Year 6 Foundation Subject Home Learning Pack

Week Commencing Monday 18th May 2020

We hope that you are all keeping safe and well! We miss teaching you all very much and have created a pack for you to support you in your learning.

In this Learning Pack you will find five different activities for this week covering different foundation subjects. These activities can be completed in any order.

We hope you enjoy them 😊

1. Geography- Countries in Europe
2. Art- Drawing plants in colour
3. History - Women in WWI
4. R.E -Eid-al-Fitr
5. Science- Inheritance

Don’t forget you can email us your fantastic learning at projects@beddingtonparkprimary.com 😊.
Geography - Countries in Europe

Europe is one of the seven continents of the World. There are 44 countries in Europe today, according to the United Nations.
Activity

Identify the countries of Europe using the map above.
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<td>21. L</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

How well do you know Europe? Fill in the names of the numbered countries. Don’t forget capital letters!
**Extension activity**

You may want to research a country from Europe and find out more information about it. You can use the template below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Fact Sheet</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Which country are you researching? __________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital city: __________________________</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population: ________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoken Languages: ___________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrounding countries: __________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrain/Landscape: ___________________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A famous person from this country: ______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A famous landmark: ______________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other interesting facts: ____________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Art - Drawing plants in colour

All About Henri Rousseau
(1844-1910)
French

Henri Rousseau was born in Laval, France.

He spent a lot of his life as a tax collector (collecting money from people) including some time as a soldier.

Henri Rousseau only started painting seriously when he was in his forties.

He taught himself to paint. He said that he had 'no teacher other than nature'.

He got advice about painting from his friends Félix Auguste Clément and Jean-Léon Gérôme.

Although his paintings often show jungle scenes, he never left France in his life. The inspiration for his paintings comes from visits to botanical gardens in Paris and stories from his soldier friends.

'When I go into the [botanical gardens] and I see the strange plants of exotic lands, it seems to me that I enter into a dream,' he commented.

Henri Rousseau

Look at your image.
What can you see in the painting?
Which colours are used?
When was it made?
What material is used to create this picture?
Why do you think the artist made it?
What kind of plants and flowers can you see in the painting?
Which part of the world do you think the painting shows?
How does the painting make you feel?
Your task is to draw a plant in colour. You can choose the medium that you would like to use. For example, oil pastels, colouring pencils, paint or crayon.
What a good plant or flower in colour looks like...

What are the differences between the images? How would you describe their shapes?
**Women in WWI**

Due to the fact that many men were away fighting in the war, there were lots of jobs that the men had left behind that still needed doing, such as farming. In addition to this, there were jobs to help the war effort, such as making ammunition, like bombs and missiles. Women took on these jobs too. You could watch this video to help you develop your own understanding [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zyxpfg8](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zyxpfg8).

Below, you will find a whole range of working roles taken on by women.

![Women’s Working Roles](image-url)
Land Girls

Land Girls was the name given to the women who worked on farms and on the land.

They were part of the Women’s Land Army (WLA). These roles were essential to make sure there was enough food.

By the end of 1917, there were 23,000 women working in the WLA. In addition, there were over 250,000 female farm labourers.

The Canary Girls

During the war there was a huge demand for ammunitions including bombs, missiles and bullets.

The work was dangerous because women worked with toxic chemicals on a daily basis. One chemical, TNT, was used in bombs and working with this turned your skin yellow. This is how they earned their nickname ‘The Canary Girls’. The women also experienced other side effects including: sickness, chest pains and skin sores.
Nurses

Women were not allowed to fight on the front line in the First World War. However, they were often very close to the front line, nursing injured or dying soldiers.

There were not enough trained nurses when the war began, so many women volunteered as part of Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD).

Not Just Work

With men away at war, women were encouraged to take part in things that they had never usually done before then. One of these included football.

Many female factory workers formed teams. Thousands attended the matches!

One of the most famous teams were Blyth Spartans, who never lost a game!

Their star player, Bella Raey, scored 133 goals.

However, after the war in 1921, the FA banned women from playing and some never played again.
Imagine that you have been asked to create a piece of literature for a museum exhibition titled: Women at War.

Using the information above, you need to create a leaflet that could be used in the museum to inform people of women’s roles in WWI.

You could even do some research on some of the women below to add real case studies to your leaflet:

- Edith Cavell
- Dr Elsie Inglis
- Flora Sandes
- Marthe Cnockaert
- Lenah Higbee
RE - Eid-al-Fitr

Ramadan is in the ninth month of the Islamic lunar calendar. The Islamic calendar is based on the Moon rather than the Sun, although it has 12 months like the Western calendar.

This year, Ramadan began on Thursday 23rd April and will end on Saturday 23rd May (this coming Saturday).

Ramadan is a very important time for Muslims; Ramadan is observed all over the world. During Ramadan, Muslims request forgiveness for sins in the past, pray for direction and try to cleanse themselves through self-control and great acts of faith. Restraint from everyday enjoyment is considered an act of obedience to God, as well as making amends for mistakes. Ramadan is a time for Muslims to pray (salat) more than normal.

It is a time of fasting for the Islamic people; Fasting is one of the Five Pillars or duties of Islam.

Fasting is intended to help teach Muslims to focus their attention on God, be self-disciplined and generous. It also reminds them of the suffering of the poor, who may rarely get to eat well. The prophet Muhammad set the example of fasting. Each day during this month, Muslims all over the world abstain from eating, drinking and other activities such as watching television for too long, from dawn until the sun sets.

The end of Ramadan is a big celebration called 'Eid-al-Fitr': Festival of the Breaking of the Fast. Muslims celebrate the end of fasting and thank Allah (God) for the strength they believe He has given them throughout Ramadan. There are special services, processions and a special celebratory meal eaten during daytime. Muslims dress in their finest clothes, give gifts to children and spend time with their friends and family. During Eid, it is obligatory to give money to charity to help poor people buy new clothes and food so that they too can celebrate.
Your task

Your task is to make and decorate a Ramadan paper lantern by following the instructions below. These could be used to decorate homes during the celebration of Eid-al-Fitr. Below, is a template that you will need to replicate onto your own sheet of paper. It is important to do this as the instructions will refer to this (i.e fold along the dotted line).
**Instructions**

1. Carefully cut off one end of the paper. Set this aside to use as the handle.

2. Decorate the sheet with a Ramadan theme.

3. Fold your paper in half, lengthwise, along the dotted line.

4. Carefully cut along the marked lines. Be careful not to cut to the edge of the paper!

5. Unfold the paper.

6. Match the long edges together on the lantern and use tape to hold it in place.

7. Glue or ask an adult to staple the handle to the top of the lantern

We cannot wait to see what you make! Remember to send in your photos!
Cells are the building blocks of all living things. All living things are made up of cells. Amoebas have one cell. Humans have trillions of cells!

The nucleus of a cell contains chromosomes, which are made up of DNA.

DNA carries the characteristics that we inherit. It is located in two places in the cell: the nucleus and the mitochondria. DNA can replicate and make copies of itself. When cells divide, each cell needs to have an exact copy of the DNA in the old cell.

Genes are short sections of DNA that contain specific information. This is often called the genetic code. All the genes in the whole cell are called the genome.
What does variation mean?

What causes variation?

**Inheritance**

These are characteristics that are passed on to offspring from their parents.

**Adaptation**

Over many generations, a species will adapt to its environment because the animals with the most successful characteristics are more likely to survive and pass on these characteristics to their offspring.

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**Inheritance**

When we talk about inheritance, we often mean things that are passed on to us when one of our relatives or friends has died. Inherited items are sometimes houses or important objects.
Inheritance

In science, inheritance refers to the genes that are passed on from parents to offspring. When we refer to inherited characteristics we tend to focus on physical characteristics as these are easy to spot but inherited characteristics include abilities such as taste and smell.

Parents and Offspring

Match the parent with its offspring.

How did you match the parents and offspring?
What are the inherited characteristics that you could see?
Parents and Offspring

MISCONCEPTION ALERT!

While offspring does mean child, it does not mean that you are only offspring when you are children! The inherited characteristics you gain from your parents are part of your DNA for life.

Even when you are an adult you are your parents’ child!

Inheritance and Variation

How can inherited characteristics (similarities between parent and offspring) result in variation (differences)?

Well the majority of living things are the result of reproduction so they have two parents. You inherit the characteristics from both parents but the way they combine makes the offspring unique.

The inherited characteristics can combine in different ways, which is the reason why siblings inherit the same characteristics but are not identical to each other.

Even identical twins that share the exact same combination of DNA are not 100% the same! This is due to the fact that genes develop separately when the twins are embryos or during later development.
Task

Inherited Characteristics

We often talk about inheriting characteristics from our parents. However, it is not always the case that these are passed on through DNA. Some are learnt as we grow up.

Using the Inherited Characteristics Cards place the characteristics into two groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inherited Characteristics</th>
<th>Acquired Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Discuss each card. How do you know it is inherited or acquired?

Tongue rolling  Hair colour
Playing a musical instrument  Swimming
Eye Colour

Singing

Drawing

Dimples

Cleft chin

Reading

Riding a bike

Freckles
Task 2

Investigate the characteristics you have inherited from your parents by closely examining their photographs and your own. Write down what you think you have inherited from each parent.

You can use the template provided.