Week beginning 4th May 2020 **Maths learning for 9 days**

There is a lot here Year 6. Work at your own pace and start at the level where you feel comfortable –challenge yourself too!

There is a PowerPoint called: 1 Maths Starter Questions 1 per day

The title is: Fluency, Reasoning and Problem Solving and they are revision and practise of the skills you've learnt in Year 6. Start your next 5 Maths sessions with one page per day and see how you get on.

Key: M=developing/mild, S=expected/spicy, H=greater depth/hot

As it is the VE Day 75th Anniversary this week, we are going to look at money- it's value and how the UK currency has changed since 1945.

Maths Task 1: Solve problems involving the calculation and conversion of units of measure.

Day 1 Monday:

Introduction:

- Watch these clips about the history of money from the Bank of England:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8lXBXF5mSl8 (there is a series of 4) **MSH**

- After the Norman Conquest in 1066, the pound was divided into twenty shillings or 240 pennies. It remained so until decimalization on 15 February **1971**, when the pound was divided up as it is still done today.
- **Before 1971 money was divided into:**

- **pounds (£ or L)**
- **shillings (s. or /-) and**
- **pennies/pence (d.)**

"I was born in 1943. The money used in our village was: - farthing, Ha'penny, penny, thrupenny bit, sixpence, shilling, two bob bit, half crown, ten bob note, pound note and five pound note. The crown coin was limited. I don't think there was a five-pound coin. I believe the guinea was, still is, just a value and not a coin or note."

John Curd

Find out more about what these were worth at: http://projectbritain.com/moneyold.htm **SH**

Day 2 Tuesday:
At Lincolnsfield, you visited the Army Museum and saw lots of the artefacts that are shown in the **Army Catalogue** document in your folder.

Look at:

- 2 WW2 Army Catalogue **MSH**

Answer the questions using the values in the Army Catalogue:

- 2a M WW2 Army Maths **M**

or

- 2b SH WW2 Army Maths **SH**

(Answers at the end).

Day 3 Wednesday:

Answer the questions:

Mild: During both World Wars, there was a shortage of food. As a result of this, British citizens were issued with a ration book.

- 3a M WW1 Ration-book-shopping-list **M (**This is about WW1). Work out how much of each item you buy each week. Fill in the table with the amount you would get for your family of four. Answers at the end.

Spicy/Hot: Your task involves converting pounds, shillings and pence (£-s-d) to decimal prices in 1971.

- 3b SH Converting Old to New Money

Day 4 Thursday:

- Ask older family members about how much pocket money they used to get or how much earned when they started working.
- Use the currency converter to find out what it would be worth today.

https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/currency-converter/

Day 5 Friday: **It's a Bank Holiday – hurrah no work today!**

Day 6 Monday:

Maths Task 2: Calculate and interpret the mean as an average

Look at this PowerPoint:

- 4 The Mean Introduction **MSH**

Answer the questions:

- 5 MSH Calculate The Mean of Numbers **MSH**
- 6 MSH Calculate The Mean **MSH**

(there are three levels + answers at the end).

Day 7 Tuesday:

Think about how you can calculate efficiently.

Look at this PowerPoint:

- 7 SH Possible Methods & Mean **MSH** **(This powerpoint was too large to send, please ignore)**

Answer the questions:

- 8 SH The Mean Problem **SH**

Day 8 Wednesday:

Mild/Spicy: Work your way through the Statistics Maths Revision & Practice Booklet.

- 9 MSH Statistics Practice **MS**
- 9a MSH Statistics Practice Answers **MS**

OR

Spicy/Hot:

Maths Task 3: Understand how to find the mean, median, mode and range.

Watch this clip on BBC Bitesize: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z826n39

It explains:

- **The median is the middle value.**

To find the median, order the numbers and see which one is in the middle of the list.
Eg 3, 3, 6, 13, 100 = 6
The median is 6.
If there are two middle values, the median is halfway between them. This might not be a whole number.

- **The mode is the number that appears the most.**

To find the mode, order the numbers lowest to highest and see which number appears the most often.
Eg 3, 3, 6, 13, 100 = 3
The mode is 3.

- **The mean is the total of the numbers divided by how many numbers there are.**

To find the mean, add all the numbers together then divide by the number of numbers.
Eg 6 + 3 + 100 + 3 + 13 = 125 ÷ 5 = 25
The mean is 25.
The mean is not always a whole number.

- **The range is the difference between the biggest and the smallest number.**

To find the range, subtract the lowest number from the biggest number.
Eg 100 - 3 = 97
The range is 97.

Look at:

- 10 Mean, Mode, Median, Range Poster **SH**

Answer the questions:

- 11 SH Mean Median Mode and Range Activity Sheet **SH**
- 12 SH Mode Median and Range Quiz 1 **SH**

Day 9 Thursday:

Mild/Spicy: Carry on with the Statistics Maths Revision & Practice Booklet.

OR

Answer the questions:

- 13 SH Mean, Mode, Median Range Quiz 2 **SH**
- 14 SH Range and Averages Questions 3 **SH**

Day 10 Friday:

Mental Maths: if you can complete either of these papers in 30 minute (answers at the end).
Check any errors and try to understand why you were not correct.
Answer the questions:

- 15 Y6_Core_Arithmetic_Test_6 **MS**

- 16 Y6_Extension_Arithmetic_Test_6 **H**