

Thursday 10th February 2022 10-2-22

Handwriting and Spelling

Write each word three times.

After each word has been written, put it into a sentence that shows its meaning.

Word of the Day = **frequency**.

Silence

What does it mean?

intelligence

Does it have more than one meaning?

difference

preference

Which word type is it?

presence

How do we use it?

Literacy

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I write a traditional tale involving two main characters.

Use the websites below to create laws for the use of the punctuation below.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zmfc7ty/articles/zmdnnrd>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvwwxnb/articles/z92fhcw>

- The Law of the Full Stop.
- The Law of the Comma.
- The Law of the Semi-colon.
- The Laws of the Colon.

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I write a traditional tale involving two main characters.

Your task today is to use the plan that you came up with yesterday to write a traditional tale involving two characters.

Remember to use the success criteria in your writing.

SA

Ambitious vocabulary.	
Connective openers for paragraphs	
Consistent past tense.	
Relative clauses.	
Dialogue to progress a plot.	

Look through the next slide before you begin to write your story.

Can you see the success criteria being used?

Which part of the story do you think that it comes from?

Are there any errors that you can avoid in your story?

Once you've thought through these questions, begin your story!

Circling overhead, the dragon roared with fury: its smashed eggs lay scattered below. Rearing its head, the dragon hurtled towards the prince wailing vengeance deep from its throat.

Staring in alarm, the prince stumbled to the nearest rock which was only a few meters away. As he cowered behind the ancient, grey rock, flames from the dragon's raging breath - that burnt yellow, orange, red and then blue - curled around the stone. The prince sobbed. Why had he come here? Why had he left it so late?

Mustering every ounce of his courage, the prince bravely vaulted over the rock and stood amongst the shells; his sword remained in its scabbard. The sky darkened as the dragon started it's final dive...

Year Six Maths

Week 6 - Algebra

Lesson 4 - I can solve problems involving algebraic expressions.

Videos to support the task can be found here.

<https://vimeo.com/499980302> <https://vimeo.com/499980673>

<https://vimeo.com/500489180>

The worksheets for the lesson can be found below.

n stands for a number.

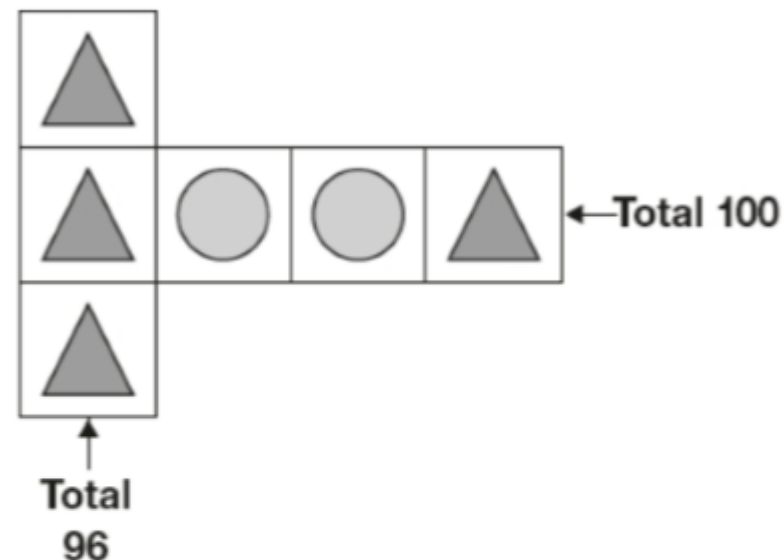
$$n + 7 = 13$$

What is the value of $n + 10$?

$$8 \times 7 = 60 - b$$

$$9 \times 6 = 60 - b$$

Each shape stands for a number.



Work out the **value** of each shape.

$$\triangle = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\bigcirc = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Here is a rule for the time it takes to cook a chicken.

**Cooking time = 20 minutes plus an extra
40 minutes for each kilogram**

How many minutes will it take to cook a 3 kg chicken?

What is the mass of a chicken that takes 100 minutes to cook?

What is the value of $4x + 7$ when $x = 5$?

Here is a pattern of number pairs.

a	b
1	9
2	19
3	29
4	39

Complete the **rule** for the number pattern.

$$b = \boxed{} \times a - \boxed{}$$

Maria bakes cakes and sells them in bags.



She uses this formula to work out how much to charge for one bag of cakes.


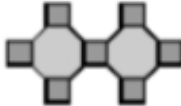

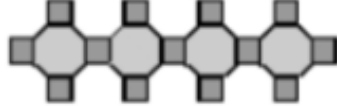
$$\text{Cost} = \text{number of cakes} \times 20\text{p} + 15\text{p for the bag}$$

How much will a bag of 12 cakes cost?

Olivia buys a bag of cakes for £5.15

Use the formula to calculate how many cakes are in the bag.

Here is a sequence of patterns made from **octagons** and **squares**.

	number of octagons (n)	number of squares (q)
	1	4
	2	7
	3	10
	4	13

The sequence continues.

How many **squares** will there be in the pattern that has **40 octagons**?

A, B and C stand for three different numbers.

The mean of **A** and **B** is 40

The mean of **B** and **C** is 35

$$\mathbf{A + B + C = 100}$$

Calculate the values of **A**, **B** and **C**.

Lili and Julian each start with the **same** number.

Lili works out **half of the number**.

Julian works out **three-quarters of the number**.

The **sum** of their answers is **275**

What was the number they started with?

On Saturday Lara read $\frac{2}{5}$ of her book.

On Sunday she read the **other** 90 pages to finish the book.

How many pages are there in Lara's book?



Religious Education

Thursday 10th February 2022 10-2-22

I know what Islam and the Catholic Church believe about temptation.

Today we are learning...

Some of the beliefs in Islam about temptation.

Some of the beliefs the Catholic Church has about temptation.

Thursday 10th February 2022 10-2-22

I know what Islam and the Catholic Church believe about temptation.

Use the texts on the next few slides to learn about some of the beliefs of the Catholic Church and Islam concerning temptation.

Beliefs from Islam

Stoning of the devil

From Academic Kids

Stoning of the devil is an annual ritual of pilgrims throwing pebbles at a pillar in [Mina](#), Saudi Arabia. This ritual reenacts [Abraham's](#) pilgrimage to [Mecca](#), as explained by the Muslim historian al-Azraqi:

When he [Abraham] left Mina and was brought down to (the defile called) al-Aqaba, the Devil appeared to him at Stone-Heap of the Defile. Gabriel said to him: "Pelt him!" so Abraham threw seven stones at him so that he disappeared from him. Then he appeared to him at the Middle Stone-Heap. Gabriel said to him: "Pelt him!" so he pelted him with seven stones so that he disappeared from him. Then he appeared to him at the Little Stone-Heap. Gabriel said to him: "Pelt him!" so he pelted him with seven stones like the little stones for throwing in a sling. So the Devil withdrew from him.

—F.E. Peters, *A Reader on Classical Islam*, Princeton University Press, 1994

The ritual stoning is performed by Muslim pilgrims who travel to the city of [Mina](#) just outside of [Mecca](#). The act requires pilgrims to collect a number of pebbles from the ground on the plain of Muzdalifah (various Hajj accounts list the number of pebbles as between 49 and 70), and throw the pebbles at the three pillars at Mina, which represent the devil. All three pillars represent the devil: the first and largest is where he tempted Abraham against sacrificing [Ishmael](#), the second is where he tempted Abraham's wife [Hagar](#) to induce her to stop him, and the third is where he tempted Ishmael to avoid being sacrificed. He was rebuked each time, and the throwing of the stones symbolizes those rebukes.

Beliefs from the Catholic Church

Making Good Choices

In Baptism, we begin to live as followers of Jesus. We live as his disciples. As Jesus' disciples, we want to make good choices. The Holy Spirit guides us in making good choices. He is our special helper.

Some choices are easy. I might choose whether to eat an apple or a banana for lunch. Other choices are not so easy. Sometimes I have to choose between what's right and what's wrong. This is called making a **moral choice**.

If I'm not sure a choice is a good one, this is what I do:

1. I stop before I act
2. I think about the Ten Commandments
3. I ask help from my parents, my teacher, a priest, or a deacon
4. I pray to the Holy Spirit to help me choose.

We are Tempted to Sin

Even when we try to make good choices, sometimes we are tempted. We are tempted to act in ways that hurt ourselves or other people. When we turn away from God's laws, we sin. Sin hurts our friendship with God.

Sometimes turning away from God and others can be very serious. It is a **mortal sin**. A mortal sin is a serious choice to turn away from God's laws. It cuts us off from God's love and grace. We must confess mortal sins to a priest and receive absolution.

Sometimes we can turn away from God and others in a less serious way. Then we commit a **venial sin**. Every time we sin, we hurt our friendship with God and with others.

Jesus always loves us, even if we sin. Jesus looks into our hearts. He sees that we are good. If we do something wrong and we are sorry, Jesus forgives us. Jesus gives us another chance.

Something to think about: *Mistakes and Accidents are Not Sin.*

Jesus Forgives Our Sins

Jesus wants to forgive our sins. We come to Jesus for **forgiveness** in the Sacrament of Reconciliation. In this sacrament, we **confess** our sins to a priest. He forgives us in Jesus' name. The grace we have lost is given back to us.

In the Sacrament of Reconciliation, Jesus comforts us. He strengthens us on our journey. We are reconciled with God, with the Church, and with the people we have hurt. Through this sacrament the Church celebrates Jesus' gift of forgiveness.

Something to think about: *Only Bishops and Priests can forgive sins in Jesus' name.*

Conscience: Our Inner Voice

Conscience is a voice within each of us. It helps us to know what God wants us to do. It helps us know the difference between right and wrong. It helps us know the ways we have sinned. The Holy Spirit helps us to listen to and follow our conscience.

Before we celebrate the Sacrament of Reconciliation, we prepare ourselves. We examine our conscience.

Here is a way to examine your conscience before going to confession:

- Pray to the Holy Spirit for help.
- Review the Ten Commandments and the teachings of the Church
- Think about the times you did not act as a loving child of God.
- Think about the sins you are going to confess.

After your **examination of conscience**, you are ready to go to confession.

Something to think about: *The priest can never tell anyone what he has heard in confession. This is called the Seal of Confession.*

Going to Confession

After my examination of conscience, I am ready to go to confession.

1. At the beginning of our confession, the priest welcomes me, and we pray the Sign of the Cross. He invites us to trust in God who loves me. We may read a passage from the Bible together.
2. I tell my sins to the priest. We must confess all our mortal sins. It is also good to confess our venial sins.
3. The priest helps and counsels me. Then he gives me a penance. This may be a prayer to pray or a good deed to do. We do our penance to show that we want to make up for what we have done wrong and that we are ready to change our way of acting.
4. The priest asks me to tell God I am sorry. I do this by praying the Act of Contrition.
5. I receive absolution from the priest. He absolves me from my sins in Jesus' name. The priest is the only one who can give us absolution, the words of forgiveness and peace. He says "I absolve you of your sins in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit."
6. The priest says "God in peace," and I answer "Amen." I leave and do the penance the priest gave me as soon as possible.

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I know what Islam and the Catholic Church believe about temptation.

Your task...

Using what you've read about Islam and the Catholic Church, split your page in two and record the beliefs that each has.

Can you highlight any similarities between the two faiths?