



# Year 6 - Home Learning Tasks

WB: 22.06.20



Our theme for this half term will be the concept of 'change'.

This week we are exploring changes over time, looking back at some inventions old and new, exploring how places change and exploring language.

	Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Activity 4 – Away from the screen
Monday	<u>Introduction</u> What are these objects? Take a look at the pictures and complete the quiz.	<u>Game Changer</u> Explore how a popular video game was born, has stood the test of time and then have a go at some unplugged coding.	<u>Home entertainment</u> Learn all about how home entertainment has changed over the years. Then draw and label a console and take a look at the different types of advertising.	Times tables away from screen- Board game
Tuesday	<u>Times tables practise</u> Practise your 8 times table with Miss Thompson's video then have a go at the 8 times table mazes. Colour in the 8 times table to find the pathway out of the maze	<u>Fashion</u> Read about how fashion has changed throughout this century and previous centuries. Which is your favourite era? Why?	<u>Defending the harbour – changes throughout history</u> Explore a local landmark and find out how it has been used over the past 1,700 years. Is it a castle? A jail? A tourist attraction? Use your geography and history skills to find out more.	<u>Fashion</u> After reading about how fashion has changed over the centuries, now it's your turn to design an outfit of our choice. You could take inspiration from your favourite eras.
Wednesday	<u>The English Language</u> Read the information about each period of time carefully and order the boxes then draw a timeline in your book and summarise the main points of the changes in English language.	<u>A changing language</u> How has the meaning of words changed over time? Explore words that have changed their meanings. How many can you find?	<u>Cars – an evolving form of transport</u> Find out how cars have changed since they were invented. What is the same/different? Using the graph, to answer questions about the number of cars in the UK.	<u>Times table fortune teller</u> Learn how to make a time tables fortune teller which will help you practise your times tables.
Thursday	<u>Alexander Bell</u> Today, you will be learning all about a famous scientist and inventor called Alexander Graham Bell. There is a video to watch and information to read before answering a quiz on google classroom. Then have a go at making your own string telephone.	<u>History of communication</u> The history of the telephone – Read the information and then use it to create a timeline of the history of the telephone.	<u>Outcome - Reflection</u> Reflect on your learning this week: What do you think change is? Can you link your thinking to the learning you have done this week? What about last week?	<u>8x tables audio test</u> This will be available on Google Classroom. If you cannot access this, ask someone in your house to test you on your 8x tables. <u>Spelling Quiz</u> Test yourself on the words we have provided.
Friday	<p><b>Catch up and Chill –</b> Today is the day to take part in any of the activities above if you hadn't had a chance yet. Instead, you may have some ideas of your own! No matter what you choose to do today, make sure you relax and take some time for you!</p>			

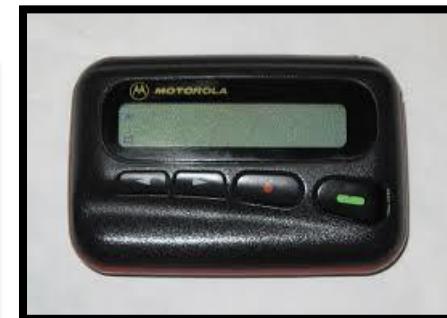
These are the details and links to some of the activities posted on Google Classroom this week. Where possible, below you will find the task sheets which will explain the activities in more detail. If you experience any problems, please contact your child's class teacher via email.

Don't forget you should also be doing at least 15 minutes reading a day – this can be on your own or with/to someone that you live with.

### Monday – Activity 1 - Introduction

#### Quiz – What do you think these objects are?

These objects are different technologies from different time. What do you think they were used for? Answers on the last page of the pack.



## Monday – Activity 2



Who is this man and what did he create? Read the clues below and see if you can figure it out.

- This man is called Toru Iwatani and he is a designer.
- He lives in Japan.
- He was just 24 when he created a game which was inspired by pizza.

\* In 1980, two years before Miss Howard was even born, this man tested his creation in public for the first time on the 22<sup>nd</sup> May at a Cineplex location in Tokyo. People enjoyed it but they said it would never catch on. This year, the game has recently celebrated its 40<sup>th</sup> ‘birthday’ and is loved by many all over the world.

\* To give his creation a name, Toru Iwatani was partly inspired by the onomatopoeic phrase *paku paku* meaning “chomp chomp” and the kanji symbol for the word *taberu* meaning “to eat”.

\* Since the birth of this iconic character, he has been featured in movies and TV shows, been awarded world records, changed the landscape of gaming and been recognized as a cultural icon.

\* In the 1980’s cartoon and the later games, this character was a fairly easy-going sort and a dedicated father and husband. While he would often get perplexed by most situations he found himself in, he would always come out on top of them.

Can you guess who it is yet?



\* This character seems to be very good at navigating mazes, due to his extensive time spent in them.

\* Toru first created his main character who always seemed to be hungry. His regular meal includes Pac-Dots, Power Pellets, and fruits such as Cherries, Strawberries, and Oranges.

\* To make the game more kawaii (“cute”), Iwatani designed extra characters in the form of ghosts – these were brightly coloured and had large doe-eyes.



\* These ghosts were also given names - Blinky, Pinky, Inky and Clyde and they each have their own personalities based on AI routines. Blinky constantly chases the main character, Pinky attempts to ambush him, Inky is randomised depending on the main character’s position and Clyde will get close to the player then attempt to flee to the bottom left corner, potentially cutting off escape routes.

\* This character made a cameo appearance in Disney’s 2012 film *Wreck-It Ralph*, where he was shown at Fix-It Felix Jr.’s Penthouse party, commemorating his game’s 30th anniversary. Later, Ralph loses his temper and accidentally wrecks a cake, pelting this character with bits of it, and he does a jaw drop at Ralph’s behaviour.

\* He is a yellow, circular creature with a large mouth. He has a long, Pinocchio-like nose and two eyes which are shaped like himself. He is commonly shown with arms and legs in artwork, but he is often limbless within the games themselves. He often wears red boots and orange gloves, and occasionally has a red hat as well.

\* As teens poured their quarters into Pac-Man machines across the United States, parents openly questioned whether the activity was good for their children’s health. News stories focused on this “new addiction” of young people, while psychologists decried the effect of arcade games on teens’ mental health – this is still a ‘hot topic’ today. This led to a change in the law where arcade opening hours were limited

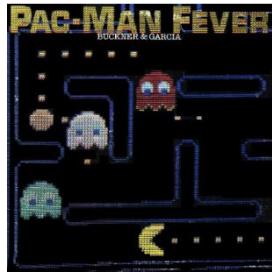
and some even had to enforce age restrictions. Despite these moves, arcade games continued to experience an explosion in popularity in the early '80s, spearheaded by this character.

But just who is it? Yes - You've guessed it – Pac-Man.



Watch this video to find out more about the 'birth' of this iconic gaming character. <https://safeyoutube.net/w/QHyL>

Since then, Pac-Man has had many moments of fame...can you spot how it's changed over time, yet remained in immensely popular game for all ages?



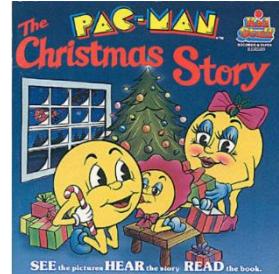
#### 'Pac-Man Fever' by Buckner & Garcia (1981)

Vocal duo Buckner & Garcia scored a hit with their novelty song "Pac-Man Fever" in 1981. The track - included on the album of the same name - peaked at No. 9 on the Billboard Hot 100 chart. It also featured many of the familiar sound effects from the arcade game.



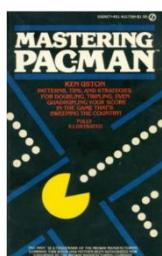
#### Pac-Man Trading Cards (1980)

From 1980-83, the card-making company created three different sets - one based on the original arcade game, one centred on Ms. Pac-Man and a third based on the Super Pac-Man game. In addition to the trading cards, packets came with stickers, rub-off game pieces and a stick of gum.



#### Kid Stuff Books and Records (1980)

A company called Kid Stuff Records, specialized in storybooks that came with 45 RPM records that narrated the story, allowing you to read and listen along at the same time. They released nine Pac-Man-related book and record sets between 1980-84, including 'The Pac-Man Christmas Story.'



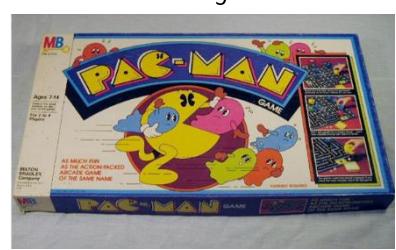
#### 'Mastering Pac-Man' (1981)

As Pac-Man became the most popular video game on Earth, people quickly looked for ways to capitalize on the phenomenon. Many books and magazine articles professed they'd give players an extra edge, offering strategies on how to rack up high scores in the game. One popular release was 'Mastering Pac-Man,' penned by Ken Uston.



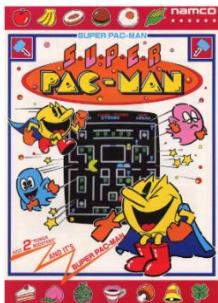
#### Pac-Man Pasta

Tinned-food powerhouse Chef Boyardee released Pac-Man pasta in the early '80s. The quick-fix meals were available in three varieties: cheese, meatballs and chicken. Each of the flavours included an abundance of small pasta bites, formed in the shape of Pac-Man and Ms. Pac-Man.



#### Pac-Man the Board Game (1982)

Pac-Man was turned into a traditional dice-and-game-piece affair. Players would take turns moving around the board, collecting as many pellets as they could, while avoiding ghosts along the way. Many other Pac-Man games would follow - including a card game, Ms. Pac-Man board game and a magnetic maze. None would match the popularity of the arcade version.



### Super Pac-Man (1982)

Instead of eating the familiar little white dots, Super Pac-Man found the character munching on various fruits. The maze and ghosts still remained, but instead of power pellets, Pac-Man now had the chance to consume super power pellets. These transformed the yellow hero, making him grow in size and allowing him to briefly become invincible.



### Pac-Mania (1987)

The classic game with some modern twists, Pac-Mania still had the mazes, ghosts and yellow hero everyone loved. However, for the first time, characters were shown in 3D, rather than the flat images players had been used to seeing. Other enhancements included new abilities for Pac-Man, including being able to jump over the ghosts instead of just running away from them.



### Pac-Man World (1999)

As technology evolved, so did Pac-Man. On the 20th anniversary of the character's creation, Pac-Man World was introduced to the masses. The game's plot showed the ghosts crashing Pac-Man's birthday party and kidnapping his friends. The yellow hero's goal is to rescue them and bring them home. The game offered the clearest 3D animation yet, with Pac-Man venturing into outer space, boarding pirate ships and even uncovering ancient ruins. The character also had more abilities than ever, able to jump, attack, use tools and more.



### Real Life Pac-Man

Many events have brought Pac-Man to the real world. In 2004, a group of students staged Pac-Manhattan, a game in which players, dressed as either ghosts or Pac-Man, chased each other through the streets of New York. In 2015, Bud Light created a massive Pac-Man game as part of its Super Bowl commercial.

More recently, a group called Immersive Gaming Event Company had planned to tour a life-sized Pac-Man inspired maze throughout the U.S. in 2020, but those plans were dashed by the coronavirus pandemic.

Questions to think about: How did Pac-Man evolve (change over time)? Was every change successful? What do you think made Pac-Man so successful that he has been able to stand the test of time? Discuss this with the people at home and write a reflection in your home learning book.



### Pixels' (2015)

The 2015 film 'Pixels' told the story of aliens who, after misinterpreting classic video-game feeds beamed into space during the '80s, invade Earth using technology based on the games' characters. Adam Sandler, Peter Dinklage and Josh Gad were among the film's stars, with a giant Pac-Man representing one of the movie's biggest alien forms. It did well at the box office, pulling in more than \$240 million.

At the conclusion of the 2016 Summer Olympics, videos were released promoting the 2020 Games in Tokyo. Naturally, these promos included shots of the famous city and Japan's successful athletes, but several of the country's cultural icons also made appearances. Among them Pac-Man, who is seen boxing in one clip, and is later featured racing his ghost nemeses on the Olympic track.



**TASK:** Computing, gaming and technology doesn't need to all be screen based.

# Make a Scary Man Ghost Using Unplugged

Can you follow the directions to create a pixel version of your own Pac Man Ghost?



have a go at creating your own character for a Pac-Man game.  
Don't forget to create the coding that goes with it.

Don't forget to create the coding that goes with it.

ed:

- 1) something to colour with e.g. felt tips, crayons, colouring pencils
  - 2) The coding instruction sheet
  - 3) Final copy sheet (see below)

Follow the instructions given to create your own Pac-Man ghost. Once you are complete, as a challenge, you can

# Challenge Rules

- You should follow the directions to make the rough draft of the Pac Man Ghost first.
  - You can choose ANY color for your Pac Man Ghost design.
  - Your goal is to create an accurate Pac Man Ghost by following the directions.
  - You need to finish by making a final copy of your rough draft. Add your name or the name of the ghost to the bottom of the final copy page!

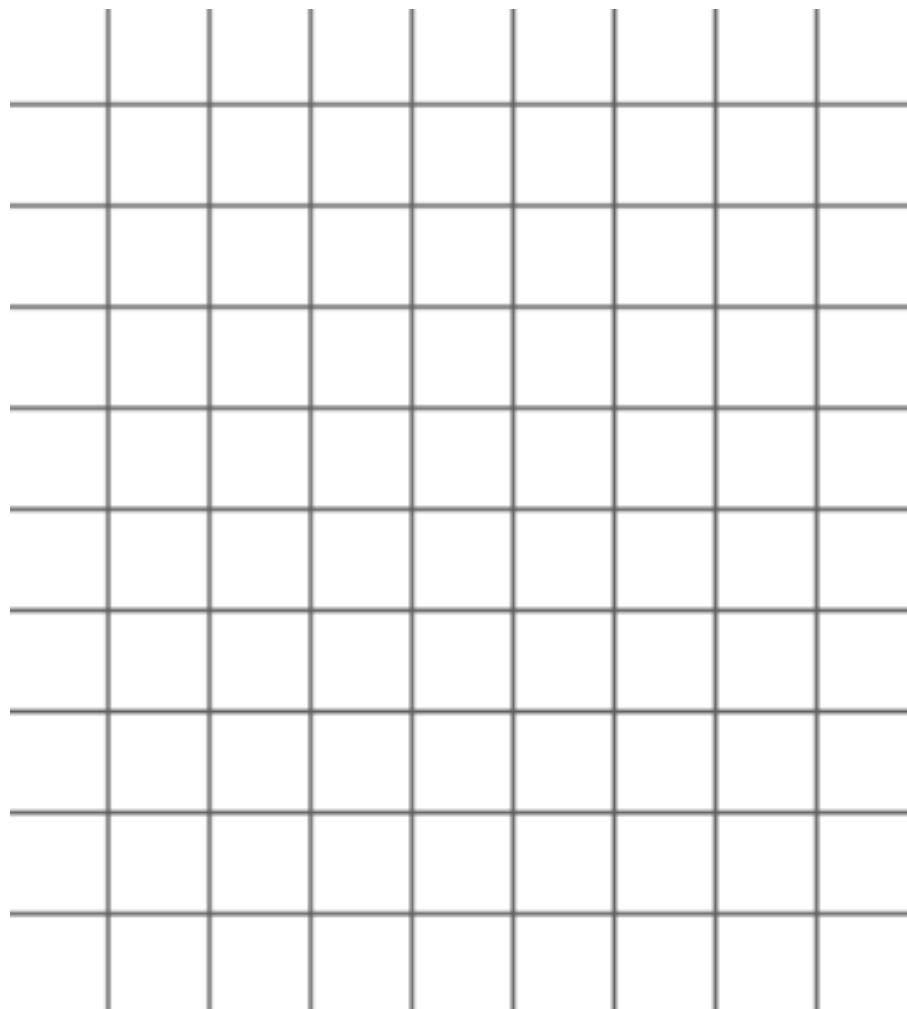
Row 1: Leave white.  
Row 2: Color squares #4, #5, #6 in the color of your choice.  
Row 3: Color squares #3–#7 in the same color as row 1.  
Row 4: Color squares #2, #5, #8 in the same color as row 1.  
Row 5: Color squares #2, #5, #8 in the same color as row 1. Color squares #3 and #6 in black.  
Row 6–8: Color #2–#8 in the same color as row 1.  
Row 9: Color #2, #4, #6, and #8 in the same color as row 1.

Write your name at the bottom in a creative way!

Now reflect on these questions:

- \* Were you successful with this coding challenge? Why or why not?
- \* What was the most difficult part of this challenge? Why?
- \* What was the best idea that you came up with?
- \* Were you able to accurately create the Pac-Man ghost on your first try? Why or why not?
- \* What did you learn about coding during this challenge?

Challenge sheet



## Monday - Activity 3

### How did games consoles change over time?

#### **Read how games consoles have changed since the 1970s**

Gaming has come a long way since the first console generation in the 1970s. Arguably, one of the first gaming consoles to hit the world was the Magnavox Odyssey in 1972. When you look at the state of gaming in today's day and age, it's utterly staggering the strides we have made in the virtual world. Let's take a trip down memory lane...

#### **The NES (Nintendo Entertainment System)**

Where else is there to start other than the NES? Released way back 1983, the NES heralded in a new era of gaming.

Sporting some pretty impressive processing power back in the day, the NES offered a different gaming experience to anything that came before it. Featuring high-resolution sprites, alongside a vibrant range of colours, the NES was an instant success with gamers across the globe – with it becoming the highest selling console in the history of North America at the time.

This shouldn't come as any surprise to anyone. The console featured a pretty great line-up for its day; games such as Super Mario Bros., The Legend of Zelda and Ducktales. The console offered a huge range of adventures for gamers to explore. The NES is, for many, a console that holds precious gaming memories. For a huge number of gamers, this was their first experience of the gaming universe and sparked off a lasting love affair with the world of video games.



#### **The Game Boy**

Prior to the introduction of the Game Boy, many consoles were very much static entities. The freedom to play wherever you want was unimaginable until the Game Boy reared its beautiful, portable head way back in 1989. Sure, we had the Game and Watch back in 1980, but the Game Boy was the entry that really brought portability to the world of video games.

The handheld had a lot going in its favour: a powerful battery life, a strong launch line-up and a huge range of accessories that made gaming more than just a solo experience. Just looking at the games that graced the handheld, it should be clear what really propelled the console to the front of the gaming community. Tetris remains the most popular game on the system, selling over 30 million units. 30 million. That is a huge number that shouldn't be scoffed at. Alongside this, we have classics such as Pokémon Red and Blue (where my personal gaming adventure began), Super Mario Land and Donkey Kong Land, to name but a few.



The handheld also had a huge range of accessories that took gaming beyond the confines of the screen. Link cables allowed you to play against your friends in Tetris, or trade across Pokémon with one another. We also had the pocket sonar and the camera and printer – for a handheld console at the time, this was ground-breaking.

#### **PlayStation 2**

The PlayStation 2 should go down as one of the ground-breaking consoles of all time. Gracing our homes in 2000, the console formed part of the sixth generation of gaming, alongside the likes of the Gamecube, Xbox and the Dreamcast. Looking back over that generation, it's clear to see why many people hold this as one of the most exciting times in the games industry. That line up of consoles is truly staggering.

The PS2 itself was such an influence on later consoles due to its huge popularity – it sold around 155 million consoles during its lifecycle, which far surpassed its competitors. Alongside this, the console was in production until 2013, that's a 13-year production run, which must go down as one of the longest in gaming history.

Its enduring popularity came down partly to the consoles' powerful ability; it could render up to 75 million polygons a second. To put it simply for those of you out there, it meant that games looked pretty, ran smoothly and offered an unrivalled gaming experience for the time.

The list of games that came to the console are just as staggering, Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas, Ratchet and Clank, Star Wars: Battlefront II, Dark Cloud, Kingdom Hearts 2 – the list goes on and on.

Another aspect that the PS2 brought to the gaming world was online multiplayer. No longer were you restrained to playing with just those around you; now, you could play with anyone, anywhere in the world. I have some very fond memories of Star Wars: Battlefront II online. The online multiplayer aspect was a huge change to the fundamental way we enjoy games and has surged into mainstream gaming today.



## Xbox 360

Released in 2005, the Xbox 360 took our gaming experience to the next level. Featuring stellar graphical capabilities, an impressive line-up of exclusive games and an unrivalled multiplayer experience, the Xbox 360 took everything that made the original Xbox fantastic and turned it all up a notch.

Xbox Live was where the Xbox 360 truly shined; it offered an extremely robust online experience and the ability to download titles digitally. The ability to have any game on the system at your fingertips without even having to leave the house was a game changer! While we're talking about the games, let's just examine some of the key exclusive titles that came to the console: Crackdown, Gears of War 2, Halo 3, Fable 2 and Banjo-Kazooie – if that's not enough to convince you of the influence the console had on the culture of gaming, nothing will.

Microsoft continue to build a powerful community element into their consoles, and the Xbox 360 should be used as the benchmark whenever this is considered. Gaming no longer has to be a solo enterprise, there's a world of gamers to connect to.



## PC

So, before any of the master race come at us for placing this in a list of 'consoles', let's rationalise this. PC gaming is huge, no one can doubt that – with platforms such as Steam and Origin, PC gaming has to be respected as one of the biggest communities of players. So we really need to justify why this is appearing on a list on consoles, right?

So, why are we classing it as a console? Well, in short it kind of is. Not in the same way as anything else on this list, but it is still a portal through which to play games.

PCs can be viewed as a multimedia console, one that not only allows you to play games, but surf the web, create music, photography and much more. When you think about that, it is pretty amazing.

When it comes to the premium gaming experience, PC reigns supreme. If you are able to set up a top-spec rig then you are in for a treat. Nothing else can quite compete the power and ability of a supped-up PC, and that's why it has to feature on this list.



## VR

Again, VR isn't a console but it's a piece of hardware that fundamentally changes how we play and immerse ourselves in our gaming experiences.

There's a huge range of different VR platforms out there, such as PSVR, Oculus Rift and HTC Vive. These impressive pieces of hardware make you the controller. It turns our idea of gaming on its head – no longer are we watching our games through a TV screen, we are actually immersed into the worlds that game developers have created. It really is space-age stuff.

There's some amazing worlds out there that we can now experience first-hand. From the huge open-world of Skyrim to the terrifying journey in Resident Evil VII, VR completely changes how we play our games. The future of gaming looks set to move into this more experiential world, with the likes of the intriguing game Transference in the works. What else will the world of VR hold? We will have to wait and see, but watch this space!



## Nintendo Switch

Portable gaming isn't anything new; we explored the popularity of that in our study on the Game Boy, however the Nintendo Switch takes portability and blows it out of the water.

The Switch is both a home console as well as a handheld. You can literally play the game on your TV screen, pull the console out of its docking station and play on the game, seamlessly. The Switch's influence shouldn't be underestimated, even in these early days of release.



Already proving to be popular across the world of gaming, the Switch delivers an absolutely stunning gaming experience. Legend of Zelda: Breath of the Wild completely blew me away with its art style, ambitious scope and enticing storyline. If this is what we can expect from the Nintendo Switch in the future then this is guaranteed to be an instant classic.

With some huge games on their way, including the likes of Super Mario Odyssey, Xenoblade Chronicles 2 and Pokémon, anyone who doubts the ensured success of the Nintendo Switch needs to have a rethink. This is changing the world of portable and home console gaming, and for that reason alone earns its place on this list.

## Xbox One X

Now it's time to look to the future, and what a future it is.

The Xbox One X hasn't even landed yet and it's already creating massive shockwaves in the gaming world. Touted as the most powerful games console ever, the Xbox One X will deliver some of the most beautiful visuals, gameplay and worlds to date. Sporting some serious power under the hood, the console promises to take us to the next level of gaming. Until last year, I had no idea what a teraflop is, but the Xbox One X has 6 of them. This means that the console can deliver a beautiful and unrivalled 4K gaming experience. There's a whole host of games that will support



4K visuals from the launch of the console, including the likes of Forza Horizon 7, Crackdown and Middle-earth: Shadow of War.

The Xbox One X offers yet another jump forward in the evolution of gaming, and when it lands on November 7th, we're sure to be in for a gaming experience that pushes the boundaries of everything we thought games could do.

### **Task: The history of games consoles**

You have read the history of games consoles. Now it's your turn! Design the games console of the future!

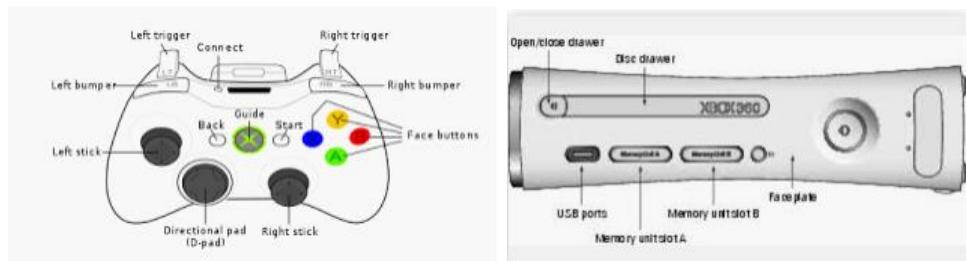
Here are some ideas to think about:

- What does it look like?
- What special features does it have that make it different?
- What can players do with it that they can't do with any other console?
- What games can it play?
- How will players use it?

### **Activity A**

Draw a diagram of the console and label it clearly so that the features are clear. You can do it in your home-learning book. Don't forget to send us picture!

Here are some examples:



### **Activity B**

Look at some adverts of games console over the years. Can you spot what makes each console unique?



**Now, design an advert for your console in your home-learning book. Remember to share some photos!**

Now, design an advert for a games magazine to advertise your console.

## 8 Times Table Space Race

Multiply the numbers on the track.

Write them down as you go around.

Use a timer to see how long it takes you to finish the race!



## Tuesday – Activity 1 – Times tables

Colour in the 8 times table to find the pathway out of the maze.

Start	8	8	111	40	31	96	8	64	32	8	
	17	40	16	24	59	16	109	13	64	103	
	8	40	23	47	19	64	48	13	96	40	
	17	56	48	48	88	109	32	103	24	29	
	48	88	117	73	96	117	48	59	48	64	
	72	31	80	80	56	113	24	40	61	8	
	32	32	117	71	80	117	47	16	103	80	
	8	101	88	8	48	47	88	8	29	56	
	64	53	16	97	73	43	64	47	80	32	
	48	31	72	80	96	32	64	24	103	56	End

Start	8	8	17	56	103	56	16	40	16	72	
	29	88	16	48	31	96	113	61	48	19	
	72	64	43	59	109	8	8	23	8	80	
	109	56	56	88	56	13	48	53	8	23	
	48	96	31	103	80	83	24	103	8	88	
	56	23	56	56	48	43	32	56	47	16	
	72	56	73	73	40	71	43	16	29	56	
	96	101	80	88	24	31	64	64	117	96	
	80	103	64	97	59	101	8	67	88	24	
	24	117	48	88	80	16	40	80	13	64	End

Start	8	16	47	32	103	72	48	16	72	96	
	71	88	80	96	47	88	13	103	80	97	
	72	80	23	59	47	24	48	109	48	80	
	111	64	24	64	8	113	32	109	48	19	
	32	64	101	103	40	53	32	53	16	24	
	88	61	64	40	80	19	88	32	83	48	
	32	16	59	29	16	59	111	48	113	8	
	32	31	16	48	32	71	96	8	97	64	
	88	103	96	61	67	31	16	17	16	80	
	48	67	80	24	48	16	88	96	113	96	End

Start	8	32	13	48	59	56	80	8	48	80	
	83	24	48	64	111	48	103	71	40	79	
	96	64	31	73	61	32	64	113	16	88	
	61	96	32	56	24	53	48	19	72	101	
	8	32	101	67	96	79	96	29	16	32	
	64	117	64	48	64	97	80	88	111	72	
	8	32	61	59	16	103	61	80	17	96	
	16	109	24	48	16	97	96	96	113	96	
	96	71	32	83	43	53	32	103	88	56	
	48	53	24	24	24	16	64	88	13	88	End

Start	8	72	111	56	79	56	16	56	32	96	
	73	56	72	32	71	80	59	111	48	73	
	48	8	83	43	31	8	48	73	40	80	
	111	72	80	8	72	19	16	113	8	23	
	16	72	103	13	16	23	80	73	72	80	
	88	73	96	96	80	13	40	32	117	48	
	80	88	47	17	8	23	117	96	17	64	
	32	101	64	24	8	111	72	32	67	56	
	72	61	40	111	67	13	56	71	24	72	
	8	43	88	8	32	64	56	80	31	96	End

Start	8	56	53	64	73	40	48	32	80	88	
	79	80	40	64	73	96	83	31	16	13	
	48	96	73	59	79	8	80	13	64	40	
	61	72	64	56	16	53	48	113	72	13	
	16	56	73	61	56	97	96	97	40	88	
	64	53	32	64	48	43	8	8	111	48	
	64	72	113	73	80	103	53	88	71	8	
	8	103	80	24	64	113	48	96	53	24	
	80	79	40	13	103	43	8	29	56	80	
	32	83	80	48	40	88	88	48	67	24	End

## Tuesday - Activity 2 - How fashion trends have changed over the years

Trends change all the time, but nowadays you can keep up with the latest styles by watching TV or seeing what your favourite celebrities wear. However this hasn't always been the case.

Fashion trends change so fast that sometimes it's hard to keep up. But did you know that looking at old fashion trends can tell you a little bit of history from that time? Seeing what people wore can help you imagine what a place was like 30, 40 or even 100 years ago. Here's how fashion has changed in the past century:

### 1920s

The 1920s were an exciting time in the United States and around the world. World War I was over, people had jobs and money, and women's rights were changing. In 1919 in the US, women got the right to vote. Overall, people were feeling good, and this showed in the clothes that everyone was wearing. Women dressed in the "flapper" style.



This included dresses with fringe, short haircuts, and bright makeup. Men wore suits, suspenders and bowler hats.



### 1950s

Just like in the 1920s, the style in the 1950s reflected people's happiness after a war ended. World War II was over, and fashion changed as a result. During this time, women wore dresses that showed off their figure more. Hairstyles changed from the short bob of



the 1920s, to a longer style with curls instead. For men, the 1950s brought the "greaser" style. This included men wearing jeans, a white T-shirt, and black leather jackets.



### 1970s

Groovy! The 1970s are known for a lot of activism and the "hippie" movement. Clothing during this time period was very colourful, and included tie-dye, bell-bottom pants, and mini-skirts. For the first time in a long time, both women and men had long hair. Men also started to have moustaches and beards again. The 1970s were all about music and good times, so people's clothes reflected that.



## 1980s

Style in the 1980s was influenced a lot by music. During this time punk rock, rap, and heavy metal music became very popular.



Women's hair and jewellery were big, and their makeup was bright with lots of colours. People involved in the punk rock world wore a lot of black clothing with heavy eyeliner. Both men and women wore a lot of fitness clothes; this included a lot of colourful tights.



## 1990s

The 1990s were more down-to-earth than the 70s or 80s. Women still had big hair, but makeup was more natural looking. Many people wore jeans and plain collared shirts along with Converse shoes, which became very popular. During this time, a lot of people also started to get more piercings than in other decades.

## Present

Today, people dress based on many different influences. Some fashion choices are even based on looks from past decades, like the ones we talked about here. Trends change all the time, but you can keep up with the latest styles by watching TV or seeing what your favourite celebrities wear. Unless you like it your way. In that case, just wear whatever you feel like today!

Why not ask your family members to take a look at pictures of them from their youth.

What did they wear when they were growing up? How has their fashion changed?

Here are some extra links you might want to take a look at to discover the history of fashion.

<https://www.vam.ac.uk/collections/fashion>

<https://safeYouTube.net/w/r0pL>

<https://safeYouTube.net/w/c1pL>

<https://safeYouTube.net/w/t1pL>

Of course fashion has been around long before the 1900s. Take a look at the following page to see how fashion has changed over the centuries.

## Neolithic



Clothing would have been made mostly from animal skins. They may have also worn clothing made from grass. Men, women and children would have all worn similar clothes.

## Ancient Egypt



Given the hot climate, only light clothing would have been worn. Men wore skirts and women wore dresses. Ancient Egyptians shaved their heads and wore wigs. People went barefoot most of the time.

## Ancient Greece



Women in ancient Greece wore rectangles of woollen cloth folded and pinned together with holes for arms and heads. Men wore plain tunics of wool tied at the waist and cloaks called himations. Rich people could afford cotton silk.

## The Romans



Roman men wore a white tunic made of wool or linen. Roman citizens wore a semi-circular piece of cloth folded over one shoulder called a toga. Women wore a colourful long dress called a stola. They often wore a long shawl called a palla.

## Anglo-Saxons



Men wore tunics and tights or stockings. Women wore a long linen garment similar to a nightie, and a long tunic tied at the waist. Men and women both wore clothes made from wool.

## Early Tudor



Fashion was very important to the rich Tudors. Clothes for the poor had to be practical. Rich men's clothing gave them a square shape, they wore short doublets over their hose. It was fashionable for their sleeves to be slashed. Many women wore full gowns and corsets that were very tight. They often wore a head-dress.

## Late Tudor



Men's fashion didn't change much; however, the square look was replaced with a sleeker look. Men still wore a soulet and hose but the coat was replaced by a short jacket. Men also wore ruffs around their necks. Women's dresses changed a lot. Bodices became longer and skirts were worn over a circular frame called a farthingale. Women also wore lace or a ruff around the neck.

## Georgian



Men wore knee-length trousers called breeches and stockings. They also wore a linen shirt under a waistcoat and frock coat. Women wore stays (a bodice with strips of whalebone) and hooped petticoats under their dresses. Both men and women wore wigs.

## Victorian



People of all classes wore hats. Wealthy men wore top hats, middle class men wore bowler hats and working men wore cloth caps. Before the 19<sup>th</sup> century, children were always dressed like little adults. The Victorians made clothes especially for children. Women's fashion varied throughout the Victorian era. Men wore trousers, cotton shirts, waistcoats and coats.

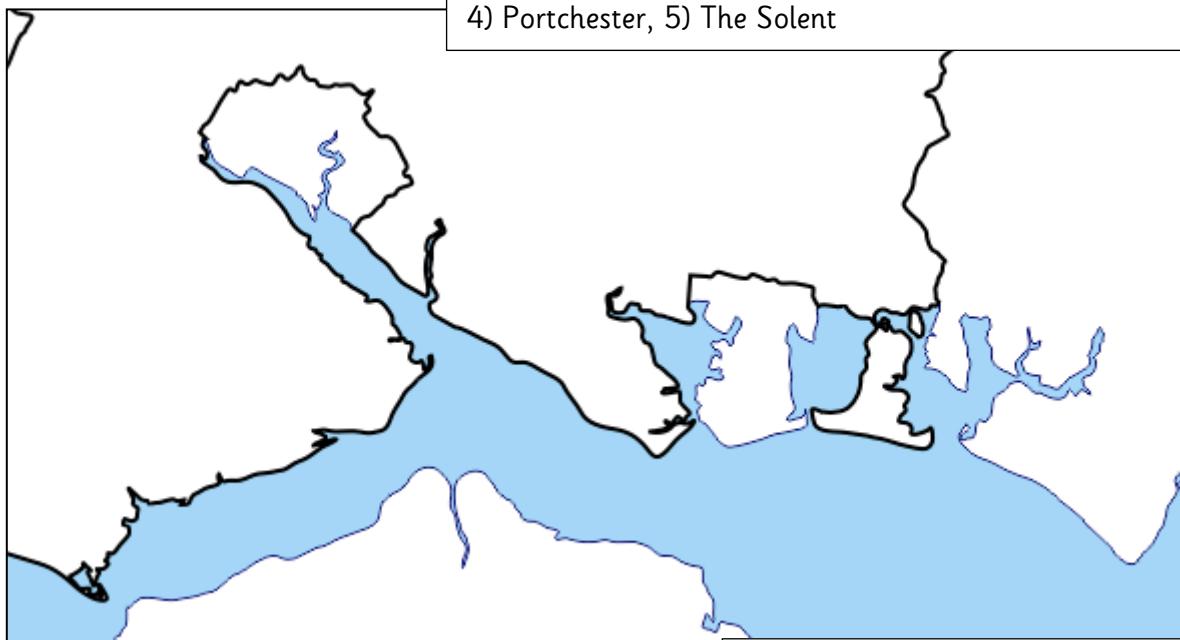
### **Tuesday Activity 3 – Defending the harbour – Changes throughout history**

Not too far from Portsmouth, at the north end of Portsmouth Harbour, lies a place steeped in history – over 1,700 years to be precise. This place was a Roman fort, a Saxon stronghold, a royal castle and eventually a prison! Now it's a popular tourist attraction, looked after by English Heritage. Can you guess where this place is?



Portchester Castle is a place enjoyed by many but where is it and why is it there? Using the map above and/or Google Maps (<https://www.google.co.uk/maps/@50.810608,-1.0715533,11z>) find and label the following places on your map below using the numbers in the key

**Key** 1) Portsmouth, 2) Isle of Wight, 3) Portsmouth Harbour, 4) Portchester, 5) The Solent



You could also use 'Street View on Google Maps to explore the area yourself.

The castle was built, by the Romans, on a low-lying spit of land that sticks out into the natural harbour of Portsmouth. It was classed as '*the perfect place to build a fortress*' to defend this stretch of water. Using the maps above, your knowledge of the local area and through discussions with the people you live with, think about why this was.

**Questions to help you think:** What is it close to? If you were an enemy ship sailing up Portsmouth Harbour, what would you see? Where else can you travel to from here? What was a popular mode of transport in the past that would use a location like this?

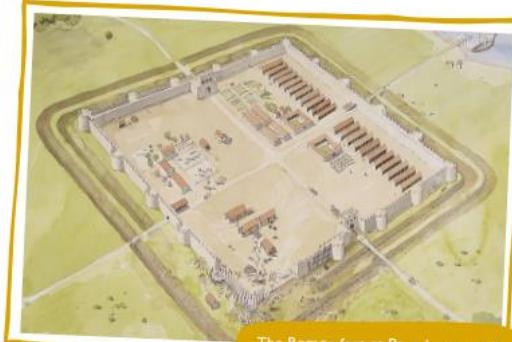
Let's find out a little bit more about how this place has **changed over time**.

### A ROMAN FORT

The Roman fort at Portchester was built in AD 285–290. It was one of the so-called 'Forts of the Saxon Shore' that were built around the southern coast of Britain to defend it against raids by Saxon **pirates**.

It was probably constructed by order of Marcus Aurelius Carausius. He was the local naval commander, in charge of protecting the coast with a fleet of ships in the **English Channel**. In AD 286, Carausius used his position of authority to rebel and proclaim himself **emperor** of Britain and parts of France.

The Roman walls at Portchester are nearly 2,000 years old and remain almost complete, making it the most well-preserved Roman fort in northern Europe.



The Roman fort at Portchester as it may have looked when it was being built between AD 285 and AD 290.

### A SAXON STRONGHOLD

After the Romans left Britain in AD 410, people continued to live within the walls at Portchester. In AD 904, the Bishop of Winchester gave the fort to Edward, king of the West Saxons (r.AD 899–924). The site became a **burh** – one of a series of forts that protected the kingdom from **Viking** attack.

**Archaeologists** have found evidence of wooden buildings within the fort's walls, from the **Anglo-Saxon period**. In the 10th century, a large hall, a courtyard and a stone tower were built within the Roman walls. This suggests that an important man and his family lived here.

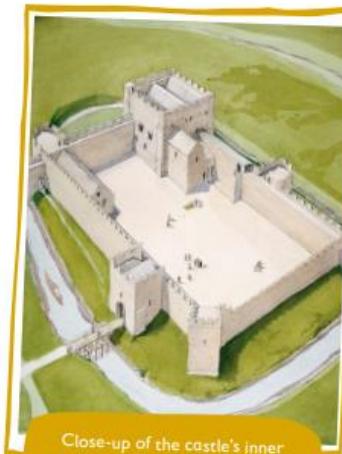


The Anglo-Saxon burh at Portchester as it may have looked in the 10th century, with the hall, courtyard, and tower to the left of centre.

## NORMAN PORTCHESTER

Following the **Norman Conquest** of 1066, William the Conqueror (r.1066–87) gave Portchester to William Maudit, one of his loyal followers. Maudit built an **inner bailey** or courtyard in one corner of the fort.

In 1120, the castle and its lands passed to William Pont de l'Arche, another Norman knight. He built stone walls around the bailey and began building the **keep**. He also founded a priory in 1128, where a community of priests lived together, within the Roman walls, until 1150. The rest of the land was divided into plots and used for farming. Outside the castle walls, the village of Portchester began to grow.



Close-up of the castle's inner bailey as it may have looked in about 1120.

## A ROYAL CASTLE

In 1154, Henry II (r.1154–89) became king of England and took control of the castle. Henry II owned lots of land in France so Portchester was a good place to set sail from when he needed to visit.

King Edward III (r.1327–77) gathered his army at Portchester in 1346 before sailing to France, where he won the **Battle of Crécy**.

Between 1396 and 1399, Richard II (r.1377–99) added to the buildings at Portchester by building a royal palace.

In 1415, Henry V (r.1413–22) launched an invasion of France from Portchester, which ended in a famous victory against the French at the **Battle of Agincourt**.

The castle remained an important coastal defence during the **Tudor period**.

In 1632, Charles I (r.1625–49) sold the castle to Sir William Uvedale, whose descendants still own it.



Reconstruction drawing of the castle as it may have looked in the 15th century.

## PRISONERS AT PORTCHESTER

During the **Revolutionary** and **Napoleonic Wars** with France, **prisoners of war** came to Portchester from across the globe.

In 1794, 11 new wooden houses were built inside the walls at Portchester, with room for c.400–500 men in each. The prisoners slept on shared beds in cold, cramped conditions. Some prisoners protested and were eventually allowed some freedoms; they had an **airing ground**, a market and a theatre. Many prisoners practised crafts, such as carving combs and dominoes out of animal bone.

In 1811, French prisoners of war arrived at Portchester, including some who had formed themselves into a theatrical troupe while in captivity. The **troupe** was led by a M. Carré, who had worked behind the scenes in a famous theatre in Paris. They created a theatre on the ground floor of the keep where they put on performances for an audience of up to 300.



A drawing of the inside of the keep showing how it was racked out with hammocks for the prisoners of war to sleep in.

## BLACK PRISONERS OF WAR

In 1793, the islands of the Caribbean, then under European rule, were drawn into the global Revolutionary Wars between the European powers, including Britain and France. When the French **abolished** slavery in 1794, many ex-slaves living in the Caribbean served in the French army.

Some of the fiercest battles between British and French forces were fought in the Caribbean. In May 1796, the French army on the island of **St Lucia** surrendered to the British. Soldiers of European and African descent were put onto ships, some with their families, and transported to Britain as prisoners of war.

In October 1796, 2,080 black and mixed-race soldiers, 333 European soldiers and 99 women and children arrived at Portchester. The Caribbean prisoners were given extra clothes and a special diet to protect them from the cold British winter, but life in prison was difficult; the European prisoners often stole their clothing and belongings.

The men and women from St Lucia were eventually **exchanged** and sent to France while others joined the British army and navy or returned to the Caribbean. Captain Louis Delgrés, a mixed-race soldier who was imprisoned at Portchester, returned to the Caribbean and became a key figure in the continued struggle against **trans-Atlantic enslavement**.



Captain Louis Delgrés led an anti-slavery campaign in the Caribbean, taking up arms against France. On 28 May 1802, he and his followers were surrounded at Matouba in Guadeloupe. They blew themselves up rather than be captured and enslaved. Captain Delgrés is commemorated here on this French stamp.

## HISTORY UNCOVERED

Between 1961 and 1979, major archaeological digs took place at Portchester, which transformed our understanding of its long history.

The excavations produced many finds from the Roman period. A Saxon **cemetery** dating from the early 11th century was also uncovered, revealing the skeletons of 21 men, women and children. A lot of vital evidence was found for life in the castle during its first 800 years – for which there is no written record. Many of the best finds are on display in the castle today.



Aerial view of Portchester Castle as it looks today.  
seen from the west.

More information about Portchester castle and its fascinating history can be found here and there are more information packs/links available on Google Classroom: <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/portchester-castle/history-and-stories/>

There is also a timeline and further resources available here under 'learning resource' <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/portchester-castle/schools/> <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/portchester-castle/schools/ols/>



Thinking about everything you have learnt about Portchester Castle so far, what questions do you have? Use your skills as a Langstone Learner to find out more if you can. There are different links here that you can use or you can follow your own line of enquiry.

Taking the information that you learn, present this information in any way you want to. This could be a fact file, a paragraph of writing, a diary in role of someone who lived during one of the important historical periods, a PowerPoint or Google Slides, a letter to someone describing the building of the castle or your time there as a prisoner. The choice is yours!

You can also take a virtual tour and find out more by clicking this link:  
[https://artsandculture.google.com/u/0/exhibit/\\_/portchester-castle-from-roman-fort-to-prisoner-of-war-depot/EAiy0\\_hNEznxLA](https://artsandculture.google.com/u/0/exhibit/_/portchester-castle-from-roman-fort-to-prisoner-of-war-depot/EAiy0_hNEznxLA)

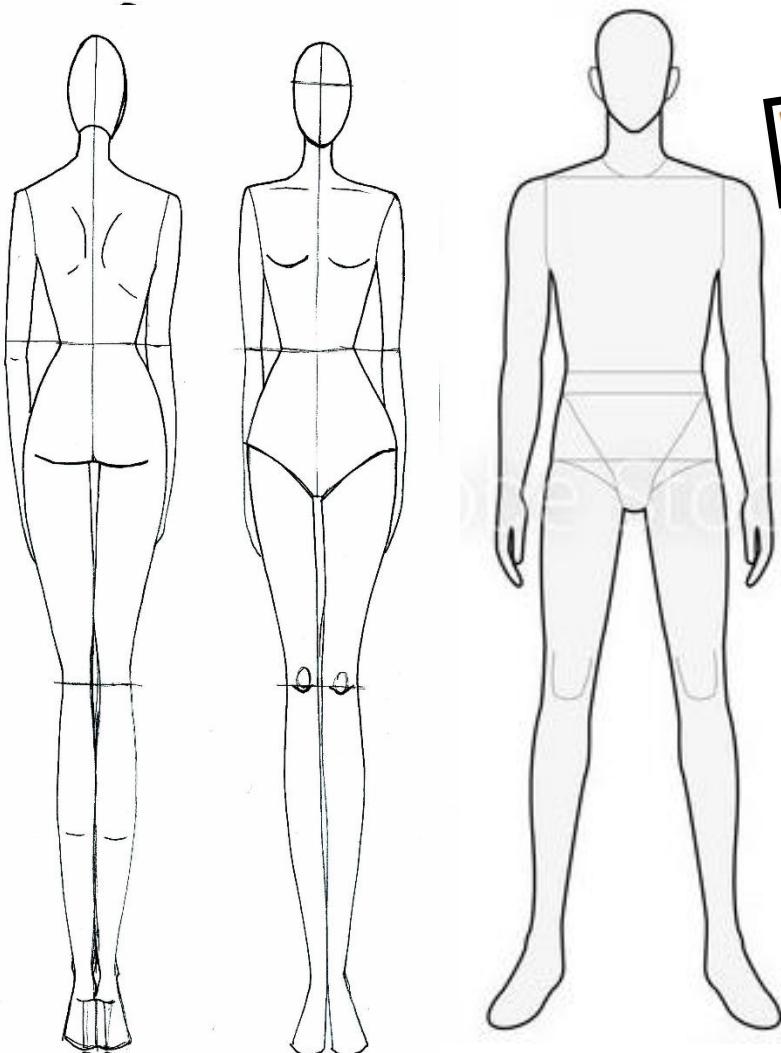


Why not take a safe, socially distanced trip over to Portchester Castle if you can. You can visit the grounds and in August, English Heritage hope to be able to re-open the Saxon part of the castle with the keep. There is a cost for this but the grounds are free to visit and explore. On Google Classroom we have attached an activity pack you may want to use if you visit.

### Tuesday Activity 4 - Design Time

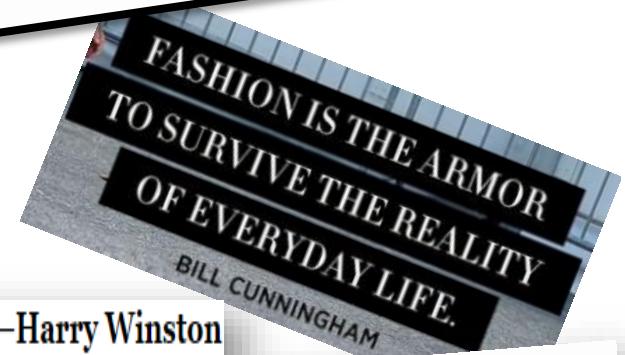
Now that you have found out how fashion has changed throughout the last century as well as how clothing has changed throughout past centuries, it is your turn to get creative.

Your task is to design your own male or female outfit based on one of the eras you have read about. Remember fashion can take inspiration from one era and transform it into a new fashion. There are no rules.



"I always find beauty in things that are odd and imperfect, they are much more interesting." —**Marc Jacobs**

*"Style is a way to say who you are without having to speak."*  
-Rachel Zoe



"People will stare. Make it worth their while." —**Harry Winston**

"Don't be into trends. Don't make fashion own you, but you decide what you are, what you want to express by the way you dress and the way to live." —**Gianni Versace**

"I think there is beauty in everything. What 'normal' people perceive as ugly, I can usually see something of beauty in it." —**Alexander McQueen**

"Fashion is part of the daily air and it changes all the time, with all the events. You can even see the approaching of a revolution in clothes. You can see and feel everything in clothes." —**Diana Vreeland**

## Wednesday – Activity 1

### The Timeline of English Language

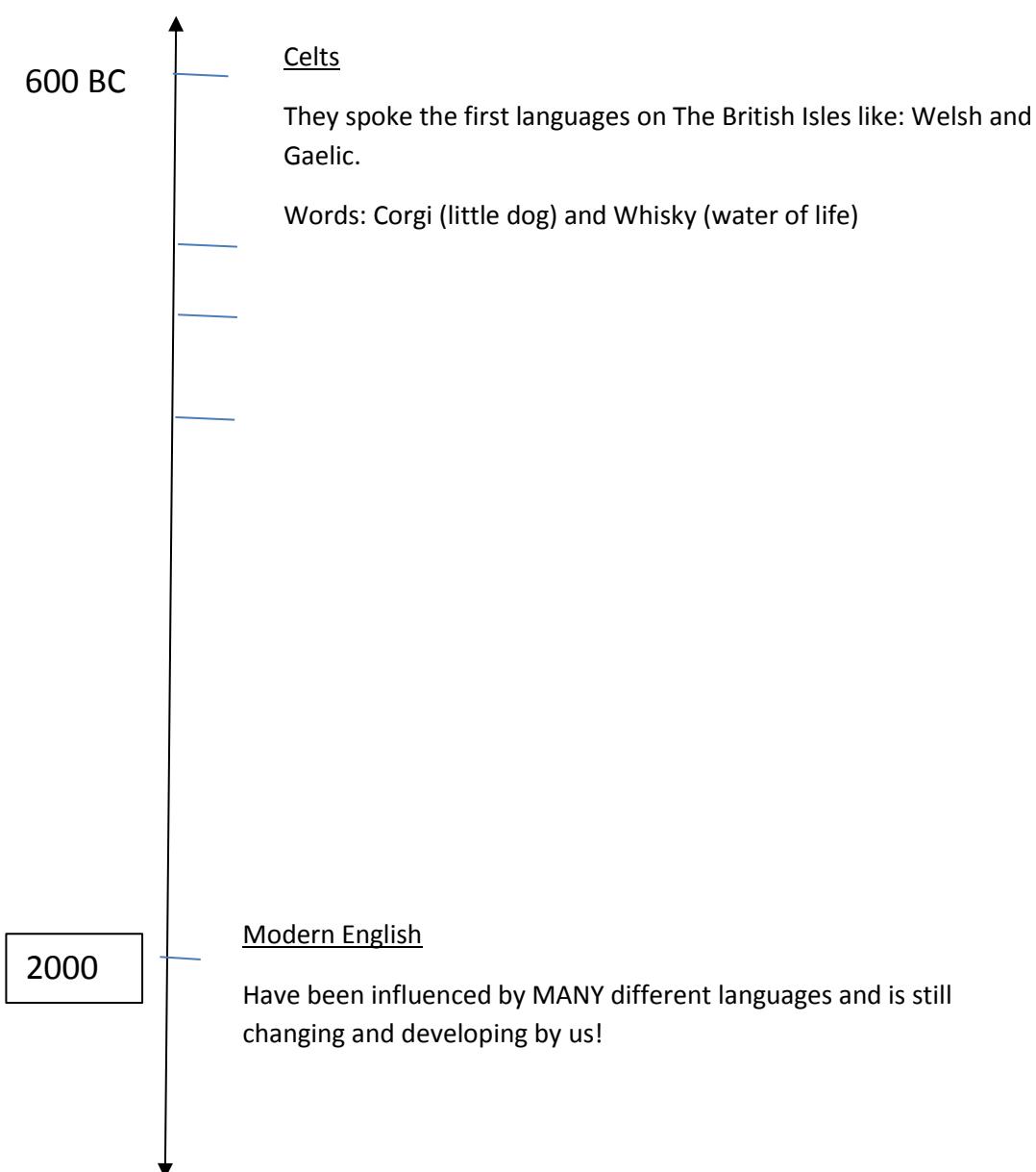
**Language** is always changing. ... **Language** also varies across **time**. Generation by generation, pronunciations (how we say words) evolve, new words are borrowed or invented, the meaning of old words change or disappear.

#### **Task:**

Read the information about each period of time carefully and order the boxes. You can cut them out, number them or write the order in your home learning book. The first one is 'The Celts and the last one is 'Modern Language until 2000 AD.

Once you have ordered them, draw a timeline in your book and summarise the main points of the changes in English language like this:

### The Timeline of English Language



## Timeline of English Language...

### Celts

The first languages we know about in the British Isles are the Celtic ones, like Welsh and Scots Gaelic. These people probably settled here about 600 BC, that is more than 2 500 years ago.

English still has some borrowed Celtic words, like corgi 'little dog' from Welsh or whisky 'water of life' from Gaelic.



800 BC

600 BC

400 BC

## Timeline of English Language...

### Romans

In 55 BC, there was an invasion by the Romans, who spoke Latin. They gave Latin names to places and some of these names are still used today.

For instance any place name containing 'chester' is derived from the Roman name for that place. It comes from their word for 'camp'. I bet you can think of a place name that has 'chester' in it!



200 BC

0 AD

200 AD

## Timeline of English Language...

### Anglo-Saxon

The first people who spoke the language which over time turned itself into English conquered England in about the year 450. These people were known as Anglo-Saxon and their language is also often called Anglo-Saxon or Old English. Many words from this time are still around in English: cow, house, bread and sword.



200 AD

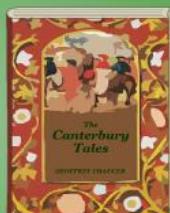
400 AD

600 AD

## Timeline of English Language...

### Middle English

There were no more invasions of England, and gradually English took over again from French. The English spoken around this time is called Middle English. A number of books were published in Middle English, the most famous one is a book of cracking stories called *The Canterbury Tales* by Geoffrey Chaucer.



1200 AD

1400 AD

1600 AD

## Timeline of English Language...

### Printing Press

Books have been written in English since the 9th century, but it was with the introduction of the printing press, by Thomas Caxton in 1476, that publishing really took off. With the printing also came an interest in having a standard way of writing English which had not been there before.



1000 AD

1400 AD

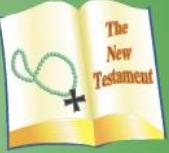
1600 AD

1800 AD

## Timeline of English Language...

### English Bible

In 1525, the New Testament of the Bible was translated into English by William Tyndale. This was quite a big step since it meant that people who only knew English could read the Bible themselves. The Church didn't like this at all and the first Bibles were printed elsewhere and smuggled into England.



1D

1400 AD

1600 AD

1800 AD

2000AD

## Timeline of English Language...

### Invasive Words

England wasn't being attacked by armies anymore at this point but words were still invading. In the 16th century, there was a great interest in studying and as people read books written in Latin and Greek, they borrowed words from these languages. It is kind of strange, since Latin was a dead language at this stage; no-one actually spoke it for ordinary day-to-day purposes.

[More ▶](#)

## Timeline of English Language...

### Shakespeare

There are many important authors in Modern English, but one of the most well-known early writers is William Shakespeare (1564-1616). He deserves a mention here since many words in English are first found in his plays. It could be that he just invented words or maybe that he took words that were only used in spoken English and put them in print.



1400 AD

1600 AD

1800 AD

## Timeline of English Language...

### Vikings

From about 800, the Vikings started to invade Britain. The Vikings came from countries like Denmark and Norway and spoke a language which later developed into Norwegian and Danish.

The language the Vikings spoke left behind many words in English: *you, husband, law* and *anger*, and places: *Tenby* and *Grimsby* in which the 'by' means village.



600 AD

800 AD

1000 AD

## Timeline of English Language...

### Modern English

English has been shaped by many events and has been influenced by many different languages. One of the people playing a part in shaping English now is actually YOU.

[More ▶](#)

1800 AD

2000 AD

2000AD

## Wednesday Activity 2

### How did the meanings of words change over time?

Link the 'olden time meaning' to the modern word.

Modern Word	What it meant long ago
1. nice	a. a ball of yarn
2. silly	b. have nothing
3. clue	c. feeling fearful
4. naughty	d. blessed
5. eerie	e. flicking
6. spinster (an unmarried woman)	f. foolish
7. bachelor	g. someone who spins
8. flirt	h. a frightful figure
9. guy	i. solid food
10. meat	j. a young knight

(The answers are on the last page.)

Now that you are aware that the meaning of words have changed over time, you can add to the timeline of activity one.

Some words have gained another meaning like **surf**:

– surf the internet ...

only used to mean-

surf the waves



and

web (the world wide web)

only used to mean-

a spider's web).



We have also created new words that never existed like:

selfie

and

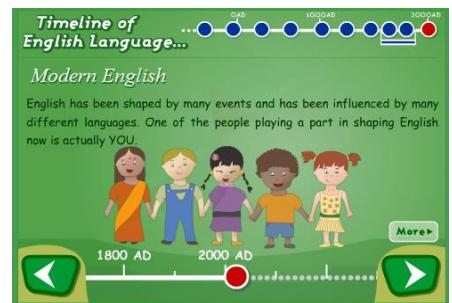
emoji



### **Task:**

Talk to members of your family or a partner (if you are at school) and list some new words that either gained another meaning (like surf and web) or were newly created (like selfie and emoji) and explain how they came to be a new word. How many can you find?

Now, create another box to add to the timeline and explain how words changed since the year 2000.



### **Timeline of**

### **English Language ...**

### **Modern English continues...**



## **Answers to: ‘How did the meanings of words change over time?’**

1. **Nice:** This word used to mean “silly, foolish, simple.” Far from the compliment it is today!
2. **Silly:** Meanwhile, *silly* went in the opposite direction: in its earliest uses, it referred to things worthy or blessed; from there it came to refer to the weak and vulnerable, and more recently to those who are foolish.
3. **Clue:** Centuries ago, a clue (or clew) was a ball of yarn.
4. **Naughty:** Long ago, if you were naughty, you had naught or nothing. Then it came to mean evil or immoral, and now you are just badly behaved.
5. **Eerie:** Before the word *eerie* described things that cause fear, it used to describe people feeling fear — as in one could feel faint and eerie.
6. **Spinster:** As it sounds, spinsters used to be women who spun before it came to mean “unmarried woman.”
7. **Bachelor:** A bachelor was a young knight before the word came to refer to someone who had achieved the lowest degree at a university. It has also been used for unmarried men.
8. **Flirt:** Some 500 years ago, flirting was flicking something away or flicking open a fan. Now it involves playing with people’s emotions.
9. **Guy:** It comes from the name of Guy Fawkes, who was part of a failed attempt to blow up Parliament in 1605. Folks used to burn an image of him, a “Guy Fawkes” or a “guy,” and from there it came to refer to a frightful figure. Later, it has come to refer to men in general.
10. **Meat:** Have you ever wondered about the expression “meat and drink”? It comes from an older meaning of the word *meat* that refers to food in general — solid food of a variety of kinds (not just animal flesh).

## Wednesday Activity 3- The changing of cars over time.

### Activity 3a: Find out how cars have changed since they were invented.

#### When Was the First Car Invented?

18<sup>th</sup> Century      19<sup>th</sup> Century      20<sup>th</sup> Century

1700                  1800                  1900                  2000

1885

Benz builds the first 'Benz Patent Motorwagen' in Germany.

Benz invented the car using a **petrol engine**, which is the model still used now. Before he built this car, there were vehicles that used **steam** to move!

Photo courtesy of Bradford University/Media.com - granted under creative commons license - attribution

#### A History of Cars

18<sup>th</sup> Century      19<sup>th</sup> Century      20<sup>th</sup> Century

1700                  1800                  1900                  2000

1770

Before Karl Benz invented the first car using a petrol engine, Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot had created a steam driven carriage in 1770, in France.

Photo courtesy of Marcel Dassas/Unsplash/Media.com - granted under creative commons license - attribution

#### Cugnot's Steam Carriage (1770)

It had two wheels at the back and one at the front. The steam created from the boiler at the front made the wheels turn.

Cugnot's steam carriage turned out to be very impractical. The boiler caused it to be too heavy at the front. Also the fire needed to be re-lit every 15 minutes to keep producing enough steam!

**Do you think it would have worked well?**

Photo courtesy of Fred, iStockphoto.com - granted under creative commons license - attribution

#### Benz Patent Motorwagen (1885)

18<sup>th</sup> Century      19<sup>th</sup> Century      20<sup>th</sup> Century

1700                  1800                  1900                  2000

1885

From 1885 till 1893, 25 Motorwagens were built. In 1899, 572 were built in that year alone.

**Fact:** The Motorwagen reached a top speed of 11mph. This is slightly slower than the average speed of a running person!

Photo courtesy of Bradford University/Media.com - granted under creative commons license - attribution

#### Baker Electric Car (1899 - 1914)

18<sup>th</sup> Century      19<sup>th</sup> Century      20<sup>th</sup> Century

1700                  1800                  1900                  2000

1889

Electric cars were popular in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

By 1914 they had lost their popularity to the petrol car, which was easier and cheaper to run at the time.

Photo courtesy of Baker Powell and Baker/Media.com - granted under creative commons license - attribution

#### Ford Model T (1908 - 1927)

18<sup>th</sup> Century      19<sup>th</sup> Century      20<sup>th</sup> Century

1700                  1800                  1900                  2000

1908

In America, Henry Ford designed the Model T and began building lots of them in his factory. This was the first time making cars happened in this way.

By 1914, it is estimated that 9 in every 10 cars in the world were Fords.

Photo courtesy of Stocktrek Pictures and Corbis/Media.com - granted under creative commons license - attribution

## Austin 7 (1922 - 1939)

**Whole Class**

18 <sup>th</sup> Century	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	
1700	1800	1900	2000



**1922**

The Austin 7 was manufactured by the Austin Motor Company in Britain. It was extremely popular and sold very well in Britain and abroad.

(Photo courtesy of AlamyStockPhoto.com – granted under creative commons license – attribution)

## Austin 7 (1922 - 1939)

**Whole Class**

18 <sup>th</sup> Century	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	
1700	1800	1900	2000



**1922**

The Austin 7 was manufactured by the Austin Motor Company in Britain. It was extremely popular and sold very well in Britain and abroad.

(Photo courtesy of AlamyStockPhoto.com – granted under creative commons license – attribution)

## Volkswagen Beetle (1938 - 2003)

**Whole Class**

18 <sup>th</sup> Century	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	
1700	1800	1900	2000



**1938**

This car was built in Germany.



(Photo courtesy of Volkswagen and iStockphoto.com – granted under creative commons license – attribution)

## Mini (1959 - 2000)

**Whole Class**

18 <sup>th</sup> Century	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	
1700	1800	1900	2000



**1959**

The Mini was built in Britain and became a very popular car in the 1960s.

(Photo courtesy of AlamyStockPhoto.com – granted under creative commons license – attribution)

## Toyota Corolla (1966 – present day)

**Whole Class**

18 <sup>th</sup> Century	19 <sup>th</sup> Century	20 <sup>th</sup> Century	
1700	1800	1900	2000

**Old model**



**2014 model**



**1966**

The Toyota Corolla is currently the best selling car in the world. They are mainly built in Japan.

(Photo courtesy of Toyota and Toyota Motor Europe/Alamy.com – granted under creative commons license – attribution)

## How Have Cars Changed Through the Years?

**Whole Class**

Talk to someone on your family or at school- what do you notice about:

1. The wheels?
2. How many people can use it?
3. What would happen in different types of weather?
4. What safety features are there?
5. What speed does it go?




(Photo courtesy of iStockphoto and Toyota Motor Europe/Alamy.com – granted under creative commons license – attribution)

# Old and New Car Comparison Activity

What are the differences?

What is the same?

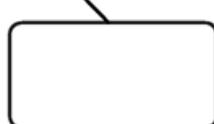
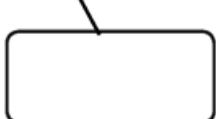


Complete the labelling activity below then use your diagram to explain how the first car invented is different from modern day cars (You can use activity sheet provided or do it in your home-learning book)



## Old and New Car Comparison

I can find out about how cars have changed since they were invented





# Old and New Car Comparison

I can find out about how cars have changed since they were invented



In 1885, the Benz Patent Motorwagen had \_\_\_\_\_

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Modern cars have \_\_\_\_\_

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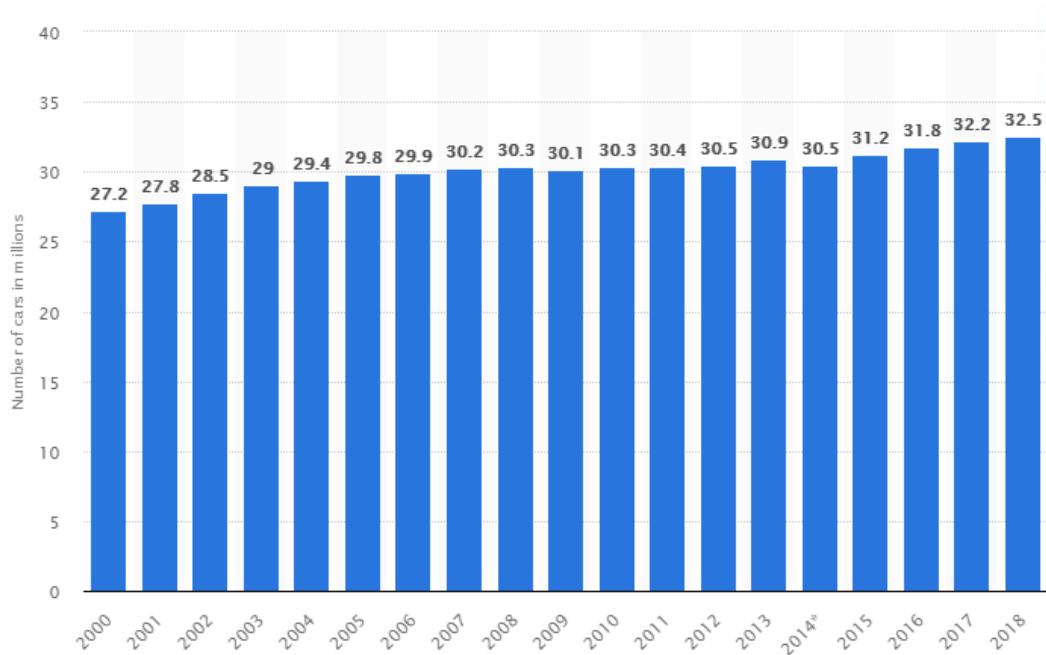
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### **Wednesday Activity 3 - Changing in the number of cars in the UK -Year 5/6**

We have been looking at changes in the development of cars in activity 3A. But the amount of cars on UK roads have also changed. Look carefully at the graph showing how the number of licenced cars in the UK changed between 2000 and 2018 then answer the questions by.

A graph to show the number (in millions) of licenced cars in the UK.



1. What was the increase in number of cars from 2000 to 2018? Write your answer as a decimal and as a whole number.

\_\_\_\_\_ cars or \_\_\_\_\_ cars.

2. Why do you think the number of cars have increased over time?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. In which years was there a decrease in the number of cars in the UK?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Why do you think that was? You might have to discuss this with an adult or research it.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. How many more cars were there in 2014 than in 2006? Write your answer as a decimal and as a whole number.

\_\_\_\_\_ cars or \_\_\_\_\_ cars

6. How many less cars were there in 2005 than in 2015? Write your answer as a decimal and as a whole number.

\_\_\_\_\_ cars or \_\_\_\_\_ cars

7. In 2004, there were 29.4 million cars in the UK. a) Rounded to the nearest million , it is:

\_\_\_\_\_ cars b) Rounded to the nearest 100 000, it is \_\_\_\_\_ cars.

8. What is the average between 2015 and 2018? (Remember, you have to work out the differences for each year the divide by the number of differences you have). You may use a calculator.

\_\_\_\_\_ cars.

9. Based on this average (in question 8), what do you predict the number of cars would have been in 2019? (Round your answer to one decimal point like the numbers on the graph)

\_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ million cars.

**Total : 10 marks**

### **Wednesday Activity 3 - Changing in the number of cars in the UK -Year 5/6**

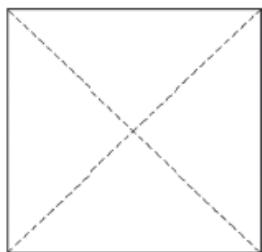
#### **Answers**

- 1.) 5.3 million cars or 5, 300, 000 cars
- 2.) Any plausible answer about growth,  
E.g. Because the population grew  
The economy got stronger  
More people work further from home and need cars to travel
- 3.) 2009 and 2014
- 4.) Recess in the economy (more people lost their jobs and less income.)
- 5.) 0.6 million cars or 600 000 cars
- 6.) 1.4 million cars or 1, 400, 000 cars
- 7.) a. 29 million cars or 29, 000, 000 cars  
b. 29, 400, 000 cars
- 8.) 433, 333 cars
- 9). 33.8 million

# 8 Times Table Fortune Teller

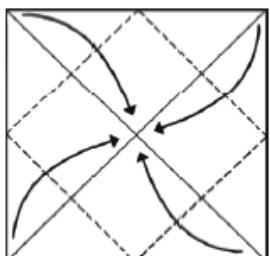
## Instructions

①



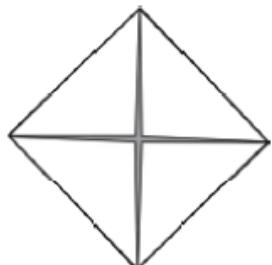
With pictures face down, fold on both diagonal lines. Unfold.

②



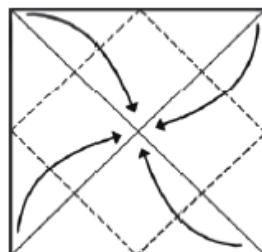
Fold all four corners to the centre.

③



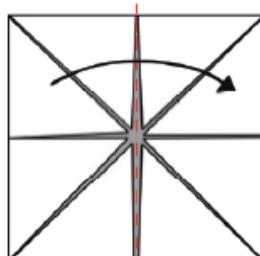
Turn paper over.

④



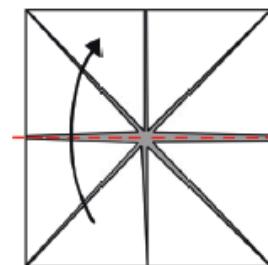
Once again, fold all corners to the centre.

⑤



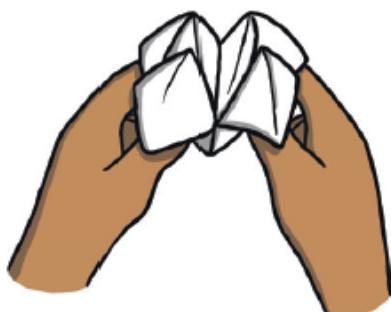
Fold paper in half and unfold.

⑥

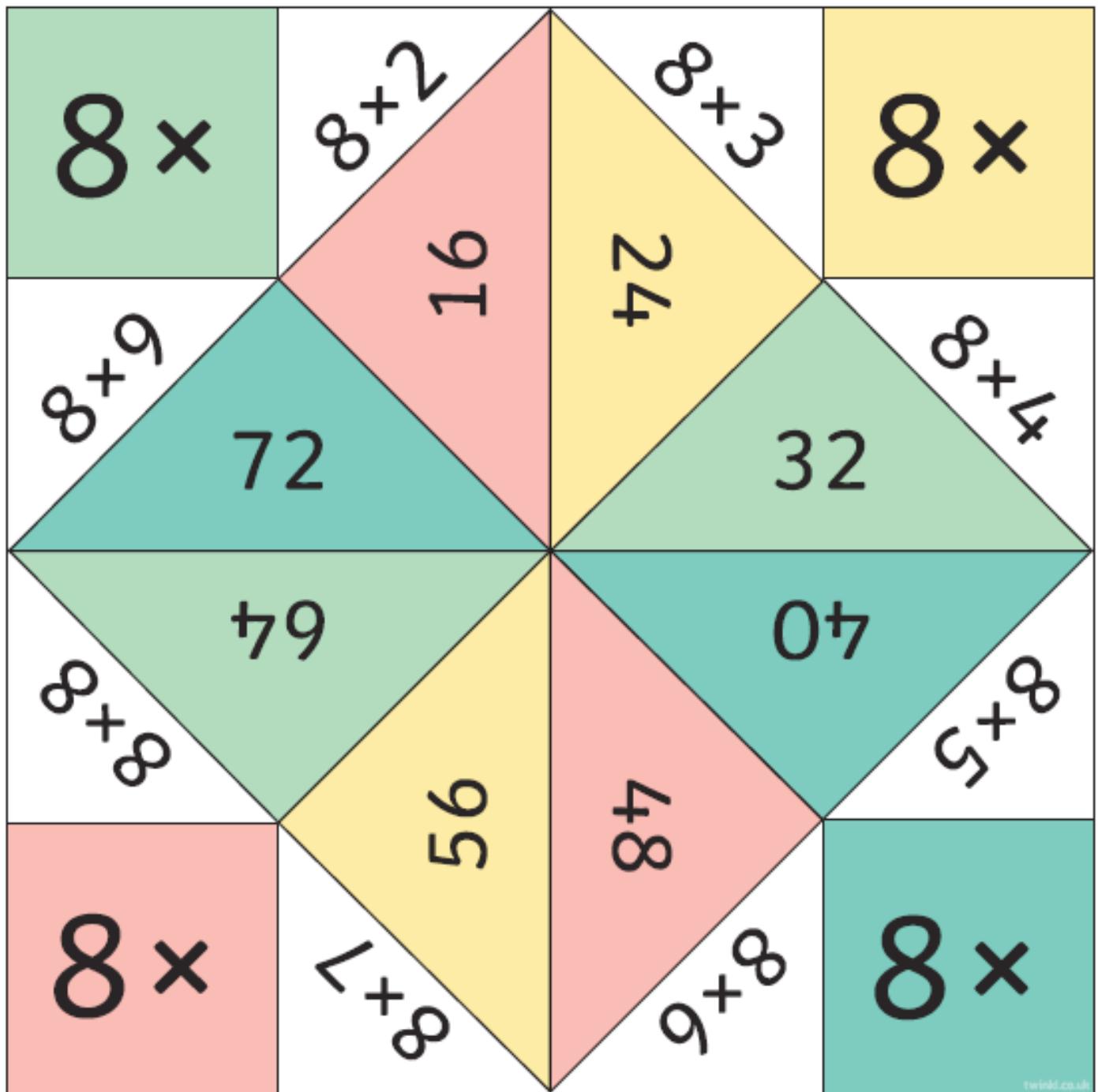


Fold in half from top to bottom. Do not unfold.

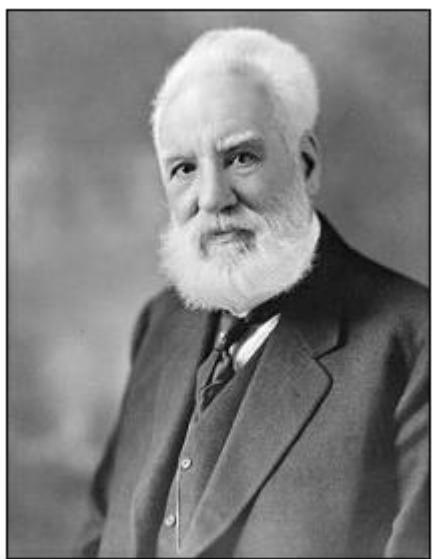
⑦



Slide thumbs and forefingers under the squares and move the fortune teller back and forth to play.



## Thursday - Activity 1 – Alexander Graham Bell



Today, you will be learning all about a famous scientist and inventor called Alexander Graham Bell.

As a boy, Bell was fascinated by sound; he grew up with a mother who was almost deaf, and a father who helped deaf people to speak.

He and his brother came up with a machine that could (almost) replicate the human voice.

When he was asked to work on ways to improve the telegraph machine, Bell hit upon another idea.

He thought that rather than sending a code along an electrical wire, it might be possible to send the actual sound of a human voice along a wire.

With the help of a man called Watson they built a device that just might work.

An accident proved him right, and the telephone was born.

**Watch the video below to find out more about Alexander Graham Bell and his discoveries.**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/true-stories-alexander-graham-bell/zf7gd6f>

From watching the video, note down 3 things that you have learnt about Bell and the invention of the telephone.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

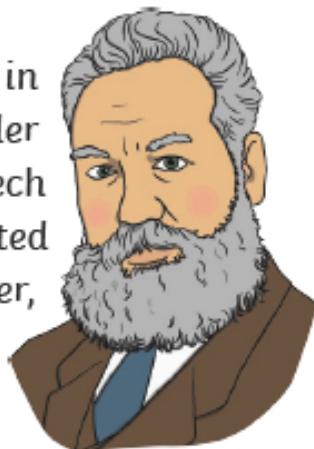
3) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Read the information below and then use it to answer the quiz on google classroom.**

### **Childhood**

Alexander Bell was born in March 1847 in Edinburgh, Scotland. Bell's father, Alexander Melville Bell, was a scientist who studied speech sounds. His mother was Eliza Grace Bell, a talented pianist. Bell was homeschooled by his mother, who tried to give him a sense of curiosity about the world around him.



### **Telephone Experiments**

In the early 1870s, Bell was living and teaching in Boston, America. He spent years trying to invent a way to make the human voice move through electrical wires.

In 1874, he began working with Thomas Watson, a skilled electrician. Together, they continued experimenting with ways to transmit speech.

On 10<sup>th</sup> March 1876, Alexander and Thomas were working in separate rooms. Alexander made the first ever telephone call, saying: "Mr Watson, come here. I want to see you!" After this, Alexander's life would never be the same again!

### **Success!**

Bell began to show his telephone to the public. The Bell Telephone Company was set up in 1877. By 1886, over 150,000 people in the USA owned telephones.

#### **Did You Know...?**

Other scientists tried to say that they had the idea for the telephone first! None were able to prove it.

## **Work with Deaf People**

Alexander Graham Bell's mother was deaf and his father worked with deaf people. Bell's father invented a language called Visible Speech to show how different speech sounds are made.

Bell helped to show how Visible Speech could help deaf people learn and develop their speech. He helped his father teach it to deaf people.

## **How He Is Remembered**

As the telephone became more and more important, Alexander Graham Bell became more and more famous. He received many awards for his invention. Bell died in 1922, aged 75. After his funeral, every telephone on the continent of North America was silenced for one minute.

### **Did You Know...?**

The measures of sound that are still used today, the **bel** and the **decibel**, are named after him.



If you would like to find out more about Alexander Graham Bell, click on the links below.

<https://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/scientists/alexandergrahambell.html>

<https://lemelson.mit.edu/resources/alexander-graham-bell>

Now have a go at creating your own telephone.

# Awe and Wonder

## Plastic Cup Telephones

You will need:



Plastic cups



Cotton string



Sewing pin

### Method:

1. Choose 2 cups each.
2. Make a small hole using the end of the pin in the middle of the bottom of the cup.
3. Cut a good 2 metres of string.
4. Thread the string through the hole in each of the cups so the short end is inside the cup.
5. Tie the string into a secure knot inside both cups.
6. Pull the string tight holding the cup to your ear, give the other cup to your friend and ask them to talk into it keeping the string tight.
7. You will be able to hear your friend!



### The Science Bit

You can hear your friend because sound travels in waves, moving along the string. The cups act like speakers making the sound louder - amplifying it.

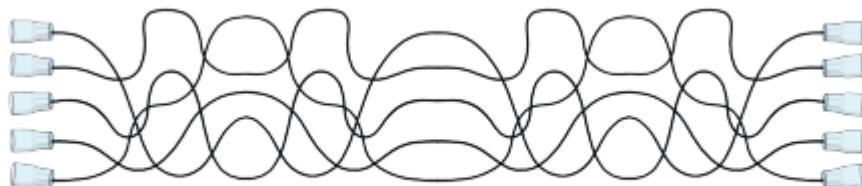


Photo courtesy of (Paul Downey@flickr.com) - granted under creative commons licence - attribution

## **Thursday – Activity 2 – The history of the telephone**

We have now found out who invented the telephone so let's have a look at how that invention has changed over the years.

Read the information below to find out more about how phones have changed over time.

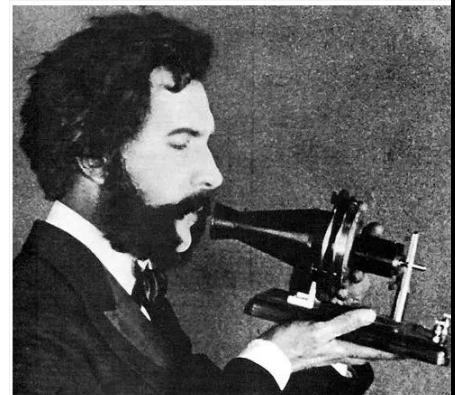
### **The beginning**

Alexander Graham Bell was the one who invented “talking through wires”. The words which he first spoke on the phone were addressed to his assistant Mr Watson “Mr. Watson—come here—I want to see you.”



The Centennial Model

The Centennial Model is so labelled because it was first demonstrated on June 25, 1876 at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Bell said to the public that he would show them “something which would speak”.



Bell demonstrates speaking into the telephone in 1876.

### **Telephones in the early 1900s**

With the onset of the century, the telephones saw many changes in their basic design and functions. The technology was improving and it reflected directly on telephones as well.

Here is a picture of one of the telephones in the beginning of the 20th century.



Telephone in the Early 1900's

These phones marked the era of the “real” phones, the ones people can associate with today. You must have seen these phones in old movies.

Desk Stands, often called “candlestick” telephones, were the first desk telephones manufactured by Western Electric. The desk stands that were built before the turn of the 20th Century were extremely ornate and are today worth many thousands of dollars.

## Telephones from 1950



The technology improved further giving way to the telephones we use today. The design of telephones went under a major overhaul to become sleek and stylish.

## Rise of mobile phones

Now that the traditional telephone had developed quite a bit, the idea of “mobile” phones came up. A lot of mobile phone models were made, but the first one which came in the limelight in 1973 was launched by Motorola.

Martin Cooper made the first handheld cellular phone call in public. Walking down the streets of New York, Cooper – the General Manager of Motorola’s communication system division – talked on the phone. The phone is also known as the “Brick” cell phone.



The first ever cordless phone was launched by Motorola in 1973



As we entered the millennium, a few companies which manufactured mobile phones, had come to the foreground and the competition to make the best portable calling device was on.

After 2000, mobile phones became cheaper and thus became more easily available to the general public. Although they still were not very common, possessing a mobile phone was no longer a very big deal for people. It was, however, still considered an item of luxury.



## Let the Smart Phone take over



The first iPhone was released in 2007

Although the first touchscreen phone was invented in 1992 by IBM, it was the first iPhone which changed the way we used touchscreen mobile phones. It was introduced in the United States on June 29, 2007. It featured quad-band GSM cellular connectivity with GPRS and EDGE support for data transfer.



And since then, there has been no stopping the tremendous growth. The number of manufacturers kept growing and so did the mobile phones. This was a period of a tremendous boom in the market of mobile phones.

Today, a phone is no longer a phone! Now you can do almost anything imaginable, by today's standards, just by tapping your phone a couple of times.

## Future calling

There are a number of features which we can expect from the smart phones which will be launched in the future. Augmented Reality is one such feature. It makes available more information for us users by combining computer data to what we see in real life. Flexible screens will also look a lot cooler.

In fact, LG has already announced a flexible, curved smartphone screen. Its first devices to use the new 6-inch OLED screens will be available next year.

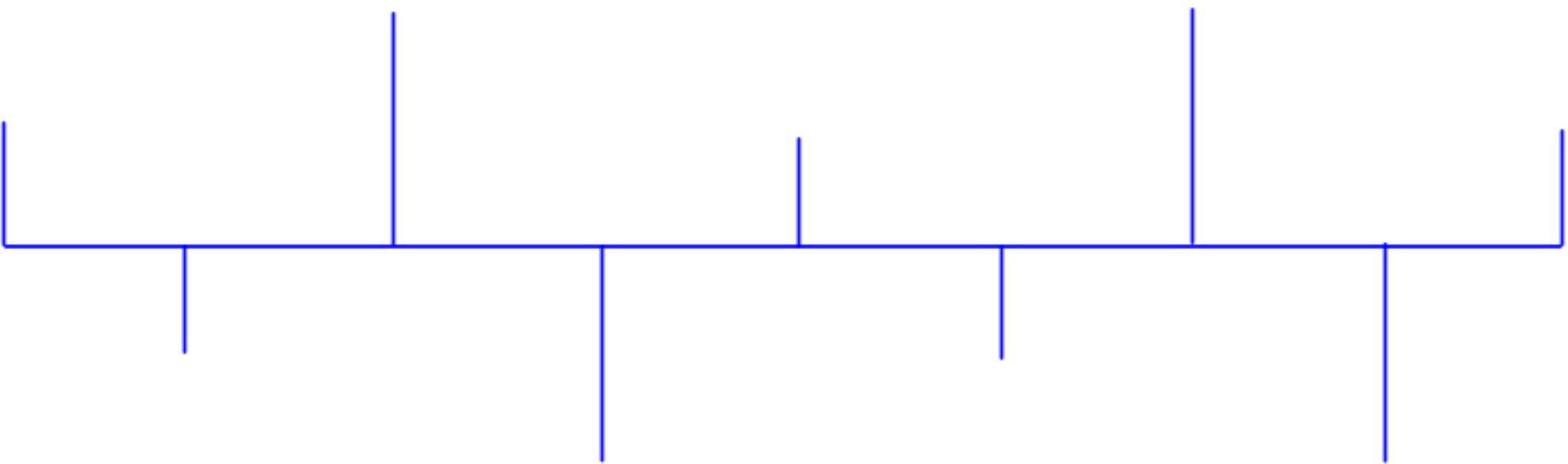


A curved screen phone

Use the information you have read, and your own research, to create a timeline of the changes to telephones since they were first invented. You could cut out and order the pictures below or draw your own.



**A timeline to show the changes to the telephone since it was first invented**



## Thursday – Activity 3 – Change Reflection



What does your learning this week tell you about change?

Do you think changes that happened years ago are important to you today?

How does change affect what goes on in the world around you?

Can you link your knowledge of changes within history to other aspects of change?

How does this build upon change from last week?

## Spelling Quiz 8 – Year 6 Exception Words

### Instructions for the reader:

Read the word, then the sentence with the word inserted, then repeat the word. For example:

'Question 1: The word is symbol. The symbol for love is a red heart. The word is symbol'

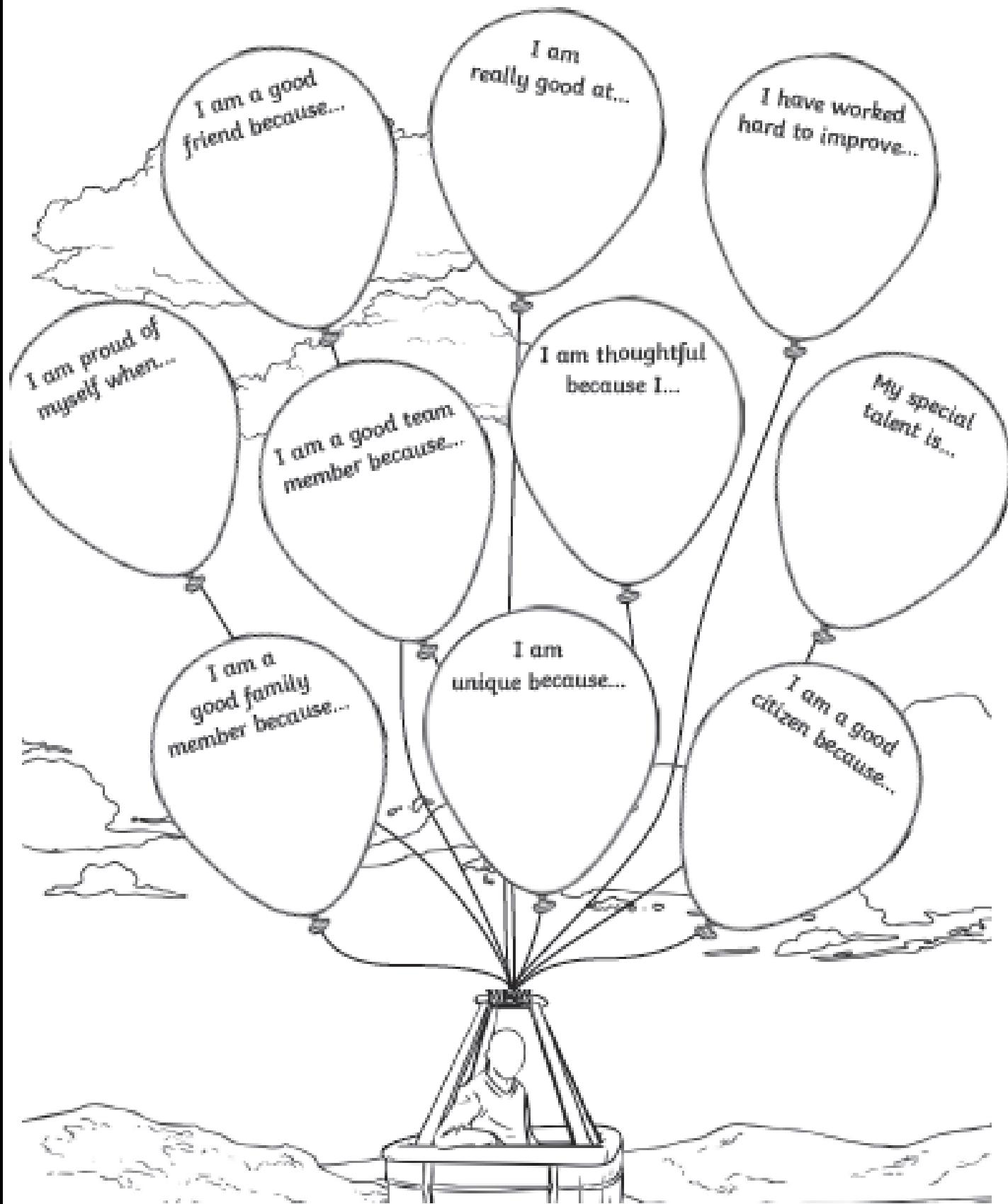
At the end of the quiz, you can read all the words again so the children can check their answers.

The child only needs to write the spelling word not the whole sentence but they must make sure they do not use capital letters and their handwriting is clear (we encourage them to print during spelling tests).

1. **disastrous**      The football result was \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. **sincerely**      She was \_\_\_\_\_ sorry.
3. **pronunciation**    He was working on his French \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. **prejudice**      She didn't want to show any \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. **equipped**      He was well \_\_\_\_\_ for the day ahead.
6. **sacrifice**      She made a big \_\_\_\_\_ by letting her sister have the last cake.
7. **thorough**      He was very \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning the car.
8. **environment**    The local \_\_\_\_\_ was looking beautiful.
9. **immediately**    Put that down \_\_\_\_\_ !
10. **cemetery**     She walked through the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. **determined**    He was \_\_\_\_\_ to complete the race.
12. **exaggerate**    his mum told him not to \_\_\_\_\_.
13. **vehicle**      his was the only red \_\_\_\_\_ in the car park.
14. **rhythm**      They played the \_\_\_\_\_ of the song together.
15. **nuisance**     Her little brother was being a real \_\_\_\_\_ .

# I Am an Amazing Person!

Read and finish the sentences in the balloons below.



# Summertime

s	h	c	o	o	k	o	u	t	e	g	l
s	u	m	m	e	r	l	o	p	n	f	m
y	f	n	x	d	g	j	u	i	m	g	f
p	e	d	s	i	n	t	m	c	o	i	i
t	a	h	f	h	f	m	x	n	y	p	r
z	w	h	i	n	l	e	e	i	d	h	e
w	s	g	h	w	s	n	b	c	j	d	w
w	a	l	s	e	h	f	e	g	k	n	o
l	b	r	l	f	i	g	a	h	j	a	r
a	p	a	m	o	n	o	c	o	l	s	k
k	t	h	a	f	g	d	h	s	b	n	s
e	r	q	p	o	l	k	m	p	o	o	l

sunshine

beach

picnic

summer

swimming

fireworks

pool

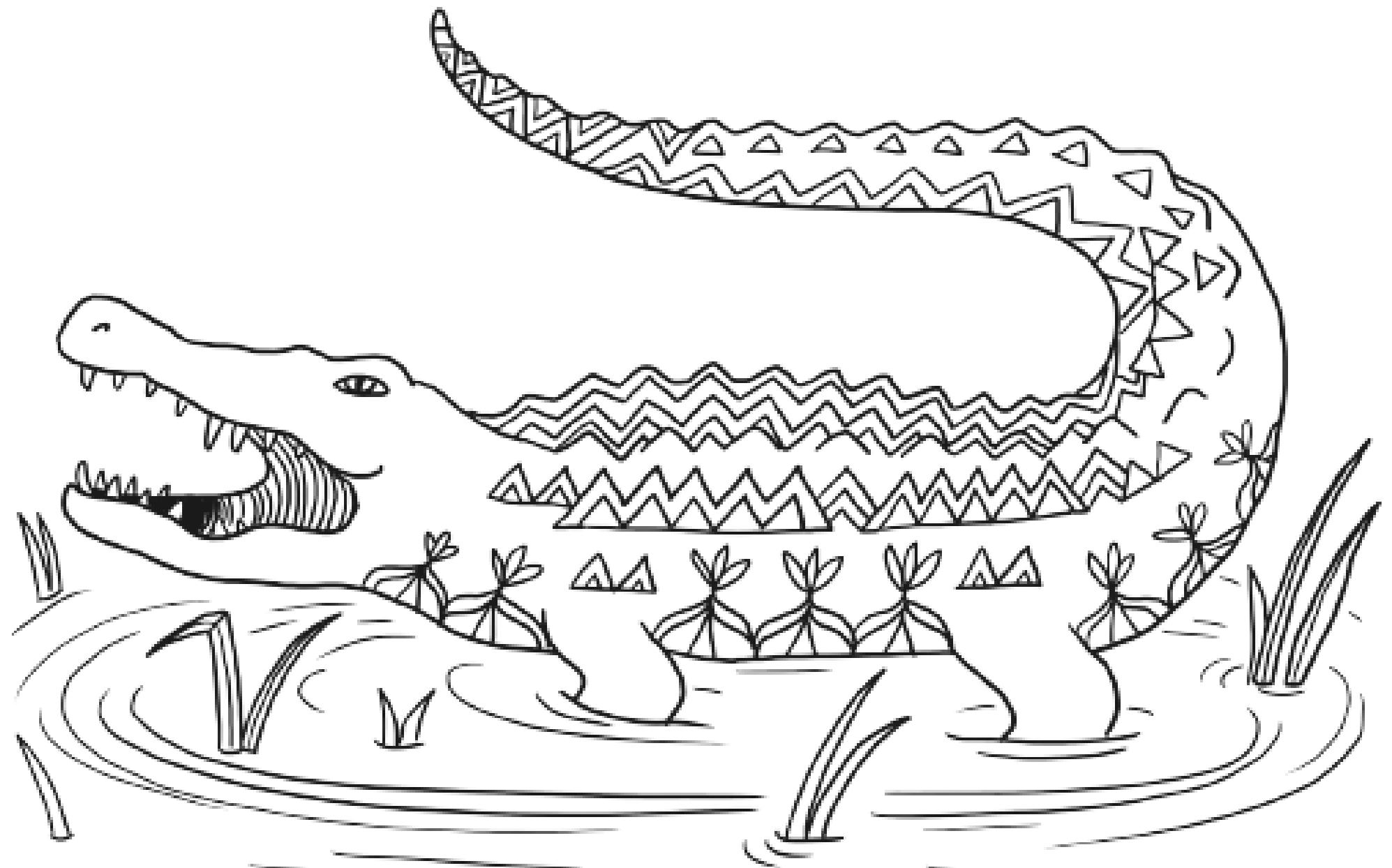
fishing

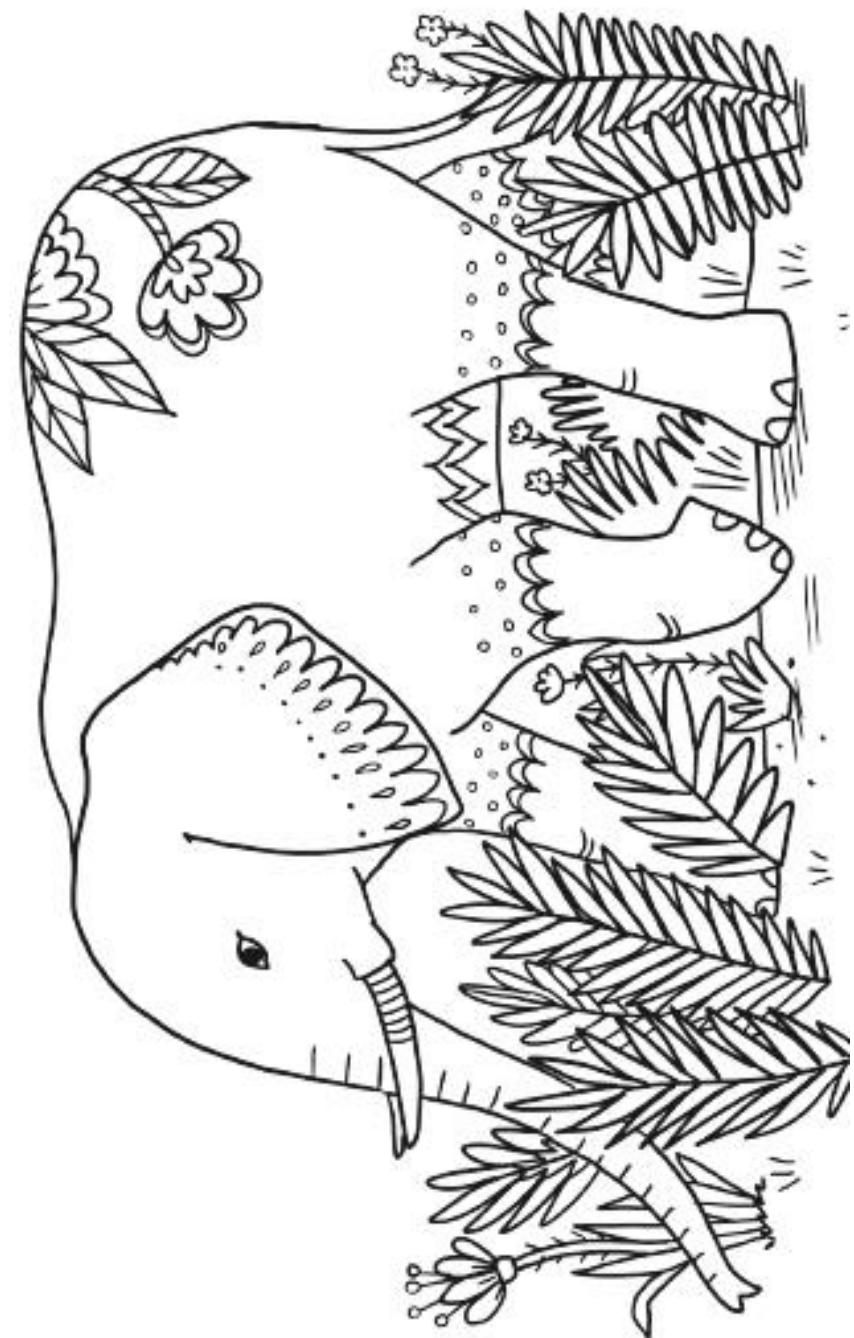
cookout

lake

warm

sand









Bike Lamp



Camera



Hat stretcher



Pager



Floppy Disc



Dental tool