

**Thursday 18th June:**

Today is **International Picnic Day** which celebrates gathering together outdoors to eat. The true origin of International Picnic Day is unknown but can be traced back to the end of the French Revolution and the Victorian Era. Picnics were ways for people to escape the restrictions of etiquette and formality in Victorian times. Perhaps, if the weather is good, you could have a picnic today or at the weekend.

Love Mrs Button and Mrs Amor.

**Daily reading**

Please read for at least half an hour today and do the comprehension below.

**Alexander Fleming**

In early 1941, a policeman named Albert Alexander scratched his face on a rose bush. The cut soon became infected and he eventually lost an eye and was close to death. Luckily for Alexander, a new miracle medicine was ready to be tested: penicillin. The effect of the drug was almost immediate and he soon recovered. Unfortunately, scientists at the time were unable to produce enough of the drug to keep his infection at bay, and he passed away four days later. Nevertheless, scientists had seen how effective this medicine could be, a medicine that owed its discovery to a British scientist named Alexander Fleming. Fleming was born in Scotland in 1881 but moved to London when he was 13. He trained as a doctor and began a career in research at the University of London. It was there that he began to take a detailed interest in illnesses and vaccines. When the First World War broke out, Fleming served in the Army Medical Corps with distinction. Once the war was over, he returned to his research. It was at this time that he made his most famous discovery, one that would very nearly save the life of Albert Alexander and actually save the lives of millions of people worldwide. In 1928, Fleming decided to take a holiday. Before he left, he set up a series of petri dishes with cultures of staphylococci; a bacteria that causes a lot of serious infections. Luckily for science, he appears to have left a window open while he was away. This meant that spores of a particular type of mould (Penicillium) were able to drift into the lab and land on the dishes. When he returned, Fleming discovered that the bacteria in his dishes hadn't grown where the spores had landed. Immediately, Fleming knew that this particular type of mould had stopped the infectious bacteria from spreading. He made a note of the discovery, but he was a very busy scientist. He put the discovery to the back of his mind and carried on with his other research.

It wasn't until an Australian scientist named Howard Florey began looking for a medicine that would do exactly what Penicillium had, that Fleming's work was rediscovered. It was under Florey's watchful eye that Albert Alexander was treated. The problem with penicillin was that it was very hard to produce enough to make it a useful medicine. Scientists just couldn't find the mould or get it to reproduce. During the Second World War, a lady named Mary Hunt discovered the mould growing on a melon in a grocery store. Scientists finally had a large enough sample to reproduce. In fact, every bit of penicillin made to this day is descended from that single melon! In 1944, Alexander Fleming was knighted for his services to science, and in 1945 he was awarded the Noble Prize for Medicine. He shared the award with Florey and a man named Ernst Chain, who had worked closely with Florey. He died on the 11th March 1955 but his memory lives on with the wondrous penicillin.

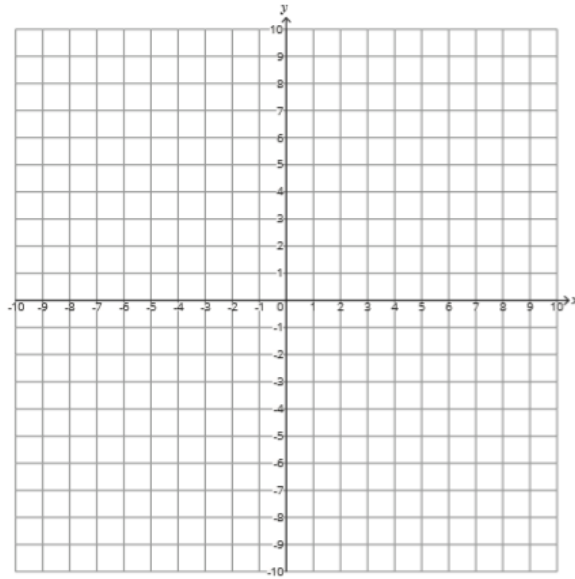
1. How do you think scientists felt when they saw the effect of penicillin on Albert Alexander?
2. How do you think they felt when he passed away?
3. Why does the author say it was "luckily for science" that Fleming left a window open?
4. Why didn't Fleming try to investigate the mould as soon as he noticed it?
5. What can you tell about Florey from the phrase "Under Florey's watchful eye"?
6. Who died after scratching their face on a rose bush?
7. Find the sentence that begins "In fact, every...". Why does it end with an exclamation mark?
8. Which word has a definition closest to "Even though this had happened"?
9. Where was Alexander Fleming born?
10. List the series of events that led to Fleming discovering penicillin.

Daily Maths

Revision-Coordinates

Ready:

Draw the grid in your maths books and plot each of the following coordinates and label them with the correct letter.



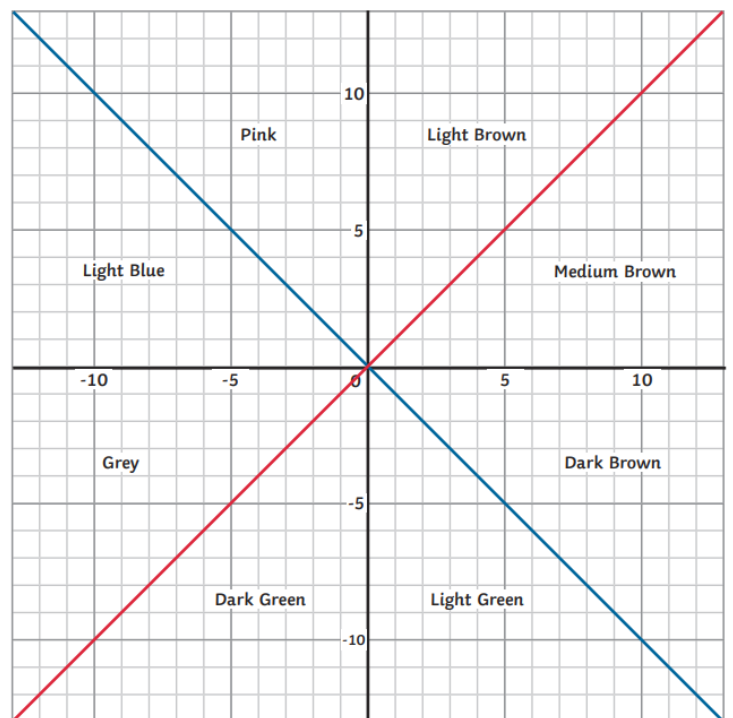
- |             |            |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A (2, -2)   | H (4, 10)  | O (8, 1)   | V (3, 3)   |
| B (-3, -4)  | I (5, -4)  | P (8, 9)   | W (3, -10) |
| C (-6, -10) | J (-6, -2) | Q (8, -4)  | X (0, -7)  |
| D (3, -7)   | K (3, 0)   | R (-5, 9)  | Y (-2, 2)  |
| E (6, 6)    | L (-6, 4)  | S (0, 5)   | Z (6, -1)  |
| F (-2, 9)   | M (-2, -9) | T (-7, -6) |            |
| G (-4, 6)   | N (8, -10) | U (-2, -2) |            |

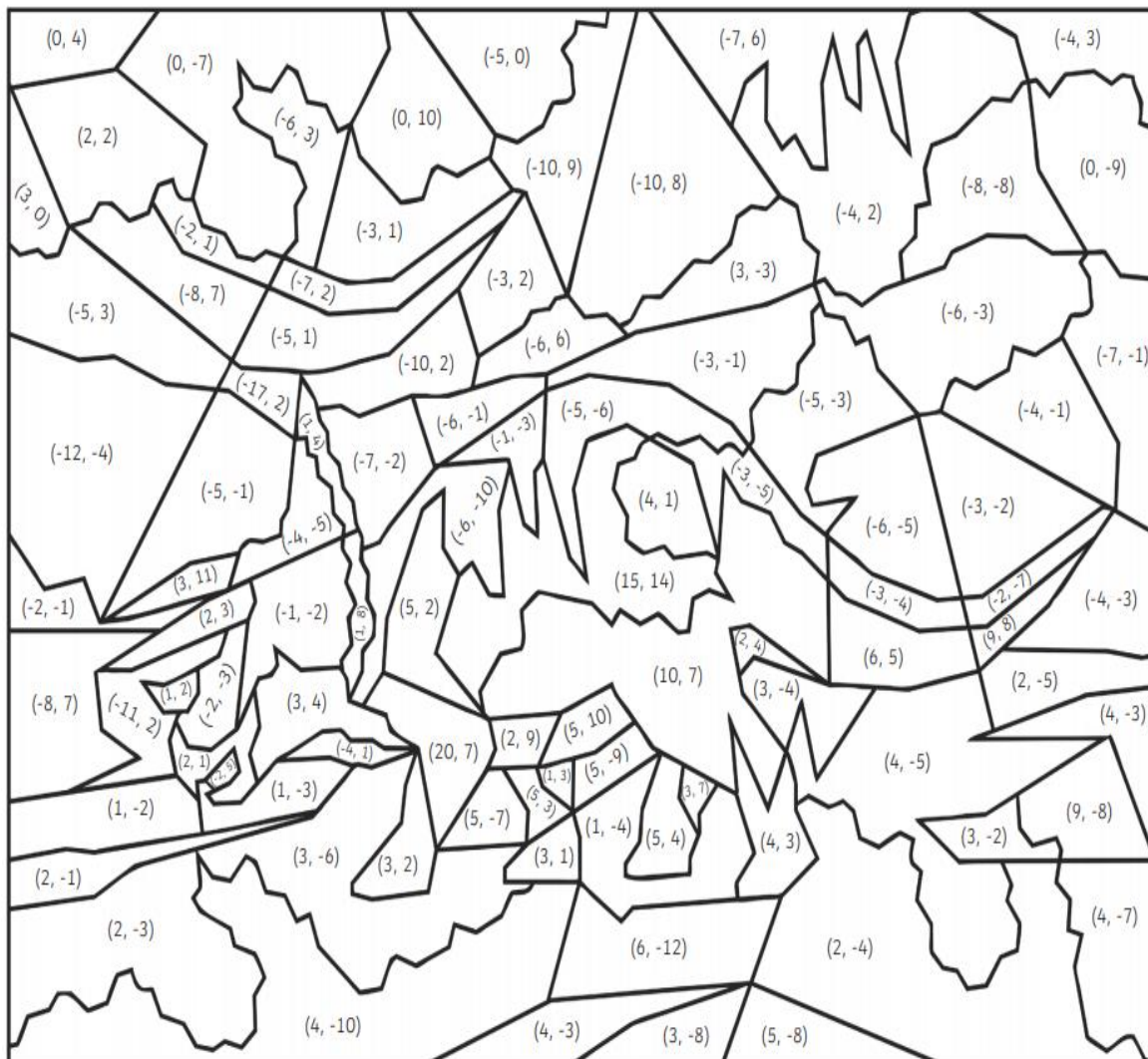
Steady:

Co-ordinates

In each section in the picture, a pair of coordinates is given. For each, use the diagram below to find out what colour to shade that section. For example, if the point described by the coordinates is between the line  $y = x$  and the positive  $y$ -axis, shade that section in light brown.

If the point is on one of the axes or one of the two lines  $y = x$  or  $y = -x$ , leave that section white.





**Go:**

Create your own coordinate picture.

If you want, you could incorporate negative number questions.

E.g.  $-3 + 4 = 1$      $5 + -4 = 1$     Gives you the coordinate pair (1,1)

**Daily English**

This week, we will be looking at **Fairtrade**

Today, you are going to watch the video about chocolate again.

<https://schools.fairtrade.org.uk/resource/the-story-of-chocolate-unwrapping-the-bar/>

Ann Marie tells us about the daily routine of a cocoa farmer.

Task for the next two days:

Create a comic or story board to illustrate a day in the life of a cocoa farmer in CAYAT.

**Well-being**

Play your favourite song and dance as fast as you can to it! Or make up a dance routine to it.

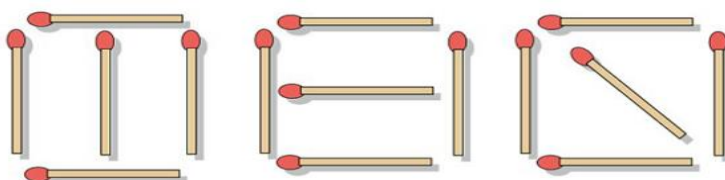
**Problem of the Day**

**Yesterday's Problem:**

The weight of the dog is 17 kg. Therefore, the weight of the cat and rabbit are 10 kg, so the answer is **27 kg**

**Today's Problem:**

Can you remove 6 matches to make 10?



<p><b>Healthy Me</b></p>	<p><b>Try doing each of these exercises for 1 minute - then extend to two minutes</b></p> <p><b>1. Burpees</b> Who is up for the challenge? Start with a jump up, then drop to a plank, add a push-up, and then jump back up. It should be one fluid motion and try to not pause between repetitions. Make it a bit easier by opting out of the push up if you need to.</p> <p><b>2. Squats</b> To do this one, stand with your feet shoulder's width apart, and do deep knee bends. Make sure keep your knees behind your toes and your arms out straight.</p> <p><b>3. Leg Raises</b> Lay on your side or on your back and with lift your legs without bending at the knee. Try to hold at the top. This works your lower abdominals, but be careful to not let your lower back arch.</p> <p><b>4. Lunges</b> Step forward and bend your front knee to a 90-degree angle. The goal is to have your back knee touch the ground without letting your front knee extend past your toes. To make it harder, carry (small) children in each arm and lunge as you walk across the room.</p> <p><b>5. Planks</b> Elbows on the floor and balanced on your tiptoes, go eye-to-eye and see who can last the longest. 30 seconds is considered the gold standard.</p> <p><b>6. Jumping Jacks</b></p> <p><b>7. Butterfly Kicks</b> Lay flat on your back and extend your legs straight out. Imagine a swimmer, and begin to flutter kick your legs without bending at the knee. Start with your feet high off of the floor, as the move gets more difficult the closer the action is to the floor.</p>
<p><b>The activities below are supplementary and can be used to further extend learning opportunities whilst at home.</b></p>	
<p><b>Home Learning</b></p>	<p>Please look at your Home Learning grid. Visit the school website at <a href="https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/">https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/</a> and go to the tab <b>Classes</b> and click on your class.</p> <p>Please plan and complete these activities throughout the duration of the school closure.</p>
<p><b>Termly Spellings</b></p>	<p>Please take time to learn spellings for future weeks and to re-visit past spellings. These can be found on the school website at <a href="https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/">https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/</a> and go to the tab <b>Classes</b> and click on your class.</p> <p>Also, you can learn the Year 5/6 statutory words that we have provided for you. Concentrate on the spellings that you know you find tricky.</p> <p>Remember the ways in which we practice them each week in class:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Writing them forwards and backwards</li> <li>• Writing the vowels in a different colour</li> <li>• Write them in a pyramid shape</li> <li>• Look, write, cover, check</li> <li>• Each letter could be a different colour</li> <li>• You could also find out their meaning by using a dictionary.</li> <li>• Can you write each one in a sentence?</li> </ul>
<p><b>National Curriculum Word Lists</b></p>	<p>Look in your Reading Log and find all of the spellings for your year group. How many of these can you learn? Can you write a sentence using the words?</p>

<b>Curriculum Overview</b>	<p>Take time to look at the Curriculum Overview for your year group. This can be found on the school website at <a href="https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/">https://www.newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk/</a> Go to the tab <b>Key Information</b>, go down the menu on the left hand side to <b>Curriculum</b>, go to <b>Termly Overview</b> and click on the one for your year group.</p> <p>Talk to a grown up at home and decide on an aspect you would like to find out more about. This means that when you come back to school, you will be able to share something new.</p>
<b>Useful websites</b>	Please see the useful websites list.

*Well done for trying all of these areas of learning. Please can I ask that your parent sends a few lines in an email to let me know what you have completed today  
All Year 6 communication to go through this email:*

[6b@newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk](mailto:6b@newbridge.bathnes.sch.uk)

*Please look out for tomorrow's learning, from Mrs Amor and Mrs Button.*