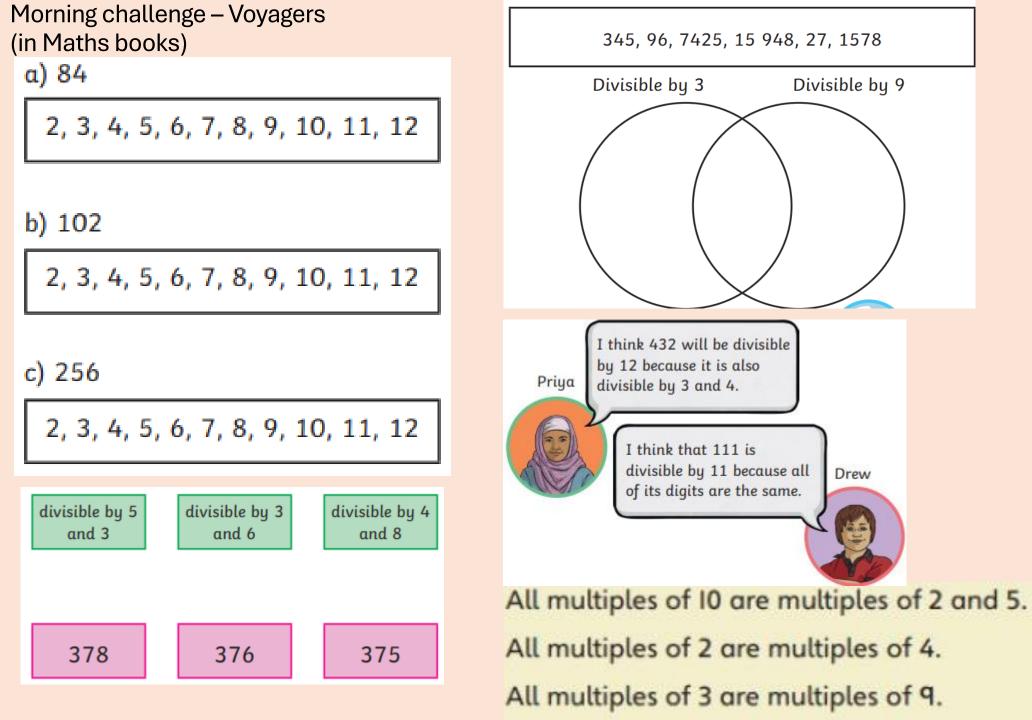
## <u>Tuesday 21st January</u> <u>Morning challenge</u>

1)Write down the multiples of 3: 57 95 27 30 65 13 2)What are the factors of 14 3)4, 555 + 555 = 4)23,273 + 2000 =5)6,975-1,000=6)567 - 197 =7)6.7 + 2.3 =8)9.3 - 2.7 = 9) $4 \times 5 = 40 \times 5 = 400 \times 5 =$ 10)6squared + 4 squared =



Spelling thief:

m\_mb\_r\_h\_p par\_n\_rs\_i\_ ch\_mp\_on\_h\_p d\_ctat\_rsh\_\_ a\_pre\_tic\_sh\_p



What might the Porsche salesman say to Liam?

What might Liam say to the Porsche salesman?

Combine your sentences to create a conversation. Can you add reporting clauses to your direct speech?



What reporting clauses could you add to these pieces of direct speech?





White the conversation myour books and include reporting clauses. Can you extend the conversation?



TBAT- identify prime numbers and revise finding factors

Ch:How many degrees in a straight line

- 1. 31 x 16 =
- <sub>2.</sub> <sup>3</sup>⁄<sub>4</sub> + 0.2 =

 Circle the Roman numerals which represent

256

CCV LLVI CCLVI

# Daily 10 x 11

## Daily 10 - Mental Maths Challenge - Topmarks



Which of these numbers are divisible by 9?

**108 702 63 9** 

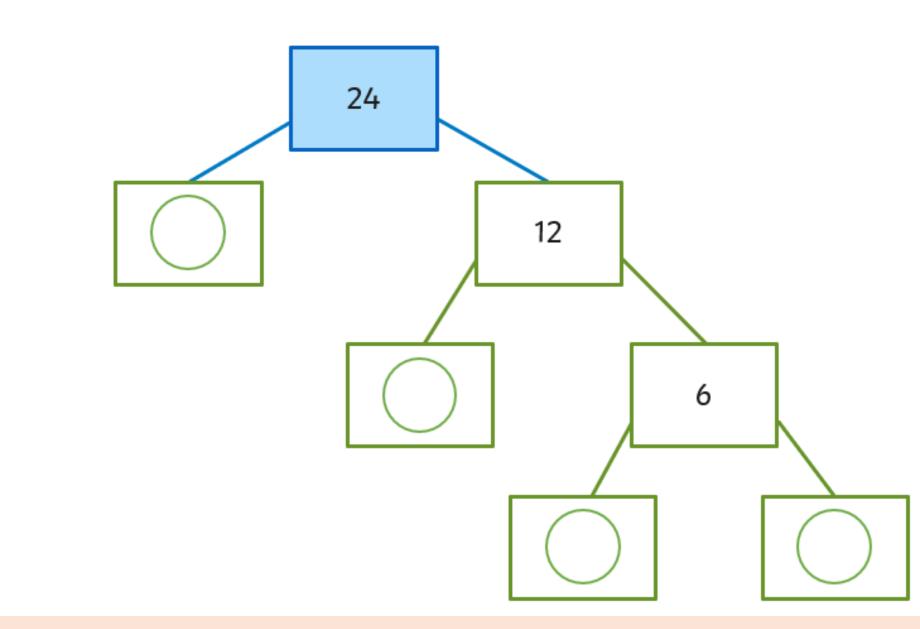
#### Which of these numbers are divisible by 5?

**67 105 335 96** 

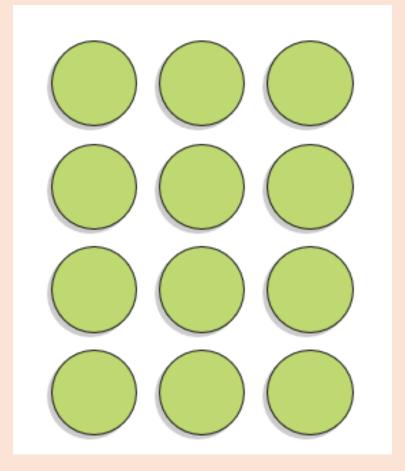
Challenge: The digital root is when you find the \_\_\_\_\_ of all the digits.

#### Talk partners:

#### Use a factor tree to identify the prime factors of 24.



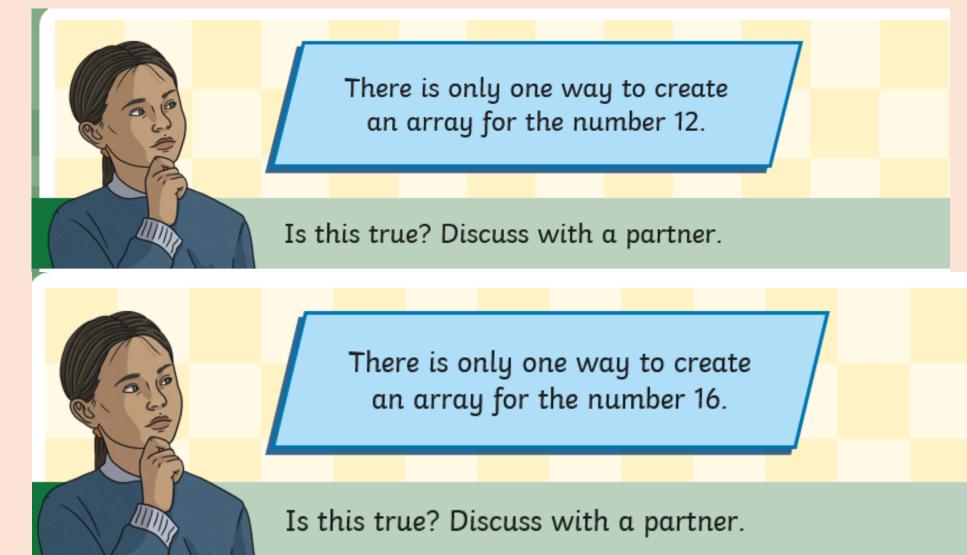
#### Whiteboard work: Write multiplication sentences to match this array.



#### Draw arrays to prove whether the statement is true or not?

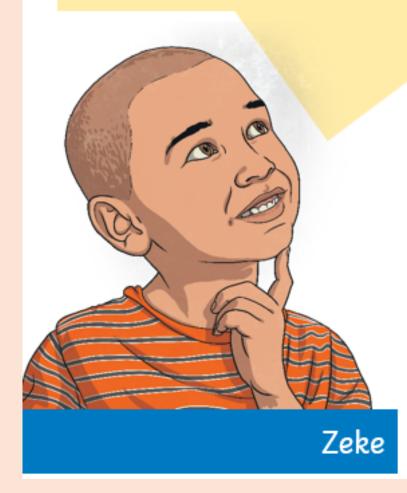
Blue

Green



Challenge: Does this mean that your number is a prime or a composite?

51 is not the answer to any of the times tables so it is a prime number.



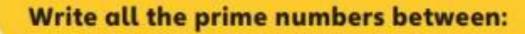
Whiteboard work: Draw the table and sort the numbers.

6 18 7 11 22 9

Composite	Prime

Challenge: How does this relate to divisibility rules?

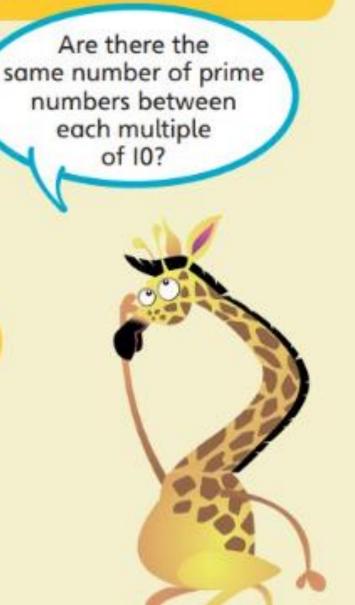
#### TBAT: Identify prime numbers and revise finding factors

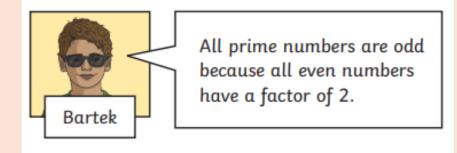


- 1 20 and 30
- 2 30 and 40
- 3 70 and 80
- 4 90 and 100

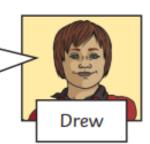
#### Find all the pairs of factors for:

5 27	8 64
6 36	9 72
7 45	10 51





1 is a prime number because its only factors are 1 and itself (1).





Not all odd numbers are prime numbers.

Challenge: 13 and 31 are both prime numbers. Can you find another pair of prime numbers with reversed digits?

#### Mastery:

Bartek reads this statement and knows it is correct but cannot explain why. Help him by explaining it.

The sum of the factors of 20 is greater than the sum of the factors of any prime number less than 40.



#### <u>Tuesday 21st January</u> <u>TBAT- pathetic fallacy for effect.</u> 2 in 2

1. Match the object to the human quality to complete the sentence.

Object	Human quality
The candle flame	nodded in the wind.
The chocolate cake in the fridge	crept into the classroom.
The party	danced in the dark.
The wallflowers	sang a lonely song.
Along with the teacher, silence	was calling her name.
The wind	died as soon as he left.

2. What effect does the use of personification have on the reader? <u>Tuesday 21st January</u> <u>TBAT- pathetic fallacy for effect.</u>

What example of figurative language has been used?

# Blue -The wind whispered through the tress.

#### **Green-**

The beautiful flower was yellow like the sun.



Write the meaning of the highlighted word.

Blue - Liam is an audacious boy.

Green - He drove past the ambling pensioners.

Activity- write three synonyms for your given word.

#### Matilida dodgy motor - YouTube

Note down verbs that show his mannerisms:

#### shuffled charmed

# Activity: Replace the three verbs to make your own sentences.

#### He smirked. He winked. He slinked.

Liam did the opposite to the car salesman;

# he winked, I winced; he slinked, I stood.

#### Task: What is the opposite to the verbs you used?

He smirked. He winked. He slinked. I smiled. I winced. I stood.

Write these in box 3.



• Pathetic fallacy is *always* about giving emotions to something non-human.

•**Personification** is giving *any* human attribute to an object.

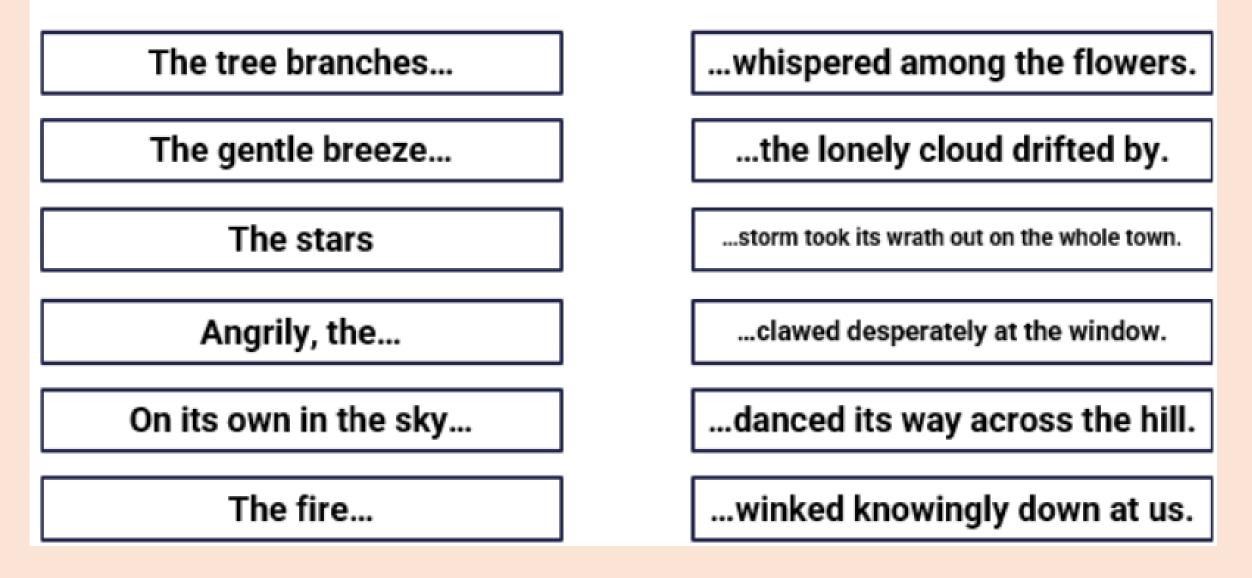
• For example, 'The wind whispered through the trees.' or 'The flowers danced in the breeze.

#### Pathetic Fallacy

- matching feelings to weather

#### What is pathetic fallacy? - BBC Bitesize

Match the 'heads' on the left-hand side with their 'tails' on the right to make six examples of pathetic fallacy:



#### **Blue-**

- How was Liam feeling about asking for the keys to the Porsche?
- Green –
- How was Liam feeling when driving the car?

Talk partners: Which type of weather would you associate with excitement and happiness?

Use weather/ natural events that reflect Liam's optimism/excitement about the journey.

glow of \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight distant crackle of lightning rainbow of opportunities Looking out of the narrow windscreen, I saw a colourful rainbow arching across the sky and beckoning me towards the horizon.

Talk partners: Why is this information effective?

# Write a sentence using pathetic fallacy to show that Liam was excited to drive the car.

The sun shone cheerfully... The wind blew dramatically... There was a rainbow of opportunities...



This sentence or two will be used in your narrative, so think carefully about how you can portray the characters – add a sentence to box 3. <u>Tuesday 21st January</u> <u>TBAT: create a piece of music.</u>

- Talk partners: 2 minutes
- Blue partner talk first:
- How can we describe a piece of music?
- Can you include these words: **dynamics, pitch, tempo** (be sure to know what these mean)
- Solar system lesson 1 activity 3

## <u>Tuesday 21st January</u> <u>TBAT: create a piece of music</u>

#### SOLAR SONGS

#### ACTIVITY 3: SPIRAL GALAXY

Listen to *Spiral galaxy*. The arms of the spiral galaxy contain symbols for stars at different stages of their life. How does the audio suggest this? (It is a sequence of sounds at different dynamics.) Which arm of the galaxy is portrayed? (The lower arm.) What is the reason for this answer? (The size and sequence of star symbols matches the sequence of dynamics.)

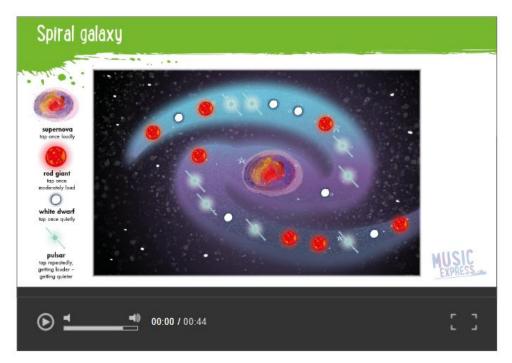
Through class discussion choose instruments with 'star' sound qualities (timbres), e.g. those which make ringing sounds, e.g. triangle, cymbal, tone bar, Indian bells, chime bar.

Divide the class into groups of three and give each group one of the instruments.

Each child in the group works individually, taking turns to use the instrument to play one of the sequences of changing dynamics. Encourage the children to allow the sounds to fade without rushing to play the next sound. Choose volunteers to perform a spiral galaxy sequence to the class. As a game, ask the class to guess which of the galaxy arms was played.

Encourage constructive comments about the performance. Was there a clear contrast in dynamics? Did the music feel hurried, or slow and timeless?

Tech idea: Explore atmospheric sounds in apps such as Scape and Grain Science.



# Q- Who can we trust?

Entry Questions- 2 in 2:

1) Give two examples of how you can communicate.

2) What is a quality of a good friend?

# Talk partners: Is it possible to be a good friend all of the time?

#### Blue

## What would you do if...

Green



you find out all your friends have been invited for a sleepover at your friend's house but you haven't received an invite?

#### What would you do if...



you were having a party but could only invite six people? You don't want to upset anyone, so how do you choose?

#### What would you do if...



your friends told you to lie to your parents/carers about where you were going?

## What is trust?

Write a list of people you trust and why you trust them.

Write your answers on sticky notes and put them on the class whiteboard.







## To trust or not to trust?

Think about a time when you were lied to. How did you feel? Were you able to trust that person again?

### To trust or not to trust?

Have you ever broken someone's trust? Were you able to regain their trust? What did you have to do to regain their trust?

### To trust or not to trust?

What can you do if a friendship makes you feel uncomfortable? Who can you turn to?

### To trust or not to trust?

Can you trust someone you've never met? What about someone you meet online?

## **Online friends**

It can be difficult to know if online friends are genuine, here are some signs that they might not be:

- 1. They seem too good to be true
- 2. They give gifts
- 3. They pressure you
- 4. They want to be kept a secret
- More information can be found online.



#### Does this relate to offline friends too? Where can you go to for help if you're worried about the way that someone is communicating with you online? – Discuss with a partner.

Under 18s can them on **0800 1111** – the number doesn't appear on phone bills. You can also visit <u>www.childline.org.uk</u> to speak to a counsellor online.

## **Building and breaking trust**

Write ways that you can build trust: eg, telling the truth



Write ways that you can break trust: eg, telling them you will do something and then not.

## Geography

# Q: What are Asia's natural borders?

### 3 in 3

# What is an example of a human feature? settlements rivers climate mountains How many regions can Asia be split into? 2 4 5 6 Which country has the largest population? Saudi Arabia Maldives China India

### Entry Questions Asia is divided into how many regions? And why?

# Name a country in Asia with the highest population.

Challenge: What is the difference between human and physical geography?

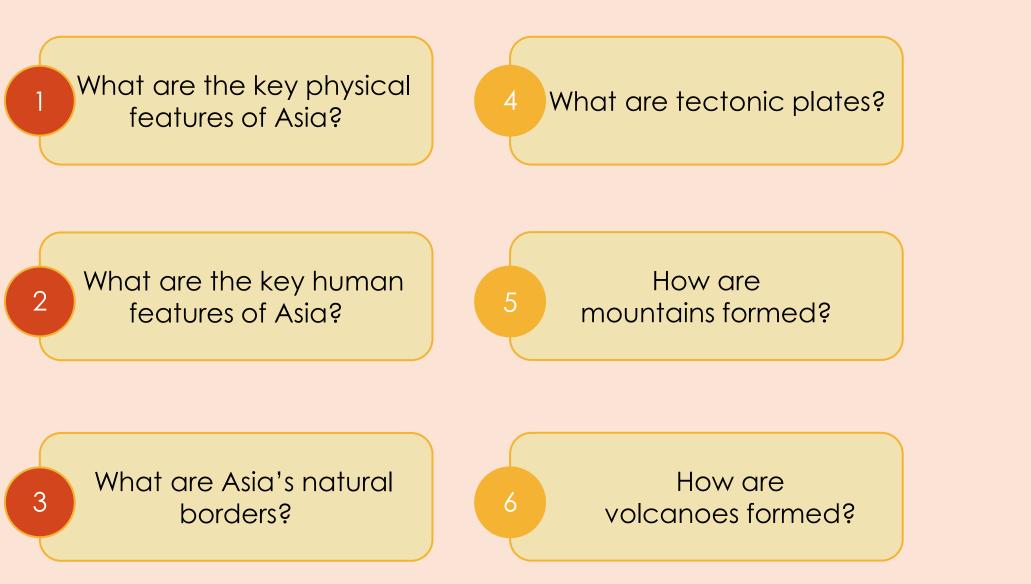


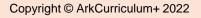


What are natural disasters and how do they impact the lives of people living in Asia?



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The key term in this lesson is **natural border**. A natural border is something natural, such as a mountain range or a river, that acts as barrier and separates geographical areas.



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### What are Asia's natural borders?

#### Key knowledge

- Borders can be natural.
- Borders can also be human-made.
- A natural border is a natural barrier, such as a mountain range or a river.
- Borders made by people can involve walls, or fences, or just a line painted on the ground.

#### Key vocabulary

- human-made border
- mountain range
- natural border





### What is a border?

A border is something that creates a boundary between geographical regions.

Some borders are **natural borders**.

Other borders can be **human-made borders**. Borders made by people can involve walls, or fences, or just a line painted on the ground.



### What is a natural border?

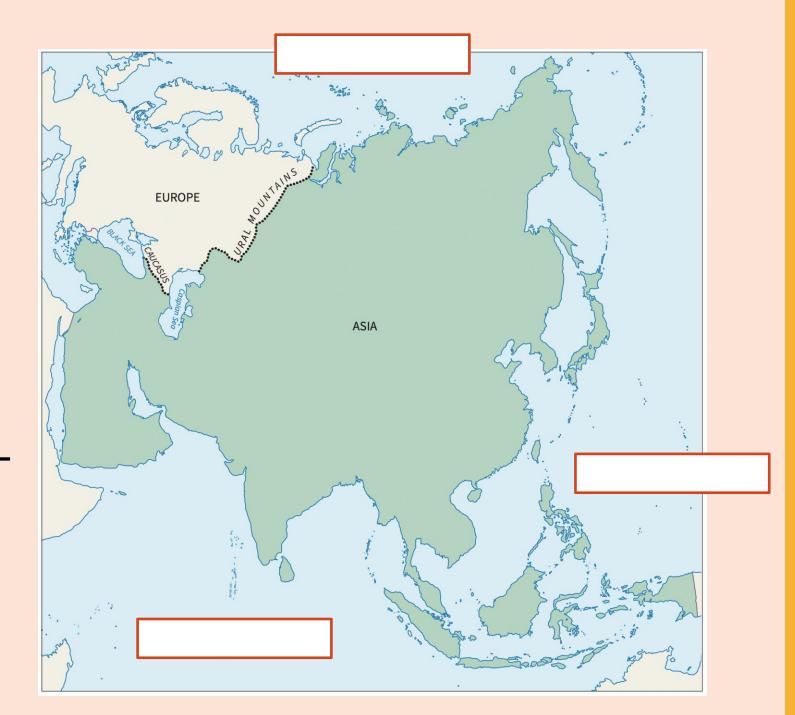
A natural border is something natural that acts as barrier and separates geographical areas. These can include oceans, seas, rivers, **mountain ranges**, deserts, and naturally occurring forests.





Use an atlas to label the oceans and answer the question below..

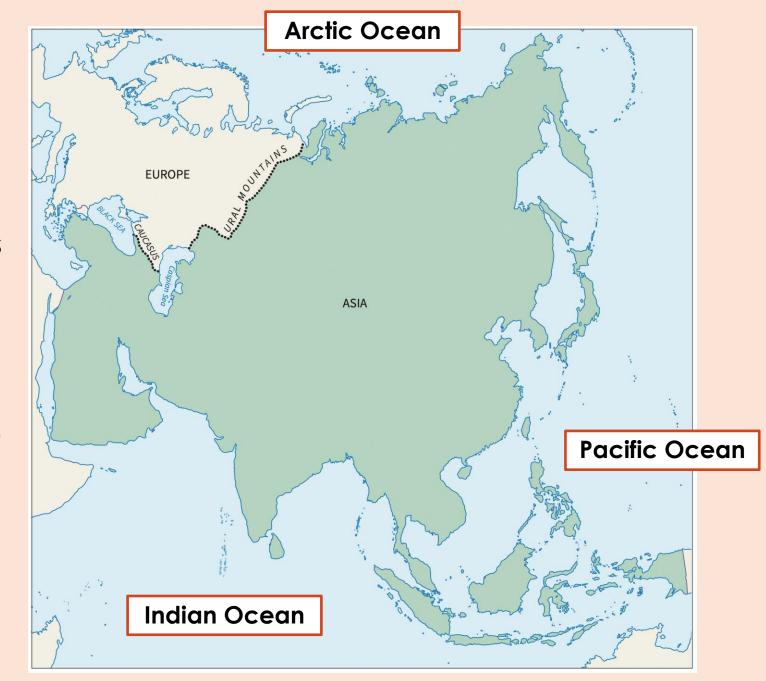
1. Which two continents do the Ural and Caucasus mountain ranges divide?



### Use an atlas to label the oceans and answer the question below..

1. Which two continents do the Ural and Caucasus mountain ranges divide?

**Europe and Asia** 



# Read the case studies and answer the questions.

# Lesson 3: Read

### Case study – The Ural Mountains

The Ural Mountains, sometimes simply called The Urals, form a natural border between Europe and Asia.

They stretch for 2,500 kilometres (1,550 miles) north to south through Russia starting at the Arctic Ocean.





### Case study – The Ural Mountains



Not all mountains are the same age. The Urals are between 250 million and 300 million years old. This makes them some of the oldest in the world.

The highest peak is Mount Narodnaya, or Gora Narodnaya which in Russian means 'People's Mountain'. It stands at 1,895 metres (6,217 feet) high.



### Case study – The Caucasus Mountains



The Caucasus Mountains also form a natural boundary between Europe and Asia. They stretch west to east from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea for 1,200 kilometres (750 miles).

The mountain range is made up of the Greater Caucasus Mountains in the north and the Lesser Caucasus Mountains in the south.



### Case study – The Caucasus Mountains

The highest peak in the Caucasus mountain range is Mount Elbrus which is 5,642 metres (18,510 feet) high.

Mount Elbrus has two summits which were both formed by volcanic lava. The eastern summit was reached by mountaineers in 1829, but the western summit wasn't reached until 55 years later in 1874.



# Use the information to answer the following questions in full sentences.

1. Which two continents do the Ural and Caucasus mountain ranges divide?

The two continents that the Ural and Caucasus mountain ragnges divide are....

2. How far does the Ural mountain range stretch?	Challenge: Explain the difference
	between a natural
3. What is the highest peak in the Caucasus Mountains?	border and a
	human-made
	border.

4. Which mountain range stretches from the Black Sea to the Mastery: Find two Caspian Sea?

borders in Asia.



# Lesson 5: Retrieval

### Answer the following:

1. Which two continents do the Ural and Caucasus mountain ranges divide?

**Europe and Asia** 

2. How far does the Ural mountain range stretch?

### 2,500 kilometres (1,550 miles)

3. What is the highest peak in the Caucasus Mountains? **Mount Elbrus** 

4. Which mountain range stretches from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea?

### The Caucasus Mountains

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### What are Asia's natural borders?

#### Key knowledge

- Borders can be natural.
- Borders can also be human-made.
- A natural border is a natural barrier, such as a mountain range or a river.
- Borders made by people can involve walls, or fences, or just a line painted on the ground.

#### Key vocabulary

- human-made border
- mountain range
- natural border





### **Exit Questions:**

# A natural border is a natural barrier. Give an example of a natural border.

What is a mountain range?