Tuesday 19th November Morning Challenge

Water Safety in Open Water

7 In 2014, Australian swimmer Chloe McCardel completed
17 what is believed to be the longest continuous open water
24 swim ever. She endured seventy-eight miles between
34 two islands in the Bahamas in a time of forty-two
37 and half hours.

47 Staying safe is crucial when you are swimming in the
55 open water. So how can we stay safe?

61 • Swim at lifeguard patrolled beaches only;

69 • Only swim between the red and yellow striped
79   flags - never swim when a red flag is flying;

83 • Stay near an adult;

91 • Keep an eye on the weather – if it's
100   very windy or the sea is rough, do not
107   swim or use inflatables in the sea.

113 It is essential to stay safe!

1. Which two words mean the same as 'important'?

_____

2. How long did it take Chloe McCardel to swim between the two islands?

_____

3. What does the word 'endured' tell us about Chloe McCardel?

_____

_____

_____

4. Why does the author use a question in the text?

TBAT: spell words ending –tious and –cious.

The **'shus'** sound at the end of a word is usually spelt **'cious'** or **'tious'**.

'tious' is often used if the <u>root word</u> would take the suffix **'tion'** in its **noun** form.

'cious' is often used if the root word ends in **'ce'**.

vi<u>ce</u> **>** vi**cious**   gra<u>ce</u> **>** gra**cious**

infec**tious** *(infec<u>tion</u>)*   cau**tious** *(cau<u>tion</u>)*

Tuesday 19th November
TBAT: spell words ending –tious and –cious.

THINK: Does the root word end in 'ce'? – cious

Can the root word have a 'tion' ending? – tious

gra**cious**   deli**cious**   nutri**tious**

infec**tious**   ambi**tious**   mali**cious**

cau**tious**   spa**cious**   scrump**tious**

THINK: Which words **DON'T** fit these rules?

Tuesday 19th November
TBAT: spell words ending –tious and –cious.

THINK: Does the root word end in **'ce'**? **– cious**

Can the root word have a **'tion'** ending? **– tious**

Starter

gra_____

ambi_____

infec_____

spa_____

Challenge 1

nutri_____

mali_____

deli_____

cau_____

Challenge 2

conten_____

pre_____

scrump_____

atro_____

CHALLENGE: Think of a word that ends in **'xious'** instead.

19.11.24
Fractions

Express the following fractions with the same denominator.

$\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{7}{18}$	── and ──	$\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{11}{20}$	── and ──
$\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{17}{24}$	── and ──	$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{13}{16}$	── and ──	$\frac{7}{12}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$	── and ──
$\frac{7}{15}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$	── and ──	$\frac{3}{16}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$	── and ──	$\frac{17}{20}$ and $\frac{7}{10}$	── and ──
$\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{32}$	── and ──	$\frac{5}{12}$ and $\frac{19}{36}$	── and ──	$\frac{7}{10}$ and $\frac{23}{30}$	── and ──

19.11.24

TBAT: find the area of parallelograms using the formula A = b × h.
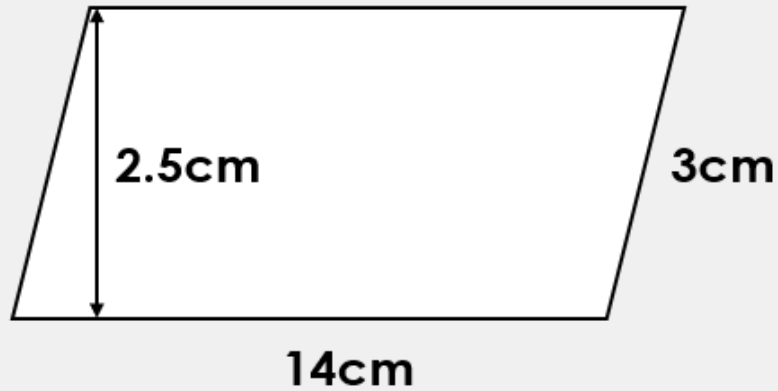
3 in 3

1. 0.5 x 28 =

2. 4/5 x 25 =

3. 25% of 160 =

Challenge – A rectangle has an area of 24cm^2. What could the length and width be? What would the perimeter be?
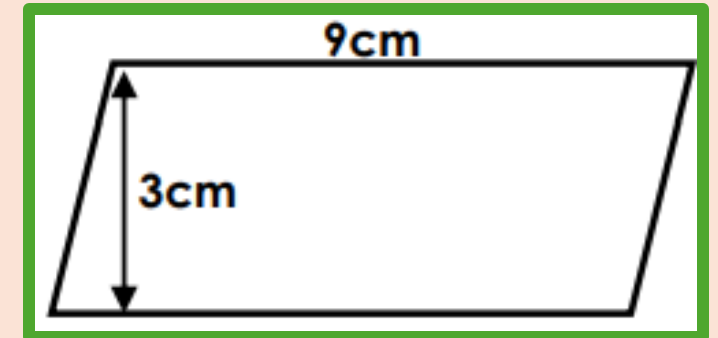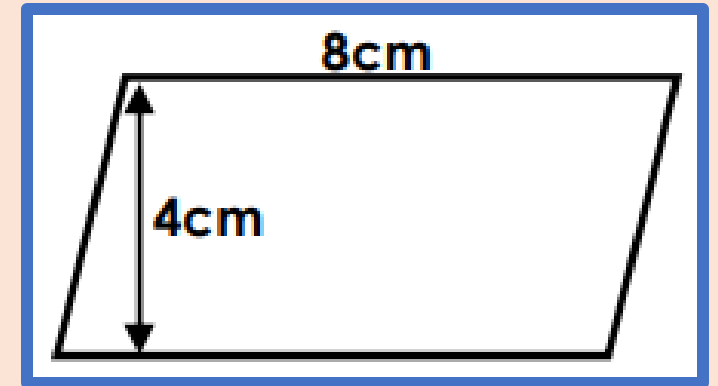
19.11.24

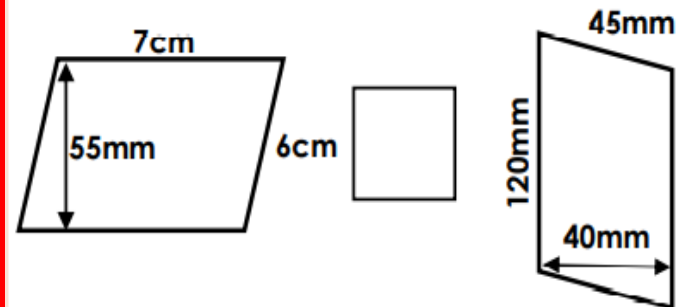## TBAT: find the area of parallelograms using the formula A = b × h.

Use the formula: base x perpendicular height to calculate the area of the shape.

2.5cm 3cm

14cm

[ ] cm x [ ] cm = [ ] cm²

8cm

4cm

9cm

3cm

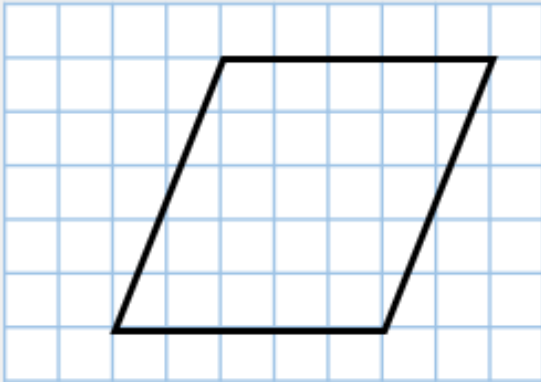Calculate the area of the shapes and complete the comparison statement.

7cm

55mm 6cm

45mm

120mm

40mm

19.11.24
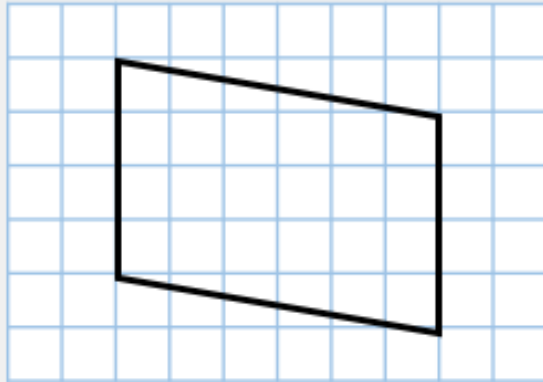## TBAT: find the area of parallelograms using the formula A = b × h.
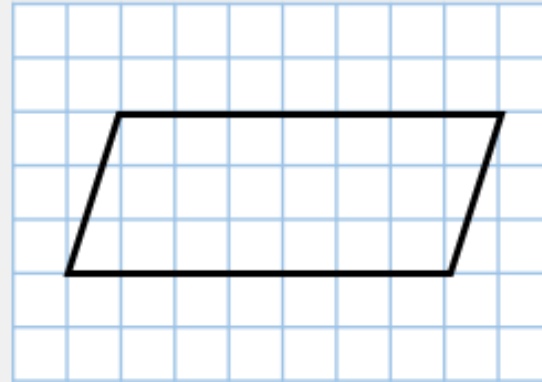
Match the parallelograms to the correct area. ☐ = 1cm²

A.

B.

C.

25cm²

21cm²
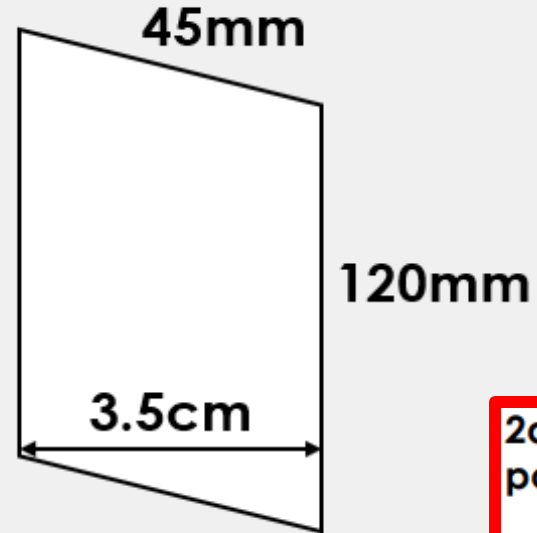
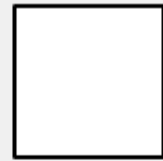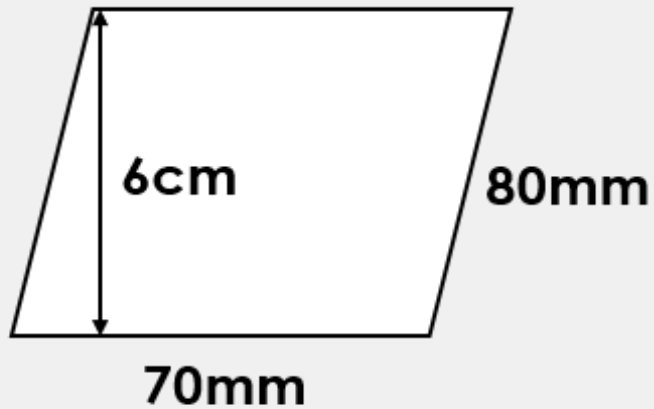24cm²

3a. Sanaa has drawn a parallelogram.

She says,

> The area of my parallelogram is 21cm² and the base is 7cm, so the perpendicular height must be 2cm.
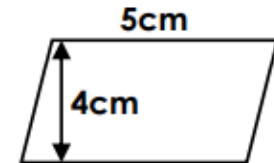
Is she correct? Explain your answer.

19.11.24
TBAT: find the area of parallelograms using the formula A = b × h.

Calculate the area of the shapes and complete the comparison statement.

45mm

6cm

80mm

120mm

70mm

3.5cm

2a. Connor is tiling part of a swimming pool. The tiles are parallelograms.

5cm

4cm

The area he wants to cover is 400cm x 200cm.

The area needs to be completely covered. How many tiles will he need?

Show your working.

19.11.24
TBAT: find the area of parallelograms using the formula A = b × h.

Joshua says that half the area of the parallelogram below is 26m².

65mm 7cm

8cm

Use the formula base x perpendicular height to prove whether Joshua is correct.

Lucie has drawn a parallelogram.

Is she correct? Explain your answe

She says,

The area of my parallelogram is 4.5cm² and the base is 3cm, so the perpendicular height must be 1.5cm.

19.11.24
TBAT: find the area of parallelograms using the formula A = b × h.

Susanna is creating a mosaic. The tiles are parallelograms.

4.5cm   7cm
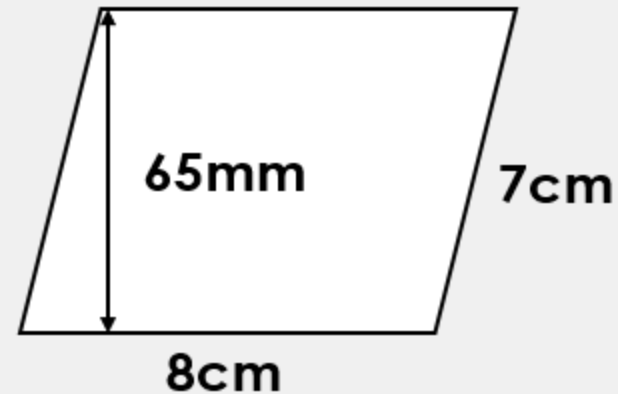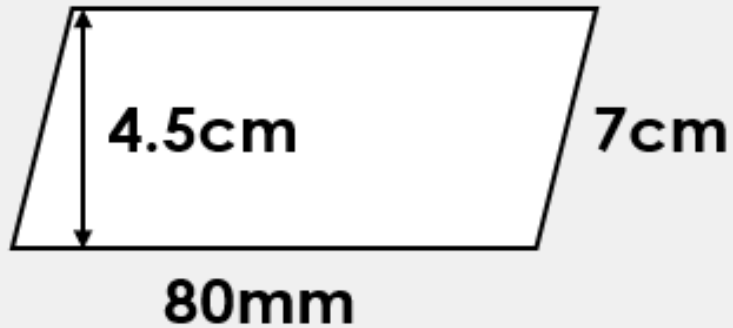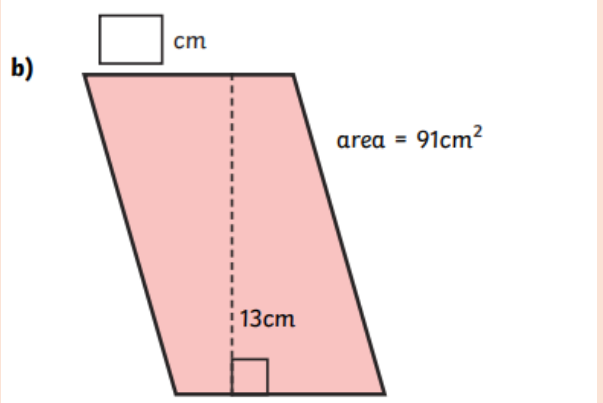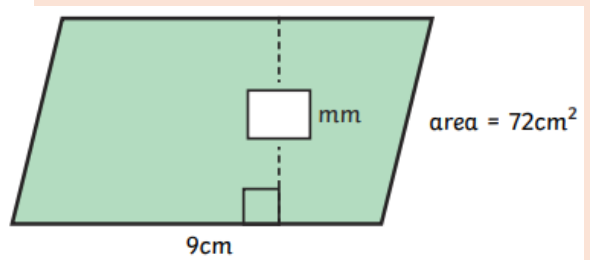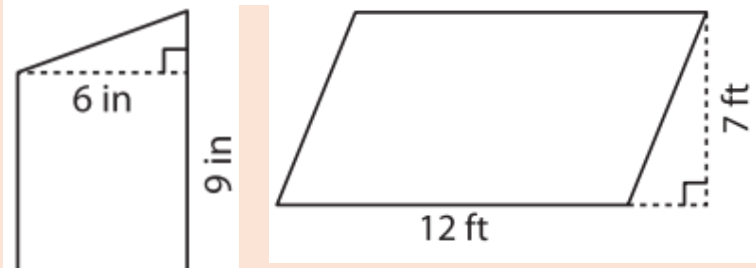
80mm

The area she wants to cover is 60cm x 60cm.

The area needs to be completely covered.
How many tiles will she need? Show your working.

19.11.24
TBAT: find the area of parallelograms using the formula A = b × h.

a)
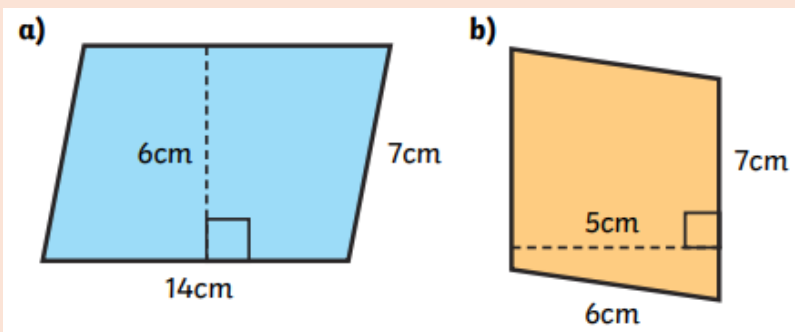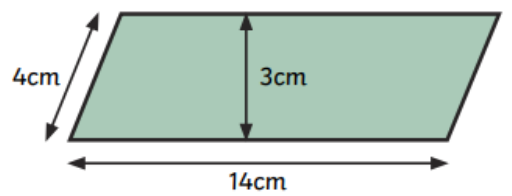
6cm | 7cm

14cm

b)

5cm | 7cm

6cm

6 in
9 in

12 ft
7 ft

mm
9cm
area = 72cm²

cm
b)
13cm
area = 91cm²

Hamish has worked out that each parallelogram has an area of 42cm².

4cm | 3cm

14cm

14cm × 3cm = 42cm²

7cm
5cm
7cm × 6cm = 42cm²
6cm
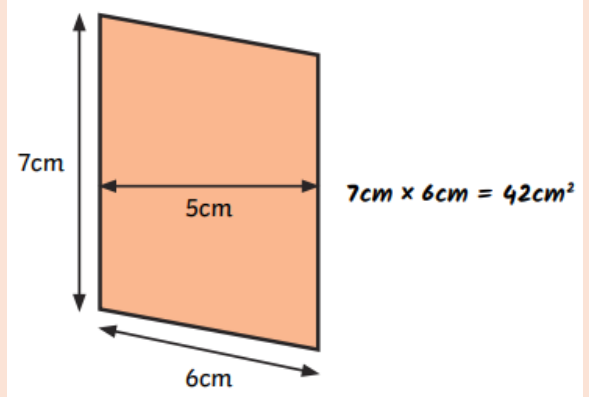
Do you agree with Hamish? Explain why.

Mastery Challenge

I am thinking of a parallelogram with side lengths that are whole numbers.

It has an area of 84cm².

Its height measures between 10cm and 30cm.

Its base measures between 2cm and 10cm.

between 10cm and 30cm

between 2cm and 10cm
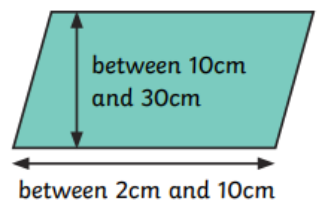
Give the dimensions of all the possible parallelograms I could be thinking of.

Mastery with Greater Depth

DIY Dan is decorating his bathroom with these tiles:

16cm

15cm

£3.50 per tile
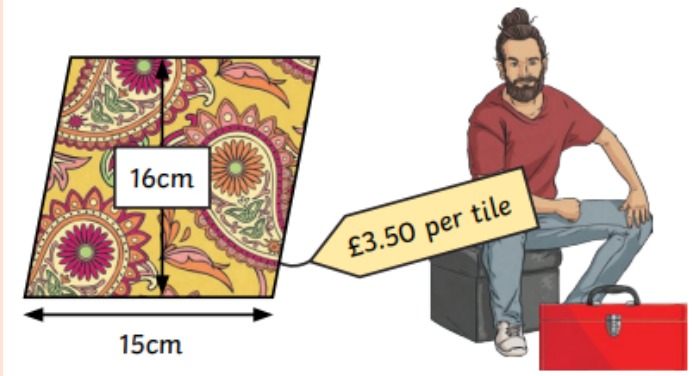
One wall of his bathroom has an area of 4800cm².

a) How many tiles will DIY Dan need to decorate this wall?

b) DIY Dan spends another £175 decorating the rest of his bathroom with tiles. How many more tiles did DIY Dan use?

Tuesday 19th November
TBAT: use the correct verb tense.

3 in 3

1. Which sentence uses the **apostrophe** correctly?

I've been given a bike for my birthday. | 1

Iv'e been given a bike for my birthday. | 2

Ive' been given a bike for my birthday. | 3

Ive been giv'en a bike for my birthday. | 4

3. Change the following statement to a **question**.

Do not use any additional words.
Remember to punctuate your answer correctly.

Romesh will arrive late tomorrow.

2. Circle the two words in the sentence that are **synonyms** of each other.

Faisal charged past the creek heading deeper into the forest when a wild boar dashed across the path .

CHALLENGE: Write an antonym for deeper.

Construct a sentence that uses:

A. the past simple form of 'jump'

B. the past perfect form of 'see'

C. the past progressive form of 'dance'

Tuesday 19th November
TBAT: use the correct verb tense.

Past Simple	Past Perfect	Past Progressive
made		
bought		

Tuesday 19th November
TBAT: use the correct verb tense.

Tick the box to identify the correct tense of each sentence.

	Past Simple	Past Perfect	Past Progressive
Oscar had chosen to go the park to meet his friends for a game of football.			
Ellen had travelled to York at the weekend.			
Emily was going into town to buy herself a new coat and bag.			
William and Kevwe watched their favourite film.			
Reece was baking a lemon drizzle cake for dessert.			

<u>Tuesday 19th November</u>
<u>TBAT: use the correct verb tense.</u>

Change the underlined verbs from the present to the simple past tense.

Arcadia almost <u>forgets</u> her dinner money but she <u>remembers</u> as she <u>walks</u> out the front door.

Vasu <u>prepares</u> a speech to read out in assembly and <u>reads</u> it out to Mrs Saunders to practice.

Past Simple	Past Perfect	Past Progressive
	had swollen	
fled		

Tuesday 19th November
TBAT: use the correct verb tense.

1.

Simple Past	Past Perfect	Past Progressive
jumped		
slept		
		were running
	had bought	
		was going

2. Write three multi-clause sentences in the past tense using two of the verbs below. Each sentence must use a different past tense verb form.

think   give   write

Class 6 are practising using different forms of past tense verbs correctly.

Jake says,

To write a sentence using the past progressive tense, I have to include 'had' and add '-ing' to the infinitive.

Is Jake correct? Convince me.

Tuesday 19th November
Christmas Rehearsals

[Welcome, Jesus! Lyric Video-One bright star musical - YouTube](#)

[One bright star lyric video- one bright star musical](#)

[King Herod Lyric video- One bright star musical](#)

Knowledge Quiz

1. What was the physical geography like in Ancient Greece?

freezing   flat   mountainous   hilly

2. Who gave Greece its name?

Romans   Greeks   Italians   French

3. What made it hard to farm and travel around Ancient Greece?

altitude   climate   physical   geography

4. Which type of government did Athens create and follow?

monarchy   oligarchy   democracy   tyranny

5. What was the other name for a city-state?

acropolis   polis   Hellas   Hellenes

Key Vocabulary

- acropolis
- Boule
- citizens
- Classical Period
- culture
- **democracy -** a type of government where the people can vote.
- Dikasteria
- Ekklesia
- government
- Parthenon

Tuesday 19th November
KQ: Why were the Persian Wars and democracy part of the Golden Age of Greece?
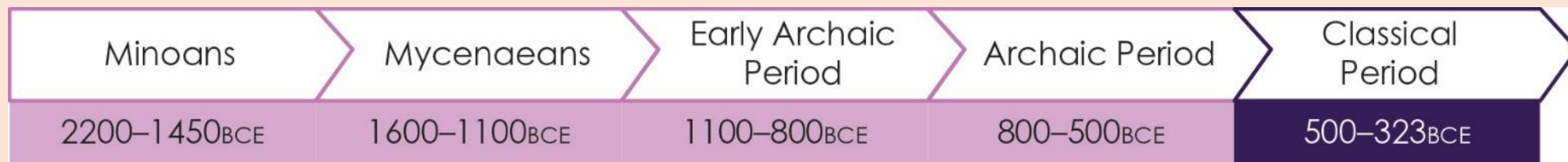
Partner discussion -

Which periods of Ancient Greece have you studied so far?

Can you order them correctly?

? → ? → ? → ? → Classical Period 500–323BCE

What was the Classical Period?

The **Classical Period** began in 500BCE following the Archaic Period. The Classical Period is often known as the 'Golden Age of Greece'. The Golden Age describes the time in Ancient Greece when there was great peace, prosperity, and growth. From 508BCE, Athenian democracy was established. Athens and Sparta—two powerful city-states—helped defeat the Persians at war and Greek **culture** flourished.

Minoans	Mycenaeans	Early Archaic Period	Archaic Period	Classical Period
2200–1450BCE	1600–1100BCE	1100–800BCE	800–500BCE	500–323BCE

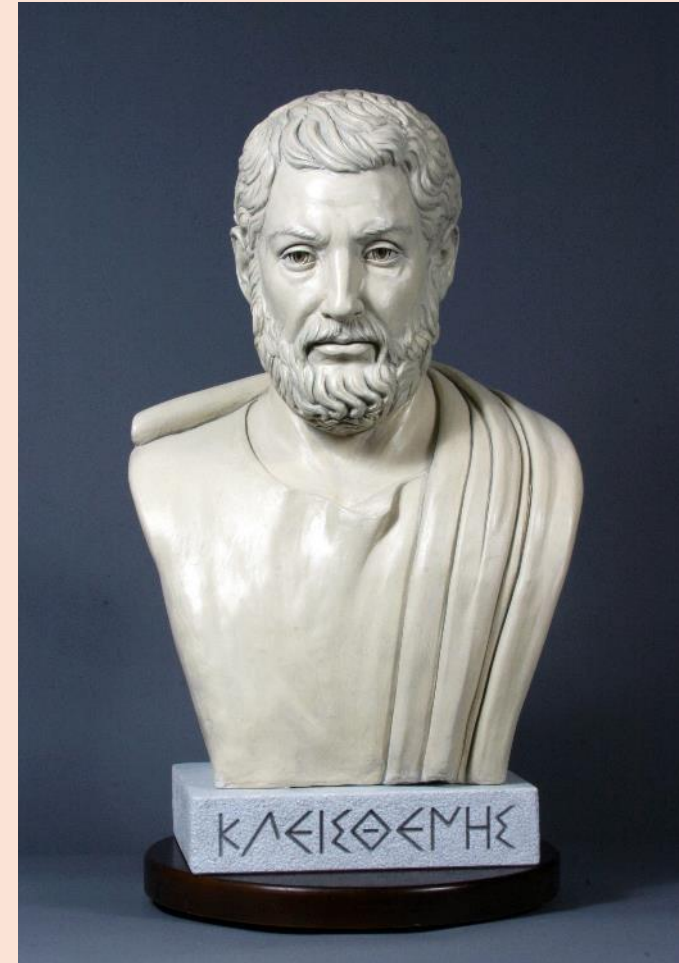## What was Athenian democracy?

In 508BCE, Cleisthenes became the ruler of Athens. Cleisthenes changed the political structure of Athens. He was one of the earliest rulers to support Athenian democracy and introduced *demokratia,* which means 'rule by the people'.

demokratia = demos + kratos

Greek	English
demos	the people
kratos	power

Bust of Cleisthenes

What was Athenian democracy?

Athenian democracy was structured in three separate parts: the Ekklesia, the Boule, and the Dikasteria. The Boule were responsible for day-to-day government.

The **Ekklesia** was a group of people who were in charge of writing the laws. Any male citizen could attend the meetings, no matter what their social class. The Ekklesia met 40 times a year at a hillside auditorium called the Pnyx. They made decisions on war and trade, and were responsible for electing magistrates. Laws were decided by majority vote. The Ekklesia had the power to expel any citizens from Athens for 10 years!
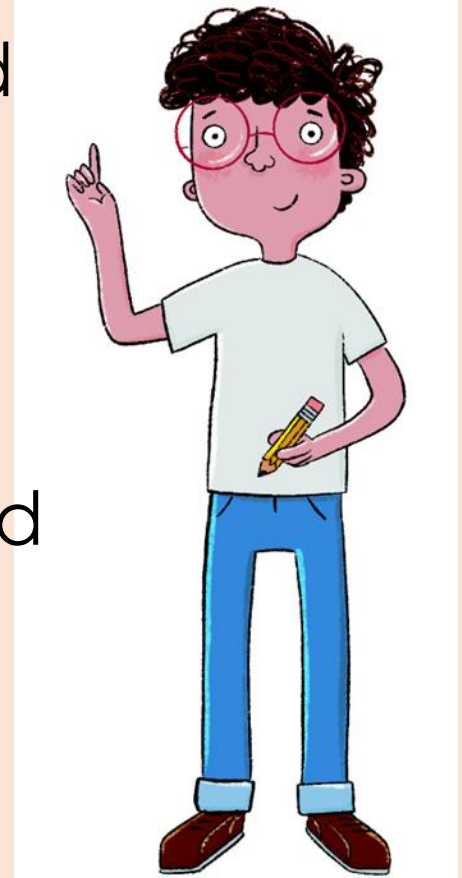
What was Athenian democracy?

The **Boule** was a council of 500 men who were chosen by random selection. These men served on the council for one year. They were not permitted to serve for two consecutive years. The Boule represented the 139 districts of Attica, the city-state which included Athens. The Boule met every day. They decided what laws were given to the Ekklesia to discuss. Therefore, they had a lot of control over Athenian democracy.

What was Athenian democracy?

The **Dikasteria** was a court that handled the lawsuits and trials. Every day, 500 men were appointed to and paid for their work on the Dikasteria. Anyone elected to the Dikasteria had to be over 30 years of age. The people brought the cases to the Dikasteria to argue them. They had to decide if the person was guilty or not guilty. The Athenian people often used the Dikasteria to embarrass or punish people they did not like!

Summarise each part of Athenian democracy.

Ekklesia: _____

Boule: _____

Dikasteria: _____

Summarise each part of Athenian democracy.

Ekklesia: **Powerful group in charge of writing laws.**

Boule: **Handled day-to-day running of government.**

Dikasteria: **Court handling lawsuits and trials.**

In what way was the system for becoming an Ekklesia democratic?

How did the Boule have a lot of control?

How could the Dikasteria be misused?

In what way was the system for becoming an Ekklesia democratic?

Any citizen could attend meetings and be involved in writing laws and making important decisions. However, only some people could be citizens.

How did the Boule have a lot of control?

The Boule was responsible for running the government and deciding what laws the Ekklesia could discuss.

How could the Dikasteria be misused?

The Dikasteria was used to decide if people were guilty of crimes. Sometimes, people misused this system to embarrass or punish people they didn't like.
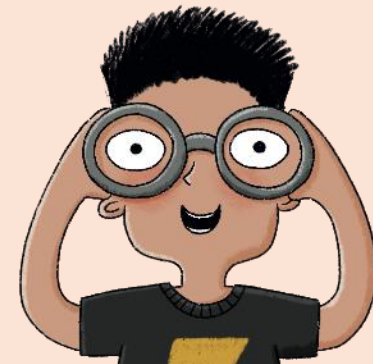
Which type of Athenian democracy does each person represent?

My job is to look after the day-to-day running of the government.

I decide if people on trial are guilty or not guilty.

I have the power to expel citizens from Athens.

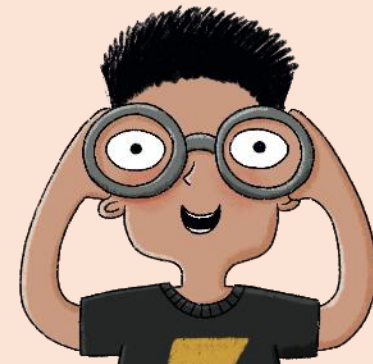**Which type of Athenian democracy does each person represent?**

My job is to look after the day-to-day running of the government. **Boule**

I decide if people on trial are guilty or not guilty. **Dikasteria**

I have the power to expel citizens from Athens. **Ekklesia**

Who could vote in Athenian democracy?

Citizens could vote for every law. However, only men who had been in the army were counted as citizens.

Athenians had officials to run the **government**. Officials were chosen by lottery, with names drawn by random selection so that every citizen had the chance to become part of the government.

A few important positions were voted on: the person who was in charge of money and taxes, and the people who ran the army.

Although Athenian democracy did not last very long, it had spread to other city-states and it became influential across the world. Most countries today claim to follow some form of democracy.
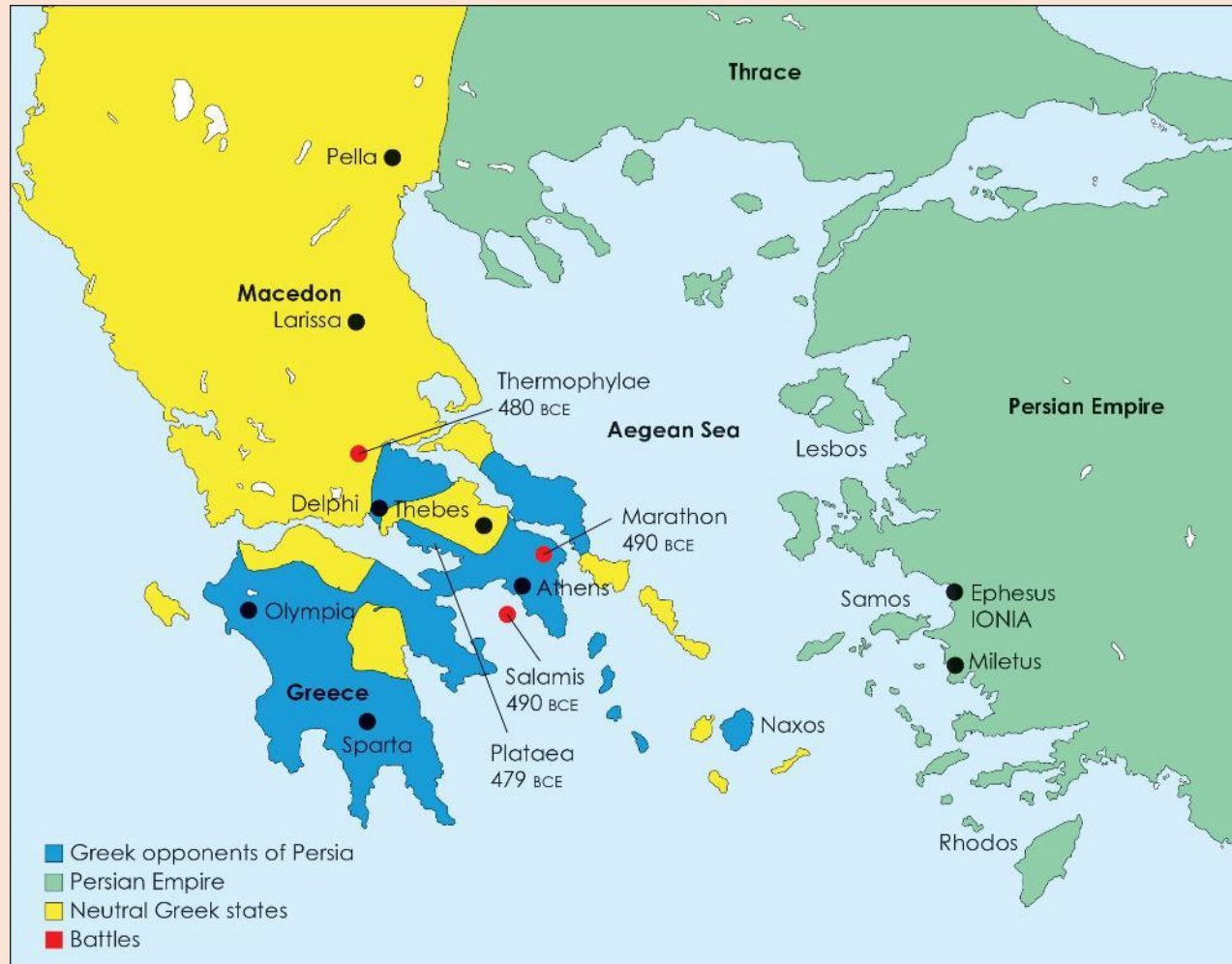
The Persian Invasions

Relief of King Darius I

In 492BCE, the Persian Empire was led by King Darius I. The Persian Empire was the largest and most powerful empire, controlling land from Egypt to India.

The Persian invasions

King Darius I decided to invade Greece.

During the first invasion, the Athenian army defeated the Persians at the Battle of Marathon.
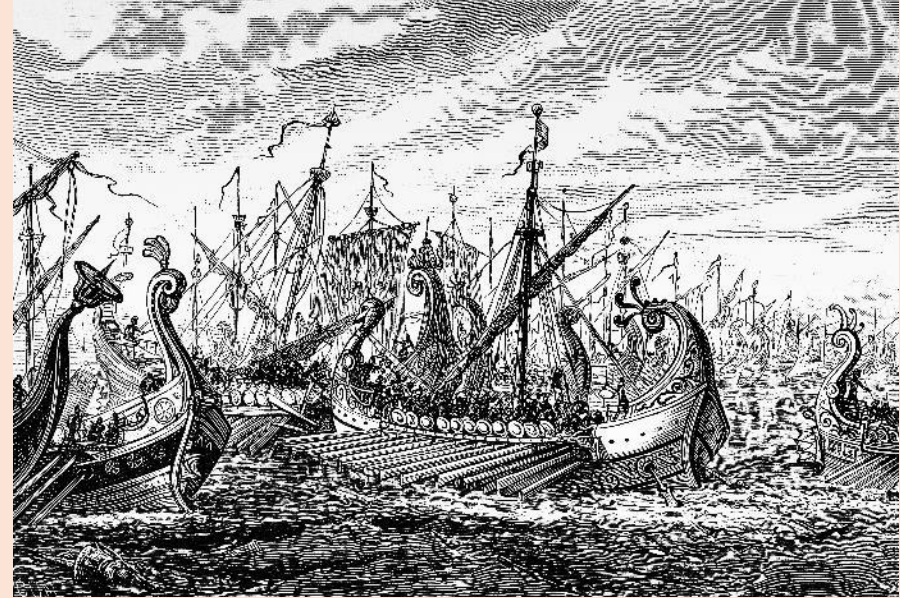

The areas involved in the Persian invasions

The Persian Invasions

In 480BCE, King Darius' son King Xerxes invaded Greece a second time. Again, the Athenians beat the Persians at sea at the Battle of Salamis by ramming their triremes (warships) into the larger Persian ships.
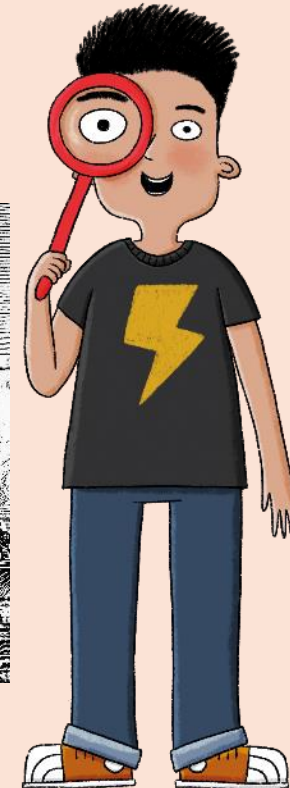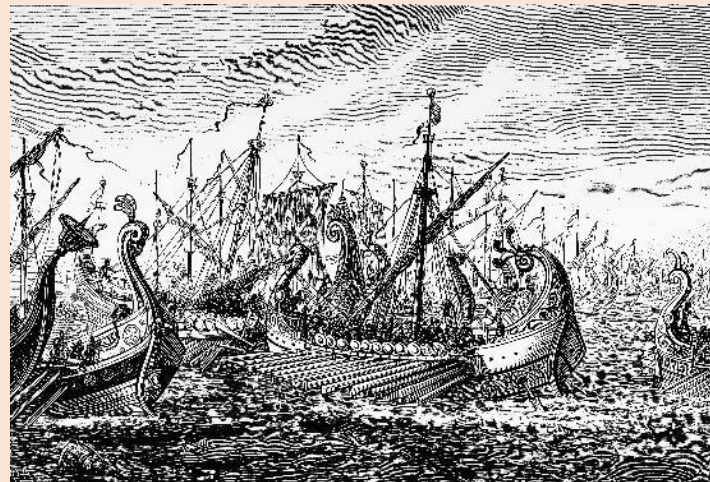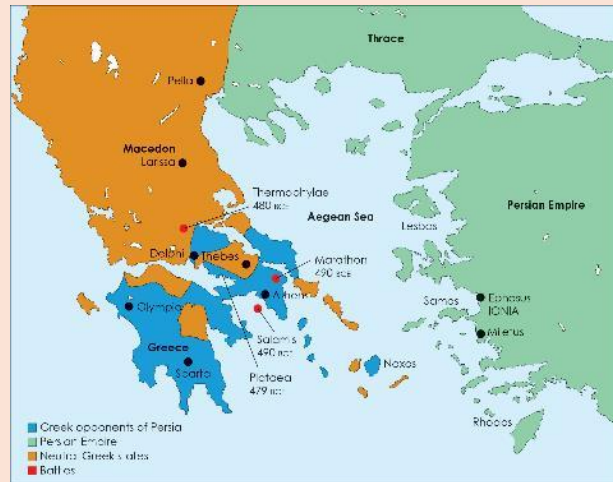

Artwork showing the Battle of Salamis

Do you think the Persians expected to beat the Greeks? Why?

Were the Greeks good at fighting? How do you know?

How did Greek culture flourish after the wars?

Following the Persian invasions, Pericles became leader of Athens. He used his power to create some impressive buildings in Athens on the city's hilltop acropolis. The towering Parthenon was dedicated to the Greek god Athena, and it was the largest and most luxurious temple the Greek mainland had ever seen.
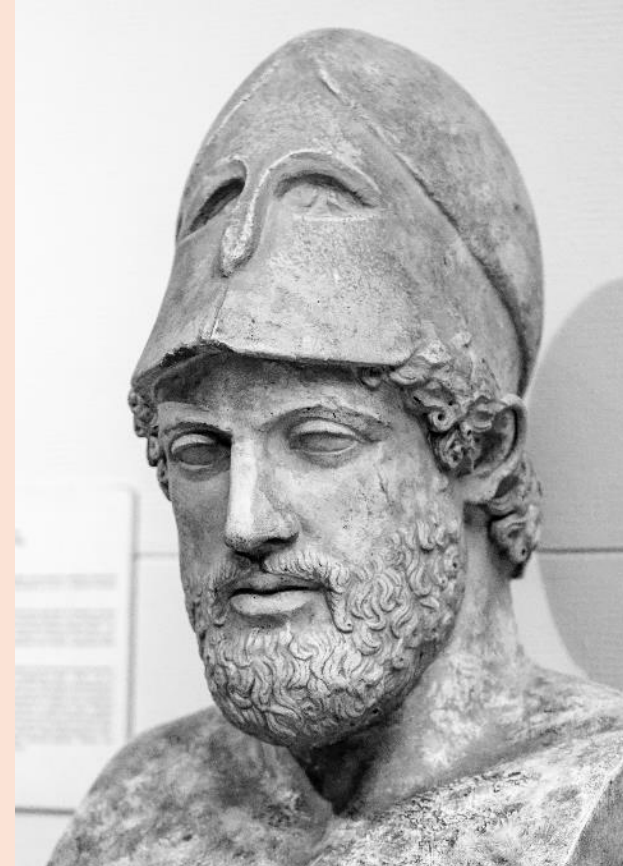
A bust of Pericles

How did Greek culture flourish after the wars?

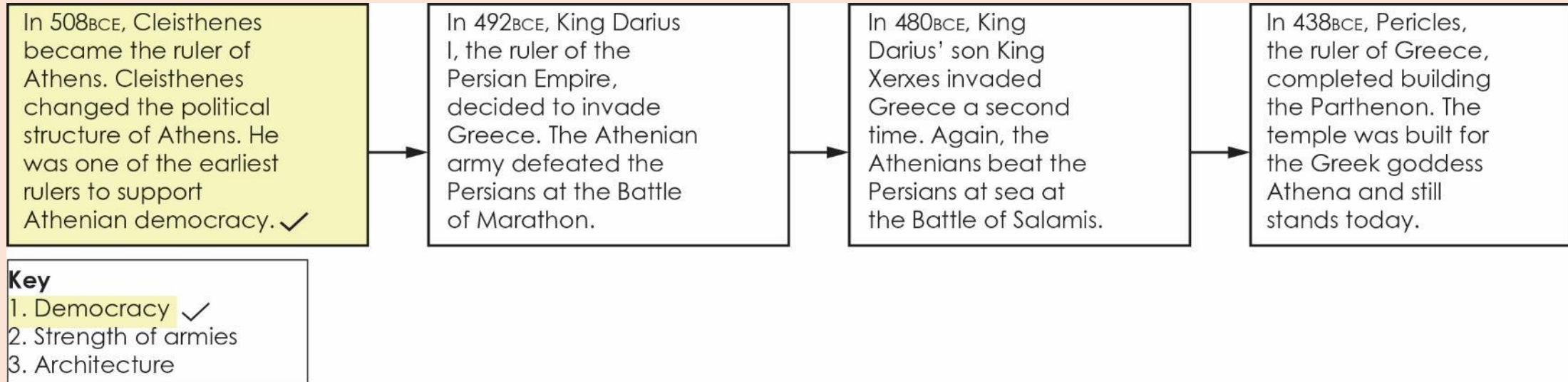The Parthenon took around nine years to build, and it was completed in 438BCE. Over the years, the Parthenon withstood earthquakes, fire, wars, and looting, yet it still stands today as a symbol of power and wealth.

The Parthenon of Athens

Create a key with a different colour or symbol for each reason why the Classical Period was called the 'Golden Age of Greece'. Highlight these on the timeline.

In 508BCE, Cleisthenes became the ruler of Athens. Cleisthenes changed the political structure of Athens. He was one of the earliest rulers to support Athenian democracy. ✓

In 492BCE, King Darius I, the ruler of the Persian Empire, decided to invade Greece. The Athenian army defeated the Persians at the Battle of Marathon.

In 480BCE, King Darius' son King Xerxes invaded Greece a second time. Again, the Athenians beat the Persians at sea at the Battle of Salamis.

In 438BCE, Pericles, the ruler of Greece, completed building the Parthenon. The temple was built for the Greek goddess Athena and still stands today.

Key
1. Democracy ✓
2. Strength of armies
3. Architecture

Create a key and highlight each reason why the Classical Period was called the 'Golden Age of Greece'.

In 508BCE, Cleisthenes became the ruler of Athens. Cleisthenes changed the political structure of Athens. He was one of the earliest rulers to support Athenian democracy.	In 492BCE, King Darius I, the ruler of the Persian Empire, decided to invade Greece. The Athenian army defeated the Persians at the Battle of Marathon.	In 480BCE, King Darius' son King Xerxes invaded Greece a second time. Again, the Athenians beat the Persians at sea at the Battle of Salamis.	In 438BCE, Pericles, the ruler of Greece, completed building the Parthenon. The temple was built for the Greek goddess Athena and still stands today.

Key
1. Democracy
2. Strength of armies
3. Architecture

Why was the Classical Period called the 'Golden Age of Greece'?

Choose **one** reason why the Classical Period was called the 'Golden Age of Greece' and use your annotated timeline to explain <u>why</u> it was important.

_____

_____

_____

<u>Exit Ticket:</u>

From 508BCE, _____ democracy was established. Athenian democracy was structured in three separate parts: _____, _____, and _____.

- Spelling Test.

Write down:
Dimanche
Excellent
Jeudi
Souris
bleu

Spell out-loud:
Chien
Grand
Frere
Salut
Samedi

mardi 19 novembre
TBAT: show a final understanding on À l'école

A recap.

Speaking Exercise

Can you say any of the following in French?

French.

Maths.

I love French!

I do not like maths!

I study maths on Monday at ten.

Listening Exercise

From the extended listening exercise on the PowerPoint slide, write any of the numbers that correspond to the five different school subjects you hear spoken. Listen carefully!

Reading Exercise

Can you read the passage in French below and then answer any of the questions in English?

Je m'appelle Clarisse et j'adore le français. J'étudie le français le lundi à onze heures. Je m'appelle Marc. Le mardi j'étudie la géographie à dix heures. Je n'aime pas la géographie.

Does Clarisse like French?

What day does Clarisse study French?

Does Marc like geography?

What day does Marc study geography?

At what time does Marc study geography?

Writing Exercise

Can you write any of the following five phrases in French?

Mathematics

I like geography.

I do not like art.

I study French on Tuesday at 11:00.

I love French because it is fun.