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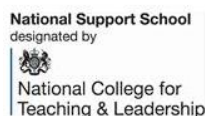
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Year 6 Learning in School Week 2

We understand that children who are not yet able to attend school may be curious to know and to have a go at, the learning their peers have completed in school this week. With this in mind, we will be sharing a simple outline of the learning completed in school at the end of each week. There is no expectation that children complete this learning alongside what they are already doing, however if they would like to, Miss Kober and Miss Revels-Hull would be delighted if you shared this with them through the learning.saxon email account.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Learning Task</u>
English	<p>Children wrote about a current event that interested them. Themes included World Environment Day, World Oceans Day, Air Pollution Day, and the Black Lives Matter Protests.</p> <p><i>You could choose a current event to write about that has interested you. There are some useful articles and videos here: https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround</i></p>
Maths	<p>Children completed fluency and problem solving calculations that involved multiplication and division, using integers and decimals.</p> <p><i>You will find the questions the children worked from in class, below.</i></p>
R.S.	<p>Children identified the names and roles of some of the key deities, developing their understanding of these deities as representations of Brahman – the supreme deity (https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh86n39/articles/zmpp92p).</p> <p>Children explored the deities in Hinduism and their place in Hindu worship, e.g. why someone might pray to one god over another for the different aspects of Brahman's character that they represent.</p> <p>Children discovered the difference between Hindu worship at home and in the mandir: Worship in a mandir: https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks2-my-life-my-religion-hinduism-inside-hindu-temple/zbft39</p> <p>Worship at home: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zh2hyrd</p> <p>Children investigated the significance of all aspects of Puja and the objects used in this ritual.</p> <p>Children explored stories of the deities taken from Hindu religious texts and identified their morals.</p> <p><i>You could complete these activities too – we have shared the different objects from the Puja tray and the stories we shared at the bottom of the document.</i></p>



1) Work out the following:

a) $3 \times 6 - 2$

b) $7 + 2 \times 3$

c) $5 + 3 \times 4 - 1$

d) $(7 + 1) \times 3$

e) $5 - 3 \times 2$

f) $9 - 35 \div 5$

g) $3 \times 2 + 7 + 5 \times 4$

h) $20 - 9 \div 3 + 1$

i) $2 \times (15 - 10) \div 5$

j) $7 + 2 - 3 \times 4$

k) $10 \div (2 + 3)$

l) $10 \div 5 - 8 \div 2$

m) $7 \times (5 - 2) + 10$

n) $48 \div (2 + 3 \times 2)$

o) $4 \times 12 \div 8 - 6$

1) $3 \times 13 = \underline{\quad}$

2) $55 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

3) $9 \times 64 = \underline{\quad}$

4) $92 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

5) $7 \times 87 = \underline{\quad}$

6) $342 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

7) $6 \times 208 = \underline{\quad}$

8) $745 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

9) $289 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

10) $113 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

N15a

Short Multiplication
Integers

Here are some items available from a
local shop:



Jacket: £17



Trainers: £56



MP3 player: £32



Television: £499

Work out the cost of:

- a) 5 jackets _____
- b) 6 MP3 players _____
- c) 4 pairs of trainers _____
- d) 7 televisions _____

N15bShort Multiplication
Decimals

- 1) $4 \times 1.2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 2) $6.5 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 3) $9 \times 18.7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 4) $3.6 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 5) $7 \times 8.2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 6) $6 \times 1.39 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 7) $9.2 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 8) $8.35 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 9) $3.62 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 10) $25.3 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

N16Short Division
of Integers

- 1) $786 \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 2) $465 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 3) $448 \div 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 4) $552 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 5) $801 \div 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 6) $5976 \div 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 7) $9080 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 8) $17801 \div 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 9) $18054 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 10) $374877 \div 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

N15b

Short Multiplication Decimals

- 1) Here are some items available from a local shop:



Milk: £1.20



Bread: £0.65



Lollies: £0.30



Chocolates: £3.99

Work out the cost of:

- a) 7 lollies, _____
- b) 3 bottles of milk, _____
- c) 2 loaves of bread, _____
- d) 5 boxes of chocolates. _____

- 2) Rulers cost £0.25 each.
Pens cost £0.45 each.
Kelly buys 3 rulers and 5 pens.
Work out how much she pays.

N16

Short Division of Integers

- 1) Here are some items available from a local shop:



Watch: £ _____



Camera: £ _____



Camcorder: £ _____



Laptop: £ _____

Work out the unit price of each item knowing that:

7 watches cost £336,

5 cameras cost £380,

4 camcorders cost £1260,

6 laptops cost £7794.

- 2) a) If 3 chairs cost £17.40,
how much would one of them cost?
£ _____
- b) If 7 shirts cost £34.93,
how much would one of them cost?
£ _____

N17a Multiplying and Dividing by
powers of 10 - Integers

- 1) $75 \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 2) $102 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 3) $9 \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 4) $450 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 5) $3800 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 6) $9700 \div 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 7) $60 \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 8) $7000 \div 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 9) $210 \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 10) $1050000 \div 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

N17b Multiplying and Dividing by
powers of 10 - Decimals

- 1) $3.6 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 2) $82.9 \times 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 3) $0.5 \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 4) $47 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 5) $106.4 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 6) $9.9 \div 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 7) $6.2 \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 8) $70 \div 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 9) $0.035 \times 10000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- 10) $0.01 \div 100 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

N17a Multiplying and Dividing by powers of 10 - Integers

The table shows the approximate populations of five different places.

Place	Approximate population
London	7 000 000
Glasgow	700 000
Barnsley	70 000
Penkbridge	7 000
High Bickington	700

Complete these sentences:

The population of **Barnsley** is about **10 times** bigger than the population of

The population of is about **100 times** bigger than the population of **Barnsley**.

The population of Glasgow is about **times** bigger than the population of **Penkbridge**.

The population of **Barnsley** is about **10 times** smaller than the population of

The population of is about **100 times** smaller than the population of **Barnsley**.

The population of High Bickington is about **times** smaller than the population of **Penkbridge**.

N17b

Multiplying and Dividing by
powers of 10 - Decimals

1) Fill in the missing box in each case.

- a) $\boxed{12} \rightarrow \boxed{\times 100} \rightarrow \boxed{}$ f) $\boxed{540} \rightarrow \boxed{} \rightarrow \boxed{5.4}$
- b) $\boxed{7.5} \rightarrow \boxed{\div 10} \rightarrow \boxed{}$ g) $\boxed{0.6} \rightarrow \boxed{} \rightarrow \boxed{0.006}$
- c) $\boxed{83.1} \rightarrow \boxed{} \rightarrow \boxed{8310}$ h) $\boxed{} \rightarrow \boxed{\div 100} \rightarrow \boxed{73.7}$
- d) $\boxed{0.9} \rightarrow \boxed{} \rightarrow \boxed{900}$ i) $\boxed{} \rightarrow \boxed{\times 10} \rightarrow \boxed{0.18}$
- e) $\boxed{662} \rightarrow \boxed{} \rightarrow \boxed{66.2}$ j) $\boxed{} \rightarrow \boxed{\times 1000} \rightarrow \boxed{104}$

2) Using the fact below:

$$365 \times 17 = 6205$$

Work out the following

- a) $36.5 \times 17 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ d) $3650 \times 1.7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- b) $36.5 \times 1.7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ e) $62.05 \div 17 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- c) $365 \times 170 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ f) $6.205 \div 36.5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Objects used in Puja (worship)		
		
Bell	Water container and spoon	Diva lamp
		
Container for kum kum powder	Incense holder and incense (joss sticks)	Prashad
		

Holika and Prahlad

Once in India there was a king. He was a wicked man: boastful, greedy and cruel. Everyone had to do exactly as he commanded. He even told his people that he was a god so that they had to worship him too.

This king had a son called Prahlad, who was as kind as his father was cruel. He too believed that his father was a god. One day when Prahlad was walking in the countryside he saw a woman on her knees. Her hands were clasped and her head bowed. She was praying: 'Lord Vishnu, who takes away fear. I surrender to you, great lord.'

Prahlad was angry. 'Woman, why do you pray to the Lord Vishnu when you know that your king is god.'

The woman turned her face to Prahlad. There were tears on her cheeks. 'My kittens have fallen into the well,' she said. 'I am praying that they will be saved.'

As she spoke a tiny miaow sounded from the well. To Prahlad's astonishment he saw a little paw clinging to its edge. Gently the woman picked up the kitten and put it down safely on the ground.

Then they heard another miaow, and another. One by one the kittens crawled out of the well. 'My prayer has been answered,' the woman cried joyfully and fell to her knees.

As Prahlad made his way home, he thought about what had happened. 'My father is not a god after all,' he thought. From this day forth I will worship Lord Vishnu.

When his father learnt this he was very angry. 'My son disobeys me. He must be punished!' He called the guards. 'Take my son and throw him off the tallest cliff in the land!'

So Prahlad was taken to a cliff and tossed over the edge. Down, down, Prahlad fell. As he fell he prayed to Lord Vishnu to protect him. And the god heard him so that his fall was gentle and he was not hurt.

When he discovered that the prince was unharmed the king was furious. How could his son have survived such a fall? 'Very well,' he said. 'Toss him into a nest of snakes. Let us see how he manages to climb out of that one!'

Prahlad was taken to the snake pit. How he trembled when he looked in and saw the hundreds of snakes twisting below him. How thick their bodies were - as thick as a grown man's arm. As he was pushed in he prayed to his god. The snakes hissed and curled round Prahlad's body, but were unable to hurt him.

When he learnt that Prahlad was unharmed, the king became even more angry: 'Put him amongst a herd of elephants!' he shouted. 'But first taunt them so they become angry and trample him.' He rubbed his hands gleefully. 'This time, he will not escape,' he chuckled.

As soon as they saw Prahlad, the elephants raised their trunks and trumpeted loudly. Prahlad tried not to show his fear as they charged towards him. Again he prayed to his god to protect him. And to the watchers' astonishment, as soon as the elephants reached Prahlad, they stopped still and lowered their trunks, nuzzling him gently.

'What am I to do?' the king said to his sister that night, when the news of his son's escape reached him. 'How am I to get rid of him?'

The king's sister, whose name was Holika, wanted to see Prahlad dead as much as he did.

'Leave it to me,' she said to him. 'I have an idea. In the morning I will build a giant bonfire and walk into it - and dare Prahlad to follow me.'

'You will be burnt alive,' the king said, aghast.

'Not I,' she smiled. 'The flames cannot harm me. I have magic powers that will protect me.'

'Then that is indeed a good plan,' smiled the king. At last he would be rid of his son.

In the morning, Holika ordered her servants to build a huge bonfire in front of the palace. Men and women ran to and fro, gathering sticks. Then a burning torch was held to the sticks. The sticks were very dry and the flames leapt up quickly. Soon a fire was burning merrily. It was so hot and burned so fiercely that no one dared stand close to it.

As the flames leapt ever higher Holika called Prahlad to her. 'My boy,' she said to him. She pointed to the bonfire. 'Let us see who is the bravest. Show your courage one more time. Follow me into the fire.'

And with that Holika marched into the flames. Her magic powers kept her from being harmed. But now Lord Vishnu was watching over Prahlad, as he had done many times before. Praying to his god, Prahlad followed her into the fire. As the flames grew higher, Lord Vishnu took away Holika's magic powers and granted them to Prahlad instead.

There was a sudden whoosh as the flames caught Holika. In a trice all that was left of her was a few glowing embers. But Prahlad stood in the midst of the fire, unharmed by the roaring flames.

How Ganesh got his elephant head

Once when Goddess Parvati went to take a bath, she took some turmeric paste and created a human form out of it. She then breathed life into this human form and thus a boy was born. Parvati accepted the boy as her son and asked him to guard the main gates. She clearly instructed him not to let anyone enter till she had completed with her bath.

It so happened that when the little boy was guarding the main door, Lord Shiva came back from his penance from the Himalayas. The boy stopped Shiva from entering the house. When asked, he told him Shiva that his mother was bathing inside and had asked her to not let anyone pass through the doors. Little did the boy know that Shiva was his own father. Similarly, Shiva too was not aware of the true identity of the boy guarding the door. Shiva turned furious on being stopped from entering his own house. In a fit of rage, Shiva lifted his trident and severed the head of the little boy and entered the house.

Just then, Goddess Parvati came out from her bath. She was devastated to find her son lying dead before her eyes. She revealed the true identity of the boy and implored Shiva to bring him to life. Shiva too was filled with remorse. Shiva is a simple god, earning him the name of *Bhole Nath*. While he is quick to anger, it is also very easy to please him. He agreed to bring the boy back to life. But he told Parvati that it was not possible, even for him, to join the severed head of the boy to his body as the impact of his trident was irreversible. So, he would find a new head for the boy.

Shiva knew that the little boy had lost his life while keeping his word to his mother. The boy's love for his mother was unparalleled.

He called out to his bull, Nandi. He ordered Nandi to bring back the head of the first creature he found away from its mother. He concluded that only a calf that does not love his mother would be away from her. Nandi brought back the head of an elephant calf.

Shiva placed the head of the elephant on the boy and brought him back to life. Though Parvati was happy to see her son alive she feared that the boy will be mocked for his unusual presence. She thought that her son would never earn his rightful place among gods. No one may worship a god that has a human body and an elephant's head. Shiva knew what was troubling Parvati.

To allay her fears, Shiva invoked all the gods and asked them to bless their son. The gods blessed the boy and bestowed many boons on him. Shiva recognized him as his own son and named him "Ganesha" or "Ganapati". Ganapati means a "leader among all classes of beings or *Ganas*". The Gods blessed Ganesha with the blessing that he would be worshiped before anyone else at the beginning of any ritual, irrespective of the occasion. They also blessed him to be a master of intellect and wisdom.

The Story of Rama and Sita

This is the story of Prince Rama and his wife Sita.

Prince Rama was the son of a great King, and was expected to become King himself one day. However his stepmother wanted her own son to become King, and tricked her husband into banishing Rama and his wife Sita to live in the forest.

But this was no ordinary forest. This was the forest where demons lived, including Demon King Ravana. Ravana had twenty arms and ten heads. There were two eyes on each head and a row of sharp yellow teeth. When Ravana saw Sita he wanted her for himself and so decided to kidnap her.

Ravana placed a beautiful deer into the forest. When Sita saw the deer she asked Rama if he could capture it for her so they could have it as a pet.

However when Rama was out of sight Ravana came swooping down in a chariot pulled by flying monsters and flew off with Sita.

Sita, although afraid, was also clever. Being a princess she wore lots of jewellery and she dropped her jewels, piece by piece onto the ground to leave a trail for Rama.

Sure enough Rama, realising he had been tricked, discovered the trail, and also came upon his friend Hanuman, King of the Monkeys. Hanuman promised Rama he and all the monkeys would help Rama to find Sita and they searched the world looking for her.

Eventually a monkey located Sita on a dark, isolated island, surrounded by rocks and stormy seas. Hanuman flew to Sita to make sure it really was her. She gave him her last precious pearl to give to Rama and prove it really was her and she had been found.

The monkeys helped Rama for a second time by throwing stones and rocks into the sea until they had built a great bridge to the island.

Rama and his faithful army battled with the demons until they were victorious.

Finally Rama took his wonderful bow and arrow, specially made to defeat all evil demons, and shot Ravana through the heart, killing him.

There were huge celebrations when Rama and Sita returned to the kingdom. Everyone placed a light in their windows and doorways to show that the light of truth and goodness had defeated the darkness of evil and trickery.



Rama – illustration by Sarwat Chadda