

Literacy

Thursday 27th January 2022

27-1-22

I can describe the setting of a story.

Your task today is to write a story opening based on the work we have done over the past two weeks from the novel 'The Invention of Hugo Cabret' by Brian Selznick.

Write the date, learning objective and success criteria at the top of your page and then begin your writing after going through the next three slides.

	TA	SA
Expanded noun phrases.		
Relative clauses.		
Five senses.		
Ambitious vocabulary.		
Consistent past tense.		

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I can describe the setting of a story.

Take a look at the passage on the next page.

Does it match what you think a story opening should do?

How many of the success criteria can you spot?

Use the image on the slide following the next one if a little inspiration would help you.

Quivering in the ice of a January night, the moon - encircled by a necklace of stars - looked down on the stirring city below. Beneath its indifferent gaze, the station was slowly woken from its night's slumber by the arrival of yawning passengers, the blossoming steam of the day's first trains and the caustic smell of newly-stoked fires. However, in the silence of the frozen night, not everything had been still...

Darting furtively amongst the darker shadows of the grand, marble station concourse - gelid from the night's icy breath - was a boy. He scuttled surreptitiously toward an ornately decorated vent cover and paused; he vanished.

The great, arched ceiling (oblivious to the boy's movement) shuddered into view as the main lights flickered into life; the station inspector was beginning his first round of the day. A gentle but icy breeze seemed to sweep last night's litter from his path: this was an important man.

Gradually, noise expanded into the spaces of the station: the murmur of more and more passengers, the huffing and puffing of the steam trains getting and the clattering of a dozen or more shop blinds opening for the day ahead.



Year Six Maths

Week 4 - Percentages

Lesson 4 - I can solve reasoning problems involving fractions, decimals and percentages.

Videos to support the task can be found here.

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning?year=year-6&term=spring>

The worksheets for the lesson can be found below.

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

0.34

0.7

43%

smallest

Write these in order of size, starting with the smallest.

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

0.5

$$\frac{3}{5}$$

0.65

Smallest

Match each decimal number to its equivalent fraction. One has been done for you

0.25

0.4

0.75

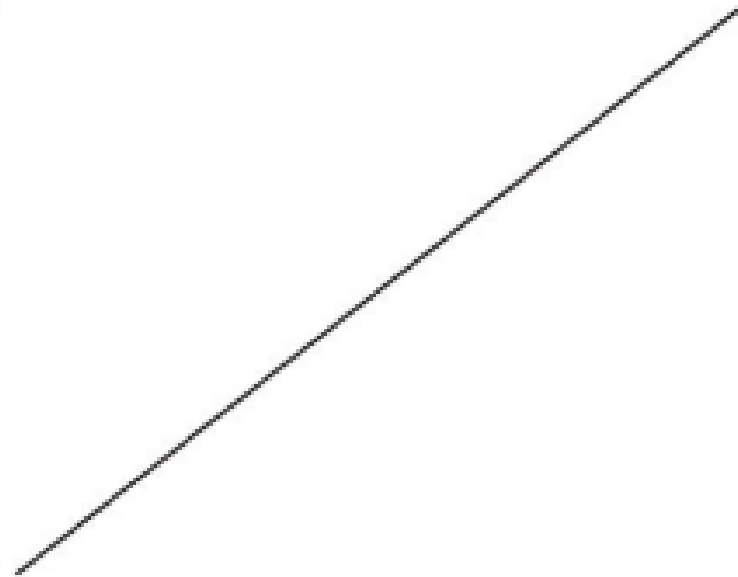
0.2

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\frac{2}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{2}{5}$$



Kim ate 50% of her pizza.

Jane ate $\frac{7}{10}$ of her pizza.

Lucy ate 0.6 of her pizza.

Who ate the most of their pizza?

Show your working.

Will scored 60% on his English test.

Kate got $\frac{5}{8}$ of her answers correct.

Holly expresses her result as a decimal, which is 0.6.

Who scored the highest?

Show your working.

Jack scored 60% on his music exam.

Scarlett scored 34 out of 40.

Isaac expresses his result as a decimal, which is 0.85.

Who scored the highest?

Show your working.

Safeeyah says,

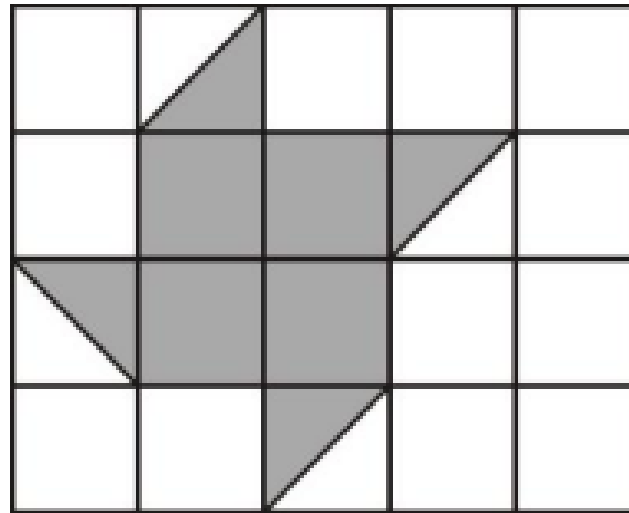


Six fortieths of my cake has been eaten so there is 0.85 or 85% left.

Do you agree?

Prove it.

Here is a grid of 20 squares.
What percentage of the grid is shaded?

 %

Religious Education

Thursday 27th January 2022

27-1-22

I can explain the effects of forgiveness.

What does forgiveness mean?

What situations can you come up with that could feature the action of forgiveness?

Read through the next slides...

What Is Forgiveness?

Forgiveness (noun) is defined as:
the action or process of forgiving or being forgiven
(Oxford Dictionary)

To forgive (verb) is defined as:
to stop feeling angry or resentful towards
(someone) for an offence, flaw or mistake.
(Oxford Dictionary)

Understanding Forgiveness

Forgiving means to change the way you feel about something that has happened or has been done to you.

To consolidate our understanding of this, let's explore how forgiveness is different from the following words:

condoning

forgetting

excusing

Understanding Forgiveness

As you will have found out, the words have very different meanings.

Condoning is accepting and allowing something which is wrong. Forgiving is not saying that bad behaviour is acceptable, but is saying that you no longer feel angry about it.

Forgetting is when you do not remember something. This is different from forgiving because when forgiving something, you are likely to remember it but are no longer resentful or wanting to punish the offender any more.

Excusing is when you try to give reasons why someone is less to blame for their actions. When you forgive, you are not analysing how much the person is at fault but you are saying you accept something happened and are letting go of the hurt caused.

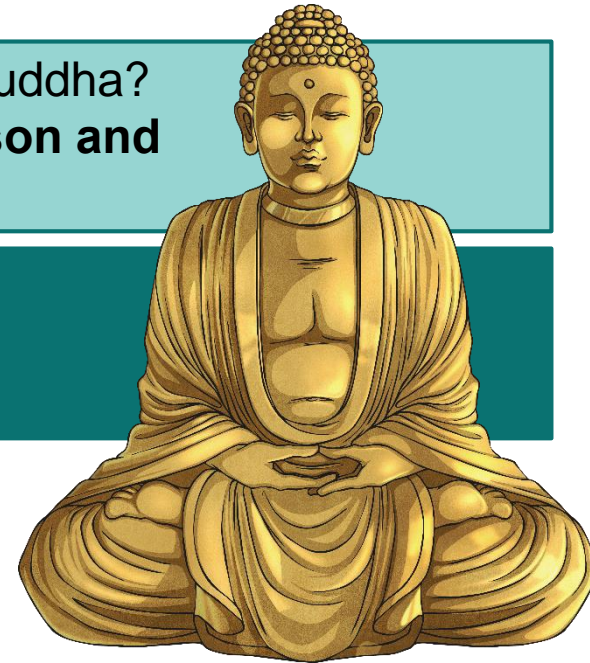
Quotations about Forgiveness

Do you think that when someone forgives, they are helping the person who has done wrong or helping themselves more?

What do you think about this quotation by Buddha?
“Holding on to anger is like drinking poison and expecting the other person to die.”

Explain what you think this means.

Do you agree with it?



Quotations about Forgiveness

Can you create a quotation that would help others understand and reflect on forgiveness?

