like?

- Life was very hard for poor people during the Victorian era.
- In 1837, at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign, only wealthy or privileged children could afford to go to school.
- Poor children, even as young as four years old, had to work to help support their families.
- Most mine, factory and mill owners did not think anything was wrong with giving jobs, particularly nasty ones, to children.
- There were no laws to protect working children.



What Jobs Did Victorian Children Do?



Children did various kinds of jobs and many were unsafe, poorly paid and damaging to their health.

They included:

- chimney sweeps
- domestic servants
- mill workers
- factory workers
- farm hands
- working in coal mines

Children in the Coal Mines

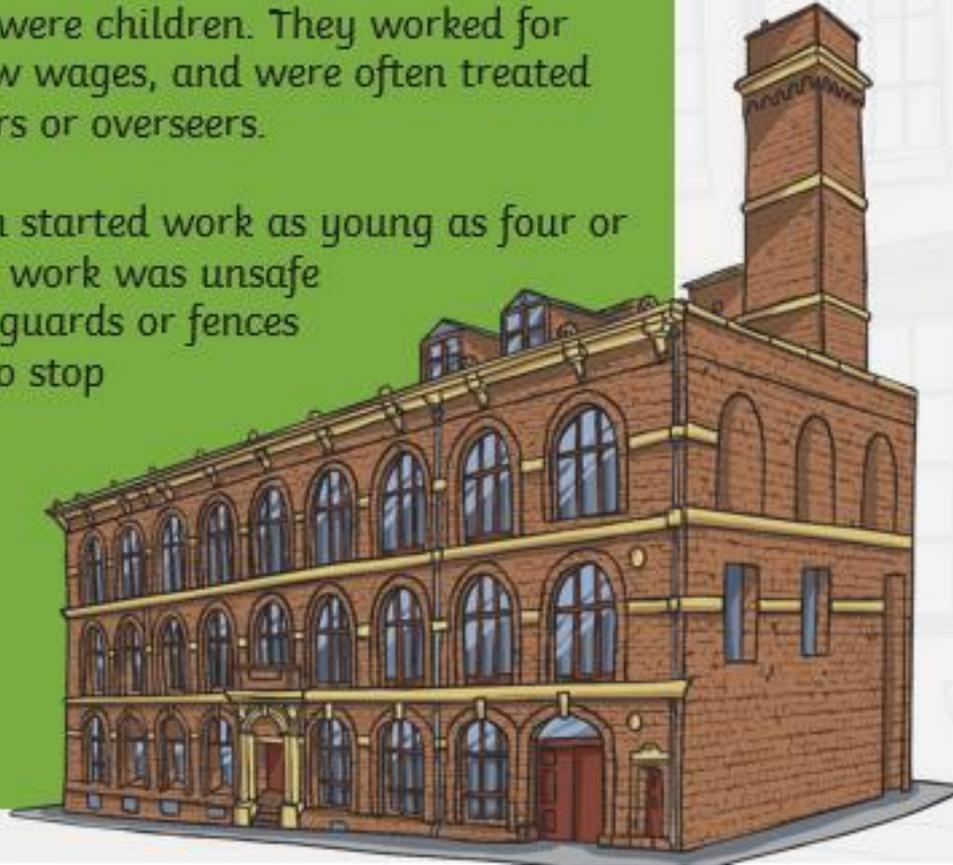
- Many children worked in coal mines. They were extremely dangerous places to work; roofs caved in, there were sometimes gas explosions, tunnels collapsed and workers got all sorts of injuries. There were very few safety rules.
- One of the common dangers for children was shifting coal. To do this, the children had to bring the coal through the tunnels and small shafts. This would require the children to continually bend down and this led to many children suffering growth problems.
- Older children were employed as "coal bearers". This involved carrying loads of coal on their backs in big baskets.
- Younger children often worked as "trappers". It was their job to open and shut the doors in the tunnels to allow the air to circulate through them.



Children in Factories

Many factory workers were children. They worked for long hours, for very low wages, and were often treated badly by the supervisors or overseers.

Sometimes the children started work as young as four or five years of age. Their work was unsafe because there were no guards or fences around the machines to stop accidents happening.



Child Mill Workers

- As in mines and factories, thousands of children also worked in cotton mills. The conditions in mills were very unpleasant. Children spent most of their working hours at machines with little or no time for fresh air or exercise.
- Many children fell ill or had serious accidents.
- Children were scalped when their hair was caught in the machine.
- Many hands were crushed and some children were killed when they went to sleep and fell into the machines.



Chimney Sweeps

- Orphans and homeless children were sold to employers to become chimney sweeps.
- This happened because children were cheap and they could not complain.
- Boys were forced up through the narrow, winding passages of chimneys in large houses in order to clean them.
- Children suffered many cuts, grazes and bruises on their knees, elbows and thighs. It was a dirty and dangerous job.
- In 1832, a law was introduced forbidding the use of boys for sweeping chimneys; unfortunately, we know that this law was ignored!



Life as a Domestic Servant



- Many girls from poor families would go to work in domestic service. This meant that they would work for local landowners in their big houses, or for anyone who employed servants.
- Servants were paid very little money.
- Many had unpleasant jobs to do like cleaning out fireplaces and cleaning the kitchens.
- They often had to start work very early in the morning, and could not go to sleep until their employers had gone to bed.

Child Workers in the Countryside



Many families who lived in the countryside were forced to send their children out to work because of their extreme poverty.

Children as young as seven years old could work as bird scarers or stone pickers. They would work out in the fields from four in the morning until seven at night.

Older children worked as casual labourers.

Who Were the People Who Helped?

Lord Shaftesbury knew that it was wrong to use children as cheap labour. He wanted to bring in laws to stop this practice. He encouraged inspectors, (called commissioners), to go all over Britain to collect evidence from the working children themselves.

Their reports were debated in Parliament.



Who Were the People Who Helped?



Dr Barnardo wanted to provide homes for homeless, orphaned and abandoned children. He took photographs of the children he rescued and used them to persuade rich people to collect money for his charity.

Dr Barnardo believed that all children should have been looked after and received education.

Who Were the People Who Helped?

- Charles Dickens did much to highlight the difficulties faced by poor children. Perhaps you have read or seen his books which have been adapted for TV and film?
- Charles Dickens would base his ideas on the social conditions surrounding him. He sympathised with all the people who were neglected and unloved. His main focus was how parts of England were poverty stricken and before writing his novels, he visited the places that he based his stories on.
- Charles Dickens was aware of the cruelties children were suffering. He shows this in many of his books.

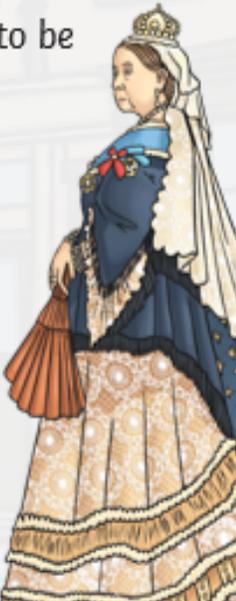


Changes for the Better

Throughout Queen Victoria's reign, new laws were passed to make it illegal to employ young children.

- **1841 Mines Act** - No child under the age of 10 to work underground.
- **1868 Agricultural Gangs Act** - No child under the age of 8 to be employed in a gang of farm workers.
- **1870 Education Act** - Education was compulsory for all children aged 5-10 although it was not free until 1891.
- **1874 Factory Act** - No child under the age of 10 is to be employed in a factory.
- **1875 Climbing Boys Act** - Illegal to send boys up chimneys.

However, there were still many children, over the age of 9, at work when Queen Victoria died in 1901.



Thursday- History

Watch the following videos:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z73b4wx>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zsdw2hv>

Thursday- History

Sort the statements into 1820 and 2020.

Rich boys go to school from the age of 10. Rich girls are educated at home.

There are no health and safety measures in place to protect children in dangerous environments - many are killed and injured.

Children cannot start full-time work until they are 16.

The youngest age a child can start part-time work is 13.

Children from poor families go to work for up to 16 hours a day, 6 days a week.

Children have no protection against illness and disease.

Many children from poor families didn't own any shoes.

Children are paid for their work at much lower rates than adults.

Education is compulsory up to the age of 16.

Children's basic rights are recognised and protected.

Children are vaccinated against numerous illnesses and diseases.

Children worked in the mines, factories and sweeping chimneys. They were often given the worst jobs in terrible conditions.

1820	2020

Friday Spellings test-

Ask your grown up or a big sister or brother to read the spellings to you.

Have a go at spelling them on paper on your own.

Check your spellings.

How well did you do?

Spellings

prefer

preferring

preferred

listen

listening

listened

forbid

forbidden

address

answer

Friday Guided reading -

Summer Suitcases



Summer Suitcases – Follow-Up Work

1. What do the suitcases represent? Explain your reasons?

2. Who might be travelling? Where might they be going?

3. If this were an image on an advert, what might the advert be for?

4. The weather in the image is of a sunny day with some clouds. Does this give a positive or negative feeling? Explain your reasoning.

Friday Guided reading -

5. What is the main focus of the picture? How do you know?

6. Where is the image taken?

Friday English

Lesson 5

Write all work into your workbook or on a piece of paper.

English

LO: To write the first part of an opening scene

Lesson 8 of 10



OAK
NATIONAL
ACADEMY

Miss Vincent

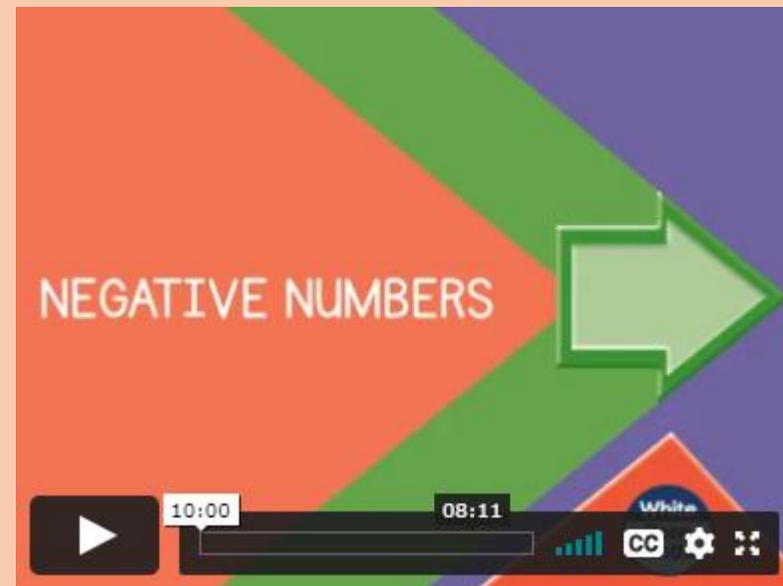
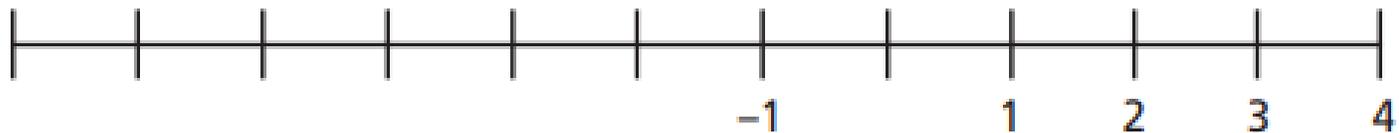
Copy and paste the website link into internet browser to access or click the link below

[To write the first part of the opening
\(thenational.academy\)](https://thenational.academy)

Friday Maths - Recap negative numbers.

Warm up! Complete the questions before you watch the video.

Complete the number line.



Please click on the link below to access the video for your learning.

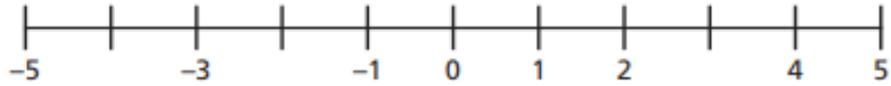
<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/week-2/>

Friday Maths - Recap negative numbers.

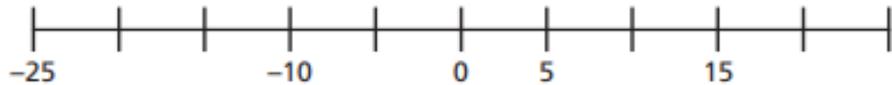
Complete the work on paper.

1 Complete the number lines.

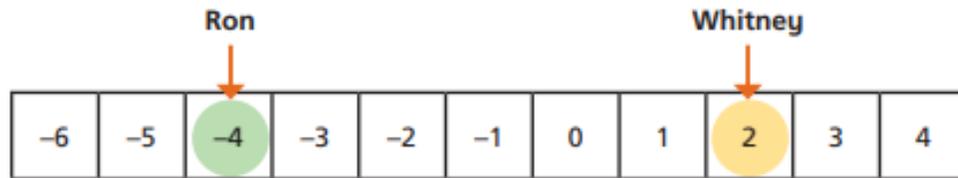
a)



b)



2 Whitney and Ron are playing a game.



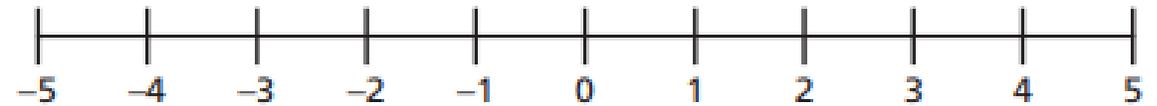
a) Ron moves forwards 5 spaces.

What number is his counter on now?

b) Whitney moves back 7 spaces.

What number is her counter on now?

3 Use the number line to find the difference between the numbers.



a) 3 and 5 b) -3 and 5 c) -1 and 1 d) -5 and 5

Friday Maths - Recap negative numbers.

Answers - see how you did!

Don't worry if you made a mistake; you will learn from any mistakes you make.

1	a) -4, -2, 3 b) -20, -15, -5, 10, 20, 25
2	a) 1 b) -5
3	a) The difference between 3 and 5 is 2 b) The difference between -3 and 5 is 8 c) The difference between -1 and 1 is 2 d) The difference between -5 and 5 is 10

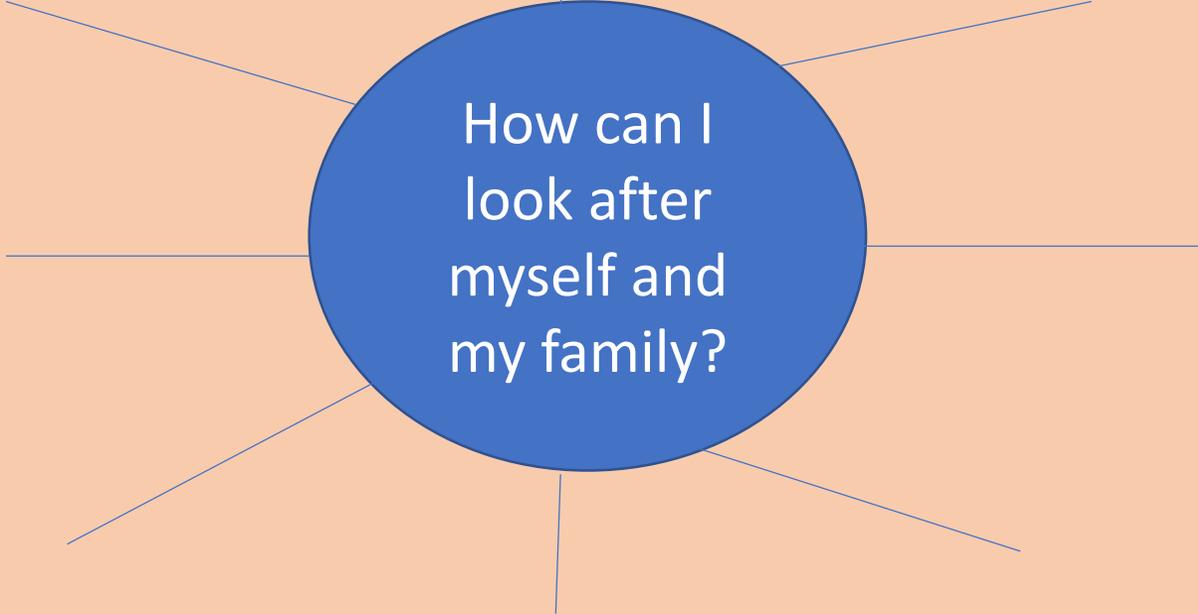
Friday PE

Have a go at more 'PE with Joe' and see how good you feel afterwards!

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

Friday PSHE - Looking after your wellbeing and the wellbeing of others.
Think of ways in which you can keep **yourself** motivated and look after your family too.

Smile and ask a member of your family if they are okay.



How can I look after myself and my family?

Take some calming deep breaths to maintain focus and clear your mind.