



## Learning Project - Week 12

### Changes - Year 6

<b>Weekly Maths Tasks</b> <i>Please complete at least 3 per week</i>	<b>Weekly Reading Tasks</b> <i>Please complete at least 3 per week</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work on TT Rockstars / Numbots.</li> <li>• Athletics.</li> <li>• Another word for change is "transformation". In maths, there are four types of transformation - rotation, reflection, translation and enlargement. Answer the transformation questions I have attached - see additional file. (If you can print these, that would be ideal. If not, copy and complete on squared paper.)</li> <li>• Ben and William each start with <b>the same number</b>. Ben works out half of the number. William works out three-quarters of the number. The sum of their answers is 275 What was the number they started with?</li> <li>• A dragon lived in a cave. The dragon <b>doubled in size every day</b>. After 20 days the dragon filled the cave. On which day did the dragon <b>half-fill</b> the cave?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read a chapter from your reading book or a book that you have at home. <a href="#">This links to a writing task.</a></li> <li>• I have included a text about <b>metamorphosis</b> (one of my favourite words!) You can learn all about metamorphosis by reading the text! Then, answer the following questions;             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) What is the name of an adult jellyfish?</li> <li>2) Where do the larvae of honeybees live?</li> <li>3) Which insect's pupa is called a chrysalis?</li> <li>4) What is the term used for the larvae of a frog?</li> <li>5) Which animal's eggs hatch into a life stage that resembles tiny beetles?</li> <li>6) Which word is used to describe when an insect or animal sheds a layer of skin?</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Log on to <a href="#">Oxford Owl</a> and read a book that matches your book band. Review the text and justify your opinion with examples from what you have read.</li> </ul>
<b>Weekly Spelling Tasks</b> <i>Please complete at least 3 per week</i>	<b>Weekly Writing Tasks</b> <i>Please complete at least 3 per week</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practise the Year 5/6 Common Exception Words (see list on website).</li> <li>• Practise spellings on <a href="https://spellingframe.co.uk/">https://spellingframe.co.uk/</a></li> <li>• Collect a list of words that you find challenging, or that you have had a problem with before. Give this list to a family member, and get them to test your spellings - see if you can do this twice in the week, and beat your score a second time!</li> <li>• Create a poster about <i>homophones</i> that would be suitable to go on the wall of a Year 6 classroom - these are often a problem in our writing! Include;             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) What a homophone is.</li> <li>b) Why they might be challenging.</li> <li>c) Ways that you can learn to tell them apart - this could be using tricks, rhymes or imagery.</li> </ol>             The best one will be displayed for next year's Year 6s!           </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue with writing your diary - this will be your final entry for school, but perhaps you will want to continue your diary for the future!</li> <li>• Write a detailed review of the most recent book you have been reading throughout lockdown. Explain what you liked about it, what could have been improved, and who you would recommend the book to (and why).</li> <li>• Write a story or a diary entry <b>from the perspective of a larvae</b> - this can be any kind of larvae from any animal you choose. Think about how the larvae might feel about its journey ahead of it and how it might feel about the changes it has to make. How might this be similar to how you are feeling about going to secondary school?</li> <li>• Write a list of the changes that you are going through or will be going through this year. Write about how each one makes you feel, using descriptive and ambitious vocabulary.</li> </ul>



## Learning Project - Week 12

### Changes - Year 6

#### Learning Project (To be done over the week)

This theme for this week's project is changes. As the school year comes to an end, we can use this as an opportunity to reflect on the changes throughout the year, the changes due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and the changes that you'll be making as you transition to Year 7. Some of your work will also be based around changes in history and in nature.

#### History

The Aztecs were famous for creating massive stone statues (or **idols**) of their Gods, which represented things that were essential to their lives (such as corn, rivers and fire) or that they respected or feared (including storms, snakes and darkness). I have included an example (a statue of Coatlicue from the British Museum).

- 1) What do you think Coatlicue represents? Make a mind map around the picture.
- 2) Imagine you are creating a new idol that is relevant to your life today. Draw your idol and explain why you have chosen to design it in this way.

#### Geography

Research what the area that you live in was like **50**, **100** or **500** years ago - you could research all three if you want a challenge! Create a presentation (in any way you like) about how the area has changed, what has caused the changes, and the similarities and differences to the modern day.

#### Art

The most famous example of metamorphosis is the transformation of a caterpillar into a butterfly. Create a piece of **symmetrical art** inspired by the patterns of a butterfly's wings. You may want to research the colours and patterns of butterflies around the world - some of them look very strange!

#### Science

Your reading task this week was about metamorphosis - a kind of change.

Research any animal that undergoes the process of metamorphosis - either partial or complete.

Present the life cycle of this animal in as interesting a way as you can - this could include artwork, models, photographs, etc. You might even want to create audio or video. You could even demonstrate the changes through drama or dance! Make sure you include an explanation for the reader / viewer. Try to use as much scientific vocabulary as possible.

**Remember to read every day.**

**Remember that we would love to see some of your fantastic work!**



## Learning Project - Week 12

### Changes - Year 6

A metamorphosis is a great change in form during the life cycle of an animal or insect. A wonderful example of metamorphosis is a caterpillar turning into a butterfly. The two even exist in different habitats after the change. The two forms look totally different.

Like many other insects, butterflies have four stages in their life cycle. The mother butterfly lays tiny eggs somewhere on a plant. The plant must be just the right type because once the caterpillars hatch, they must have the right food to eat. A larva comes out of the egg. In the case of a butterfly, the larva is called a caterpillar. The caterpillar starts eating right away and gets very big. It must shed its skin five or six times. This process is molting. Between the molting times are periods called instars.

The caterpillar gets ready for a transformation or metamorphosis (a change) within a few weeks. It spins a little pad of silk and attaches himself to it upside down. When it sheds its skin again, a pupa is revealed. The pupa of a butterfly is a chrysalis. The outside of the chrysalis hardens to protect the pupa. Inside the pupa, the caterpillar is eating some of its own body. Little parts of the future butterfly have been inside the caterpillar's body. A hormone gives the signal, and they grow into wings, legs, antennae, and proboscis. When the adult butterfly comes out, it weighs about one-half of the weight of the original caterpillar.

Other insects go through the four-stage life cycle also: the egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Each one has different ways of doing this. After a queen bee lays an egg in each cell, adult honeybees feed the larvae inside the hive. Five days after the egg hatches, the larvae are ready to experience a metamorphosis or be changed. The adults seal the larvae into cells. The larvae spin cocoons by turning somersaults inside the cell. After thirteen days, the adult honeybees chew their way out of the cells.

Twelve percent of all insects have a three-stage life cycle: egg, nymph, and adult. They go through simple metamorphosis. They have no resting stage. The nymph hatches out of the egg looking something like the adult. As it molts, it looks more and more like the adult.

Dragonflies go through a three-stage metamorphosis of egg, nymph, and adult. This metamorphosis is very dramatic. When the eggs hatch, they look like tiny beetles. However, they can breathe underwater because they have gills. The nymph may molt eight-fifteen times in the water. For its last molt, the nymph drags itself out of the water onto a plant. It starts pumping a liquid substance into its little wing buds and soon the wings emerge and allow the insect to fly away. Sometimes the molting stage of an insect may be triggered by temperature or a change in season. All the nymphs of one type of insect may be transformed on the same day in the same pond.

Frogs have a three-stage life cycle which is a little different. It is egg, larva, and adult. The mother frog lays the eggs in a pond or body of water. When they hatch, little tadpoles appear which can swim. Soon, legs and lungs form, and the tail shrinks. Its mouth gets wider. The adult frog jumps out of the water and can live on land. Its new legs can leap great distances.

Jellyfish are just little planulae (free-swimming larvae with flattened bodies) swimming around in the water. They change into a cup-shaped polyp which has a mouth and tentacles. The polyp sits around trapping food until a change in the temperature of the water causes it to start shooting off little discs of new jellyfish. This is called 'budding off.' The discs grow into adults. The adult form is called a Medusa because it looks like the head of the Gorgon Medusa in Greek mythology who had snakes for hair.

# Coatlicue

