

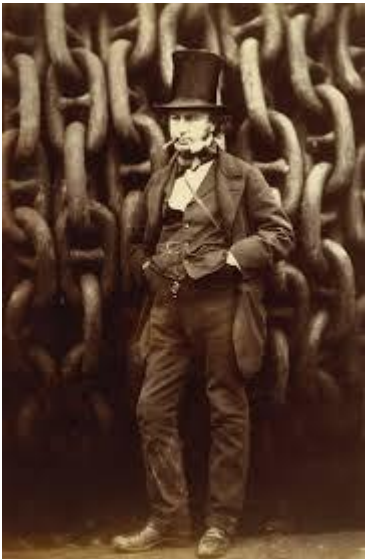


Curlew Week 12 : Learning Project – Victorians Online

Age Range: Curlew Y6

Weekly English/Topic Tasks

Monday- Isambard Kingdom Brunel was one of the greatest Victorian engineers. He helped to revolutionise the way people and goods were transported. Use the internet to create a set of research notes about his childhood, family life and his greatest achievements.



Tuesday- Using your research notes you created yesterday, produce a biography of Isambard Kingdom Brunel. Use the biography features example below to remind you of what should be included and how you might lay it out.

This task is also part of your google classroom work this week (WB 22/6/20). If you are able, post your biographies in the work set section.

Wednesday-

Famous Victorians

I would like you to research six famous Victorians from the list below:-

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zcjsxhyc/resources/1>

Earl of Shaftesbury Lord Shaftesbury (1801-1885)

Anthony Ashley Cooper, the eldest son of the 6th Earl of Shaftesbury, was born on 28th April, 1801. He became the Earl of Shaftesbury in 1851.

Lord Shaftesbury was a politician who attempted to improve children's lives during the Victorian times

At the age of 25, he became a member of Parliament. He began to take an interest in the plight of poor children after reading newspaper reports about labour in industry.

1833 He proposed that children should work for a maximum of 10 hours a day

1834 the Factory Act was made law. It was now illegal for children under 9 to be employed in textile factories

1842 Coal Mines Act

No child or woman should work underground

He was also interested in education for working children. He was chairman of the Ragged Schools Union - an organisation that set up over a hundred schools for poor children

Lewis Carroll (1832 -1898)

(real name Charles Lutwidge Dogson)

He was born in 1832 and was a lecturer in mathematics at Oxford University. He was the author of the well known book Alice in Wonderland which he wrote in 1865.

Alice in Wonderland came from stories he told to Alice Lidell and her sisters (the daughters of the Dean of his Oxford college) during a boat trip one sunny afternoon in 1862.

Charles Darwin (1809 -1882)

Darwin was born on February 12, 1809 in Shrewsbury, England. In 1831 he joined a scientific expedition bound for South America and the Pacific Ocean on a sailing ship called The Beagle (1831 - 36). He was to be the ship's naturalist, the expert on plants and animals.

In the Galapagos Islands Darwin noticed how the same species of birds, cut off from centuries on different islands, had developed in quite different ways. This and many other amazing discoveries led him to his theory of 'evolution by natural selection'. This theory lies behind all modern ideas on how different species of living things have become to be the way they are and how they will change in the future.

Joseph Lister (1827 - 1912)

Enemy of germs who started antiseptic surgery

Lister was born on the 5 April 1827 in Upton, Essex.

In 1853 Lister, a young English doctor, became a house surgeon at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. He was horrified at the number of patients whose wounds became infected and went rotten.

At that time no one knew what caused infection. It wasn't until 1865 that Lister heard about the great French Scientist, Louis Pasteur. Pasteur had discovered that diseases are caused by tiny living things, now called 'germs'. Lister realised it was important to kill the germs in wounds so the wounds wouldn't get infected. Lister used carbonic acid as the most effective germ-killer - or 'antiseptic'.

The results were a lot less rotting of wounds than the used to be and the number of deaths dramatically fell.

Robert Louis Stevenson (1850-1894)

Stevenson was born in 1850 and was a scottish author who wrote Treasure Island and Kidnapped which are two of the most popular children's stories ever written.

Find out more from the BBC site

Alexander Graham Bell (1847 - 1922)

Alexander Graham Bell was born on March 3, 1847 in Edinburgh, Scotland. Bell is best known for his invention of the telephone. Many inventors had been working on the idea of sending human speech by wire, but Bell was the first to succeed.

In 1876 at the age of 29 Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.

Sir Robert Peel (1788 - 1850)

Robert Peel was born in Bury, Lancashire, on 5th February, 1788. He was Prime Minister twice, 1834-5 and 1841-6 and one of the greatest Prime Ministers of the nineteenth century. As home Secretary he created the modern police force, unarmed and in blue so as to be as unlike the army as possible.

Charles Dickens (1812 - 1870)

Dickens was born in Portsmouth, England on 7 February 1812. He spent much of his life in Kent and London. Charles Dickens wrote some of the most popular and widely read novels of the 19th century, from Oliver Twist to A Tale of Two Cities and Great Expectations. Dickens had ten children. He died of a stroke in 1870 and is buried at Westminster Abbey.

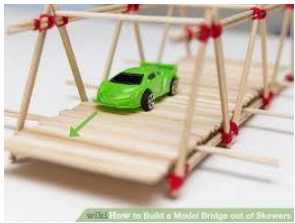
Thursday

Look at the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, a group of Victorian artists who were fascinated with Medieval art. This particular painting is fascinating and a prime example of the great work of the Pre-Raphaelites.

<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-are-pre-raphaelites>

I would like you to recreate this picture, doing a preparatory sketch to draw the composition first and then painting it with water colours.

<https://www.tate.org.uk/art/artworks/waterhouse-the-lady-of-shalott-n01543>



Friday- Bridge instructions

Using your knowledge from reading about and research on Brunel, create a set of instructions to build a model bridge. Your bridge design needs to allow a toy car to travel over it and cover a gap of 100cm. Your instructions can suggest the use of any materials you like. These may be paper, card, wood or Lego, it's up to you. Make sure your instructions are clear enough that some one else would be able to use them to make the model. Tuesday's and Thursday's maths lessons may help you with some design elements that will help make your bridge strong enough to support its own weight.



The Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol.

Weekly Maths Tasks- Yr6

Monday

This week our maths focus is Geometry and angles in triangles.

Work through both sets of tasks and accurately draw and measure the given triangles and calculate the missing angles.

Some tasks will ask you not to measure, so read the instructions carefully.

Task 1



Angles - Yr 6.PDF

Task 2



Maths-angles in a triangle Yr 6.pdf

Tuesday- Triangles

Watch the BBC bitesize link about types of triangles.

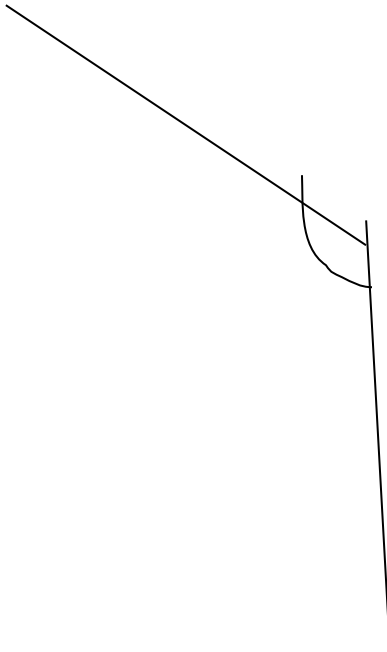
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvmxsbk/articles/zggsfrd>

Research why triangles are used in bridge construction. Why are they used so often? What properties of a triangle allow it to be used in this way?

Wednesday

Identify and measure the type of angles below.

Measure the following angles and write them in your book and state the type of angle that they are.



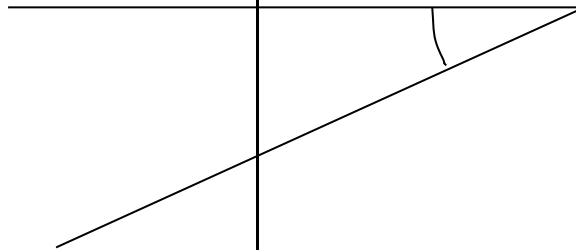
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Wednesday

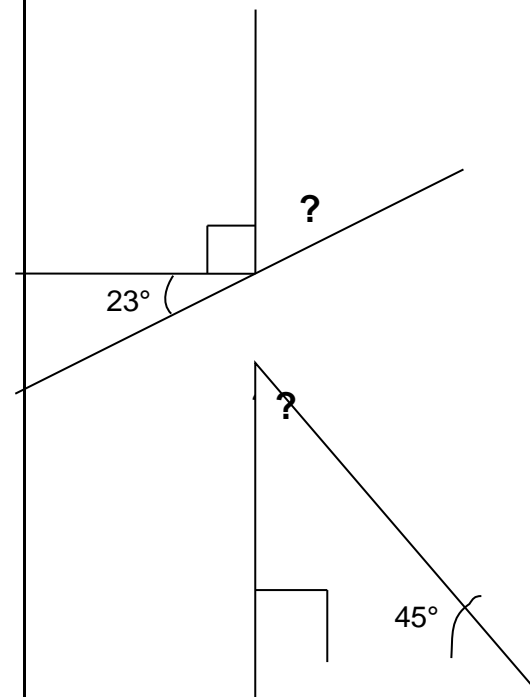
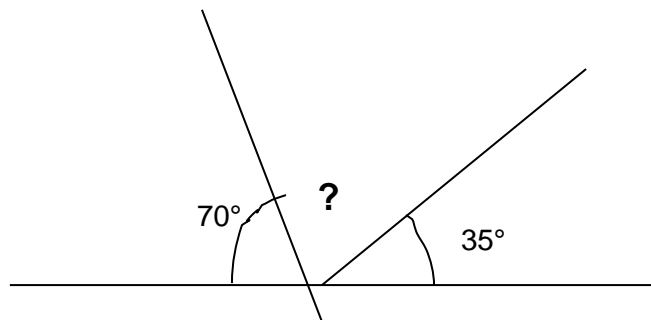
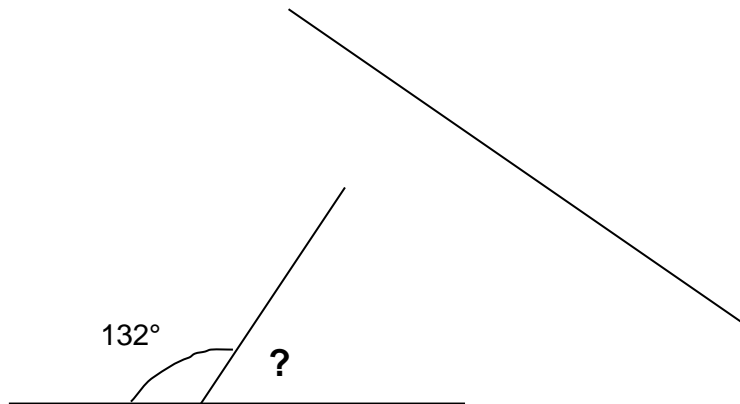


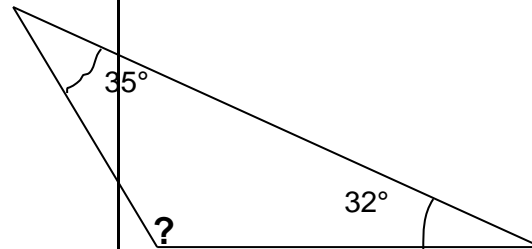
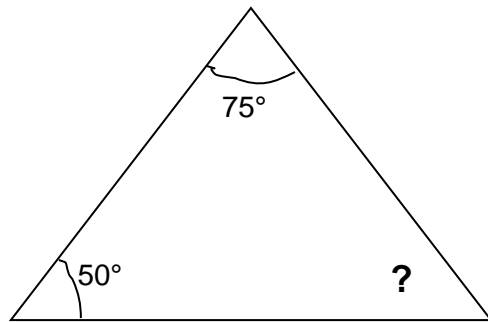
Draw the following angle and state the type of angle that they are.

45° 70° 25° 83° 110° 152° 180°

260°

Work out the missing angles, the letters show where they are (**do not** measure them).



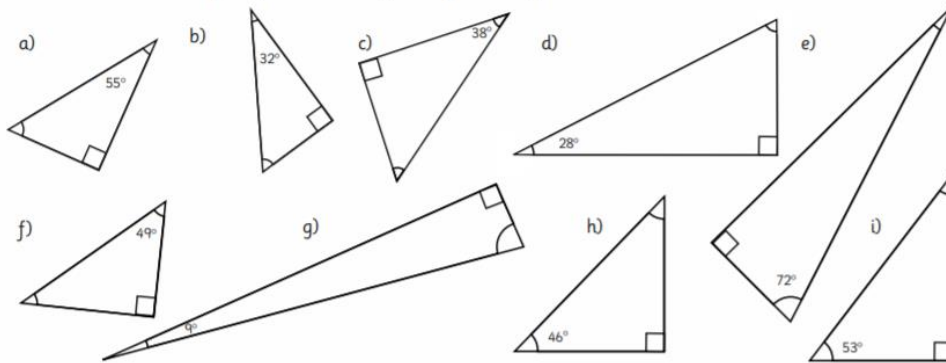


Thursday- Angles

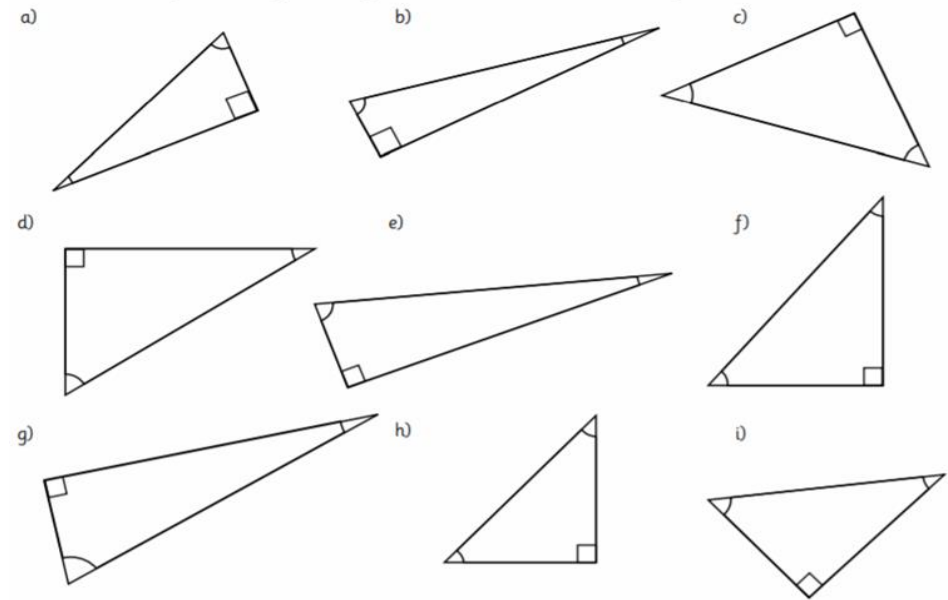
The internal angles of a triangle **always** add up to 180 degrees. A right angle is 90 degrees.

Find the value of the missing angles in the triangles below.

Calculate the missing angle in these right-angled triangles.



Estimate the missing angle in these right-angled triangles. Ensure the sum of all the angles is correct. Measure the angles when you have finished to check how accurate your estimations were.



Friday

Use your bridge design instructions completed previously of a model of your bridge and identify the range of types of triangle needed and used and the measurements of the angles.

You can draw this with the help of a protractor to show your workings.



A classic example of Victorian bridge design and construction.

Science/DT
Weekly project

Use your bridge design instructions to complete an actual model of your bridge.

Additional learning resources parents may wish to engage with

- [CODE Maths Hub Daily Fluency Activities](#) -
- <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10> - arithmetic challenges
- [BBC Bitesize](#) - Lots of videos and learning opportunities for all subjects.
- <https://www.thenational.academy/> A large selection of video lessons and learning resources. These cover a range of subjects including maths, English, art and languages.
- [Classroom Secrets Learning Packs](#) - Reading, writing and maths activities for different ages.
- [Twinkl](#) - Click on the link and sign up using your email address and creating a password. Use the offer code UKTWINKLHELPS.