Handwriting

Spellings: **Task:**

Copy each word twice and then write it a third time without looking.

accommodate

accompany

Make sure your joins are accurate, letters the same size and your handwriting sits neatly on the line.

according

achieve

Can you write a complex sentence?

Can you write a sentence with an expanded noun phrase?

aggressive

Can you write a sentence with a verb opener?

Can you write a sentence with a relative clause?

Word of the Day:

desperate

I can explain the features of a build up that create tension.

Vocabulary:
traditional,
tale,
plan,
opening,
build up
dilemma,
resolution,
ending.

Today we are learning...

To plan a story with an appropriate structure for a traditional tale.

To prepare language features that will add tension to the build up.

I can explain the features of a build up that create tension.

Vocabulary:
traditional,
tale,
plan,
opening,
build up
dilemma,
resolution,
ending.

Story stages:

- **Opening**
- **Build up**
- **Dilemma**
- **Resolution**
- **Ending**

What happens at each stage?

I can explain the features of a build up that create tension.

Vocabulary:
traditional,
tale,
plan,
opening,
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dilemma,
resolution,
ending.

What skills should we use in an opening?

- **Complex sentences**
- **Relative clauses**
- **Prepositional phrases**
- **Expanded noun phrases**

<u>**Wednesday 9th February 2022**</u>   <u>**09.02.2022**</u>

<u>**I can explain the features of a build up that create tension.**</u>

What skills should we use in a build up?

- **Short, sharp sentences**
- **Ellipses**
- **Onomatopoeia**
- **Character reactions**

Vocabulary:
traditional,
tale,
plan,
opening,
build up
dilemma,
resolution,
ending.

I can explain the features of a build up that create tension.

Vocabulary:
traditional,
tale,
plan,
opening,
build up
dilemma,
resolution,
ending.

How is the cold referred to?

I can explain the features of a build up that create tension.

Plenary:

Vocabulary: traditional, tale, plan, opening, build up dilemma, resolution, ending.

How do you know you have an appropriate structure for a traditional tale?

What language features have you prepared that will add tension to the build up?

09.02.22

I can compare and order fractions greater than 1.

Flashback 4

1) Change $\frac{18}{5}$ to a mixed number

2) Complete $\frac{15}{20} = \frac{\square}{4}$

3) Work out $3{,}157 \times 4$
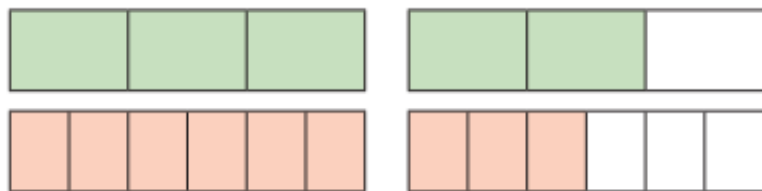
4) Add together $6{,}483$ and $1{,}999$

White Rose Maths

09.02.22

I can compare and order fractions greater than 1.

1) Change $\frac{18}{5}$ to a mixed number

2) Complete $\frac{15}{20} = \frac{\square}{4}$

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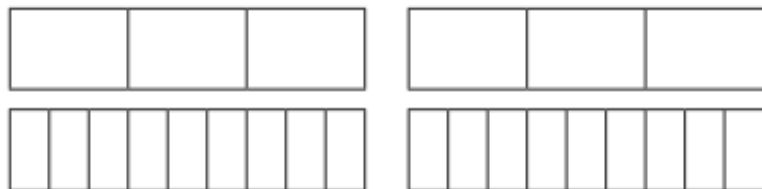
4) Add together $6{,}483$ and $1{,}999$

White Rose Maths

Compare and order fractions greater than 1

1 Write <, > or = to compare the fractions.
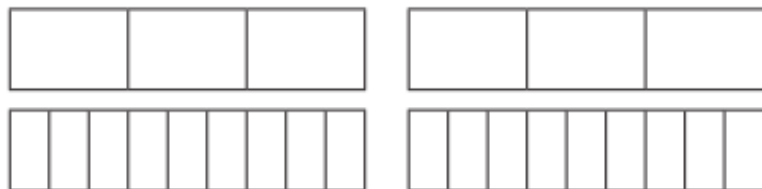
Use the bar models to help you.

a) $\frac{5}{3}$ ◯ $\frac{9}{6}$

b) $\frac{5}{3}$ ◯ $\frac{15}{9}$

c) $\frac{4}{3}$ ◯ $\frac{13}{9}$

2 Write <, > or = to compare the fractions.

a) $\frac{7}{4}$ ◯ $\frac{12}{8}$

b) $\frac{7}{4}$ ◯ $\frac{22}{12}$

c) $\frac{22}{12}$ ◯ $\frac{10}{6}$

d) $\frac{10}{6}$ ◯ $\frac{5}{3}$

e) $\frac{10}{6}$ ◯ $\frac{5}{2}$

f) $\frac{5}{2}$ ◯ $\frac{18}{8}$

g) $\frac{18}{8}$ ◯ $\frac{32}{16}$

h) $\frac{18}{8}$ ◯ $\frac{9}{4}$

i) $\frac{9}{4}$ ◯ $\frac{18}{2}$

3 Filip has $3\frac{3}{16}$ bottles of juice.

Scott has $3\frac{1}{4}$ bottles of juice.

Who has more juice?

_____ has more juice.

4 Rosie's ribbon is $\frac{7}{4}$ metres long.

Teddy's ribbon is $\frac{7}{8}$ metres long.

Our ribbons are the same length.

Explain why Rosie is wrong.

_____

_____

5 Write the fractions in descending order.

a) $\frac{8}{3}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{8}{15}$, $\frac{8}{2}$, $\frac{16}{8}$

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

b) $\frac{7}{3}$, $\frac{12}{9}$, $\frac{15}{9}$, $\frac{15}{6}$, $\frac{7}{9}$

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

c) $\frac{14}{5}$, $\frac{17}{10}$, $\frac{27}{10}$, $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{42}{20}$

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

6 Find three possible ways to complete each statement.

a) $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{\boxed{}}{4} < \frac{9}{8}$

$\frac{1}{4} < \frac{\boxed{}}{4} < \frac{9}{8}$

$\frac{1}{4} < \frac{\boxed{}}{4} < \frac{9}{8}$

b) $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{\boxed{}}{15} < \frac{7}{15}$

$\frac{1}{4} < \frac{\boxed{}}{15} < \frac{7}{15}$

$\frac{1}{4} < \frac{\boxed{}}{15} < \frac{7}{15}$

c) $\frac{4}{5} < \frac{8}{\boxed{}} < \frac{8}{4}$

$\frac{4}{5} < \frac{8}{\boxed{}} < \frac{8}{4}$

$\frac{4}{5} < \frac{8}{\boxed{}} < \frac{8}{4}$

7 Alex and Dora each have two identical cakes.

Alex cuts each of her cakes into 6 equal pieces and gives 10 of her friends a piece each.

Alex

Dora cuts each of her cakes into 12 equal pieces and gives 18 of her friends a piece each.

Dora

Who has more cake left?

_____ has more cake left.

8 The greater the numerator, the greater the fraction.

Give at least three examples to show that the statement is not correct.

_____

_____

_____

I know what a Mayan city looked like.

Today we are learning…

- What sort of buildings there were in a Maya city.

- How some of these buildings were constructed.

- How ordinary Mayan homes were different to public buidlings.

Vocabulary:
Chichen-Itza,
Casa Colorada,
El Castillo,
Osario,
Naah,
pyramids,
temples,
platforms,
limestone,
three-level structure,
palm leaves,
clay daub,
flint,
granite,
lime whitewash

Wednesday 9th February 2022   09.02.2022

I know what a Mayan city looked like.

What buildings would you expect to see in a city?

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks2-ks3-what-did-maya-houses-and-buildings-look-like/zbjvrj6

How many of these would be built without metal in their structure or tools?

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Maya Pyramids and Architecture

The Maya civilization is famous for its architecture. Many city-states built large palaces, pyramids, and other public buildings that are still standing today. The buildings were covered with carvings and statues to honour their gods as well as to commemorate their kings.

Pyramids

The Maya are perhaps most known for their many majestic pyramids. They built two kinds of pyramids. Both types of pyramids were similar in many ways. They each had the familiar pyramid shape. They each had steep steps up the side that would allow someone to climb to the top. They each were built for religious purposes and for the gods. However, they had their differences as well.

The first type of pyramid had a temple on the top and was meant to be climbed by the priests to make sacrifices to the gods. The stairs going up the sides of these pyramids were steep, but not too steep for the priests to climb. The most important religious ceremonies were held at the top of these pyramids.

The second type of pyramid was a sacred pyramid built to a god. These pyramids were not to be climbed or touched by humans. There were still steps going up the sides of these pyramids, but they were often too steep to climb without a lot of effort. These pyramids were sometimes built with secret doors, tunnels, and traps.

Famous Pyramids

El Castillo - This pyramid was built as a temple to the god Kukulcan in the city of Chichen Itza. The total height of the pyramid is just under 100 feet. Each side of El Castillo has 91 steps. When you add up the steps on all four sides and then add in the top platform as a step, you get 365 steps, one for each day of the year.

Temple IV at Tikal - Temple IV at Tikal is part of a number of very tall pyramids in the city of Tikal. It is 230 feet tall and was built to mark the reign of King Yik'in Chan K'awiil.

La Danta - This pyramid is thought to be one of the largest pyramids in the world by total volume. It is 250 feet tall and has a volume of 2.8 million cubic meters.

Nohoch Mul - A temple pyramid in the city of Coba, Nohoch Mul is one of the tallest pyramids on the Yucatan Peninsula at 138 feet high.

Nohoch Mul Pyramid

Palaces for the Kings

Each Maya city-state would have a large palace inside the city for their king and the royal family. These palaces were sometimes large monuments to powerful kings. One of the most famous palaces is the palace at Palenque built by King Pakal. It was a large complex of many buildings and courtyards including a tall tower that looked over the city. It was covered with colourful hieroglyphics and carvings of the king and his family.

Ball Courts

The Maya also built giant ball courts where they would play their game with a rubber ball. Some major cities had multiple courts. Sometimes ball courts were attached to temples. The courts had two long stone walls, sometimes built with sloped sides.

Maya pyramids had a flat top.

•The pyramids of the Aztecs were very similar to those of the Maya. The main difference was that the Aztec would sometimes build more than one temple on the top of a pyramid.

•Many times new pyramids were built on top of old pyramids. Archeologists have found several more pyramids inside and under existing pyramids.

•Some pyramids served as burial chambers for kings similar to the ancient Egyptians.

•Many Maya buildings and temples were aligned with celestial events such as the path of the sun.

I know what a Mayan city looked like.

Mayan Buildings:

https://www.ducksters.com/history/maya/sites_and_cities.php

https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/mayans/mayan-cities/

https://mayas.mrdonn.org/cities.html

Vocabulary:
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lime whitewash

I know what a Mayan city looked like.

Mayan City

I know what a Mayan city looked like.

Task:

Use what you've seen and read of Mayan cities, sketch an image of the centre of a Mayan city and label.

Can you explain what the ordinary homes of Mayans would have looked like and how they would have been built?

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I know what a Mayan city looked like.

Plenary:

What sort of buildings were there in a Maya city?

How were some of these buildings constructed?

How were ordinary Mayan homes different to public buildings?

Vocabulary:
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