Week 9 Home school work

https://stories.audible.com/discovery

Listen to the sixth chapter of The Mystwick School of Musicraft

There are questions and tasks to challenge you based on this chapter. These should take you a few English lessons to complete (in other words, don't tackle them all at once!).

Spellings

Read through the spelling rule and complete the practise exercise. Then, practise the ten spellings using the read, cover, write and then check method.

Maths

Measure and Calculate the Perimeter of a Rectilinear Figure

https://garyhall.org.uk/maths-objectives/132/measure-and-calculate-the-perimeter-of-a-rectilinear-figure-including-squares-in-centimetres-and-metres

The above website is great for practise.

Begin with answering the 'Perimeter Word Problems' on the pdf. document. **Remember** the perimeter is the distance all the way around the outside of the shape.

Next, Work through problems on the pdf. document 'Rectilinear Explorers' to find the Perimeter of the shapes. Some of the measurements are missing so, you will have to work out the length of the missing sides. Remember that opposite sides of a rectangle are equal length. This will help you work out the length of the missing sides. Do not measure them. Use the numbers that are already there to find the missing numbers.

Next, try 'Rectilinear Explorers 2'. It is trickier.

You do not have to find the area too, but if you want to the hint in the box below with refresh your memory.

Area

To find the area of a rectilinear shape, you multiply the length by the width and answer in centimetres squared. If the shape is 'compound' (shapes stuck together) split it up into the shapes you can see and find the areas of these shapes first and then add them together to find the total area. There is an explanation on the pdf. document, 'Finding the Area of Rectilinear Shapes - Explanation'.

Challenge Questions

Jackie buys a <u>two-litre</u> bottle of fizzy drink.

She drinks ¼ of the contents of the bottle.

She then spills one fifth of what is left.

How many millilitres are left?

What is this in litres and millilitres?

Remember 1000 millilitres = 1 litre

Hints

What is a quarter of 2000ml? Take this away from 2000ml. How many ml are left? Divide what is left by 5 to find out a fifth. Take away a fifth. How many ml are left at the end? Is it more than 1000? Can you make a whole litre? How many ml are left over?

PSHE

We are learning about what influences our opinions and decision-making

Giving opinions and recognising consequences

Read these situations (on Resource 1 in your worksheet pack).

Put a tick in the columns to show the extent to which you agree or disagree. Underneath each one, or on a separate piece of paper, write the reasons for your opinion, including any consequences or ways in which people might be

affected by each statement   or action.

Managing influences and making decisions

Read the stories about Arjun and Lily in Resource 2 in your worksheet pack. Below the stories are some ways of managing influences to help decision-making.

Choose the three strategies that you think would be the most helpful for Arjun and the three that you think would be most helpful for Lily. There is a space for you to add your own ideas.

Maths

What unit of measurement would you use for:

- weighing a tomato?

- measuring the amount of water in a teaspoon?

- measuring the distance from home to the nearest airport?

Choose from, kilometres, metres, centimetres, millimetres, kilograms, grams litres or millilitres

Can you think of an object that has roughly:

- a mass of 1 kg?   - a length of 90 cm?   - a capacity of 250ml?

English –

Adventure Stories

Over the next few weeks we are going to plan and write some of our very own adventure stories.

Using an atlas or an online world map, choose a place in the world where you would like your adventure story to take place.

Using the Adventure Story Mountain below, make some notes about the following:

- The setting of your adventure story. Where will it take place? Describe the climate and landscape, the towns, cities or villages. How do the people dress? What's the food like?
- Tell me about the characters. Who is the main character?
- How does the story start?
- What problem occurs (the build-up)?
- What is the main dramatic event (the climax)?
- How is the problem solved? (the resolution)
- What happens at the very end?

Here are some famous adventure stories for you to research and give you some ideas.

Peter Pan by J. M. Barrie   Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson

Island of the Blue Dolphins by Scott O'Dell   Pippi Longstocking by Astrid Lindgren

The Wild Robot by Peter Brown   The Famous Five by Enid Blyton

Use the Ancient Greek alphabet.

Some of these very early letters were probably brought to the Greeks by the Phoenicians, another ancient people. The Greeks added a new twist by adding vowels and deciding how each letter should be pronounced. The result was the alphabet. (The word alphabet comes from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet, alpha and beta.) Eventually, the Romans came along and made some changes to what the Greeks had done…..and presto! The result was the very letters you're reading, our alphabet! Complete the questions and activities on the Ancient Greek alphabet below. There is a pdf. document 'Ancient Greek Writing' with more challenging activities for you to try!

Investigation

Go to the website below for the following questions if you like.

This activity challenges you to decide on the 'best' number to use in each of the following statements. You may like to talk to someone else about what you're thinking. You may need to do some estimating, some calculating and some research.

https://nrich.maths.org/7449

1) There are roughly 10/500/1000 million domestic cats in the world.

2) On average, cats weigh 1.5/4.5/8kg.

3) Domestic cats sleep on average 8–9/13–14/18–19 hours a day.

4) There are roughly 400/600/800 million domestic dogs in the world.

5) The average life of a dog is 10–14/14–18/18–20 years.

6) Dolphins live in groups called pods or schools of up to 12/20/30 individuals.

7) Adult elephants need to drink about 100/200/400 litres of water a day.

8) A giraffe's neck is about 120/170/220 cm long.

9) A giraffe's tail hair is 2/5/10 times as thick as the average human hair.

10) On average, male lions weigh 180/250/330 kg.

11) A lion's roar can be heard 8/12/16 kms away.

12) On average, lions rest for 10/15/20 hours a day.

Science

Understanding how different plants have different requirements for light, water, air and room for growth.

Work through the power point 'Flower Requirement', it is also available as a pdf. document.

Answer the multiple-choice questions about plants below.

Then, try labelling the cross section of the flower again. What can you remember?

Next, match the statements to the correct parts of the plant on the further input sheet.

Finally, think about different plants that have different requirements for light, water, air and room for growth. Tell me, why are the requirements of a cactus different to those of a flowering plant you would find in a park in this country and climate?

R.E

Five Religions

Below you will find five brief descriptions of five religions and their sacred places used for worship. Choose only one of the religions and read the description.

Research a sacred place used by the religion you have chosen that is nearby (by nearby, I mean in the Greater Manchester area).

Draw a detailed picture with labels of the sacred place you have chosen and use bullet points below your picture to tell me any interesting facts you have found out about this sacred place.

The religions and their sacred places are:

Judaism – Synagogue

Hinduism – Mandir or temple

Sikhism – Gurdwara

Christianity – Church or Chapel

Islam – Mosque

Buddhism - Temple

Week 9 Listening Comprehension

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Listen to the sixth chapter of The Mystwick School of Musicraft

There are questions and tasks to challenge you based on this chapter. These should take you a few English lessons to complete (in other words, don't tackle them all at once!).

Nocturn Nocturn Who's There?

1. What is the distant, low growl of thunder a sign of?
2. What can Emilia not see?
3. Why is the blonde woman angry with Jenkins?
4. When did the other Zeppelins land?
5. Why is Jenkin's Zeppelin always late?
6. What have the children missed?
7. What is the blonde lady called?
8. What is the name of the girl who uses a wheelchair?
9. What words are over the door of the main building?
10. Describe the front of Harmony Hall, including the banner.
11. What can the children see from the front steps of Harmony Hall? Name seven things.
12. The children are too excited to do what?
13. What does Emilia follow?
14. What does Emilia hear when she starts to turn around?

15. When the wind rushes through the trees what does the noise it makes sound like?
16. What kind of dust swirls through the trees?
17. Whose voice do you think Emilia is hearing.
18. What do the trees ask Emilia to do?
19. What does Emilia feel like she's trapped in?
20. What melody do the trees sing? Don't worry about spelling the name correctly.
21. What kind of spell is it?
22. What is it meant to do?
23. How many notes are in this melody?
24. Where does Emilia hurry to?
25. What's in the foyer. Name three things.
26. What's on the large rug?
27. What instrument can Emilia hear being played?
28. Why does Emilia think something is wrong when she 'checks in' (registers) with Miss Nuranee.
29. What kind of food can Emilia smell?
30. What kind of instrument does Miss Nuranee pick up?
31. What spell does she play?
32. Where does Miss Nuranee lead Emilia?
33. Why do Emilia's steps get heavier do you think?
34. How many more maestros are waiting?
35. Why are the other maestros exhausted? What have they been doing?
36. What is the 'dean' of a school? You will have to look this up on the Internet.
37. Where are the maestros and Emilia going to go and who are they going to speak to?
38. What can Emilia hear in the office?
39. How does Emilia describe the woman sat behind the desk?
40. What jumps from the woman's lap?
41. What is the cat called?
42. What mistake has been made?

Find the meaning of the following words. You can use pictures or images to show their meaning or use your own words.

prim	acoustics
incompetent	grim
peak	somnolent
nocturn	inevitable
altitude	amphitheatre
feint	yearn
respond	melody

	1st attempt	2nd attempt	3rd attempt	4th attempt
scene				
seen				
whose				
effect				
hear				
heel				
heal				
who's				
affect				
here				

Spelling Practise
Week 9

Homophones are words which have the same pronunciation but different meanings and/or spellings. Near homophones have slightly different pronunciations.

The opening of the story set the _____ for the reader.

"_____ socks are these?" asked the teacher.

The medicine had an immediate _____.

It was difficult to _____ over the noise in the playground.

Daniel hurt his _____ playing football in the park.

Adventure Story Mountain

My Setting

My Main Characters

3. Climax:

4. Resolution:

2. Build up:

1. Opening:

5. Ending:

Use the Ancient Greek alphabet.

- Compare the Ancient Greek alphabet to our modern one;

- Record your ideas;

- Look up the spelling of your name using the Ancient Greek alphabet;

- Record in the box;

What is different about the Ancient Greek alphabet and the one we use?

_____

_____

_____

What is the same?

_____

_____

_____

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
Α	Β	Χ	Δ	Ε	Φ	Γ	Η	Ι	ϑ	Κ	Λ	Μ	Ν	Ο	Π	Θ	Ρ	Σ	Τ	Υ	ς	Ω	Ξ	Ψ	Ζ

Resource 1: Giving opinions and recognising influence				
Statements	**Strongly agree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly disagree**
It is ok to tell a lie to someone, as long as they don't find out.	☐	☐	☐	☐
If someone finds 50p down the back of the sofa, it is acceptable for them to keep it for themselves.	☐	☐	☐	☐
If someone saw a £20 note sticking out of a cash machine on the street, it would be okay for them to take the note and put it in their pocket.	☐	☐	☐	☐
10 years old is too young to own a smartphone.	☐	☐	☐	☐
If someone accidentally loses or breaks something that doesn't belong to them, they should tell the person it belongs to immediately.	☐	☐	☐	☐
Everyone should be paid the same amount of money, no matter what their job is (e.g. teachers, footballers, shopkeepers).	☐	☐	☐	☐

Arjun has saved up his birthday money and wants to spend all of it on some trainers he has seen. He can just about afford them as they are on sale today online. Mum says he would be wasting his money as she has only recently bought him a new pair of trainers. It would be good to save up some more but they are the coolest trainers Arjun has ever seen and he really wants them.	Lily's chatting with a group of friends from school. Some of them start saying nasty things about Uma, another girl in their class. Lily has her number as they go to the same football club, so her friends tell Lily to send Uma a nasty text. Lily does not want to fall out with her friends but she thinks Uma's nice – they got on fine together at football.

Resource 2 Scenarios and strategies

From the ideas below, choose the three that you think would be the most helpful strategies for managing influences and helping decision-making for Arjun and the three that you think would be most helpful for Lily. *(You could tick, circle, or highlight them in different colours for the two characters.)*

Identify who or what is influencing them in this situation and why. Decide whether that influence is positive/helpful or negative/unhelpful

Do nothing straightaway: take some time to think about it.

Ask someone they trust for their advice.

Make a list of the pros and cons/advantages and disadvantages of each.

Walk away/stop taking part in the conversation.

Think about the potential consequences of each possible decision, for themselves or other people.

Other ideas?

Explain how they feel about the situation with the other person/people involved.

Plants

The _____ fixes the plant into the ground.

A. seed coat

B. root

C. embryo

D. seedling

The part of the plant that makes seeds is called the _____.

A. flower

B. roots
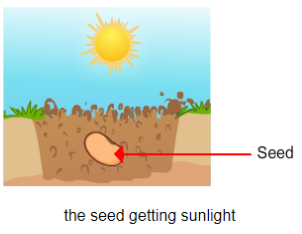
A young plant is called _____.
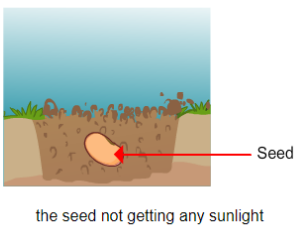
A. a seed

B. an embryo

C. a root

D. a seedling

A carrot is _____.

A. a stem

B. a root

Look at the pictures, and answer the question below.

Which seed will grow better?

A.

the seed getting sunlight

B.

the seed not getting any sunlight

The trunk of a tree is its _____.

A. flower

B. stem

C. seed

The part of the plant that absorbs sunlight is the _____.

A. leaf

B. flower

The part of the plant that absorbs sunlight is the _____.

A. leaf

B. flower

A seed grows into a _____.

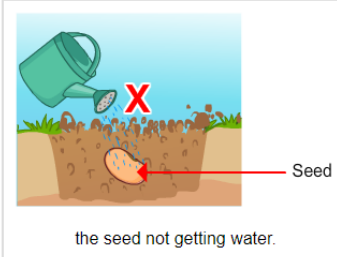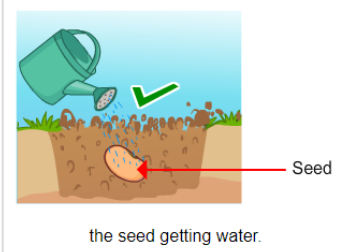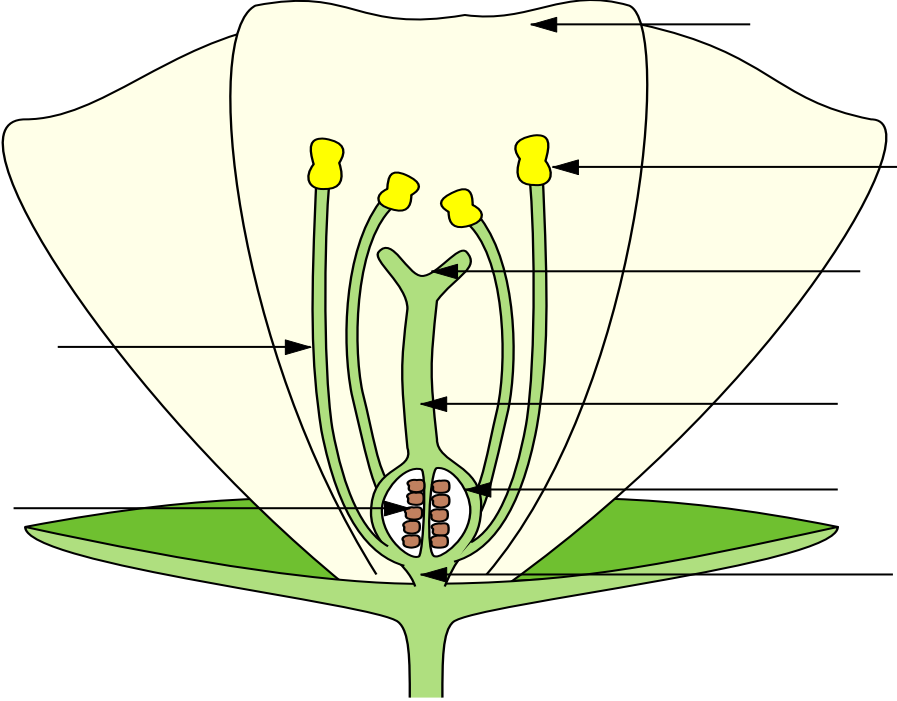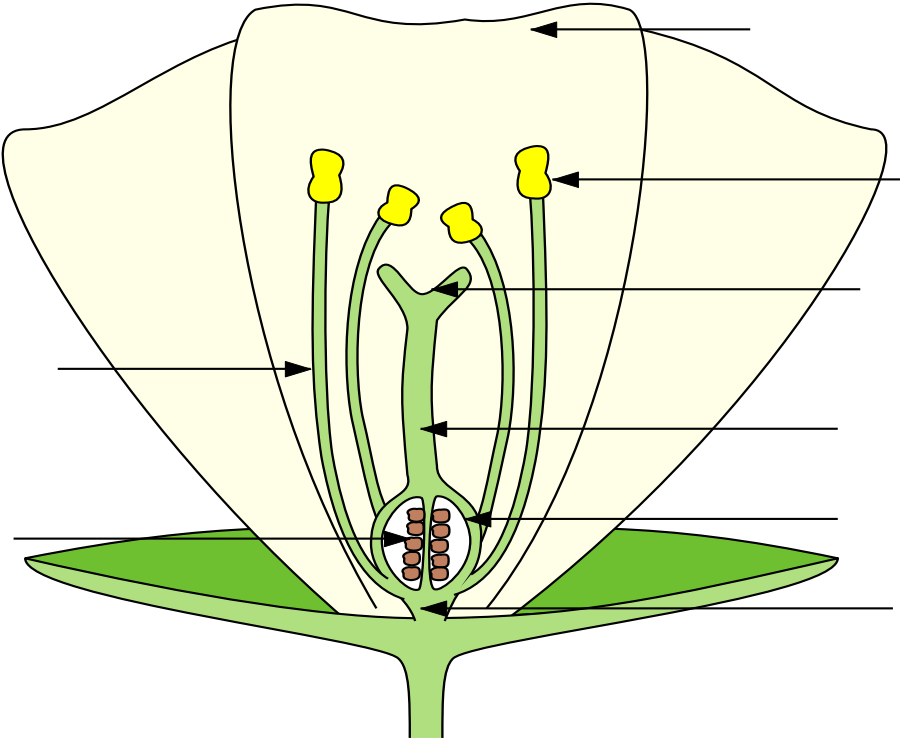A. plant

B. dog

C. bird

D. cat

Look at the pictures, and answer the question below.

Which seed will grow better?

A.

the seed not getting water.

B.

the seed getting water.

Here are the functions of different parts of a plant, choose the correct part of the plant to match its function.

root   leaf   stem   flower

This part of the plant acts as an anchor, to hold the plant in the ground.	
This part of the plant is brightly coloured to attract insects and birds.	
This part of the plant absorbs water and nutrients from the soil.	
This part of the plant carries water and nutrients up the plant.	
This part of the plant collects sunlight and carbon dioxide to make energy and food for the plant.	
This part of the plant holds the plant upright.	
This part of the plant is where new seeds are made.	

Five Religions and Five of Their Sacred Places

For Buddhists, any place can be the place in which enlightenment is pursued. Buddhist temples are increasingly common in Britain, and there are several small groups of Theravadan Buddhist practitioners in Cumbria, plus a large purpose-built Buddhist temple in South Cumbria and a smaller one in Carlisle. There is a large one in Dumfries, not so far from the north of the county. Temples are centres of community life as well as meditation practice and the teaching of the dharma. Inside, there is much to be learned from images of the Buddha and practice of the dharma.

In Islam, a mosque or masjid is a place to prostrate, to bow and submit to Allah, to God – a place of prayer. A Muslim may choose to pray at the mosque, and Friday prayers are usually the biggest occasion for communal prayer. The 5 daily prayers can be made anywhere, and a prayer mat, facing in the direction of Makkah, is a clean place from which to pray. Islamic belief says that Allah is present everywhere, but the mosque is a house of prayer in which the human, heart, body and mind, can be focused on submission to the divine. Allah is always present across the whole earth and near to every human being, so you don't need a mosque to pray.

Christian holy places include many kinds of church and chapel, where believers worship together. Any place can be suitable for prayer, but there are different beliefs and understandings about 'holy ground' in different Christian communities. The idea of the presence of God in Christ, or as the Holy Spirit, in the community, or in bread and wine at Eucharist, or in the whole of creation, is variously expressed. There are tens of thousands of Christian places of worship all over Britain, and in some ways this is the easiest spiritual space to arrange to visit from any school.

In Sikhism, the Guru taught that God, the True Name, is known in the community, through worship. The langar (common kitchen) makes a holy place in which all humanity can eat equally, proclaiming the Sikh belief in the value of every person, under God. A gurdwara, the 'house of the guru' is a building where the Guru Granth Sahib, treated as a living guru in the community, is in residence. Visiting a Gurdwara is often a big experience of hospitality for children: they will see Sikh life, and they will eat as well. Belief in God, whose name is truth, has an impact in Sikh life, because God requires truthful living, care for all humanity.

Hindu worship is often in the home, among the family. Often a shrine in the home will have a murti (image) of one of the gods or goddesses. Home worship may include singing and prayer by one or more family members. There are also numerous mandirs in the UK, often in urban settings. Mandirs often install murtis of a number of different deities, and the darshan (sight, encounter) of the gods and goddesses is celebrated at daily arti ceremonies, bringing peace, harmony, strength by which to live.

A Jewish place of worship, a synagogue, is in essence a meeting house. The reading of the Torah is central, and the 'Ark' is the cupboard where Torah scrolls are kept. An eternal lamp, symbolising the presence of the Almighty, called Ner Tamhid, burns in front of the ark. Manchester is the second largest Jewish community in the UK, with over 25 000 people (Census, 2011). The Manchester Jewish Museum has an excellent website.