

## Curriculum home learning tasks for two weeks

Monday 15<sup>th</sup> June - Science

### How plants reproduce

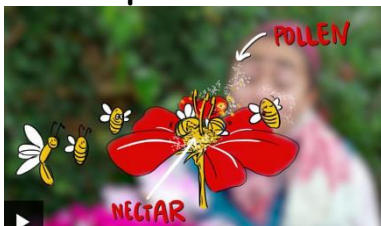
Go to: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zrcpscw>



- Watch the short animation about how plants reproduce.
- **Bees and flowers**
  - Lots of plants rely on insects like bees to reproduce.
  - To make a seed, a flower needs to be pollinated.

- Pollen from one flower needs to travel to another. Bees are very important for carrying the pollen between flowers.
- To encourage bees to visit them, flowers have colourful petals and an attractive scent.
- Some flowers give the bees a sugary reward called nectar too.
- It's not just plants that need bees; we need them too.
- Without them we'd have very little food.
- Lots of our fruit and vegetables come from plants that are pollinated by bees.
- In this short film learn how the process of pollination works.

### Plant reproduction



- The flowers attract insects, the smell from the nectaries and the prettiness of the petals draws the insects in towards them.
- As they dig for the sweet nectar all the pollen rubs off on their bodies from the stamen.
- The nectaries are right at the bottom to make sure this happens. Once the little bee has had her fill she'll fly off to find more nectar.
- When the bee digs into the next flower the pollen on her body rubs off onto the stigma of the new flower. This is called pollination.
- When the pollen lands on the stigma it travels down the style towards the ovary.
- Once the pollen reaches the ovary it hopes to find an ovule to attach to. This is called fertilisation.

- This is the beginning of a new seed. It is absorbed into the receptacle and fruit starts to form from the seed. It is called sexual reproduction.
- When the fruit is ready, the plants release the seeds which get moved into the soil.
- Seeds can be blown by the wind, or eaten by animals and then pooped out in a different place.
- They can explode and scatter themselves, float on water, fall from flowers and trees and they can also stick to animals' fur and be moved.
- Once they are dispersed in the soil they can create new plants.

### Activity 1 Fill in the gaps

- Have a go at filling in the gaps in the activity about plant reproduction on BBC bitesize.

### Activity 2

- Try this quick science quiz.



#### Why are bees attracted to flowers? Quiz

Test your knowledge of why bees are attracted to flowers with this quiz.

[Play](#)

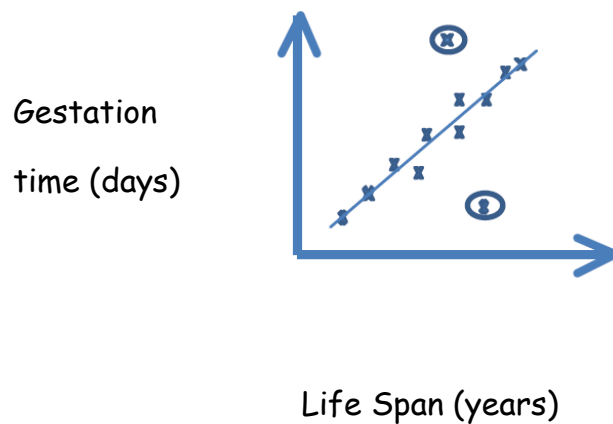
Tuesday 16<sup>th</sup> June - Science

### Investigate Pregnancy Lengths in Mammals

- Do you think pregnancy or gestation in different mammals is always the **same** length of time?  
(Gestation is another name for pregnancy or how long an animal is carried in the uterus of the mother).
- Would it be the same as it is for humans (about 9 months)?
- Look at the data on animal pregnancy times (see bottom of the page).

**Do animals that live longer have a longer pregnancy?**

**Draw a graph and look for patterns. Plot it like this:**



Plot each point and then draw a **straight** line of best fit that goes through the middle of the points.

**Answer these questions:**

- Is there a pattern?
- Why do you think some animal does not fit the pattern?
- Do you have enough data to be sure of a pattern?
- Was this a good range of animals to use?
- Would you like to collect any more data? (Some zoos have information about gestation time and lifespan). Add other mammals to your graph.
- What other questions could you ask?
- For example: do you think domestic farm animals or pets would fit the same pattern?

Animal	Gestation time (days)	Lifespan (years)
Elephant	645	70
Chipmunk	31	8
Deer	201	27
Bear (black)	220	40
Fox	52	14
Giraffe	430	20
Kangeroo	42	20
Mouse	19	1
Rhino	480	50
Squirrel	35	6
Whale (sperm)	500	70
Wolf	64	18
Zebra	375	29

## Answers:

There is a pattern between size and gestation period with **smaller** animals **generally** having **shorter** gestations but this is **not always true**. For example, the blue whale is the largest animal and it has a shorter gestation time than elephants and camels.

Animals related to each other usually have similar gestation periods e.g. rodents, primates etc.

In **some species** of animal there is a link between gestation and life span.

For example: Mouse- gestation period of 19 days and a lifespan of 1 year, Elephant- gestation period of 645 days and a lifespan of 70 years.

Many other animals also fit this pattern but **not all**. It is a complex relationship which is affected by multiple factors such as the number of predators an animal must contend with. In the example above, mice do not often survive beyond a year because of predat

## Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> June - ICT - online safety

Complete the online safety teachers sheet.

Cut out the cards and use them to quiz someone at home! Can you explain the answers?

## Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> June - History York - Cathedral

We are going to continue our learning about York Cathedral.

Read the information below:

Although there had been a church of one kind or another on the same site since AD 627, the Norman Roman Catholic Archbishop of York, Walter de Gray, ordered the building of a new cathedral designed in the Gothic style - the style of architecture that existed then in many countries of mainland Europe, such as France, but not in England. In 1066, the Duke of Normandy (popularly known as William the Conqueror) defeated King Harold II - the last Anglo-Saxon king of England - at the battle of Hastings and took control of the country. The Norman period of York's history began then and was to last over 400 years until the beginning of the Tudor monarchy in 1485.

York Minster Cathedral was just one of 15 enormous cathedrals that the Normans had built, in places throughout England such as at Exeter, Norwich, and Durham. Of these, 13 remain today. Norman bishops of places such as York constructed these grand cathedrals not only as wonderful places for ordinary

people to worship God, but also as symbols of their power in the land and the superiority of the Norman European culture that they had brought to England. But where did they get the money to pay for it all?

During the time of the Normans, bishops were very powerful men who sometimes had their own private armies. They were very wealthy, too. How do you think they became so wealthy - wealthy enough to pay for the building of giant cathedrals? The image below gives clues as to how they raised the money required. Can you see what it is?

TASK: Write down your reasons for why you think that they had enough money to build such grand cathedrals. Use the image below to help you.



### Friday 19<sup>th</sup> June - History and Art - York - York Cathedral

Please read the information below explaining how bishops could afford such grand cathedrals:

In England, during medieval times people had to pay 10 per cent of everything they earned in a year to the Church. If people were too poor to earn money, they had to give the Church 10 per cent of everything they produced on their farms, such as grain or wool. This tax was called a tithe. As well as this, people were required to work on Church farmland or buildings (such as constructing cathedrals) for free. People in England at the time were very religious and were told by bishops that if they didn't pay their tithes or work for free they would not go to Heaven when they died. The Church also charged for babies to be baptised, as well as for weddings and funerals. Bishops became very wealthy.

Ordinary people were frightened of the power of priests and bishops to send them to Hell if they sinned, and made huge sacrifices to pay their dues (another term for tithes). Many families would not have had enough to eat, both because of the tithe and also as a result of having to neglect their own farms when forced to work on Church lands or building projects. Serious injuries and deaths were also common occurrences - peasants were required to work on huge buildings, such as cathedrals, where health and safety regulations were non-existent.

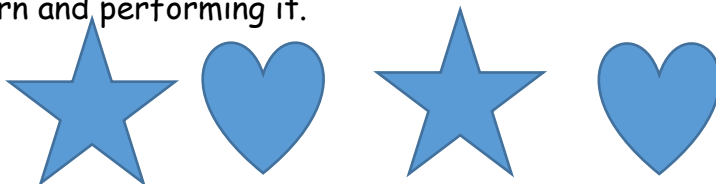
TASK: I would now like you to consider the fact that more than two million people from all over the world visit York Minster each year. Very few (if any?) of these people will have an idea where the money would originally have come from to fund its construction. Can you sketch a design for a memorial sculpture to be placed outside the cathedral, intended to make people aware of the sacrifices made by those who paid tithes and worked on the building for free. Because tourists come from many countries and speak different languages, the sculpture needs to convey a message with very few words, or perhaps just one or two words in many different languages.

#### Monday 22<sup>nd</sup> June - History - York - York Cathedral

Today I would like you to write a short report on one other Gothic Norman cathedral in England, such as those at Durham, Lincoln, Norwich, Exeter and Winchester. Decide which one you will report on by doing some research first. Then write your factual report all about it. How is it similar to and different from York Minster?

#### Tuesday 23<sup>rd</sup> June - Music

Create your own music! Play this music game. Simply choose a sound that you can make at home and assign it to a picture. Example: a star could mean that you need to clap and a heart could mean a stomp of your feet! Can you perform this using claps and stomps? Clap Stomp Clap Stomp. Have a go at making your own pattern and performing it.



Draw a table like this to record your music in. Decide the symbols that you will use and the sound that they will make!


### Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> June - ICT

During lockdown, we have all taken the opportunity to spend some quality time with our families; some of us have even taken part in quizzes with them.

Using your PowerPoint skills, make a quiz for your family. You must include 5 rounds with a minimum of 4 questions in each round. • Each slide must be a new question. • Experiment with slide transitions, images and fonts. Top tips: Quizzes are always more interesting if you have a range of rounds, that everyone can participate in. You could include rounds about: Disney, TV, sports, music, Emojis, Greenway school, Berkhamsted or even have a whole round about your family! It is important that you (the quizmaster) know the answers, so you may need to do some research first. I would love to see your quizzes and also have a go at answering some of your questions!

### Thursday 25<sup>th</sup> June - PSHE - making people smile

Today I would like you to think about how you can make someone smile!

Create a mind map of all the ways that you can make someone else smile.

Now I would like you to focus on what makes a good joke! This fascinates people so much there are even scientists who have studied it. Have you got any favourite jokes? Can you make someone smile or laugh by writing your own jokes? Write a few jokes and tell them to someone.

### Friday 26<sup>th</sup> June - ICT - touch typing

Today you are going to learn a really important skill which is to be able touch type:

Use the BBC bitesize website below:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zf2f9j6/articles/z3c6tfr>

Try level 1 and level 2. Then have a go at level 3 and 4.

Well done on completing all of your curriculum home learning! Have a lovely weekend. From Mrs Crockett 😊