Year 6 Homework

Autumn Term

Week 7

The Telephone Box

The famous British red telephone box has been around now for nearly a century. It is a well-known symbol for tourists to Great Britain, similar to black London taxis or red double-decker buses.

Before the invention of the mobile phone, and even before it became common to have a telephone in the house, the public telephone box was a valuable facility for making calls to friends and family. Nowadays with most people owning mobile phones, there is far less demand for the public telephone box. Consequently, tens of thousands have been removed.

History

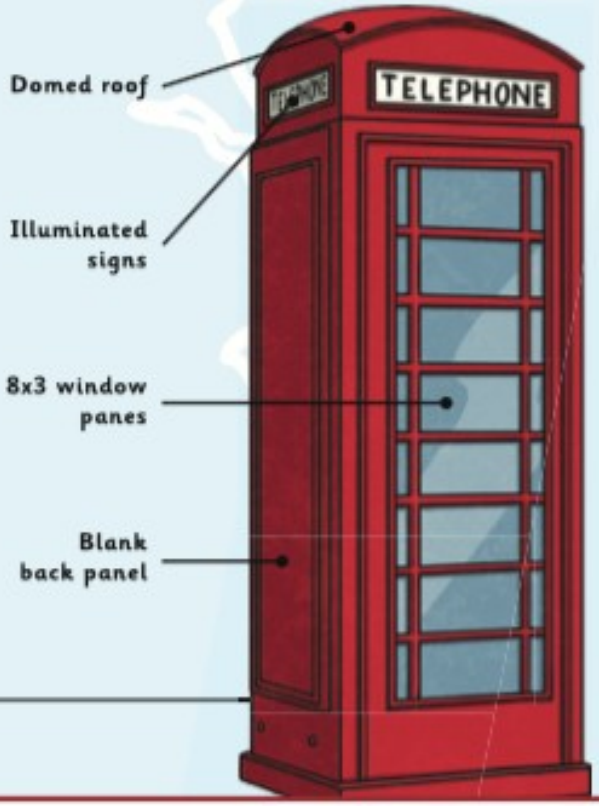
There have been a number of different designs for the public telephone box in Britain. Known as kiosks, the first standard version was introduced in 1921 and many slightly redesigned models have appeared since.

Versions K2 and K3 were designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, who also worked on famous landmarks such as Liverpool Cathedral, Waterloo Bridge and Battersea Power Station. Other models which followed directly after were also modelled on this design, though credited to the Engineering Department of the General Post Office.

The K6 design (Kiosk Number 6) is the most recognised version of the red telephone box. It has a concrete base and cast-iron sections bolted together with a domed roof. At the back is a 'blank' panel, whilst on other sides are an array of 3x8 window panes. Above each side is an illuminated 'Telephone' sign. It was first introduced in 1936 and continued production until 1968 with around 60,000 kiosks installed around the country. This made it the first version to be extensively used outside London. Although now in decline, thousands still remain in place.

A Modern Redesign

Thankfully, in 2009, an 'adopt-a-kiosk' scheme was introduced where rarely used telephone boxes could be adopted for other uses. This idea has happily helped to preserve the famous phone boxes – even if some of them have begun to look a little different now! More than one has been converted into a tiny library; a London phone box has become a coffee shop; another in North Yorkshire became an art gallery whilst some have even been used to install life-saving defibrillator equipment to treat heart failures.



The Kiosk No.6 (K6) design featured 8 x 3 window panes with a domed roof, illuminated signs at the top and a 'blank' back panel.

NOVEL IDEA FOR VILLAGE PHONE BOX!

A rarely used village telephone box has been given a new lease of life after being bought by local people and turned into a miniature library.

Campaigners in the rural village of Smallsden were able to purchase the iconic red telephone box for just £1, after it had stood unused for several years.

Local resident Eileen Greenhouse from the Smallsden Book Club said that they had been missing out on a library for years and this was the perfect solution.

'We have a village post office and newsagent, but we really wanted somewhere that we could borrow and exchange books. The phone box is right in the middle of the village green but it was starting to look a bit shabby and neglected. Now it has not only been spruced up, it has a genuine use for local people to enjoy again.'

Surprisingly, the telephone box is not the first in the country to be turned into a library. Others in Derbyshire and Somerset, amongst other places, have set the trend. Now, the folks of Smallsden can choose from up to 200 books housed inside the tiny space – all of them donated by residents. Although the phone box is locked at night, it is open six days a week, relying on visitors to borrow or exchange books for their own unwanted novels.

Parish Councillor Albert Johnson said the new library was not just a valuable resource but was swiftly becoming a local landmark, bringing people into the area.

'We've had visitors coming from neighbouring towns and cities just to look at our old phone box! Hopefully, the new tourists will also pop into the village pub for a drink or a bite to eat and take a souvenir from the newsagents' gift selection whilst they're here!'

The telephone box is now thought to be the smallest library in the country.

English Homework:

Must:

1. Which **two** other tourist symbols of Great Britain is the red telephone box compared to?

2. Why is the public telephone box not as useful to people anymore?

3. Name **one** of the famous landmarks worked on by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.

4. Order the events, showing some of the major events in the history of the telephone box. The first one has been done for you.

Production of K6 design ended	
Famous K6 design first introduced	
Some phone boxes turned into libraries and other uses	
First standard kiosk introduced	1
Adopt a Kiosk scheme introduced	

5. According to the section 'A Modern Redesign', name two of the new uses for a disused telephone box.

6. How does the author seem pleased and make it seem like a positive idea that the phone boxes are being given new uses.

7. List the **four** key features of a telephone box.

Look at the newspaper article.

8. The headline is: ‘Novel idea for Village Phone Box’. Write down **two** meanings of the word ‘novel’.

Should:

9. Find and copy two words from the article which mean ‘very small’.

10. How do you think local residents feel about the phone box being turned into a library? Give evidence from the text to support your answer.

11. Copy the following table and tick true or false about the Smallsden village telephone box that was turned into a library.

	True	False
The telephone box cost campaigners only one pound to buy.		
The telephone box has up to two hundred books.		
The telephone box is open seven days per week.		

12. a) Where else does the Parish Councillor hope that tourists to the area will visit?
b) Why do you think he is happy that they are coming to the area?

Could:

Can you find two more **synonyms** for the following words and use one of those synonyms to write a sentence. You should have six words and three sentences in total.
Nosey, often & uncomfortable

Can you find two more **antonyms** for the following words and use one of those synonyms to write a sentence. You should have six words and three sentences in total.
Sufficient, successful & familiar

Spellings Homework:

Year 6 Spellings week beginning – **Monday 4th November 2024** – **Words ending in -able**

	look 	say	cover	write	check
applicable					
tolerable					
operable					
considerable					
dependable					
comfortable					
reasonable					
perishable					
breakable					
fashionable					

Please learn to spell these words using **look – say – cover- write – check**. Write the word in each column as you do each part. Practise as regularly as you can

Maths Homework:

Your maths homework looks at mixed numbers and improper fractions. Remember when converting from a mixed number to an improper fraction you multiply the whole number by the denominator and add the numerator.For example: 4 ¾ = 4 x 4 = 16 + 3 = 19/4
When converting an improper fraction to a mixed number you see how many times the denominator goes into the numerator, write down the whole number answer and thenwrite down any remainder above the denominator. For example 26/7 = seven goes into twenty-six three times with five left over. So three is our whole number and five is our numerator. 26/7 = 3 5/7.

Please copy any tables into your book.

Must:

1. Kyle, the baker, knows the importance of adding ingredients to his dishes in the proper order. In the two recipes below, he must add the ingredients in order from greatest to least. Using the charts below, record the order in which Kyle should add the ingredients.

Ingredient	Amount (in cups)	Order (1^{st}, 2^{nd}, 3^{rd} and 4^{th})
Sugar	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Flour	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Salt	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Milk	$1\frac{3}{4}$	

Ingredient	Amount (in teaspoons)	Order (1^{st}, 2^{nd}, etc.)
Salt	$\frac{1}{6}$	
Baking Soda	$\frac{5}{6}$	
Sugar	$1\frac{4}{6}$	
Pepper	$\frac{3}{6}$	
Baking Powder	$1\frac{2}{6}$	
Cream of Tartar	$\frac{4}{6}$	

Should:

2. Convert the following mixed numbers into improper fractions using mathematical operations.

   a) $3\frac{1}{2}$

   b) $5\frac{1}{3}$

   c) $6\frac{2}{5}$

   d) $1\frac{3}{4}$

   e) $2\frac{2}{7}$

3. Convert the following improper fractions into mixed numbers using mathematical operations.

   a) $\frac{24}{5}$

   b) $\frac{14}{3}$

   c) $\frac{11}{2}$

   d) $\frac{27}{6}$

   e) $\frac{18}{4}$

4. Sasha's home economics teacher is also her math teacher. Today he is having Sasha's class make a German bread called Reehah. He writes the recipe on the board as follows:

   $\frac{10}{3}$ cups of flour

   $\frac{12}{4}$ eggs

   $\frac{16}{8}$ teaspoons of salt

   $\frac{21}{5}$ cups of milk

   $\frac{18}{6}$ tablespoons oil

   Sasha is using standard measuring utensils to make Reehah. Convert the recipe above into standard measuring terms (mixed numbers).

Could:

6. Complete the following chart by converting improper fractions into mixed numbers and mixed numbers into improper fractions.

Improper Fraction	Mixed Number
$\frac{19}{7}$	
$\frac{33}{4}$	
	$4\frac{5}{6}$
$\frac{22}{5}$	
	$3\frac{2}{9}$
	$9\frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{38}{6}$	
	$6\frac{1}{4}$
	$5\frac{3}{8}$
$\frac{11}{2}$	
	$9\frac{2}{3}$
$\frac{25}{8}$	
$\frac{14}{3}$	
	$10\frac{4}{5}$

7. Complete the following chart by converting improper fractions into mixed numbers and mixed numbers into improper fractions.

Improper Fraction	Mixed Number
$\frac{17}{4}$	
$\frac{29}{7}$	
	$3\frac{4}{6}$
$\frac{18}{5}$	
	$2\frac{5}{9}$
	$6\frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{31}{6}$	
	$5\frac{2}{3}$
	$7\frac{3}{8}$
$\frac{9}{2}$	
	$4\frac{2}{7}$
$\frac{16}{3}$	
$\frac{27}{8}$	
	$7\frac{2}{3}$

Mental Arithmetic:

This week's test will be on multiplying one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers.

Example: Multiply 0.03 by 1.1

start with:	**0.03 × 1.1**
multiply without decimal points:	**3 × 11 = 33**
0.03 has **2 decimal places**, and 1.1 has **1 decimal place**, so the answer has **3 decimal places**:	**0.033**

Try these examples below to help.

1. 0.6 x 67 =
2. 0.4 x 29 =
3. 0.9 x 84 =
4. 0.2 x 52 =
5. 77 x 0.9 =

16. 0.3 x 857 =
17. 78 x 0.06 =
18. 39 x 0.04 =
19. 88 x 0.03 =
20. 25 x 0.09 =