

<https://stories.audible.com/discovery>



Listen to the tenth 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!).

Equivalent Fractions Worksheet Fun

Complete the equivalent fractions.

To do this you will have to decide what you have to multiply the smallest denominator by to get the biggest denominator.

When you have decided you will have to do the same to the numerator you have been given to find the missing numerator.

Be careful because, sometimes, you might have to divide the numerator and not multiply it.

$$\frac{2}{6} = \frac{\quad}{3}$$

$$\text{So, } 3 \times 2 = 6 \text{ and } 2 \div 2 = 1$$

$\frac{2}{6}$ is equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$

The rule is, whatever you do to the bottom you must do to the top.

Week 14 Home school work

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

We are learning to recognise when two simple fractions are equivalent.

We are also learning to simplify fractions to find equivalents.

First, we will identify which shapes have the same amount shaded in.

Then, we will write down these fractions.

Finally, will use the equals sign to show the fractions are equivalent.

I have included the Equivalent Fraction Visual below to help you

Using the 'Find the Matching Pairs' Worksheet answer the following questions:

- 1) Which shapes have the same amount shaded in?
- 2) How many segments are shaded? - record this as the numerator (the top number).
- 3) How many segments in total? - record this as the denominator (the bottom number).
- 4) Use the equals sign to show the fractions that are equivalent.

Hint - If you think that two fractions are the same size you can check. Does the smallest bottom number multiply to get the biggest bottom number? If it does, when you multiply the smallest top number in the same way do you get the biggest top number? If the answer is yes, they are equivalent.

E.g

$\frac{3}{4}$ (three quarters) is the same as $\frac{6}{8}$ (six eighths)

$$4 \times 2 = 8 \text{ and } 3 \times 2 = 6$$

MATHS

<https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/resource/year-4-equivalent-fractions-game/>

Complete the interactive equivalent fractions games on the website above

Read through the Equivalent Fractions power point. There is also a pdf. document with the same information.

Challenge Questions

Work through the questions on the pdf. document Year 4 Equivalent Fraction Challenges.

Work through the questions on the pdf. document Equivalent Fractions 2.

These will help you to practise your knowledge of equivalent fractions.

Now let's have a go at Simplifying Fractions

Watch the video clip and try the task and quiz at the website below.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zhdwxnb/articles/zcdgxfr>

Then, practise the method of finding the 'common factor' (the number that divides into both the denominator and the numerator) by completing the problems on the pdf. documents 'Simplifying Fractions 1' and 'Simplifying Fractions 2'.

P.S.H.E

Think Positive

Read through the 'Think Positive' power point. Think about all the things that make you feel happy. We are all different, so we'll all have different ideas about what happiness means to us. Create a list poem using the lines below. You can then add illustrations around your poem.

Happiness is...

English

The Use of Contrast in Poetry

Look at the Poem Storm Wind again by Christina Rossetti. This poet uses the images of apples in an orchard. Apples remind us of goodness and safety. They are very 'homely'. This image contrasts with the idea of a storm which is not safe at all. **Contrasting ideas** are not always opposites but they are very different from each other. Poets often use contrasting ideas and words in their poems to create strong and challenging images in our minds.

Below are some words that create images in our minds. Can you think of words that would create **contrasting** images?

For example

duvet would contrast with mountain

stream would contrast with rollercoaster

diamond would contrast with

race would contrast with

siren would contrast with

railing would contrast with

ocean would contrast with

English

Using Imagery in Poetry

Read the poem A Birthday by Christina Georgina Rossetti.

First, highlight any words you do not understand and research their meaning.

The poet is writing about how she feels because the person she loves is returning to her. She compares it to a birthday present and asks for a special platform to be made for her to receive it on.

She describes her heart beautifully. Can you draw her heart and the platform she will sit on using the images from the poem? Can you describe what your heart would look like when you are really happy? Like strawberries and whipped cream, for example?

Science



Changing a liquid to a gas and back again

Watch the clip below

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zmx76sq>

Now, consider the movement of liquid particles as they heat up and change into a gas. This process is called EVAPORATION. Read through the power point about evaporation. There is also a pdf. document with the same information.

Next, boil a kettle. The steam or 'water vapour' you see coming out when the water in the kettle boils is the water after it has turned into a gas.

You can turn the gas or 'water vapour' back into liquid by boiling the kettle near a window. When the water vapor hits the cold surface of the window it will lose heat and turn back into liquid and you will see water droplets running down the window.

Try this. Boil a kettle near a cold surface and watch the liquid turn into a gas and then back into a liquid. You will see the process of EVAPORATION and then the process of CONDENSATION.

In the table below list other examples of Evaporation and Condensation.

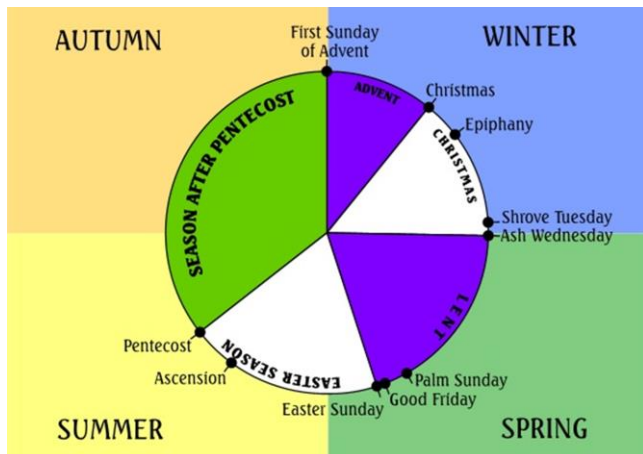
Evaporation	Condensation.
e.g steam in a shower	e.g breathe on a mirror

R.E

The Church Calendar

Like we have four seasons in a year, the Christian Church has cycle of liturgical seasons in the year of the Church calendar.

There is an image of them below:



The seasons follow the life of Jesus, the Christ, beginning with the preparation for his birth in Advent, the birth of the Christ child at Christmas, the journey of discipleship in Epiphany as the Wise Men follow the star to Bethlehem, the preparation for Jesus' passion and death during Lent and Holy Week, the resurrection of Jesus from the dead at Easter, and his ascension into Heaven.

After his ascension, we receive the outpouring of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost and build our relationship with the risen Christ during this season.

Tell me the following dates for this year's 2020 Church Calendar.

The first day of Advent.

The date of Epiphany.

The first and last day of Lent.

The dates of Holy Week, including Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

History

Greek Myths

Listen to the story of Persephone and Hades on the link below.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/ks2-primary-history-ancient-greece-persephone-and-hades/z4qvpq8>

This story explains how Demeter, the Goddess of the Earth, and her daughter Persephone, met Hades the God of the Underworld, and why we have the seasons.

Hades kidnaps Persephone because he wants to marry her.

Listen to the story and tell me why a POMEGRANETE (a fruit) is so important in this story?

Draw a picture of the Earth when Demeter finds out that her daughter Persephone has been kidnapped and of the Earth when her daughter has been set free.



Week 14 Listening Comprehension



Listen to the tenth chapter of The Mystwick School of Musicraft and answer the questions below

A Tough Octave to Follow

1. Who started arriving later that day?
2. How did these new arrivals walk around?
3. What do you think a 'guppy' actually is?
4. Describe the Mystwick uniform?
5. What is wrong with Emilia's uniform?
6. What is the adjective Emilia uses to describe the footwear she needs to stand up in for a long time when she is practising flute?
7. How does the library make Emilia feel?
8. What kind of books are on the first floor? Give three examples.
9. Where are the spells in the library?
10. Emilia stands and gapes like a stunned _____?
11. There are modern, classical, solo and full orchestra spells. What other kind of spells are there?
12. Emilia touches the spells like they are made of what?
13. What job would Emilia do to never have to leave this building again?
14. Why is Ji in the library?
15. Who does Emilia email from the library?
16. Has anyone else heard the echo trees talk to them?

17. What is Ji watching on the computer?
18. What kind of magic do rock spells produce?
19. What website does Emilia look at?
20. Who does Emilia watch on the website?
21. What did Emilia never have much time to do because she was always practising?
22. Why was Emilia so shocked when she saw the other Emilia Jones play in the video?
23. Who did the other Emilia Jones play in a hospital ward for?
24. What was Emilia Jones' speciality?
25. What is Emilia Jones wearing when she sits at the white grand piano playing the illusion spell?
26. Who is with her waving a baton like a conductor?
27. How does the video end?
28. Who says, "She was beyond good."
29. How does Emilia feel even eight years after her mother died?
30. What does Emilia say to Ji?
31. Why might the other students look at Emilia as if she were a fraud?
32. What does Ji tell Emilia to avoid?
33. How would you describe Ji's character? Why? Use Ji's behaviour to explain your answer.
34. What did Emilia used to think about herself? How does she feel about herself now?
35. What questions can she imagine her mum asking?

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

campus

flit

regular

aisle

allied

elemental

repel

genre

roam

engross

prodigy

janitor

entranced

entire

Three Poems by Christina Rossetti

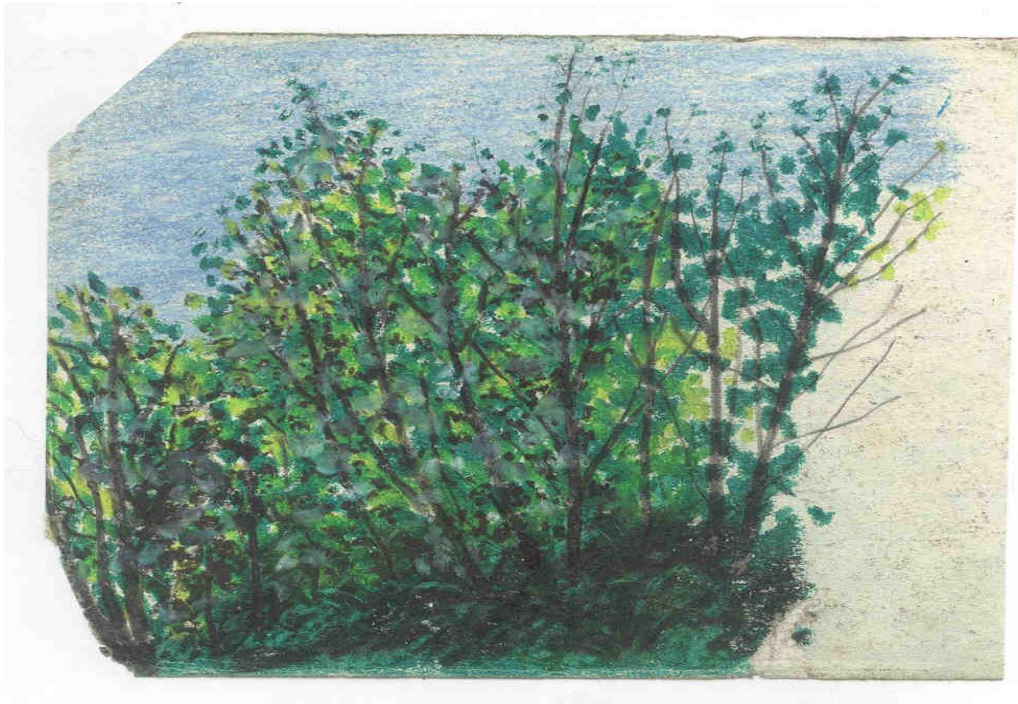
Wind Poems



Written by Christina Rossetti

Illustrated by Jackie Abey

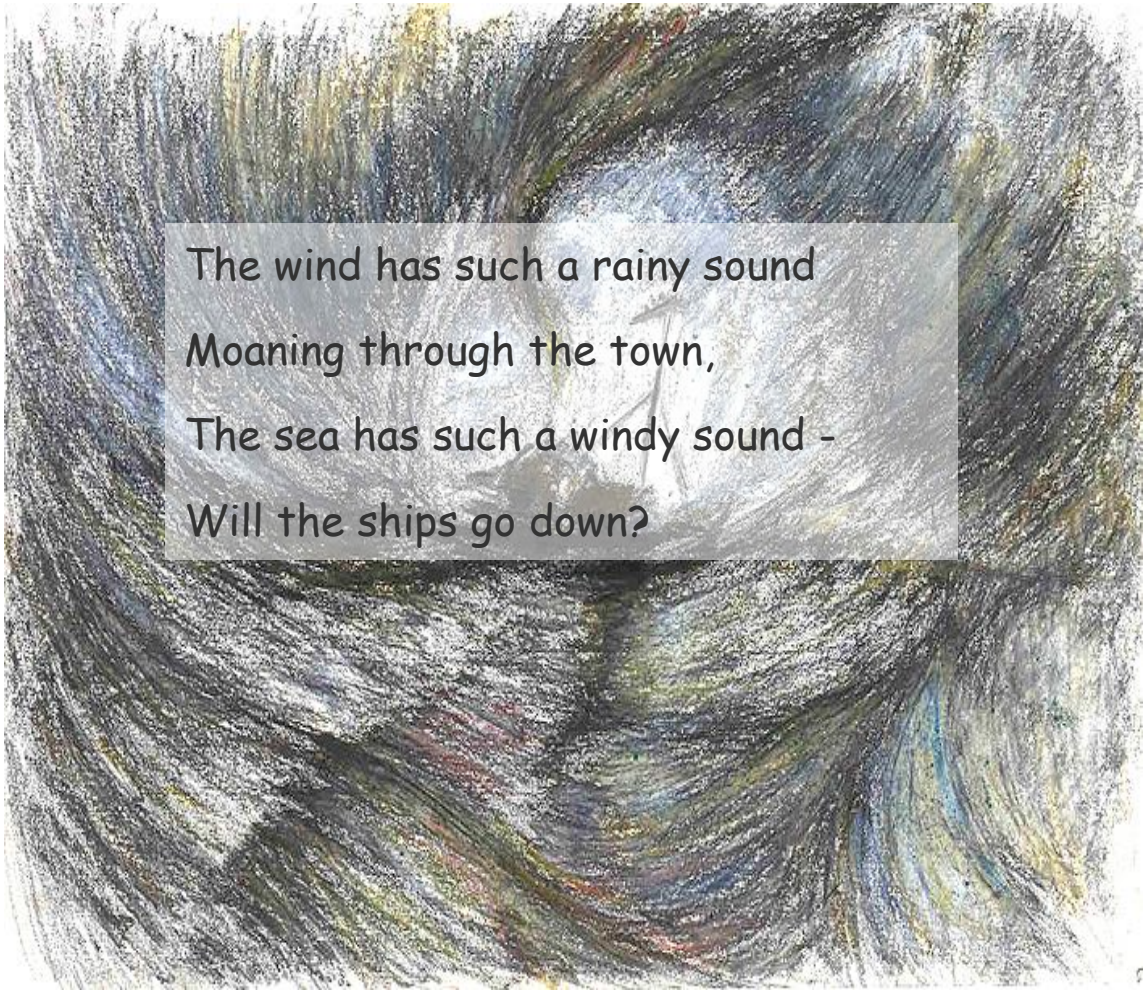
The Wind



Who has seen the wind?
Neither I nor you;
But when the leaves hang trembling
The wind is passing through.

Who has seen the wind?
Neither you nor I;
But when the trees bow down their heads
The wind is passing by.

Storm Wind



The wind has such a rainy sound
Moaning through the town,
The sea has such a windy sound -
Will the ships go down?

The apples in the orchard

Tumble from their tree -

Oh will the ships go down, go down,

In the windy sea?

The Whistling Wind

O wind, why do you never rest,
Wandering, whistling to and fro,
Bringing rain out of the west,
From the dim north bringing snow?



Spellings week 14

	1 st attempt	2 nd attempt	3 rd attempt	4 th attempt
accident				
knowledge				
early				
purpose				
believe				
experiment				
mention				
remember				
calendar				
strength				

Spelling Practise

Week 14

Put the correct words from this week's spelling list in the spaces below.

1. The _____ of a watch is to help you tell the time.
2. The children were pleased to get a _____ in the local newspaper.
3. The road was blocked because there had been an _____.
4. Please _____ to bring your homework in tomorrow.
5. "Do you _____ in ghosts?" asked the boy.
6. She has a good _____ of the local area.
7. A _____ helps me to keep track of my appointments.
8. To be a weightlifter requires great _____.
9. We did a great _____ in Science last week.
10. We arrived at the theme park _____ to avoid the queues.

A Birthday

My heart is like a singing bird
Whose nest is in a water'd shoot;
My heart is like an apple-tree
Whose boughs are bent with thick-set fruit;
My heart is like a rainbow shell
That paddles in a halcyon sea;
My heart is gladder than all these,
Because my love is come to me.

Raise me a daïs of silk and down;
Hang it with vair and purple dyes;
Carve it in doves and pomegranates,
And peacocks with a hundred eyes;
Work it in gold and silver grapes,
In leaves and silver fleurs-de-lys;
Because the birthday of my life
Is come, my love is come to me.

Christina Georgina Rossetti

NB: Vair is fur obtained from red squirrel, used in 13th & 14th centuries as a trimming.

A dais is a low platform for a lectern or throne.