# Welcome to Autumn 2!

This term we will be focusing home learning on our Geography topic 'Rivers'. This will help consolidate the learning taking place in school.

All pupils must complete the tasks by every week and the final task must be completed by Monday 18<sup>th</sup> December 2023.

All pupils are expected to do the following weekly set task alongside:

- ✓ Daily reading—The expectation is that your child will read daily for a minimum of 20 minutes at home using the online 'Boost' programme and also on the Reading Portal. Parents should add a comment on the Reading Log.
- ✓ Weekly maths My Maths home learning tasks, maths games and activities on OneNote, TTRS.
- ✓ Weekly Spellings see below
- **✓** RRS Home Learning

Education must develop every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full (UNCRC Articles 28 & 29). We can't wait to see what you do and look forward to seeing your wonderful home learning.

Yours Sincerely,

**Year 6 Team** 

# **Geography Focus – Rivers**

**Some facts about Rivers:** A river is freshwater flowing across the surface of the land, usually to the sea. All rivers start at the highest point in an area.

Rivers begin at their **source** in higher ground such as mountains or hills, where rainwater or melting snow collects and forms tiny streams.

As the river flows downstream, it gains more water from other streams, rivers, springs, added rainfall, and other water sources. Rivers flow in channels.

The bottom of the channel is called the **bed** and the sides of the channel are called the **banks**.

More information – links to help you

http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/rivers.html

https://easyscienceforkids.com/all-about-rivers/

https://www.factsjustforkids.com/water-facts/river-facts-for-kids/

https://kids.kiddle.co/River

https://www.funkidslive.com/learn/top-10-facts/top-10-facts-about-rivers/

Key Vocabulary and definitions linked to Rivers								
Vocabulary	Definition	Vocabulary	Definition					
River	A river is a ribbon-like body of water that flows downhill with the force of gravity. A river can be wide and deep, or shallow enough for a person to wade through.	Oxbow	A bend in the river resembling an oxbow.					
Delta  delta	A triangle-shaped deposit of sand, clay or silt at the mouth of a river.	Meander	A turn or winding of a stream.  direction of flow riffles migrates down the meander migrates down the flood plain in this floo					
Stream	A smaller body of water than a river but very similar.	Riverbank	Stretch of land alongside a river.					

Home Learning Tasks								
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3						
The Water-Cycle	Research what the following are: rivers, streams, tributaries, brooks etc.	Make a 3D model of the river you researched last week and the riverbank etc.						
What is a water-cycle and how does the water-cycle help		You could use paper, real soil, cardboard,						
us? Research the water-cycle.	Pick any one river (from anywhere in the world)	plastic/cardboard boxes etc. Anything recyclable. Label the different parts.						
Your second task this week is to start collecting rain	and research that river.							
water either at home or in school for the next 6 weeks.	Where do rivers start and end (source/mouth)?							
You need to measure the rainwater you collect each day	Which country is it in?	/ <b>7/2</b>						
or each week to see how much water you have collected	Which cities/countries does it run through?							
which will show how we can conserve it.	Why is it important for the people of that place?							
	How does it support local businesses?							
• Another way you could do this is draw a graph/bar								
chart or a picture to represent the rainwater	Another way to do this is to record yourself							
collected each day.	on video or audio presenting your research							
	on rivers.	(Remember to keep collecting and						
		measuring rainfall)						
	(Remember to keep collecting and measuring							
	rainfall)	Another way you could do this is to						
		draw a picture of a river and label the						
	RRS Article 42 knowledge of rights	picture showing its features.						
occost et Alfron a cultum liveour	RRS Article 42 – knowledge of rights							
	Which right is the most important right to you?	RRS Article 16 - right to privacy and						
RRS Article 24 – Health, water, food and environment	Why? Teach that right to your family. Explain to	RRS Article 17 - right to information						
		MAS ALLICIE 17 - Highit to innormation						
Health Diary	them why it is important to you.	How do you use the internet safely and						
	Write in your H/L how they felt learning the right,	ensure the information is accurate/						
Keep a diary for the whole week on everything you eat,	did they understand why it is so important for	reliable?						
highlight the healthy foods from there. Also write down	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Tellable:						
anything else you have done to keep healthy and fit. e.g.	you?	Write it down in detail. Include at least 5						
Exercise, walk, yoga, meditate, sleep a good amount etc.		different points – you can write bullet						
		different points – you can write bullet						

points or sentences.

#### Week 4

Make a model of a form of water transport e.g. Boat, ship, ferry, raft etc. Explain how it moves, what makes it special. Be innovative.



(Remember to keep collecting and measuring rainfall)

 Another way you could do this is to draw a picture of an example of water transport and write facts about it round the picture to explain how it works.

RRS Article 31 – Every child has the right to play, relax and take part in cultural activities.

What types of sports and recreation activities can you think of which include water? i.e. fishing

Name as many as you can. Which have your tried or would like to participate in?

### Week 5

Global Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation RRS Article 24 – the right to clean water

Create a poster to inform others in school and in the local community about types of water pollution, what negative impact it has on the environment and human life, and ways in which we can reduce water pollution. Remember to explain the importance of water and why we should try to conserve it.

Make the poster colourful and informative and include pictures/diagrams.



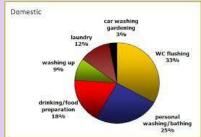
 Another way you could do this is to create an information leaflet explaining water pollution or you could also create a ppt presentation to present to the class.

(Remember to keep collecting and measuring rainfall)

#### Week 6

RRS Article 28 & 29– The right to an education which develops every child's personality, talents and abilities to the full.

Create any type of graph of results (bar graph, line graph, pie chart, pictogram etc) for the rainwater you have collected, label it and answer the following questions.



## **Questions to answer:**

How much rain water did you manage to collect each day? How much in total? Is the usual amount of rainfall expected at this time of year?

If there is too little rainfall, what is the impact on the environment, habitats and people?

If there is too much rainfall what is the impact on the environment, habitats and people?

How can we conserve water better? How can we reduce water pollution? What impact do humans have on river water?

 Another way you could do this is to record yourself presenting your findings and answering the questions.

Spellings

Every week you will have a spelling test. Please learn the spellings.

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
	Words ending in	Statutory words	Words with /i:/	Words ending in:	Suffixes to words	Words with the letter
	able/-ible/-ably, -ibly	revisited	sound spelt ei after c	cious and tious	ending in-fer	ough
Group 1	Changeable	Solider	Receipt	Gracious	Offer	Cough
	Terrible	Vegetable	Ceiling	Cautious	Referee	Thought
	Horrible	Ancient	Receive	Spacious	Suffer	Brought
	Sensible	Average	Deceive	Nutritious	Prefer	Bought
	Terribly	Temperature		Infectious	Defer	Throughout
	Sensibly	Nuisance			Transfer	Enough
	Horribly					
Group 2	Understandable	Physical	Receive	Precious	Referred	Throughout
	Fashionable	Convenience	Perceive	Delicious	Offering	Thought
	Acceptable	Temperature	Conceit	Cautious	Reference	Though
	Replaceable	Government	Deceit	Malicious	Conference	Thoughtful
	Remarkably	Exaggerate	Deceive	Ferocious	Transference	Dough
	Respectably	Achieve	Ceiling	Pretentious	Inference	Borough
	Suitably	Nuisance	Receipt	Suspicious	Preferred	Drought
	Incredible	Available	Conceive	Anxious	Preferable	Plough
	Impossible	Existence		Repetitious	Referee	Brought
	Permissible	Disastrous		Ambitious	Buffered	Bought
	Impossibly	Mischievous		Infectious	Suffered	Sought
	visibly	Immediately		Spacious	Deference	Cough