





# Tuesday 24th June

## Morning Challenge

Tick (✓) or cross (x) to show whether these clocks are labelled correctly.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Il est six heures vingt-cinq.		<input type="checkbox"/> Il est dix heures cinq.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Il est sept heures moins vingt.		<input type="checkbox"/> Il est deux heures moins dix.

Match the clocks up with the correct times:



•

• Il est une heure.



•

• Il est onze heures et demie.



•

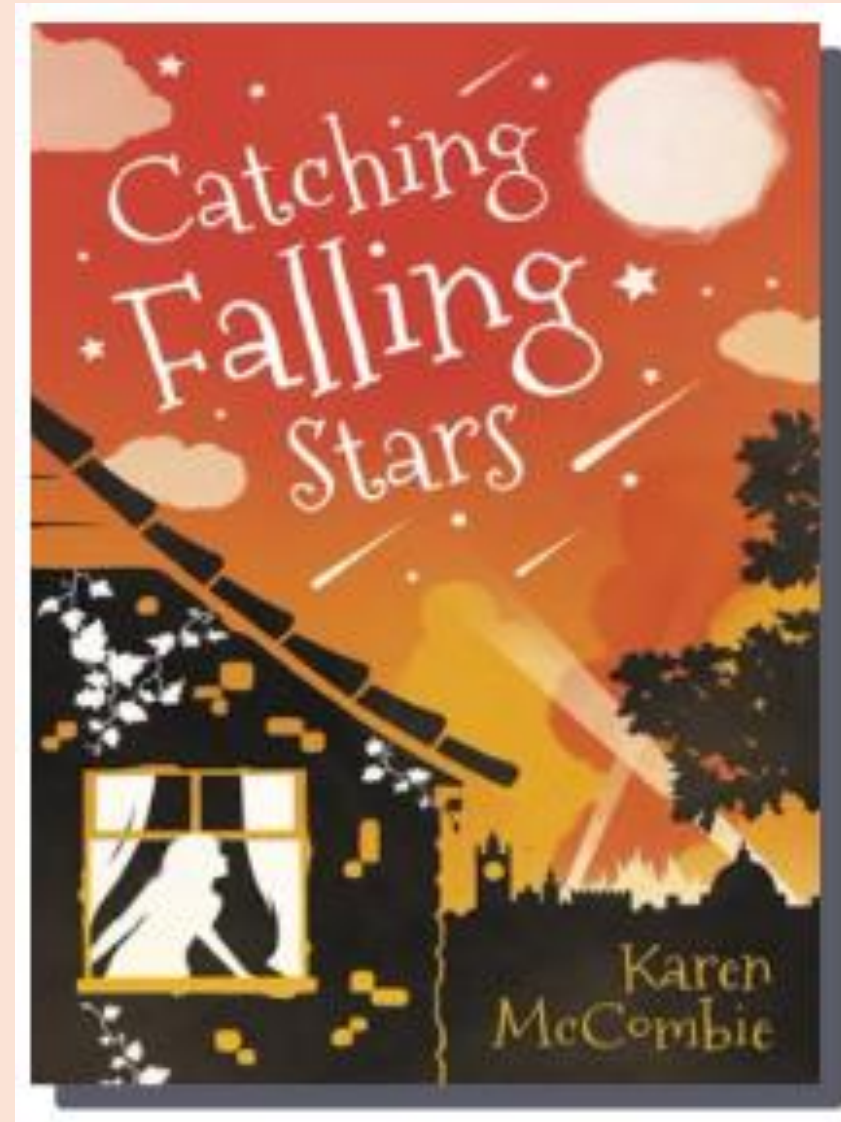
• Il est onze heures moins le quart.



•

• Il est deux heures et quart.

# Toast and Class Novel



Tuesday 24th June

TBAT: use persuasive language.

**How many persuasive features can you recall?**

**What ambitious vocabulary would you find in a persuasive leaflet?**

Tuesday 24th June

TBAT: use persuasive language.

Which features can you spot?

## **Crete**

One of the Greek Island's most famous villa holiday destinations; Crete essentially caters for every taste. Yet while its better-known resorts are equipped for tourism and busy nightlife, vast areas remain beautifully untouched. Among the many reasons to holiday in Crete are its lively cities, shopping havens, historical sites, endless beaches and natural curiosities. Our villas are set near quiet coves, secluded beaches and invigorating mountain villages steeped in traditional Greek life, culture, charm and pure romance.



Tuesday 24th June

TBAT: use persuasive language.

Who do you think the intended audience is and why?

What words are used to enhance the nouns?

## **Hit the beach**

Which features can you spot?

You'll find an endless number of beautiful sandy and coloured pebble beaches bordering Crete's coastline - many awarded with the Blue Flag for cleanliness and safety, and ideal for a family holiday. Pretty secluded coves lapped by clear warm seas are dotted across Crete; while the larger and busier villa holiday resorts and bays offer waterfront bars, tavernas and every day amenities ideal for families. The island also provides practical seaside facilities, including sun umbrellas – as well as lifeguards in peak season to watch over visitors on the beach and in the water.



# Tuesday 24th June

## TBAT: use persuasive language.

You will be using persuasive features to write a travel leaflet encouraging people to go on holiday to a new destination.

Does your persuasive leaflet include...	
a clear title that tells the reader the topic of the leaflet and gives an idea of the viewpoint?	
an introduction that shows your point of view?	
strong arguments with evidence or justification?	
short sentences in the present tense?	
opinions presented as facts?	
only one side of an argument discussed?	
cause and effect conjunctions?	
images to support your arguments?	
exaggeration?	
emotive language?	
persuasive devices?	
rhetorical questions?	
a conclusion which sums up the main arguments?	

### Leaflet Layouts

Leaflets are usually designed in columns with pictures and sometimes graphs or statistics scattered throughout the text to help keep the reader interested.

In a persuasive leaflet, remember to use pictures and information that will support your argument and convince the reader of your point of view.

### Rhetorical Questions

- Can you imagine...?
- Is it right that...?
- Have you ever considered...?
- Did you know...?
- Would you like to...?
- Why should...?

### Persuasive Devices

modal verbs	modal adverbs	emotive language
facts and statistics	rhetorical questions	powerful exclamations
repetition	exaggeration	alliteration

### Sentence Starters

It can also be said that...	Anyone can see that...
Another important point is...	Unfortunately, many people do not realise...
Without a doubt...	For these reasons...
It is important to remember...	It is undeniable that...

### Cause and Effect Conjunctions

due to	owing to	so	as a result of	resulting in	thanks to	.....
.....	for	because	hence	similarly	consequently	on account of
						accordingly
						therefore
						since
						whereas

# Tuesday 24th June

## TBAT: use persuasive language.

Think carefully about what your subheadings you will use.

Under each subheading:

- One example of a persuasive feature.
- Vocabulary you will use.
- Bullet points – what will you write about?

**Challenge – write an introduction giving information about your destination.**

### Does your persuasive leaflet include...

a clear title that tells the reader the topic of the leaflet and gives an idea of the viewpoint?	
an introduction that shows your point of view?	
strong arguments with evidence or justification?	
short sentences in the present tense?	
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only one side of an argument discussed?	
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Tuesday 24th June

KQ: What are natural resources?



What do you  
know about  
trade?

What would you like to find out?



Lesson 1: Existing knowledge





In this lesson, we will learn to recognise different types of natural resources, what they are used for and how their use has changed over time.



The key term in this lesson is **overconsumption**.  
Overconsumption is when we consume more than we need, and it creates a demand that the planet cannot cope with.



## What are natural resources?

### Key knowledge

- Natural resources are raw materials produced by the environment.
- Most natural resources fit into two categories: renewable and non-renewable.
- There is a rising demand in natural resources, and we are starting to see shortages.
- Overconsumption of natural resources means we are using them quicker than the Earth can replenish them.

### Key vocabulary

- natural resource
- non-renewable
- renewable





# Lesson 1: Talk task



Can you think of examples of things that can be traded?



# What are natural resources?

Humans need **natural resources** to survive. Natural resources are raw materials that are found in the environment. They can be used for heat, transport, **manufacture**, and farming. The UK has lots of natural resources including fossil fuels (such as gas, **oil**, and coal) to produce energy, crops, and livestock. There are two types of natural resources—**renewable** and **non-renewable**.



## What are natural resources?

Type of natural resource	
Renewable	Resources that can be replenished—such as water, wind, and solar power.
Non-renewable	Resources that can only be used once and will eventually run out—such as oil, gas, coal, and iron ore.





## Answer the following questions.

1. Name two examples of renewable resources:

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2. What type of resources are oil, gas, and coal?

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## Answer the following questions.

1. Name two examples of renewable resources:

**Examples include water, wind, solar, and nuclear power.**

2. What type of resources are oil, gas, and coal?

**These are types of non-renewable resources.**



# How has the use of natural resources changed over time?

We have used more natural resources as time has passed. Nowadays, we make more and build more than we have before, so we need more natural resources. We also need natural resources to transport goods all over the world.





## How has the use of natural resources changed over time?

Soon we will experience **shortages** of natural resources. Also, the removal, use, and transport of natural resources (such as fossil fuels) will continue to cause climate change and increase pollution. As natural areas shrink and are used up, species may find themselves under threat of extinction as their environments and habitats change.



## Answer the following questions.

1. Why are natural resources removed?

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2. What damage could it cause?

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3. What natural resources can you think of that you use?

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## Answer the following questions.

1. Why are natural resources removed?

**Natural resources are removed so that they can be used for things like building materials, transport materials, and energy sources.**

2. What damage could it cause?

**Removing, transporting, and using natural resources badly affects the climate and increases air pollution. It can also destroy habitats and endanger wildlife.**

3. What natural resources can you think of that you use?

**Examples include oil and gas for heating and cooking, petrol for driving cars, water for drinking and washing, and so on.**





## What is overconsumption of natural resources?

Everything that is produced or manufactured around the world involves natural materials that have been removed, processed, transformed, bought, and sold. For example, one smartphone might contain materials from Africa, Chile, and Australia. **Overconsumption** is when we use more than we need, and more than the Earth can cope with. As we use up the resources, the Earth cannot create them again quickly enough. Also, our use of natural resources results in waste and pollution; which causes harm to the planet and the life that lives on it.



## Exit Ticket:

1. In your own words describe overconsumption.

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2. Name two of the main consequences of overconsumption.

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## Answer the following questions.

1. In your own words describe overconsumption.

**Overconsumption is when we consume more than we need, and it creates a demand that the planet cannot cope with.**

2. Name two of the main consequences of overconsumption.

**Examples include using up natural resources faster than the Earth can replenish them, and struggling to cope with the resulting waste and emissions.**



# Tuesday 24th June

## Summer Fayre

### Arithmetic

1.  $6500 \div 5 =$

2.  $145 \times 7 =$

3.  $8302 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 1000$

4.  $4(4 + 8) =$

5.  $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{5} =$

6.  $65\% \text{ of } 250 =$

7.  $40 \times 50 =$

8.  $11\% \text{ of } 110 =$

9.  $\frac{3}{8} \text{ of } 832 =$

10.  $742 \times 32 =$