Thursday 15th May

2 x 1 =	8 x 3 =	6 x 7 =
2 x 2 =	9 x 11 =	2 x 6 =
11 x 4 =	3 x 4 =	5 x 9 =
4 x 2 =	4 x 4 =	4 x 6 =
5 x 2 =	10 x 2 =	12 x 1 =
7 x 4 =	6 x 4 =	6 x 6 =
7 x 2 =	9 x 2 =	2 x 10 =
7 x 8 =	6 x 10 =	12 x 10 =
10 x 4 =	9 x 4 =	3 x 12 =
11 x 6 =	9 x 6 =	10 x 6 =
11 x 2 =	6 x 12 =	5 x 12 =
7 x 12 =	10 x 10 =	12 x 6 =

15.05.25

TBAT: recognise decimal equivalents of hundredths.

3 in 3

Complete the sequence:

1. 0.51, _____ 0.53, 0.54, _____

2. 252 – 53 =

3. 2/3 of 270 =

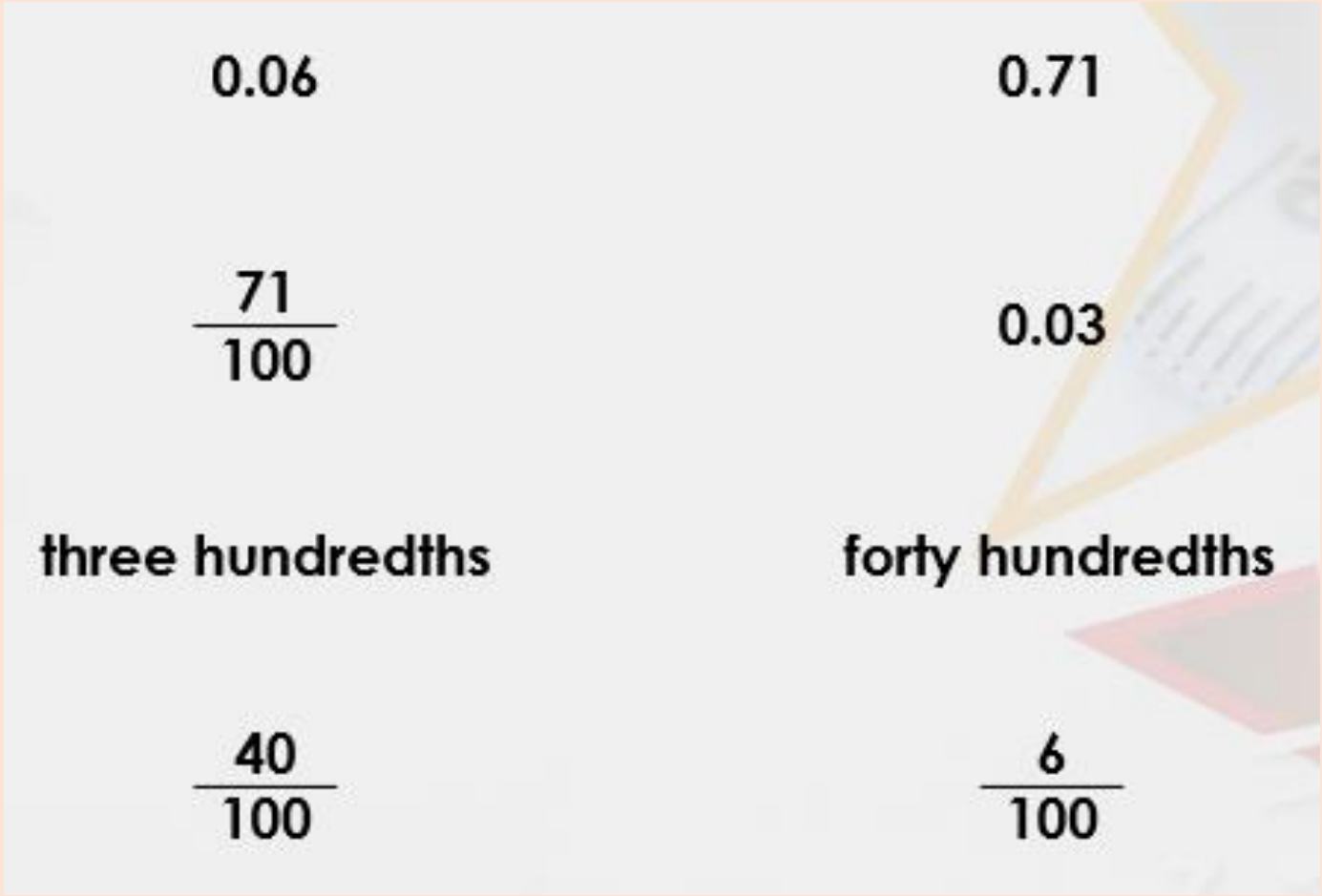
15.05.25

TBAT: recognise decimal equivalents of hundredths.

15.05.25

TBAT: recognise decimal equivalents of hundredths.

Match the decimal numbers to the equivalent fractions.



15.05.25

TBAT: recognise decimal equivalents of hundredths.

Convert the hundredths to decimals.

$\frac{72}{100} = \square$

$\frac{5}{100} = \square$

$\frac{64}{100} = \square$

15.05.25

TBAT: recognise decimal equivalents of hundredths.

$\square = \frac{86}{100}$

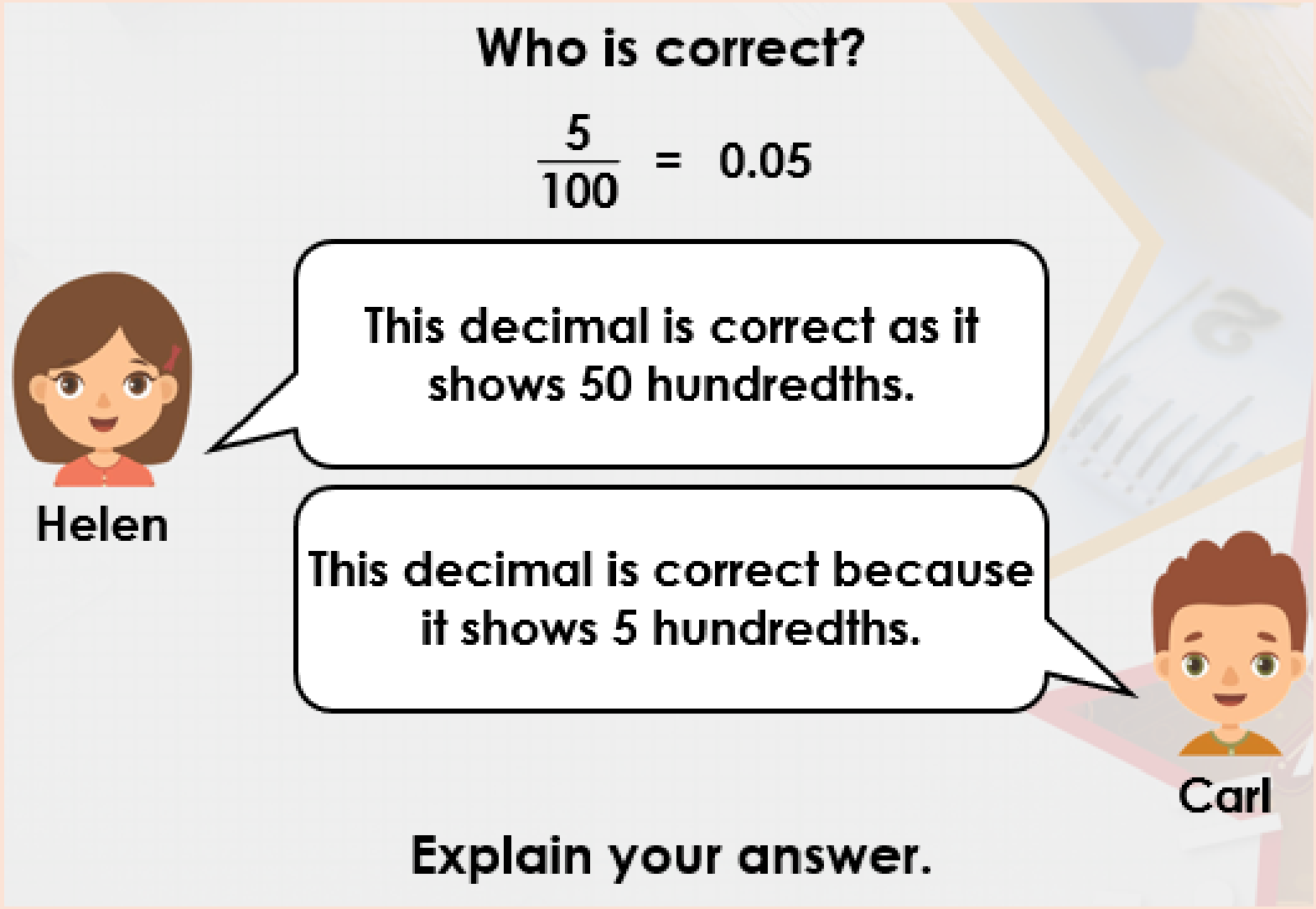
$\square = \frac{40}{100}$

$0.6 = \frac{\square}{100}$

$\square = \frac{54}{100}$

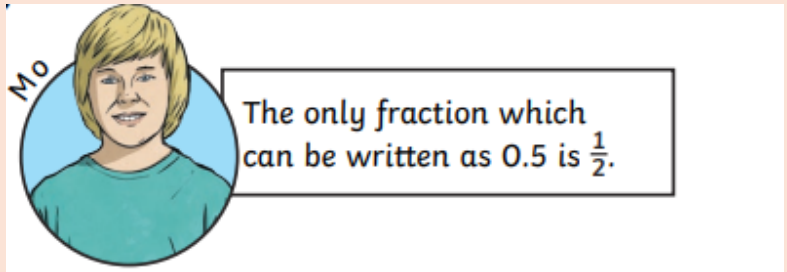
15.05.25

TBAT: recognise decimal equivalents of hundredths.



Fraction	Decimal
	0.92
19/100	
	0.53
81/100	
	0.66
70/100	

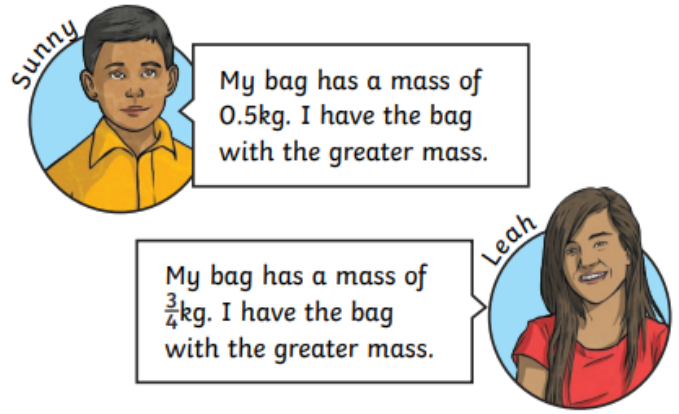
Mastery Challenge



Mo isn't correct. Explain how you know he is incorrect. In your answer, give three other fractions which would be written as 0.5 as a decimal.

Challenge

Do you agree with Sunny or Leah?
Explain how you know.



Mastery Challenge with Greater Depth

Any fraction equivalent to 0.5 will **not** have a denominator that is an odd number.

Is this statement true or false?
Explain why you think this and give examples to support your reasoning.

Thursday 15th May
TBAT: participate in a debate.

3 in 3

1. What is the argument in this text?

2. What are the reasons against?

3. What are the reasons for?

CH:
What side would you be on? Why?

All children enjoy team building activities with their peers. The question is: should a residential trip be compulsory? For years, pupils have worked incredibly hard in their academic learning, but with the increasing pressures of exams, there is a growing call for an adventure to remember, with a taste of independence and a sense of achievement. However, with the financial pressures and the fearful nature of many young people this has been under scrutiny. Here are some of the arguments for and against a residential trip for all.

Thursday 15th May
TBAT: participate in a debate.

What is a balanced argument?

True or false – You should give your own opinion before the conclusion of a balanced argument.

Explain the purpose of a balanced argument.

Thursday 15th May

TBAT: participate in a debate.

SHOULD THE MAYAN GODS GIVE THEIR PEOPLE CHOCOLATE?

Thursday 15th May

TBAT: participate in a debate.

SHOULD THE MAYAN GODS GIVE THEIR PEOPLE CHOCOLATE?

For

Against

Thursday 15th May

TBAT: participate in a debate.

SHOULD THE MAYAN GODS GIVE THEIR PEOPLE CHOCOLATE?

For

Against

Stand in two lines facing each other (different partner to your B/G partner) and tell them your reason.

Thursday 15th May

TBAT: participate in a debate.

In your pairs, you are going to take it turns to argue your reason.

Can you use the sentence starters on the board?

Be prepared to share.

Share write an example together:

*No one can deny that the Gods were good to the Mayan people, **but** do they really deserve chocolate? Perhaps the Gods want to keep some luxury for themselves.*

Balanced Arguments and Debates

Does your balanced argument include...	
an introductory paragraph?	
reasons for and against the argument in separate paragraphs?	
most of the paragraphs written in the third person?	
the final paragraph written in the first person and containing a personal opinion?	
causal conjunctions?	
adverbials?	
modal verbs?	
formal vocabulary?	

Causal Conjunctions

as	as a result	because
consequently	even though	hence
since	so	therefore

Modal Verbs

can	cannot	should	should not
will	will not	would	would not

Fronted Adverbials of Time

At first,...

Firstly,...

Secondly,...

Meanwhile,...

Finally,...

In conclusion,...

Word Bank

agree	allows	argue	argument
believe	clarify	compromise	data
decreasing	disagree	entitled	essential
identify	increasing	inform	opinions
require	statistics	value	view

Adverbials for Opposing Views

alternatively	however	in comparison
in contrast	nevertheless	on the other hand

Adverbials for Addition

additionally	after all	furthermore
in addition	moreover	similarly

Sentence Starters to Engage the Reader

One of the main arguments is...

Many people believe that...

Some people argue that...

Other people think that...

No one can deny that...

There is no doubt that...

Despite the fact that...

It could be argued that...

Evidence suggests that...

After considering the arguments on both sides,...

To conclude my balanced argument,...

Thursday 23rd May

Q: What is inside your ear?

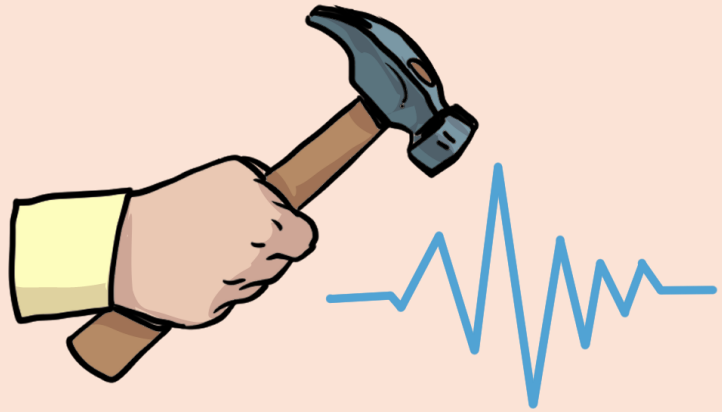
How are sounds made?

What do vibrations travel in?

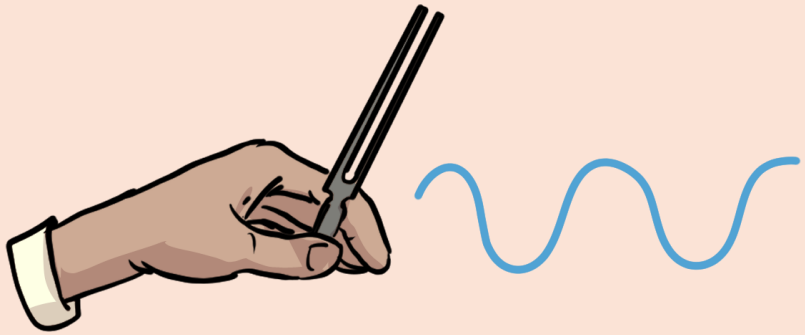
Can vibrations only travel through the air?

Sounds

Sounds are made when objects **vibrate.** The vibration makes the air around vibrate, and the air **vibrations** enter your ear. You hear them as **sounds.**



You cannot always see the **vibrations,** but some part of the object will be **vibrating** if it makes a **sound.**



What is the difference between a sound and a noise?

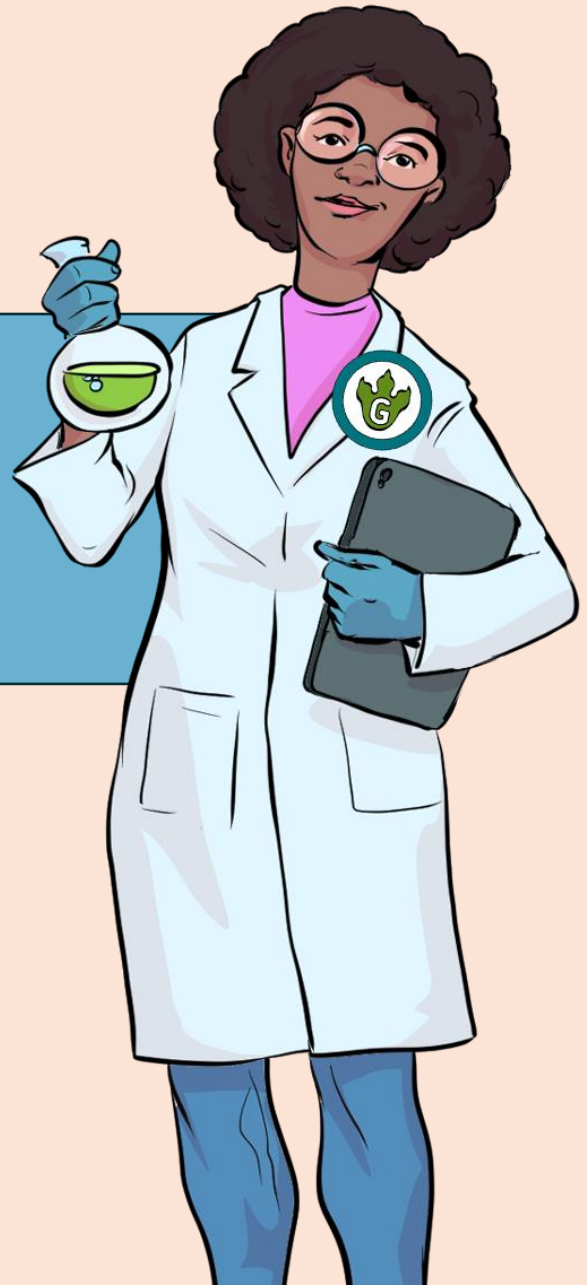
Sounds

We can see **vibrations** when we hit a drum. When we hit it, the **drum skin vibrates.** This makes the air particles closest to the drum start to **vibrate** as well.

The vibrations then pass to the next air particle, then the next, then the next. This carries on until the air particles closest to your **ear vibrate**, passing the **vibrations** into your ear.

Thinking Time...

What happens when **sounds** reach our **ears?**

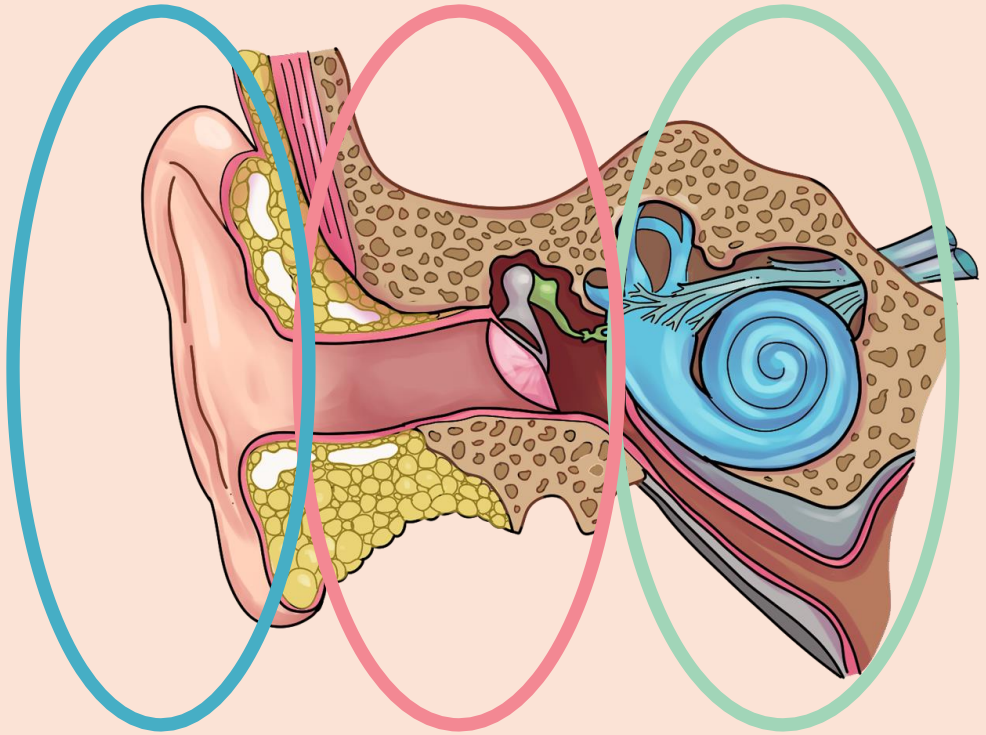


Talk to your partner before feeding back to the class.

The Ear

The ear is divided into three parts.

The inner ear, the middle ear and the outer ear.



Did you know?

Most of your ear is hidden inside your head!

The Outer Ear

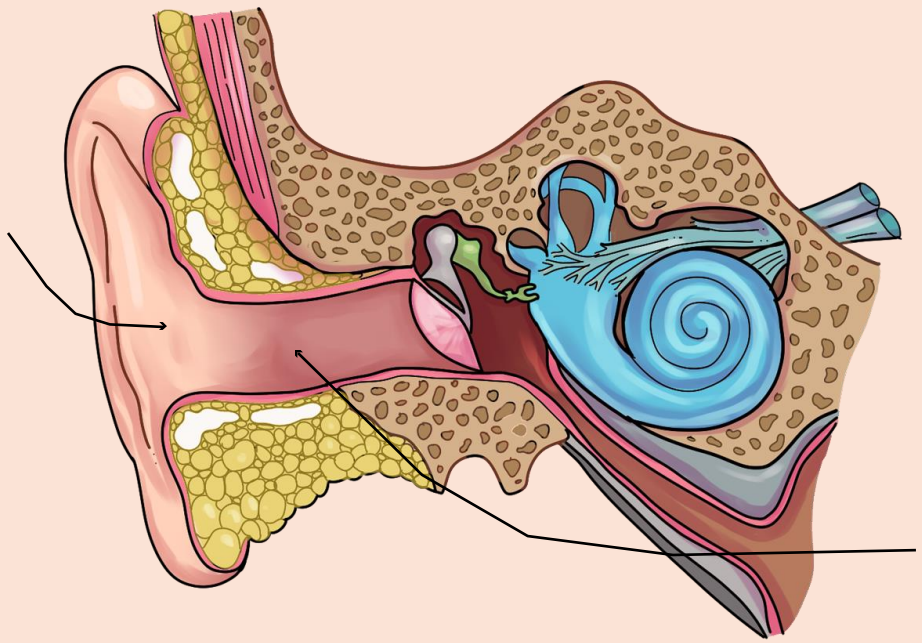
1. Pinnae or Ear Flaps

We usually think of this part when we think of our ears.

They are the folds of skin and **cartilage** on the side of our heads. They collect the sound waves and **vibrations** and direct them into the ear **canal.**

Interesting Fact!

One ear flap is called a pinna. Two or more ear flaps are called **pinnae.**



Interesting Fact!

If you have bigger pinnae, you can hear **sounds** louder. Try it out! Cup your hands around your ears to make bigger **pinnae!** Do sounds seem louder?

2. Ear Canal

The **ear canal** is a tube that connects the outer ear flaps to the middle ear. Sound waves and vibrations travel down the **ear canal.**

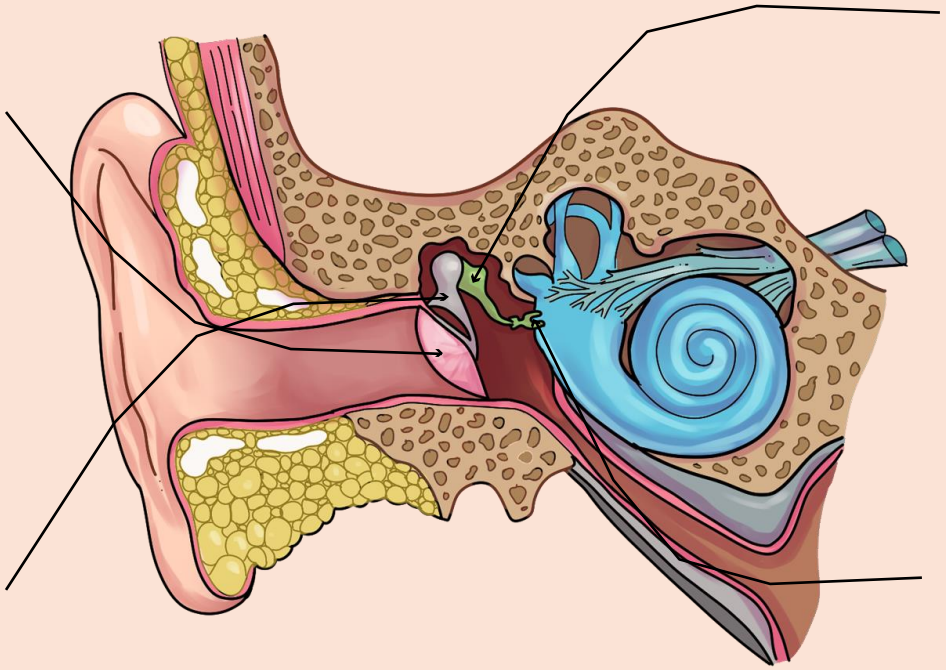
The Middle Ear

1. Eardrum

The **eardrum** is a thin flap of skin at the end of the ear canal. The sound waves strike it like a drum, causing it to **vibrate.**

2. Hammer

The hammer is a tiny bone connected to the **eardrum.** When the eardrum **vibrates,** it causes the hammer to vibrate too.



3. Anvil

The anvil is another **bone.** When the hammer vibrates, it causes the **anvil** to move too!

4. Stirrup

The **stirrup** is the smallest bone in the whole body! When the anvil moves, it causes the stirrup to move too. The stirrup sends the **vibrations** to the inner ear.

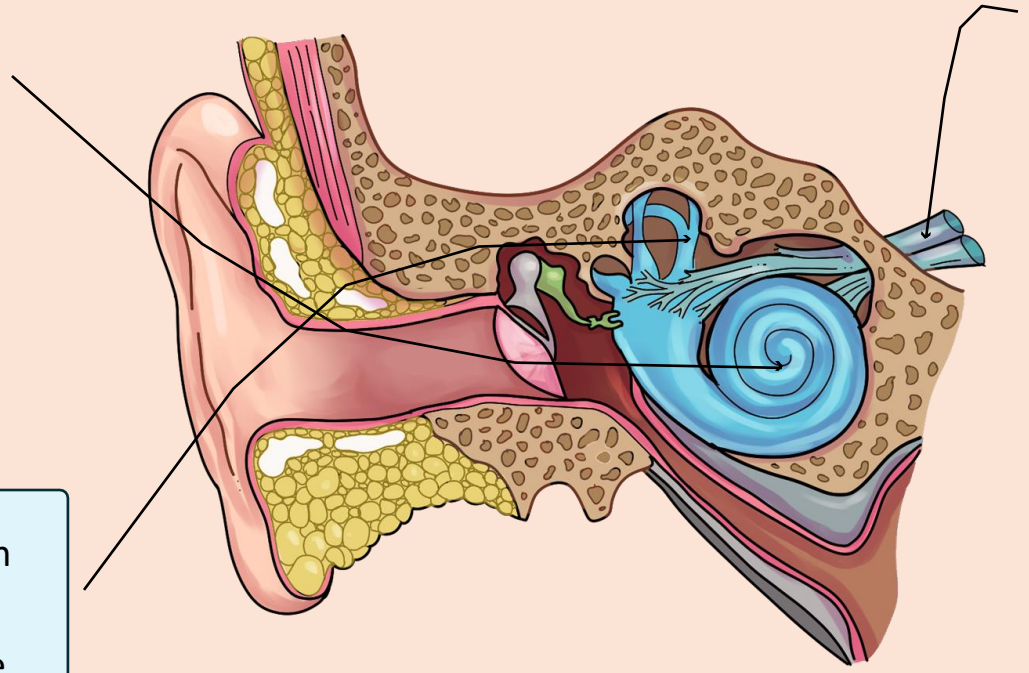
The Inner Ear

1. Cochlea

The **cochlea** is snail shaped and is filled with liquid. When the **stirrup** hits the cochlea, it sends waves through the **liquid** inside.

2. Auditory Nerve

The **auditory nerve** begins in the cochlea as thousands of tiny hairs. The hairs sense the **liquid** moving and carries this information to the brain. The **brain** then interprets what sound we are hearing.

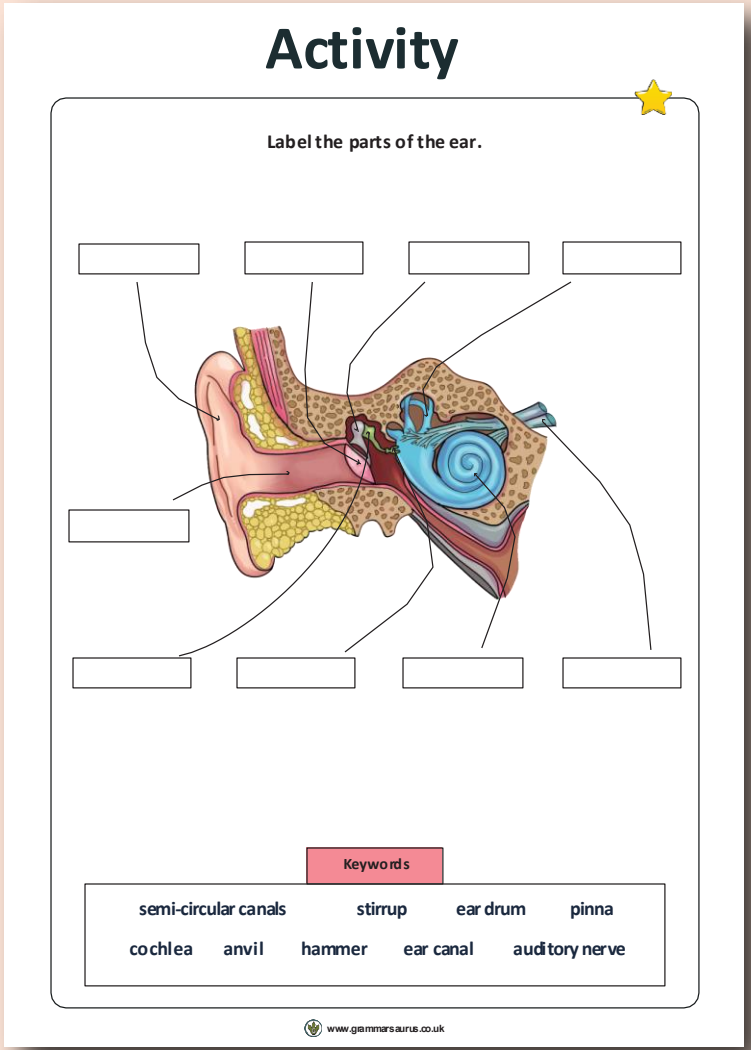


3. Semi-Circular Canals

The semi-circular **canals** help with our balance. When you spin around quickly and then stop, the fluid in the **semi-circular** canals keeps moving for a while. This is what makes you feel **dizzy.**

Independent Activity

Label the different parts of the **ear** on your worksheets.



Activity

Label the parts of the ear.

Keywords

semi-circular canals | stirrup | ear drum | pinna | cochlea | anvil | hammer | ear canal | auditory nerve

Quiz

1. What are the three sections of the **ear** called?
2. What is the **smallest bone** in our body?
3. Which part of the **ear** carries signals to the **brain?**
4. Which part of the **ear** helps with our balance?
5. What is another name for **ear** flaps?

Grab a whiteboard and write your answers down!

Quiz

1. What are the three sections of the ear called? **Inner, middle and outer ear**
2. What is the smallest bone in our body? **Stirrup**
3. Which part of the ear carries signals to the brain? **Auditory nerve**
4. Which part of the ear helps with our balance? **Semi-circular canals**
5. What is another name for ear flaps? **Pinnae**

How many did you get correct?

Thursday 23rd May

Q: What is inside your ear?

Challenge

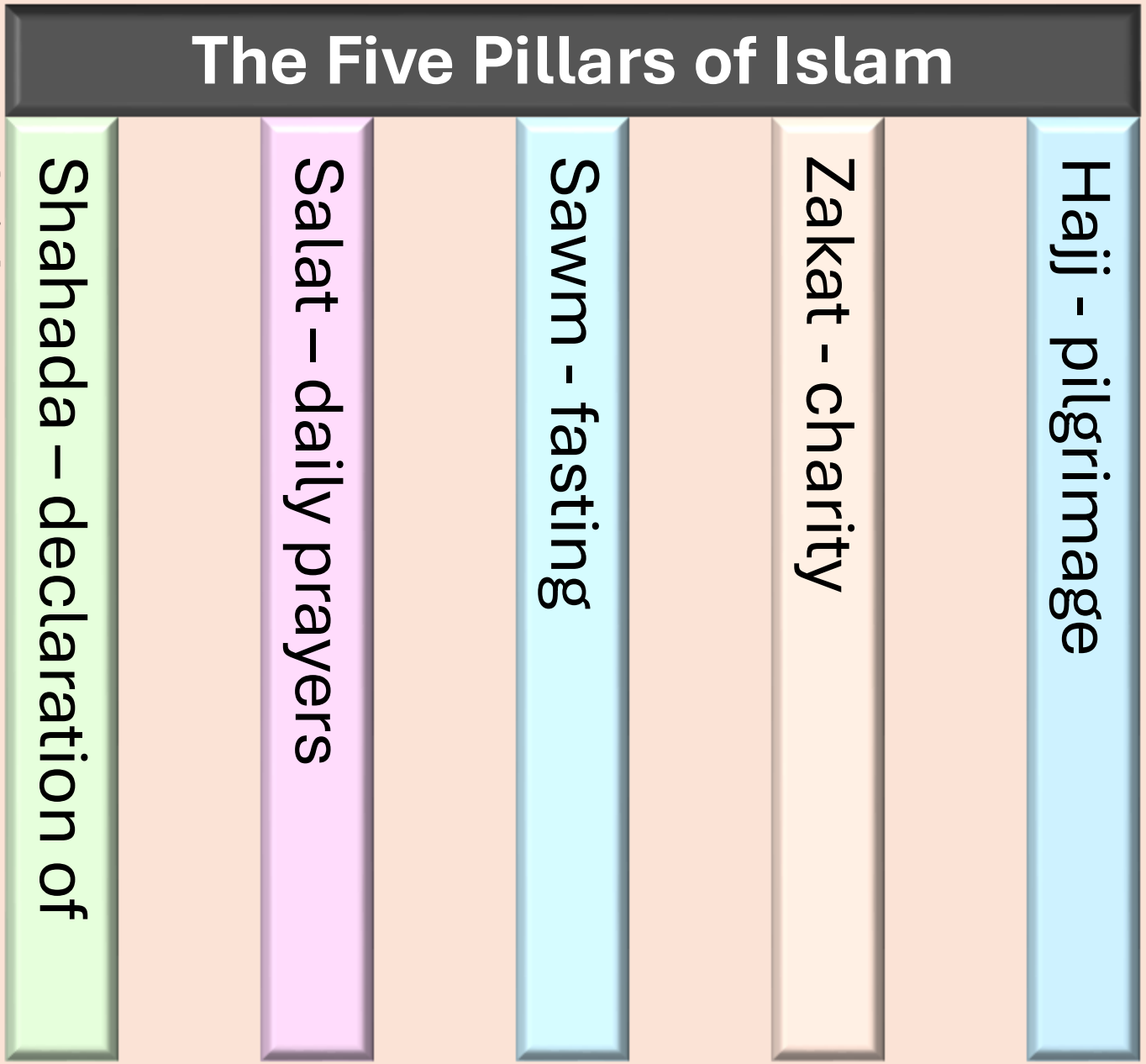
Match the part of the ear with its description.

pinnae	sends signals to the brain
ear canal	directs sound waves into the ear canal
eardrum	a small flap of skin that vibrates
hammer and anvil	vibrates and passes sound to the inner ear
stirrup	small bones that vibrate to pass the sound on
semi-circular canals	helps with our balance
auditory nerve	sends sound waves into the middle ear
cochlea	a snail-shaped chamber filled with liquid

Thursday 15th May

Q. What is salat?

Talk partners
How many pillars of Islam are there?
Can you remember what any of them mean?



Remember, this half-term we are looking at the Five Pillars of Islam.

Five beliefs and practices that support Muslims' faith.

Today we are looking at **salat** – daily prayer.

Most practicing Muslims pray **five** times a day.

Prayer is a way of communicating with God and meditating on religious beliefs and behaviour.

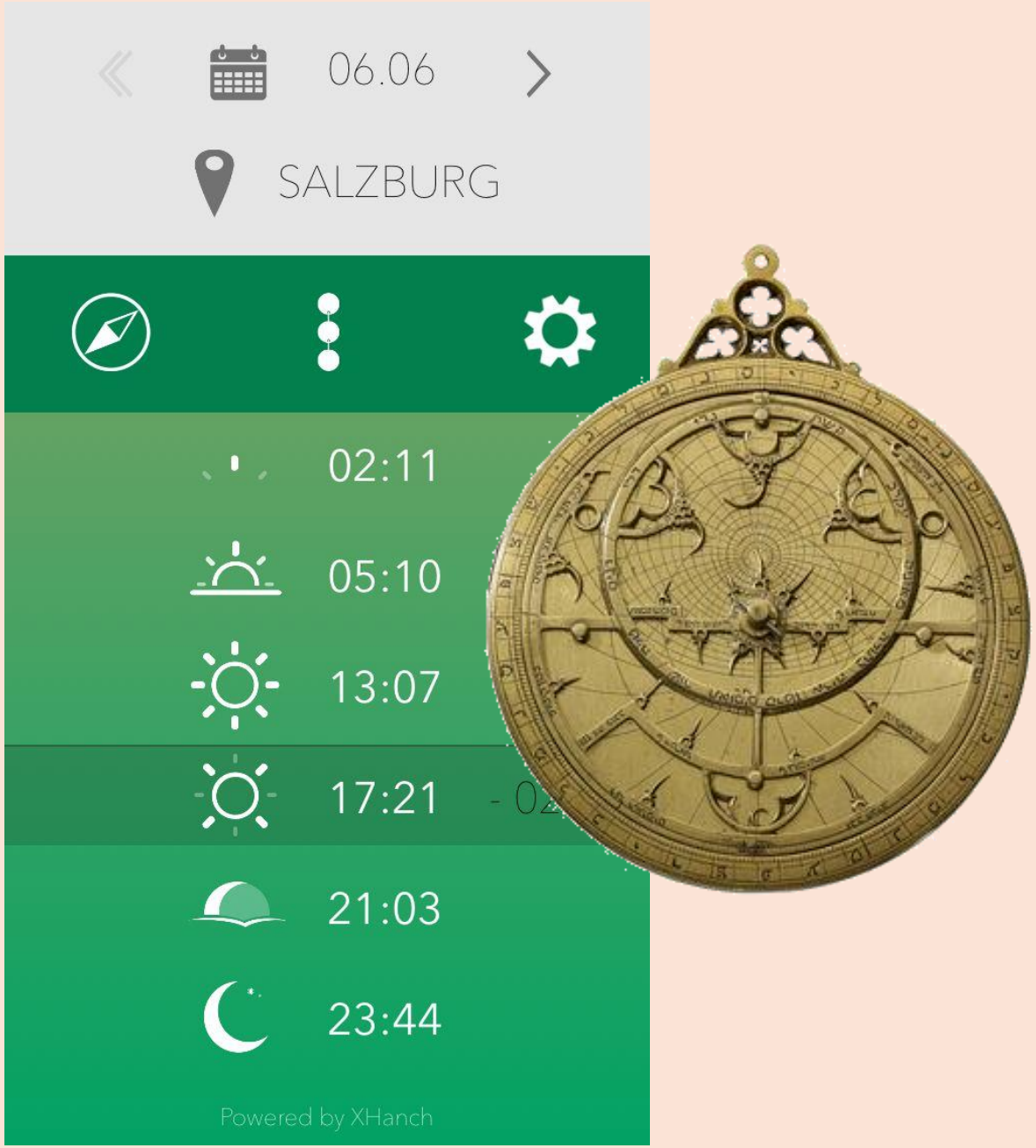
In Islam prayer follows a set series of words and actions.

Following the practice of salat means taking time out of their day five times to stop, follow the prayer **ritual** and communicate with God.

These prayers can be said anywhere that is clean and quiet.

It could be on a plane or in school or in the home.

Some large buildings like shopping centres and airports have special **prayer rooms** set aside for salat.

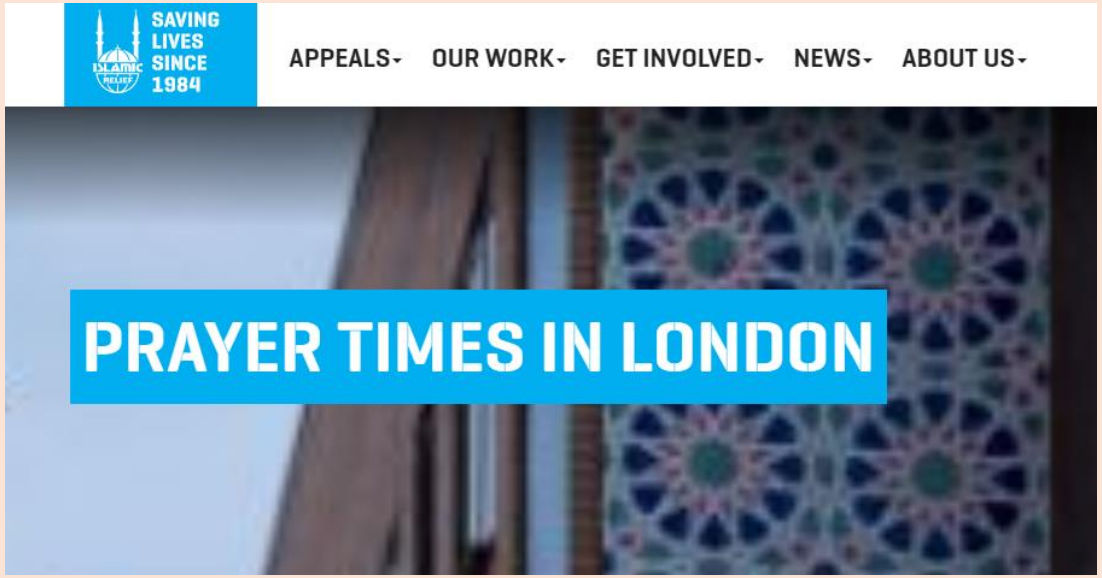


The times of the prayers are worked out using the position of the **moon**, **stars** and **planets**.

This means that they change every day. Muslims all across the world pray at the same time.

In the past Muslims had to use complex astronomy equipment to work out the times.

Now they can just use an app.



Find out today's prayer times by looking at this website then discuss these questions

https://www.islamic-relief.org.uk/islamic-resources/prayer-timetables/prayer-timetable-london/

How would you feel if you had to stop and pray at these times every day?

Why might this be difficult for someone?

Why might this be a good practice for someone?

Thursday 15th May

Q. How do I become an effective team player?

Talk partners

What does it mean to be a leader?

What were your leadership strengths?

What were your leadership weaknesses?

Thursday 15th May

Q. How do I become an effective team player?

Think hard about what skills we need to work effectively as a team.

As a class, let's make a list of things we **do** need and things we **do not** need to work effectively.

The rules for effective team work

Write down the Do's and Don’ts of effective team work .

The Do’s of effective team work

The Don’ts of effective team work

Your instructions:

- The objective of this activity is remember as many items on the two slides as you can.
- You get three attempts to view the slides.
- You cannot write down your list until you have finished viewing the slides.

Pupil instructions

The Memory Game

Teacher instructions

The Memory Game

The instructions:

The objective of this activity is for the teams to remember as many items on the two slides as they can.
They can look at them in any order, however they must only look at each slide twice and for a minute at a time (adjust this accordingly for your class).

The teams must not write anything down when the slides are being shown.

Discussion points:

After one view, encourage your teams to think strategically & discuss these points:

1. How can we work as a team to remember all the items?
2. Are there any methods we can use to remember all the items?

When the activity is complete, ask them:

1. What type of communication was used in attempting to solve the problem?
2. Did we communicate well as a team? Why? Why not?


0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18
GILBERT


French
Bedroom
Winner
Witch
Calendar
Priest
Iron
TWO
HOLIDA
BRILLIANT
Football
Y
Complain
Soak
HOUSE
thesaurus
UNIVERSITY
Elephant
Graffiti
Banana
HERO
Hat
Sacrifice
Television
Blue
Window
Friends
Giant
Impossible