Year 6 English Home Learning Pack

Week commencing Monday 18th May 2020

We hope that you are all keeping well and enjoying the home learning. We love seeing all your work – don’t forget to send it to

projects@beddingtonparkprimary.com

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1. Reading Comprehension: Ramadan (text, questions and answers)
2. Grammar lesson one: Relative Clauses
3. Grammar lesson two: Essential and non-essential relative clauses
4. Spelling: Words that have the ‘sh’ sound spelt ‘ch’
5. Writing: Up, Up and Away!
Comprehension: Ramadan

What is Ramadan?
Ramadan is in the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. The festival begins at different times for Muslims, depending on when the new moon is first sighted. It lasts from dawn until sunset for 29 or 30 days. Ramadan is a very important time for Muslims and is celebrated all over the world. During Ramadan, Muslims ask for forgiveness, pray regularly, and try to teach themselves self-control. It is a time of fasting for the Islamic people as fasting is one of the five duties (or pillars) that Muslims must obey. The Islamic name for this fasting is ‘Saum’.

Why do Muslims fast?
Fasting is meant to teach Muslims to be focused, be self-disciplined and generous. It also reminds them of the suffering of the poor, who may not get to eat well. The prophet Muhammad was one of the first Muslims to fast - other Muslims must follow his example. Each day during the month of Ramadan, Muslims all over the world do not eat or drink from dawn until sunset. At the end of the day after sunset, Muslim families will often all eat together and celebrate their day of fasting.

How do Muslims mark the end of Ramadan?
The end of Ramadan is a big celebration called ‘Eid al-Fitr’: The Festival of the Breaking of the Fast. Muslims celebrate the end of fasting and thank Allah for their strength. Eid al-Fitr officially begins when the first sight of the new moon is seen in the sky. This is thought to be one of the reasons why a crescent moon symbol is important within Islam.

How is Eid al-Fitr celebrated?
On the first morning of the celebration, many Muslims meet for special prayers called Salat al-Eid, and have breakfast. They put on their best clothes for what will be their first meal in daylight for a month. Whilst there, some Muslims will exchange gifts and greeting cards. Celebrations continue for one, two or maybe even three days, and usually include gatherings to view the new moon, decorating homes inside and out, family visits, eating special foods, neighbourhood parties and wearing special, new clothes. People wish each other ‘Eid Mubarak’ (Blessed Eid) or ‘Eid Said’ (Happy Eid).

Did you know?
An estimated 2.1 billion Muslims across the globe will celebrate Eid al-Fitr to mark the end of the month-long fasting period of Ramadan - a third of that number are from the African continent.
Questions

1. Explain in your own words: What is Ramadan?

2. Why must Muslims show 'self-restraint' during Ramadan?

3. What does 'Eid al-Fitr' mean?

4. Why is the crescent moon a symbol of Islamic faith?

5. List five activities that Muslims may take part in during their Eid al-Fitr celebrations.

6. On which continent of the World do most Muslim people live?

7. Can you think why Ramadan fasting is more challenging to complete when it falls during the summer months?

8. 'Saum' is just one of the Five Pillars of Islam. Research the other four Islamic duties.
Answers

1. Explain in your own words: What is Ramadan?

   Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. Falling between June, July and August on the Gregorian calendar and lasting from dawn until sunset for 29 or 30 days. Ramadan is a very important time for Muslims and is celebrated all over the world.

2. Why must Muslims show ‘self-restraint’ during Ramadan?

   Each day during the month of Ramadan, Muslims all over the world do not eat or drink from dawn until sunset. This ‘fasting’ takes great self-restraint.

3. What does ‘Eid al-Fitr’ mean?

   The end of Ramadan is a big celebration called 'Eid al-Fitr': The Festival of the Breaking of the Fast.

4. Why is the crescent moon a symbol of Islamic faith?

   Eid al-Fitr officially begins when the first sight of the new moon is seen in the sky. This is thought to be one of the reasons why a crescent moon symbol is important within Islam.

5. List five activities that Muslims may take part in during their Eid al-Fitr celebrations.

   Pupils must list five activities from:
   - Meet for special prayers and have breakfast.
   - Give gifts and cards to each other.
   - Gather to view the new moon.
   - Decorate their homes inside and out.
   - Visit family.
   - Eat special foods.
   - Hold neighbourhood parties.
   - Wear new/special clothes.

6. On which continent of the World do most Muslim people live?

   An estimated 2.1 billion Muslims across the globe will celebrate Eid al-Fitr to mark the end of the month-long fasting period of Ramadan – a third of that number are from the African continent.

7. Can you think why Ramadan fasting is more challenging to complete when it falls during the summer months?

   Ramadan fasting is more challenging during the summer months because the sun rises earlier and sets later. This means the daylight hours time period that Muslim people must fast for each day is much longer.

8. ‘Saum’ is just one of the Five Pillars of Islam. Research the other four Islamic duties.

   Shahadah: declaration of faith./Salah: prayer./Zakat: giving a fixed proportion of their money to charity./Hajj: pilgrimage to Mecca.
Grammar – Relative clauses

A relative clause can be used to give additional information about a noun.

They are introduced by a relative pronoun like ‘that’, ‘which’, ‘who’, ‘whose’, ‘where’ and ‘when’. For example:

I won’t stand by the man who smells of slime.

In this example, the relative clause is ‘who smells of slime’. It provides more information about the man. The relative pronoun, ‘who’, is used to connect these clauses in the sentence.

Look at the video here to support your understanding - https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/zsrt4qt

- Often, relative clauses are easy to spot because they are hugged tightly by commas –

  Mrs Waters, who loves pizza, is about to order a dominoes!

- However, not all relative clauses are hugged by commas as seen in the example above – I won’t stand by the man who smells of slime. You need to look out for the relative pronouns (highlighted in yellow above).

Activity one -

Using two different colours, highlight the main clause in each sentence and the relative clause in a different colour. For example:

- My daughter’s hair is very curly, which makes it hard to brush.
- Take it to Sarah, who is in the kitchen.
- Snow, which is very cold, can be used to make snowmen.

1. Usain Bolt, whose home is in Jamaica, has won lots of gold medals.
2. I like to go to the beach in the summer, when it is very sunny.
3. Ben, who has brown hair, likes to play computer games.
4. The girl in the princess outfit is called Mia, who always plays dressing up.
5. There aren’t any biscuits left, which means somebody must have eaten them all.
6. Perth, which has many sunny days, is a city in Australia.
7. The boy’s trainers, which are brand new, were covered in mud.
8. The lady by the piano is a musician, who likes to give music lessons.
Activity two –

My Relatives

Now try and use relative clause in an independent piece of writing. Write a description about a member of your family or members of your family using **relative clauses** to add extra information to your sentences. For example:

My mum, **who** has brown hair, is a policewoman.

Her favourite food is chicken curry, **which** we eat every Friday night.

She loves the park in our hometown **that** she always played in as a child.

Use the relative clause checklist when you have finished your work to see how well you have done.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My Relative Clause Checklist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have included relative clauses to add extra information about nouns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have used relative pronouns to start my relative clauses: <strong>who</strong>, <strong>where</strong>, <strong>when</strong>, <strong>whose</strong>, <strong>which</strong> or <strong>that</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have used a comma (or commas when embedded) for non-essential relative clauses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have read my work back to make sure it all makes sense.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answers

1. Usain Bolt, whose home is in Jamaica, has won lots of gold medals.
2. I like to go to the beach in the summer, when it is very sunny.
3. Ben, who has brown hair, likes to play computer games.
4. The girl in the princess outfit is called Mia, who always plays dressing up.
5. There aren’t any biscuits left, which means somebody must have eaten them all.
6. Perth, which has many sunny days, is a city in Australia.
7. The boy’s trainers, which are brand new, were covered in mud.
8. The lady by the piano is a musician, who likes to give music lessons.
Grammar 2 – Essential and non-essential relative clauses

Now you know exactly what a relative clause, we are going to look at when these clauses are essential and when they are non-essential.

Top tip: Just ask yourself – ‘Do I really need to know that information?’

Activity 1 –
For each question there are two sentences. One contains an essential relative clause, the other contains a non-essential relative clause. Can you determine which is which? Hint: non-essential clauses are often separated by commas.

1. I have three younger brothers who all like to play on the computer. ________________
   My brothers, who are all younger than me, like to play on the computer. ________________

2. My sister, who is older than me, likes chocolate. __________________________
   I have a sister who likes chocolate. __________________________

3. My friend, who is called Adam, moved to America last week. ______________________
   I have a friend called Adam who moved to America last week. ______________________

4. Walt Disney is a famous man who created many animated films. ____________________
   Walt Disney, who created many animated films, is a famous man. ____________________
Activity 2 –
For each sentence below, is the relative clause essential or non-essential? The first has been completed for you.

1. My sister, who lives in Madrid, came to visit me last month. **Non-essential**

2. It is best not to stroke a dog that you don’t know.

3. Nell likes to go walking, which helps her keep fit.

4. Fish, which have gills, live in the sea.

5. Christopher Columbus, who discovered America, was from Italy.

6. For their camping trip, the children need clothes that are washable.

7. Maisie often plays with dolls, which can keep her busy for hours.

8. The Dodo, which was a flightless bird, became extinct in 1681.

9. A tiger’s fur is covered in stripes, which it uses for camouflage.

10. My dad went to hospital with a broken thumb that he hit with a hammer.

Extension – can you come up with some of your own sentences that contain essential and non-essential relative clauses? Perhaps teach a sibling or parent and let them have a go at your own quiz!
Answers

Activity 1 –

1. I have three younger brothers who all like to play on the computer. Essential
   My brothers, who are all younger than me, like to play on the computer. Non-essential

2. My sister, who is older than me, likes chocolate. Non-essential
   I have a sister who likes chocolate. Essential

3. My friend, who is called Adam, moved to America last week. Non-essential
   I have a friend called Adam who moved to America last week. Essential

4. Walt Disney is a famous man who created many animated films. Essential
   Walt Disney, who created many animated films, is a famous man. Non-essential

Activity 2 –

1. My sister, who lives in Madrid, came to visit me last month. Non-essential

2. It is best not to stroke a dog that you don’t know. Essential

3. Nell likes to go walking, which helps her keep fit. Non-essential

4. Fish, which have gills, live in the sea. Non-essential

5. Christopher Columbus, who discovered America, was from Italy. Non-essential

6. For their camping trip, the children need clothes that are washable. Essential

7. Masie often plays with dolls, which can keep her busy for hours. Non-essential

8. The Dodo, which was a flightless bird, became extinct in 1681. Non-essential

9. A tiger’s fur is covered in stripes, which it uses for camouflage. Non-essential

10. My dad went to hospital with a broken thumb that he hit with a hammer. Essential
Spelling: Words that have the ‘sh’ sound spelt ‘ch’

Some words that have the sound ‘sh’ are spelt with ‘ch’. These include:

- brochure
- parachute
- chalet
- machine
- chef
- chalet
- machine
- brochure
- crochet
- ricochet
- parachute
- chute
- champagne
- moustache
- chute
- moustache
Activity –

1. Practise the spellings listed above, using a range of techniques.
2. Can you correctly write the missing word in these sentences (NO CHEATING!)
3. Can you write some of your own sentences using words spelt with ‘ch’ but sound like ‘sh’?

1. The _________ was in the kitchen cooking dinner.
2. I had to use a washing __________.
3. We looked in the travel _________ for our next holiday.
4. We drank a glass of __________ on holiday.
5. I had to use my ________ when jumping off the plane.
6. We put the rubbish down the _______
7. The man had a curly __________
8. My nan did some ______________
9. We stayed at a lovely __________ whilst on holiday.
Answers

1. The **chef** was in the kitchen cooking dinner.

2. I had to use a washing **machine**.

3. We looked in the travel **brochure** for our next holiday.

4. We drank a glass of **champagne** on holiday.

5. I had to use my **parachute** when jumping off the plane.

6. We put the rubbish down the **chute**.

7. The man had a curly **moustache**.

8. My nan some **crochet**.

9. We stayed at a lovely **chalet** whilst on holiday.
Writing

This week, we would like you to write a narrative story from above! Use the stimulus below and guided questions to support you. We cannot wait to see what you create!

Up, up and Away

Today you are going to write a narrative or story. The idea for your story is ‘Up, Up and Away’.

You could write about an animal that flies or a person that has an adventure in an aeroplane or hot air balloon. You might want to write about something that floats or flies away.

Think about the following:

- Who are your characters?
- Where is your story set?
- What is the problem or complication and how will it be solved?
- How will your story end?

Remember to:

- Plan your story with a beginning, middle and end.
- Organise your ideas into paragraphs.
- Choose your words carefully to entertain the reader.
- Write in sentences.
- Pay attention to your spelling and punctuation.
- Check and edit your work carefully.