**The Year Six Transition Newsletter – 17th July 2020**

Hello Year 6,

We hope you and your families are doing well. To further help you with your transition into secondary school, we have decided to send you some extra learning over your summer holiday. This is to make sure, that despite these extraordinary circumstances, you have the best possible preparation for your new school. Please make sure to work over these packs and record your learning in your learning books or on your computers. You can send your work in by taking pictures and sending them via email or doing the same with the documents you create on your computers. We hope that you are still receiving messages and emails from your new schools. Make sure to attempt every piece of learning they send you as well! We continue to thank you for all the great work you have continued to complete over the last few weeks and we’ll continue to keep checking in and seeing what you are up to.

**We will stop updating weekly tasks on Purple Mash from the 17th July. However, make sure to use Serial Mash to continue your reading and comprehension practice.**

As well as Purple Mash, we have also been able to give you all access to MyMaths until September. Please take advantage of the tests and activities you may find on the website.

Use the URL: [www.mymaths.co.uk](http://www.mymaths.co.uk) and enter our school’s username and password to login.

The school username is: shaftesbury1

The school password is: triangle38

Do not try your old passwords and usernames yet! They will be sent to you at a later date.

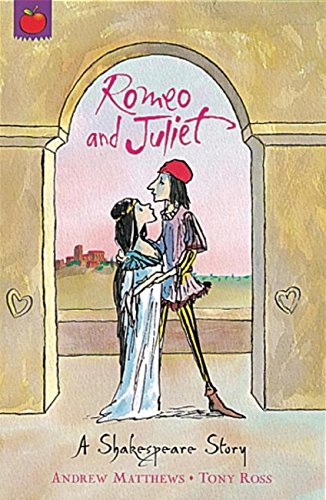
As always, take care and keep learning!

Mr Bennett

**English**

**Reading Comprehension**

This week, we are starting work on Romeo and Juliet which is one of William Shakespeare’s most famous plays.



**William Shakespeare**

William Shakespeare was an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. He was born on the 26th April 1564. He wrote 39 plays, 154 sonnets and two narrative poems. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

To begin with, let’s look at the prologue to the story.

**Romeo and Juliet**

Two households, both alike in dignity,

In fair Verona, where we lay our scene,

From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,

Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes

A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;

Whose misadventured piteous overthrows

Do with their death bury their parents' strife.

The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love,

And the continuance of their parents' rage,

Which, but their children's end, nought could remove,

Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage;

The which if you with patient ears attend,

What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend.

Try these simpler questions first.

1. Where is the story set?
2. What is wrong with the two households?
3. What is the story about?
4. Who is the narrator talking to?
5. How long is the play?

**SCENE I. Verona. A public place.**

*Enter SAMPSON and GREGORY, of the house of Capulet, armed with swords and bucklers*

**SAMPSON**

Gregory, o' my word, we'll not carry coals.

**GREGORY**

No, for then we should be colliers.

**SAMPSON**

I mean, an we be in choler, we'll draw.

**GREGORY**

Ay, while you live, draw your neck out o' the collar.

**SAMPSON**

I strike quickly, being moved.

**GREGORY**

But thou art not quickly moved to strike.

**SAMPSON**

A dog of the house of Montague moves me.

**GREGORY**

To move is to stir; and to be valiant is to stand:  
therefore, if thou art moved, thou runn'st away.

**SAMPSON**

A dog of that house shall move me to stand: I will  
take the wall of any man or maid of Montague's.

**GREGORY**

That shows thee a weak slave; for the weakest goes  
to the wall.

**SAMPSON**

True; and therefore women, being the weaker vessels,  
are ever thrust to the wall: therefore I will push  
Montague's men from the wall, and thrust his maids  
to the wall.

**GREGORY**

The quarrel is between our masters and us their men.

**SAMPSON**

'Tis all one, I will show myself a tyrant: when I  
have fought with the men, I will be cruel with the  
maids, and cut off their heads.

**GREGORY**

The heads of the maids?

**SAMPSON**

Ay, the heads of the maids, or their maidenheads;  
take it in what sense thou wilt.

**GREGORY**

They must take it in sense that feel it.

**SAMPSON**

Me they shall feel while I am able to stand: and  
'tis known I am a pretty piece of flesh.

**GREGORY**

'Tis well thou art not fish; if thou hadst, thou  
hadst been poor John. Draw thy tool! here comes  
two of the house of the Montagues.

**SAMPSON**

My naked weapon is out: quarrel, I will back thee.

**GREGORY**

How! turn thy back and run?

**SAMPSON**

Fear me not.

**GREGORY**

No, marry; I fear thee!

**SAMPSON**

Let us take the law of our sides; let them begin.

**GREGORY**

I will frown as I pass by, and let them take it as  
they list.

**SAMPSON**

Nay, as they dare. I will bite my thumb at them;  
which is a disgrace to them, if they bear it.

*Enter ABRAHAM and BALTHASAR*

**ABRAHAM**

Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?

**SAMPSON**

I do bite my thumb, sir.

**ABRAHAM**

Do you bite your thumb at us, sir?

**SAMPSON**

[Aside to GREGORY] Is the law of our side, if I say  
ay?

**GREGORY**

No.

**SAMPSON**

No, sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, sir, but I  
bite my thumb, sir.

**GREGORY**

Do you quarrel, sir?

**ABRAHAM**

Quarrel sir! no, sir.

**SAMPSON**

If you do, sir, I am for you: I serve as good a man as you.

**ABRAHAM**

No better.

**SAMPSON**

Well, sir.

**GREGORY**

Say 'better:' here comes one of my master's kinsmen.

**SAMPSON**

Yes, better, sir.

**ABRAHAM**

You lie.

**SAMPSON**

Draw, if you be men. Gregory, remember thy swashing blow.

*They fight*

*Enter BENVOLIO*

**BENVOLIO**

Part, fools!  
Put up your swords; you know not what you do.

*Beats down their swords*

*Enter TYBALT*

**TYBALT**

What, art thou drawn among these heartless hinds?  
Turn thee, Benvolio, look upon thy death.

**BENVOLIO**

I do but keep the peace: put up thy sword,  
Or manage it to part these men with me.

**TYBALT**

What, drawn, and talk of peace! I hate the word,  
As I hate hell, all Montagues, and thee:  
Have at thee, coward!

*They fight*

*Enter, several of both houses, who join the fray; then enter Citizens, with clubs*

**First Citizen**

Clubs, bills, and partisans! strike! beat them down!  
Down with the Capulets! down with the Montagues!

*Enter CAPULET in his gown, and LADY CAPULET*

**CAPULET**

What noise is this? Give me my long sword, ho!

**LADY CAPULET**

A crutch, a crutch! why call you for a sword?

**CAPULET**

My sword, I say! Old Montague is come,  
And flourishes his blade in spite of me.

*Enter MONTAGUE and LADY MONTAGUE*

**MONTAGUE**

Thou villain Capulet,--Hold me not, let me go.

**LADY MONTAGUE**

Thou shalt not stir a foot to seek a foe.

*Enter PRINCE, with Attendants*

**PRINCE**

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,  
Profaners of this neighbour-stained steel,--  
Will they not hear? What, ho! you men, you beasts,  
That quench the fire of your pernicious rage  
With purple fountains issuing from your veins,  
On pain of torture, from those bloody hands  
Throw your mistemper'd weapons to the ground,  
And hear the sentence of your moved prince.  
Three civil brawls, bred of an airy word,  
By thee, old Capulet, and Montague,  
Have thrice disturb'd the quiet of our streets,  
And made Verona's ancient citizens  
Cast by their grave beseeming ornaments,  
To wield old partisans, in hands as old,  
Canker'd with peace, to part your canker'd hate:  
If ever you disturb our streets again,  
Your lives shall pay the forfeit of the peace.  
For this time, all the rest depart away:  
You Capulet; shall go along with me:  
And, Montague, come you this afternoon,  
To know our further pleasure in this case,  
To old Free-town, our common judgment-place.  
Once more, on pain of death, all men depart.

*Exeunt all but MONTAGUE, LADY MONTAGUE, and BENVOLIO*

**Questions**

1. What is a tool?

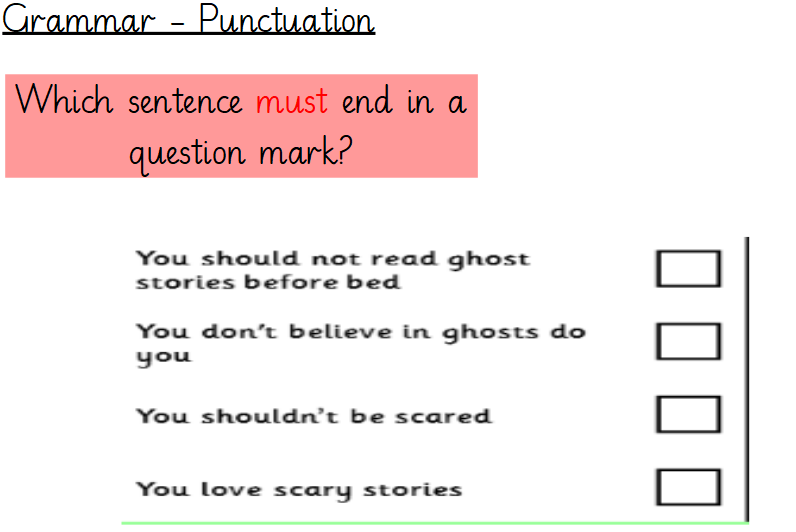
2. Who are the two households?

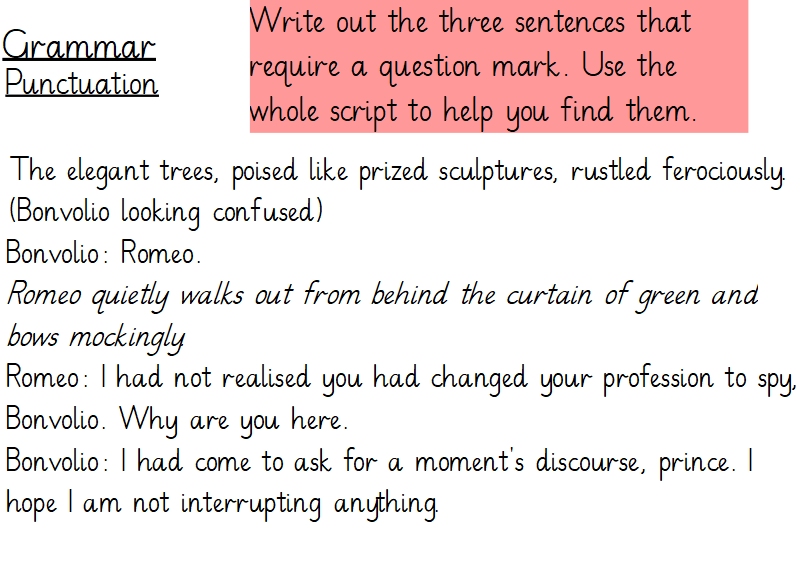
3. What does Lady Montague mean by ‘will not stir a foot to seek a foe’?

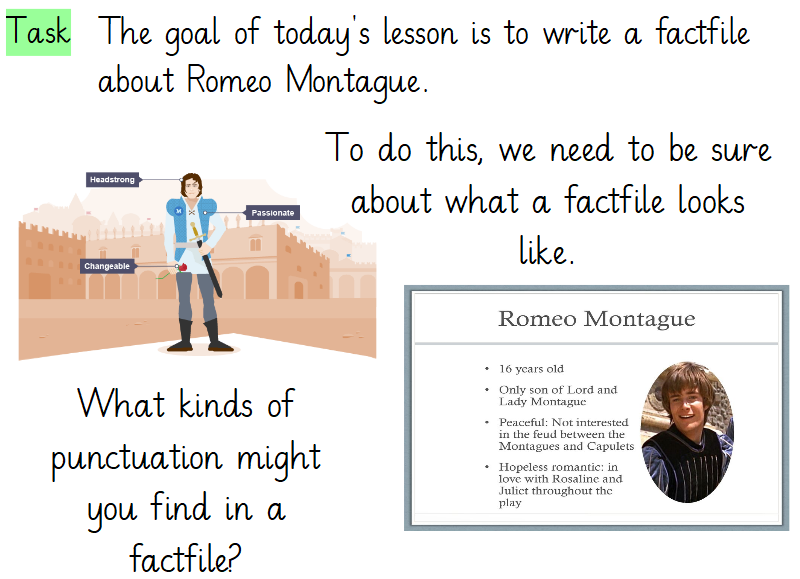
4. What do you think the prince’s name is and is he a Capulet or Montague?

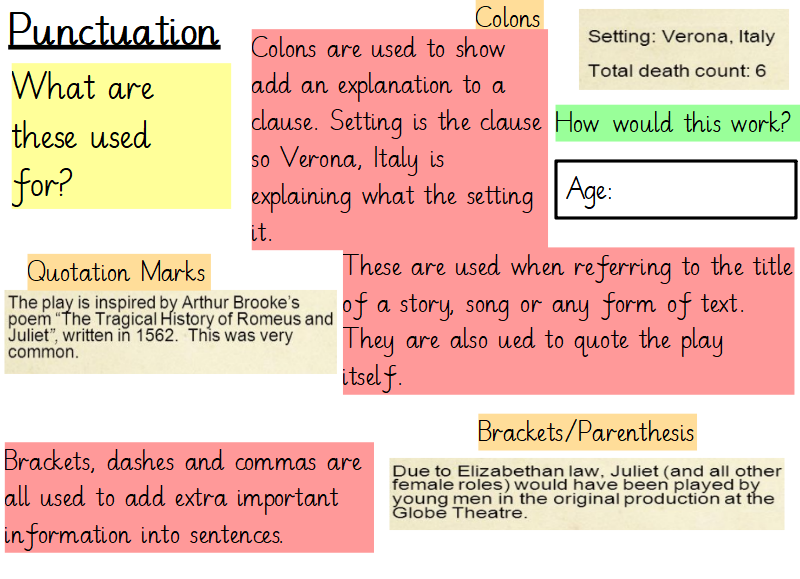
**Grammar – Punctuation**

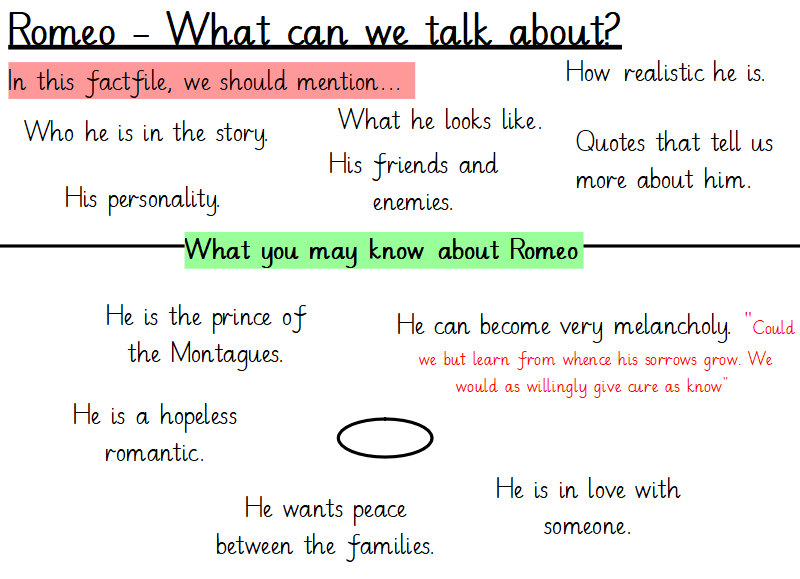
While simple, punctuation is incredibly important to keep practicing in order to make sure it is perfect! Attempt the tasks underneath, they will come with explanations.

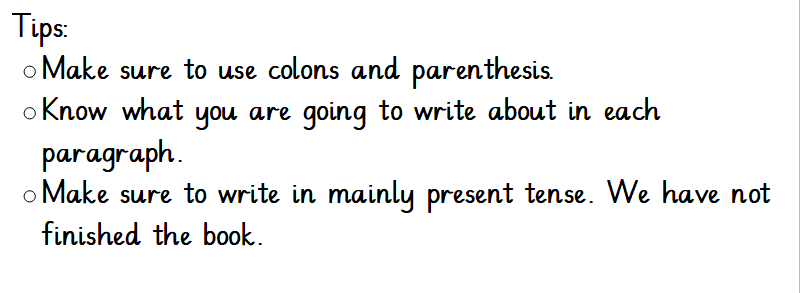


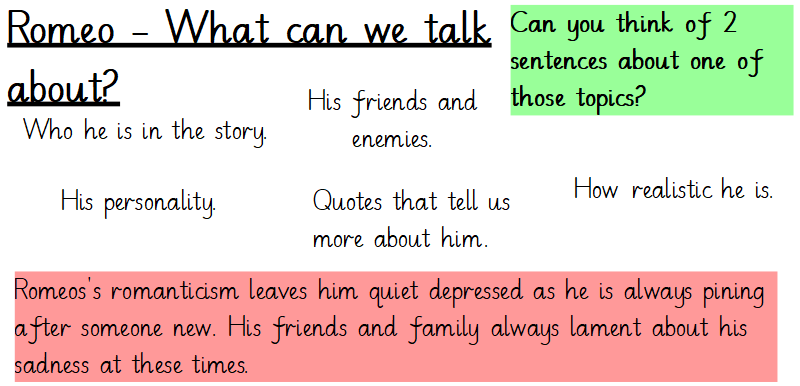


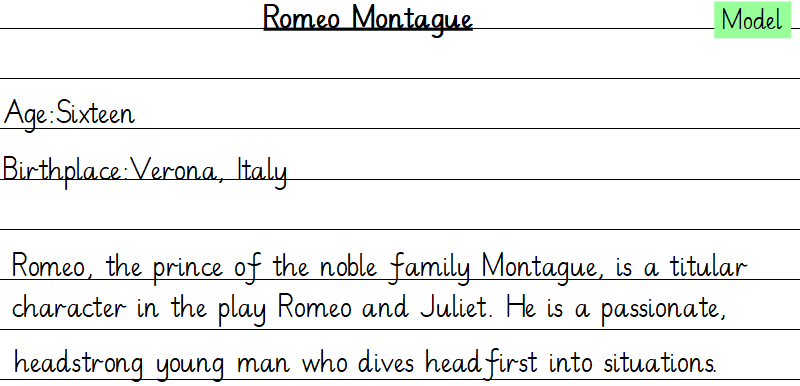
**Grammar Task**



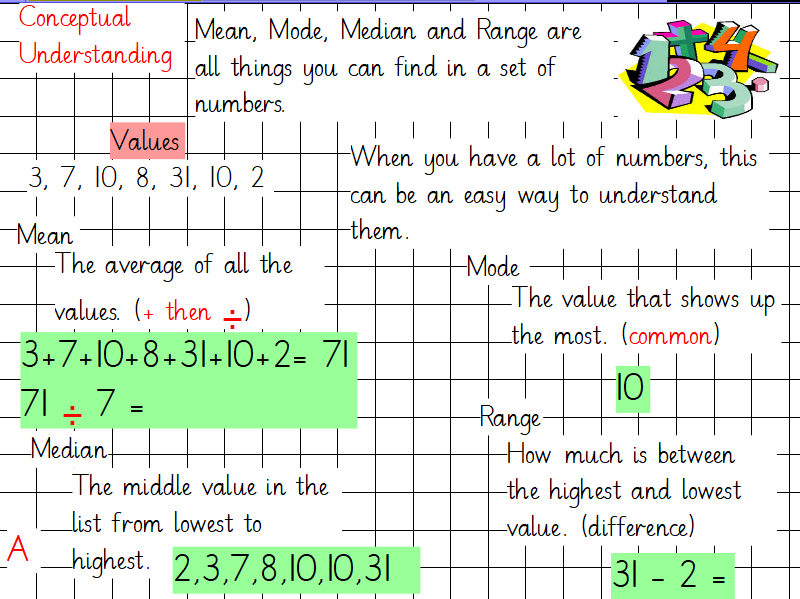


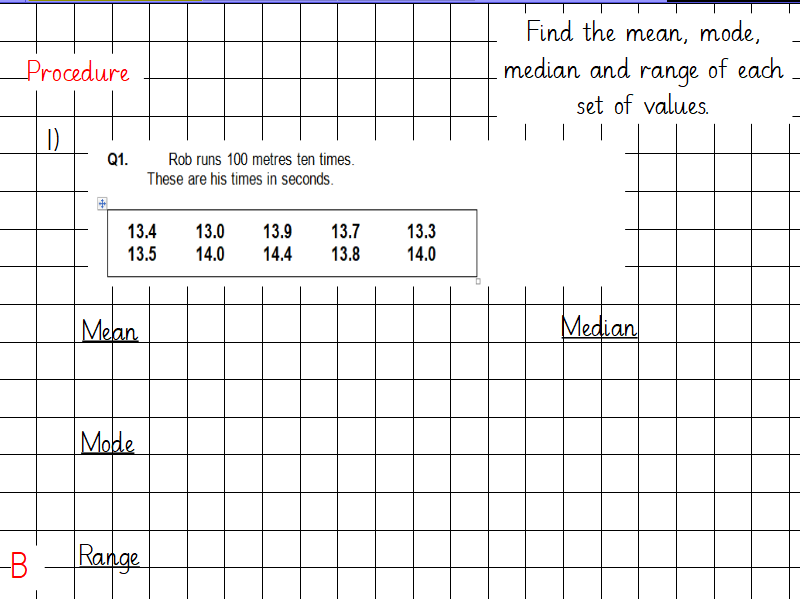


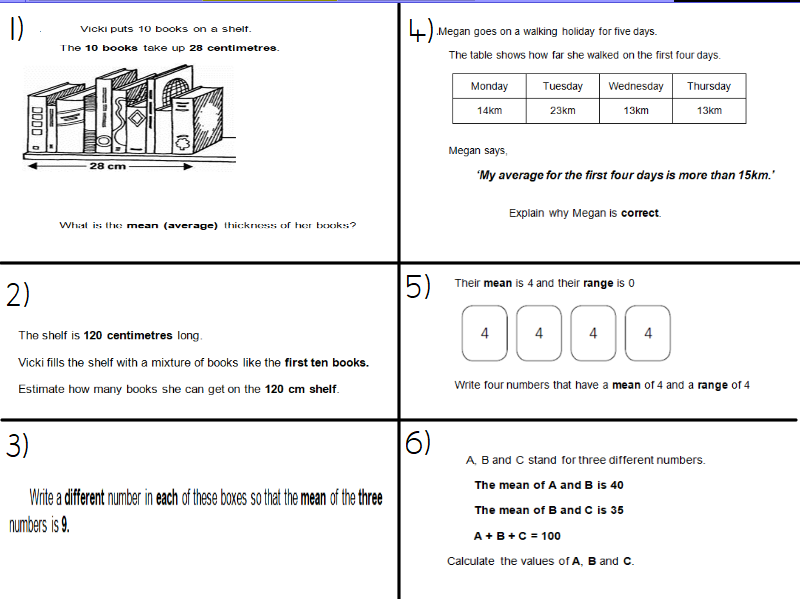




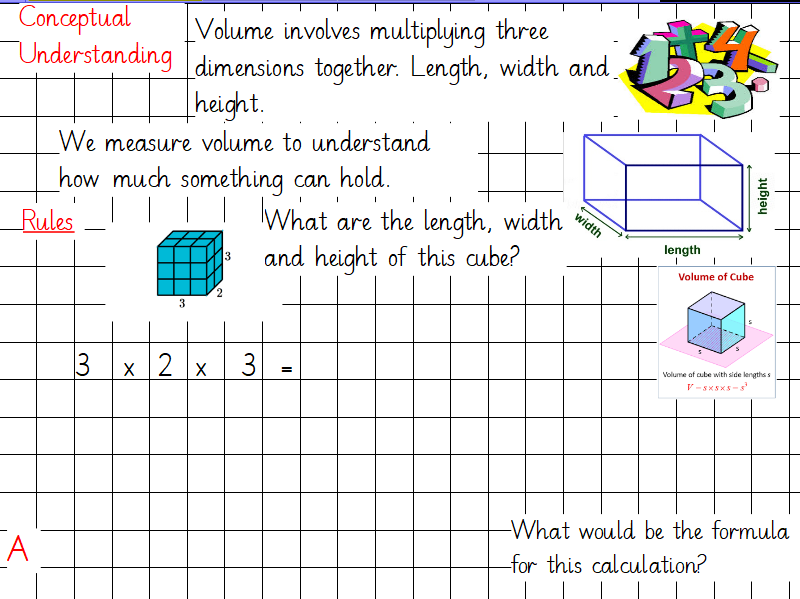
**Maths – Revision (Mean, mode, median and range and Volume of cubes and cuboids)**

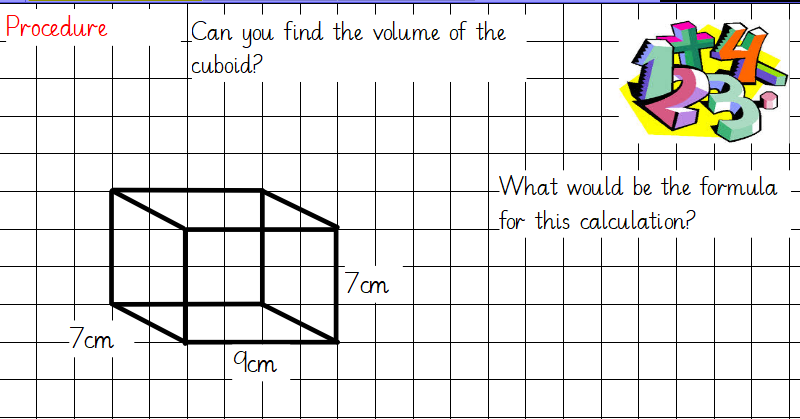


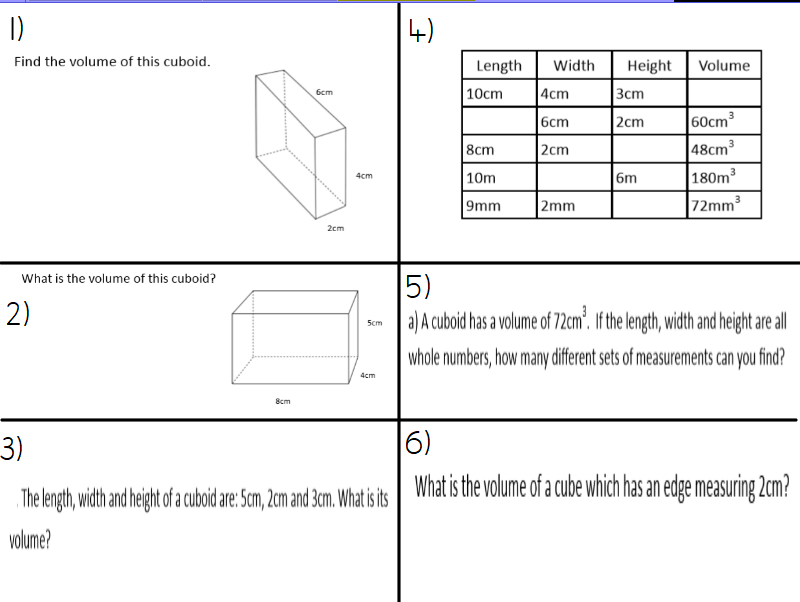




**Volume**







**Science – Biology**

****At secondary school, you will be taught Science based on its three key topics. Biology, Chemistry and Physics. To get you prepared for Science in Year 7, we will go over some new learning based on things you already know!

**Cells and Life Systems**

**Living organisms have certain life processes in common.**

**There are seven things that they need to do to count as**

**being alive.**

**The phrase MRS GREN is one way to remember them:**

* **Movement - all living things move, even plants**
* **Respiration - getting energy from food**
* **Sensitivity - detecting changes in the surroundings**
* **Growth - all living things grow**
* **Reproduction - making more living things of the same type**
* **Excretion - getting rid of waste**
* **Nutrition - taking in and using food**

**It can be easy to tell if something is living or not. A teddy bear might look like a bear, but it cannot do any of the seven things it needs to be able to do to count as being alive.**

**A car can move, it gets energy from petrol (like nutrition and respiration), it might have a car alarm (sensitivity), and it gets rid of waste gases through its exhaust pipe (excretion). But it cannot grow or make baby cars. So a car is not alive.**

**Cells**

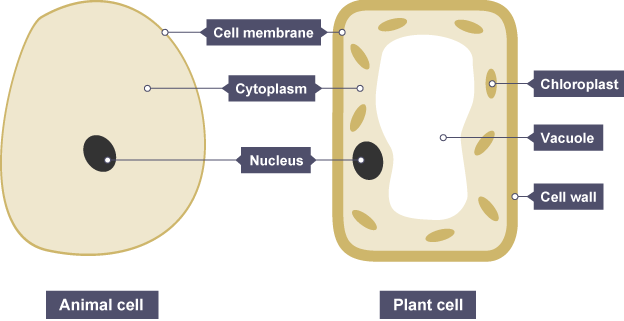
**Cells are the basic building blocks of all animals and plants. They are so small, you need to use a light microscope to see them.**



**Animal cells and plant cells**

**Animal cells usually have an irregular shape, and plant cells usually have a regular shape. Cells are made up of different parts.**

**It is easier to describe these parts by using diagrams:**



**Animal cells and plant cells also contain tiny objects called mitochondria in their cytoplasm.**

**Animal cells and plant cells both contain:**

* **cell membrane**
* **cytoplasm**
* **nucleus**
* **mitochondria**

**Plant cells also contain these parts, which are not found in animal cells:**

* **cell wall**
* **vacuole**
* **chloroplasts**

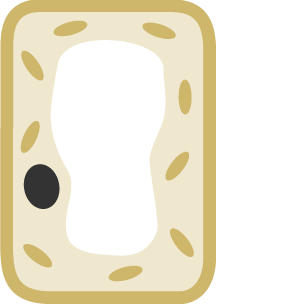
**The table summarises the functions of these parts:**

| **Part** | **Function** | **Found in** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Cell membrane** | **Controls the movement of substances into and out of the cell** | **Plant and animal cells** |
| **Cytoplasm** | **Jelly-like substance, where chemical reactions happen** | **Plant and animal cells** |
| **Nucleus** | **Carries genetic information and controls what happens inside the cell** | **Plant and animal cells** |
| **Mitochondria** | **Where most respiration reactions happen** | **Plant and animal cells** |
| **Vacuole** | **Contains a liquid called cell sap, which keeps the cell firm** | **Plant cells only** |
| **Cell wall** | **Made of a tough substance called cellulose, which supports the cell** | **Plant cells only** |

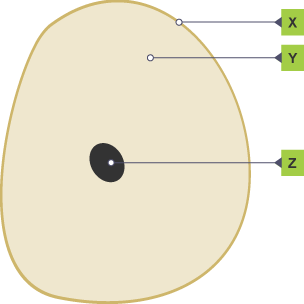
**Science Test**

Try these questions.

* 1. Getting rid of waste is one of the life processes. What name is given to this process?
  2. What type of cell is this likely to be?



* 1. What is shown by the labelling line X?



* 1. What is shown by the labelling line Y?

